FLUKE
83, 85

83 MULTIMETER
85

USER'S MANUAL

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FLUKE

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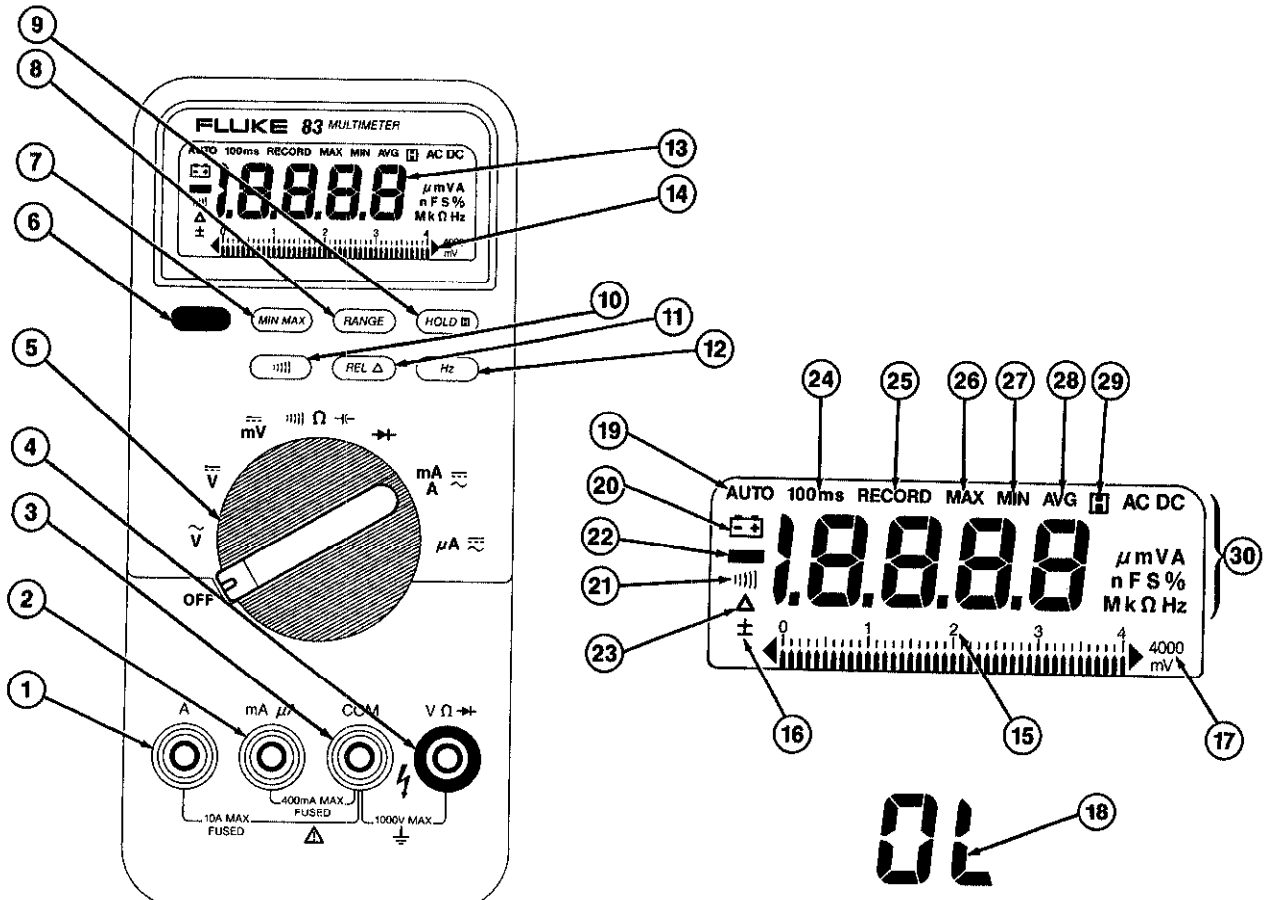
FLUKE 83 MULTIMETER
AUTO 100ms RECORD MAX MIN AVG AC DC
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μmVA
nFS%
MkΩHz
4000
mV
MIN MAX
RANGE
HOLD
REL Δ
Hz
mV
V
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mA
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10A MAX
FUSED
400mA MAX
FUSED
1000V MAX
AUTO 100ms RECORD MAX MIN AVG AC DC
1.8.8.8.8
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INTRODUCTION

NOTE

All material in this manual applies to both the Fluke 83 and Fluke 85 unless otherwise indicated.

This meter has been designed and tested according to IEC Publication 348, Safety Requirements for Electronic Measuring Apparatus. This manual contains information and warnings which must be followed to ensure safe operation and retain the meter in safe condition.

WARNING

READ "MULTIMETER SAFETY" BEFORE USING THE METER.

Your Fluke Digital Multimeter (also referred to as "the meter") is a handheld, 4000-count instrument that is designed for use in the field, laboratory, and at home. The meter combines the precision of a digital meter with the speed and versatility of a high resolution bar graph. The bar graph incorporates a "zoom" feature that, when relative readings are displayed, increases its sensitivity by a factor of ten. Frequencies between 0.5 Hz and 200 kHz can be measured with up to 0.01 Hz resolution. The meter is powered by a 9V battery and has a rugged case sealed against dirt, dust, and moisture. A snap-on holster, with flexible stand (Flex-Stand™), protects the meter from rough handling. The flexible stand allows the meter to be stood or hung.

The meter also provides:

- A MIN MAX Recording mode, in which the meter "remembers" the lowest and highest readings, calculates the true average of all readings taken over a period as long as twenty-four hours, and displays these values. The beeper emits a MIN MAX Alert™ when a new minimum or maximum reading is recorded.
- An alternate Frequency Counter mode that measures duty cycle and displays it as a value between 0.1 and 99.9%.
- An Input Alert™ that causes the beeper to sound if the test leads are plugged into the wrong input terminals for the function being performed.
- A REL mode that allows you to store a reading in memory, and display the difference between the stored value and subsequent readings.
- A Touch Hold® mode that allows you to keep your eyes fixed on the probes when taking measurements in

™Input Alert, Flex-Stand, and MIN MAX Alert are trademarks of the John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc.
®Touch Hold is a registered trademark of the John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc.

difficult or hazardous circumstances, then read the display when it is convenient and safe.

- A capacitance mode that measures capacitors from 0.01 nF to 5 μF.

After unpacking the meter, if you notice that the meter is damaged or something is missing, contact the place of purchase immediately. Save the shipping container and packing material in case you have to reship the meter.

MULTIMETER SAFETY

Before using the meter, read the following safety information carefully. In this manual the word, **"WARNING,"** is reserved for conditions and actions that pose hazard(s) to the user; the word, **"CAUTION,"** is reserved for conditions and actions that may damage your meter. The symbols shown in Figure 1 are used internationally to denote the electrical functions and conditions indicated.

- Avoid working alone.
- Inspect the test leads for damaged insulation or exposed metal. Check test lead continuity. Damaged leads should be replaced.
- Be sure the meter is in good operating condition. During a continuity test, a meter reading that goes from overload (OL) to 0 generally means the meter is working properly.
- Select the proper function and range for your measurement.

WARNING

TO AVOID ELECTRICAL SHOCK, USE CAUTION WHEN WORKING ABOVE 60V DC OR 25V AC RMS. SUCH VOLTAGES POSE A SHOCK HAZARD.

- Disconnect the live test lead before disconnecting the common test lead.

ϟ	DANGEROUS VOLTAGE	⏚	GROUND
~	AC – ALTERNATING CURRENT	⚠	SEE EXPLANATION IN MANUAL
⎓	DC — DIRECT CURRENT	⧈	DOUBLE INSULATION (Protection Class II)
≂	EITHER DC OR AC	⎓	FUSE

Figure 1. International Electrical Symbols

- Follow all safety procedures for equipment being tested. Disconnect the input power and discharge all high-voltage capacitors through a protective impedance before testing in the Ω and ⊣⊢ functions.
- When making a current measurement, turn the power off before connecting the meter in the circuit.
- Check meter fuses before measuring current transformer secondary or motor winding current. (See "Fuse Test" in the "MAINTENANCE" Section.) An open fuse may allow high voltage build-up, which is potentially hazardous.

GETTING STARTED QUICKLY

Examine the meter carefully, familiarizing yourself with the layout of the input terminals, rotary switch, pushbuttons and display. Notice the WARNING information and summary of power-on options engraved into the rear panel.

If you have used a multimeter before, simply examining your meter will probably give you a good idea how to use it. The following procedure is an overview of how to take basic measurements.

WARNING

TO AVOID ELECTRICAL SHOCK OR DAMAGE TO THE METER, DO NOT APPLY MORE THAN 1000V BETWEEN ANY TERMINAL AND EARTH GROUND.

1. Insert the test leads in the appropriate input terminals (see Table 1). If the test leads are in the wrong input terminals when the meter is turned on and the beeper has not been disabled, the beeper will emit a warning. See "Input Terminals and Input Alert", below.

2. To turn the meter on and select a function, turn the rotary switch from OFF to the appropriate switch position. All segments on the liquid- crystal display (LCD) will turn on for one second, then the meter is ready for normal operation. If you would like to freeze the display with all segments on, press and hold down any button, while turning the meter on. As long as the button is held down, all LCD segments will remain on.

3. To select an additional operation, press the appropriate pushbuttons above the rotary switch as described in the items below.

- To operate the MIN MAX and RANGE buttons: press to select, press again to scroll or increment, and press and hold for two seconds to exit.
- To operate the Hz button: press to select the frequency mode, press again to select duty cycle, and press again to exit.
- To operate the remaining buttons: press to select and press again to exit.

NOTE

The response of the display and the pushbuttons slow down in the capacitance mode.

An annunciator is displayed when a mode has been selected. A quick way to reset all the pushbuttons to their default state is to turn the rotary switch to an adjacent function and then back to the function you are using.

