

DIGITAL INSULATION TESTER DIT99C

APPLICATION: This is a high Quality Multi range Insulation Tester with big Backlight display.

FEATURES:

- CPU controlled, simple operation
- Rated Voltage: 250V, 500V, 1000V
- Auto data hold
- High voltage output automatically delay for 30s
- Fault protection, buzzer alarms if short circuit.
- General Specifications:
- Display: 80*60mm LCD
- Max reading: 1999 counts
- **Power: 4*1.5V Batteries**
- Low Battery : Low Battery sigh on LCD
- Overload Indication: LCD displays "1"
- Static consumption: about 1.0mA, Short circuit current > 1.7mA
- Operation Environment: Temperature: 0°C - 40°C; Humidity:30% -80% RH
- Storage Environment: Temperature: -10°C - 50°C; Humidity <85%RH
- Powered Supply: a) 4 X 1.5V batteries.
b) External Power Supply
- Dimension: 140 x 100 x 48 mm
- Weight: 500g including Batteries
- Accessories: Instructional manual, 4 Nos. AA Batteries, Test Leads.

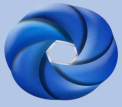


SPECIFICATION:

Voltage	Range	Measurement Range	Resolution	Medium Resistance	Accuracy
250V	200MΩ	2MΩ~200MΩ	0.1MΩ	2MΩ	±(5%+5)
500V	1000MΩ	20MΩ~1000MΩ	1MΩ	20MΩ	±(4%+5)
1000V	2000MΩ	20MΩ~2000MΩ	1MΩ	20MΩ	±(5%+5)
Voltage Test Range : AC: 30V ~ 750V ; Accuracy : ±2%rdg±5V					

OPERATION

- Connect input terminal E To GND of test subject. Connect terminal L to test circuit. (Hang terminal L as much as possible. When testing cable, connect COM terminal to GND)
- PUSH the switch to "TEST" to turn ON the unit. LCD displays "1" (NOTE: When LCD displays change the batteries.)
- When press "TEST", there is high voltage output at terminal "L" and "E", (Press "TEST" again to stop data hold and return to normal status)
- If LCD display "1" after "TEST" there are two possibilities:



- The measured resistance may exceed the maximum range.
- The unit is connected to a open circuit.
- Note : When press “TEST”, there are high voltage output at “L” and “E”. DO NOT touch the subject resistance or disconnect test leads. The reading may flash but a stable reading or “1” will display.
- If no stable reading is shown, there are four possibilities:
- Connecting cable is too long.
- The humidity of the test environment is higher than standard.
- The outer layer of the subject resistance must connect to “COM”
- The subject resistance is not stable or in a critical state.