

INSULATION RESISTANCE TESTER INSTRUCTION MANUAL

SANWA ELECTRIC INSTRUMENT CO., LTD.
Dempa Bldg., 4-4 Sotokanda 2-Chome
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan



02-1711 2040 2040

[1] Read First: Safety Information

We thank you for your purchasing our product, the battery-driven insulation resistance tester.
This is a DC resistance tester developed under the principle to provide new and unique design and function for the measurement of insulation resistance of each kind of electric equipments. Since this tester generates high voltage, we recommend that you read this instruction manual thoroughly, and treat the tester correctly and safely.
The symbols used on this tester and in this instruction manual denote the following meanings:

- ⚠ Be careful as the high voltage is impressed.
- ⚡ Be careful because there is a possibility of bodily injury or the destruction of equipment.

⚠ WARNING

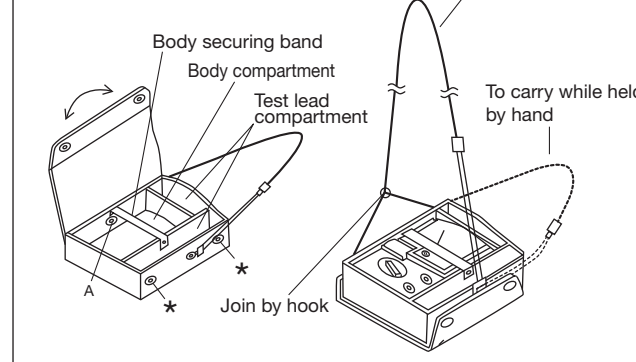
- To ensure that the meter is used safely, follow all safety and operating instructions.
- Never use tester for high power or high voltage circuit.
- Pay special attention when measuring the voltage of AC 33 Vrms (46.7 V Peak) or DC 70 V or more to avoid injury.
- Disconnect power source of the measured circuit before measuring insulation resistance.
- High voltage is generated while measuring insulation resistance. Be cautions of electric shock.
- After measuring insulation to avoid electric shock. Be sure to discharge the high voltage charged.
- Never apply an input signal exceeding the maximum rating input value.
- Never use tester for measuring the line connected with equipment (i.e. motors) that generates induced or surge voltage since it may exceed the maximum allowable voltage.
- Never use tester if the tester or test leads are damaged or broken.
- Never use uncased tester.
- Always keep your fingers behind the Barriers on the probe when making measurements.
- Be sure to disconnect the test pin from the circuit when changing the function.
- Never use tester with wet hands or in a damp environment.

- 1 -

How To Use Carrying Case

During measurement, set the case as illustrated and hang it from the neck.

- Lid turns in \searrow direction at pivot the A.
- Lay it along the bottom of the box and secure it by hooks marked by *



[5] Measuring Method

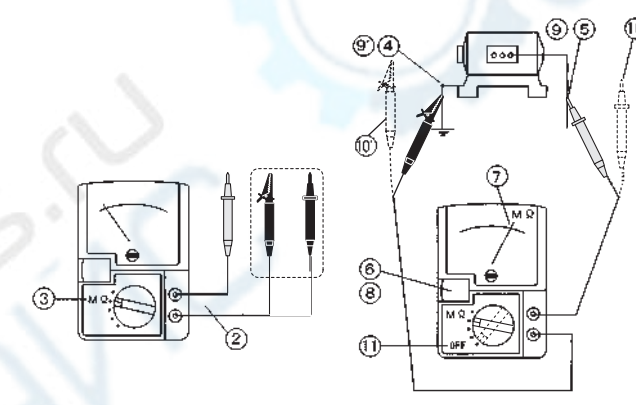
5.1 Start-up Check

⚠ WARNING

- Do not use a damaged tester or test lead.
- Make sure test lead wiring is not broken.
- When testing the continuity of a test lead, the measuring terminals are under a high voltage. Be careful of electric shock.
- To prevent electric shock and battery consumption, be sure to turn the MΩ measuring switch and function control knob to OFF after measurement.

- 5 -

- Turn on the MΩ measuring switch. (See [4] Description of Functions)
- Read the indicated value. Use the MΩ scale.
- Turn off the MΩ measuring switch.
- Discharge the high voltage charged in the measuring object. See 5.4 Discharge Function.
- First remove the red test pin from the object measured, and then disconnect the black alligator clip.
- Be sure to turn the function control knob to the position of OFF.



