CHAUVIN®

## 50,000-count TRMS multimeters

## Greater accuracy for professionals working in industry



50,000-count multimeter with double display and bargraph

- Complies with the IEC-1010 CAT. III 1,000 V and CAT. IV 600 V standards
$\square$ TRMS AC/DC voltage and current with the C.A 5287,
TRMS AC+DC with the C.A 5289
$\square$ High accuracy up to 0.025 \%
- Large bandwidth (up to 100 kHz )
- Quick response: 4 measurements/second
- Reading as percentage of scale for 4-20 mA or 0-20 mA measurements
- Two-way optical computer interface with SCPI commands

General specifications

| Screen | Dual LCD display, 51,000 counts, 21-segment bargraph Automatic polarity indication Backlighting |
| :---: | :---: |
| Functions | Vactdc, Vac, Vdc <br> IAC+DC, IAC, IDC $\Omega, \mathrm{nS}$ <br> Audible continuity, semi-conductor test <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C},{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{Hz}$ <br> 4-20 mA, 0-20 mA <br> Duty cycle / pulse width <br> dBm, dBV |
| Other functions | Square-signal generator with 28 frequencies + 1 adjustable duty cycle |
| Modes | Min/Max/Avg, HOLD, AUTO-HOLD, REL, PEAK 1 ms |
| Operating temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with battery removed |
| Relative humidity (RH) | Maximum $80 \% \mathrm{RH}$ for temperatures up to $31{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ diminishing linearly to $50 \% \mathrm{HR}$ at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Temperature coefficient | $0.15 \times$ (specified accuracy) $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $\left.50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| Common mode rejection rate (CMRR) | $>90 \mathrm{~dB}$ with DC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 0.1 \%$ ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ unbalanced) |
| Normal mode rejection rate (NMRR) | $>60 \mathrm{~dB}$ to $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 0.1 \%$ |
| Power supply | One standard 9 V alkaline or carbon zinc battery Integrated system for management of rechargeable $9 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{Ni}-\mathrm{MH}$ batteries |
| Battery life | 80 hours for DC voltage measurement (approx.) ( 9 V alkaline battery / 545 mAH ) With indication of the battery capacity |
| Communication interface | Two-way optical link. SCPI command instructions. |
| Electrical safety | NF EN 61010-1 (2001) and NF EN 61010-2-32 (2002) for 1,000 V CAT III or 600 V CAT IV, pollution degree 2 |
| Electromagnetic compatibility | Complies with the standard on electromagnetic compatibility as per NF EN 61326-1 (07/97) + A1 (10/98) +A2 (09/2001) |
| Dimensions | $44(\mathrm{H}) \times 103$ (W) $\times 203$ (L) mm |
| Weight | 680 grams with battery |

The accuracy is expressed as $\pm$ (\% of reading + number of counts of least significant digit) at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, with a relative humidity of less than 80 \%.

DC Voltage

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy | Protection against overloads |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 mV | 0.001 mV | $0.05 \%+50{ }^{(2)}$ | $1,000 \mathrm{~V}^{(1)}$ |
| 500 mV | 0.01 mV | 0.025 \% + 5 |  |
| 1,000 mV | 0.1 mV |  |  |
| 5 V | 0.0001 V |  | 1,000 V |
| 50 V | 0.001 V |  |  |
| 500 V | 0.01 V | $0.03 \%+5$ |  |
| 1,000 V | 0.1 V |  |  |

## - Input impedance

- for the ranges from 50 mV to $1,000 \mathrm{mV}$ : > $1 \mathrm{G} \Omega$
- for the ranges from 5 V to $1,000 \mathrm{~V}: 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ (nominal) with single display or $1.1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ with double display


## AC Voltage (root mean square value: 5 \% to $100 \%$ of the range)

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 20~45 Hz | 45~1 kHz | $1 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{\sim 10} \mathrm{kHz}$ | $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{\sim 20} \mathrm{kHz}$ | $20 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{\sim 100} \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| $50 \mathrm{mV}{ }^{(1)}$ | 0.001 mV | $1 \%+60$ | $0.4 \%+40$ | $0.7 \%+40$ | $1.5 \%+40$ | $3.5 \%+120$ |
| $500 \mathrm{mV}{ }^{(1)}$ | 0.01 mV | $1 \%+60$ | $0.4 \%+25$ | $0.4 \%+25$ | $1.5 \%+40$ | $3.5 \%+120$ |
| $1,000 \mathrm{mV}{ }^{(1)}$ | 0.1 mV | $1 \%+60$ | $0.4 \%+25$ | $0.4 \%+25$ | $1.5 \%+40$ | $3.5 \%+120$ |
| 5 V | 0.0001 V | $1 \%+60$ | $0.4 \%+25$ | $0.4 \%+25$ | $1.5 \%+40$ | $3.5 \%+120$ |
| 50 V | 0.001 V | $1 \%+60$ | $0.4 \%+25$ | $0.4 \%+25$ | $1.5 \%+40$ | $3.5 \%+120$ |
| 500 V | 0.01 V | $1 \%+60$ | $0.4 \%+25$ | $0.4 \%+25$ | $1.5 \%+40$ | 3.5 \% ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.1 V | $1 \%+60$ | 0.4 \% + 40 | 0.4 \% + 40 | 1.5 \% ${ }^{(4)}$ | No spec. |

