

# Agilent U1270 Series Handheld Digital Multimeters

# **Service Guide**



Agilent Technologies

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#### **Safety Notices**

### CAUTION

A **CAUTION** notice denotes a hazard. It calls attention to an operating procedure, practice, or the likes of that, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in damage to the product or loss of important data. Do not proceed beyond a **CAUTION** notice until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

### WARNING

A WARNING notice denotes a hazard. It calls attention to an operating procedure, practice, or the likes of that, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in personal injury or death. Do not proceed beyond a WARN-ING notice until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

# **Safety Symbols**

The following symbols on the instrument and in the documentation indicate precautions which must be taken to maintain safe operation of the instrument.

	Direct current (DC)		Caution, risk of electric shock
$\sim$	Alternating current (AC)	$\Lambda$	Caution, risk of danger (refer to this manual for specific Warning or Caution information)
$\sim$	Both direct and alternating current	CAT III 1000 V	Category III 1000 V overvoltage protection
<u>+</u>	Earth (ground) terminal	CAT IV 600 V	Category IV 600 V overvoltage protection
	Equipment protected throughout by double insulation or reinforced insulation		

### **Safety Considerations**

Read the information below before using this multimeter. The descriptions and instructions in this manual apply to the Agilent U1271A, U1272A, U1273A, and U1273AX Handheld Digital Multimeters (hereafter referred to as the multimeter). The U1273A and U1272A models appear in all illustrations.

### CAUTION

- Disconnect circuit power and discharge all high-voltage capacitors before measuring resistance, continuity, diodes, or capacitance.
- Use the proper terminals, function, and range for your measurements.
- This device is for use at altitudes of up to 3000 m.
- · Never measure voltage when current measurement is selected.
- Always use the specified battery type. The power for the meter is supplied with four AAA 1.5 V batteries. Observe the correct polarity markings before you insert the batteries to ensure proper insertion of the batteries in the meter.
- To avoid damage to the instrument from battery leakage:
  - · Always remove dead batteries immediately.
  - Always remove the batteries and store them separately if the instrument is not going to be used or is being stored for a long period of time.

### WARNING

- Do not use the multimeter if it is damaged. Before you use the multimeter, inspect the case. Look for cracks or missing plastic.
   Pay particular attention to the insulation surrounding the connectors.
- Inspect the test leads for damaged insulation or exposed metal. Check the test leads for continuity. Replace damaged test leads before you use the multimeter.
- Do not operate the multimeter around explosive gas, vapor, or wet environments.

### WARNING

- Do not apply more than the rated voltage (as marked on the multimeter) between terminals, or between the terminal and earth ground. Before use, verify the multimeter's operation by measuring a known voltage.
- Never use the multimeter in wet conditions or when there is water on the surface. If the multimeter is wet, ensure that the multimeter is dried only by trained personnel.
- When measuring current, turn off the circuit power before connecting the multimeter in the circuit. Remember to place the multimeter in series with the circuit.
- Apply caution when working above 60  $V_{DC},$  30  $V_{AC\ (RMS)},$  or 42.4  $V_{PEAK}.$  Such voltages pose a shock hazard.
- Be aware of the presence of hazardous voltage before using the Low Pass Filter (LPF) function for voltage measurement. Voltages measured are usually greater than what are indicated on the multimeter as the voltages with higher frequencies have been filtered through the LPF function.
- Do not use the Z<sub>LOW</sub> (low input impedance) function (U1272A, U1273A, and U1273AX only) to measure voltages in circuits that could be damaged by this function's low input impedance of 2 k $\Omega$ .
- When using the probes, keep your fingers behind the finger guards on the probes.
- Connect the common test lead before you connect the live test lead. When you disconnect the leads, disconnect the live test lead first.
- Remove the test leads from the multimeter before you open the battery cover. Do not operate the multimeter with the battery cover or portions of the cover removed or loosened. When servicing the multimeter, use only the specified replacement parts.
- To avoid false readings, which may lead to possible electric shock or personal injury, replace the battery as soon as the low battery indicator appears and flashes.

## **Environmental Conditions**

This instrument is designed for indoor use and in an area with low condensation. The table below shows the general environmental requirements for this instrument.

Environmental conditions	Requirements			
Temperature	<ul> <li>Operating condition         <ul> <li>U1271A/U1272A/U1273A: -20 °C to 55 °C</li> <li>U1273AX: -40 °C to 55 °C (using Lithium batteries)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Storage condition         <ul> <li>-40°C to 70 °C</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
Humidity	<ul> <li>Operating condition         <ul> <li>Maximum: 80% RH at 40 °C (non-condensing)</li> <li>Minimum: 50% RH at 40 °C (non-condensing)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Storage condition         <ul> <li>Up to 95% RH at 40 °C (non-condensing)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
Altitude	Up to 3000 m			
Pollution degree	Pollution degree II			

### NOTE

The U1270 Series Handheld Digital Multimeters comply with the following safety and EMC requirements:

- Safety
  - EN/IEC 61010-1:2001
  - ANSI/UL 61010-1:2004
  - CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-1-04
- EMC
  - IEC61326-1:2005/EN61326-1:2006
  - · Canada: ICES/NMB-001: Issue 4, June 2006
  - Australia/New Zealand: AS/NZS CISPR 11:2004

# **Regulatory Markings**

CE ISM 1-A	The CE mark is a registered trademark of the European Community. This CE mark shows that the product complies with all the relevant European Legal Directives.	<b>C</b> N10149	The C-tick mark is a registered trademark of the Spectrum Management Agency of Australia. This signifies compliance with the Australia EMC Framework regulations under the terms of the Radio Communication Act of 1992.
ICES/NMB-001	ICES/NMB-001 indicates that this ISM device complies with the Canadian ICES-001. Cet appareil ISM est confomre a la norme NMB-001 du Canada.		This instrument complies with the WEEE Directive (2002/96/EC) marking requirement. This affixed product label indicates that you must not discard this electrical or electronic product in domestic household waste.
Street Barrier (Barrier Barrier Barrie	The CSA mark is a registered trademark of the Canadian Standards Association.	40	This symbol indicates the time period during which no hazardous or toxic substance elements are expected to leak or deteriorate during normal use. Forty years is the expected useful life of the product.

# Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive 2002/96/EC

This instrument complies with the WEEE Directive (2002/96/EC) marking requirement. This affixed product label indicates that you must not discard this electrical or electronic product in domestic household waste.

#### **Product Category:**

With reference to the equipment types in the WEEE directive Annex 1, this instrument is classified as a "Monitoring and Control Instrument" product.

The affixed product label is as shown below.



#### Do not dispose in domestic household waste.

To return this unwanted instrument, contact your nearest Agilent Service Centre, or visit

www.agilent.com/environment/product

for more information.

# **Declaration of Conformity (DoC)**

The Declaration of Conformity (DoC) for this instrument is available on the Agilent Web site. You can search the DoC by its product model or description at the Web address below.

http://regulations.corporate.agilent.com/DoC/search.htm

NOTE

If you are unable to search for the respective DoC, please contact your local Agilent representative.

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U1270 Series Handheld Digital Multimeters Service Guide

# **Calibration Procedures**

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This chapter helps you to verify the instrument performance and to make adjustments where necessary.



# **Calibration Overview**

This manual contains procedures to verify the U1270 Series handheld digital multimeters performance and to perform adjustments (calibration). The performance test procedures allow you to verify that the instrument is operating within its published specifications. The adjustment procedures ensure that the instrument remains within its specifications until the next calibration.

NOTE

Ensure that you have read the "Test Considerations" on page 26 before calibrating the instrument.

### **Closed-case calibration**

The instrument features closed-case electronic calibration. In other words, no internal mechanical adjustments are required. The instrument calculates correction factors based upon the input reference value you set. The new correction factors are stored in the nonvolatile memory until the next calibration adjustment is performed. The nonvolatile EEPROM calibration memory is retained even when the power is switched off.