⚠ CAUTION

- Rated measuring voltage should be selected by a measuring object. For example, 125 V rated measuring voltage should be used for the object, AC input voltage of which is 100 V.
- Remove components such as semi-conductors and apparatuses from the circuit of measuring object to avoid damages when withstand of the object is unknown or lower than rated measuring voltage of a resistance insulation tester, especially in case of the objects you measure connected with PCs or computers.

- 9 -

- Prior to requesting repair, please check the following:
Capacity of the battery, polarity of installation and discontinuity of the test leads.

2) Repair during the warranty period:
The failed meter will be repaired in accordance with the conditions stipulated in 6-1 Warranty and Provision.

3) Repair after the warranty period has expired:
In some cases, repair and transportation cost may become higher than the price of the product. Please contact Sanwa authorized agent / service provider in advance.
The minimum retention period of service functional parts is 6 years after the discontinuation of manufacture. This retention period is the repair warranty period. Please note, however, if such functional parts become unavailable for reasons of discontinuation of manufacture, etc., the retention period may become shorter accordingly.

4) Precautions when sending the product to be repaired:
To ensure the safety of the product during transportation, place the product in a box that is larger than the product 5 times or more in volume and fill cushion materials fully and then clearly mark "Repair Product Enclosed" on the box surface. The cost of sending and returning the product shall be borne by the customer.

6-3 SANWA web site
http://www.sanwa-meter.co.jp
E-mail: exp_sales@sanwa-meter.co.jp

[7] Battery Replacement

- Remove two battery lid securing screws.
- Replace the consumed battery that is connected to the snap terminal with a new one.
- Set the battery in the original place and secure the battery lid with screws.
⚠ Be sure to turn the function control knob to the position of OFF prior to replacing the battery.

⚠ Be sure to use the alkaline battery 6LR61(6LF22) (9V).

- 13 -



- Use test leads matching the measurement category of the object measured. If the measurement categories of the instrument and test leads were different, the lowest measurement category would be applied.
- When handling equipment containing a hazardous live part, be sure to wear insulative protection gear to prevent accidents. Also be sure to observe your local and national safety regulations.
- Do not attempt any alterations of original specifications.
- To ensure safety and maintain accuracy, calibrate and check the tester at least once a year.
- Indoor use.
- Do not use the instrument in a place where corrosive or explosive gas is produced.
- To prevent the protection function of the tester from being spoiled, do not use it in a method other than specified.

⚠ CAUTION

Remove components such as semi-conductors and apparatuses from the circuit of measuring object to avoid damages when withstand of the object is unknown or lower than rated measuring voltage of a resistance insulation tester, especially in case of the objects you measure connected with PCs or computers.

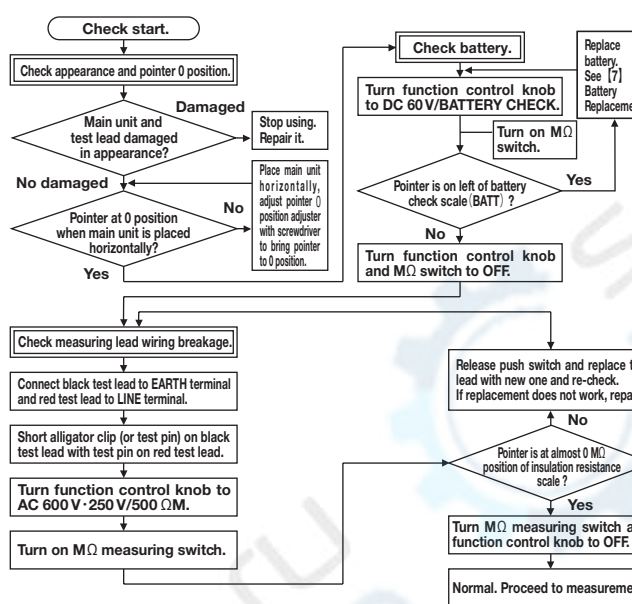
Maximum Overload Protection Input

Function (Range)	Maximum rating input value	Maximum overload protection input
ACV (600)	AC 600 V	AC 720 V
DCV (60)	DC 60 V	AC 600 V

[2] Applications and Features

- #### 2.1 Applications
- DC insulation resistance tester to measure the insulation resistance of electric lines and electric equipment.
- #### 2.2 Features
- The measured voltage is maintained until the low insulation resistance value at the rated current specified in IEC61557-2.
 - It is equipped with the discharge function.
 - It is equipped with the MΩ (insulation resistance) measuring switch that enables both one-shot and continuous measurement.