- Input impedance
- for the ranges from 50 mV to $1,000 \mathrm{mV}:>1 \mathrm{G} \Omega$
- for the ranges from 5 V to $1,000 \mathrm{~V}: 1,1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ (nominal) $1.1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ (nominal) in parallel with $<100 \mathrm{pF}$ (nominal)
- Crest factor: $\leq 3$


## (1) Protection 1,000 Vrms for Ip-p $<0.3 \mathrm{~A}$

(2) The accuracy is $\pm(0.05 \%+5)$ if the relative function is used to offset the thermal effect (short test leads) before measuring the signal.
(3) For input voltages lower than 200 Vrms, add 120 counts: $3.5 \%+120$
(4) For input voltages lower than 200 Vrms , add 40 counts: $1.5 \%+40$

AC+DC Voltage (root mean square value: $5 \%$ to $100 \%$ of the range)

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 30~45 Hz | 45~1 kHz | $1 \mathrm{k} \sim 10 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $10 \mathrm{k} \sim 20 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $20 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{\sim 100} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ |
| $50 \mathrm{mV}{ }^{(1)}$ | 0.001 mV | $1.2 \%+80$ | 0.4 \% + 60 | 0.7 \% + 60 | $1.5 \%+60$ | 3.5 \% + 220 |
| $500 \mathrm{mV}{ }^{(1)}$ | 0.01 mV | $1.2 \%+65$ | $0.4 \%+30$ | $0.4 \%+30$ | $1.5 \%+45$ | $3.5 \%+125$ |
| $1,000 \mathrm{mV}{ }^{(1)}$ | 0.1 mV | $1.2 \%+65$ | $0.4 \%+30$ | $0.4 \%+30$ | $1.5 \%+45$ | $3.5 \%+125$ |
| 5 V | 0.0001 V | $1.2 \%+65$ | $0.4 \%+30$ | $0.4 \%+30$ | $1.5 \%+45$ | $3.5 \%+125$ |
| 50 V | 0.001 V | $1.2 \%+65$ | $0.4 \%+30$ | $0.4 \%+30$ | $1.5 \%+45$ | $3.5 \%+125$ |
| 500 V | 0.01 V | $1.2 \%+65$ | $0.4 \%+30$ | $0.4 \%+30$ | $1.5 \%+45$ | $3.5 \%{ }^{(5)}$ |
| 1,000 V | 0.1 V | $1.2 \%+65$ | $0.4 \%+45$ | $0.4 \%+45$ | $1.5 \%{ }^{(6)}$ | No spec. |

- Input impedance:
- for the ranges from 50 mV to $1,000 \mathrm{mV}$ : $>1 \mathrm{G} \Omega$
- for the ranges from 5 V to $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$ : $1.1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ (nominal) in parallel with $<100 \mathrm{pF}$ (nominal)
- Crest factor: $\leq 3$


## dB (calculation of decibels)

| dB base | Reference | Default <br> reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{~mW}(\mathrm{dBm})$ | 1 to $9.999 \Omega$ | $600 \Omega$ |
| $1 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{dBV})$ | 1 V | 1 V |

General remarks:
The power decibels display uses the reference 1 mW whereas the voltage decibels display uses the reference 1 V . Although the formula shows that the accuracy of the result depends on the accuracy of the voltage measurement, an additional error of 0.3 dB should be added due to the calculation.
Autoranging is used for measurements in decibels. The bandwidth depends on the voltage measurement.

## DC Current

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy | Load voltage $/$ Shunt | Protection against overloads |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.05 \%+5^{(7)}$ | $0.05 \mathrm{~V}(100 \Omega)$ | 440 mA HRC fuse |
| $5000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.05 \%+5^{(7)}$ | $0.5 \mathrm{~V}(100 \Omega)$ | $10 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 50 mA | 0.001 mA | $0.15 \%+5^{(7)}$ | $0.08 \mathrm{~V}(1 \Omega)$ |  |
| 500 mA | 0.01 mA | $0.15 \%+5^{(7)}$ | $0.8 \mathrm{~V}(1 \Omega)$ | $1,000 \mathrm{~V} / 30 \mathrm{kA}$ |
| 5 A | 0.0001 A | $0.2 \%+10$ | $0.1 \mathrm{~V}(0.01 \Omega)$ | 11 A HRC fuse |
| $10 \mathrm{~A}^{(8)}$ | 0.001 A | $0.2 \%+5$ | $0.21 \mathrm{~V}(0.01 \Omega)$ | $10 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

