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CA 6549



Megohmmeter

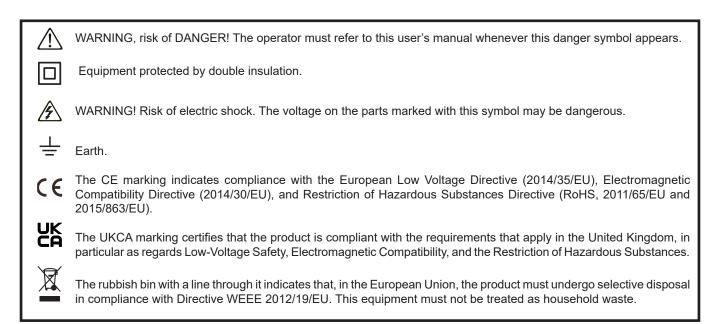
Measure up



Thank you for purchasing a CA 6549 megohmmeter.

To obtain the best service from your instrument:

- **read** this user manual carefully,
- comply with the precautions for use.



Definition of measurement categories

- Measurement category IV corresponds to measurements taken at the source of low-voltage installations.
 Example: power feeders, counters and protection devices.
- Measurement category III corresponds to measurements on building installations. Example: distribution panel, circuit-breakers, machines or fixed industrial devices.
- Measurement category II corresponds to measurements taken on circuits directly connected to low-voltage installations.
 Example: power supply to electro-domestic devices and portable tools.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

This device is compliant with safety standard IEC/EN 61010-2-034 and the leads are compliant with IEC/EN 61010-031, for voltages up to 1000 V in category III or 600 V in category IV with respect to earth.

Failure to observe the safety instructions may result in electric shock, fire, explosion, and destruction of the instrument and of the installations.

- The operator and/or the responsible authority must carefully read and clearly understand the various precautions to be taken in use. Sound knowledge and a keen awareness of electrical hazards are essential when using this instrument.
- If you use this instrument other than as specified, the protection it provides may be compromised, thereby endangering you.
- Do not use the instrument on networks of which the voltage or category exceeds those mentioned.
- Do not use the instrument if it seems to be damaged, incomplete, or poorly closed.
- Before each use, check the condition of the insulation on the leads, housing, and accessories. Any item of which the insulation is deteriorated (even partially) must be set aside for repair or scrapping.
- Use personal protection equipment systematically.
- Use only the accessories delivered with the instrument.
- Respect the value and type of the fuse to avoid damaging the instrument and cancelling the warranty.
- Set the switch to OFF when the instrument is not in use.
- The battery must be charged before metrological tests.
- All troubleshooting and metrological checks must be performed by competent and accredited personnel.

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1.1. DELIVERY CONDITION

1.1.1. CA 6549

Delivered with a carrying bag containing:

- 2 high-voltage safety cables, one red and one blue, 3m long, with a high-voltage plug at one end and a crocodile clip at the other.
- 1 high-voltage safety cable with guard, black, 3m long, with a high-voltage plug with jack at one end and a crocodile clip at the other.
- 1 high-voltage safety cable with guard, blue, 0.50m long, with a high-voltage plug with jack at one end and a high-voltage jack at the other.
- 1 2-m mains power lead
- 1 USB drive containing the user manuals and the MEG application software.

1.2. ACCESSORIES

- High-voltage cable, blue, with crocodile clip, 8m long
- High-voltage cable, red, with crocodile clip, 8m long
- High-voltage cable with guard, black crocodile clip with jack, 8m long
- High-voltage cable, blue, with crocodile clip, 15m long
- High-voltage cable, red, with crocodile clip, 15m long
- High-voltage cable with guard, black crocodile clip with jack, 15m long
- Thermocouple thermometer, CA 861
- Thermo-hygrometer, CA 846

1.3. SPARE PARTS

- Three high-voltage cables, red + blue + black with guard, with crocodile clips, 3m long
- High-voltage cable, blue, with jack, 0.5m long
- N° 8 bag for accessories
- Fuse FF 01 A 380 V 5 x 20 mm 10 kA (set of 10)
- Battery 96 V 35 Ah NiMh
- Mains power supply cable 2P
- 1 USB type A-B cable

For accessories and spare parts, visit our website: <u>www.chauvin-arnoux.com</u>

1.4. CHARGING THE BATTERY

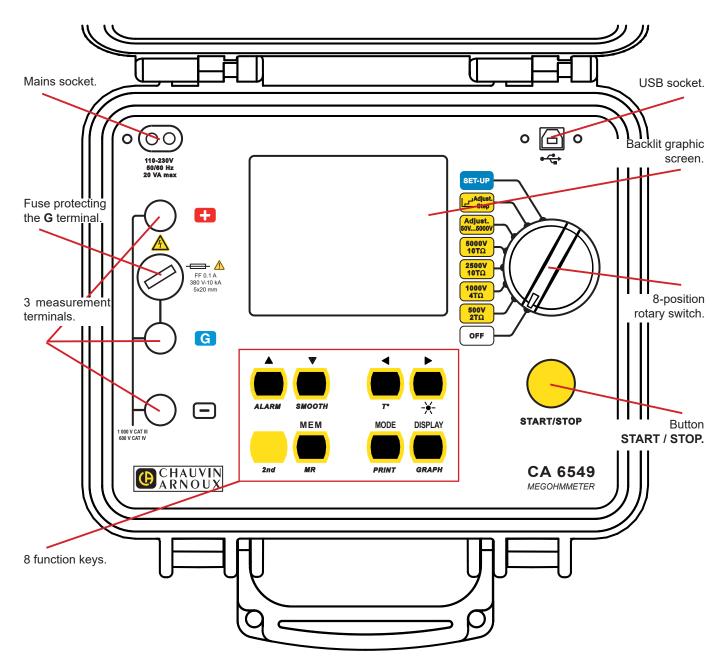
Before the first use, start by fully charging the battery.

Connect the mains power cord provided to the instrument and to mains.

- If the instrument is charging in the OFF position: the battery symbol is displayed and the 3 bars flash throughout the charging "Charging Battery" is also indicated.
 When the battery is full, the symbol and its 3 bars are lit steadily and "Battery Full" is indicated.
- If the instrument is charging in a measurement position: the battery symbol flashes. There is no full charge indication. The "Battery Full" indication is displayed only when the instrument is returned to the OFF position.

The charging time is from 6 to 10 hours.

2.1. VIEW OF THE CA 6549



2.2. SWITCH

8-position rotary switch:

- OFF
- 500V 2TΩ
- 1000V 4TΩ
- 2500V 10TΩ 5000V - 10TΩ
- insulation measurement at 2500 V up to 10 T Ω . insulation measurement at 5000 V up to 10 T Ω .

insulation measurement at 500 V up to 2 T Ω .

insulation measurement at 1000 V up to 4 T Ω .

- insulation measurement with adjustable test voltage (from 40 V to 5100 V: 10 V steps from 40 to 1000 V Adjust. 50V...5000V and 100 V steps from 1000 to 5100 V).
- Adjust. STEP SET-UP
- insulation measurement with voltage step function (the test voltage varies in steps).
- adjustment of instrument configuration.

switches instrument power off.

2.3. KEYS

The **START / STOP** button: to start and stop the measurement.

Each function key has a primary function (upper marking) and a secondary function (lower marking).

2nd	Select the secondary function (indicated in yellow italics below each key).
MODE	Primary function Select the desired type of measurement, before an insulation measurement, or select the current range,
PRINT	during a measurement.
	Secondary function Used to access the PRINT menu to send measurement results via the USB link.
DISPLAY	Primary function Browse through the various screens accessible before, during and after the measurement
GRAPH	Secondary function Display insulation resistance versus duration after a time-limited measurement.
► ×	Primary function Select a parameter one step to the right of the current cursor position (from the end of the line, the cursor jumps to the beginning of the line).
	Secondary function Activate/deactivate display backlight.
◀ T°	Primary function Deselect a selection or move the cursor one parameter to the left.
	Secondary function Enter the TEMPERATURE menu to refer the measurement to a specified temperature.
▲ ALARM	Primary function Move the cursor up or increment the selected parameter (flashing or indicated by the cursor). If the key is kept pressed, the rate of change of the parameters is increased.
	Secondary function Activate / deactivate the alarms programmed in the SET-UP menu , or move the cursor one page up in a long menu.
▼ SMOOTH	Primary function Move the cursor down or decrement the selected parameter (flashing or indicated by the cursor). If the key is kept pressed, the rate of change of the parameters is increased.
	Secondary function Enable / disable smoothing of the insulation resistance indication, or move the cursor one page down in a long menu.
MEM <i>MR</i>	Primary function: store measured values. Secondary function: recall stored data.

2.4. DISPLAY

2.4.1. GRAPHIC DISPLAY UNIT

The display unit is a graphic display unit with a resolution of 320 x 240 pixels. It has a built-in backlighting that can be activated or deactivated using the $-\frac{1}{2}$ key.

The various screens that are accessible are presented and explained throughout this manual. We explain below, however, the various symbols that may appear on the screen.

2.4.2. SYMBOLS

REMOTE	Indicates that the instrument is controlled remotely via the interface. In this mode, all of the keys and the rotary switch are inactive, except for shutdown of the instrument (OFF position).
СОМ	Indicates that the instrument is sending data via the USB link.
2nd	Indicates that the secondary function of a key will be used.
4	Indicates that the "programmed time test" mode was selected before the measurement was started.
DAR	Indicates that the "automatic calculation of Dielectric Absorption Ratio" mode was selected before the measurement was started.
PI	Indicates that the "automatic calculation of Polarization Index" mode was selected before the measurement was started.
DD	Indicates that the "automatic calculation of Dielectric Discharge Index" mode was selected before the measurement was started.
SMOOTH	Indicates that smoothing of the insulation resistance indication is activated.
ALARM	Indicates that the alarm is enabled. An audible alarm will be emitted if the value measured is below the limit value defined in the SET-UP menu.
	Indicates the battery charge condition.
À	Voltage generated dangerous, U > 120Vpc.
\triangle	External voltage present, U > 25 VRMS

2.5. FUNCTIONS

The CA 6549 megohmmeter is a portable unit, fitted into a rugged construction site casing with cover, operating on battery or line power.