4. To take a measurement, use the test lead probes to make the proper contacts. Remember, insert the meter in the circuit in parallel for voltage and in series for current measurements. Read the measurement on the display. If you did not manually select a range (by using the RANGE button), the range that provides the best resolution is automatically selected.
5. To run a performance check of the meter, turn the rotary switch to Ω and connect a test lead from the VΩ⇥⊢ input to the mA μA input. (If you are using a test probe, touch the half of the input contact nearest the LCD.) The display should read 1.000 kΩ ± 5 digits. With the rotary switch still at Ω, test the A fuse (15A) by inserting the plug end of the test lead into the A input and test the mA μA fuse (1A) by inserting the plug end of the test lead into the mA μA input. The beeper emits an Input Alert if the fuses are good.

Although this procedure will allow you to get started quickly, we suggest that you take the time to read the remainder of this manual so that you can learn to take full advantage of your meter's capabilities.

HOW TO USE THE METER

This section describes your meter and how to use it. *FOR EASE OF REFERENCE, EACH DESCRIPTION IS NUMBERED AND KEYED TO THE ILLUSTRATION INSIDE THE FRONT COVER.*

Input Terminals and Input Alert

Items 1-4 describe the input terminals. (See Table 1 for overload limits.) If the test leads are incorrectly connected, the beeper will emit an Input Alert. After an Input Alert sounds,

Table 1. Input Terminals and Limits

FUNCTION	INPUT TERMINALS Red Lead	Black Lead	MIN DISPLAY READING	MAX DISPLAY READING	MAXIMUM INPUT
$\widetilde{V}$	VΩ ⊣⊢	COM	0.1 mV	1000V	1000V
$\overline{\overline{V}}$	VΩ ⊣⊢	COM	0.001V	1000V	1000V
$\overline{\overline{mV}}$	VΩ ⊣⊢	COM	0.1 mV	400.0 mV	1000V
Ω	VΩ ⊣⊢	COM	0.1Ω	40.00 MΩ	1000V †
nS	VΩ ⊣⊢	COM	0.01 nS	40.00 nS	1000V †
⊣(	VΩ ⊣⊢	COM	0.01 nF	5.00 μF	1000V †
⊣⊢	VΩ ⊣⊢	COM	0.001V	3.000V	1000V †
mA $\overline{\overline{A}}$ $\widetilde{A}$	A	COM	1 mA	20.00A*	10A/600V*
	mA/μA	COM	0.01 mA	400.0 mA	400 mA/600V
μA $\overline{\overline{\widetilde{}}}$	mA/μA	COM	0.1 μA	4000 μA	400 mA/600V

**10A continuous, 20A for 30 seconds maximum.*

† For circuits < 0.3A short circuit, 660V for high energy circuits.

the meter attempts to take a reading and respond to button pushes. Input Alert can be disabled by pressing the))))) button while turning the rotary switch from OFF to any function position.

(1) **A** **Amperes Input Terminal**

For current measurements (ac or dc) up to 10A continuous (20A for 30 seconds) when function selector switch is in the mA/A position.

(2) ***mA μA*** **Milliamp/Microamp Input Terminal**

For current measurements up to 400 mA (ac or dc) when the function selector switch is in the mA/A or μA position.

(3) **COM** **Common Terminal**

Return terminal for all measurements.

(4) **VΩ →+←** **Volt, Ohms, Diode Test Input Terminal**

Function Selector Rotary Switch

(5) Item 5 describes functions that are selected by setting the rotary switch. Each time the rotary switch is moved from OFF to a function setting, all LCD segments will turn on for one second as part of a selftest routine. (This selftest routine is also performed if the rotary switch is turned slowly from one position to another.) The meter is then ready for normal operations and will respond to the rotary switch and pushbuttons.

OFF Power to the meter is turned off.

V Volts ac
Autoranges to the 400 mV, 4V, 40V, 400V or 1000V range.

V Volts dc
Autoranges to the 4V, 40V, 400V or 1000V range.

mV Millivolts dc
Single 400 mV range.

))))) Ω →+← Resistance (Ω), conductance (1/Ω), capacitance or continuity ( )))))) testing.

Press the BLUE button to toggle between the resistance and capacitance function. (The response of the display and the pushbuttons slows down in the capacitance mode.)

Autoranges to the 400Ω, 4 kΩ, 40 kΩ, 400 kΩ, 4 MΩ, or 40 MΩ resistance range.

In Manual Ranging mode, 40 nS conductance range (equal to a 25-100,000 MΩ range) is selectable. (See item 8.)

Autoranges to the 05.00 nF, .0500 μF, 0.500 μF, and 05.00 μF capacitance range.

When testing continuity, the beeper sounds if the resistance falls below the typical values indicated in Table 2.

→|← Diode Test
Measures forward voltage of semiconductor junction(s) at approximately 1 mA test current. Single 0-3V range.

mA/A ⎓ Milliamps or amperes
Defaults to dc. Press BLUE button to toggle between dc and ac.

Autoranges to the 40 mA or 400 mA range when using the mA μA input terminal, or to the 4000 mA or 10A range when using the A input terminal.

μA ⎓ Microamps
Defaults to dc. Press BLUE button to toggle between dc and ac.

Autoranges to the 400 μA or 4000 μA range when using the mA μA input terminal.

Pushbuttons

Items 6-12 describe how to use the pushbuttons. These buttons are used (in conjunction with rotary switch) to select operating modes and set power-on options. When a button is pushed the beeper sounds (unless the beeper has been turned off or the Data Output mode has been selected). A summary of pushbutton operations is shown in Figure 2. An annunciator is displayed to indicate that a mode or option has been selected. A quick way to reset all the pushbuttons to their default state is to turn the rotary switch to an adjacent function and then back to the function you are using.

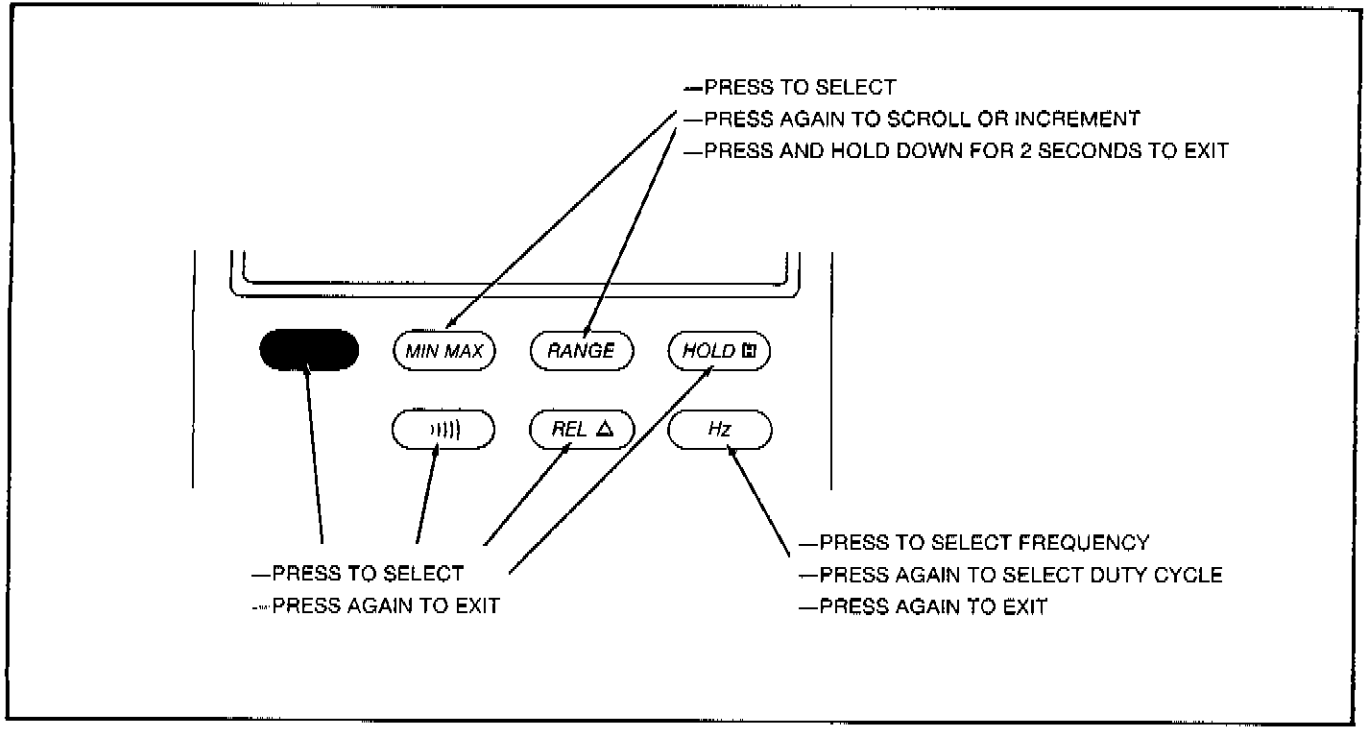


Figure 2. Summary of Pushbutton Operations

(6) [BLUE] **AC or DC, Resistance or Capacitance**

Press the BLUE button to toggle between ac and dc when measuring current, or between capacitance and resistance when the rotary switch is set to))) Ω ⊣⊢ .

Power-on Option: Disable Automatic Power-off

Automatic Power-off extends the life of the battery by turning the meter off if neither the rotary switch nor a pushbutton is operated for half an hour. (Automatic Power-off is not allowed in the MIN MAX Recording or Data Output modes.) The meter turns back on if either the rotary switch is turned or a pushbutton is pressed.

(7) (MIN MAX) **Minimum (MIN), Maximum (MAX), Average (AVG) Recording**

Press the MIN MAX button to enter the MIN MAX Recording mode (manual range only). Select the proper range before selecting MIN MAX to ensure that the min max reading will not exceed the measurement range. The minimum, maximum, and average values are then reset to the present input; the RECORD annunciator turns on; the AUTO annunciator turns off; and the automatic power-off feature is disabled.

