

## EARTH RESISTANCE TESTER

### USERS MANUAL

#### Features

The latest circuit design permits the instrument to operate with the minimum of influence from earth voltage and dearth resistance of auxiliary earth bars.

Auxiliary earth resistance and lead wire connection can be self-checked by pressing "BATT.CHECK" button. "OK" lamp lights up when the instrument is ready for accurate earth resistance measurements.

Low power consumption Only 12V/100mA max.

Push switch buttons permit smooth operation of the instrument .

Earth resistance value can be read directly from the scale.

Simplified measurement can be easily made by pressing th "Simplified Meas." Switch button only. No need to use a shorting wire as terminals P and C and be internally shorted by pressing this switch.

Battery replacement can be easily made without removing the carrying case.

Hard plastic carrying case is water resistant and accommodates all accessories.

#### Specifications

Measuring ranges:

Earth resistance 10/100/1000Ω

Earth voltage 30V AC (5KΩ/V approx.)

Accuracy:

Earth resistance Within ±5% of full scale

Earth voltage Within ±5% of full scale

Measurement system:

Earth resistance

By constant current inverter.

800Hz approx,2mA

Earth voltage

By rectifier type

5KΩ/V approx,40~500Hz

Protection levels: EN 61010 – 1 ; CAT II

Protection class: class III

Withstand voltage:

1500V AC for one minute between electrical circuit and housing case.

Self-Check facility:

Lead wire connection to C and P terminals and proper auxiliary earth resistance can be checked by pressing “BATT.CHECK” button. “OK” lamp is illuminated.

Batteries: 8pcs. 1.5V AA battery or equivalent

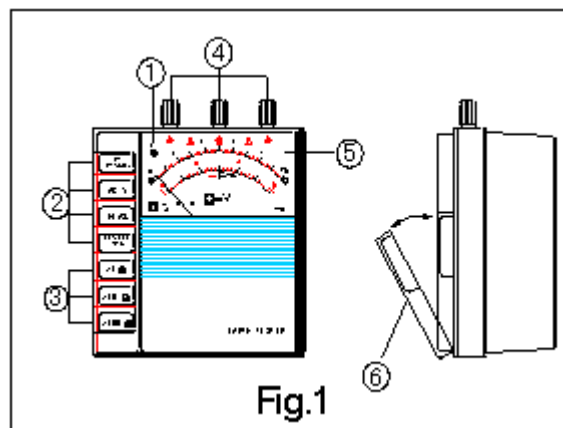
Dimensions: 140(L)×140(W) ×90(D)mm

Weight: 800g approx.

Accessories: Test leads (red-15m, yellow-10m,green-5m) Auxiliary earth bars carrying case.

Designations(Fig.1)

OK lamp



Function switch buttons

Ohm range switch buttons

Terminals

Scale plate

Panel

How to make measurements

4-1 Preparation for measurement

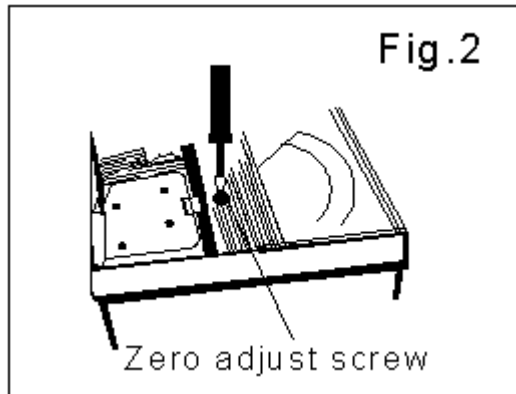
Warning: A maximum of 130V DC is present across E and C or E and P terminals during measurement or when “SIMPLIFIED MEAS.” Button is pressed. Also, it is present across P and C terminals when “BATT.CHECK” button is pressed. Therefore, never touch these terminals with hand. Always, press “BATT.CHECK” button after use so that all the range and function switch buttons are in off (up) position.

Then, release "BATT.CHECK" button.