Its main functions are:

- automatic detection and measurement of voltage, frequency, input current,
- quantitative and qualitative insulation measurement:
 - measurement at 500, 1000, 2500, 5000 VDc or other test voltage between 40 and 5100 VDc ("adjustable voltage"),
 - measurement in voltage step mode (the applied voltage increases in steps),
 - automatic calculation of DAR/PI and DD (dielectric discharge index) quality ratios,
 - automatic calculation of measurement result referred to a reference temperature.
- automatic capacitance measurement,
- automatic measurement of residual current.

This megohymmeter helps to ensure the safety of electrical installations and equipment. Its operation is controlled by microprocessor for the acquisition, processing, measurement display, storage and printing of results.

It offers a wide range of advantages such as:

- digital filtering of insulation measurements,
- automatic voltage measurement,
- threshold programming, to trigger alarms using audible beeps,
- the timer for measurement duration checks,
- protection of the device by fuse, with detection of defective fuses,
- operator safety by means of automatic discharge of the test voltage on the equipment tested,
- automatic power save mode of the device to save battery power,
- indication of battery charge condition,
- large graphic display with backlight capability,
- memory (128 kB), real time clock and serial interface,
- PC control of the device (using PC software, optional),
- sending measurement results via the USB link.

3.1. AC / DC VOLTAGE

Turning the switch to an insulation position (position other than OFF or SET-UP) sets the instrument to automatic AC / DC voltage measurement. The voltage between the input terminals is measured at all times and indicated as RMS value on the display unit: Input Voltage. Switching between AC and DC mode is automatic.

When switch is turned, the frequency and the residual DC current between the terminals of the instrument are also measured. (The residual current is measured in order to evaluate its impact on the insulation measurement to come).

FIXED VOLTAGE			
2500	V		
Input voltage	△ 230 V AC]
Frequency	50.0 Hz		
Input current	24.6 nA		ļ
Date: 24.06.2008	Time: 15:31		

The insulation measurements cannot be started if there is an excessively high external voltage on the terminals, in which case the \triangle symbol is displayed next to the measured external voltage (see § 3.2).

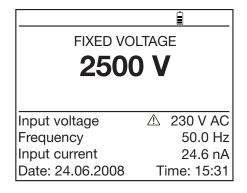
3.2. INSULATION MEASUREMENT

• When the switch is turned to an insulation position, one of the following displays appears:

<u>Case 1</u>

You select an insulation measurement with a fixed / standard test voltage, in manual mode.

Positions: 500V - 2ΤΩ 1000V - 4ΤΩ 2500V - 10ΤΩ 5000V - 10ΤΩ

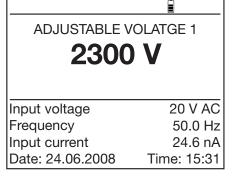


<u>Case 2</u>

You select an insulation measurement with a test voltage other than those proposed as standard.

Position: Adjust. 50V...5000V

You can choose from the 3 "adjusted" voltages predefined in SET-UP using the \blacktriangle and \triangledown keys, or define another voltage by selecting it with the \blacktriangleright key and adjusting it with the \blacktriangle and \triangledown keys.



Case 3

You select an insulation measurement with a test voltage that varies in steps: this is the "step function" mode.

Position:

Adjust. Step

You can choose among the three step functions (\blacktriangle and \triangledown keys) you defined earlier in SET-UP.

<u> </u>		<u> </u>
STEP F	UNCT	TON 1
Min: 2300 V	노	Max: 3900 V
Test Run	Time 0	8:38:30
Input voltage		1 V AC
Frequency		50.0 Hz
Input current		24.6 nA
Date: 24.06.20	80	Time: 15:31

Pressing the START/STOP key immediately triggers the measurement.

An audible beep is emitted every 10 seconds to indicate that a measurement is in progress.

Important remark: These insulation measurements cannot be started if there is an excessively high external voltage on the terminals.

If, when the START key is pressed, the external voltage on the terminals of the instrument is greater than the value U peak defined below, the insulation measurement is not triggered and an audible alarm is emitted; the instrument then returns to automatic voltage measurement.

U peak ≥ 2 x dlSt x Un

where - Upeak: external voltage, peak or DC, on the terminals of the instrument.

- dlSt: coefficient that can be adjusted in SET-UP 3% (default value), 10% or 20%.
- Un: test voltage selected for the insulation measurement.
- Similarly, **if during the insulation measurements**, an external voltage greater than the value U peak defined below is detected, the measurement is stopped and the symbol *A* appears next to the value of the external voltage measured.

$$U \text{ peak} \ge (dlSt + 1.1) \times Un,$$

- where Upeak: external voltage, peak or DC, on the terminals of the instrument.
 - dlSt: coefficient that can be adjusted in SET-UP 3% (default value), 10% or 20%.
 - Un: test voltage selected for the insulation measurement.
- Note: Adjust the dISt factor to optimize the measurement build-up time. If there is no disturbance voltage, dISt can be set to its minimum value to obtain the shortest possible measurement build-up time. If there is a large disturbance voltage, dISt can be increased so that the measurement can be started and will not be interrupted.

Pressing the START/STOP key again stops the measurement.

If a "programmed time test" mode (Timed Run or Timed Run + DD) was selected as measurement mode, the measurement is stopped (without action on the START/STOP button) at the end of this time. Similarly, if the DAR or PI mode is selected as measurement mode, the measurement is stopped after the time needed to calculate them.

Note: When measuring resistances smaller than the resistance range indicated for the selected test voltage, the test voltage is automatically reduced. So 10 k Ω can be measured as the minimum resistance regardless of the selected test voltage.

3.3. CAPACITANCE MEASUREMENT

The capacitance measurement is performed automatically during the insulation measurement, and is displayed after the measurement stops and the circuit has been discharged.

3.4. RESIDUAL CURRENT MEASUREMENT

The residual current circulating in the installation is measured automatically upon connection to the installation, then before and after the insulation measurement.

4.1. MODE / PRINT KEY

4.1.1. PRIMARY FUNCTION BEFORE THE MEASUREMENT

The primary function of the MODE key is very important: it is used before the measurement to define the course of the measurement.

This key is inactive in the "Adjust. Step" and SET-UP positions.

Pressing the MODE key gives access to the list of possible measurement modes. Select the mode using the ▲ and/or ▼ keys.

To validate the mode selected, press the MODE key again.

The various measurement modes are as follows:

MANUAL STOP:

This is the conventional quantitative insulation measurement mode. The measurement is started by pressing START / STOP and stopped by pressing START / STOP again.

The user determines the duration, which is indicated by the measurement duration chronometer.

MODE				
+ DD				
Duration	Sample			
(h:m)	(m:s)			
02:30	00:10			
DD				
	30/60			
	1.0/10			
	+ DD Duration (h:m) 02:30			

MODE

MODE

Duration

(h:m)

02:30

Sample

(m:s)

00:10

30/60

1.0/10

02:30:00

(m:s)

00:10

30/60

1.0/10

Duration Sample

(h:m)

02:30

Total Run Time

Manual Stop

Timed Run

PI (m/m)

Total Run Time

Timed Run

DAR (s/s)

PI (m/m)

Manual Stop

Manual Stop + DD

Timed Run + DD

Manual Stop + DD

Timed Run + DD DAR (s/s)

MANUAL STOP + DD:

The measurement is started by pressing START/STOP and stopped by pressing START/STOP again.

One minute after the end of the measurement, the instrument calculates and display the DD term. The time remaining during this minute is displayed.

TIMED RUN:

(Timed run test)

This mode is used to perform a measurement for a duration defined in advance, with a predetermined number of measurement samples: the measurement is started by pressing START / STOP and stops automatically after the time programmed by the user.

This duration (Duration) and the time interval between samples (Sample) can be modified using the \blacktriangle , \blacktriangledown , \blacktriangleright and \blacktriangleleft keys when the Timed Run mode is selected.

When the measurement is started, the chronometer counts down the time remaining. When this time (Remaining Time) is zero, the measurement is stopped.

During the execution of a timed run test, the intermediate samples are automatically stored: they are used to plot insulation resistance vs. time. This curve can be displayed after the measurement by pressing the *GRAPH* key, as long as no new measurement has been started.

The samples are automatically stored with the final value of the resistance, if it is stored.

During the measurement, if the position of the rotary switch is changed, or the STOP key is pressed, the measurement is stopped.

TIMED RUN + DD:

This mode is identical to the previous one except that 1 minute after the end of the measurement the instrument calculates and displays the DD term. The measurement duration is therefore: duration of timed run + 1 minute.

The insulation resistance vs. time curve can be displayed after the measurement by pressing *GRAPH*, as long as no new measurement has been started.

DAR:

The measurement is started by pressing START / STOP and stops automatically when the DAR ratio has been calculated, i.e. after 1 minute, the time for measuring the second insulation resistance value needed for the calculation (the sample time can be modified with the \blacktriangle , \blacktriangledown , \blacktriangleright and \triangleleft keys).

PI:

The measurement is started by pressing START / STOP and stops automatically when the PI ratio has been calculated, i.e. after 10 minutes, the time for measuring the second insulation resistance value needed for the calculation (the sample times can be modified with the \blacktriangle , \blacktriangledown , \blacktriangleright and \triangleleft keys).

Remark: in this mode, the DAR ratio will also be calculated automatically if the times needed to calculate it are less than the second time needed to calculate the PI ratio.

M	IODE	
Total Run Time		02:30:00
Manual Stop		
Manual Stop	+ DD	
	Duration	Sample
	(h:m)	(m:s)
Timed Run	Ò2:3Ó	ò0:10
Timed Run +	DD	
DAR (s/s)		30/60
PI (m/m)		1.0/10
	IODE	
Total Run Time		00:01:00
Manual Stop		0.01.00
Manual Stop	+ DD	
	Duration	Sample
	(h:m)	(m:s)
Timed Run	02:30	00:10
Timed Run +		
DAR (s/s)		30/60
PI (m/m)		1.0/10
N/	IODE	
Total Run Time		00:10:00
Manual Stop		
Manual Stop	+ DD	
	Duration	Sample
	(h:m)	(m:s)
Timed Bun	02:30	00:10
Timed Run +		00110
DAR (s/s)	-	30/60

1.0/10

 \triangleright PI (m/m)

Important remarks:

What is the DD (Dielectric Discharge index)?