In the MIN MAX Recording mode, the minimum and maximum readings are stored in memory. The beeper emits a tone when a new minimum or maximum value is recorded. A continuous beeper tone emits when an overload is recorded. Push the MIN MAX button to cycle through the maximum (MAX), minimum (MIN), average (AVG), and present readings. The MIN, MAX, or AVG annunciator turns on to indicate what value is being displayed. If an overload is recorded, the averaging function is stopped and the average value becomes OL (overload).

The true average of all the readings taken over at least a thirty-five hour period can be displayed. If this duration is exceeded, the actual minimum and maximum readings will continue to be captured and can be displayed. However, new averages are no longer calculated. The last average calculated is retained as the average reading.

At normal (default) record speed, changes to the voltage, current, or resistance inputs that last at least 100 ms are recorded, and the "100 ms" annunciator turns on. Press and hold down the MIN MAX button for 2 seconds to exit and erase recorded readings.

In the MIN MAX Recording mode, press the HOLD button to stop the recording of readings; press

again to restart recording. If recording is stopped, the minimum, maximum, average, and present values are frozen, but the bar graph continues to be active. When recording is stopped, the stored readings are not erased and you can still scroll through these readings.

Power-on Option: Select High Accuracy MIN MAX Recording

The High Accuracy MIN MAX Recording mode has a response time of approximately 1 second. Changes of more than 1 second duration are recorded. The "100 ms" annunciator is turned off. In the Frequency Counter mode, readings are always recorded at the high accuracy recording speed; the response time is not selectable.

(8) (*RANGE*) **Manual Ranging**

Press the RANGE button to select the Manual Range mode and turn off the AUTO annunciator. (The meter remains in the range it was in when manual ranging was selected.)

In the Manual Range mode, each time you press the RANGE button, the range (and the input range annunciator) increments, and a new value is displayed. If you are already in the highest range, the meter "wraps around" to the lowest range. (In the Frequency Counter mode, The RANGE button manually selects the input voltage or current range.) To exit the Manual Range mode and return to autoranging, Press and hold down the RANGE button for 2 seconds. The AUTO annunciator turns back on.

When the range is changed manually, the Touch Hold, MIN MAX Recording, and REL[ative] modes are disabled.

Power-on Option: Rotary Switch Test

The Rotary Switch Test is used only for servicing purposes. See the 80 Series Service Manual for details. In the Rotary Switch Test mode, normal meter functions are disabled. To exit the Rotary Switch mode, turn the rotary switch to OFF and back to any switch setting.

(9) (*HOLD* ⊡) **Display Hold**

WARNING

TOUCH HOLD WILL NOT CAPTURE UNSTABLE OR NOISY READINGS. DO NOT USE TOUCH HOLD TO DETERMINE THAT CIRCUITS WITH DANGEROUS VOLTAGE ARE DEAD.

Press the HOLD button to toggle in and out of the Touch Hold mode, except if you are already in the MIN MAX Recording or Frequency Counter mode.

In the Touch Hold mode, the [H] annunciator is displayed and the last reading is held on the display. When a new, stable reading is detected, the beeper emits a tone, and the display is automatically updated. Pressing MIN MAX when you are in the Touch Hold mode causes you to exit Touch Hold and enter the MIN MAX Recording mode.

In the MIN MAX Recording mode, press the HOLD button to stop the recording of readings; press HOLD again to resume recording. (Previously recorded readings are not erased.)

In the Frequency Counter mode (Hz), press HOLD to stop the display; press HOLD again to start it.

Power-on Option: Ultrasonic Data Output

This mode is used during the manufacturing and service of your meter. In Data Output mode, the beeper, operating at about 16 kHz, transmits all displayed information at around 800 bps. All other beeper functions are disabled, and the reading rate is slowed by half.

(10)))|| **Continuity Beeper**

Press the))|| button to toggle the beeper on or off for continuity testing.

The beeper responds as indicated in Table 2.

In the Frequency Counter mode, pressing the))|| button changes the trigger slope from positive-going edges to negative-going edges. The slope selected is indicated by the bar graph polarity annunciator (±).

Power-on Option: Disable Beeper

When the beeper has been disabled, all beeper functions are turned off. The beeper is automatically disabled if the meter is in the Data Output mode.

Table 2. Beeper Responses in Continuity Test

Input Range	Beeper On If
400.0Ω	< 40Ω
4.000 kΩ	< 200Ω
40.00 kΩ	< 2 kΩ
400.0 kΩ	< 20 kΩ
4.000 MΩ	< 200 kΩ
40.00 MΩ	< 200 kΩ

(11) REL Δ — Relative Readings

Press the REL button to enter the Relative mode, zero the display, and store the displayed reading as a reference value. Press REL again to exit the relative mode.

In the Relative mode, the value shown on the LCD is always the difference between the stored reference value and the present reading. For example, if the reference value is 15.00V and the present reading is 14.10V, the display will indicate -0.90V. If the new reading is the same as the reference value, the display will be zero and the bar graph will be zero-centered.

When REL is entered, the display reads zero, the bar graph (see items 14-18) enters the Zoom mode, and the Relative mode annunciator (Δ) is displayed. In the Zoom mode, the center of the bar graph becomes zero, and sensitivity is increased by a factor of ten. Negative deviations from a stored value turn on segments to the left; positive deviations turn on segments to the right.

Power-on Option: Zoom Bar Graph with Normal Digital Display

In this mode, the bar graph operates in the Zoom mode while the digital display continues to show absolute readings. The Δ annunciator will not be displayed.

(12) Hz — Frequency Counter Mode and Duty Cycle

Press the Hz button to select the Frequency Counter mode; press again to select duty cycle (the alternate counter function); press again to exit. The bar graph does not operate in either the Frequency Counter mode or duty cycle.

In Frequency Counter mode, the Hz annunciator is displayed. The frequency function autoranges over five ranges: 199.99 Hz, 1999.9 Hz, 19.999 kHz, 199.99 kHz, and greater than 200 kHz. The RANGE button manually selects the voltage or current input range. If duty cycle is selected, readings from 0.1 through 99.9 are displayed. The "Hz" annunciator turns off and "%" turns on.

Power-on Option: High Input Impedance Mode

The input impedance of the mV dc function (400 mV range) is changed from 10 megohms to greater than 4000 megohms.

Summary of Power-on Options

You can select a number of options each time you turn the meter on. These power-on options (also listed on the rear of the meter) are selected by holding down one or more of the pushbuttons while turning the function switch to any ON position. All power-on options are only disabled when the rotary switch is turned to OFF. Each power-on option is discussed in detail under "Pushbuttons" and summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Options Available at Power-on

OPTION	PUSHBUTTON	FUNCTION
Automatic Power-off	BLUE	Disable Automatic Power-off
MIN MAX Record Speed	MIN MAX	Select High Accuracy record speed. (Response time approximately 1 second)
Rotary Switch Test	RANGE	For servicing purposes only. See 80 Series Service Manual
Data Output	HOLD H	Enable ultrasonic data transmission. (Beeper functions disabled)
Disable Beeper	))))	Turns off all beeper functions
Zoom Bar Graph with Normal Digital Display	REL	Bar graph operates in Zoom mode, while digital display shows absolute readings
High Input Impedance in mV DC	Hz	Provides >4000 MΩ input impedance for 400 mV dc range

Digital and Bar Graph Display

Items 13-18 describe the digital and bar graph displays and LCD annunciators.

(13) Digital Display

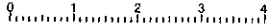
Digital readings are displayed on a 4000-count display with polarity (±) indication and automatic decimal point placement. When the meter is turned on, all display segments and annunciators appear briefly during a selftest. The display updates four times per second, except when frequency readings are taken. Then the update rate is 3 per second.

(14)  Analog Bar Graph

The bar graph provides an analog representation of readings and updates 40 times per second. It does not operate in the Capacitance function or in the Frequency Counter mode. The bar graph consists of 43 segments that illuminate from left to right as the input increases. As the input increases, additional segments are displayed; as the input decreases, fewer segments are displayed. The polarity annunciators flash as a dc signal reaches 0. If the signal goes negative, the negative annunciator (-) is displayed, and additional bar graph segments are displayed from left to right, indicating a more negative input signal. For uses of the bar graph, see "Using the Analog Bar Graph."

The length of the bar graph is relative to the full scale value of the range in use. If the input equals or exceeds 4096 counts on the range selected, the bar graph displays an arrow at the far right of the display.

When the REL mode is entered, the bar graph zero-centers and enters the Zoom mode, increasing sensitivity by a factor of ten (See item 11 and "Using the Zoom Bar Graph").

(15)  Bar Graph Scale

Scale for absolute readings.

(16) ± Bar Graph Polarity

Indicates the polarity of the input except in the Frequency Counter mode, when it indicates the polarity of the trigger slope (edge).

(17) **4000 mV** **Input Range Annunciator**

Displays 4, 40, 400, or 4,000 input range for volts, amps, or ohms, and 400 mV.

(18) **OL** **Overload Indication**

Displayed on digital display when input (or math calculation in REL mode) is too large to display. If you are taking duty cycle readings, OL is displayed if the input signal stays high or low.

Items 19-22 describe annunciators that indicate the mode or state in which the meter is operating:

(19) **AUTO** **Autorange**

Meter is in the autorange mode and will automatically select the range with the best resolution. Meter powers-on in autorange mode.

In the autorange mode, the meter ranges up at 4096 counts and ranges down at 360. When the meter is in the Manual Range mode, the overrange arrow is displayed until you manually select a range appropriate for the input value.

See item 8 for manual ranging.

(20) **Low Battery**

Meter is powered by a single 9V battery, with a typical life of 500 hours with an alkaline battery. At least 8 hours of battery life remain when is first displayed. A battery check is taken between measurements.

(21) **Beeper**

Continuity test is enabled. See item 10 and Table 2.

