



**3 3/4 DIGIT 3999 COUNTS**

An ISO 9001:2008 Company

**DIGITAL MULTIMETER**

**11 FUNCTIONS 36 RANGES**  
**Model 801-L**



**SPECIAL FEATURES:**

- Industrial Grade Rugged Digital Multimeter
- Sensing : Average
- Automatic Zero adjustment.
- Peak Hold facility
- OverLoad Protection 500V DC or AC rms
- Auto range on Frequency range & measurement upto 2 MHz.
- Logic Test, Diode & Continuity Test & Transistor hFE Test.
- Low battery indication

**ACCESSORIES :**

Test Leads, Carrying Case, User's Manual & Battery.

**OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES:**

Current Clamp CA 300, Current Clamp Adaptor CA500, CA1000, CA2000, High Voltage Probe PD-28.

**GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS:**

- \* Sensing : Average Sensing.
- \* Basic Accuracy :  $\pm(0.5\%rdg + 1dgt)$
- \* Display : 3 3/4 digit Max. 3999 Counts Large LCD display
- \* Display Size : 17.5 mm
- \* Polarity : Automatic, positive implied, (-) negative polarity indication
- \* Measurement Rate : 2.5 measurements / sec.
- \* Over range Indication : 'OL' is displayed.
- \* Low battery : The "BAT" sign is displayed when the battery voltage drops below the operating Voltage.
- \* Operating Temperature : 0°C to 45°C; < 70%R.H.
- \* Storage Temperature : -20°C to 60°C; < 80%R.H. (With Battery Removed)
- \* Power : Single, Standard 9V battery.
- \* Dimension : 170(L) x 80(W) x 40(H)mm
- \* Weight : Approx. 250g (including battery)

**ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS- 801-L**

Accuracy :  $\pm$  (% reading + digit) at 23  $\pm$  5°C less than 75% RH.

**AC VOLTAGE (50Hz~500Hz)**

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
400 mV	100 $\mu$ V	$\pm(1.0\%rdg + 4dpts)$
4 V	1 mV	
40 V	10 mV	$\pm(1.5\%rdg + 4dpts)$
400 V	100 mV	
750 V	1 V	

Input Impedance : 20M $\Omega$

Overload Protection: 500V DC or AC rms on 400mV range, 1000V DC or 750V AC rms on all other ranges

**DC VOLTAGE**

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
400 mV	100 $\mu$ V	$\pm(0.5\%rdg + 1dgt)$
4 V	1 mV	
40 V	10 mV	$\pm(0.5\%rdg + 1dgt)$
400 V	100 mV	
1000 V	1 V	

Input Impedance : 20M $\Omega$

Overload Protection: 500V DC or AC rms on 400mV range, 1000V DC or 750V AC rms on all other ranges

**RESISTANCE**

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
400 $\Omega$	0.1 $\Omega$	$\pm(0.8\%rdg + 4dpts)$
4 K $\Omega$	1 $\Omega$	
40 K $\Omega$	10 $\Omega$	$\pm(0.8\%rdg + 2dpts)$
400 K $\Omega$	100 $\Omega$	
4 M $\Omega$	1 K $\Omega$	$\pm(3.0\%rdg + 4dpts)$
40 M $\Omega$	10 K $\Omega$	
400 M $\Omega$	100 K $\Omega$	$\pm(10\%rdg - 10dpts)$

Overload Protection : 500V DC or AC rms

Open Circuit Voltage : 0.6V DC (3.0V DC on 400 $\Omega$  and 400M $\Omega$  ranges)

**DIODE TEST**

Test Current	Open Circuit Voltage	Accuracy
1.0 $\pm$ 0.6mA	3.0V MAX	$\pm(3.0\%rdg + 3dpts)$

Overload protection : 500V DC/AC rms

**CONTINUITY TEST**

Audible Sound Buzzer	Less than 100 $\Omega$
----------------------	------------------------

Overload Protection : 500V DC/AC rms

**AC CURRENT[Avg. Sine Wave(50Hz~500Hz)]**

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
40 mA	10 $\mu$ A	$\pm(1.5\%rdg + 4dpts)$
400 mA	100 $\mu$ A	
10 A	10 mA	$\pm(3.5\%rdg + 4dpts)$

Overload Protection 0.8A/250V fuse, 10A/60 sec. Input "unfused".

**DC CURRENT**

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
40 mA	10 $\mu$ A	$\pm(1.0\%rdg + 1dgt)$
400 mA	100 $\mu$ A	
10 A	10 mA	$\pm(3.0\%rdg + 1dgt)$

Overload Protection 0.8A/250V fuse, 10A/60 sec. Input "unfused".