In the case of multilayer insulation, if one of the layers is defective but the resistance of all the others is high, neither the quantitative insulation measurement nor the calculation of the PI and DAR quality ratios will reveal the problem.

This makes it judicious to perform a dielectric discharge test, from which the DD term can be calculated. This test measures the dielectric absorption of heterogeneous or multilayer insulation and disregards parallel-surface leakage currents.

It involves applying a test voltage for long enough to electrically "charge" the insulation to be measured (typically, a voltage of 500 V is applied for 30 minutes).

At the end of the measurement, the instrument causes a rapid discharge, during which the capacitance of the insulation is measured; 1 minute later, the residual current circulating in the insulation is measured.

The DD term is then calculated as follows:

DD = current measured after 1 minute (mA) / [test voltage (V) x measured capacitance (F)]

The insulation quality rating as a function of the value found is as follows:

Value of DD	Quality of insulation
7 < DD	Very poor
4 < DD < 7	Poor
2 < DD < 4	Borderline
DD < 2	Good

Note: The dielectric discharge test is especially well suited to insulation measurements on rotating machines, and, in general, to insulation measurements on heterogeneous or multilayer insulations containing organic materials.

What are the DAR (Dielectric Absorption Ratio) and the PI (Polarization Index)?

It is useful to calculate insulation quality ratios in addition to the quantitative insulation resistance value, because they can be used to eliminate the influence of certain parameters likely to invalidate the "absolute" insulation measurement.

The most important of these parameters are:

- temperature and relative humidity, with which insulation resistance varies according to a quasi-exponential law.
- the disturbance currents (capacitive charging current, dielectric absorption current) created by the application of the test voltage. Even though they gradually vanish, they perturb the measurement at the start, for a length of time that depends on whether the insulation is in good condition or degraded.

These ratios complete the "absolute" insulation value, and reliably reflect whether the insulation is in good or poor condition.

In addition, changes in these ratios over time can be observed and used for predictive maintenance, e.g. to monitor the ageing of the insulation of a population of rotating machines.

The DAR and PI ratios are calculated as follows:

PI = R 10 min / R 1 min (2 values to be noted during a 10-min measurement.)

DAR = R 1 min / R 30 sec (2 values to be noted during a 1-min measurement.)

Remark: Note that the times of 1 & 10 min for the calculation of PI and 30 & 60 seconds for the calculation of DAR are those currently used and programmed as defaults in the instrument.

They can however be modified in SET-UP to adapt to a possible change in a standard or to the needs of a specific application.

A capacitance in parallel to the insulation resistance extends the settling times of the measurements. This can affect or even inhibit the measurement of DAR or PI (depending on the time set for recording the first resistance value). The following table shows typical values for the capacitance in parallel to the insulation resistance at which a successful DAR or PI measurement is still possible (at the default time for recording the first resistance value).

	100 kΩ	1 MΩ	10 MΩ	100 MΩ	1 GΩ	10 GΩ	100 GΩ
50 V	40 µF	40 µF	20 µF	10 µF	1 µF	0 µF	0 µF
100 V	40 µF	40 µF	20 µF	10 µF	1 µF	0 µF	0 µF
500 V	20 µF	20 µF	10 µF	5 µF	2 µF	1 µF	1 µF
1000 V	5 µF	5 µF	5 µF	2 µF	2 µF	1 µF	1 µF
2500 V	2 µF	2 µF	2 µF	1 µF	0.5 µF	0 µF	0 µF
5000 V	1 µF	1 µF	1 µF	0,5 µF	0.5 µF	0 µF	0 µF

Interpretation of the results:

DAR	PI	Condition of insulation
< 1.25	< 1	Poor or even
< 1.25	< 2	dangerous
< 1.6	< 4	Good
> 1.6	> 4	Excellent

4.1.2. PRIMARY FUNCTION DURING THE MEASUREMENT

During the measurement, the first function of the MODE key is to select the Range of the current: automatic (default) or fixed.

Display range	< 10 MΩ	> 10 MΩ	GΩ	ТΩ
Number	3	2	1	1

Press the MODE key, then the \blacktriangleright key to select the Range, then the \blacktriangle or \checkmark key to modify it.

The choice of Range of current is validated by pressing the MODE key again. The choice remains active until the switch is turned.

In the Adj. Volt. position, the MODE key can be used to modify the voltage value during the measurement.

4.1.3. SECONDARY FUNCTION

The PRINT secondary function is described in § 6.2.

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4.2. DISPLAY / GRAPH KEY

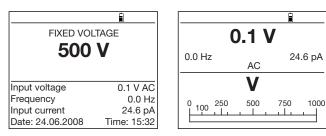
4.2.1. PRIMARY FUNCTION DISPLAY

This key is used to browse through the various accessible screens containing all information available before, during or after the measurement.

The screens vary depending on the mode selected before the measurement is started.

MANUAL STOP mode

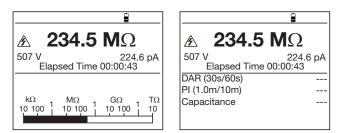
Before the measurement



Available information:

First screen	Press on DISPLAY
Selected test voltage	Input voltage
Input voltage	Frequency
Frequency	Input current (DC only)
Input current (DC only)	Voltage bargraph
Date, time	

During the measurement



Available information:

First screen	Press on DISPLAY
Insulation resistance	Insulation resistance
Measured voltage	Measured voltage
Measured current	Measured current
Elapsed test duration	Elapsed test duration
Resistance bargraph	DAR, PI, capacitance

After the measurement

	Ê		Ê
234.5	ΩΝ	FIXED VO 500	
507 V Elapsed Time 01 DAR (30s/60s) PI (1.0m/10m) Capacitance	224.6 pA :02:43 2.64 1.05 320 nF	Input voltage Frequency	0.1 V AC 0.0 Hz
		Input current Date: 24.06.2008	24.6 pA Time: 15:31

		i
	0.1 V	7
0.0 Hz	AC	24.6 pA
	V	
	0 500	750 1000

Available information:

First screen	Press on DISPLAY	2 nd press on DISPLAY
Insulation resistance	Selected test voltage	Input voltage
Measured voltage	Input voltage	Frequency
Measured current	Frequency	Input current (DC only)
Elapsed test duration	Input current (DC only)	Voltage bargraph
DAR, PI, capacitance	Date, time	

MANUAL STOP + DD mode

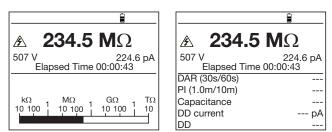
Before the measurement

	Ê			Î
FIXED VOLTAGE 500 V			0.1 V	1
500	V	0.0 Hz	AC	24.6 pA
Input voltage	0.1 V AC		V	
Frequency	0.0 Hz	0 250	500	750 1000
Input current	24.6 pA			
Date: 24.06.2008	Time: 15:32	L		

Available information:

First screen	Press on DISPLAY
Selected test voltage	Input voltage
Input voltage	Frequency
Frequency	Input current (DC only)
Input current (DC only)	Voltage bargraph
Date, time	

During the measurement



Available information:

First screen	Press on DISPLAY
Insulation resistance	Insulation resistance
Measured voltage	Measured voltage
Measured current	Measured current
Elapsed test duration	Elapsed test duration
Resistance bargraph	DAR, PI, capacitance
	Current (for the calculation of DD)
	DD

After the measurement

	Ê		i		Î	
234.5 Μ Ω		FIXED VOLTAGE 500 V		0.1 V		
507 V Elapsed Time	224.6 pA 00:22:43	500	V	0.0 Hz	24.6 pA AC	
DAR (30s/60s)	2.24				V	
PI (1.0m/10m)	1.56	Input voltage	0.1 V AC		V	
Capacitance	220 nF	Frequency	0.0 Hz	0 250	500 750 1000	
DD current	11.55 pA	Input current	24.6 pA			
DD	2.55	Date: 24.06.2008	Time: 15:32			

Available information:

First screen	Press on DISPLAY	2 nd press on DISPLAY
Insulation resistance Measured voltage Measured current Elapsed test duration DAR, PI, capacitance Current (for the calculation of DD) DD	Selected test voltage Input voltage Frequency Input current (DC only) Date, time	Input voltage Frequency Input current (DC only) Voltage bargraph

TIMED RUN mode

Before the measurement

0	İ	0		Ì
ADJUSTABLE			0.1 \	/
2300 Test Run Time	· -	0.0 Hz	AC	24.6 pA
Input voltage	0.1 V AC		V	
Frequency Input current Date: 24.06.2008	0.0 Hz 24.6 pA Time: 15:32		500	750 1000

Available information:

First screen	Press on DISPLAY
Selected test voltage	Input voltage
Programmed test duration	Frequency
Input voltage	Input current (DC only)
Frequency	Voltage bargraph
Input current (DC only)	
Date, time	

During the measurement

Ø		Ê	
▲ 2	34.5	MΩ	
2307 V Remai	ning Time	24.6 00:09:43 e	
kΩ 10 100 ¹	MΩ 10 100 1	GΩ 1 10 100 1	ΤΩ 10

0	
🕭 234.5 Mg	$\mathbf{\Omega}$
2307 V Remaining Time 00:09	24.6 pA 9:43
DAR (30s/60s)	
PI (1.0m/10m)	
Capacitance	

Available information:

First screen	Press on DISPLAY
Insulation resistance	Insulation resistance
Measured voltage	Measured voltage
Measured current	Measured current
Remaining test duration	Remaining test duration
Resistance bargraph	DAR, PI, capacitance

After the measurement

٢

2307 V

DAR (30s/60s) PI (1.0m/10m) Capacitance

	Ê	0	È	Ð		Ê
234.5 I	ΜΩ				0.1 V	1
07 V Elapsed Time 0	24.6 pA 0:10:00	2300 Test Run Time	-	0.0 Hz	AC	24.6 pA
R (30s/60s) 1.0m/10m) pacitance	2.64 1.05 320 nF	Input voltage Frequency Input current	0.1 V AC 0.0 Hz 24.6 pA	0 100 250	V 500	750 100
		Date: 24.06.2008	Time: 15:32			