(22) **Negative Polarity**

Automatically indicates negative inputs. When REL is enabled, indicates negative results of math calculations.

Items 23 through 30 describe math function annunciators and the annunciators that indicate the units of the value displayed.

(23) **Δ** **Relative Mode**

The value displayed is the difference between the present measurement and the previously stored reading. See item 11.

(24) **100 ms** **Normal Recording Speed in MIN MAX Recording Mode**

Input changes of 100 milliseconds or longer will be recorded. If the 100 ms is not on, the recording speed in MIN MAX is 1 second.

(25) **RECORD** **Minimum, Maximum, and Average Recording**

Readings are being recorded in the MIN MAX Recording mode. A maximum (MAX), minimum (MIN), or average (AVG) reading can be displayed.

(26) **MAX** **Maximum Value in MIN MAX Recording Mode**

The value displayed is the maximum reading taken since the MIN MAX Recording mode was entered.

(27) **MIN** **Minimum Value in MIN MAX Recording Mode**

The value displayed is the minimum reading taken since the MIN MAX Recording mode was entered.

(28) **AVG** **Average Value in MIN MAX Recording Mode**

The value displayed is the true average of all readings taken since the MIN MAX Recording mode was entered.

(29) **Hold**

The meter is operating in a Display Hold mode. See item 9 for Display Holds.

(30) The following annunciators indicate the unit of the value displayed:

AC	Alternating current or voltage
DC	Direct current or voltage
V	Volts
mV	Millivolts (1×10^{-3} volts)
A	Ampere (amps). Current
mA	Milliampere (1×10^{-3} amps)

μA	Microampere (1 x 10^{-6} amps)
nS	Nanosiemens (1 x 10^{-9} siemens). Conductance (1/Ω)
%	Percent Annunciator (for duty cycle readings only)
Ω	Ohms. Resistance
kΩ	Kilohm (1 x 10^{3} ohms). Resistance
MΩ	Megohm (1 x 10^{6} ohms). Resistance
Hz	Hertz (1 cycle/sec). Frequency
kHz	Kilohertz (1 x 10^{3} cycles/sec). Frequency
μF	Microfarads (1 x 10^{-6} Farads). Capacitance
nF	Nanofarads (1 x 10^{-9} Farads). Capacitance

Holster and Flex-Stand

The meter comes with a snap-on holster that absorbs shocks and protects the meter from rough handling. The holster is equipped with a Flex-Stand. Some uses of the holster with Flex-Stand are shown in Figure 3.

APPLICATIONS

This section discusses some common applications for your meter, and alerts you to some considerations to keep in mind when taking measurements.

Measuring Voltage (AC/DC)

To measure voltage, connect the meter in parallel with the load or circuit under test. Each of the five ac/dc voltage ranges presents an input impedance of approximately 10 MΩ in parallel with less than 100 pF. AC voltage is ac-coupled to the 10 MΩ input.

To improve the accuracy of dc voltage measurements made in the presence of ac voltages, measure the ac voltage first. Note the ac voltage range and manually select a dc voltage range that is the same or higher than the ac voltage range. This method improves the dc voltage accuracy by ensuring that the input protection circuits are not being activated. A typical application is measuring the dc offset voltage of an amplifier in the presence of an ac signal.

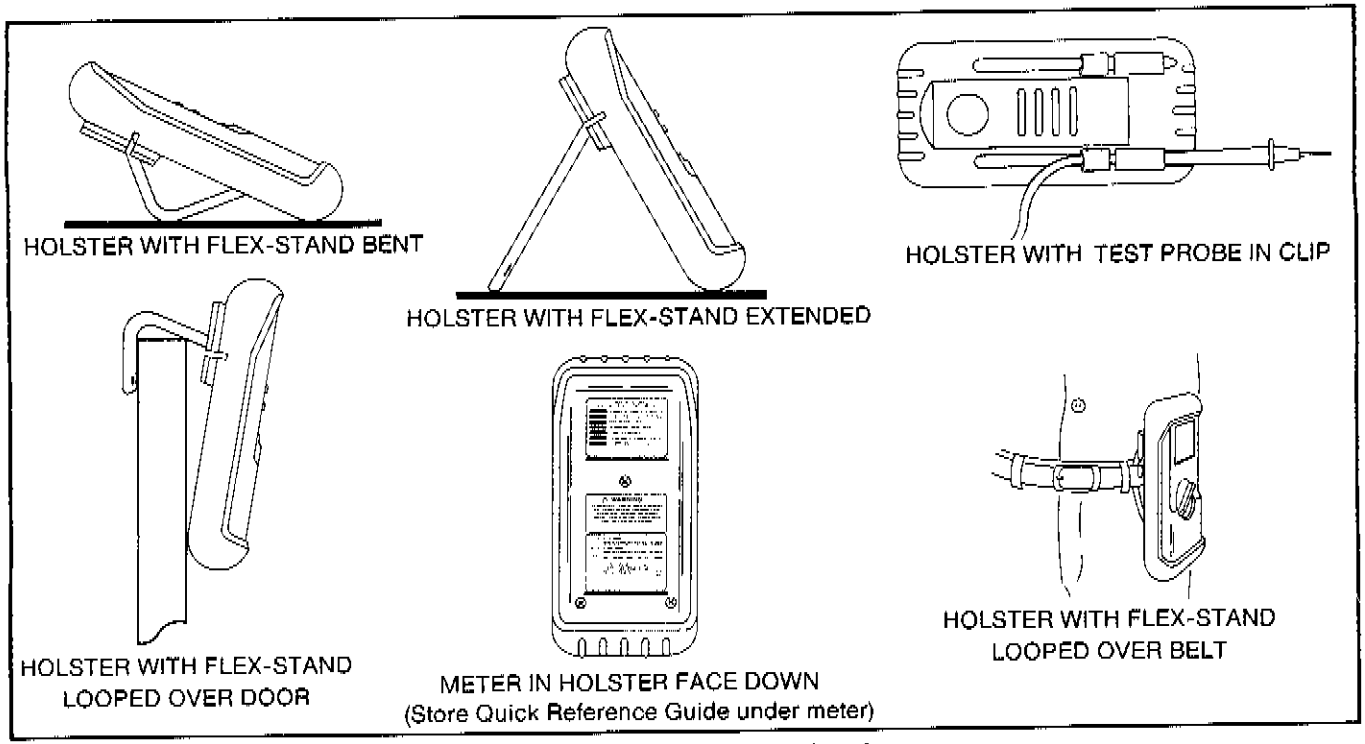


Figure 3. Holster and Flex-Stand

Measurement errors due to circuit loading can result when making either ac or dc voltage measurements on circuits with high source impedance. In most cases, the error is negligible (0.1% or less) if the measurement circuit source impedance is 10 kilohms or less.

Measuring Current

WARNING

DO NOT ATTEMPT AN IN-CIRCUIT CURRENT MEASUREMENT WHERE THE POTENTIAL IS GREATER THAN 600V. YOU MAY DAMAGE THE METER OR BE INJURED IF THE FUSE BLOWS WHILE CURRENT IS BEING MEASURED IN A CIRCUIT WHICH EXHIBITS AN OPEN CIRCUIT VOLTAGE GREATER THAN 600V.

To measure current, connect the meter in series with the load or circuit under test. Use the BLUE button to toggle between alternating and direct current.

If you do not know approximately what the current is, connect the circuit to the A input terminal first to see if you have a safe level for the mA μA input terminal. Use the mA μA input terminal for current up to 400 mA.

When measuring current, the meter's internal shunt resistors develop a voltage across the meter's terminals called "burden voltage." This voltage drop is very low in your meter, but it may affect precision circuits or measurements.

To calculate the burden voltage: in A, multiply the display reading by 0.03V; in mA, multiply the display reading by 1.5 mV; in μA, multiply the display reading by 100 μV. For example, at a 20 mA display reading, the burden voltage is 20.00 x 1.5 mV = 30 mV.

The approximate resistance between the input terminals is 0.03 ohms for A, 1.5 ohms for mA, and 100 ohms for μA.

Continuity Testing

Continuity testing verifies that circuit connections are intact. To perform audible continuity tests, set the rotary switch to the))) Ω ⊣⊢ position, press the))) button, and connect the meter to your circuit. Test resistances below the values listed in Table 2 cause the meter to emit a continuous tone. Use the 400 ohm range for most wiring checks.

The continuity mode is extremely fast and can be used to detect either shorts or opens that last for as little as 1 millisecond. When a change is detected, the beeper tone is "stretched" to last at least ¼ second so you can hear it and detect both shorts and opens. This can be a valuable

troubleshooting aid when looking for intermittents associated with cables, connections, switches, relays, etc. If the test value is very close to the threshold, erratic beeps can also occur due to environmental electrical noise (EMI).

Measuring Resistance

CAUTION

Turn off power on the test circuit and discharge all capacitors before attempting in-circuit resistance measurements. If an external voltage is present across a component, it will be impossible to take an accurate measurement of the resistance of that component.

The meter measures resistance by passing a known current through the external circuit or component, measuring the voltage drop, and calculating the resistance using Ohm's Law (Ω=V/A). Remember, the resistance displayed by the meter is the total resistance through all possible paths between the probes. This explains why in-circuit measurement of resistors does not often yield the ohms value indicated by the resistor's color code.

The resistance in the test leads can diminish accuracy on the lowest (400-ohm) range. The error is usually 0.1 to 0.2 ohms for a standard pair of test leads. To determine the error, short the test leads together and read the resistance of the leads. Use the Relative (REL) mode to automatically subtract the lead resistance from resistance measurements.

When measuring resistance, be sure that the contact between the probes and the circuit under test is good. Dirt, oil, solder flux, or other foreign matter seriously affect resistance.