**CAPACITANCE**

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
4 nF	1 pF	$\pm(5.0\%rdg + 10dpts)$
40 nF	10 pF	
400 nF	100 pF	
4 $\mu$ F	1 nF	
40 $\mu$ F	10 nF	

Test Frequency : @ 400Hz  
Voltage Measurement : Approx. 40mV

**TRANSISTOR hFE TEST**

Range	Vce	Basic DC Current
0 to 1000	<3.5V	10 $\mu$ A

**FREQUENCY**

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
2 MHz	1 Hz	$\pm(0.1\%rdg + 1dgt)$

Overload Protection : 500V DC or AC rms  
Input Sensitivity : 50mV on 10Hz-1MHz, 2V on 1MHz-4MHz  
Effective reading : 10 - 3999

**LOGIC TEST**

Threshold	
Logic Hi(▲)	Logic Lo(●)
2.8V $\pm$ 0.8V	0.8V $\pm$ 0.5V

Overload protection : 500V DC/AC rms  
Detectable pulse width : 25nS  
Pulse Limits : >30% & < 70% duty Cycle  
Indication : 40msec beeper at logic low  
Frequency Response : 20MHz

All Specifications are subject to change without prior notice



G-17, Bharat Industrial Estate, T. J. Road, Sewree (W), Mumbai - 400 015. INDIA.  
Sales Direct.: 022 -24156638, Tel. : 022-24124540, 24181649, Fax : 022 - 24149659  
Email : [sales@kusam-meco.co.in](mailto:sales@kusam-meco.co.in); kusam\_meco@vsnl.net Web: [www.kusamelectrical.com](http://www.kusamelectrical.com)

An ISO 9001:2008 Company

## LIST OF PRODUCTS

- \* Digital Multimeter
- \* Digital AC & AC/DC Clampmeter
- \* AC Clamp Adaptor
- \* AC/DC Current Adaptor
- \* Transistorised Electronic Analog & Digital Insulation Resistance Testers(upto 10 KV)
- \* Digital Sound Level Meter & Sound Level Calibrator
- \* Digital contact & Non-contact Type Tachometer
- \* Digital Non-contact (infrared) Thermometer
- \* Thermo Hygrometer
- \* Thermo Anemometer
- \* Wood & Paper Moisture Meter
- \* Distance Meter
- \* Digital Hand Held Temperature Indicators
- \* Digital Lux Meter
- \* Network Cable Tester
- \* Power Factor Regulator
- \* Maximum Demand Controller/Digital Power Meter
- \* Earth Resistance Tester

**KUSAM-MECO**

17, Bharat Industrial Estate, T. J. Road, Sewree (W),  
Mumbai-400015. INDIA

Tel.:(022)2412 4540, 2418 1649 Sales Direct: 24156638 Fax:2414 9659

E-mail : kusam\_meco@vsnl.net, Website : www.kusamelectrical.com  
www.kusam-meco.co.in

**KUSAM-MECO**

# MULTIMETER 801-L



**TAKE MEASUREMENT CAREFULLY AND YOU'LL  
SPARE YOUR METER AND YOURSELF, SOME PAIN**

Nearly every electrical engineer has a hand held digital multimeter (DMM). We sometimes take them for granted, until we damage them or "burn them out" if you incorrectly connect your DMM to a circuit, or if you have the DMM on wrong setting, you damage the meter and possibly hurt yourself. You can also get into trouble if you try to measure the voltage across a charged capacitor.

DMM users frequently burn their meters by trying to measure current the same way as they measure voltage, Remember, you measure voltage across a circuit, and current through a circuit. When you use the current input, your DMM becomes a lower impedance circuit element. If you accidentally connect this low impedance path across your circuit, you'll effectively short-circuit it. You can, therefore send high current through your meter and severely damage it. Unless the meter has a fused input, you can even get an explosion or fire.

Even if you correctly insert your DMM into the circuit, you can still damage your meter. Don't try to measure current in excess of your meter's capacity. Handheld DMMs usually have a maximum current rating of 10A or 20A.

If you are measuring current in industrial environment, you can easily exceed those ratings. The best way to avoid damage is to use a clamp meter or to connect a clamp attachment to your DMM.

