## SPECIFICATIONS

## DC Voltage (DC V)

## Ranges

| Range | Sampling SLOW / MID2 / MID1 |  | Sampling FAST |  | Input Resistance | Max. Input (Hi-Lo) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max. Reading | Resolution | Max. Reading | Resolution |  |  |
| 200 mV | 199.999 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | 199.99 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | >1 G $\Omega$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 1000 \mathrm{~V} \text { PEAK (10s) } \\ & \pm 500 \mathrm{~V} \text { PEAK } \\ & \text { (continuously) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 2000 mV | 1999.99 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | 1999.9 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |
| 20 V | 19.9999 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | 19.999 | 1 mV | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega \\ & \pm 1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 1000$ V PEAK (continuously) |
| 200 V | 199.999 | 1 mV | 199.99 | 10 mV |  |  |
| 1000 V | 1000.00 | 10 mV | 1000.0 | 100 mV |  |  |

- Accuracy (Sampling SLOW) : $\pm(\%$ of reading + digits)

| Range | $\mathbf{2 4 h}, \mathbf{2 3} \pm \mathbf{1}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 d a y s}, \mathbf{2 3} \pm \mathbf{5}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ year, $\mathbf{2 3} \pm \mathbf{5}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | Temperature Coefficient <br> $\left(\mathbf{5}\right.$ to $\mathbf{1 8}, \mathbf{2}$ to $\left.\mathbf{0} 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 mV | $0.0055+6(6)$ | $0.009+8(6)$ | $0.012+8(6)$ | $0.0011+1 \quad(0.4)$ |
| 2000 mV | $0.0045+3(5)$ | $0.006+3(5)$ | $0.009+3(5)$ | $0.0009+0.5(0.3)$ |
| 20 V | $0.007+4(6)$ | $0.0012+4(6)$ | $0.02+4(6)$ | $0.0012+0.5(0.3)$ |
| 200 V | $0.006+3(5)$ | $0.011+3(5)$ | $0.019+3(5)$ | $0.0012+0.5(0.3)$ |
| 1000 V | $0.008+3(5)$ | $0.013+3(5)$ | $0.021+3(5)$ | $0.0015+0.5(0.3)$ |

* The $24 \mathrm{~h}, 23 \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ accuracy is the value with respect to the calibration standard

The NULL function is used

* When sampling MID2 is used, 1 is added to the value of digits of SLOW.
* When sampling MID1 is used, 3 is added to the value of digits of SLOW.
* The number in parentheses is the value of digits in the case of sampling FAST.
* Common mode rejection ratio: 120 dB or better
* (Value at sampling SLOW/MID2/MID1, 50/60 Hz $\pm 0.1 \%, \mathrm{Rs}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ )
* Normal mode rejection ratio: 60 dB or better
/60 Hz+0.1\%)
* Maximum allowable voltage between Lo and the case: $\pm 500$ V PEAK


## DC Current (DC A)

| Ranges |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Range | Sampling SLOW / MID2 / MID1 |  | Sampling FAST |  | Input Resistance |
|  | Max. Reading | Resolution | Max. Reading | Resolution |  |
| $2000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 1999.99 | 10 nA | 1999.9 | 100 nA | $<11 \Omega$ |
| 20 mA | 19.9999 | 100 nA | 19.999 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $<11 \Omega$ |
| 200 mA | 199.999 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 199.99 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $<0.3 \Omega$ |
| 2000 mA | 1999.99 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 1999.9 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $<0.3 \Omega$ |

- Accuracy (Sampling SLOW) : $\pm(\%$ of reading + digits)

| Range | $\mathbf{1}$ year, $\mathbf{2 3} \pm \mathbf{5}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ |
| ---: | :---: |
| $2000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.06+100(100)$ |
| 20 mA | $0.06+20(20)$ |
| 200 mA | $0.12+80(20)$ |
| 2000 mA | $0.12+40(40)$ |