Most in-circuit resistance measurements can be made without removing diodes and transistors from the circuit. The full-scale measurement voltage produced on ranges below 40 MΩ does not forward-bias silicon diodes or transistor junctions enough to cause them to conduct. Use the highest range you can (except 40 MΩ) to minimize the possibility of turning on diodes or transistor junctions. Full-scale measurement voltage in the 40-MΩ range does forward-bias a diode or transistor enough to cause it to conduct.

In resistance (and all other functions except current), the mA μA input is connected to a 1-kilohm resistor. If the mA μA input protection fuse is good, this input can be used as a partial check of proper operation in resistance. The input receptacles have split contacts; touch the probe to the half nearest the LCD. The 1-kilohm resistor is protected by a 3-diode clamp. Do not apply external voltage; it may blow the fuse.

Using Conductance for High Resistance or Leakage Tests

Conductance is the inverse of resistance (i.e., 1/ohms) and is measured in units of nanosiemens (nS = 1 x 10^{-9} Siemens). The 40-nS range on your meter effectively extends the resistance measurement capability to 100,000 MΩ. The 40-nS range can, therefore, be used to test the resistance or leakage in insulators, diodes, transistors, cables, connectors, printed circuit boards, transformers, motors, capacitors, or other high resistance components.

To measure conductance, set the rotary switch to the Ω function, and press RANGE to manually increment to the 40-nS range. Plug the test leads into the VΩ⊣⊢ and COM input terminals, and then connect these leads across the unit under test. The reading displayed is in units of conductance (nS). To convert this reading to megohms, divide the reading into 1000 (1000/displayed reading in nS = MΩ). For example 2.00 nS converts to 500 MΩ (1000/2.00). High value resistance measurements are susceptible to induced noise and may require careful shielding. To smooth out most noisy readings, enter the MIN MAX Recording mode and scroll to the average (AVG) reading.

NOTE

In the conductance range, there is normally a small residual reading with open test leads. To ensure accurate measurements, connect clean test leads to the meter and (with the leads open) read the residual leakage in nanosiemens. Correct subsequent measurements by using the Relative mode (REL) to zero the display, which subtracts the residual from the readings.

Diode leakage tests require that the diode junction be reverse-biased when being measured. To do this, connect the anode of the diode to the COM input terminal and the cathode (ring) of the diode to the VΩ⊣⊢ input terminal. Leakage at the test voltage being applied can then be read in terms of conductance.

High-voltage, stacked diode, assemblies can usually be tested for forward and reverse resistance changes using conductance. These assemblies typically have such high forward voltage drops that the diode test or resistance modes cannot test them.

Noisy Resistance Measurements

Your Fluke meter is designed to tolerate up to several volts of ac noise. Noise appears as changing numbers on the digital display and as an oscillating bar graph. Changing the range may reduce the noise. To smooth out the effect of noise on your readings, enter the MIN MAX Recording mode and scroll to the average reading.

Measuring Capacitance

CAUTION

Turn off power and discharge the capacitor before attempting a capacitance measurement. Use the volts dc function ($\overline{\overline{V}}$) to confirm that the capacitor is discharged.

The meter measures capacitance by charging the capacitor with a known current, measuring the resultant voltage, and calculating the capacitance. The measurement takes about 1 second per range (push button responses also take about 1 second). The capacitor charge can be up to 1.2V.

For measuring capacitor values up to 5.8 μF, turn the rotary switch to))) Ω ⊣⊢ , press the blue button, and connect the test leads to the capacitor. The meter will select the proper range automatically. Each measurement takes about 1 second per range. When making repeated measurements of similar values, press RANGE to manually select the proper range and to speed up subsequent measurements. For capacitors less than 5 nF or in noisy environments, use short test leads or a test fixture.

The measurement accuracy of capacitors less than 5 nF can be improved by first using the Relative mode to zero the display and automatically subtract the residual meter and test lead capacitance. Since the Relative mode also selects manual ranging, zero the residual capacitance only when measuring small value capacitors.

Residual voltage charges on the capacitor, or capacitors with poor insulation resistance or poor dielectric absorption may cause measurement errors.

To check capacitors larger than 5 μF, select Ω with the rotary switch (or press the blue button if you are in the capacitance mode). Select an appropriate range from Table 4. Discharge the capacitor, connect the capacitor to the meter, and time the number of seconds it takes for the charge to go from zero to full scale. To estimate the value of the capacitor, multiply the number of seconds times the charge rate (μF/sec) in Table 4. For example, a 10 μF capacitor takes about 33 seconds to charge in the 4 MΩ range or 3.3 seconds in the 400 kΩ range. To reconfirm your estimate, reverse the test

leads; when the capacitor discharges to zero (the analog display polarity switches from – to +), start timing the recharge to full scale.

Diode Testing

To perform a diode or transistor junction test: plug the test leads into the VΩ⊣⊢(positive) and COM inputs, turn the rotary switch to⊣⊢, and connect the test leads across the diode(s).

In diode test, voltage is developed across the component(s) by a test current (approximately 1 mA with the test leads shorted) from the meter. Voltage is read on a single 0 to +3.000V range that can measure up to five silicon diode or transistor junctions in series. For a silicon diode, the typical forward voltage should be about 0.6V. Voltages greater than 3.00V or open test leads produce an overload (OL) reading. If the digital reading is the same in both directions, the diode junction is probably shorted. If the display reads OL in both directions, the diode junction is probably open. To protect sensitive devices, the open test lead voltage from the meter will not exceed 3.9V. Negative inputs (from an external power source, for example) are not suppressed.

Table 4. Approximate Charge Rate for Capacitors

Range	400Ω	4 kΩ	40 kΩ	400 kΩ	4 MΩ
μF/sec	3000	300	30	3	0.3

Use the Touch Hold mode (see item 9) to make audible diode tests. When the test leads are placed across the diode, A good diode or transistor junction will cause the meter to beep (and update the display) in the forward-biased direction and remain silent in the reverse-biased direction. A short or resistance below about 4000 ohms will cause a beep in both directions. If an open is detected, the meter will remain silent in both directions.

Using the Analog Bar Graph

The bar graph is easy to use and interpret. It functions much the same as the needle on an analog meter without the mechanical overshoot inherent in needle movements.

The bar graph is especially useful for peaking and nulling, and observing rapidly changing inputs. The bar graph response time is fast, and it can be used to make approximate adjustments quickly. The 4000-count digital display can then be used for final adjustment.

The analog bar graph can also be used for limited diagnostic purposes. In situations where rapidly fluctuating signal levels make the digital display useless, the bar graph is ideal. Like the needle on a Volt-ohm-milliammeter (VOM), the

analog bar graph excels at displaying trends, or slowly changing signals. In addition, in the autorange mode, you can monitor signal change through changing ranges. Many diagnostic routines using the bar graph require practice. You will usually be looking for good or bad signal patterns that occur over some span of time. Noisy resistance measurements, for instance, create such patterns. Therefore, familiarity with analog bar graph response and movement is necessary to accurately interpret a signal pattern. Compare the bar graph response when making measurements on a unit known to be good, to the bar graph response when making measurements on a faulty unit.

Using the Zoom Bar Graph

When you select the Relative mode, the bar graph enters the Zoom mode. In the Zoom mode, the center of the bar graph scale becomes the zero (relative) point for the bar graph, and the sensitivity of the bar graph increases by a factor of 10 (ten digital display counts per segment). This mode is ideal for peaking, nulling, zero adjustments, and examining noisy or unstable inputs. If you want to use the bar graph in Zoom mode without zeroing the digital display, hold down the REL button when you turn the meter on.

For fast and accurate zero adjustments, simply short the test leads together, press REL, and then connect the test leads to the circuit under test. When the input is zero, only a single bar graph segment will be in the center. When the input is above zero (positive), the bar graph will be turned on to the right of center; when the input is below zero (negative), the bar graph will be turned on to the left of center. The bar graph acts like a sensitive zero-centered analog meter.

For peaking and nulling adjustments, set the meter to the desired function, connect it to the circuit under test, and press REL. A single bar graph segment will be on in the center. As you adjust for a peak, the bar graph will increase from the center to the right; as you adjust for a null, the bar graph will increase from the center to the left. If the left or right bar graph overange symbol (◀ or ▶) comes on, simply press REL twice to set a new reference and bring the bar graph back to the center. Then continue with your peak or null adjustment.

Using the MIN MAX Recording Mode

The MIN MAX Recording mode can be used to catch intermittents and turn on or turn off surges, verify performance, measure while you are away ("baby sit"), or take

readings while you are operating the equipment under test and cannot watch the meter. The audible MIN MAX Alert indicates when a new minimum or maximum value has been recorded.

You can select either a 100 ms or 1 second (high accuracy) "response time" for recording minimum and maximum readings. The response time is the length of time an input must stay at a new value to record the full change. The normal (default) response time is 100 ms.

The 100 ms response time is best for recording power supply surges, inrush currents, and finding intermittent failures. This mode follows the analog bar graph. (The minimum and maximum excursions of the bar graph get recorded.)

The high accuracy mode (1 second response time) follows the digital display and can be selected as a power-on option by pressing MIN MAX while turning the meter on. This mode has the full accuracy of the meter and is best for recording power supply drift, line (mains) voltage changes, or circuit performance while line voltage, temperature, load, or some other parameter is being changed. *Frequency Counter readings are recorded only in the high accuracy mode.*

In the MIN MAX Recording mode, the true average of all readings taken since entering MIN MAX is calculated. The average value displayed in both the 100 ms and 1 s modes is the mathematical integral of the input (within the response time and accuracy specifications of the meter). When you display the average, the reading rate slows somewhat in order to calculate the average of the accumulated readings.

The average reading is useful for smoothing out unstable or changing inputs, calculating power consumption (such as kilowatt hours), estimating the percent of time a circuit is operational, or verifying circuit performance (or temperature with the optional 80TK Thermocouple Module).