To prevent excess current from flowing through your meter, always disconnect the test leads from the circuit under test whenever you change DMM functions. Set your meter to the correct function, say current and its highest range for the setting, say 10A. Next, connect the test leads before you apply power to the circuit. To be safe, start by setting your meter to its highest range first.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
Overview.....	01
Unpacking Inspection.....	02
Rules For Safe Operation.....	03
International Electrical Symbols.....	05
The Multimeter Structure.....	06
Functional Buttons.....	07
Display Symbols.....	08
Measurement Operation.....	09
A. DC Voltage Measurement.....	09
B. AC Voltage Measurement.....	10
C. AC Current Measurement.....	12
D. DC Current Measurement.....	14
E. Measuring Resistance.....	16
F. Measuring Capacitance.....	18
G. Measuring Frequency.....	19
H. Diode & Continuity Test.....	20
I. Transistor hFE Test.....	22
J. Logic Test.....	23
Features.....	24
General Specifications.....	25
Electrical Specifications.....	26
DC Voltage	
AC Voltage	
AC Current	
DC Current	
Resistance	
Capacitance	
Frequency	
Diode & Continuity Test	
Transistor hFE Test	
Temperature	
Maintenance.....	29
Replacing the Battery	
Test Certificate.....	30
Warranty.....	31

### Overview

**Warning**

**To avoid electric shock or personal injury, read the “Safety Information” and “Rules for Safe Operation” carefully before using the Meter.**

Digital Multimeter Model - 801-L (hereafter referred to as “the Meter”) is a 3¾ digits Multimeter with steady operations, and highly reliable hand-held measuring instrument having different measurement positions. The Multimeter not only can measure AC/DC Voltage, AC/DC Current, Resistance, Capacitance, Frequency, Logic, Transistor hFE Test, Diode Test, but also has Peak-Data Hold facility.

### Terms in this manual



**Warning** : Identifies conditions and actions that could result in serious injury or even death to the user.



**Caution** : Identifies conditions and actions that could cause damage or malfunction in the instrument

### Unpacking Inspection

Open the package case and take out the Multimeter. Check the following items carefully to see any missing or damaged part :

Item	Description	Qty.
1	English Operating Manual	1 piece
2	Test Lead	1 pair

In the event you find any Part missing or damaged, please contact your dealer immediately.

### Rules For Safe Operation (1)




#### **Warning**

**To avoid possible electric shock or personal injury, and to avoid possible damage to the Meter or to the equipment under test, adhere to the following rules :**

- Before using the Meter inspect the case. Do not use the Meter if it is damaged or the case (or part of the case) is removed. Look for cracks or missing plastic. Pay attention to the insulation around the connectors and Clamps.
- Inspect the test leads for damaged insulation or exposed metal. Check the test leads for Continuity. Replace damaged test leads with identical electrical Specifications before using the Meter.
- Do not apply more than the rated voltage, as marked on the Meter, between the terminals or between any terminal and grounding.
- The rotary switch should be placed in the right position and no any changeover of range should be made while measurement is conducted to prevent damage of the Meter.
- When measurement is taken at an effective voltage over 60V in DC or 30V rms in AC, special care should be taken for there is danger of electric shock.
- Use the proper terminals, function, and range for your measurements.
- Do not use or store the Meter in an environment of high temperature, humidity, explosive, inflammable and strong magnetic field. The performance of the Meter may deteriorate after the meter is dampened.
- When using the test leads, keep your fingers behind the finger guards.

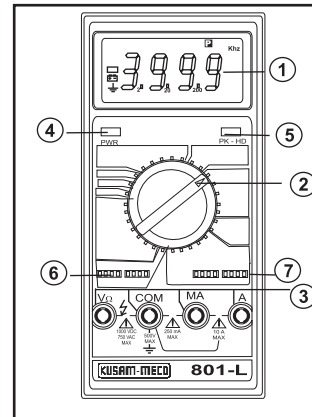
### Rules For Safe Operation (2)

- Disconnect circuit power and discharge all high-voltage capacitors before testing resistance, continuity, diodes, or current.
- Replace the battery as soon as the battery indicator  appears. With a low battery, the Meter might produce false readings that can lead to electric shock and personal injury.
- Turn the Meter power off when it is not in use and take out the battery when not using for a long time.
- Constantly check the battery as it may leak when it has not been used for some time, replace the battery as soon as leaking appears. A leaking battery will damage the Meter.

**International Electrical Symbols**

	AC (Alternating Current).
	DC (Direct Current).
	Both DC & AC.
	Grounding.
	Double Insulated.
	Deficiency of Built-In Battery.
	Continuity.
	Diode.
	Fuse.
	Warning ! Refer to the Operating Manual.
	Caution ! Risk of Electric Shock.

**The Multimeter Structure** (see figure 1)



( Figure 1 )

- 1) **LCD DISPLAY :**  
A 3¾ digit display (maximum reading 3999) indicates measured values, and features ranges, Low Battery..
- 2) **FUNCTION SELECTOR :**  
To Select ACV, DCV, ACA, DCA, Resistance, Capacitance, Logic, Frequency, Diode, Continuity & Transistor Test.
- 3) **INPUT JACKS (VΩ, mA, A and COM) :**  
Test leads are inserted into these jacks for Voltage, Resistance, Current measurements, Continuity & Diode Checks.
- 4) **POWER SWITCH :**  
A POWER (ON/OFF) switch will switch ON or switch OFF the multimeter.
- 5) **PEAK - DATA HOLD SWITCH :**  
A Peak-Hold switch will freeze Peak reading on the display when kept in PK-HD position.