Before starting measurement, check the "appearance", "pointer 0 position", "battery" and "measuring lead" in this order. (*The pointer 0 position is the 0 position of the DC 60 V scale or ∞ position of the MΩ scale.)



5.2 How to Check Battery (BATTERY CHECK)

Prior to MΩ (insulation resistance) measurement, be sure to check the battery. A consumed battery will cause not only measurement errors but danger due to erroneous measurement.
For checking methods, refer to 5.1 Start-up Check.

⚠ Do not check the battery for more than 5 seconds.

5.4 Discharge Function

- Reason of a need to discharge
For safety, high voltage remaining in capacitive measuring objects such as capacitors and electric wire must be discharged to prevent accidents.
- Discharging method (This procedure follows the step ③ of 5.3-4)
 - When the MΩ measurement has been completed, turn off only the MΩ measuring switch with the test pin and the alligator clip connected to the measuring object.
 - Then the pointer deflects to the right and its deflection becomes smaller as time passes (indicating the charged charge is being discharged).
 - When the pointer stops at zero (∞ of the MΩ scale) and discharge has been completed, conduct the steps ⑩ and ⑪ of 5.3-4

5.5 Measurement of DCV (DC Voltage) (Measuring range is the DV 60V range only)

⚠ WARNING

- Do not apply a voltage exceeding the maximum rated voltage of 60 VDC.
- Keep in mind the warnings of 5.6 described earlier.

- Measuring object
DC voltages of batteries, etc. can be measured. Also, the tester can be used to check the presence of DC voltage prior to MΩ measurement.
- Measuring method
 - Insert the black measuring cord to which the black alligator clip (or black pin-type adapter) is attached into the EARTH (ground) measuring terminal, and the red measuring cord to which the red pin-type adapter is attached into the LINE measuring terminal.
 - Turn the function control knob to DC 60 V.
 - Connect the black alligator clip to the - side of the object (circuit) measured, and connect the tip of the red pin-type adapter to the + side.
 - Read the indicated value on the DCV scale.
 - First remove the red test pin from the object measured, and then disconnect the black alligator clip from it.
 - Turn the function control knob to the position of OFF.

[8] Specifications

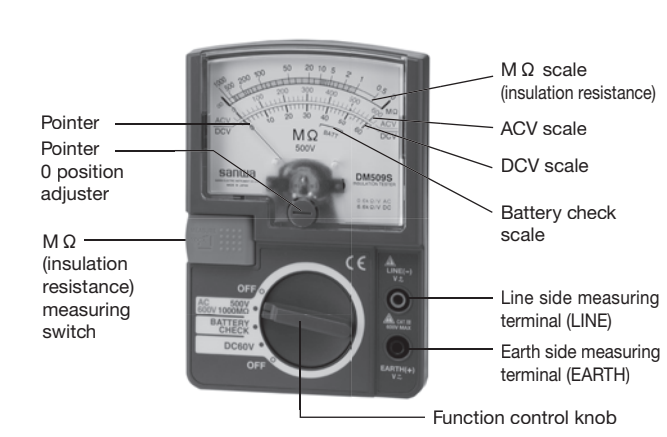
8.1 Measurement Range and Accuracy
Accuracy assurance : 23±5°C 75%RH max. No condensation
Attitude: Horizontal ±5°. External magnetic field: Not present.
Battery voltage: Within the range in which the battery power is effective.

Model	DM509S	DM1009S	PDM509S
MΩ (Insulation Resistance) range	Rated measuring voltage	Large numeral: 1st effective measuring scale	Small numeral: 2nd effective measuring scale
	Measuring value	500 V 0.5-1-500-1000 V 1000 MΩ	1000 V 1-2-1000-500 V 100 MΩ
ACV range	0-600 V		
DCV range	0-60 V		
Accuracy	MΩ range	1st effective measurement range : ±5 % of reading 2nd effective measurement range : ±10 % of reading 0, ∞ scale : ±0.7 % of scale length	
	No load voltage	±2% % of rated measuring voltage	
Operating instrumental uncertainty	Rated current	: 1-1.2 mA	
	Short circuit current	: max 2.9 mA	
Accuracy	ACV range (50/60 Hz sine wave)	: ±5 % of full scale	
	DCV range	: ±5 % of full scale	
Operating instrumental uncertainty	Within ±30 % (Maximum value tolerated by IEC standard)	Variation-causing factors [E1: Attitude, E2: Supply voltage, E3: Temperature]	