### Agilent calibration services

When your instrument is due for calibration, contact your local Agilent Service Center to enquire about recalibration services.

### **Calibration interval**

A 1-year interval is adequate for most applications. Accuracy specifications are warranted only if adjustment is made at regular calibration intervals. Accuracy specifications are not warranted beyond the 1-year calibration interval. Agilent does not recommend extending calibration intervals beyond 2 years for any application.

### Adjustment is recommended

Specifications are only guaranteed within the period stated from the last adjustment. Agilent recommends that re-adjustment should be performed during the calibration process for best performance. This will ensure that the instrument will remain within the specifications for the next calibration interval.

This criterion for the re-adjustment provides the best long-term stability. Performance data are measured during the "Performance Verification Tests" but this does not guarantee that the instrument will remain within these limits unless the adjustments are performed.

Refer to the "Calibration Count" on page 49 and verify that all the adjustments have been performed.

# **Recommended Test Equipment**

The test equipment recommended for the performance verification and adjustment procedures are listed below (Table 1-1). If the exact instrument is not available, substitute with another calibration standard of equivalent accuracy.

A suggested alternative method is to use the Agilent 3458A 8½ Digit Digital Multimeter to measure less accurate but stable sources. The output value measured from the source can be entered into the instrument as the target calibration value.

Application	Recommended equipment	Recommended accuracy requirements
DC voltage	Fluke 5520A	<20% of the U1270 Series accuracy specification
DC current	Fluke 5520A	<20% of the U1270 Series accuracy specification
Resistance	Fluke 5520A	<20% of the U1270 Series accuracy specification
AC voltage	Fluke 5520A	<20% of the U1270 Series accuracy specification
AC current	Fluke 5520A	<20% of the U1270 Series accuracy specification
Frequency	Fluke 5520A	<20% of the U1270 Series accuracy specification
Capacitance	Fluke 5520A	<20% of the U1270 Series accuracy specification
Duty cycle	Fluke 5520A	<20% of the U1270 Series accuracy specification
Diode	Fluke 5520A	<20% of the U1270 Series accuracy specification

#### Table 1-1 Recommended test equipment

Application	Recommended equipment	Recommended accuracy requirements	
Temperature	Fluke 5520A	<20% of the U1270 Series accuracy specification	
Short	Shorting plug — a dual banana plug with a copper wire shorting the two terminals		
Zlow	Agilent U1252B	_	

Table 1-1	Recommended test	equipment	(continued)
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# **Basic Operating Test**

The tests listed below are used to test the basic operability of the instrument. Repair is required if the instrument fails any of these tests.

- "Backlight test (U1271A/U1272A only)"
- "Display test"
- "Current terminal input test"

### Backlight test (U1271A/U1272A only)

Press and hold the  $(\hat{\underline{s}})$  key while turning the rotary switch to any other position (OFF to ON). Check that the multimeter's backlight is turned on. Press any key to exit this mode.

### **Display test**

Press and hold the seven while turning the rotary switch to any other position (OFF to ON).

#### For U1273A/U1273AX models:

Check that all the OLED pixels are lit. Verify that there are no dead pixels. Press any key to exit this mode.

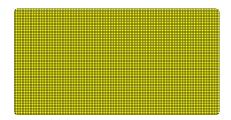


Figure 1-1 U1273A/U1273AX OLED display screen

#### For U1271A/U1272A models:

Check that all the annunciators are displayed on the LCD screen. Compare the display with the example shown in Figure 1-2. Press any key to exit this mode.



Figure 1-2 U1271A/U1272A LCD screen

## **Current terminal input test**

This test determines if the input warnings of the current terminals are functioning properly.

### Input warning test (A terminal)

The multimeter sounds a continuous alert beep when the test lead is inserted into the **A** terminal but the rotary switch is not set to the  $\underset{m \neq k}{\cong}$  function.

The multimeter displays an input warning error (Figure 1-3).



Figure 1-3 Input warning display (A terminal)

The alert beep tone will continue to beep until the test lead is removed from the **A** terminal or until the rotary switch is set to the  $\underset{m \neq A}{\cong}$  function.

NOTE

Before conducting this test, ensure that the beep function is not disabled in the multimeter's setup.

#### Input warning test (µA mA terminal)

The multimeter sounds a continuous alert beep when the test lead is inserted into the  $\mu A \ mA$  terminal but the rotary switch is not set to the  $\frac{\widetilde{\mu}}{\mu A}$  or  $\frac{\widetilde{\mu}}{\mu A}$  function.

The multimeter displays an input warning error (Figure 1-4).



Figure 1-4 Input warning display (µA mA terminal)

The alert beep tone will continue to beep until the test lead is removed from the  $\mu A m A$  terminal or until the rotary switch is set to the  $\approx \frac{1}{\mu A}$  or  $\approx \frac{1}{\mu A}$  function.

**NOTE** Before conducting this test, ensure that the beep function is not disabled in the multimeter's setup.

# **Calibration Process**

- 1 Prior to performing the verification tests, see the "Test Considerations" on page 26.
- **2** Perform the verification tests to characterize the instrument; see "Performance Verification Tests" on page 27.
- **3** Unsecure the instrument for calibration; see "Calibration Security" on page 37.
- **4** Prior to performing the adjustments, see the "Adjustment considerations" on page 42.
- **5** Perform the adjustment procedure; see "Adjustment procedure" on page 47.
- **6** Secure the instrument against unauthorized calibration; see "Exiting the adjustment mode" on page 48. Ensure that the instrument has quit the adjustment mode and is turned off.
- **7** Record the new security code and calibration count in the instrument's maintenance records.

# **Test Considerations**

For optimum performance, all procedures should comply with the following recommendations:

- The performance verification test or adjustment should be performed under laboratory conditions where the ambient temperature can be controlled.
- The instrument should be put under the laboratory environment for at least 1 hour.
- Ensure that the calibration ambient temperature is stable and is between 18 °C and 28 °C. Ideally the calibration should be performed at 23 °C  $\pm$  1 °C.
- Ensure that the ambient relative humidity is less than 80%.
- Allow a warm-up period of 3 minutes.
- Use a shielded twisted pair of PTFE-insulated cables to reduce settling and noise errors. Keep the input cables as short as possible. Long test leads can also act as antennas which may pick up AC signals.
- Connect the input cable shields to earth ground.

# **Performance Verification Tests**

Use the performance verification tests to verify the measurement performance of the instrument. The performance verification tests use the instrument's specifications listed in the *U1271A/U1272A User's Guide* and the *U1273A/U1273AX User's Guide* (available for download at www.agilent.com/find/hhTechLib).

The performance verification tests are recommended as acceptance tests when you first receive the instrument. The acceptance test results should be compared against the 1 year test limits. After acceptance, you should repeat the performance verification tests at every calibration interval.

If the instrument fails the performance verification tests, adjustment or repair is required.

**NOTE** Ensure that you have read the "Test Considerations" on page 26 before running the performance verification tests.