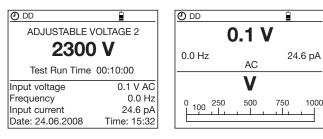
1000

Available information:

First screen	Press on DISPLAY	2 nd press on DISPLAY
Insulation resistance	Selected test voltage	Input voltage
Measured voltage	Programmed test duration	Frequency
Measured current	Input voltage	Input current (DC only)
Test duration	Frequency	Voltage bargraph
DAR, PI, capacitance	Input current (DC only)	
	Date, time	

TIMED RUN + DD mode

Before the measurement



Available information:

First screen	Press on DISPLAY
Selected test voltage	Input voltage
Programmed test duration	Frequency
Input voltage	Input current (DC only)
Frequency	Voltage bargraph
Input current (DC only)	
Date, time	

During the measurement

È
ΜΩ
24.6 pA ne 00:09:43
$\begin{array}{cccc} & G\Omega & & T\Omega \\ 1 & 10 & 100 & & 10 \end{array}$

 O DD
 Image: Constraint of the system

 2307 V
 24.6 pA

 Remaining Time 00:09:43
 Constraint of the system

 DAR (30s/60s)
 --

 PI (1.0m/10m)
 --

 Capacitance
 --

 DD current

 DD

Available information:

First screen	Press on DISPLAY
Insulation resistance Measured voltage Measured current Remaining test duration Resistance bargraph	Insulation resistance Measured voltage Measured current Remaining test duration DAR, PI, capacitance Current (for the calculation of DD) DD

After the measurement

O DD		O DD	Ì	🕘 DD
234.5	MO	ADJUSTABLE		
2307 V	224.6 pA	230	0 V	0.0 Hz
Elapsed Time		Test Run Time	e 00:10:00	
DAR (30s/60s) PI (1.0m/10m)	2.24 1.56	Input voltage	0.1 V AC	
Capacitance	220 nF	Frequency	0.0 Hz	0
DD current	11.55 pA	Input current	24.6 pA	
DD	2.55	Date: 24.06.2008	Time: 15:32	

🕘 DD		Ê
().1 V	7
0.0 Hz	AC	24.6 pA
	V	
0 100 250	500	750 1000

Available information:

First screen	Press on DISPLAY	2 nd press on DISPLAY
Insulation resistance Measured voltage Measured current Test duration DAR, PI, capacitance Current (for the calculation of DD) DD	Selected test voltage Programmed test duration Input voltage Frequency Input current (DC only) Date, time	Input voltage Frequency Input current (DC only) Voltage bargraph

DAR mode

Before the measurement

DAR	Î	
FIXED VOL	TAGE	
500 V		
Test Run Time	00:01:00	
Input voltage	0.1 V AC	
Frequency	0.0 Hz	
Input current	24.6 pA	
Date: 24.06.2008	Time: 15:32	

DAR		Î
(0.1 V	/
0.0 Hz	AC	24.6 pA
	V	
	500	750 1000

Available information:

First screen	Press on DISPLAY
Selected test voltage	Input voltage
Programmed test duration	Frequency
Input voltage	Input current (DC only)
Frequency	Voltage bargraph
Input current (DC only)	
Date, time	

During the measurement

DAR		Ê	
▲ 2	34.5	$M\Omega$	
5007 V Rema	ining Time	24.6 00:00:43 e	
kΩ 10 100 1	MΩ 10 100 1	GΩ 1 10 100 1	ΤΩ 10

DAR	Ê
▲ 234.	5 M Ω
5007 V	24.6 pA
Remaining Ti	ime 00:09:43
DAR (30s/60s)	
PI (1.0m/10m)	
Capacitance	

Available information:

First screen	Press on DISPLAY
Insulation resistance	Insulation resistance
Measured voltage	Measured voltage
Measured current	Measured current
Remaining test duration	Remaining test duration
Resistance bargraph	DAR, PI, capacitance

After the measurement

DAR		DAR	Ê	DAR	Î
234.5	MO	FIXED VO	TAGE	0	.1 V
5007 V	224.6 pA	5000) V (0.0 Hz	24.6 pA
Elapsed Time DAR (30s/60s)	2.24	Test Run Time	00:01:00		AC
PI (1.0m/10m)		Input voltage	0.1 V AC		V
Capacitance	220 nF	Frequency	0.0 Hz	0 250	500 750 1000
		Input current	24.6 pA		
		Date: 24.06.2008	Time: 15:32		

Available information:

First screen	Press on DISPLAY	2 nd press on DISPLAY
Insulation resistance	Selected test voltage	Input voltage
Measured voltage	Programmed test duration	Frequency
Measured current	Input voltage	Input current (DC only)
Elapsed test duration	Frequency	Voltage bargraph
DAR, PI, capacitance	Input current (DC only)	
	Date, time	

PI mode

Same as DAR mode except:

- PI instead of DAR at the top left of the display unit
 Remaining Time = 10 min
- After the measurement: display of DAR and PI. •

4.2.2. GRAPH SECONDARY FUNCTION

This function is used to display the insulation resistance versus measurement time curve after a time-limited measurement (Timed Run or Timed Run + DD).

This curve is plotted from the samples recorded during the measurement. The \blacktriangle , \triangledown , \blacktriangleright and \triangleleft keys can be used to move along the curve to display the exact values of each sample.

	GRAPH	
5078 V	2428.5 MΩ	00:02:30
MΩ 🛔		
3000 -		
2500 -		
2000 -		
1500 -		
1000 -		
500		┝─┍┝
0	0:30 1:00 1:30 2	:30 3:00

4.3. ◀ / *T*° KEY

The T° secondary function can be used in two ways. One is to assign a Probe Temperature to an insulation resistance measurement, the other to refer the resistance to a temperature different from the measurement temperature.

This makes it possible to observe the insulation resistance over time and judge its evolution under comparable temperature conditions. This is because insulation resistance varies with temperature according to a quasi-exponential law.

As part of a maintenance program covering a population of motors, for example, it is important to perform periodic measurements under similar temperature conditions. Otherwise, the results obtained must be corrected to refer them to a fixed reference temperature. This function can do this.

Attention:

- The T° function is not available in the Adjustable Step position.
- If the result of the insulation resistance measurement is out of range ("<" or ">") no temperature corrected resistance can be calculated.

Procedure:

You have just made a measurement and have not yet stored it. Make sure that the result is not out of range, then enter the T° mode by pressing 2nd then T°.

TEMPERATURE		
Probe Temperature	23°C	
Resistance Correction	On	
Rc Reference Temperature	40°C	
∆T for R/2	10°C	
R measured 1.0	02 MΩ	
Rc at 40°C	309 kΩ	

- Enter the Probe Temperature at which you made the measurement (by default, the instrument proposes the value set in SET-UP).
- If you want to know the resistance of the probe at another temperature, set "Resistance Correction" to "On" to perform the calculation.
- The calculation is performed immediately and the result is displayed: Rc. This indicates what the measurement result would have been at the reference temperature. Use the ▲, ▼, ▶ and ◄ keys to modify the temperatures.
- To assign this calculation (or only the Probe Temperature) to the measurement result, press $2nd + T^{\circ}$ again (OK is then displayed).

Remarks:

- During the procedure, pressing the DISPLAY key or turning the switch cancels the modifications.
- If the coefficient ΔT used for the calculation is not known, the instrument can calculate it in advance, using at least 3 stored measurements made at different temperatures (see § 4.5.3)
- Detail concerning the calculation performed:
- The insulation resistance varies with the measurement temperature.

This dependence can be approximated by an exponential function:

Rc = KT * RT

- where Rc: insulation resistance at reference temperature. RT: insulation resistance measured at T°C (Probe Temperature).
 - KT: coefficient at T°C defined as follows:
 - KT = $(1/2)^{(\text{Rc Reference Temperature T)}/\Delta T)$
 - with T: temperature at the time of the measurement (Probe Temperature)
 - ΔT: temperature difference at which the insulation resistance is halved.

Rc Reference Temperature: temperature for which the temperature corrected resistance (Rc) is calculated.

4.4. ▼ / SMOOTH KEY

The SMOOTH secondary function activates / deactivates an insulation measurement digital filter. It affects only the display (which is smoothed), not the measurements.

This function is useful if the insulation values displayed are very unstable.

The filter is calculated as follows: RSMOOTH = RSMOOTH + (R – RSMOOTH) / N

Since N is set to 20, the time constant of this filter is approximately 20 seconds.

4.5. SET-UP FUNCTION (INSTRUMENT CONFIGURATION)

This function, located on the rotary switch, can be used to change the configuration of the instrument by accessing directly the parameters to be modified.

Turning the rotary switch to SET-UP gives you access to the menu of all modifiable parameters. Select the parameter to be modified and its value using the \blacktriangle , \blacktriangledown , \blacktriangleright and \blacktriangleleft keys.

4.5.1. SET-UP MENU

SET-U	JP	SET-UP		1	SE	T-UP		S	ET-UP	
Instr.Nr. 700016	SW Version 1.8	Instr.Nr. 700016 SW	Version 1.8		Instr.Nr. 700016	SW Ve	rsion 1.8	Instr.Nr. 700016	SW Version 1	.8
Display Contrast	80	PI (m/m)	1.0/10		Calculate ΔT from	n Memory		Clear Memory		
Alarm Settings		Set Step Function 1			Maximum Outpu	it Voltage	5100V	V Disturbance	VOutput 3	3%
Adjust Voltage 1	50 V	Set Step Function 2			Set Defaut Parar	neter		Buzzer	C	On
Adjust Voltage 2	100 V	Set Step Function 3			Clear Memory			Power Down	C	On
Adjust Voltage 3	250 V	Temperature Unit	Celsius		V Disturbance / V	/ Output	3%	BaudRate	9600 / RS 23	32
Timed Run (h:m)	0:10	Defaut Probe Temperatu	re 23°C		Buzzer		On	Units	Europ	pe
Sample Time (m:s)	0:10	Rc Reference Temperatu	ire 40°C		Power Down		On	Date (d.m.y)	27.04.200	09
DAR (s/s)	30/60	⊐∆T for R/2	10°C		BaudRate	9600	/ RS 232	r⊒Time (h:m)	10:2	21

Description of each instrument configuration parameter:

- Display Contrast: The display unit contrast cannot be adjusted.
- Alarm Settings: programming of measurement threshold values below which an audible alarm is triggered.