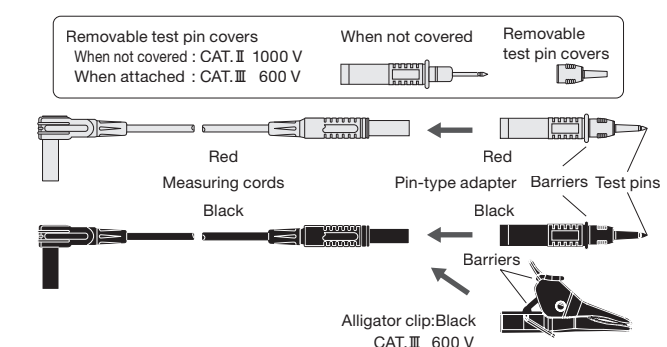
* Factory-preinstalled battery
A battery for monitoring is preinstalled before shipping, therefore it may run down sooner than the battery life specified in the instruction manual. The "battery for monitoring" is a battery to inspect the functions and specifications of the product.

- 14 -

[3] Front View and Name of Each Part



Test Lead(TL-509S)



- 3 -

5.3 Measurement of MΩ (Insulation Resistance)

⚠ WARNING

- Never apply a voltage to the measuring terminal when the tester is in the MΩ measuring range.
- Prior to measurement, disconnect the measuring object (circuit) from the power supply.
- Prior to measurement, make sure no voltage is applied to the circuit to measure by the AC 600 V range.
- During measurement, a high voltage is generated. Do not touch the test pin, clip and measuring object.
- The tester and measured circuit have been charged by high voltage immediately after the measurement. Be careful not to get electric shock.
- There is a possibility of an accident of electric shock. After the measurement, be sure to discharge the high voltage charged in the measuring object. (See 5.4 Discharge Function)

⚠ CAUTION

- When the object measured is grounded, usually connect the black EARTH (ground) test lead to the grounded side and the red LINE test lead to the circuit. (When this connection is used, a measurement value becomes smaller than a value obtained by the reverse connection.)
- To prevent a measuring error, keep the test lead connected to the LINE side out of contact with the measuring object and ground (earth).
- The insulation resistance varies largely depending on temperature and humidity. It is also influenced by a voltage to apply (measuring voltage). Normally as temperature, humidity and voltage increase, the insulation resistance decreases.

- 7 -

5.6 Measurement of ACV (AC Voltage) (Measuring range is the AC 600V range only)

⚠ WARNING

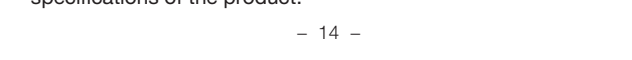
- Do not apply a voltage exceeding the maximum rated voltage of 600 VAC.
- During measurement, do not operate the function control knob.
- Do not measure a voltage with the MΩ measuring switch being pressed or raised.
- When the circuit to measure has a breaker, measure the voltage on the secondary side (load side).
- To prevent electric shock, do not touch the metal part of the pin plug and clip.

⚠ CAUTION

AC voltages of waveforms other than sinusoidal waveforms and frequencies other than 50 to 60 Hz will cause an indication error.

- Measuring object
Sinusoidal AC voltages (ACV) such as lighting line voltages can be measured.
- Measuring method
 - Insert the black measuring cord to which the black alligator clip (or black pin-type adapter) is attached into the EARTH (ground) measuring terminal, and the red measuring cord to which the red pin-type adapter is attached into the LINE measuring terminal.
 - Turn the function control knob to AC 600 V.
 - Connect the black alligator clip to the earth (grounding) side of the object measured, and connect the tip of the red pin-type adapter to the charging side of the object measured.
 - Read the indicated value on the ACV scale.
 - First remove the red test pin from the object measured, and then disconnect the black alligator clip from it.
 - Turn the function control knob to the position of OFF.

- 11 -



- ### [9] Storage
- #### ⚠ CAUTION
- The panel and the case are not resistant to volatile solvent and must not be cleaned with thinner or alcohol.
 - For cleaning, use dry, soft cloth and wipe it lightly.
 - The panel and the case are not resistant to heat. Do not place the instrument near heat-generating devices (such as a soldering iron).
 - Do not store the instrument in a place where it may be subjected to vibration or from where it may fall.
 - For storing the instrument, avoid hot, cold or humid places or places under direct sunlight or where condensation is anticipated.

- 12 -

- 13 -

- 15 -

- 12 -