If you want to record readings only during the duration of a particular test (such as during the frequency response sweep of an audio amplifier, for example), apply the input signal, start the test (or sweep, in this example), and let the meter stabilize. Now press MIN MAX, then press HOLD, and stop the test. The minimum, maximum, and average of all readings taken during the test are now held in memory. Momentarily press MIN MAX to scroll to the reading of interest. Be careful: if you hold down the MIN MAX button for longer than a second, you will exit the MIN MAX Recording mode and erase the memory. As long as the rotary switch is not turned and the other pushbuttons (except REL) are not

pressed, these readings will remain in memory until the battery dies.

Measuring Frequency

In the Frequency Counter mode, the frequency display autoranges to one of five ranges: 199.99 Hz, 1999.9 Hz, 19.999 kHz, 199.99 kHz, and greater than 200 kHz. For frequencies below 10 Hz, the update rate slows and follows the input signal. For frequencies between 0.5 Hz and 0.3 Hz, the display may not be stable. For frequencies below 0.3 Hz, the display shows 0.000 Hz.

For most frequency measurements, turn the rotary switch to the $\tilde{V}$ setting, connect the meter to the signal being measured, and then press the Hz button. Connecting the meter to the signal before pressing Hz will normally allow the meter to autorange to an appropriate range, but the minimum input signal required to trigger the frequency counter varies, depending on the range and frequency (see Specifications). If the input signal is below the trigger level, frequency measurements will not be taken. If your readings are unstable, the input signal may be near the trigger level for that range. You can usually correct this by selecting a lower range. In the Frequency Counter mode, the range (displayed in the lower-right corner of the LCD) will only change when you press the RANGE button.

If your readings seem to be a multiple of what you expected, your input signal may have distortion or ringing. (For example, electronic motor controls distort both voltage and current waveforms.) Select a higher input range if you suspect multiple triggering. An alternative is to turn the rotary switch to the $\overline{\tilde{V}}$ or $\overline{m\tilde{V}}$ setting, which will shift the trigger level from 0V to a positive voltage that changes with each range. In general, the lowest frequency displayed is the correct one.

In the Frequency Counter mode, the input range acts like an attenuator, the $\tilde{V}$ function ac-couples the input signal, and the $\overline{V}$ and $\overline{mV}$ functions dc-couple the input signal. The $\overline{V}$ function is optimized for triggering on logic and switching signals. The 4V dc range is optimized to trigger on all common 5V logic families (triggers at 1.7V ± 0.1V). High frequency logic signals may require the use of the 400 mV ac range. The 40V dc range is optimized to trigger on automotive switching signals (triggers at 4V ± 1V). All ranges in the $\overline{V}$ function trigger at approximately 10% of range, except for the 4V range.

Frequency measurements can be made on current inputs. The inputs are always dc-coupled. The triggering characteristics are shown in Table 5.

Measuring Duty Cycle

Duty Cycle (or duty factor) is an alternate Frequency Counter mode that displays, in percent, the time the input signal is above the trigger level (or below the trigger level if the negative trigger slope is selected). The Duty Cycle mode is optimized for measuring the on or off time of logic or switching controls. Many industrial control systems (electronic fuel injection in automobiles, for example) are pulse-width modulated, and duty cycle measurements provide a quick check on their performance.

For logic level signals, use the 4V dc range. For 12V switching signals in automobiles, use the 40V dc range. For sine waves, use the most sensitive range you can without getting double triggering. (Normally, a clean signal can be up to ten times the amplitude of the range you are on.) Duty cycle measurements can also be used as an indication of potential triggering problems on sine wave or near sine wave signals. If you do not measure approximately 50% duty cycle, you may have a distorted waveform.

Table 5. Frequency Counter Operation With Current Inputs

INPUT RANGE	APPROXIMATE SENSITIVITY (0.5 Hz-20 kHz)	APPROXIMATE TRIGGER LEVEL	
		AC CURRENT	DC CURRENT
µA	300 µA	0 µA	400 µA
mA	30 mA	0 mA	40 mA
A	3A	0A	4A

In Duty Cycle (and Frequency Counter) mode, the slope (or edge) on which the counter triggers is selected by pressing the ⎍ button. The slope selected is indicated by a + or -annunciator in the lower-left corner of the LCD. The waveform shown in Figure 4 represents the duty cycle measurement of a typical logic signal.

The manner in which your meter takes duty cycle measurements allows it to be very tolerant of aperiodic (repetitive but not periodic) signals. Duty cycle measurements on low frequency (≤400 kHz) aperiodic logic signals, especially serial communication signals, is a simple form of signature analysis. A known pattern will read the same duty cycle every time (if the pattern repeats in less than 1/3 second).

The precision and resolution of the duty cycle measurements are achieved by averaging many repetitions of the input signal. In rare cases, this averaging technique (which is similar to pulse-width averaging in a conventional counter)

may cause a measurement problem called "aliasing." Aliasing results when the frequency of the input signal happens to be exactly synchronized with the reference crystal oscillator of the meter. This occurs when the frequency of the input signal can be exactly divided into the frequency of the oscillator (131,072 Hz) or one of the oscillator's harmonics. When they are nearly synchronized, the meter is "blind" to the correct duty cycle, and the display will alternate between incorrect readings. If this occurs, and the frequency reading was stable, simply press MIN MAX to select the MIN MAX Record mode and scroll to the average display. The average display will stabilize on the correct duty cycle.

A common duty cycle measurement is the "dwell" angle in an automobile. Dwell is the number of degrees of distributor rotation that the points remain closed (or current is flowing in the coil). Use the following to convert a dwell angle to duty cycle (in percent):

$$\% \text{ Duty Cycle} = \frac{\text{Dwell (in degrees) x no. of cylinders x 100}}{\text{360 degrees}}$$

To make a dwell measurement, set the rotary switch to $\overline{\sim}$V, select the 40V range, press Hz twice (the % annunciator on

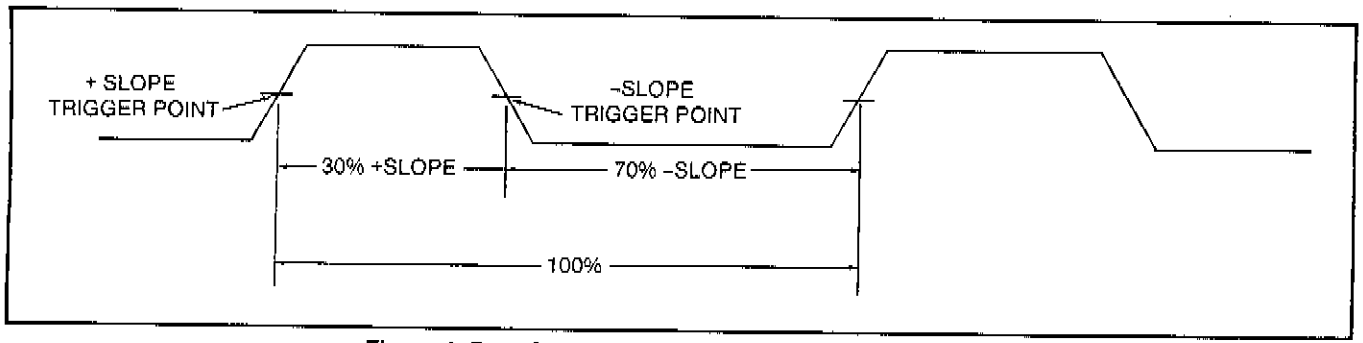


Figure 4. Duty Cycle Measurement of Typical Logic Signal

the right side of the LCD should turn on), and press the))) button (to select the negative trigger slope so the measurement will be the "off" or points closed time). Then connect the COM input to ground, and connect the VΩ→+ input to the low (or switched) side of the coil.

Pulse Width Measurements

For a periodic waveform (that is, repetitive at equal time intervals), a duty cycle measurement can be easily converted to pulse width. First measure the frequency and then measure the duty cycle. Toggle the))) button to select the polarity of the pulse you want to measure. To convert frequency and duty cycle measurements into a pulse width, use the following:

$$\text{Pulse Width} = \frac{\text{\% Duty Cycle}/100}{\text{Frequency}}$$

MAINTENANCE

Repairs or servicing not covered in this manual should only be performed by qualified personnel as described in the 80 Series Service Manual (P/N 834168).

General Maintenance

Periodically wipe the case with a damp cloth and detergent; do not use abrasives or solvents.

Water, dirt, or contamination in the A or mA μA terminals may activate the Input Alert feature even though test leads are not inserted. Clean and dry as required.

Calibration

Calibrate your meter once a year to ensure that it performs according to its specifications. Contact the nearest Service Center or refer to the 80 Series Service Manual for calibration procedures. For replacement parts, see the parts list at the end of this manual.

WARNING

TO AVOID ELECTRICAL SHOCK, REMOVE THE TEST LEADS AND ANY INPUT SIGNALS BEFORE REPLACING THE BATTERY OR FUSES. TO PREVENT DAMAGE OR INJURY, INSTALL ONLY QUICK ACTING FUSES WITH THE AMP/VOLT RATINGS SHOWN IN FIGURE 5.