	Default value	Range
500 V	< 500 kΩ	30 kΩ 2 TΩ
1000 V	< 1.0 MΩ	100 kΩ … 4 TΩ
2500 V	< 2.5 MΩ	300 kΩ … 10 TΩ
5000 V	< 5 MΩ	300 kΩ … 10 ΤΩ
Adj. Voltage 1	< 50 kΩ	10 kΩ … 10 ΤΩ
Adj. Voltage 2	< 100 kΩ	10 kΩ … 10 TΩ
Adj. Voltage 3	< 250 kΩ	10 kΩ … 10 ΤΩ

Note: to return to the SET-UP menu, press the DISPLAY key.

Adjustable Voltage 1, 2, 3: adjustable voltage: 3 different values can be predefined.

	Default value	Range
Adjustable Voltage 1	50 V	40 5100 V
Adjustable Voltage 2	100 V	in steps of 10 V from 40 to 1000 V
Adjustable Voltage 3	250 V	in steps of 100 V from 1000 to 5100 V.

• Timed Run (h:m): duration of test in "Timed run" mode.

Default value	Range
00: 10 (h:m)	00: 01 49: 59 (h:m)

Sample Time (m:s): time interval between samples recorded in Timed Run mode for plotting R(t).

Default value	Range
00: 10 (m:s)	00: 05 59: 59 (m:s)
	The limit depends on the duration set for
	the Timed Run.

DAR (s/s): 1ST and 2ND times for the DAR calculation.

Default value	Range
30 / 60 (s/s)	10 … 90 / 15 … 180 (s/s)
	5-second steps

• **PI (m/m):** 1ST et 2ND times for the PI calculation.

Default value	Range
01 / 10 (m/m)	0.5 30 (0.5-, then 1-min steps) /1 90 (0.5-, then 1-, then 5-min steps)

• Set Step Function 1, 2, 3: for each predefined step function, definition of the various voltages, of the duration of each step, and of the interval for the recording of samples. To skip a step, set the duration or the voltage to "---".

		Defaul	t value	F	Range
		Voltage	Duration (h:m)	Voltage	Duration (h:m)
Step Function 1	Step 1 Step 2 Step 3 Step 4 Step 5	50 V 100 V 150 V 200 V 250 V sample time	00: 01 00: 01 00: 01 00: 01 00: 01 00: 10 (m:s)	40 5100 V in 10-V then 100-V steps	00: 09 09: 59 00: 09 09: 59 see note (00: 0559: 59) The limit depends on the duration set for the Timed Run.
Step Function 2	Step 1 Step 2 Step 3 Step 4 Step 5	100 V 300 V 500 V 700 V 900 V sample time	00: 01 00: 01 00: 01 00: 01 00: 01 00: 10 (m:s)	40 5100 V in 10-V then 100-V steps	00: 09 09: 59 00: 09 09: 59 see note (00: 0559: 59) The limit depends on the duration set for the Timed Run.
Step Function 3	Step 1 Step 2 Step 3 Step 4 Step 5	1000 V 2000 V 3000 V 4000 V 5000 V sample time	00: 01 00: 01 00: 01 00: 01 00: 01 00: 10 (m:s)	40 5100 V in 10-V then 100-V steps	00: 09 09: 59 00: 09 09: 59 see note (00: 0559: 59) The limit depends on the duration set for the Timed Run.

Note: the minimum sample time depends on the total duration of the test (Total Run Time). It is equal to Sample Time (seconds) = (h+1)*5 where h= hours of the Total Run Time.

• Temperature Unit: selection of temperature unit.

Default value	Range
°C	°C or °F

Default Probe Temperature: measurement temperature.

Default value	Range
23 °C	-15°C +75°C

Rc Reference Temperature: reference temperature to which the measurement result must be referred.

Default value	Range
40 °C	-15°C +75°C

• ΔT for R/2: estimated ΔT to obtain an insulation resistance / 2.

Default value	Range
10 °C	-15°C +75°C

- Calculate ΔT from Memory: used to calculate ΔT from 3 stored measurements made using the same probe at different temperatures (see § 4.5.3).
- Maximum Output Voltage: imposes maximum/locking of test voltage.

Default value	Range
5100 V	40 5100 V

- Set Default Parameter: default configuration: reinitializes the instrument with the default values of all parameters.
- Clear Memory: can be used to partially or completely erase stored data (see § 4.5.2).
- V Disturbance / V Output = dISt factor (see § 3.2 Important remark).

Default value	Range
3%	3, 10 or 20 %

Buzzer: enabling / disabling of buzzer (keys, measurements, alarms).

Default value	Range
On	On or Off

• Power Down: automatic power save mode of the instrument after 1 min if no key is activated.

Default value	Range
Off	On or Off

Baud Rate: USB communication format and rate.

Default value	Range
9600 / RS 232	300 9600 / RS 232
	or / Parallel

For the USB link to operate, the default transmission rate must be left as is: 9600 baud.

• Units: defines in which style the Date is displayed.

Default value	Range
Europe	Europe or USA

Date (d.m.y): current date or setting of date.

Europe	dd.mm.yyyy
USA	mm.dd.yyyy

• Time (h:m): current time or setting of time.

4.5.2. MEMORY ERASURE

In SET-UP, select Clear memory.

- To erase the content of one or more specific OBJ: TEST numbers
 - Select Select Data Sets to Clear by pressing ►.
 - Then each stored measurement to be erased using ▲, ▼, ► or ◄.
 - Validate by pressing DISPLAY. The operation is confirmed or cancelled by pressing ►.

SET-UP		SET-UP			SET-UP
Clear Memory :	Clear Me	emory :			
□Select Data Sets to Clear	Obj. Test	Date	Time	Fct.	WARNING !
Clear All	47 99	15.12.2008	07:04	625V	All selected data sets
	13 59	07.12.2008	18:39	3800V@	will be cleared !
	13 58	24.11.2008	15:04	50VO	
	02 03	31.08.2008	15:47	2150V	□ 0.K.
	▶ 02 02	29.06.2008	16:56	975V	••••
	02 01	30.04.2008	08:43	5000V@	
	01 02	16.03.2008	09:07	R 0	CANCLL

- To erase the entire memory
 - Select Clear All by pressing ►.
 - The operation is confirmed or cancelled by pressing ►.

SET-UP	SET-UP
Clear Memory :	
Select Data Sets to Clear	! WARNING !
□Clear All	All data sets
	will be cleared !
	□ 0.K.
	CANCEL

4.5.3. CALCULATION OF △T FROM STORED DATA

The coefficient ΔT is used to calculate the insulation resistance at a temperature other than the measurement temperature (see. § 4.3). It is the temperature difference at which the insulation resistance concerned is reduced to half its value.. This coefficient is variable: it depends on the type of insulation.

When it is not known, the instrument can calculate it from three or more stored measurements.

Attention, these 3 measurements must have been made by the same device (identical insulation resistance) but at 3 different temperatures, and the temperatures must have been recorded (function $2nd + T^{\circ}$) at the same time as the measurements, without applying the correction (Resistance Correction OFF).

Procedure:

■ In SET-UP, select Calculate △T from Memory and press ►.

The display unit proposes all values recorded with a temperature.

SET-U	JP	
Instr.Nr. 700016	SW Ver	rsion 1.8
■Calculate ∆T from I	Vemory	
Maximum Output \	/oltage	5100V
Set Defaut Parame	ter	
Clear Memory		
V Disturbance / V C	Dutput	3%
Buzzer		On
Power Down		On
BaudRate	9600 /	/ RS 232

- Select at least 3 measurements using the ▲, ▼, ▶ or ◄.
- AT is calculated and recorded automatically once 3 stored measurements have been selected, and updated as more measurements are selected.
- The larger the number of measurements, the more accurate the calculation of ΔT.

SET-UP ∆T Calculation fot R/2 23.7°C Volt Obi. Test Res Temp. 47 99 $228.5\,\text{M}\Omega$ 5078V 23°C 13 59 $208.5 \,\mathrm{M}\Omega$ 5078V 30°C 13 58 $178.5\,\mathrm{M}\Omega$ 5078V 37°C 328.5 MΩ 02 03 5078V 23°C 02 02 $328.5\,\text{M}\Omega$ 5078V 23°C 02 01 $328.5\,\mathrm{M}\Omega$ 5078V 23°C 01 02 $328.5\,\mathrm{M}\Omega$ 5078V 23°C

4.	5.4.	MA	хімц	Μ	OU	TPU [.]	τ νο	LTAGE
Ξ.	v. . .		XIIII O		00			LIAGE

- In the SET-UP menu, select Maximum Output Voltage.
- Adjust the maximum output voltage using the ► key, then the ▲ or ▼ keys.

This function prohibits the use of certain test voltages for the insulation measurement.

The instrument can then be used by less experienced persons for specific applications (telephony, aeronautics, etc.) where it is important not to exceed some maximum test voltage.

For example, if the maximum output voltage is set to 750 V, the measurement will be made at 500 V in switch position 500 V, and at not more than 750 V in all other positions.

4.6. LIST OF CODED ERRORS

If an anomaly is detected when the instrument is started up or in operation, the display indicates an error code. The format of this error code is a 1- or 2-digit number. This number identifies the anomaly and the action to be taken.

Error 10: There is an error in the user memory for storing measurement data. Use **Clear Memory** then **Clear All** in SET-UP to initialise the memory. Attention, all stored data will be lost.

Error 21: There is an error in the user settings. Use Set Default Parameter in SET-UP to initialise the settings.

Error 25: There is an error in the printer file format. A new format must be loaded into the instrument.

If the error message «Memory not initialized!» is displayed, proceed as described in Error 10.