Performance Verification Tests

### Table 1-2 Performance verification tests

Step	Test function	Range	5520 output	Error from no	ominal 1 year		
				U1271A	U1272A/ U1273A/U1273AX		
<b>1</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	Qik-V Turn the rotary	1000 V	1000 V	±20 V	-		
	switch to the $\widetilde{\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{k}}\mathbf{v}}$ position.		1000 V, 70 Hz	±250 V	-		
	$Z_{LOW}$ Turn the rotary switch to the $\frac{Z_{LOW}}{v}$ position.	1000 V	3 V	-	±2.0 V		
	NOTE: First connect the COM and $\Omega$ terminals of the U1252B (or equivalent) to the COM and V terminals of the U1272A/U1273A/U1273A/U1273AX, then turn the U1272A/U1273A/U1273AX rotary switch to the $\frac{Z_{\text{torm}}}{V}$ position before proceeding with the following Z <sub>LOW</sub> functional test.						
			U1252B input				
	$Z_{LOW}$ Turn the rotary switch to the $\frac{Z_{LOW}}{v}$ position.	1000 V	1.67 kΩ	-	±0.167 kΩ		
[1] Fu	nctional test only.	1	1	1	1		

Step	Test function	Range	5520 output	Error from n	ominal 1 year
				U1271A	U1272A/ U1273A/U1273AX
2	<b>ACV</b> Turn the rotary	3 V	3 V, 20 Hz	-	±0.0325 V
	switch to the ${}^{\mbox{\tiny IM}} \widetilde{}$ position.		3 V, 45 Hz	±0.0230 V	±0.0200 V
			3 V, 65 Hz	±0.0230 V	±0.0200 V
			3 V, 1 kHz	±0.0325 V	±0.0325 V
			3 V, 5 kHz	±0.0625 V	±0.0475 V
			3 V, 20 kHz	±0.0640 V	±0.0640 V
			2.7 V, 100 kHz	-	±0.0985 V
		30 V	30 V, 20 Hz	-	±0.325 V
			30 V, 45 Hz	±0.230 V	±0.200 V
			30 V, 65 Hz	±0.230 V	±0.200 V
			30 V, 1 kHz	±0.325 V	±0.325 V
			30 V, 5 kHz	±00625 V	±0.475 V
			30 V, 20 kHz	±0.640 V	±0.640 V
			27 V, 100 kHz	-	±0.985 V
		300 V	300 V, 45 Hz	±2.30 V	±2.00 V
			300 V, 65 Hz	±2.30 V	±2.00 V
			300 V, 1 kHz	±3.25 V	±3.25 V
			300 V, 5 kHz	±6.25 V	±4.75 V
			270 V, 20 kHz	-	±5.80 V
		1000 V	1000 V, 45 Hz	±9.0 V	±8.0 V
			1000 V, 65 Hz	±9.0 V	±8.0 V
			1000 V, 1 kHz	±12.5 V	±12.5 V
			1000 V, 5 kHz	-	±17.5 V

 Table 1-2
 Performance verification tests (continued)

### 1 Calibration Procedures

Performance Verification Tests

### Table 1-2 Performance verification tests (continued)

Step	Test function	Range	5520 output	Error from no	ominal 1 year
				U1271A	U1272A/ U1273A/U1273AX
	LPF While the rotary	3 V	3 V, 20 Hz	-	±0.0325 V
	switch is in the ${}^{123}$ $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ position, press the ${}^{123}$ key		3 V, 45 Hz	±0.0230 V	±0.0200 V
	once.		3 V, 65 Hz	±0.0230 V	±0.0200 V
			2.7 V, 430 Hz	±0.1375 V	±0.1375 V
3	Frequency While the rotary switch is in the $\operatorname{position}$ , press the $\operatorname{position}$ , key once.	9.9999 kHz	1.0000 kHz, 0.096 V	±0.0005 kHz	±0.0005 kHz
4	<b>Duty cycle</b> While the rotary switch is in the $\Im$ $\tilde{\gamma}$ position, press the $\Im$ key twice.	99.99%	50%, 100 Hz, 3 Vpp square wave	±0.3%	±0.3%
5	ACmV Turn the rotary	30 mV	30 mV, 20 Hz	-	±0.235 mV
	switch to the 🎫 🔐 v position.		30 mV, 45 Hz	-	±0.200 mV
			30 mV, 65 Hz	-	±0.200 mV
			30 mV, 1 kHz	-	±0.235 mV
			30 mV, 5 kHz	-	±0.325 mV
			30 mV, 20 kHz	-	±0.340 mV
			30 mV, 100 kHz	-	±1.090 mV
		300 mV	300 mV, 20 Hz	-	±2.35 mV
			300 mV, 45 Hz	±2.30 mV	±2.00 mV
			300 mV, 65 Hz	±2.30 mV	±2.00 mV
			300 mV, 1 kHz	±3.25 mV	±2.35 mV
			300 mV, 5 kHz	±6.25 mV	±3.25 mV
			300 mV, 20 kHz	±6.40 mV	±3.40 mV
			300 mV, 100 kHz	-	±10.90 mV

Step	Test function	Range	5520 output	Error from no	ominal 1 year
				U1271A	U1272A/ U1273A/U1273AX
6	<b>DCV</b> Turn the rotary	3 V	3 V	±0.0020 V	±0.0020 V
	switch to the $\stackrel{\sim}{=} / \stackrel{\sim}{=}$ position.	30 V	30 V	±0.017 V	±0.017 V
		300 V	300 V	±0.17 V	±0.17 V
		1000 V	1000 V	±0.7 V	±0.7 V
7	AC+DCV Turn the rotary	3 V	3 V, 20 Hz	-	±0.0360 V
	switch to the ₹ position, and press the  key twice.		3 V, 45 Hz	-	±0.0235 V
	, ,		3 V, 65 Hz	-	±0.0235 V
			3 V, 1 kHz	-	±0.0360 V
			3 V, 5 kHz	-	±0.0510 V
			3 V, 20 kHz	-	±0.0675 V
			2.7 V, 100 kHz	-	±0.1017 V
		30 V	30 V, 20 Hz	-	±0.360 V
			30 V, 45 Hz	-	±0.235 V
			30 V, 65 Hz	-	±0.235 V
			30 V, 1 kHz	-	±0.360 V
			30 V, 5 kHz	-	±0.510 V
			30 V, 20 kHz	-	±0.675 V
			27 V, 100 kHz	-	±1.017 V
		300 V	300 V, 45 Hz	-	±2.35 V
			300 V, 65 Hz	-	±2.35 V
			300 V, 1 kHz	-	±3.60 V
			300 V, 5 kHz	-	±5.10 V
			270 V, 20 kHz	-	±6.12 V

### Table 1-2 Performance verification tests (continued)

### **1 Calibration Procedures**

Performance Verification Tests

Table 1-2	Performance	verification tests	(continued)
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Step	Test function	Range	5520 output	Error from nominal 1 year	
				U1271A	U1272A/ U1273A/U1273AX
	AC+DCV Turn the rotary	1000 V	1000 V, 45 Hz	-	±9.5 V
	switch to the ₹ position, and press the  key twice.		1000 V, 65 Hz	-	±9.5 V
			1000 V, 1 kHz	-	±14.0 V
			1000 V, 5 kHz	-	±19.0 V
8	<b>DCmV</b> <sup>[2]</sup> Turn the rotary	30 mV	30 mV	-	±0.035 mV
	switch to the $\stackrel{\sim}{\equiv}$ / $\stackrel{\sim}{=}$ position.		–30 mV	-	±0.035 mV
		300 mV	300 mV	±0.20 mV	±0.20 mV
			–300 mV	±0.20 mV	±0.20 mV
	e accuracy is specified after the easuring the signal.	Null function is used	to subtract the therma	al effect (by shorting t	he test leads) before
9	AC+DCmV Turn the	30 mV	30 mV, 20 Hz	-	±0.285 mV
	rotary switch to the 読 position, and press the 麗		30 mV, 45 Hz	-	±0.250 mV
	key twice.		30 mV, 65 Hz	-	±0.250 mV
			30 mV, 1 kHz	-	±0.285 mV
			30 mV, 5 kHz	-	±0.375 mV
			30 mV, 20 kHz	-	±0.390 mV
			30 mV, 100 kHz	-	±1.140 mV