**6) INPUT SOCKET FOR CAPACITANCE MEASUREMENT :**

Capacitors whose value are to be determined are inserted in the sockets and the display reads the capacitance value.

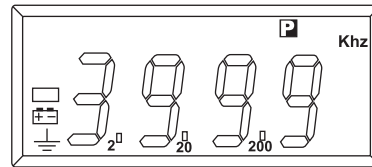
**7) INPUT SOCKET FOR TRANSISTOR TEST.**

**Functional Buttons**

Below table indicates the functional button operations

Buttons	Operation Performed
<b>POWER</b> (Black Switch)	Switch the Meter on and off. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Move the <b>PWR</b> button to the right to switch on the Meter.</li> <li>● Move the <b>PWR</b> button to the left to turn off the Meter.</li> </ul>
<b>PEAK-HOLD</b> (Black Button)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Move the <b>PK-HD</b> button to the right to enter hold mode.</li> <li>● Move the <b>PK-HD</b> button to the left to exit hold mode.</li> </ul>



**Display Symbols** (see figure 2)



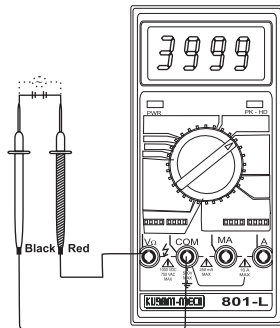
( Figure 2)

No.	Symbol	Meaning
1	⚡	Dangerous Voltages.
2	🔋	The battery is low. ⚠ Warning : To avoid false readings, which could lead to possible electric shock or personal injury, replace the battery as soon as the battery indicator appears.
3	—	Indicates negative reading.
4	Ⓜ	Data Hold is active.
5	<b>Khz</b>	Hz : The unit of frequency.

**Measurement Operation**

- Make sure the Low Battery display  is not on, otherwise false readings may be provided.
- Pay extra attention to the  symbol which is located besides the input terminals of the Meter before carrying out measurement.

**A. DC voltage measurement (see figure 3)**



( Figure 3 )

 **Warning**

To avoid harms to you or damages to the Meter from electric shock, please do not attempt to measure voltages higher than 1000V or 750V rms although readings may be obtained.

The DC Voltage ranges are :400mV, 4V, 40V, 400V, 1000V.

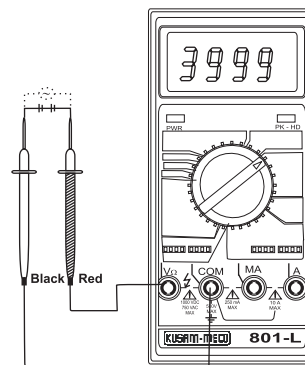
To measure DC voltage, connect the Meter as follows :

- 1) Insert the red test lead into the **VΩ** input terminal and the black test lead into the **COM** input terminal
- 2) Set the rotary switch to an appropriate measurement position in **V ---** range.
- 3) Connect the test leads across with the object being measured.  
The measured value is shown on the display.

 **Caution :**

- If the value of voltage to be measured is unknown, use the maximum measurement position (1000V) and reduce the range step by step until a satisfactory reading is obtained.
- The LCD displays "1" indicating the existing selected range is overloaded, it is required to select a higher range in order to obtain a correct reading.
- In each range, the Meter has an input impedance of approx. 10MΩ . This loading effect can cause measurement errors in high impedance circuits. If the circuit impedance is less than or equal to 10kΩ , the error is negligible (0.1% or less).
- When DC voltage measurement has been completed, disconnect the connection between the testing leads and the circuit under test.

**B. AC Voltage Measurement (see figure 4)**



( figure 4 )



**⚠ Warning :**

To avoid harm to you or damages to the Meter from electric shock, please do not attempt to measure voltages higher than 1000V or 750V rms although readings may be obtained.

The AC Voltage measurement has 5 measurement positions on the rotary switch : 400mV, 4V, 40V, 400V and 750V

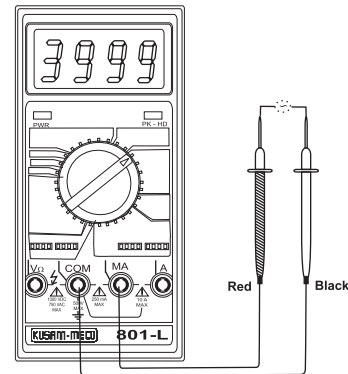
To measure AC Voltage, connect the Meter as follows :

- 1) Insert the red test lead into the  $V\Omega$  terminal and the black test lead into the **COM** terminal.
- 2) Set the rotary switch to an appropriate measurement position in  $V \sim$  range.
- 3) Connect the test leads across with the object being measured.  
The measured value is shown on the display, which is effective value of sine wave (mean value response).