AC Current (root mean square: $5 \%$ to $100 \%$ of the range)

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy |  |  |  | Protection against overloads |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 20~45 Hz | 45~2 kHz | $2 \mathrm{k} \sim 20 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $20 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{\sim 100}$ kHz |  |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}{ }^{(10)}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1.5 \%+50$ | $0.7 \%+20$ | $3 \%+80$ | $5 \%+80$ | 440 mA HRC fuse <br> $10 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> 1000 V / 30 kA |
| $5000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1.5 \%+40$ | $0.7 \%+20$ | $3 \%+60$ | $5 \%+80$ |  |
| 50 mA | 0.001 mA | $1.5 \%+40$ | $0.7 \%+20$ | $3 \%+60$ | $5 \%+80$ |  |
| 500 mA | 0.01 mA | $1.5 \%+40$ | $0.7 \%+20$ | $3 \%+60$ | $5 \%+80$ |  |
| 5 A | 0.0001 A | $2 \%{ }^{(9)}$ | $0.7 \%+20$ | $3 \%+60$ | No spec. | $\begin{gathered} 11 \text { A HRC fuse, } 10 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm} \\ 1,000 \mathrm{~V} / 30 \mathrm{kA} \end{gathered}$ |
| $10 \mathrm{~A}{ }^{(8)}$ | 0.001 A | $2 \%{ }^{(9)}$ | $0.7 \%+20$ | $<3 \mathrm{~A} / 5 \mathrm{kHz}$ | No spec. |  |

- Crest factor $\leq 3$

AC+DC Current (root mean square value: 5 \% to $100 \%$ of the range)

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy |  |  | Protection against overloads |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 30~45 Hz | 45~2 kHz | $2 \mathrm{k} \sim 20 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}{ }^{(10)}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1.6 \%+55$ | $0.8 \%+25$ | $3.1 \%+85$ | $\begin{gathered} 440 \mathrm{~mA} \text { HRC fuse } \\ 10 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm} \\ 1,000 \mathrm{~V} / 30 \mathrm{kA} \end{gathered}$ |
| 5,000 $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1.6 \%+45$ | $0.8 \%+25$ | $3.1 \%+65$ |  |
| 50 mA | 0.001 mA | $1.7 \%+45$ | 0,9\%+25 | $3.2 \%+65$ |  |
| 500 mA | 0.01 mA | $1.7 \%+45$ | 0,9\% + 25 | 3.2 \% + 65 |  |
| 5 A | 0.0001 A | $2.2 \%+50^{(11)}$ | 0,9\% + 30 | $\begin{gathered} 3.2 \%+70 \\ <3 \mathrm{~A} / 5 \mathrm{kHz} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \text { A HRC fuse }-10 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm} \\ 1,000 \mathrm{~V} / 30 \mathrm{kA} \end{gathered}$ |
| $10 \mathrm{~A}^{(8)}$ | 0.001 A | 2.2 \% ${ }^{(12)}$ | 0,9\%+25 |  |  |

- Crest factor $\leq 3$

[^0](8) An additional $0.5 \%$ error should be applied to the accuracy of the 10 A calibre when measuring currents between 10 A and 20 A for a maximum of 30 seconds. After a current measurement $>10 \mathrm{~A}$, and before carrying out any lowcurrent measurements, leave the multimeter to cool for twice the time that the current was applied.
(9) For currents < 3 Arms, ad an uncertainty of 40 counts $(2 \%+40)$
(10) Minimum intensity measured $\mathrm{Imin}>35 \mu \mathrm{Arms}$
(11) For currents lower than 3 Arms, add 50 counts: $2.2 \%+50$
(12) For currents lower than 3 Arms, add 45 counts: $2.2 \%+45$

## Peak value (capture of changes)

| Signal width | Accuracy for $\mathrm{mV} /$ Voltage $/$ DC Current |
| :---: | :---: |
| Single event $>1 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $2 \%+400$ for all ranges |
| Repetitive $>250 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $2 \%+1,000$ for all ranges |

Resistance / Continuity test

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy | Measurement current | Protection against overloads |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $500 \Omega^{(13)}$ | $0.01 \Omega$ | $0.05 \%+10$ | $1,0 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |
| $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega{ }^{(13)}$ | $0.0001 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | 0.38 mA |  |
| $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.001 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | $0.05 \%+5$ | $38 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $500 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.01 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | $3,8 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| $5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0.0001 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0.2 \%+5$ | 345 nA |  |
| $50 \mathrm{M} \Omega^{(14)}$ | $0.001 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $1 \%+5$ | 200 nA |  |
| $500 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0.01 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $3 \%+10<200 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ <br> $8 \%+10>200 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |  |  |
| $500 \mathrm{nS}{ }^{(15)}$ | 0.01 nS | $1 \%+10$ | 200 nA |  |

General remarks:
Maximum open-circuit voltage: < + 4.8 V
Instantaneous continuity: the built-in buzzer sounds when the resistance is less than $10.0 \Omega$.