* When sampling MID2 is used, 10 is added to the value of digits of SLOW
* When sampling MID1 is used, 20 is added to the value of digits of SLOW.
* The number in parentheses is the value of digits in the case of sampling FAST.
* Temperature coefficient: $\pm(1 / 10$ of measurement accuracy $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
* Allowable current: 2 A (built-in 2 A fuse)
- When current clamp (751106) is used

| Range | Max. Reading | Resolution | Accuracy $: \pm(\%$ of reading + digits) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 V | 199.9 | 100 mA | $2+10(\leq 150 \mathrm{~A})$ |
|  |  |  | $2.5+10(>150 \mathrm{~A})$ |

* The accuracy is the value over one year, at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, after zero adjustment.
* Temperature coefficient: $\pm(1 / 10$ of measurement accuracy $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## Resistance (OHM)

- Ranges

| Range | Sampling SLOW / MID2 / MID1 |  | Sampling FAST |  | Current <br> Through <br> Unknown |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max. Reading | Resolution | Max. Reading | Resolution | 109.99 |
| $200 \Omega$ | 199.999 | $1 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | 109 | 1 mA |  |
| $2000 \Omega$ | 1999.99 | $10 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | 1999.9 | $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | 1 mA |
| $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 19.9999 | $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | 19.999 | $1 \Omega$ | 100 |
| $200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 199.999 | $1 \Omega$ | 199.99 | $10 \Omega$ | 25 |
| $2000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1999.99 | $10 \Omega$ | 1999.9 | $100 \Omega$ | 2.5 |
| $20 \mathrm{MA} \Omega$ | 19.9999 | $100 \Omega$ | - | - | 250 |
| $200 \mathrm{nA} \Omega$ | 199.99 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |  |  |

- Accuracy (4-wire system, Sampling SLOW): $\pm(\%$ of reading + digits)

| Range | $\mathbf{2 4} \mathbf{h , 2 3} \pm \mathbf{1}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{9 0}$ days, $\mathbf{2 3} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ year, $\mathbf{2 3} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | Temperature Coefficient <br> $\left(\mathbf{5}\right.$ to $\mathbf{1 8}, \mathbf{2 8}$ to $\left.\mathbf{4 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $200 \Omega$ | $0.008+6(6)$ | $0.015+7(6)$ | $0.019+7(6)$ | $0.0021+1(1.5)$ |
| $2000 \Omega$ | $0.007+4(5)$ | $0.012+6(5)$ | $0.016+6(5)$ | $0.0016+1(0.4)$ |
| $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.007+3(5)$ | $0.012+5(5)$ | $0.016+5(5)$ | $0.0016+1(0.4)$ |
| $200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.008+3(5)$ | $0.013+5(5)$ | $0.017+5(5)$ | $0.0016+1(0.4)$ |
| $2000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.03+15(20)$ | $0.05+20(30)$ | $0.05+20(30)$ | $0.005+1(0.4)$ |
| $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0.25+30$ | $0.25+30$ | $0.25+30$ | $0.02+3$ |
| $200 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $2+20$ | $2+20$ | $2+20$ | $0.05+5$ |

*The $24 \mathrm{~h}, 23 \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ accuracy is the value with respect to the calibration standard.
*The NULL function is used.

* When sampling MID2 is used, 1 is added to the value of digits of SLOW.
* When sampling MID1 is used, 3 is added to the value of digits of SLOW.
* The number in parentheses is the value of digits in the case of sampling FAST.

However, $4 \mathrm{~m} \Omega /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is added to the temperature coefficient.
However, $4 \mathrm{~m} \Omega /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is added to the tem

* Excludes the effect of the lead wires.
* Open temperature voltage: Max. 12.5 V
* Max. input: $\pm 300$ V PEAK (between Hi and Lo, between SENSE Hi and SENSE Lo)
* Response time: Until the reading falls within the specified accuracy
$2000 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range Within 0.4 seconds
$200 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range Within 5 seconds


## AC Voltage (AC V)

- Ranges

| Range | Sampling SLOW / MID2 / MID1 |  | Input Resistance | $\underset{\text { Max. }}{\text { Input (Hi-Lo })}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max. Reading | Resolution |  |  |
| 200 mV | 199.999 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega \pm 2 \%$ <br> Approx. <br> 150 pF | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms} \\ & \text { or } \\ & \pm 1000 \mathrm{~V} \text { PEAK } \\ & \text { less than } \\ & 10^{7} \mathrm{~V} \cdot \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ |
| 2000 mV | 1999.99 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |
| 20 V | 19.9999 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |
| 200 V | 199.999 | 1 mV |  |  |
| 700 V | 1000.00 | 10 mV |  |  |