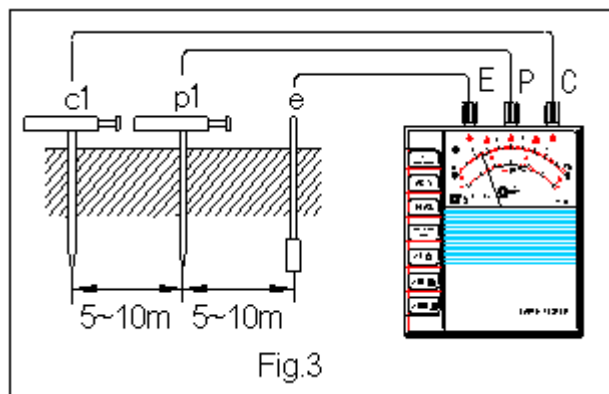
Meter zero adjust

Check to see if the meter pointer is adjusted exactly to the mechanical zero position of the  $\Omega$  or V scale. If the pointer is off the zero position in either left or right direction open the panel and turn the zero adjust screw behind the panel with a screwdriver. The panel can be lifted up to 90 degrees by holding both sides as shown below.

2.Connection of lead wires



As shown in Fig.3,stick the earth bars P and C deep into the earth.



They should be aligned at an interval of 5m to 10m from the earthed equipment e. Connect the green lead wire to the terminal E of the instrument, yellow wire to terminal P and red wire to terminal C. Make sure to stick the auxiliary earth bars in the moist part of the earth. Give enough water where the auxiliary earth bars have to be stuck into the dry, stony or sandy part of the earth so that it may become moist.

Where it is not possible to drive the auxiliary earth bars into a hard surface such as concrete ground, lay the earth bars there, cover them with a cloth and put water (preferably salt water). This may allow earth resistance measurements.

(However, this is not possible with asphalt ground)

Note: When connecting the lead wires, make sure that they are separated. If the measurement is made with the lead wires twisted or in touch with each other it will be affected by the induction of current or voltage.

When the resistance of auxiliary earth bars exceeds  $2K\Omega$  it may result in measurement errors. Therefore, be careful in sticking the auxiliary earth bars P1 and C1 into the moist earth. Also, ensure sufficient connections between the respective terminals and lead wires.

4-2.Earth voltage measurement of earthed equipment under test

Press the AC V button and check earth voltage. Earth voltage will be indicated on the V scale. When earth voltage is more than 5V it may result in errors in earth resistance measurement. To avoid this make

earth resistance measurement after turning off the power source of the equipment under test or reducing earth voltage.

Note: Even when either of range switch buttons  $\times 1\Omega$ ,  $\times 10\Omega$  and  $\times 100\Omega$  is pressed it does not affect earth voltage measurement.

#### 4-3. Checking battery voltage & lead wire connection.

With "BATT.CHECK" button pressed, the following can be checked simultaneously:

##### Battery voltage

Battery voltage is sufficient when the meter pointer stays in GOOD area of the battery check scale. If not, replace with the new batteries in accordance with instructions given in section 5.

##### Lead wire connection

"OK" lamp lights up when lead wire connection to P and C terminals is good and earth resistance of auxiliary earth is within a limit of tolerance. If it does not illuminate, check for lead wire connection to P and C terminals or lower auxiliary earth resistance to a proper level by changing earth bar location or making the ground moist with water.

Red and yellow lead wires can be checked for possible breakage by shorting the alligator clips at the end of each wire.

Note: There is no need for lead wire connection when battery voltage only is checked. Simply push "BATT.CHECK" button. "OK" lamp will not illuminate.

#### 4-4. Earth resistance measurement

Press either of  $\times 1\Omega$ ,  $\times 10\Omega$  and  $\times 100\Omega$  range switch buttons. Then press the "MEAS." Button. Multiply the reading by 10 at  $\times 10\Omega$  or 100 at  $\times 100\Omega$ .

"OK" lamp is on when the instrument is in normal operation. If not, it indicates an excessive earth resistance across C and E terminals that does not permit a normal operation. Recheck for possible contact between each lead wire and earth resistance of auxiliary earth bars in accordance with the instructions give in section 4-3. In case "OK" lamp does not illuminate and the meter pointer deflects up full scale despite all preceding checks, possible causes are considered an abnormal condition existing in earthed equipment under test, breakage of connection wires from that equipment or breakage of the green lead wire.

#### 4-5. Simplified earth resistance measurement method

This method is recommended where an earth resistance higher than 10 ohms is measured or where it is not possible to drive auxiliary earth bars. An approximate value of earth resistance can be obtained by the two wire system which utilizes existing earthed equipment as shown in Fig.4.

Measurement methods are illustrated in Fig.4.

Note: When making earth resistance measurements using commercial power supply(A), make sure that earth side is connected to P terminal.

Press "AC V" button as outlined in section 4-2 for earth voltage measurement of equipment under test and make certain that earth voltage is below 2V.

First press " $\times 10\Omega$ " button and "MEAS." button next Then read earth resistance. When the meter pointer deflects up full scale, press " $\times 100\Omega$ " button.