Step	Test function	Range	5520 output	Error from nominal 1 year	
				U1271A	U1272A/ U1273A/U1273AX
	AC+DCmV Turn the	300 mV	300 mV, 20 Hz	-	±2.70 mV
	rotary switch to the $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ position, and press the <b>E</b>		300 mV, 45 Hz	-	±2.35 mV
	key twice.		300 mV, 65 Hz	-	±2.35 mV
			300 mV, 1 kHz	-	±2.70 mV
			300 mV, 5 kHz	-	±3.60 mV
			300 mV, 20 kHz	-	±3.75 mV
			300 mV, 100 kHz	-	±11.25 mV
10	Resistance Turn the rotary switch to the dismart of a position.	30 Ω <sup>[3][5]</sup>	30 Ω	-	±0.070 Ω
		300 $\Omega^{[3][5]}$	300 Ω	±0.65 Ω	±0.65 Ω
		$3 \mathrm{k}\Omega^{[3][5]}$	3 kΩ	±0.0065 kΩ	±0.0065 kΩ
		30 k $\Omega^{[5]}$	30 kΩ	±0.065 kΩ	±0.065 kΩ
		300 kΩ	300 kΩ	±0.65 kΩ	±0.65 kΩ
		3 MΩ	3 MΩ	$\pm 0.0185~M\Omega$	±0.0185 MΩ
		30 MΩ <sup>[4]</sup>	30 MΩ	±0.365 MΩ	±0.365 MΩ
		100 MΩ <sup>[4]</sup>	100 MΩ	±2.10 MΩ	-
		300 MΩ <sup>[4]</sup>	120 MΩ	-	±9.70 MΩ
the the [4] The	e accuracy of the 30 Ω to 3 kΩ ra ermal effect (by shorting the test e  key. e RH is specified for <60%. ith a 2-wire connection and com	leads). Apply a 0 Ω ca	librator output and all		
[5] VVI 11		3 V	3 V	0.0155 V	0.0155 V
	<b>Diode</b> Turn the rotary switch to the ++Auto or ++ position.	5 V	5 V	0.0100 V	0.0100 V

### Table 1-2 Performance verification tests (continued)

#### **Calibration Procedures** 1

Performance Verification Tests

Table 1-2	Performance	verification tests	(continued)
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Step	Test function	Range 5520 out	5520 output	Error from no	from nominal 1 year	
				U1271A	U1272A/ U1273A/U1273AX	
12	<b>Capacitance</b> <sup>[6]</sup> Turn the rotary switch to the +-1 position.	10 nF	10 nF	±0.015 nF	±0.015 nF	
		100 nF	100 nF	±1.02 nF	±1.02 nF	
	P	1000 nF	1000 nF	±10.2 nF	±10.2 nF	
		10 μF	10 μF	±0.102 μF	±0.102 μF	
		100 μF	100 μF	±1.02 μF	±1.02 μF	
		1000 μF	1000 μF	±10.2 μF	±10.2 μF	
		10 mF	10 mF	±0.102 mF	±0.102 mF	
13	<b>Temperature</b> <sup>[7]</sup> While the rotary switch is in the →+↓	–200 °C to 1372 °C	-200 °C	±3.0 °C	±3.0 °C	
the	e accuracy for all ranges is spec e residual values (by opening the	e test leads).			1	
	position, press the est key once.		0 °C	±1.0 °C	±1.0 °C	
			1372 °C	±14.7 °C	±14.7 °C	
en inp Dif	sure that the ambient temperatu vironment for at least 1 hour bef out terminal are stabilized at the fferences in ambient compensat e readings of the calibrator and n duce this deviation.	ore you proceed to en same environment. K ion between the calibr	sure that the multimet eep the multimeter av rator and multimeter m	er's internal reference way from any ventilati nay cause some deviat	e junction sensor an on exit. ions shown betwee	
Do	ep the thermocouple test lead a not touch the thermocouple tes other 15 minutes before perforn	st lead after connectin	g it to the calibrator. A	llow the connection to	o stabilize for at leas	
14	<b>DC</b> μ <b>A</b> Turn the rotary	300 μA	300 µA	±0.65 μA	±0.65 μA	
	switch to the $\stackrel{\sim}{\boxplus}$ position.	3000 μA	3000 µA	±6.5 μA	±6.5 μA	

3000 µA

3000 µA

±6.5 μΑ

±6.5 μA

Step	Test function	Range	5520 output	Error from nominal 1 year	
				U1271A	U1272A/ U1273A/U1273AX
15	<b>AC</b> $\mu$ <b>A</b> While the rotary switch is in the $\underset{\overline{\mu}}{\approx}$ position, press the $\underset{\overline{\mu}}{\approx}$ key once.	300 µA	300 μA, 20 Hz	-	±2.95 μA
			300 μA, 45 Hz	±2.95 μA	±2.05 μA
			300 μA, 65 Hz	±2.95 μA	±2.05 μA
			300 μA, 1 kHz	±2.95 μA	±2.95 μA
		3000 μA	3000 μA, 20 Hz	-	±29.5 μA
			3000 μA, 45 Hz	±29.5 μA	±20.5 μA
			3000 μA, 65 Hz	±29.5 μA	±20.5 μA
			3000 μA, 1 kHz	±29.5 μA	±29.5 μA
16	<b>DCmA</b> Turn the rotary switch to the $\underset{\text{max}}{\text{Fr}}$ position.	30 mA	30 mA	±0.065 mA	±0.065 mA
		300 mA	300 mA	±0.65 mA	±0.65 mA
17	ACmA While the rotary switch is in the Example press the Example key once.	30 mA	30 mA, 20 Hz	-	±0.295 mA
			30 mA, 45 Hz	±0.295 mA	±0.205 mA
			30 mA, 65 Hz	±0.295 mA	±0.205 mA
			30 mA, 1 kHz	±0.295 mA	±0.295 mA
		300 mA	300 mA, 20 Hz	-	±2.95 mA
			300 mA, 45 Hz	±2.95 mA	±2.05 mA
			300 mA, 65 Hz	±2.95 mA	±2.05 mA
			300 mA, 1 kHz	±2.95 mA	±2.95 mA
18	<b>DCA</b> <sup>[8]</sup> Turn the rotary switch to the $\frac{2}{4}$ position.	3 A	3 A	±0.0100 A	±0.0100 A
		10 A	10 A	±0.04 A	±0.04 A

### Table 1-2 Performance verification tests (continued)

### **1** Calibration Procedures

Performance Verification Tests

Table 1-2	Performance	verification tests	(continued)
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Step	Test function	Range	5520 output	Error from nominal 1 year	
				U1271A	U1272A/ U1273A/U1273AX
19	ACA While the rotary switch is in the 🛣 position, press the 📻 key once.	3 A	3 A, 45 Hz	±0.0325 A	±0.0265 A
			3 A, 65 Hz	±0.0325 A	±0.0265 A
			3 A, 1 kHz	±0.0325 A	±0.0325 A
		10 A	10 A, 45 Hz	±0.125 A	±0.105 A
			10 A, 65 Hz	±0.125 A	±0.105 A
			10 A, 1 kHz	±0.125 A	±0.125 A

## **Calibration Security**

The calibration security code prevents accidental or unauthorized adjustments to the instrument. When you first receive your instrument, it is secured. Before you can adjust the instrument, you must unsecure it by entering the correct security code (see "Unsecuring the Instrument for Calibration" on page 38).

### NOTE

The security code can only be changed after the instrument has been unsecured. You can unsecure the instrument from its front panel.

The security code is set to "1234" when the instrument is shipped from the factory. The security code is stored in nonvolatile memory, and does not change when power has been turned off.

The security code may contain up to four numeric characters.

# **Unsecuring the Instrument for Calibration**

Before you can adjust the instrument, you must unsecure it by entering the correct security code.

The default security code is set to 1234.

#### NOTE

If you forget your security code, see "To reset the calibration security code to its factory default" on page 40.

### To unsecure the instrument from the front panel

1 Power-on the instrument and press the est and keys simultaneously for more than 1 second.

The calibration security code entry is shown on the display.



Figure 1-5 Unsecuring the instrument

- **2** Key in the default security code if you are unsecuring your instrument for the first time.
  - Press  $(\underline{M_{Max}})$  or  $(\underline{M_{Max}})$  to move the cursor to the right or to the left.
  - Press  $(\stackrel{\text{\tiny bar}}{\underset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}}{\overset{\text{\tiny bar}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}$
- **3** Press  $\underbrace{Het \ Marging}_{Log}$  when you are done.

If the correct security code is entered, **PASS** is shown briefly, after which the instrument will enter the adjustment mode.