- Accuracy (Sampling SLOW): $\pm$ (\% of reading + digits), 1 year, $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Range | $\mathbf{2 0}$ to $\mathbf{3 0} \mathbf{~ H z}$ | $\mathbf{3 0}$ to $\mathbf{4 5} \mathbf{~ H z}$ | $\mathbf{4 5} \mathbf{~ H z}$ to $\mathbf{1 0 k H z}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ to $\mathbf{2 0} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ to $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ to $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 mV | $0.9+250$ | $0.5+250$ | $0.4+250$ | $0.5+300$ | $0.8+500$ | $2+500$ |
| 2000 mV | $0.8+100$ | $0.4+100$ | $0.2+100$ | $0.4+200$ | $0.6+500$ | $2+500$ |
| 20 V | $0.8+100$ | $0.4+100$ | $0.2+100$ | $0.4+200$ | $0.6+500$ | $2+500$ |
| 200 V | $1+100$ | $0.4+100$ | $0.3+100$ | $0.4+200$ | $0.8+500$ | $3+500$ |
| 700 V | $1+100$ | $0.4+100$ | $0.4+100$ | $0.6+300$ |  |  |

* When sampling MID2 is used, 10 is added to the value of digits of SLOW.
* When sampling MID1 is used, 20 is added to the value of digits of SLOW
* AC coupling: True RMS value measurement method
* Input range: Sinusoidal waveform of between 5 and $100 \%$ of the range
* Response time: Until the reading falls within $\pm 0.2 \%$ of the final value Within 400 ms
* Crest factor: 3 at full scale (For 700 V range: 2 at full scale)
* Temperature coefficient: $\pm(1 / 10$ of the measurement accuracy $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
* Maximum allowable voltage between Lo and the case: $\pm 500 \mathrm{~V}$ PEAK


## AC Current (AC A)

- Ranges

| Range | Sampling SLOW / MID2 / MID1 |  | Input <br> Resistance <br> $(\mathbf{5 0 ~ H z})$ |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max. Reading | Resolution | $<11 \Omega$ |
| $2000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 1999.99 | 10 nA | $<10 \mathrm{nA}$ |
| 20 mA | 19.9999 | 100 | $<11 \Omega$ |
| 200 mA | 199.999 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $<0.3 \Omega$ |
| 2000 mA | 1999.99 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $<0.3 \Omega$ |

- Accuracy (Sampling SLOW): $\pm\left(\%\right.$ of reading + digits), 1 year, $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Range | $\mathbf{2 0}$ to $\mathbf{3 0 H z}$ | $\mathbf{3 0}$ to $\mathbf{4 5} \mathbf{H z}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 H z}$ to $\mathbf{2 k H z}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ to $\mathbf{5 k H z}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1.5+350$ | $0.8+300$ | $0.5+300$ | $0.8+300$ |
| 20 mA | $1.3+300$ | $0.8+200$ | $0.5+200$ | $0.8+200$ |
| 200 mA | $1.3+300$ | $0.8+300$ | $0.5+300$ | $0.8+300$ |
| 2000 mA | $1.5+300$ | $1.5+200$ | $1+200$ | $1.5+200$ |

* When sampling MID2 is used, 10 is added to the value of digits of SLOW.
* When sampling MID1 is used, 20 is added to the value of digits of SLOW.
* AC coupling: True RMS value measurement method
* Input: Sinusoidal waveform of between 5 and $100 \%$ of the range
* Response time: Until the reading falls within $\pm 0.2 \%$ of the final value Within 400 ms
* Crest factor: 3 at full scale
* Temperature coefficient: $\pm(1 / 10$ of the measurement accuracy $) /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
* Maximum allowable current: 2 A (built-in 2 A fuse)
- When current clamp (751106) is used.

| Range | Max. Reading | Resolution | Accuracy : $\pm$ (\% of reading + digits) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 150 V | 150.0 | 100 mA | $2+10$ |

* The accuracy is the value over one year, at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, after zero adjustment. * 40 to 500 Hz
* Temperature coefficient: $\pm\left(1 / 10\right.$ of measurement accuracy) $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## Communication Functions

## * RS-232-C interface (standard provision)

Transmission method: Start-stop synchronization
Transmission speed: 75, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 bits/s
Handshake mode, baud rate, number of bits, and header can be set to ON or OFF.