**⚠ Caution :**

- If the value of voltage to be measured is unknown, use the maximum measurement position (750V) and reduce the range step by step until a satisfactory reading is obtained.
- The LCD displays “ 1 ” indicating the existing selected range is overloaded, it is required to select a higher range in order to obtain a correct reading.
- When AC Voltage measurement has been completed, disconnect the connection between the testing leads and the circuit under test.

**C. AC Current Measurement (see figure 5)**



(figure 5)

**⚠ Warning :**

Never attempt an in - circuit current measurement where the open circuit voltage between terminals and ground is greater than 60V DC or 30V rms.

If the fuse burns out during measurement, the Meter may be damaged or the operator himself may be hurt.

Use proper terminals, function, and range for the measurement.

When the testing leads are connected to the current terminals, do not parallel them across any circuit.

The AC current measurement has 3 measurement positions on the rotary switch : 40mA, 400mA, 10A

**To measure AC Current, connect the meter as follows :**

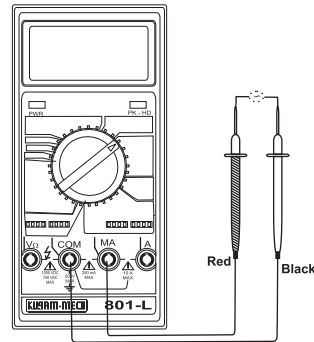
- 1) Turn off power to the circuit. Discharge all high - voltage capacitors.
- 2) Insert the red test lead into the mA or 10A terminal and the black test lead into the **COM** terminal
- 3) Set the rotary switch to an appropriate measurement position in Current range.
- 4) Break the current path to be tested. Connect the red test lead to the positive side of the path and the black test lead to the negative side of the path.
- 5) Turn on power to the circuit.  
The measured value is shown on the display.



**Caution**

- If the value of current to be measured is unknown, use the maximum measurement position (10A) and 10A terminal, and reduce the range step by step until a satisfactory reading is obtained.
- When current measurement has been completed, disconnect the connection between the testing leads and the circuit under test.

**D. DC Current Measurement (see figure 6)**



(figure 6)



**Warning :**

Never attempt an in - circuit current measurement where the open circuit voltage between terminals and ground is greater than 60V DC or 30V rms.

If the fuse burns out during measurement, the Meter may be damaged or the operator himself may be hurt.

Use proper terminals, function, and range for the measurement.

When the testing leads are connected to the current terminals, do not parallel them across any circuit.

The DC current measurement has 3 measurement positions on the rotary switch : 40mA, 400mA, 10A.

**To measure DC Current, connect the meter as follows :**

- 1) Turn off power to the circuit. Discharge all high - voltage capacitors.

- 2) Insert the red test lead into the mA or 10A terminal and the black test lead into the **COM** terminal
- 3) Set the rotary switch to an appropriate measurement position in Current range.
- 4) Break the current path to be tested. Connect the red test lead to the positive side of the path and the black test lead to the negative side of the path.
- 5) Turn on power to the circuit.  
The measured value is shown on the display.

**⚠ Caution**

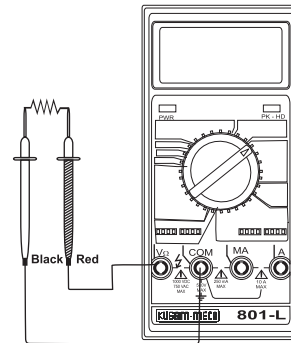
- If the value of current to be measured is unknown, use the maximum measurement position (10A) and 10A terminal, and reduce the range step by step until a satisfactory reading is obtained.
- When current measurement has been completed, disconnect the connection between the testing leads and the circuit under test.

**E. Resistance Measurement** (see figure 7)



**Warning**

**To avoid damages to the Meter or to the devices under test, disconnect circuit power and discharge all the high-voltage capacitors before measuring resistance.**



**(figure 7)**

The resistance range has 7 measurement positions on the rotary switch : 400Ω, 4KΩ, 40KΩ, 400KΩ, 4MΩ, 40MΩ, 400MΩ.

**To measure resistance, connect the meter as follows**

- 1) Turn off power in the circuit.
- 2) Insert the red test lead into the VΩ terminal and the black test lead into the **COM** terminal.
- 3) Set the rotary switch to an appropriate measurement position in Ω range.
- 4) Connect the test leads across with the resistance being measured.  
The measured value is shown on the display.