All other errors require returning of the instrument for repair.

ersion 1.8
y
5100V
3%
On
On
) / RS 232

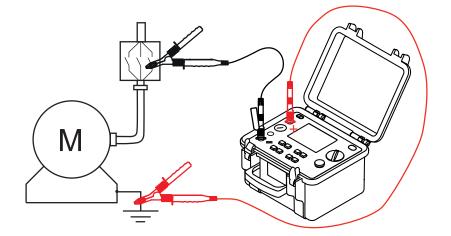
5.1. COURSE OF MEASUREMENTS

- Start up the instrument by setting the switch to the position corresponding to the measurement to be made.
 - The instrument can measure insulation values from 10 k Ω to 10 T Ω , depending on the test voltage selected-from 40 to 5100 Vpc.

The screen displays:

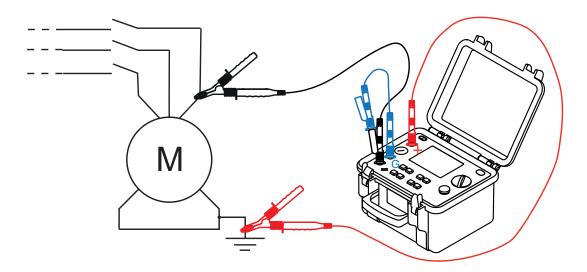
- the battery symbol and battery charge condition,
- the test voltage selected,
- the voltage, frequency and residual current on the input terminals,
- the date and time.
- Connect the cables of the + and terminals to the measurement points..
- Connection diagram for measurement of low insulation values (example of a motor)

FIXED VOLTAGE 2500 V			
Input voltage	▲ 230 V AC		
Frequency	50.0 Hz		
Input current	24.6 nA		
Date: 24.06.2008	Time: 15:31		

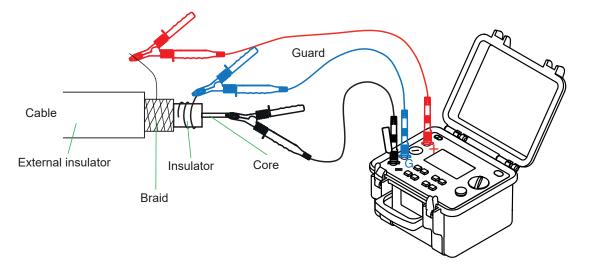


To measure high insulation values (> 1 G Ω), we recommend using guard terminal "G" to avoid leakage and capacitive effects or eliminate the influence of surface leakage currents. The guard terminal is connected to a surface where leakage currents may flow through dust and humidity, e.g. the insulation surface of a cable or transformer, between two measurement points.

- Connection diagram for measurement of high insulation values
- a) Example of a motor (reduction of capacitive effects)



b) Example of a cable (reduction of surface leakage effects)



- Unless the step function mode is selected (Adj. Step), select the measurement mode to be used (Manual Stop, Manual Stop + DD, Timed Run, Timed Run + DD, DAR or PI) by pressing the MODE key (see § 4.1)
- A press on START/STOP triggers the measurement.
 If the voltage present is greater than the maximum allowed value, the measurement will be disabled (see § 3.2).
 The DISPLAY key can be used to consult all information available during the measurement.
 This information depends on the measurement mode selected (see § 4.2).
 If the insulation values displayed are very unstable, a digital filter can be activated by pressing *SMOOTH* to smooth them (see § 4.4).
 The alarm mode can be activated by pressing *ALARM*. An audible beep will sound if the measurement result is below the value defined in SET-UP (see § 4.5).
- Pressing START/STOP again stops the measurement.

The last result remains displayed until the next measurement is made, the MODE is changed or the switch is turned.

When the insulation measurements stop, the circuit tested is automatically discharged via a resistor in the instrument.

The DISPLAY key can be used to consult all information available after the measurement. This information depends on the measurement mode selected (see § 4.2).

If the measurement was in a "programmed-time test" mode (DAR, PI, Timed Run or Timed Run + DD), pressing *GRAPH* displays the insulation measurement versus time curve (see § 4.2).

Pressing T° enters the TEMPERATURE menu (see § 4.3).

5.2. STEP FUNCTION MODE (ADJ. STEP)

This test is based on the principle that an ideal insulation produces the same resistance whatever test voltage is applied.

Any negative variation of this resistance therefore means that the insulation is defective: the resistance of defective insulation decreases as the test voltage increases. This phenomenon is barely observed with "low" test voltages. In consequence, at least 2500 V should be applied.

The usual test condition is a voltage increasing in steps: 5 1-min steps.

Assessment of the result:

- a deviation of the resistance = f(test voltage) curve that exceeds 500 ppm/V generally indicates the presence of mould or other deterioration.
- a larger deviation or a sudden drop indicates the presence of localized physical damage (arcing, perforation of the insulation, etc.).

Procedure:

- In the SET-UP menu, select **Set Step Function 1, 2 or 3.** Example: here, step function n°3.
- Define the step function and the sample interval is automatically adjusted..

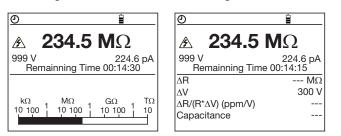
- Once the step function is defined, set the switch to Adj. Step and select Step Function n°3 using the ▲ or ▼ key.
- Start the measurement by pressing START/STOP

SET-U	P	
Instr.Nr. 700016	SW Version 1.8	
PI (m/m)	1.0/10	
Set Step Function 1		
Set Step Function 2		
Set Step Function 3		
Temperature Unit	Celsius	
Defaut Probe Tempe	erature 23°C	
Rc Reference Temp	erature 40°C	
ΔT for R/2	10°C	

SET-UP				
Step Function 3 :				
Step	Voltage	Duration (h:m)		
⊡ 1	1000V	00:01		
2	2000V	00:02		
3	3000V	00:03		
4	4000V	00:04		
5	5000V	00:05		
Tot	al Run Time (h:r	n) 00:15		
Sample Time (m:s) 00:30				

0		
STEP FUNCTION 3		
Min: 1000 V		
Test Run Time 00:15:00		
Input voltage	0.1 V DC	
Frequency	0.0 Hz	
Input current	24.6 nA	
Date: 24.06.2008	Time: 15:31	

During the measurement, the following screens can be accessed by pressing the DISPLAY key.



- At the end of the measurement, the following results are indicated:
 - the difference ΔR in insulation resistance between the resistance at the highest test voltage and the resistance at the lowest test voltage,
 - the difference ΔV between the highest and lowest test voltage,
 - the slope of the curve in ppm/V,
 - the capacitance.
- Pressing the *GRAPH* key displays the resistance versus time curve.
 Using the ◄ and ► keys, it is possible to move along the curves and view the exact values of each sample.

6.1. STORING / RECALLING MEASUREMENT RESULTS (MEM/MR KEY)

6.1.1. MEM PRIMARY FUNCTION (STORAGE)

This function is used to store the results in the instrument's RAM.

The results can be stored at addresses identified by an object number (OBJ) and a test number (TEST).

An object represents a "box" in which 99 tests can be stored. An object can thus represent a machine or an installation on which a number of measurements are performed.

• When the MEM key is activated, the following screen is displayed.

The flashing cursor identifies the next free Obj: Test location, here: 13: 59.

It is always possible to modify Obj.: Test to another free address using the ▲, ▼, ▶ or ◀ keys.

If an empty Obj. is selected, Test is set to 01. Press the MEM key again to store the current measurement results at the selected free location.

To store at an already occupied address (to overwrite a previously stored result) move the cursor in the list of stored results shown below the current measurement result and press the ► or MEM key. A warning screen is displayed and prompts the user to confirm or cancel erasure of the content of the address.

To validate, use the \blacktriangleright key.

Store	MEMO	DRY	
Obj. Test	Date	Time	Fct.
□ 13 59	28.04.2009	09:04	2550V
13 58	28.04.2009	09:00	1020V ව
02 03	14.04.2009	15:07	510V
02 02	14.04.2009	15:04	1020V
02 01	14.04.2009	14:56	5000V
01 02	01.04.2009	10:43	510V@
01 02	01.04.2009	10:38	K 0



Pressing the MEM key again stores the current measurement results at the selected address. All information about a measurement will be stored at a single location in memory: date, time, test mode and voltage, insulation resistance, capacitance, residual current, and, possibly, DAR, PI, DD, resistance referred to the reference temperature, etc.

Note: To exit from the MEM menu without storing the results press the DISPLAY key.

Memory space available

The bargraph indicates memory usage:

- black already occupied memory space
- white free memory space
- grey amount of memory space the current measurement will need if stored (not always visible, because size depends on measurement)

The number of measurements that can be stored depends on the kind of measurements:

- "Programmed-time tests" Oneed a different amount of memory space depending on test duration and sample interval for recording intermediate results. A test duration of one hour and a sampling interval of 5 seconds takes the most amount of memory space; a maximum of 16 of such measurements can be stored.
- "Ordinary" measurements need much less memory space. Up to 1184 of such measurements can be stored.

6.1.2. MR SECONDARY FUNCTION

The MR function is used to recall any data from memory, whatever the active position of the rotary switch, except for the OFF and SET-UP positions.

When the MR key is activated, the following screen is displayed.		ecall MEMORY		
		Date	Time	Fct.
The floating surger identifies the highest essential Ohi. Test number, here 12, 50	□ 13 59	28.04.2009	09:04	2550V
The flashing cursor identifies the highest occupied Obj. Test number, here 13: 59.	13 58	28.04.2009	09:00	1020V@
	13 57	28.04.2009	08:50	5000V
Use the ▲ and ▼ keys to move the cursor to the desired Obj. Test number.	02 03	14.04.2009	15:07	510V
	02 02	14.04.2009	15:04	1020V
Press the ▶ key to recall the measurement and show the results. Use the DISPLAY	02 01	14.04.2009	14:56	5000V
5	01 02	01.04.2009	10:43	510V@
key to browse through the data.	01 02	01.04.2009	10:38	R O

Depending on the measurement mode a graph may be available by pressing the *GRAPH* key. Except for Adjustable Step measurements the TEMPERATURE menu is available by pressing the T° key. To enter the PRINT menu to print of the measurement, press the *PRINT* key.