## $\square$ Diode test ${ }^{(1)} /$ Continuity test

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy | Measurement current | Open-circuit voltage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diode | 0.1 mV | $0.05 \%+5$ | Env. $1,0 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $<+4.8 \mathrm{VDC}$ |

Instantaneous continuity: the built-in buzzer sounds when the reading is less than 50 mV approx.

## Capacitance ${ }^{(1)}$

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy | Number of measurements <br> 10 nF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 nF | 0.001 nF | $1 \%+8$ |  |
| $1,000 \mathrm{nF}$ | 0.01 nF |  | 4 times $/ \mathrm{sec}$. |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 0.1 nF |  |  |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $1 \%+5$ |  |
| $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  |
| 10 mF | 0.001 mF |  |  |
| 100 mF | 0.01 mF | $3 \%+10$ | 0.1 times/sec. |

For capacitors with low values, use the "Relative" mode to offset the residual capacitance. The maximum display for each range is 11,000 counts.

## Temperature

| Thermocouple type | Measurement range | Resolution | Accuracy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K | $-200^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+1,372{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0.3 \%+3{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | $-328{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \sim+2,502{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $0.3 \%+6{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| J | $-210^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+1,200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0.3 \%+3{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | $-346{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \sim+2,192{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $0.3 \%+6{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |

The accuracy does not include the tolerance of the probe, and the temperature probe connected to the multimeter must be placed in the location where it will be used at least 1 hour in advance.

## Frequency display when measuring V or A

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy | Min. input frequency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 99.999 Hz | 0.001 Hz |  |  |
| 999.99 Hz | 0.01 Hz | $0.02 \%+3$ |  |
| 9.9999 kHz | 0.0001 kHz | $<600 \mathrm{kHz}$ | 1 Hz |
| 99.999 kHz | 0.001 kHz |  |  |
| 999.99 kHz | 0.01 kHz |  |  |

The maximum acceptable voltage is determined by the following formula: [voltage of signal measured] x [frequency of signal measured] < 20,000,000 without exceeding $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$.

## Signals for voltage

Sensitivity according to frequency and trigger level

| Input range <br> (Maximum input for specified accuracy $=10 \mathrm{x}$ range or $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | Minimum sensitivity (RMS value - sine wave) |  | Trigger level for DC coupling |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 20 Hz -200 kHz | > 200 kHz ~ $\mathbf{5 0 0} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ | < 100 kHz | > 100 kHz ~ 500 kHz |
| 50 mV | 10 mV | 25 mV | 10 mV | 25 mV |
| 500 mV | 70 mV | 150 mV | 70 mV | 150 mV |
| $1,000 \mathrm{mV}$ | 120 mV | 300 mV | 120 mV | 300 mV |
| 5 V | 0.3 V | 0.5 V | 0.6 V | 1.5 V |
| 50 V | 3 V | 5 V | 6 V | 15 V |
| 500 V | $30 \mathrm{~V}<100 \mathrm{kHz}$ | No spec. | 60 V | No spec. |
| $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$ | $50 \mathrm{~V}<100 \mathrm{kHz}$ | No spec. | 120 V | No spec. |

The accuracy for the duty cycle and pulse width is based on one 5 V square-signal input on the 5 VDC range.
For AC coupling, the duty cycle range can be measured at $5 \% \sim 95 \%$ of the full range if the frequency of the signal is $>20 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

## Signals for current

| Input range | Minimum sensitivity (RMS value - sine wave) |
| :---: | :---: |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 ~ H z - 2 0 ~ k H z}$ |
| $5,000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| 50 mA | $250 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| 500 mA | 10 mA |
| 5 A | 25 mA |
| 10 A | 1 A |
|  | 2.5 A |

Maximum input: please refer to AC current measurement.

