

DIGITAL MULTIMETER OPERATION MANUAL MODEL: MY-64

1. INTRODUCTION

This instrument is compact, rugged, battery operated, handheld 3 1/2 digit digital multimeter for measuring DC and AC voltage, DC and AC current, resistance and diode, capacitance, transistor, continuity test, temperature and frequency.

The dual-slope A-D converter uses C-MOS technology for auto-zeroing, polarity selection and over-range indication. Full overload protection is provided. It is an ideal instrument for use in the field, laboratory, workshop, hobby and home applications.

2. FEATURES

- * Push-button ON-OFF power switch.
- * Single 30 position easy to use rotary switch for function and range selection.
- * High sensitivity of 100µV.
- * Automatic over range indication with the "1" displayed.
- * Automatic polarity indication on DC range.
- * All ranges fully protected.
- * Resistance measurements 0.1Ω to 200MΩ.
- * Capacitance measurements 1pF to 20µF.
- * Diode testing with 1mA fixed current.
- * Transistor h_{FE} test with I_b≈100µA.
- * Temperature measurement with or without K type thermocouple.

3. SPECIFICATIONS

Accuracies are ± (% reading + No. of digits)
Operating environment: 23±5°C, less than 75% R.H.

DC Voltage

Range	Accuracy	Resolution
200mV	±(0.5% of rdg + 3d)	100µV
2V		1mV
20V		10mV
200V		100mV
1000V	±(0.8% of rdg + 3d)	1V

Input impedance: 10M ohm on all ranges.
Overload Protection: 1000V DC or peak AC on all ranges.

AC Voltage

Range	Accuracy	Resolution
2V	±(0.8% of rdg + 3d)	1mV
20V		10mV
200V		100mV
750V	±(1.2% of rdg + 5d)	1V

Input impedance: 10MΩ on all ranges
Frequency range: 40Hz to 400Hz.
Overload protection: 750V rms or 1000V peak continuous on ac ranges, except 200mV ac range (15 seconds maximum above 300V rms).
Indication: Average (rms of sine wave)

DC Current

Range	Accuracy	Resolution
20mA	±(0.8% of rdg + 2d)	10µA
200mA	±(1.2% of rdg + 2d)	100µA
20A	±(2% of rdg + 5d)	10mA

Overload protection: 0.2A/250V fuse. (20A range not fused)
Maximum input current: 20A, 15 sec. max.

AC Current

Range	Accuracy	Resolution
20mA	±(1% of rdg + 3d)	10µA
200mA	±(1.8% of rdg + 3d)	100µA
20A	±(3% of rdg + 7d)	10mA

Overload protection: 0.2A/250V fuse. (20A range not fused.)
Frequency range: 40Hz to 400Hz.
Maximum input current: 20A, 15 sec. max.
Indication: Average (rms of sine wave)

Resistance

Range	Accuracy	Resolution
200Ω	±0.8% of rdg ± 3d	0.1Ω
2kΩ		1Ω
20kΩ		10Ω
200kΩ		100Ω
2MΩ		1kΩ
20MΩ	±1% of rdg ± 5d	10kΩ
200MΩ	±[5% of (rdg -1MΩ) +10d]	10kΩ

On 200MΩ range, if short the two test leads, display reading is 10 digits should be subtracted from measurement results.

Capacitance

Range	Accuracy	Resolution
2nF	±(3% of rdg + 5d)	1pF
20nF		10pF
200nF		100pF
2µF		1nF
20µF		10nF

Temperature

	Range	Accuracy	Resolution
°C	-50~400°C	±(1.2% of rdg + 4d)	1°C
	400~1000°C	±(1.9% of rdg + 15d)	1°C


* Using K type thermocouple probe.

Frequency Test



Range	Accuracy	Resolution
20kHz	±(2% of rdg + 5d)	10Hz

Overload protection: AC 220V rms.

4. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Maximum display: 1999 counts (3 1/2 digits) with automatic polarity indication and eng. unit.
Indication method: LCD display.
Measuring method: Dual-slope integration A-D converter system.
Overrange indication: "1" or "-1" figure only in the display.
Maximum common mode voltage: 500V DC/AC rms.
Reading rate: 2~3 reading per sec. (approximate).
Temperature for guaranteed accuracy: 23±5°C.
Temperature ranges: Operating: 0°C to 40°C (32°F to 104°F)
Storage: -10°C to 50°C (14°F to 122°F)
Power supply: One 9V battery (NEDA 1604 or 6F22 or equivalent).
Low battery indication:  to lift of display.
Size: 88 (W) × 170 (D) × 38(H) mm.
Weight: 340g (including battery)
Accessories: Operating manual, set of test leads and thermocouple (K type, 300°C)

5. OPERATION

1. Check the 9-volt battery by setting the ON-OFF switch to ON. If the battery is weak, a  sign will appear on the display. It is does not appear on the display, proceed as below. See maintenance if the battery has to be replaced.
2. The mark or sign  next to the test lead jacks is for warning that the input voltage or current should not exceed the indicated values. This is to prevent damage to the internal circuit.
3. The function switch should be set to the range which you want to test before operation.
4. If the voltage or current range is not known beforehand set the function switch to a high range and work down.
5. When only the figure "1" is displayed, over-range is being indicated and the function switch must be set to a higher range.

5.1) DC Voltage Measurement

1. Connect the BLACK test lead to the COM jack and the RED test lead to the V/Ω jack.
2. Set the FUNCTION switch to the "V^{DC}" range to be used and connect the test leads across the source or load under measurement.
The polarity of the RED lead connection will be indicated at the same time as the voltage.