**Note :**

- The test leads can add  $0.1\Omega$  to  $0.3\Omega$  of error to the Resistance measurement. To obtain precision readings in low-resistance, that is the range of  $200\Omega$ , short-circuit the input terminals beforehand and record the reading obtained (call this reading as X). (X) is the additional resistance from the test lead.  
Then use the equation :  
Measured resistance value (Y) - (X) = precision Reading of resistance.
- When there is no input, for example in open circuit condition, the Meter displays " 1"  
When resistance measurement has been completed, disconnect the connection between the testing leads and the circuit under test.

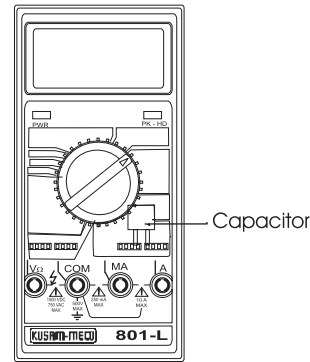
**⚠ Caution :**

- 1) Never connect high voltage to the input sockets with the switch in Resistance range.
- 2) Using Resistance measurement function in a Live circuit will produce false results and may damage the instrument. In many cases the suspect component must be disconnected from the circuit to obtain an accurate reading.

**F. Capacitance Measurement (see figure 8)**

**⚠ Warning**

**To avoid damages to the Meter or to the equipment under test, disconnect circuit power and discharge all high-voltage capacitors before measuring capacitance. Use the DC voltage function to confirm that the capacitor is discharged. Never attempt to input over 60V in DC or 30V rms in AC to avoid personal injury.**



**(figure 8)**

Capacitance measurement has 5 measurement positions on the rotary switch : 4nF, 40nF, 400nF, 4 $\mu$ F and 40 $\mu$ F.

**To measure capacitance, connect the Meter as follows :**

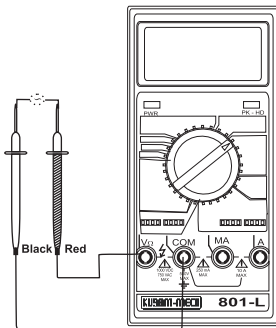
- 1) Set the function/range switch on the range position needed.
  - 2) Insert the capacitor into the "Cx" jack.
- The measured value shows on the display.

**G. Frequency Measurement** (see figure 9)

**Warning :**

To avoid harm to you or damages to the Meter, do not attempt to measure voltages higher than 60V in DC or 30V rms in AC although reading may be obtained.

When the frequency signal to be tested is higher than 30V rms, the Meter cannot guarantee accuracy of the measurement.



(figure 9)

The frequency measurement range is 2MHz.  
**To measure frequency, connect the Meter as follows**

- 1) Insert the red test lead into the **VΩ** terminal and the black test lead into the **COM** terminal.
- 2) Set the rotary switch in the Khz range.
- 3) Connect the test lead across the object being measured.

The measured value is shown on the display.

**Caution :**

- When Hz measurement has been completed, disconnect the connection between the testing leads and the circuit under test.

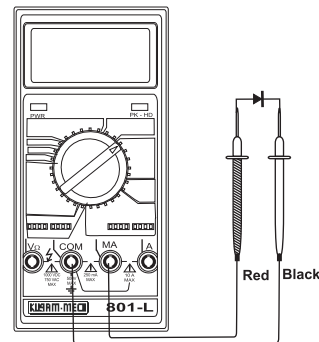
**H. Measuring Diodes & Continuity** (See figure 10)

**Warning**

To avoid damage to the Meter or to the equipment under test, disconnect circuit power and discharge all high-voltage capacitors before measuring diodes and continuity.

**Testing Diodes**

Use the diode test function to check diodes, The diode test sends a current through the Semiconductor junction, and then measures the voltage drop across the junction. A good silicon junction drops between 0.5V and 0.8V.



(Figure 10)

**To test a diode out of a circuit, connect the Meter as follows :**

- 1) Insert the red test lead into the  $V\Omega$  terminal and the black test lead into the COM terminal.
- 2) Set the rotary switch to  $\rightarrow$  position.
- 3) For forward voltage drop reading on any Semiconductor component, place the red test lead on the component's anode and place the black test lead on the component's cathode. The measured value is shown on the display.

 **Caution :**

- In a circuit, a good diode will produce a forward voltage drop reading of 0.5V to 0.8V; However ; the reverse voltage drop reading can vary depending on the resistance of other pathways between the probe tips.
- Connect the test leads to the proper terminals as said above, to avoid error display. The LCD will display "1" indicating open-circuit for wrong connection. The unit of diode is Volt (V), displaying the positive connection voltage-drop value.
- When diode testing has been completed, disconnect the connection between the testing leads and the circuit under test.