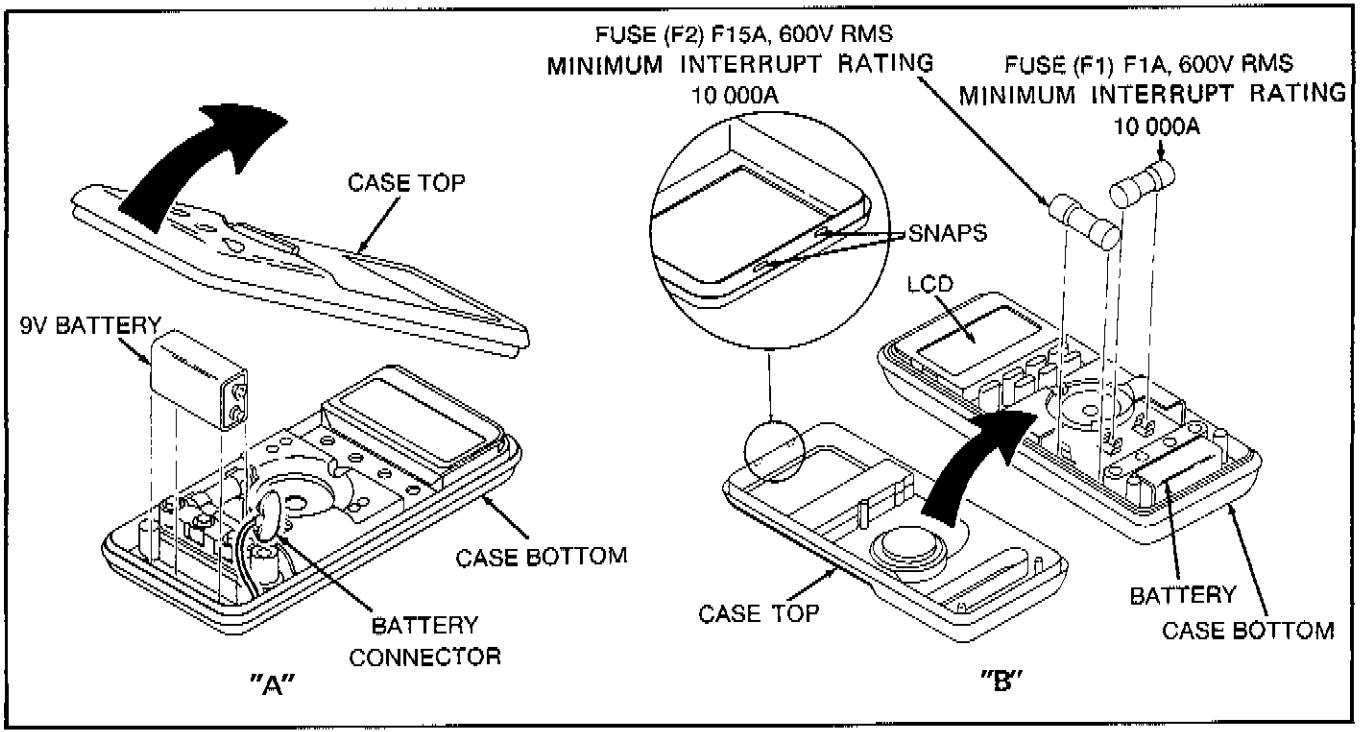


Figure 5. Battery and Fuse Replacement

Battery Replacement

The meter is powered by a single 9V battery (NEDA 1604, 6F22, or 006P). Referring to Figure 5, use the following procedure to replace the battery:

1. Disconnect test leads from any live source, turn the rotary switch to OFF, and remove the test leads from the front terminals.
2. The case bottom is secured to the case top by three screws and two internal snaps (at the LCD end). Using a Phillips-head screwdriver, remove the three screws from the case bottom and turn the case over.
3. Lift the input terminal end of the case top until it gently unsnaps from the case bottom at the end nearest the LCD.
4. Lift the battery from the case bottom, and carefully disconnect the battery connector leads.
5. Snap the battery connector leads to the terminals of a new battery and reinsert the battery into the case bottom. Dress the battery leads so that they will not be pinched between the case bottom and case top.
6. Ensure that the case top rotary switch and circuit board switch are in the OFF position.
7. Replace the case top, ensuring that the gasket is properly seated and the two snaps on the case top (at the end near the LCD) are engaged. Reinstall the three screws.

Fuse Test

Use the following procedure to test the internal fuses of the meter.

1. Turn the rotary selector switch to the))))) Ω ⊣⊢ position.
2. Plug a test lead into the VΩ⊣⊢ input terminal and touch the probe to the A input terminal. Because the receptacles of the input terminals contain split contacts, be sure that you touch the probe to the half of the receptacle contact that is nearest the LCD.
3. The display should indicate between 00.0 and 00.5 ohms. This tests F2 (15A, 600V). If the LCD reads OL (overload), replace the fuse and test again. If the LCD reads any other value, have the meter serviced.

4. Move the probe from the A input terminal to the mA μA input terminal.

5. The display should indicate between 0.995 kilohms and 1.005 kilohms. This tests F1 (1A, 600V). If the LCD reads OL (overload), replace the fuse and test again. If the LCD reads any other value, have the meter serviced.

Fuse Replacement

Referring to Figure 5, use the following procedure to examine or replace the meter's fuses:

1. Perform steps 1 through 3 of the battery replacement procedure.

2. Remove the defective fuse by gently prying one end of the fuse loose and sliding the fuse out of the fuse bracket.

3. Install a new fuse of the same size and rating. Make sure the new fuse is centered in the fuse holder.

4. Ensure that the case top rotary switch and circuit board switch are in the OFF position.

5. Replace the case top, ensuring that the gasket is properly seated, the battery leads are properly dressed, and the two snaps on the case top (at the end near the LCD) are engaged. Reinstall the three screws.

Service

If the meter fails, check the battery and fuse(s) and replace as needed. If the meter still does not work properly, review this manual to make sure you are operating it correctly. If the meter still malfunctions, pack it securely in its original shipping container and forward it, postage paid, to the nearest Service Center. Include a description of the malfunction. Fluke assumes NO responsibility for damage in transit.

A meter under warranty will be promptly repaired or replaced (at Fluke's option) and returned at *no charge*. See the registration card for warranty terms. If the warranty has lapsed, the meter will be repaired and returned for a fixed fee. Contact the nearest Service Center for information and prices. A list of U.S. and International Service Centers is at the back of this manual.

REPLACEMENT PARTS

NOTE

⚠ *When servicing the meter, use only the replacement parts specified.*

Replacement parts are shown in Figure 6 and listed in Table 6. To order replacement parts in the USA, call 1-800-526-4731. To order outside the USA, contact the nearest Service Center.

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Table 6. Replacement Parts

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	FLUKE PART NUMBER	QUANTITY
BT1	Battery, 9V	614487	1
F1*	Fuse, F1A, 600V RMS	830828	1
F2	Fuse, F15A, 600V RMS	820829	1
H1	Screw, Case	832246	3
H2	Gasket, Case	826198	1
MP1	Foot, Non-Skid	824466	2
MP2	O-Ring, Input Receptacle	831933	1
TM1	User's Manual, Fluke 83/85 (English)	834218	1
TM2	User's Manual, Fluke 83/85 (International)	834226	—
TM3	Service Manual, Fluke 80 Series	834168	—
TM4	Quick Reference Guide, Fluke 80 Series	844290	1
TL20**	Industrial Test Lead Set (Optional)		—
TL70**	Test Lead Set		1
C81Y**	Holster, Yellow		1
C81G**	Holster, Gray (Optional)		—
C25**	Carrying Case, Soft (Optional)		—

** To ensure safety, use Bussman BBS-1 or Fluke 830828 only.*

*** Items marked with two asterisks are Fluke accessories and are available from your authorized Fluke/Philips distributor.*