## Frequency meter

Division of signal by 1 (secondary display "- 1 -")

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy | Sensitivity | Min. input freq. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 99.999 Hz | 0.001 Hz | $\begin{gathered} 0.002 \%+5 \\ <2 \mathrm{MHz} \end{gathered}$ | 100 mVrms | 0.5 Hz |
| 999.99 Hz | 0.01 Hz |  |  |  |
| 9.9999 kHz | 0.0001 kHz |  |  |  |
| 99.999 kHz | 0.001 kHz |  |  |  |
| 999.99 kHz | 0.01 kHz |  | 200 mVrms |  |
| 9.9999 MHz | 0.0001 MHz |  |  |  |

The maximum measurement level is < 30 Vp -p (peak-peak voltage). To optimize the number of measurements per second for low frequencies, the minimum measurement frequency must be set in the SET-UP menu.
All frequency meters are liable to give erroneous measurements when measuring low-voltage, low-frequency signals. It is essential to shield the inputs against external noise in order to reduce measurement errors to a minimum.

Division of signal by 100 (secondary display "-100 -")

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy | Sensitivity | Min. input freq. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9.9999 MHz | 0.0001 MHz | $\begin{gathered} 0.002 \%+5 \\ <20 \mathrm{MHz} \end{gathered}$ | 300 mVrms | 1 MHz |
| 99.999 MHz | 0.001 MHz |  | 500 mVrms |  |

## Duty cycle

| Range | Accuracy of full scale | Mode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0.01 \% \sim 99.99 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ per $\mathrm{kHz}+0.3 \%$ | DC coupling |

The accuracy for the duty cycle and the pulse width is based on a 5 V square-wave signal without signal division.

Pulse width

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 500 ms | 0.01 ms | $0.2 \%+3$ |
| $2,000 \mathrm{~ms}$ | 0.1 ms | $0.2 \%+3$ |

The accuracy for the duty cycle and the pulse width is based on a 5 V square-wave signal without signal division.
The positive or negative pulse width must be greater than $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ and the duty cycle should be taken into account. The pulse width scale is determined by the signal's frequency.

## Square-signal generator

| Output | Range | Resolution | Accuracy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | $0.5-1-2-5-10-15-20-25-30-40-50-60-75-80-100-120-150$ | 0.01 Hz | $0.005 \%+2$ |
| Duty cycle ${ }^{(16)}$ | $-200-240-300-400-480-600-800-1,200-1,600-2,400-4.800 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $0.4 \%$ of full scale ${ }^{(17)}$ |  |
| Pulse width ${ }^{(16)}$ | $0.39 \% \sim 99,60 \%$ | $0.390625 \%$ | $0.0 .2 \mathrm{~ms}+$ range $/ 256$ |
| Amplitude | $1 /$ Frequency | Range $/ 256$ | 0.2 V |

- Output impedance: $3.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ maximum

[^1]General specifications

| Screen | Dual LCD display, 51,000 counts, 21-segment bargraph Automatic polarity indication - Backlighting |
| :---: | :---: |
| Functions | Vac, Vdc <br> IAc, IdC <br> $\Omega$, nS <br> Audible continuity, semi-conductor test <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C},{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{Hz}$ <br> Duty cycle / Pulse width <br> dBm, dBV |
| Modes | Min/Max/Avg, HOLD, Auto-HOLD, REL, PEAK 1 ms |
| Operating temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with battery removed |
| Relative humidity (RH) | Maximum 80 \% RH for temperatures up to $31{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ diminishing linearly to $50 \% \mathrm{HR}$ at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Temperature coefficient | $0.15 \times$ (specified accuracy) $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $18{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $\left.50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| Common mode rejection rate (CMRR) | $>90 \mathrm{~dB}$ with $\mathrm{DC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 0.1 \%$ ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ unbalanced) |
| Normal mode rejection rate (NMRR) | $>60 \mathrm{~dB}$ to $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 0.1$ \% |
| Power supply | One standard 9 V alkaline or carbon zinc battery. Integrated system for management of rechargeable $9 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{Ni}-\mathrm{MH}$ batteries |
| Battery life | 80 hours for DC voltage measurement (approx.) ( 9 V alkaline battery / 545 mAH ). With indication of the battery capacity. |
| Communication interface | Two-way optical link. SCPI command instructions. |
| Electrical safety | NF EN 61010-1 (2001) and NF EN 61010-2-32 (2002) for 1,000 V CAT III or 600 V CAT IV, pollution degree 2 |
| Electromagnetic compatibility | Complies with the standard on electromagnetic compatibility as per NF EN 61326-1 (07/97) + A1 (10/98) +A2 (09/2001) |
| Dimensions | 44 (H) $\times 103$ (I) $\times 203$ (L) mm |
| Poids | 680 grams with battery |

The accuracy is expressed as $\pm$ (\% of reading + number of counts of least significant digit) at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, with a relative humidity of less than 80 \%.