If the incorrect security code is entered, an error code will appear briefly, after which the instrument will prompt you for the security code again.

## To change the calibration security code

- 1 After the instrument has been unsecured, press is for more than 1 second.
- **2** The factory default calibration security code "1234" is shown on the display if you are changing the calibration security code for the first time.



Figure 1-6 Changing the calibration security code

- 3 Set your new calibration security code.
  - Press  $\underbrace{\text{Max}}_{\text{Add}}$ , or  $\underbrace{\text{Max}}_{\text{Add}}$  to move the cursor to the right or to the left.
  - Press  $(\stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{\underset{\text{\tiny eff}}{}}$  or  $(\stackrel{\text{\tiny oeff}}{\underset{\text{\tiny eff}}{}})$  to increment or decrement the digit.
- 4 Press  $\underbrace{\mathbb{H}_{log}^{\text{Krm}}}_{\text{log}}$  to save the new calibration security code.

If the new calibration security code has been successfully stored, the display will show **PASS**. Record down your new calibration security code and store it in a safe location.

Unsecuring the Instrument for Calibration

### To reset the calibration security code to its factory default

If you have forgotten the correct calibration security code, you may follow the steps below to reset the calibration security code to the factory default code (1234).

#### NOTE

If you do not have a record (or have lost the record) of the security code, first try the factory default code, "1234".

- **1** Before you begin, note down the last four digits of the instrument's serial number (located at the bottom of the rear panel).
- **2** Power-on the instrument and press the **E** and **E** keys simultaneously for more than 1 second.

The calibration security code entry is shown on the display.

**3** Press (for U1273A/U1273AX) or (for U1271A/U1272A) for more than 1 second.



Figure 1-7 Resetting the calibration security code

- **4** Set the code to the same as the last four digits of the instrument's serial number.
  - Press from or from to move the cursor to the right or to the left.
  - Press  $(\frac{1}{100})$  or  $(\frac{1}{100})$  to increment or decrement the digit.
- **5** Press  $\underbrace{\mathbb{K}}_{\text{Log}}$  to confirm the entry.

If the four digits entered are correct, the display will show **PASS**. The calibration security code is now set to its factory default code, 1234.

If the incorrect security code is entered, an error code will appear briefly, after which the instrument will prompt you for the security code again.

If you want to enter a new security code, see "To change the calibration security code" on page 39. Ensure that you record down the new security code.

## **Using the Front Panel for Adjustments**

This section describes the procedures to perform adjustments from the front panel.

To unsecure the instrument, see "To unsecure the instrument from the front panel" on page 38. Once unsecured, the reference value will be indicated on the display.

## **Adjustment considerations**

NOTE	After each adjustment, the display shows <b>PASS</b> . If the calibration fails, the instrument sounds a beep, and an error number is shown on the display. Calibration error messages are described in "Calibration Error Codes" on page 50.
	<b>1</b> Allow the instrument to warm up and stabilize for 3 minutes before performing the adjustments.
	<b>2</b> Ensure that during the adjustments, the low battery indicator does not appear. If the low battery indicator appears, replace the batteries as soon as possible to avoid false readings.
	<b>3</b> Consider the thermal effects as you are connecting the test leads to the calibrator and multimeter. It is recommended to wait for 1 minute before you begin the calibration after connecting the test leads.
	<b>4</b> Before proceeding with the ambient temperature adjustment, be sure to turn on the multimeter for at least 1 hour with the K-type thermocouple connected.
CAUTION	Never turn off the multimeter during an adjustment. This may delete the calibration memory for the present function.

## Valid adjustment input values

Adjustment can be accomplished using the following input values below.

Test function	Step	Reference value	Valid reference input
	SHORT	SHORT	SHORT V/COM terminals
DCmV	30 mV	30.000 mV	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	300 mV	300.00 mV	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
		3.000 mV (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	30 mV	30.000 mV (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
		30.000 mV (30 kHz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
ACmV		30.00 mV (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	300 mV	300.00 mV (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
		300.00 mV (30 kHz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	SHORT	SHORT	SHORT V/COM terminals
DCV	3 V	3.0000 V	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	30 V	30.000 V	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	300 V	300.00 V	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	1000 V	1000.0 V	0.9 to 1.1 $ imes$ Reference value