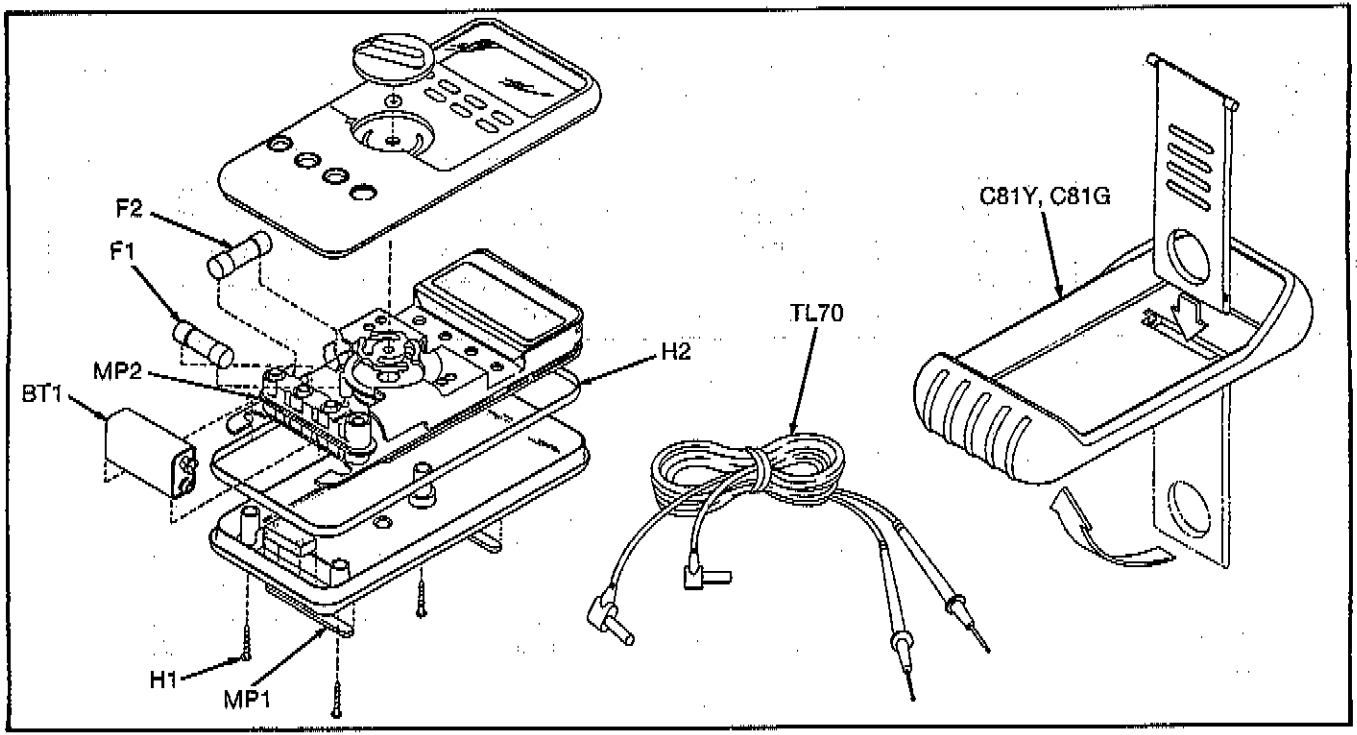


Figure 6. Replaceable Parts

Specifications

FUNCTION	RANGE	RESOLUTION	ACCURACY*		
$\tilde{V}$ (Fluke 83)			50 Hz - 60 Hz	45 Hz - 5 kHz	
	400.0 mV	0.1 mV	±(1.0% + 4)	±(1.5% + 4)	
	4.000V	0.001V	±(1.0% + 3)	±(1.5% + 3)	
	40.00V	0.01V	±(1.0% + 3)	±(1.5% + 3)	
	400.0V	0.1V	±(1.0% + 3)	±(1.5% + 3)	
	1000V	1V	±(1.0% + 3)	±(2.5% + 3)	
$\tilde{V}$ (Fluke 85)			50 Hz-60 Hz	45 Hz-5 kHz	5 kHz-20 kHz
	400.0 mV	0.1 mV	±(0.5% + 4)	±(1.0% + 4)	±(2.0% + 4)
	4.000V	0.001V	±(0.5% + 2)	±(1.0% + 2)	±(4.0% + 4)
	40.00V	0.01V	±(0.5% + 2)	±(1.0% + 2)	±(4.0% + 4)
	400.0V	0.1V	±(0.5% + 2)	±(1.0% + 2)	±(4.0% + 4)
	1000V	1V	±(0.5% + 2)	±(2.0% + 2)	Unspecified

* *Accuracy is given as ±([% of reading] + [number of least significant digits]) at 18° C to 28° C with relative humidity up to 90%, for a period of one year after calibration. AC conversions are ac-coupled, average responding, and calibrated to the rms value of a sine wave input.*

Specifications (cont)

FUNCTION	RANGE	RESOLUTION	ACCURACY	
			Fluke 83	Fluke 85
$\overline{\overline{V}}$	4.000V	0.001V	±(0.3% + 1)	±(0.1% + 1)
	40.00V	0.01V	±(0.3% + 1)	±(0.1% + 1)
	400.0V	0.1V	±(0.3% + 1)	±(0.1% + 1)
	1000V	1V	±(0.3% + 1)	±(0.1% + 1)
$\overline{\overline{mV}}$	400.0 mV	0.1 mV	±(0.3% + 1)	±(0.1% + 1)
Ω	400.0Ω	0.1Ω	±(0.4% + 1)	±(0.2% + 1)
	4.000 kΩ	0.001 kΩ	±(0.4% + 1)	±(0.2% + 1)
	40.00 kΩ	0.01 kΩ	±(0.4% + 1)	±(0.2% + 1)
	400.0 kΩ	0.1 kΩ	±(0.4% + 1)	±(0.2% + 1)
	4.000 MΩ	0.001 MΩ	±(0.4% + 1)	±(0.2% + 1)
	40.00 MΩ	0.01 MΩ	±(1% + 3)	±(1% + 3)
(nS)	40.00 nS	0.01 nS	±(1% + 10)	±(1% + 10)

Specifications (cont)

FUNCTION	RANGE	RESOLUTION	ACCURACY**
Capacitance	5.00 nF	0.01 nF	±(1% + 35)***
	0.0500 μF	0.0001 μF	±(1% + 2)
	0.500 μF	0.001 μF	±(1% + 2)
	5.00 μF	0.01 μF	±(1% + 2)
Diode Test	3.000V	0.001V	±(2% + 1)

FUNCTION	RANGE	RESOLUTION	ACCURACY		BURDEN VOLTAGE
			Fluke 83	Fluke 85	
mA A ~ (45 Hz to 2 kHz)	40.00 mA	0.01 mA	±(1.2% + 2)	±(0.6% + 2)	1.5 mV/mA
	400.0 mA	0.1 mA	±(1.2% + 2)	±(0.6% + 2)	1.5 mV/mA
	4000 mA	1 mA	±(1.2% + 2)	±(0.6% + 2)	0.03 V/A
	10.00A†	0.01A	±(1.2% + 2)	±(0.6% + 2)	0.03 V/A
mA A ⎓	40.00 mA	0.01 mA	±(0.4% + 2)	±(0.2% + 2)	1.5 mV/mA
	400.0 mA	0.1 mA	±(0.4% + 2)	±(0.2% + 2)	1.5 mV/mA
	4000 mA	1 mA	±(0.4% + 2)	±(0.2% + 2)	0.03 V/A
	10.00A†	0.01A	±(0.4% + 2)	±(0.2% + 2)	0.03 V/A

** *With film capacitor or better*

*** *±(1% + 2) if Relative mode is used to zero residual*

† *10A continuous, 20A for 30 seconds maximum*

Specifications (cont)

FUNCTION	RANGE	RESOLUTION	ACCURACY		BURDEN VOLTAGE
			Fluke 83	Fluke 85	
$\widetilde{\mu A}$	400.0 μA	0.1 μA	±(1.2% + 2)	±(0.6% + 2)	100 μV/μA
(45 Hz to 2 kHz)	4000 μA	1 μA	±(1.2% + 2)	±(0.6% + 2)	100 μV/μA
$\overline{\mu A}$	400.0 μA	0.1 μA	±(0.4% + 2)	±(0.2% + 2)	100 μV/μA
	4000 μA	1 μA	±(0.4% + 2)	±(0.2% + 2)	100 μV/μA

FUNCTION	RANGE	RESOLUTION	ACCURACY
Frequency	199.99	0.01 Hz	±(0.005% + 1)
(0.5 Hz to 200 kHz,	1999.9	0.1 Hz	±(0.005% + 1)
pulse width	19.999 kHz	0.001 kHz	±(0.005% + 1)
>2 μs)	199.99 kHz	0.01 kHz	±(0.005% + 1)
	>200 kHz	0.1 kHz	Unspecified

Specifications (cont)

FREQUENCY COUNTER SENSITIVITY AND TRIGGER LEVEL			
INPUT RANGE	**MINIMUM SENSITIVITY (RMS SINEWAVE)**		**APPROXIMATE TRIGGER LEVEL (DC VOLTAGE FUNCTION)**
(Maximum input for specified accuracy = 10X Range or 1000V)	**5 Hz-20 kHz**	**0.5 Hz-200 kHz**	
400 mV dc	70 mV (to 400 Hz)	70 mV (to 400 Hz)	40 mV
400 mV ac	150 mV	150 mV	—
4V	0.3V	0.7V	1.7V
40V	3V	7V	4V
400V	30V	70V (≤140 kHz)	40V
1000V	300V	700V (≤14 kHz)	400V
Duty Cycle	0.1 to 99.9%	(0.5 Hz to 200 kHz, pulse width >2 μs)	
	Accuracy:	Within ±(0.05% per kHz + 0.1%) of full scale for a 5V logic family input on the 4V dc range.	
		Within ± ((0.06 x Voltage Range / Input Voltage) X 100%) of full scale for sine wave inputs on ac voltage ranges.	

Specifications (cont)

FUNCTION	OVERLOAD PROTECTION††	INPUT IMPEDANCE (nominal)	COMMON MODE REJECTION RATIO (1 kΩ unbalance)	NORMAL MODE REJECTION RATIO
$\overline{\overline{V}}$	1000V rms	10 MΩ<100 pF	>120 dB at dc, 50 Hz or 60 Hz	>60 dB at 50 Hz or 60 Hz
$\overline{\overline{mV}}$	1000V rms	10 MΩ<100 pF	>120 dB at dc, 50 Hz or 60 Hz	>60 dB at 50 Hz or 60 Hz
$\widetilde{V}$	1000V rms	10 MΩ<100 pF (ac-coupled)	>60 dB, dc to 60 Hz	

Ω		OPEN CIRCUIT TEST VOLTAGE	FULL SCALE VOLTAGE		SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT
			To 4.0 MΩ	40 MΩ or nS	
	1000V rms †††	<1.3V dc	<450 mV dc	<1.3V dc	<500 μA
Diode Test	1000V rms †††	<3.9V dc	3.000V dc		1.0 mA typical

†† *10^7 V Hz max*

††† *For circuits < 0.3A short circuit, 660V for high energy circuits.*

Specifications (cont)

	NOMINAL RESPONSE	ACCURACY (5% to 100% of range)
MIN MAX Recording	100 ms to 80%	specified accuracy ±12 digits for changes >200 ms in duration (±40 digits in AC with beeper on)
	1 s	same as specified accuracy for changes >2 seconds in duration (±40 digits in AC with beeper on)

FUSE PROTECTION	
mA or μA	1A 600V FAST Fuse
A	15A 600V FAST Fuse

MAXIMUM VOLTAGE BETWEEN ANY TERMINAL AND EARTH GROUND
1000 Volts

Specifications (cont)

Display	Digital: 4000 counts, updates 4/sec Analog: 43 segments, updates 40/sec Frequency: 19,999 counts, updates 3/sec @ > 10 Hz
Operating Temperature	-20°C to 55°C
Storage Temperature	-40°C to 60°C
Temperature Coefficient	0.05 x (specified accuracy)/°C (<18°C or >28°C)
Relative Humidity	0% to 90% (0°C to 35°C) 0% to 70% (35°C to 55°C)
Battery Type	9V, NEDA 1604 or 6F22 or 006P
Battery Life	500 hrs typical with alkaline
Shock, Vibration	Per MIL-T-28800 for a Class 2 Instrument
Size (HxWxL)	1.25 in x 3.41 in x 7.35 in (3.1 cm x 8.6 cm x 18.6 cm)
With Holster and Flex-Stand:	2.06 in x 3.86 in x 7.93 in (5.2 cm x 9.8 cm x 20.1 cm)
Weight	12.5 oz (355g)
With Holster and Flex-Stand:	22.0 oz (624g)
Safety	Designed to Protection Class II per IEC 348, ISA-DS82, and UL1244