## DC Voltage

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy | Protection against overloads |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 mV | 0.001 mV | $0.05 \%+50^{(18)}$ |  |
| 500 mV | 0.01 mV |  | $1,000 \mathrm{~V}{ }^{(1)}$ |
| $1,000 \mathrm{mV}$ | 0.1 mV |  |  |
| 5 V | 0.0001 V |  |  |
| 50 V | 0.001 V | $0.03 \%+5$ | $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 500 V | 0.01 V |  |  |
| $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.1 V |  |  |

- Input impedance
- for the ranges from 50 mV to $1,000 \mathrm{mV}$ : $>1 \mathrm{G} \Omega$
- for the ranges from 5 V to $1,000 \mathrm{~V}: 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ (nominal) with single display or $1.1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ with double display

AC Voltage (root mean square value: $5 \%$ to $100 \%$ of the range)

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 30~45 Hz | 45~1 kHz | $1 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{\sim 10} \mathrm{kHz}$ | $10 \mathrm{k} \sim 30 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| $50 \mathrm{mV}{ }^{(1)}$ | 0.001 mV | $1 \%+60$ | 0.6 \% + 40 | 1.0 \% + 40 | $1.6 \%+60$ |
| $500 \mathrm{mV}{ }^{(1)}$ | 0.01 mV | $1 \%+60$ | $0.6 \%+25$ | $1.0 \%+40$ | $1.6 \%+60$ |
| $1,000 \mathrm{mV}{ }^{(1)}$ | 0.1 mV | $1 \%+60$ | $0.6 \%+25$ | $1.0 \%+25$ | $1.6 \%+40$ |
| 5 V | 0.0001 V | $1 \%+60$ | 0.6 \% + 25 | 1.0 \% + 25 | $1.6 \%+40$ |
| 50 V | 0.001 V | $1 \%+60$ | 0.6 \% + 25 | 1.0 \% + 25 | 1.6 \% + 40 |
| 500 V | 0.01 V | $1 \%+60$ | $0.6 \%+25$ | $1.0 \%+25$ | 1.6 \% ${ }^{(19)}$ |
| 1,000 V | 0.1 V | $1 \%+60$ | $0.6 \%+40$ | 1.0 \% ${ }^{(20)}$ | No spec. |

- Input impedance:
- for the ranges from 50 mV to $1,000 \mathrm{mV}$ : > $1 \mathrm{G} \Omega$.
- for the ranges from 5 V to $1,000 \mathrm{~V}: 1.1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ (nominal) in parallel with $<100 \mathrm{pF}$ (nominal)
- Crest factor: $\leq 3$


## dB (calculation of decibels)

| Base for dB | Reference | Default <br> reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{~mW}(\mathrm{dBm})$ | 1 to $9999 \Omega$ | $600 \Omega$ |
| $1 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{dBV})$ | 1 V | 1 V |

## Remarks

The power decibels display uses the reference 1 mW whereas the voltage decibels display uses the reference 1 V . Although the formula shows that the accuracy of the result depends on the accuracy of the voltage measurement, an additional error of 0.3 dB should be added due to the calculation.
Autoranging is used for measurements in decibels. The bandwidth depends on the voltage measurement.

## Crest value (capture of changes)

| Signal width | Accuracy for $\mathrm{mV} /$ Voltage/DC Current |
| :---: | :---: |
| Unique event $>1 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $2 \%+400$ for all the ranges |
| Repetitive $>250 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $2 \%+1,000$ for all the ranges |

## DC Current

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy | Load voltage $/$ Shunt | Protection against overloads |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.1 \%+5^{(21)}$ | $0.06 \mathrm{~V}(100 \Omega)$ | 440 mA HRC fuse |
| $5000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.1 \%+5^{(21)}$ | $0.6 \mathrm{~V}(100 \Omega)$ | $10 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 50 mA | 0.001 mA | $0.2 \%+5^{(21)}$ | $0.09 \mathrm{~V}(1 \Omega)$ | $1,000 \mathrm{~V} / 30 \mathrm{kA}$ |
| 500 mA | 0.01 mA | $0.2 \%+5^{(21)}$ | $0,9 \mathrm{~V}(1 \Omega)$ | 11 A HRC fuse |
| 5 A | 0.0001 A | $0.2 \%+10$ | $0.2 \mathrm{~V}(0.01 \Omega)$ | $10 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| $10 \mathrm{~A}{ }^{(8)}$ | 0.001 A | $0.2 \%+5$ | $0.4 \mathrm{~V}(0.01 \Omega)$ | $1,000 \mathrm{~V} / 30 \mathrm{kA}$ |

AC Current (root mean square value: $5 \%$ to $100 \%$ of the range)