Table 1-3 Adjustment input values

Using the Front Panel for Adjustments

$ ACV \\ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Test function	Step	Reference value	Valid reference input
$ ACV = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} & 3.0000 \ V(3 \ \text{kHz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 3.0000 \ V(70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 30.000 \ V(70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 30.000 \ V(70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 30.000 \ V(70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 30.000 \ V(70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.00 \ V(70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.00 \ V(70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.00 \ V(70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.00 \ V(70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.00 \ V(3 \ \text{kHz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.00 \ V(70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ V(70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ V(70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ V(70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ V(70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ V(3 \ \text{kHz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ V(3 \ \text{kHz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ \mu A & 300.00 \ \mu A & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 3000 \ \mu A & 300.00 \ \mu A & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 3000 \ \mu A & 300.00 \ \mu A & (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 3000 \ \mu A & 300.00 \ \mu A & (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 3000.0 \ \mu A & (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 3000.0 \ \mu A & (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 3000.0 \ \mu A & (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 3000.0 \ \mu A & (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 3000.0 \ \mu A & (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300 \ M & 30.000 \ M & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300 \ M & 30.000 \ M & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300 \ M & 30.000 \ M & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times Referen$			0.3000 V (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
$ ACV \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 30 \ V \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 30.000 \ V (70 \ \text{Hz}) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 30.000 \ V (70 \ \text{Hz}) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 30.00 \ V (70 \ \text{Hz}) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 30.00 \ V (70 \ \text{Hz}) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.00 \ V (70 \ \text{Hz}) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.00 \ V (70 \ \text{Hz}) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.00 \ V (70 \ \text{Hz}) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.0 \ V (70 \ \text{Hz}) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.0 \ V (70 \ \text{Hz}) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.0 \ V (70 \ \text{Hz}) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.0 \ V (70 \ \text{Hz}) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.0 \ V (70 \ \text{Hz}) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.0 \ V (70 \ \text{Hz}) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.0 \ V (3 \ \text{KHz}) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.0 \ \mu A \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.0 \ \mu A \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.0 \ \mu A \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.0 \ \mu A \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.0 \ \mu A \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.0 \ \mu A \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 300.0 \ \mu A \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times Reference$		3 V	3.0000 V (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{ACV} & \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \mbox{30} \mbox{V} (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OV} (3 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OV} (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OV} (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OV} (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OV} (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OV} (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OV} (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OV} (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OV} (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OV} (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OV} (3 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OV} (3 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OV} (3 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OU} \mbox{M} & 300.00 \mbox{ $\mu$A} & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OU} \mbox{M} & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OU} \mbox{M} & (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OU} \mbox{M} & (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OU} \mbox{M} & (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OU} \mbox{M} & (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OU} \mbox{M} & (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OU} \mbox{M} & (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \mbox{30} \mbox{OD} \mbox{M} & (70 \mbox{ Hz}) & 0.9 \mbox{ to } 1.1 \times \mbox$			3.0000 V(3 kHz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
$ ACV = \left. \begin{array}{c} 30.000 \ V(3 \ \text{kHz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 30.00 \ V \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.00 \ V \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.00 \ V \ (3 \ \text{kHz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.00 \ V \ (3 \ \text{kHz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.00 \ V \ (3 \ \text{kHz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.00 \ V \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ V \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ V \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ V \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ V \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ V \ (3 \ \text{kHz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ V \ (3 \ \text{kHz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300 \ \mu \text{A} & 300.00 \ \mu \text{A} & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 3000 \ \mu \text{A} & 300.00 \ \mu \text{A} & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300 \ \text{MA} \ 30.000 \ \text{MA} \ 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300 \ \text{MA} \ 30.000 \ \text{MA} \ 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300 \ \text{MA} \ 30.000 \ \text{MA} \ 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300 \ \text{MA} \ 30.000 \ \text{MA} \ 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.$			3.000 V (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
ACV         30.0 V         30.00 V (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.00 V (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.00 V (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.00 V (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.00 V (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.00 V (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.00 V (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.00 V (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.0 V (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.0 V (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.0 V (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.0 V (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.0 V (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.0 V (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.0 V (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.0 µA         300.0 µA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.0 µA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.0 µA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.0 µA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.0 µA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.0 µA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.0 µA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         300.0 µA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         30 mA         30.000 mA         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         30 mA		30 V	30.000 V (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
$\begin{array}{c} 300 \ V & 30.00 \ V (70 \ Hz) & 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \hline 300.00 \ V (70 \ Hz) & 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \hline 300.00 \ V (3 \ \mbox{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \ to \ 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \hline 300.00 \ V (3 \ \mbox{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \ to \ 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \hline 300.00 \ V (3 \ \mbox{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \ to \ 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \hline 300.0 \ V (70 \ \mbox{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \ \ to \ 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \hline 300.0 \ V (70 \ \mbox{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \ \ \ \ \ to \ 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \hline 300.0 \ V (70 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	101		30.000 V(3 kHz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c } \hline & 300.00 \ V \ (3 \ \text{kHz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 300.0 \ V \ (3 \ \text{kHz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 300.0 \ V \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 300.0 \ V \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 300.0 \ V \ (3 \ \text{kHz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 300.0 \ V \ (3 \ \text{kHz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 300.0 \ V \ (3 \ \text{kHz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 300.0 \ V \ (3 \ \text{kHz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 3000 \ \mu \text{A} & 300.00 \ \mu \text{A} & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 3000 \ \mu \text{A} & 300.00 \ \mu \text{A} & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 3000 \ \mu \text{A} & 300.00 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 3000 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 3000 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 3000 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 3000 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 3000 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 3000 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 3000.0 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 3000.0 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 300.0 \ \mu \text{A} \ (70 \ \text{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \text{to} \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \hline & 300 \ \text{OPEN} & 0 \ \text{OPEN} \ \text{OPEN} \ \text{OPEN \ terminals} \\ \hline & 300 \ \text{om} \text{A} \ (3000 \ \text{om} \text{A} \ $	AUV		30.00 V (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
$\begin{array}{c} 30.0 \ \mbox{V} \ (70 \ \mbox{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \mbox{to} \ 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ \mbox{V} \ (70 \ \mbox{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \mbox{to} \ 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ \mbox{V} \ (3 \ \mbox{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \mbox{to} \ 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ \mbox{V} \ (3 \ \mbox{Hz}) & 0.9 \ \mbox{to} \ 1.1 \times \mbox{Reference value} \\ \end{array}$		300 V	300.00 V (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			300.00 V (3 kHz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $			30.0 V (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
$\begin{array}{c ccccc} & OPEN & OPEN & OPEN & OPEN terminals \\ \hline & 300 \ \mu A & 300.00 \ \mu A & 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 3000 \ \mu A & 3000.0 \ \mu A & 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 3000 \ \mu A & 300.00 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) & 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 300.00 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) & 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 300.00 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) & 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 3000 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) & 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 3000.0 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) & 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 3000.0 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) & 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 3000.0 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) & 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 3000.0 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) & 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 3000.0 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) & 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 3000.0 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) & 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 3000.0 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) & 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 3000.0 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) & 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 300 \ m A \ 30.000 \ m A \ 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 300 \ m A \ 30.000 \ m A \ 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 300 \ m A \ 30.000 \ m A \ 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 300 \ m A \ 30.000 \ m A \ 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 300 \ m A \ 30.000 \ m A \ 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 300 \ m A \ 30.000 \ m A \ 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \\ \hline & 300 \ m A \ 30.000 \ m A \ 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \ Reference \ value \ ratue \$		1000 V	300.0 V (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			300.0 V (3 kHz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		OPEN	OPEN	OPEN terminals
$AC\mu A = \begin{bmatrix} 300 \ \mu A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 030.00 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) \\ 300.00 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.00 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 3000.0 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 3000.0 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 3000.0 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 3000.0 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 3000.0 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300.0 \ \mu A \ (70 \ Hz) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300 \ m A \ 30.000 \ m A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 30 \ m A \ 300.00 \ m A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300 \ m A \ 300.00 \ m A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300 \ m A \ 300.00 \ m A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300 \ m A \ 300.00 \ m A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300 \ m A \ 300.00 \ m A \ 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ 300 \ m A \ 300.00 \ m A \ 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text{Reference value} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \ to \ 1.1 \times \text$	DCµA	300 µA	300.00 μA	0.9 to 1.1× Reference value
300 μA         300.00 μA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           3000 μA         300.0 μA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           3000 μA         300.0 μA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           3000 μA         300.0 μA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           3000 μA         0PEN         0PEN terminals           30 mA         30.000 mA         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           300 mA         300.00 mA         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           300 mA         300.00 mA         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           30 mA         300.00 mA         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value		3000 μA	3000.0 μA	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
ACμA         300.00 μA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           3000 μA         300.0 μA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           3000 μA         300.0 μA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           3000 μA         300.0 μA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           3000 μA         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           0PEN         0PEN         0PEN terminals           30 mA         30.000 mA         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           300 mA         300.00 mA         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           30 mA         300.00 mA         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           30 mA         300.00 mA         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value		300 µA	030.00 μA (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
3000 μA         300.0 μA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           3000 μA         3000.0 μA (70 Hz)         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           3000 μA         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           0PEN         0PEN         0PEN terminals           30 mA         30.000 mA         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           DCmA/DCA         300 mA         300.00 mA         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           3 A         3.0000 A         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value	A C A		300.00 μA (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
3000.0 μA (70 Hz)0.9 to 1.1 × Reference valueOPENOPENOPEN terminals30 mA30.000 mA0.9 to 1.1 × Reference valueDCmA/DCA300 mA300.00 mA0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value3 A3.0000 A0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value	ΑυμΑ	2000 0	300.0 μA (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
30 mA         30.000 mA         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           DCmA/DCA         300 mA         300.00 mA         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           3 A         3.0000 A         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value		3000 μΑ	3000.0 μA (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
DCmA/DCA         300 mA         300.00 mA         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value           3 A         3.0000 A         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value		OPEN	OPEN	OPEN terminals
3 A 3.0000 A 0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value		30 mA	30.000 mA	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	DCmA/DCA	300 mA	300.00 mA	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
10 A         10.000 A         0.9 to 1.1 × Reference value		3 A	3.0000 A	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
		10 A	10.000 A	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value

 Table 1-3
 Adjustment input values (continued)

Using the Front Panel for Adjustments

Test function	Step	Reference value	Valid reference input
	30 mA	03.000 mA (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
		30.000 mA (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	200 0	030.00 mA (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
ACmA/ACA	300 mA	300.00 mA (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
AUMA/AUA	2.4	0.3000 A (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	3 A	3.0000 A (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	10 A	3.0000 A (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	IUA	10.000 A (70 Hz)	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	OPEN	OPEN	With cables connected to CAP/COM terminals
	10 nF	04.000 nF	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference value}$
		10.000 nF	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	100 nF	010.00 nF	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
		100.00 nF	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	1000 nF	0100.0 nF	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
Capacitance		1000.0 nF	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	10 µF	10.000 μF	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	100 μF	100.00 μF	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	1000 μF	1000.0 μF	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	10 mF	10.000 mF	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN terminals (no cables connected to CAP/COM terminals) <sup>[1]</sup>

### Table 1-3 Adjustment input values (continued)

Using the Front Panel for Adjustments

Test function	Step	Reference value	Valid reference input
	SHORT	0 Ω <sup>[2]</sup>	0 $\Omega$ from calibrator
	00 MO	OPEN	OPEN terminals
	30 MΩ	10.000 MΩ	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	3 MΩ	3.0000 MΩ	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
Resistance	$300 \ k\Omega$	300.00 kΩ	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	30 kΩ	30.000 k $\Omega^{[2]}$	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	3 kΩ	3.0000 k $\Omega^{[2]}$	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	<b>300</b> Ω	300.00 Ω <sup>[2]</sup>	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	<b>30</b> Ω	30.000 Ω <sup>[2]</sup>	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value
	SHORT	SHORT <sup>[3]</sup>	SHORT $\Omega$ /COM terminals
Temperature	K type	0000.0 °C	0 °C with ambient compensation required

Table 1-3	Adjustment input values	(continued)
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**Note:** Ensure the multimeter is turned on and stabilized for at least 60 minutes with the K-type thermocouple connected between the multimeter and the calibrator output terminal.