The reading obtained (RE) is an approximate earth resistance value. There is no need for external shorting as P and C terminals are internally shorted.

Since measuring current is as low as 2mA, the earth leakage breaker (ELCB) does not trip even if the earth side of the commercial power supply with an ELCB is used.

"OK" lamp is illuminated when the instrument is in normal operation, whether the simplified measurement

or normal measurement method is employed.

When the instrument is in working condition, "OK" lamp is illuminated whether the simplified or ordinary measurement is made (This indicates continuity between P plus C terminals and E terminal). However, lead wire connection to P plus C terminals and E terminal). However, lead wire connection to P and C terminals cannot be checked even when "BATT.CHECK" is pressed as the lead wire is not connected to C terminal.

In case of the simplified measurement method where the two terminals only are used, earth resistance "re" of an earthed electrode connecting to P terminal will necessarily be added to a true earth resistance

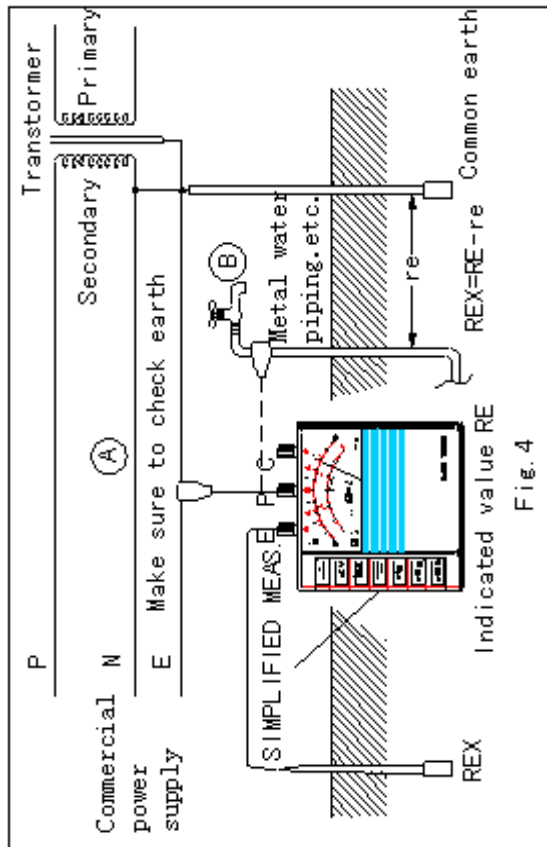


Fig. 4

value "REX". Therefore, the earth resistance reading is given as:

$$RE = REX + re.$$

If "re" is a known value as follows:

Supposing that RE is 100Ω and an earth resistance to be measured is 100Ω, for example, the true earth resistance value may be expressed as:

$$REX = (100\Omega) - re.$$

Since re is greater than 0 (zero), a true earth resistance may be given as:

$$REX < 100\Omega$$

In case we measure earth resistance not greater than several tens of ohms we may consider the earth resistance reading obtained as a true value.

#### Battery replacement

Raise the panel by 90 degrees until it locks.

Push the "Holder" pressing the upper section of the battery case toward the panel as shown in Fig.5. The battery case will come up.

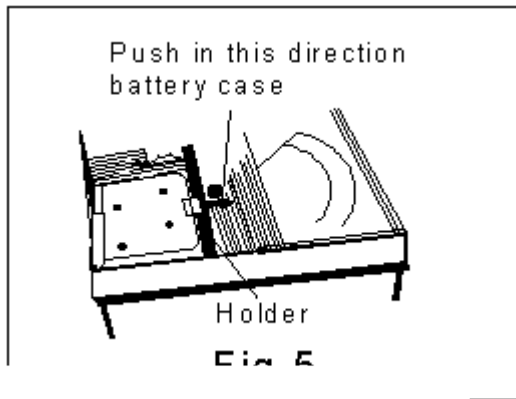
Then, pull out the battery case.

Remove the battery hook on the bottom of the battery case.

Empty the battery case and install new batteries.

Eight pieces of AA battery are used Install them according to the markings on the battery case.

Fit in the battery hook with polarity in correct position and push back the battery case until it catches the holder.



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OR ANY DAMAGE OR INJURY CAUSED BY MISUSE  
IONS OR SAFETY PROCEDURES.

IT IS ESSENTIAL TO READ AND UNDERSTAND THE SAFETY RULES CONTAINED IN THE  
INSTRUCTIONS. THEY MUST BE OBSERVED WHEN USING THE INSTRUMENT