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy |  |  | Protection against overloads |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 30~45 Hz | $\mathbf{4 5 \sim 2} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ | $2 \mathrm{k} \sim 20 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}{ }^{(10)}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 1.5 \% + 50 | $0.8 \%+20$ | $3 \%+80$ | $\begin{gathered} 440 \mathrm{~mA} \text { HRC fuse } \\ 10 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm} \\ 1,000 \mathrm{~V} / 30 \mathrm{kA} \end{gathered}$ |
| $5000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1.5 \%+40$ | $0.8 \%+20$ | $3 \%+60$ |  |
| 50 mA | 0.001 mA | $1.5 \%+40$ | $0.8 \%+20$ | $3 \%+60$ |  |
| 500 mA | 0.01 mA | $1.5 \%+40$ | $0.8 \%+20$ | $3 \%+60$ |  |
| 5 A | 0.0001 A | $2 \%+40^{(22)}$ | $0.8 \%+20$ | $3 \%+60$ | 11 A HRC fuse, $10 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ $1,000 \mathrm{~V} / 30 \mathrm{kA}$ |
| $10 \mathrm{~A}{ }^{(8)}$ | 0.001 A | $2 \%+40^{(22)}$ | $0.8 \%+20$ | $<3 \mathrm{~A} / 5 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |

- Crest factor $\leq 3$

Resistance

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy | Measurement current | Protection against overloads |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $500 \Omega{ }^{(23)}$ | $0.01 \Omega$ | $0.08 \%+10$ | $1,0 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |
| $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega^{(23)}$ | $0.0001 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |  |  |
| $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.001 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | $0.08 \%+5$ | 0.38 mA |
|  |  | $38 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  |
| $500 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.01 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | $3.8 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1,000 \mathrm{Vrms}^{(1)}$ |
| $5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0.0001 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0.2 \%+5$ | 345 nA |  |
| $50 \mathrm{M} \Omega^{(24)}$ | $0.001 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $1 \%+5$ | 200 nA |  |
| $500 \mathrm{nS} \mathrm{S}^{(25)}$ | 0.01 nS | $1 \%+10$ | 200 nA |  |

General remarks:
Maximum open-circuit voltage: < + 4.8 V
Instantaneous continuity: the built-in buzzer sounds when the resistance is less than $10.0 \Omega$.

Diode test ${ }^{(1)} /$ Continuity test

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy | Measurement current | Open circuit voltage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diode ${ }^{(1)}$ | 0.1 mV | $0.05 \%+5$ | Approx. 1.0 mA | $<+4.8 \mathrm{VDC}$ |

The built-in buzzer is triggered when the reading is below 50 mV approx.

## Capacitance ${ }^{(1)}$

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy | Full-scale measurement rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 nF | 0.001 nF | $1 \%+8$ | 4 times/sec. |
| 100 nF | 0.01 nF | $1 \%+5$ |  |
| 1,000 nF | 0.1 nF |  |  |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |
| 1,000 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  | 1 time/sec. |
| 10 mF | 0.001 mF |  | 0.1 times/sec. |
| 100 mF | 0.01 mF | $3 \%+10$ | 0.01 times/sec. |

> For capacitors with low values, use the "Relative" mode to offset the residual capacitance. The maximum display for each range is 11,000 counts.
(1) Protection 1,000 Vrms for Ip-p $<0.3 \mathrm{~A}$
(8) An additional $0.5 \%$ error should be applied to the accuracy of the 10 A calibre when measuring currents between 10 A and 20 A for a maximum of 30 seconds. After a current measurement > 10 A , and before carrying out any low-current measurements, leave the multimeter to cool for twice the time that the current was applied. (10) Minimum intensity measured $\operatorname{Imin}>35 \mu \mathrm{Arms}$
(11 For currents lower than 3 Arms, add 50 counts: $2.2 \%+50$
(12) For currents lower than 3 Arms, add 45 counts: $2.2 \%+45$
(21) Always use the "Relative" function to offset the thermal effect with the measurement leads open before measuring the signal. If the "Relative" function is not used, you must add 20 counts to the accuracy. The thermal effect could occur in the following cases:

- Overheating due to manipulation error by a applying a high voltage of 50 V to $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$ for resistance measurement, diode test and mV functions.
- Overheating after battery recharging.
- Overheating after measuring a current higher than 500 mA : it is recommended to leave the multimeter to cool for twice the time that the current is applied.
(22) For currents < 3 Arms, add un uncertainty of 40 counts ( $2 \%+40$ )
(23) The accuracy of $500 \Omega$ and $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ is specified after application of the relative function, which is used to subtract the resistance of the measurement leads and the thermal effect.
(24) For the $50 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range, the relative humidity is specified as less than $60 \%$.
(25) The accuracy is specified for $<50 \mathrm{nS}$, after application of the relative function when the measurement leads are open.


## Temperature

| Thermocouple <br> type | Range | Resolution | Accuracy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K | $-200^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+1372^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0.3 \%+3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $-328{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \sim+2502^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $0.3 \%+6{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  |

The accuracy does not include the tolerance of the probe, and the temperature probe connected to the multimeter must be placed in the location where it will be used at least 1 hour in advance.