To exit from the MR function, press *MR* again or turn the switch.

6.2. SENDING MEASURED VALUES TO A PC (PRINT KEY)

Pressing the PRINT key gives access to the menu below:

Print result:

Sending the present measurement via the USB link: just after the measurement or later.

- Print memory
 Sending stored data via the USB link.
- Baud rate / Port

Baud rate selected in the SET-UP menu (see § 4.5).

For the USB link to operate, the default transmission rate must be left as is: 9600 baud.

The COM symbol in the top right corner of the display indicates data transmission via the USB link.

6.2.1. SENDING MEASURED VALUES TO A PC

To receive the recorded data, you must install the PuTTY utility on your PC.

- Go to the web page <u>www.putty.org</u>.
- Select the Windows® (32- or 64-bit) or Unix file and download it.
- Install PuTTY and start it

Session Basic options for Logging Specify the destination you	r your PuTTY sessi	
Host Name (or IP address Keyboard Bell Features Window Appearance Behaviour Translation Selection Colours Connection type: Raw O Telnet O Load, save or delete a sto Saved Sessions Default Settings Default Settings Close window on exit: Always O Never) F Riogin SSH red session	to Port 22 O Serial Load Save Delete

PRINT Print result Print memory Baud rate / Port 9600 / RS 232 • Click "Serial" and configure the serial link as indicated below.

~

🕵 PuTTY Configuration		?	×	
Category:				
 Session Logging Teminal Keyboard Bell Features Window Appearance Behaviour Translation Selection Colours Connection Data Proxy Telnet Rlogin SSH Serial 	Options controlling Select a serial line Serial line to connect to Configure the serial line Speed (baud) Data bits Stop bits Party Flow control	g local serial lines COM7 9600 8 1 None RTS/CTS		Number of the communication port of your PC to which you are going to connect the CA 6549.

- Click "Session".
- Select "Serial" then "Open".

🕵 PuTTY Configuration			?	×
Category:				
Session Logging Terminal Keyboard Bell Features Window Appearance Behaviour Translation Selection	Basic option: Specify the destination Serial line [COM7 Connection type: O Raw O Telnet Load, save or delete a Saved Sessions	○ Rlogin ○ SSH	ct to Speed 9600	erial
Colours Connection Data Proxy Telnet Riogin SSH Serial	Default Settings		Loa Sav Dele	'e
About Help	Always Nev	er Only on c	lean exit	cel

6.2.2. IMMEDIATE SENDING OF A MEASUREMENT: PRINT RESULT

The following information is transferred via the USB link :

- general information concerning the measurement,
- the measurement result,
- if the T° function was activated, the measurement result referred to the reference temperature,
- for a Timed Run test, the list of recorded samples.

To stop sending, turn the rotary switch.

The received data are displayed in the terminal. Depending on the measurement performed, the following forms are obtained.

All measurements except step function measurements:

Megohmmeter CA 6549 Serial number: 700 016 Company: Address: Tel.:.... Fax:.... Description:.... INSULATION RESISTANCE TEST 14.01.2021 Date: Starting time:09:13:55Duration:00:15:30Temperature:23°CRelative humidity:....%Test voltage:1000 VInsulation resistance:385 GOhm -----Rc - calculated resistance 118.5 GOhm at reference temperature 40°C with ΔT for R/2 10°C -----DAR (1'/30")1.234PI (10'/1')2.345 DD - . - -Capacitance 110 nF -----Elapsed time Utest Resistance -----
 00:00:10
 1020 V
 35.94 GOhm

 00:00:30
 1020 V
 42.0 GOhm

 00:00:50
 1020 V
 43.5 GOhm
 ...etc Date of next test. 11

Date of field tost.	//
Remarks:	
Operator:	
Signature:	

Step function measurement:

Megohmmeter CA 6549

Serial number: 700 016

Company:	
Address:	
·····	
Tel.:	
Fax:	
Description:	

STEP FUNCTION TEST

Date:			14.01.2021
Starting time:			09:13:55
Duration:			00:15:30
Tempe	erature:		23°C
Relative humidity:			%
Step	Duratio	on True def.	Resistance
N°	h:m	voltage	
1	00:10	1020 V	2.627 GOhm
2	00:10	2043V	2.411 GOhm

(after timed run test)

3	00:10	3060 V	2.347 GOhm
4	00:10	3755 V	2.182 GOhm
5	00:10	3237 V	2.023 GOhm
ΔR			604 GOhm
ΔV			4000 V
ΔR / (R*ΔV)	(ppm/v)	-57 ppm
Capad	citance		100 nF
Elaps	ed time	Utest	Resistance
00:00	·10	1020 V	2.627 GOhm
00:00		1020 V	2.627 GOhm
00:00 etc		1020 V 1020 V	2.627 GOhm

Date of next test: Remarks:	//
Operator: Signature:	

6.2.3. SENDING OF STORED MEASUREMENTS: PRINT MEMORY

When this mode is selected, the content of the memory is displayed. Stored measurements to be sent are selected using the \blacktriangle , \triangledown , \blacktriangleright and \triangleleft keys.

Here, the measurements to be sent are:

13: 58 13: 57

02: 03

02: 02

Once they have been selected,

- To start sending, press the PRINT key again.
- To exit without sending, turn the rotary switch.
- To stop sending, turn the rotary switch.

The sending of each group of data is reduced to the main results.

The received data are displayed in the terminal. Depending on the measurements performed, the following models are obtained.

All measurements except step function measurements:

Megohmmeter CA 6549

Serial number: 700 016

Company: Address:	
Fax: Description:	

OBJECT: 01 TEST: 01

INSULATION RESISTANCE TEST			
Date:	14.01.2021		
Starting time:	14.01.2021		
Duration:	00:15:30		
Temperature:	23°C		
Relative humidity:	%		

	PRINT							
Obj. Test	Date	Time	Fct.					
13 59	28.04.2009	09:04	2550V					
13 58	28.04.2009	09:00	1020V@					
13 57	28.04.2009	08:50	5000V					
02 03	14.04.2009	15:07	510V					
► 02 02	14.04.2009	15:04	1020V					
02 01	14.04.2009	14:56	5000V					
01 02	01.04.2009	10:43	510V@					
01 02	01.04.2009	10:38	K 0					

Test voltage: Insulation resistance :	1000 V 385 GOhm
Rc - calculated resistance 1 at reference temperature with ΔT for R/2	18.5 GOhm 40°C 10°C
DAR (1'/30") PI (10'/1') DD	1.234 2.345
Capacitance	110 nF
OBJECT: 01 TEST: 02	
INSULATION RESISTANCE Date: Starting time: Duration: Temperature: Relative humidity: Test voltage: Insulation resistance : Rc - calculated resistance 1 at reference temperature with Δ T for R/2 DAR (1'/30") PI (10'/1') DD Capacitance	28.04.2009 17h55 00:17:30 23°C % 1000 V 385 GOhm
oupuoliulioo	110 111
etc	
etc Date of next test: Remarks: Operator: Signature:	
Date of next test: Remarks: Operator:	
Date of next test: Remarks: Operator: Signature:	nent:
Date of next test: Remarks: Operator: Signature: Step function measuren Megohmmeter CA 6549 Serial number: 700 016 Company:	nent:
Date of next test: Remarks: Operator: Signature: Step function measuren Megohmmeter CA 6549 Serial number: 700 016 Company: Address: Tel.: Fax:	nent:
Date of next test: Remarks: Operator: Signature: Step function measuren Megohmmeter CA 6549 Serial number: 700 016 Company: Address: Tel.: Fax: Description:	nent:

1	00:10	1020 V	2.627 GOhm
2	00:10	2043V	2.411 GOhm
3	00:10	3060 V	2.347 GOhm

4		3755 V	2.182 GOhm
5		3237 V	2.023 GOhm
	(R*ΔV) icitance	(ppm/v)	604 GOhm 4000 V -57 ppm 100 nF

OBJECT: 01 TEST: 02

.... etc

Date of next test:	//
Remarks:	
Operator:	
Signature:	

The application software, MEG, is used to:

- recover data stored in the instrument,
- print test protocols customized to meet users' needs,
- create Excel[™] spreadsheets,
- configure the instrument and control it completely via the USB link.

Connect the USB drive provided and install the MEG software by running the setup.exe file.

Remove the cover that protects the USB port on the instrument and connect the instrument to the PC using the USB cable provided.

Turn the instrument on by setting the switch to any position other than OFF and wait for your PC to detect it.

The communication rate between the PC and the instrument must be 9600 Baud.

To use the data export software, refer to the help function of the software or to its user manual.

8.1. REFERENCE CONDITIONS

Influence quantities	Reference values
Temperature	23 ± 3 °C
Relative humidity	45 to 55 % RH
Supply voltage	9 to 12 V
Frequency range	DC and 15.3 to 65 Hz
Capacitance in parallel on resistance	0 µF
Electric field	nil
Magnetic field	< 40 A/m

8.2. CHARACTERISTICS PER FUNCTION

8.2.1. VOLTAGE

Characteristics

Measurement range	1,0 99,9 V	100 999 V	2501 4000 V		
Resolution	0,1 V	1 V	1 V		
Accuracy	1% +5 ct				
Frequency range		DC or 15 65 Hz DC			

Input impedance: 750 k Ω to 3 M Ω depending on voltage measured

Measured voltage	1.0 900 V	901 1800 V	1801 2700 V	2701 4000 V
Input impedance	750 kΩ	1.5 MΩ	2.25 MΩ	3 MΩ

■ Measurement category: 1000 V CAT III or 600 V CAT IV (transients ≤ 2.5 kV)

8.2.2. LEAKAGE CURRENT MEASUREMENT

Before an insulation measurement:

Measurement range DC	0.000 0.250 nA	0.251 9.999 nA	10.00 99.99 nA	100.0 999.9 nA	1.000 9.999 μA	10.00 99.99 μΑ	100.0 999.9 μΑ	1000 3000 μA
Resolution	1	рА	10 pA	100 pA	1 nA	10 nA	100 nA	1 µA
Accuracy	15% + 10 ct	10%			59	%		

During an insulation measurement:

Measurement range DC	0.000 0.250 nA	0.251 9.999 nA	10.00 99.99 nA	100.0 999.9 nA	1.000 9.999 μA	10.00 99.99 μΑ	100.0 999.9 μA	1000 3000 μA
Resolution	1	рА	10 pA	100 pA	1 nA	10 nA	100 nA	1 µA
Accuracy	15% + 10 ct	10%	5%			3%		

8.2.3. INSULATION RESISTANCE

- Method: voltage-current measurement as per IEC 61557-2 or per DIN VDE 0413 Part 1/09.80.
 - Nominal output voltage: 500, 1000, 2500, 5000 VDc (or adjustable from 40 V to 5100 V)
 - Accuracy ± 2%

adjustable from 40 to 1000 VDc in 10-V steps

adjustable from 1000 to 5100 VDc in 100-V steps

■ Nominal current: ≥ 1 mADC

Short-circuit current: < 1.6 mADc ±5% (3.1 mA maximum at start-up)

Maximum acceptable AC voltage: (1.1 + dISt) x Un + 60 V

Measurement ranges:

Accuracy and resistance range in fixed-voltage mode

Test voltage	500 V - 1000 V - 2500 V - 5000 V					
Specified measurement range	10 999 kΩ 4.00 39.99 MΩ 40.0 399.9 1.000 3.999 MΩ 40.0 399.9 40.0 399.9					
Resolution	1 kΩ	10 kΩ	100 kΩ			
Accuracy	±5% + 3 ct					

Test voltage	500	1000 V 2500 V 5000 V	2500 V 5000 V			
Specified measurement range	400 999 ΜΩ 1.000 3.999 GΩ					
Resolution	1 MΩ	10 MΩ	100 MΩ 1 GΩ 10 0			
Accuracy	±5% + 3 c	:t	±15% + 10 ct			

Precision and resistance range in variable- / adjustable- voltage mode

Max. resistance measured = test voltage / 250 pA

Test voltage	40 160 V	170 510 V	520 1500 V	1600 5100 V
Min. measured resistance	10 kΩ	30 kΩ	100 kΩ	300 kΩ
Max. measured resistance	160.0 GΩ 640.0 GΩ	640.0 GΩ 2.040 TΩ	2.080 ΤΩ 6.00 ΤΩ	6.40 ΤΩ 10.00 ΤΩ

Note: the precision in variable mode must be interpolated from the precision tables provided for fixed test voltages.

Measurement of DC voltage during insulation test

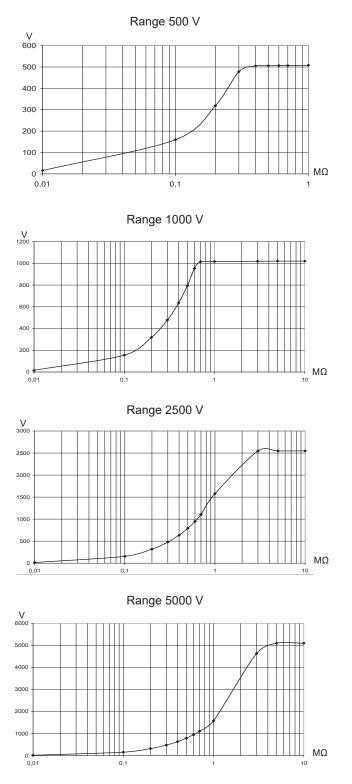
Specified measurement range	40.0 99.9 V	100 1500 V	1501 5100 V
Resolution	0.1 V	1 V	2 V
Accuracy	1%		

During the measurement, the maximum acceptable voltage on the terminals is (AC or DC): U peak = U nominal * (1.1 + dISt) where dISt = 3%, 10% or 20%

Measurement of DC voltage during discharge phase of an insulation test

Specified measurement range	25 5100 V
Resolution	0.2% Un
Accuracy	5% + 3 ct

Typical curves, test voltage versus load



Calculation of the DAR and PI terms

Specified range	0.02 50.00
Resolution	0.01
Accuracy	± 5% + 1 ct

Calculation of the DD term

Specified range	0.02 50.00
Resolution	0.01
Accuracy	± 10% + 1 ct

Capacitance measurement (after discharge of tested element)

Specified measurement range	0.005 9.999 µF	10.00 … 49.99 µF
Resolution	1 nF	10 nF
Accuracy	± 10% + 1 ct	± 10%

8.3. POWER SUPPLY

 The instrument is supplied by: NiMH rechargeable batteries - 8 x 1.2V / 3.5 Ah Battery mass: approximately 450 g External charging: 85 to 256 V / 50-60 Hz

Minimum battery life (as per IEC 61557-2)

Test voltage	500 V	1000 V	2500 V	5000 V
Nominal load	500 kΩ	1 MΩ	2.5 MΩ	5 ΜΩ
Number of 5-s measurements on nominal load (with 25-s pauses between measurements)		5500	4000	1500

Mean battery life

Assuming a 1-minute DAR measurement 10 times a day and a 10-minute PI measurement 5 times a day, the battery life will be approximately 15 working days, or 3 weeks.

Charging time

6 hours to recover 100% capacity (10 hours if the battery is completely run down). 0.5 hours to recover 10% capacity (battery life approximately 2 days).

Remark: it is possible to charge the batteries while making insulation measurements, provided that the values measured are greater than 20 M Ω . In that case, the charging time is longer than 6 hours, and depends on the frequency of the measurements made.

8.4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Range of use -10 to 40°C, while batteries are charging -10 to 55°C, during measurement 10 to 80 % relative humidity

Storage
 -40 to 70°C
 10 to 90 relative humidity

Altitude: < 2000 m

8.5. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

- Overall dimensions of the instrument (L x W x H): 270 x 250 x 180 mm
- Weight: approximately 4.3 kg

8.6. COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

This device is compliant with safety standard IEC/EN 61010-2-034 and the leads are compliant with IEC/EN 61010-031, for voltages up to 1000 V in category III or 600 V in category IV with respect to earth.

- Double insulation
- Pollution level: 2

The device is in conformity with IEC-61557

8.6.1. ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY

Emissions and immunity in an industrial setting compliant with IEC/EN 61326-1.

8.6.2. MECHANICAL PROTECTIONS

- IP 53 as per IEC 60529
- IK 04 as per IEC 62262

8.7. 7.7. VARIATIONS WITHIN DOMAIN OF USE

Influence quentity	Range of	Quantity	Influence	
Influence quantity influence influence		influenced (1)	Typical	Maximum
Battery voltage	9 12 V	V MΩ	< 1 ct < 1 ct	2 ct 3 ct
Temperature	-10 +55°C	V MΩ	0.15%/10°C 0.20%/10°C	0,3%/10°C +1 ct 1%/10°C + 2 ct
Humidity	10 80% HR	V ΜΩ (10 kΩ 40 GΩ) ΜΩ (40 GΩ 10 ΤΩ)	0.2% 0.,2% 0.3%	1% +2 ct 1% +5 ct 15% +5 ct
Frequency	65 100 Hz	V		0.3% +1 ct
	100 500 Hz	V		6% +15 ct
AC voltage superimposed on test voltage	0 20%Un	MΩ	0.1%/% Un	0.5%/% Un +5 ct

(1): The DAR, PI and DD terms and the capacitance and leakage current measurements are included in the quantity "MΩ".

9. MAINTENANCE

L Except for the fuse, the instrument contains no parts that can be replaced by personnel who have not been specially trained and accredited. Any unauthorized repair or replacement of a part by an "equivalent" may gravely impair safety.

9.1. BATTERY CHARGING

If the instrument is charging in the OFF position: the battery symbol is displayed and the 3 bars flash throughout the charging - "Charging Battery" is also indicated.

When the battery is full, the symbol and its 3 bars are lit steadily and "Battery Full" is indicated.

If the instrument is charging in a measurement position: the battery symbol flashes. There is no full charge indication. The "Battery Full" indication is displayed only when the instrument is returned to the OFF position.

The battery should be replaced by a repairer approved by CHAUVIN ARNOUX.

Attention: changing the battery causes a loss of stored data.

Carry out a complete erasure of the memory, in the SET-UP menu (see § 4.5), to be able to use the MEM / MR functions again.

9.2. REPLACING THE FUSES

If "Guard fuse blown!" appears on the display, you must change the fuse accessible on the front panel after checking that none of the terminals is connected and that the switch is OFF.

 \triangle For safety reasons this fuse must always be replaced by an identical model. Exact type of fuse (printed on the front panel label): FF - 0.1 A - 380 V - 5 x 20 mm - 10 kA

Remark: This fuse is in series with a 0.5 A / 3 kV internal fuse active only if there is a major fault in the instrument. If the display unit still indicates "Guard fuse blown!" after the fuse on the front panel is changed, the instrument must be sent in for servicing.

9.3. CLEANING

Disconnect the unit completely and turn the rotary switch to OFF.

Use a soft cloth, dampened with soapy water. Rinse with a damp cloth and dry rapidly with a dry cloth or forced air. Do not use alcohol, solvents, or hydrocarbons.

9.4. STORAGE

If the instrument is left unused for a long time (more than two months), fully charge the instrument before using it again.

10. WARRANTY

Except as otherwise stated, our warranty is valid for **24 months** starting from the date on which the equipment was sold. The extract from our General Conditions of Sale is available on our website. <u>www.group.chauvin-arnoux.com/en/general-terms-of-sale</u>

The warranty does not apply in the following cases:

- inappropriate use of the equipment or use with incompatible equipment;
- modifications made to the equipment without the explicit permission of the manufacturer's technical staff
- work done on the device by a person not approved by the manufacturer;
- adaptation to a particular application not anticipated in the definition of the equipment or by the user manual
- damage caused by shocks, falls, or floods.



FRANCE Chauvin Arnoux

12-16 rue Sarah Bernhardt 92600 Asnières-sur-Seine Tél : +33 1 44 85 44 85 Fax : +33 1 46 27 73 89 info@chauvin-arnoux.com www.chauvin-arnoux.com

INTERNATIONAL Chauvin Arnoux

Tél : +33 1 44 85 44 38 Fax : +33 1 46 27 95 69

Our international contacts

www.chauvin-arnoux.com/contacts