### Testing for Continuity

**To test continuity, connect the Meter as below :**

1. Insert the red test lead into  $V\Omega$  terminal and the black test lead into the **COM terminal**.
2. Set the rotary switch to  $\rightarrow$  position
3. Connect the test leads across with the object being measured.  
The buzzer sounds if the resistance of a circuit under test is less than  $100\Omega$ .  
The LCD displays the resistance value of a circuit under test.

 **Caution :**

- The LCD displays "1" indicating the circuit being tested is open.
- When continuity testing has been completed, disconnect the connection between the testing leads and the circuit under test.

### I. Transistor Testing

**To test the Transistors, connect the Meter as below :**

1. Set the Function/Range switch to the transistor measurement position.
1. Insert the transistor (NPN or PNP) in the sockets provided.
2. The measured value is shown on the LCD Display.

### J. Logic Measurement


#### To test for logic (high/low)

- 1) Set the Function /Range switch to the LOGIC position.
- 2) Connect the red test lead to the  $V_{\Omega}$  terminal and the black test lead to the COM terminal.
- 3) Connect the red test lead to the test point and the to the common bus of the logic circuit.
- 4) A ▲ on the display indicates TTL logic high and a ▼ indicates a TTL logic low. Both indicators are ON when the point of measurement is toggling high and low.

### Features

- **Industrial Grade Rugged Digital Multimeter**
- **Automatic Zero adjustment.**
- **Peak Hold facility**
- **Display :** 3¾ digit LCD display (3999 Counts)
- **Digit Size :** 17.5mm(H)
- **Polarity :** Automatic, positive implied, (-) negative Polarity indication.
- **OverLoad Protection 500V DC or AC rms**
- **Auto range on Frequency range & Measurement upto 2 Mhz.**

**GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS :**

- Display** : 3½ digit LCD. Maximum reading 3999 with automatic sign and Function annunciators.
- Overrange indication** : Highest digit of (1) or (-1) is displayed.
- Low battery** : The "  " sign is displayed when the battery voltage drops below the operating Voltage.
- Measurement rate** : 2.5 measurements per Second, nominal.
- Operating temperature** : 0°C to + 50°C, <70% RH.
- Storage temperature** : -20°C to 60°C, <80% RH with battery removed.
- Accuracy** : Accuracy specifications at 23 ± 5°C less than 75% RH.
- Power** : Single 9 V Battery.
- Dimension** : 170mm (L) x 80mm(W) x 37mm(H)
- Weight** : Approx (250 grams) including battery
- Accessories** : Test leads, Operators Manual, Battery, Carrying Case.

**ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATION :**

**DC VOLTAGE**

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
400 mV	100 μV	± (0.5% rdg + 1 dgt)
4 V	1 mV	
40 V	10 mV	
400 V	100 mV	
1000 V	1 V	

**OL. Protection** : 500VDC or AC rms on 400mV range. 1000VDC or 750VAC rms on all other ranges.

**Input Impedance** : 20MΩ

**AC VOLTAGE**

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
400 mV	100 μV	± (1.0% rdg + 4 dgt)
4 V	1 mV	
40 V	10 mV	
400 V	100 mV	
750 V	1 V	± (1.5% rdg + 4 dgt)

**Input Impedance** : 20MΩ

**Overload Protection** : 50VDC or AC rms on 400mV), 1000VDC or 750AC rms on all other ranges.

**Display** : Average value (Sine RMS)

**AC CURRENT (Avg. Sine Wave)**

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
40 mA	10 μA	±(1.5% rdg + 4dgts)
400 mA	100 μA	
10 A	10 mA	±(3.5% rdg + 4dgts)

**Overload Protection** : 0.8A/250 V Fuse 10A/60sec. Input "unfuse"

**Frequency range** : 50Hz-500Hz



**DC CURRENT**

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
40 mA	10 uA	±(1.0% rdg + 1dgts)
400 mA	100 uA	
10 A	10 mA	±(3.0% rdg + 1dgts)

**Overload Protection** : 0.8A/250 V Fuse  
10A/60sec. Input "unfuse"

**RESISTANCE**

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
400 Ω	0.1 Ω	±(0.8%rdg + 2dgts)
4 KΩ	1 Ω	
40 KΩ	10 Ω	
400 KΩ	100 Ω	
4 MΩ	1 KΩ	±(3.0% rdg + 4dgts)
40 MΩ	10 KΩ	
400 MΩ	100 KΩ	