## Frequency

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy | Min. Input Frequency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 99.999 Hz | 0.001 Hz | $\begin{aligned} & 0.02 \%+3 \\ & <600 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ | 1 Hz |
| 999.99 Hz | 0.01 Hz |  |  |
| 9.9999 kHz | 0.0001 kHz |  |  |
| 99.999 kHz | 0.001 kHz |  |  |
| 999.99 kHz | 0.01 kHz |  |  |

The maximum acceptable voltage is determined by the following formula: [Voltage of signal measured] x [Frequency of signal measured] < 20,000,000 without exceeding $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$.

## Sensitivity for voltage

Sensitivity according to the frequency and trigger level

| Input range <br> (Maximum input for specified accuracy $=10 \times$ range or $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | Minimum sensitivity (rms value - sine wave) |  | Trigger level for DC coupling |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 20 Hz -100 kHz | > 100 kHz~ 200 kHz | < 100 kHz | > 100kHz ~ 200 kHz |
| 50 mV | 10 mV | 15 mV | 10 mV | 15 mV |
| 500 mV | 25 mV | 35 mV | 60 mV | 70 mV |
| $1,000 \mathrm{mV}$ | 40 mV | 50 mV | 100 mV | 150 mV |
| 5 V | 0.25 V | 0.5 V | $0.5 \mathrm{~V} / 1.25 \mathrm{~V}<100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 0.6 V |
| 50 V | 2,5 V | 5 V | 5 V | 6 V |
| 500 V | 25 V | No spec. | 50 V | No spec. |
| 1,000 V | 50 V | No spec. | 300 V | No spec. |

Duty cycle

| Range | Accuracy of full scale | Mode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0.01 \% \sim 99.99 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ par kHz $+0.3 \%$ | DC coupling |

The accuracy for the duty cycle and pulse width is based on one 5 V squaresignal input on the 5 VDC range.
For AC coupling, the duty cycle range can be measured at $5 \%$ ~ $95 \%$ of the full range if the frequency of the signal is $>20 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

## Pulse width

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 500 ms | 0.01 ms |  |
| $2,000 \mathrm{~ms}$ | 0.1 ms | $0.2 \%+3$ |

The positive or negative pulse width must be greater than $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ and the duty cycle should be taken into account. The pulse width scale is determined by the signal's frequency.

## Sensitivity for current

| Input range | Minimum sensitivity (rms value - sine wave) |
| :---: | :---: |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 ~ \mathbf { ~ H z - 2 0 ~ k H z }}$ |
| $5,000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| 50 mA | $250 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| 500 mA | 10 mA |
| 5 A | 25 mA |
| 10 A | 1 A |

Maximum input: please refer to AC current measurement.

## FRANCE

Chauvin Arnoux
190, rue Championnet 75876 PARIS Cedex 18 Tel: +33 144854486 Fax: +33146279559 export@chauvin-arnoux.fr www.chauvin-arnoux.fr

## UNITED KINGDOM

Chauvin Arnoux Ltd
Waldeck House - Waldeck Road MAIDENHEAD SL6 8BR Tel: +44 1628788888 Fax: +441628628099 info@chauvin-arnoux.co.uk www.chauvin-arnoux.co.uk

## MIDDLE EAST

Chauvin Arnoux Middle East
P.O. BOX 60-154

12412020 JAL EL DIB (Beirut) - LEBANON
Tel: +961 1890425
Fax: +9611890424
camie@chauvin-arnoux.com
www.chauvin-arnoux.com


[^0]:    (7) Always use the "Relative" function to offset the thermal effect with the measurement leads open before measuring the signal. If the "Relative" function is not used, you must add 20 counts to the accuracy. The thermal effect could occur in the following cases:

    - Overheating due to manipulation error by a applying a high voltage of 50 V to $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$ for resistance measurement, diode test and mV functions.
    - Overheating after battery recharging.
    - Overheating after measuring a current higher than 500 mA : it is recommended to leave the multimeter to cool for twice the time that the current is applied.
    (5) For input voltages lower than 200 Vrms , add 125 counts: $3.5 \%+125$
    (6) For input voltages lower than 200 Vrms , add 45 counts: $1.5 \%+45$


    ## (1) Protection 1,000 Vrms for Ip-p $<0.3 \mathrm{~A}$

[^1]:    (16) The positive or negative pulse width must be greater than $50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ for adjustment of the duty cycle or the pulse width at a different frequency. Otherwise, the accuracy and the range will be different from the definition.
    (17) For a signal frequency greater than 1 kHz , an extra $0.1 \%$ per kHz must be added to the accuracy.