Diode	SHORT	SHORT	SHORT V/COM terminals
Diode	3 V	2.0000 V	0.9 to $1.1 \times \text{Reference}$ value

[1] After capacitance calibration is completed, calibrate the OPEN item again by removing all cable connections from the Device-Under-Test (DUT).

[2] With a 2-wire connection and compensation enabled at the calibrator.

[3] After resistance calibration is completed, calibrate the SHORT item again by inserting a short bar between the  $\Omega$ /COM terminals.

## **Adjustment procedure**

NOTE	Review the "Test Considerations" and "Adjustment considerations" before beginning the adjustment procedures.
	<b>1</b> Turn the rotary switch to the respective test function position as shown in the adjustment input values table (Table 1-3).
	<b>2</b> Unsecure the instrument to enter the adjustment mode. (See "Unsecuring the Instrument for Calibration" on page 38).
NOTE	While in the adjustment mode, press 📻 and 📟 simultaneously to exit the adjustment mode.

**3** The reference value of the calibration item will be shown on the display.

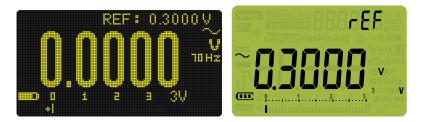


Figure 1-8 Reference value display

- **4** Configure each calibration item.
- **5** Use the arrow keys to select the calibration range.
- **6** Apply the input signal shown in the **Reference value** column of Table 1-3. The analog bar graph displays the input reading. There is no bar graph display for temperature adjustment.

Using the Front Panel for Adjustments

NOTE	You are highly recommended to complete the adjustments in the same order as shown in Table 1-3.
	<b>7</b> Use the arrow keys to enter the actual applied input values.
	8 Press is to start the adjustment. <b>CAL</b> is shown on the display to indicate that the calibration is in progress.
	<b>9</b> Upon completion of each adjustment value, the display will show <b>PASS</b> . If the adjustment fails, the instrument will sound a long beep and the calibration error number is shown on the display.
NOTE	If the adjustment fails, check the input value, range, function, and entered adjustment value before repeating the adjustment steps.
	<b>10</b> Turn the rotary switch to the next function according to

- the **Test function** column shown in Table 1-3. Repeat step 3 to step 8 for each adjustment point shown in the adjustment table.
- **11** Verify the adjustments using the "Performance Verification Tests" on page 27.

## Exiting the adjustment mode

- **1** Remove all the shorting plugs and connectors from the instrument.
- 2 Record the new Calibration Count.
- **3** Press **me** and **me** simultaneously to exit the Adjustment Mode.
- **4** Cycle the instrument's power. The instrument will then be secured.

## **Calibration Count**

You can query the instrument to determine how many adjustments have been performed.

### NOTE

The instrument has been calibrated before it left the factory. You are recommended to record the initial value of the calibration count once you receive the instrument.

The count value increases by one for each calibration point, from 0000 up to the maximum of 19999. After the maximum count, the calibration count will reset to 0. The calibration count can be read from the front panel after the instrument has been unsecured.

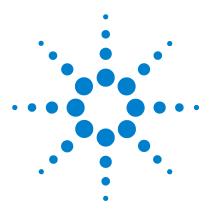
- 1 In adjustment mode, press 🖾 to view the calibration count.
- **2** Take note of the calibration count to keep track of the number of calibrations that have been performed.
- **3** Press again to exit the calibration count mode.

# **Calibration Error Codes**

The following errors indicate failures that may occur during a calibration.

Code	Descriptions
Er002	Calibration error: secure code invalid
Er003	Calibration error: serial number code invalid
Er004	Calibration error: calibration aborted
Er005	Calibration error: value out of range
Er006	Calibration error: signal measurement out of range
Er007	Calibration error: frequency out of range
Er008	EEPROM write failure

 Table 1-4
 Calibration error codes



U1270 Series Handheld Digital Multimeters Service Guide

# 2 Service and Maintenance

Troubleshooting 52 Checking the Fuse 53 Fuse Replacement 57 Returning the Instrument for Service 61 Replaceable Parts 62 To order replaceable parts 62 Types of Service Available 63 Extended service contracts 63 Obtaining Repair Service (Worldwide) 64

This chapter will help you troubleshoot a failing instrument. It also describes how to obtain repair services and lists the replaceable assemblies.



# Troubleshooting

WARNING	To avoid electrical shock, do not perform any servicing unless you are qualified to do so.
CAUTION	Any repair or service which is not covered in this manual should only be performed by qualified personnel.

If the instrument fails to operate, check the batteries and the test leads. Replace them if necessary. If the instrument still does not function, check the operating procedures in this manual. When servicing, use only the specified replacement parts.

The table below will assist you in identifying some basic malfunctions.

#### Table 2-1 Operating checklist

Malfunction	Identification
No display when powered ON using the rotary switch	Verify the batteries health and replace batteries as necessary.
No beeper tone	Verify that the beeper is enabled in the multimeter's setup mode.
Failed on current measurement	Verify the fuses health and replace the fuses as necessary.
	Verify the optical side of the IR-USB cable connected to the multimeter — the Agilent logo should be facing up.
Failed on remote control	Verify the baud rate, data bit, and parity settings in the multimeter's setup mode. (Default values are 9600, 8, and none.)
	Verify that the driver for the IR-USB interface is installed.

# **Checking the Fuse**

	It is recommended that you check the fuse(s) of the multimeter before using it. Follow the instructions below to test the fuses inside the multimeter.			
NOTE	Refer to Figure 2-5 for the respective positions of Fuse 1 (10 × 35 mm, 440 mA/1000 V fast-acting fuse) and Fuse 2 (10 × 38 mm, 11 A/1000 V fast-acting fuse).			
	<b>1</b> Turn the rotary switch to the $\Re^{\text{smart}\Omega}$ or $\Re^{\text{optimal}}$ position and connect the red test lead to the $\Omega$ input terminal.			
	<b>2</b> To test Fuse 1, place the tip of the test probe on the top half of the $\mu A  mA$ input terminal. Ensure that the probe tip touches the metal inside the $\mu A  mA$ input terminal, as shown in Figure 2-1.			
	<b>3</b> To test Fuse 2, place and touch the tip of the test probe on the left half of the <b>A</b> input terminal. Ensure that the probe tip touches the metal inside the <b>A</b> input terminal, as shown in Figure 2-2.			
	4 Observe the reading on the instrument's display. Refer to Table 2-2 below for the possible readings that could appear. Replace the fuse when <b>OL</b> is displayed.			