NOTE:

⚠ Do not apply more than 1000V to the input, Indication is possible at higher voltages but there is danger of damaging the internal circuit.

5.2 AC Voltage Measurement

1. Connect the BLACK test lead to the COM jack and the RED test lead to V/Ω jack.
2. Set the FUNCTION switch to the "V~" range to be used and connect the test leads across the source or load under measurement.

NOTE:

⚠ Do not apply more than 750V rms to the input, indication is possible at higher voltages but there is danger of damaging the internal circuit.

5.3) DC Current Measurement

1. Connect the BLACK test lead to the COM jack and the RED test lead to the mA jack for a maximum of 200mA.
For a maximum of 20A jack, move the red test lead to the 20A jack.
2. Set the FUNCTION switch to the "A~" range to be used and connect the test leads in series with the load under measurement. The polarity at the RED test lead connection will be indicated at the same time as the current.

NOTE:

⚠ The maximum input current is 200mA or 20A depending on the jack used. Excessive current will blow the fuse which must be replaced. The 20A range is not protected by a fuse. The fuse rating should be 200mA. And no more to prevent damage to the internal circuit.

The maximum terminal voltage drop is 200mV.

5.4) AC Current Measurement

1. Connect the BLACK test lead to the COM jack and the RED test lead to the mA jack for a maximum of 200mA.
For a maximum of 200mA, move the red test lead to the 20A jack.
2. Set the FUNCTION switch to the "A~" range to be used and connect the test lead in series with the load under measurement.

NOTE:

⚠ The maximum input current is 200mA or 20A depending upon the jack used. Excessive current will below the fuse which must be replaced. The 20A range is not protected by a fuse. The fuse rating should be 200mA and no more to prevent damage to the internal circuit.

The maximum terminal voltage drop is 200mV.

5.5) Resistance Measurement

1. Connect the BLACK test lead to the COM jack and the RED test lead to the V/Ω jack (**Note:** The polarity of the RED test lead is "+").
2. Set the FUNCTION switch to the "Ω" range to be used and connect the test leads across the resistance under measurement.

NOTE:

1. If the resistance value being measured exceeds the maximum value of the range selected an over-range indication will be displayed ("1") select a higher range. For resistance of approximately 1MΩ and above, the meter may take a few seconds to become stable. This is normal for high resistance readings.
2. When the input is not connected, i.e. at open circuit, the figure "1" will be displayed for the over-range condition.
3. When checking in-circuit resistance, be sure the circuit under test has all power removed and that all capacitors are fully discharged.
4. 200MΩ range open circuit voltage is 3V, display reading is 10 digits when test leads short, this is normal, when measure 10MΩ resistor (on 200MΩ range). Display reading is 20, measure 100MΩ (on 200MΩ range) display reading is 110. The 10 digits is a constant and should be subtracted from the reading.

5.6) Capacitances Measurements

1. Before connecting the test capacitor, note the display which may have readings. Other than zero each time the range is changed. This offset reading will not affect the accuracy for it can be over

ridden by true value.

2. Connect the test capacitor to the input socket (not test leads) nothing the polarity connections when required.

NOTE:

1. When test individual capacitors, insert the leads into the two sockets, with "+" (upper socket), "-" (lower socket), at the left panel. (Capacitors should be discharged before being inserted into the test jack).
2. When testing polarized capacitors, for example, the tantalum type, particular attention must be paid to the polarity connections. This is to prevent possible damage to the capacitor.
When testing large capacitances, note that there will be a certain time lag before the final indication.
⚠ Do not connect an external voltage or a charged capacitor (especially larger capacitors) to the measuring terminals.

5.7) Diode Measurement and Continuity Test

1. Connect the BLACK test lead to the COM jack and the RED test lead to the V/Ω jack. (**NOTE:** The polarity of the RED test lead is "+").
2. Set the FUNCTION switch to the "▶" or "•||" range and connect the test leads across the diode under measurement, display shows the approx forward voltage of the diode.
3. Connect the test leads to two points of circuit, if the resistance is lower than approx 30Ω buzzer sounds.

5.8) Transistor h_{FE} Test

1. Set the FUNCTION switch to h_{FE} range.
2. Determine whether the transistor is NPN or PNP and locate the Emitter, Base and Collector leads. Insert the leads into the proper holes in the socket on the front panel.
3. The display will read the approximate h_{FE} value at the test condition base. Current 10μA, V_{ce} 2.8V.

5.9) Temperature Measurement

1. Measure temperature with K type thermocouple: Set the function switch to the "°C" range and insert the K type thermocouple plug into K probe socket.
2. Measure ambient temperature without probe: On the same "°C" range, display reading is the ambient temperature in "°C".

5.10) Frequency Test

1. Connect test leads or shield cable to COM and V/Ω jack.
2. Set the FUNCTION switch to HZ range, and connect test leads or cable across the source or load under measurement.

NOTE:

1. ⚠ Do not apply more than 220V rms to the input, indication is possible at voltage higher than 10V rms, but readings may be out of specification.
2. In noisy environment, it is preferable to use shield cable for measuring small signal.

5.11) Auto Power-off (optional function) min

Automatic Power-off extends the life the battery by turning the meter off, if no rotary function switch is operated for about 15 minutes. The meter turns back on if either the rotary switch is turned or the power switch is pressed again.

6. MAINTENANCE

Battery and/or fuse replacement should only be done after the test leads have been disconnected and power off.

6.1) 9-volt Battery Replacement

Note the condition of the 9-volt battery using the procedure described above, if the battery needs to be replaced, open the back cover remove the spent battery and replace it with the battery of the same type.

6.2) Fuse Replacement

If the fuse needs replacement, use only 200mA/250V fuse identical in physical size to the original.