## * GP-IB interface (option)

Electrical and mechanical specifications:
Conforms to IEEE ST'd 488-1978
(Conforms to IEEE ST'd 488.2-1987)
Functional specifications: SH1, AH1, T5, L4, SR1, RL1, PP0, DC1, DT1, C0C Address mode, address, and header can be set to ON or OFF.

## Sampling

|  | Sampling Speed | Integrating Time |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SLOW | $2 / \mathrm{s}$ | 200 ms |
| MID2 | $4 / \mathrm{s}$ | 100 ms |
| MID1 | $20 / \mathrm{s}$ | 20 or 16.67 ms |
| FAST | $50 / \mathrm{s}(125 / \mathrm{s})$ | 2 ms |

* When MID1 is used, $20 \mathrm{~ms}(50 \mathrm{~Hz})$ or $16.66 \mathrm{~ms}(60 \mathrm{~Hz})$ is automatically selected according to the supply voltage frequency.
* In the case of AC voltage and AC current measurement, MID1 is activated when FAST is selected. * In the 20 M and $200 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range, MID2 is activated when FAST or MID1 is selected.


## General Specifications

Operating principle: Sample mode: Sampling rate:

Maximum reading:
Over-range information:
Data memory:
Operating temperature: Humidity:
Power requirements:
feedback pulse width modulation method
Auto/Single
Four modes of SLOW, MID2, MID1, and FAST are available.
199999
-oL- sign display
Up to 2000 items of measurement data and also 10 kinds of setup information can be saved.
5 to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
20 to $80 \%$ RH
100 V AC ( 90 to 110 V AC ),
120 V AC ( 108 to 132 V AC )
$230 \vee \mathrm{AC}$ ( 207 to $253 \vee \mathrm{AC}$ )
50 or 60 Hz

Storage temperature: Power consumption: Warmup Time: Dimensions: Weight:
-5 to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
20 VA max.
Approx. 60 minutes (until all specifications are satisfied)
Approx. $213(\mathrm{~W}) \times 88(\mathrm{H}) \times 350(\mathrm{D}) \mathrm{mm}$
Approx. 3 kg

## Optional Specifications

GP-IB:
Simple scanner:
Maximum tolerable voltage

See Communications Functions above.
Simple scanner: $\quad 8 \mathrm{ch}, 2$-wire (Available for DC voltage measurement only) Maximum tolerable voltage: 30 V between Hi and Lo terminals, 30 V between channels, 250 V peak between $\mathrm{Hi} /$ Lo terminals and the housing
Channel number is displayed on the front panel.
Accuracy:

BCD output:

DA output
Add 20 to the digits value given as the accuracy for the DC voltage measurement when the range is 2000 mV or less.
Add ( $0.02 \%$ of reading +20 digits) to the value given as the accuracy for the DC voltage measurement when the range is 20 V or more.
Data output: BCD parallel output
Output data: measurement data, decimal point, unit, polarity, over-range
Connector: $\quad 50-\mathrm{pin}$ (equivalent to Amphenol 57-40500)
Output voltage range: $\quad-1 \mathrm{~V}$ to $+1 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{F} . \mathrm{S}$.
Corresponding reading: any three contiguous digits (or 3 1/2-digits in the case of "1999") of the displayed data
Standard operating condition
Humidity:

## $50 \pm 10 \% \mathrm{RH}$

Power supply voltage 100 V AC $\pm 1 \%$

## Standard Accessories

Power supply cord : 1 piece
Measurement lead : 1 piece
Fuse 2A (FAST) : 1 piece
Remote connector : 1 piece
Instruction manual : 1 copy