**Overload Protection** : 500 V DC or AC rms  
**Open circuit voltage** : 0.6VDC  
(3.0VDC on 400Ω and 400MΩ ranges)

**CAPACITANCE**

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
4 nF	1 pF	±(5.0% rdg + 10dgts)
40 nF	10 pF	
400 nF	100 pF	
4 uF	1 nF	
40 uF	10 nF	

**Frequency measurement** : Approx. 400 Hz  
**Voltage measurement** : Approx. 40 mV.

**FREQUENCY**

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
2 Mhz	1 Hz	+(0.1% rdg + 1dgts)

**Overload Protection** : 500 V DC or AC rms.  
**Input Sensitivity** : 50 mV on 10 - 1 Mhz.  
2V on 1Mhz - 4Mhz.  
**Effective Reading** : 10 - 3999

**DIODE TEST**

Test Current	Open Circuit Voltage	Accuracy
1.0 ± 0.6 mA	3.0V MAX	+(3.0% rdg + 3dgts)

**OL. Protection** : 500V DC/AC rms

**CONTINUITY TEST**

Audible Sound Buzzer	Less than 100Ω
----------------------	----------------

**OL. Protection** : 500V DC/AC rms

**TRANSISTOR hFE TEST**

Range	Vce	Basic DC Current
0 to 1000	< 3.5 V	10 μ A

**LOGIC TEST**

Threshold	
Logic Hi (▲)	Logic Low (▼)
2.8V ± 0.8V	0.8V ± 0.5V

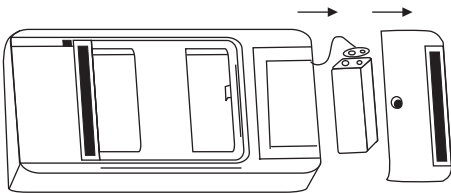
**Over Load Protection** : 500VDC or AC rms.  
**Detectable Pulse Width** : 25 nS  
**Pulse Limits** : >30% and <70% duty cycle  
**Indication** : 40msec beep at logic Low  
**Frequency Response** : 20MHz

**Maintenance****⚠ Warning**

To avoid false reading, replace the battery as soon as the battery indicator  appears.

**To replace battery / Fuse :**

- Disconnect the connection between the testing leads and the circuit under test, and remove the testing leads away from the input terminals of the Meter.
- Turn the Meter OFF.
- Remove the screws from the battery compartment, and separate the battery compartment from the case bottom
- Remove the **battery / fuse from the battery Compartment** / from the fuse holder.
- Replace the **battery with a new Standard 9V Battery** / fuse with a new fuse having the same electrical specification.
- Rejoin the battery compartment and the case bottom, and install the screw.

**MUMBAI****TEST CERTIFICATE****DIGITAL MULTIMETER**

This Test Certificate warrants that the product has been inspected and tested in accordance with the published specifications.

The instrument has been calibrated by using equipment which has already been calibrated to standards traceable to national standards.

MODEL NO. **801 - L** \_\_\_\_\_

SERIAL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**ISO 9001  
REGISTERED**

**KUSAM-MECO**

### **WARRANTY**

Each "KUSAM-MECO" product is warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use & service. The warranty period is one year (12 months) and begins from the date of despatch of goods. In case any defect occurs in functioning of the instrument, under proper use, within the warranty period, the same will be rectified by us free of charges, provided the to and fro freight charges are borne by you.

This warranty extends only to the original buyer or end-user customer of a "KUSAM-MECO" authorized dealer.

This warranty does not apply for damaged Ic's, fuses, burnt PCB's, disposable batteries, carrying case, test leads, or to any product which in "KUSAM-MECO's" opinion, has been misused, altered, neglected, contaminated or damaged by accident or abnormal conditions of operation or handling.

"KUSAM-MECO" authorized dealer shall extend this warranty on new and unused products to end-user customers only but have no authority to extend a greater or different warranty on behalf of "KUSAM-MECO".

"KUSAM-MECO's" warranty obligation is limited, at option, free of charge repair, or replacement of a defective product which is returned to a "KUSAM-MECO" authorized service center within the warranty period.

**KUSAM-MECO**

THIS WARRANTY IS BUYER'S SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. "KUSAM-MECO" SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR LOSSES, INCLUDING LOSS OF DATA, ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

All transaction are subject to Mumbai Jurisdiction.

**KUSAM-MECO**

G 17, Bharat Industrial Estate, T. J. Road,  
Sewree (W), Mumbai - 400 015. INDIA.

**Sales Direct :** (022) 24156638

**Tel. :** (022) 24124540, 24181649.

**Fax :** (022) 24149659

**Email :** kusam\_meco@vsnl.net

**Website :** www.kusamelectrical.com

www.kusam-meco.co.in