#### 2 Service and Maintenance Checking the Fuse

### Table 2-2 Fuse displayed readings

Current input terminal	Fuse	Part number	Fuse rating	<b>Displayed readings</b>	
Current input terminal				Fuse healthy	Replace fuse
	1	2110-1400	440 mA/1000 V	≈102 Ω	OL
	2	2110-1402	11 A/1000 V	≈0.05 Ω	OL

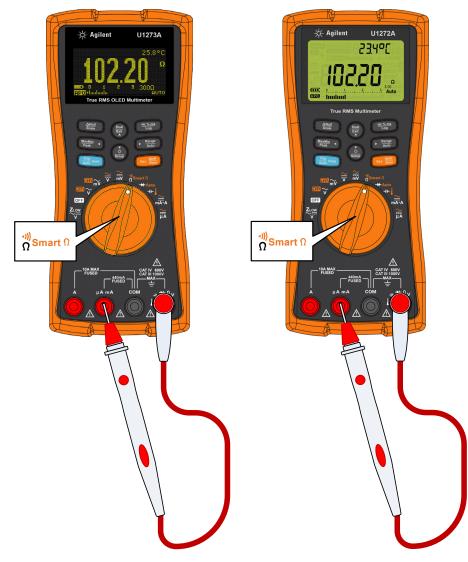
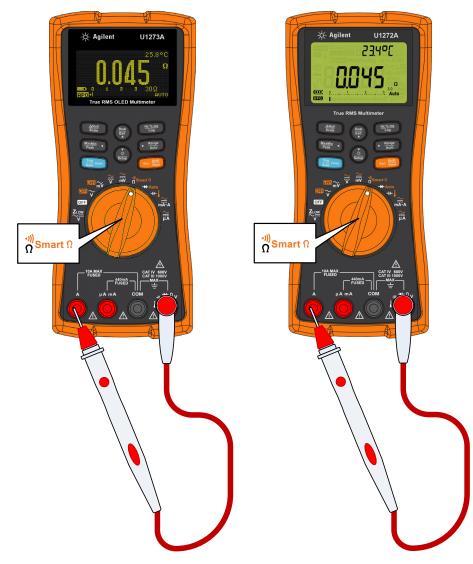


Figure 2-1 Testing Fuse 1

## 2 Service and Maintenance

Checking the Fuse



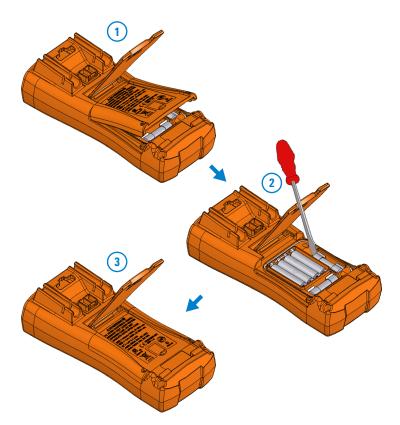


# **Fuse Replacement**

NOTE	No recalibration is required after replacing the fuse.			
	The current input terminals of your multimeter are fuse protected. The fuses are located next to the battery compartment.			
	• The $\mu A \ m A$ terminal is protected by a 10 $\times$ 35 mm 440 mA/1000 V 30 kA fast-acting fuse (Fuse 1).			
	• The <b>A</b> terminal is protected by a $10 \times 38$ mm 11 A/1000 V 30 kA fast-acting fuse (Fuse 2).			
	If you are certain that the fuse is faulty, replace it with one of the same size and rating.			
CAUTION	Before you proceed with the fuse replacement, remove all cable connections to the terminals and ensure that the rotary switch is at the OFF position.			
	<b>1 Open the battery cover.</b> Lift the tilt stand and loosen screws with a suitable Phillips screwdriver and remove the battery cover.			
	<b>2</b> Locate the faulty fuse. Fuse 1 (see Figure 2-3) is located to the right of batteries, and Fuse 2 (see Figure 2-4) is located at the bottom of the batteries. See Figure 2-5 for the specific location, size, and ratings of Fuse 1 and 2.			
	Gently remove the defective fuse by prying one end of the fuse with a flathead screwdriver and removing it out of the fuse bracket. Replace a new fuse of the same size and rating into the center of the fuse holder.			
	<b>3</b> Close the batter cover. Place the battery cover back in its original position and tighten the screws.			

### 2 Service and Maintenance

Fuse Replacement





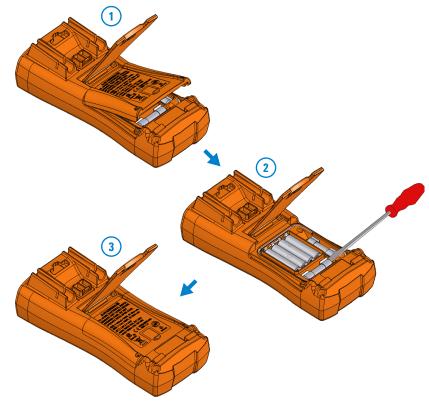


Figure 2-4 Replacing Fuse 2

#### 2 Service and Maintenance

Fuse Replacement

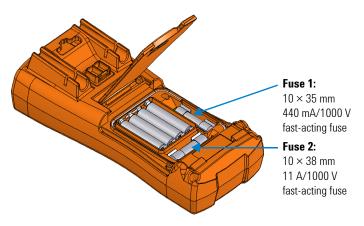


Figure 2-5 Positions of Fuse 1 and Fuse 2

## **Returning the Instrument for Service**

Before shipping your instrument for repair or replacement, Agilent recommends that you acquire the shipping instructions from the Agilent Service Center. A clear understanding of the shipping instructions is necessary to secure your product for shipment.

- **1** Attach a tag to the instrument with the following information:
  - Name and address of owner
  - Instrument model number
  - Instrument serial number
  - Description of the service required or failure indications
- **2** Remove all accessories from the instrument. Do not include accessories unless they are associated with the failure symptoms.
- **3** Place the instrument in its original container with appropriate packaging material for shipping.

If the original shipping container is not available, place your unit in a container which will ensure at least 4 inches of compressible packaging material around all sides for the instrument. Use static-free packaging materials to avoid additional damage to your unit.

Agilent suggests that you always insure your shipments.

# **Replaceable Parts**

This section contains information for ordering replacement parts for your instrument. You can find the instrument support parts list at Agilent's Test & Measurement Parts Catalog: http://www.agilent.com/find/parts

The parts lists include a brief description of each part with its corresponding Agilent part number.

## To order replaceable parts

You can order replaceable parts from Agilent using the Agilent part number. Note that not all parts listed are available as field-replaceable parts.

To order replaceable parts from Agilent, do the following:

- **1** Contact your nearest Agilent Sales Office or Service Center.
- **2** Identify the parts by the Agilent part number shown in the support parts list.
- 3 Provide the instrument model number and serial number.

## **Types of Service Available**

If your instrument fails during the warranty period, Agilent will repair or replace it under the terms of your warranty. After your warranty expires, Agilent offers repair services at competitive prices.

## **Extended service contracts**

Many Agilent products are available with optional service contracts that extend the covered period after the standard warranty expires. If you have such a service contract and your instrument fails during the covered period, Agilent will repair or replace it in accordance with the contract.

# **Obtaining Repair Service (Worldwide)**

To obtain service for your instrument (in-warranty, under service contract, or post-warranty), contact your nearest Agilent Service Center. They will arrange to have your unit repaired or replaced, and can provide warranty or repair- cost information where applicable.

To obtain warranty, service, or technical support information you can contact Agilent at one of the following telephone numbers:

- In the United States: (800) 829-4444
- In Europe: 31 20 547 2111
- In Japan: 0120-421-345

Or use our Web link for information on contacting Agilent worldwide: www.agilent.com/find/assist

Or contact your Agilent representative.

Before shipping your instrument, request the Agilent Service Center to provide shipping instructions, including what components to ship. Agilent recommends that you retain the original shipping carton for use in such shipments.

### www.agilent.com

#### Contact us

To obtain service, warranty, or technical assistance, contact us at the following phone or fax numbers:

United States:				
(tel) 800 829 4444	(fax) 800 829 4433			
Canada:				
(tel) 877 894 4414	(fax) 800 746 4866			
China:				
(tel) 800 810 0189	(fax) 800 820 2816			
Europe:				
(tel) 31 20 547 2111				
Japan:				
(tel) (81) 426 56 7832	(fax) (81) 426 56 7840			
Korea:				
(tel) (080) 769 0800	(fax) (080) 769 0900			
Latin America:				
(tel) (305) 269 7500				
Taiwan:				
(tel) 0800 047 866	(fax) 0800 286 331			
Other Asia Pacific Countries:				
(tel) (65) 6375 8100	(fax) (65) 6755 0042			

Or visit the Agilent World Wide Web at: www.agilent.com/find/assist

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