



**EasiPLUS**  
**MI 3000**  
**Instruction manual**  
*Version 1.0, Code No. 20 750 977*

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*Manufacturer:*

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# 1 Preface

Congratulations on your purchase of the EasiPLUS instrument and its accessories from METREL. The instrument was designed on basis of rich experience, acquired through many years of dealing with electric installation test equipment.

The EasiPLUS instrument is professional, multifunctional, hand-held test instrument intended for all measurements performed for total inspection of electrical installations in buildings. The following measurements and tests can be performed:

- q Voltage and frequency,
- q Continuity (Low $\Omega$  and continuity function),
- q Insulation resistance,
- q RCD testing,
- q Fault loop impedance,
- q Line impedance,
- q Phase sequence.

Wide graphic matrix display with backlight offers easy to read results, indications, measurement parameters and messages. Operation is simple and clear – operator does not need any special training (except reading this instruction manual) to operate the instrument.


In order for operator to be familiar enough with measurements in general and typical applications, it is advisable to read Metrel handbook *Measurements on electric installations in theory and practice*.

The instrument is equipped with all accessories necessary for comfortable testing. It is kept in a soft carrying bag together with all accessories.

## 2 Safety and operational considerations


### 2.1 Warnings and notes

In order to reach high level of operator's safety while carrying out various tests and measurements using the EasiPLUS instrument, as well as to keep the test equipment undamaged, it is necessary to consider the following general warnings:

- q  symbol on the instrument means »Read the Instruction manual with special care«. The symbol requires an action!
- q If the test equipment is used in a manner not specified in this user manual the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired!
- q Read this user manual carefully, otherwise use of the instrument may be dangerous for the operator, for the instrument or for the equipment under test!
- q Do not use the instrument and accessories if any damage is noticed!
- q In case a fuse has blown follow the instructions in this manual to replace it!
- q Consider all generally known precautions in order to avoid risk of electric shock while dealing with hazardous voltages!
- q Do not use the instrument in supply systems with voltages higher than 550 V!
- q Service intervention or adjustment procedure is allowed to be carried out only by a competent authorized person!
- q Use only standard or optional test accessories supplied by your distributor!
- q Consider that older and some of new optional test accessories compatible with this instrument meet only overvoltage category CAT III / 300 V! It means that maximal allowed voltage between test terminals and ground is 300 V!
- q Instrument contains rechargeable Ni-Cd or Ni-MH batteries. The batteries should only be replaced with the same type as defined on the battery placement label or in this manual. Do not use standard batteries while power supply adapter is connected, otherwise they may explode!
- q Hazardous voltages exist inside the instrument. Disconnect all test leads, remove the power supply cable and switch off the instrument before removing battery compartment cover.
- q Do not connect any voltage source on CLAMP CURRENT input. It is intended only for connection of current clamp with current output. Maximal continuous input current is 30 mA!
- q All normal safety precautions have to be taken in order to avoid risk of electric shock when working on electrical installations!

## Warnings related to measurement functions

### Insulation resistance

- q Insulation resistance measurement should only be performed on de-energized objects!
- q When measuring insulation resistance between installation conductors all loads must be disconnected and all switches closed!
- q Do not touch the test object during the measurement or before it is fully discharged! Risk of electric shock!
- q When an insulation resistance measurement has been performed on a capacitive object automatic discharge may not be done immediately! Warning message  and actual voltage is displayed during discharge, until voltage drops below 10 V.
- q Do not connect test terminals to external voltage higher than 600 V (AC or DC) in order not to damage the test instrument!

### Continuity functions


- q Continuity measurements should only be performed on de-energized objects!
- q Test result may be influenced because of parallel impedances or transient currents!

### Testing PE terminal

- q If phase voltage is detected on tested PE terminal, stop all measurements immediately and take care the fault is eliminated before proceeding with any activity!

## Notes related to measurement functions

### General

- q Indicator  means that the selected measurement cannot be performed because of irregular conditions on input terminals.
- q Insulation resistance, continuity functions and earth resistance measurements shall be performed on de-energized objects.
- q PASS / FAIL indication is enabled when limit is set. Apply appropriate limit value for evaluation of measurement results.
- q In case that only two of three wires are connected to tested electrical installation, only voltage indication between these two wires is valid.

### Insulation resistance

- q In case of voltage higher than 10 V (AC or DC) between test terminals, the insulation resistance measurement will not be performed.

### Continuity functions

- q If voltage between test terminals is higher than 10 V the continuity functions cannot be performed.
- q Before performing continuity measurement compensate test lead resistance if necessary. The compensation is performed in **LowW** function.

### RCD functions

- q The instrument indicates reverse polarity and disables measurement if L/L1 and N/L2 test leads (universal test cable) are connected in reversed way, or terminals of the tested wall socket are reversed.
- q Parameter settings in one function are also kept for other RCD functions!
- q The measurement of contact voltage does not normally trip an RCD. However, the trip limit may be exceeded as a result of leakage current flowing to the PE protective conductor or a capacitive connection between L and PE conductors.
- q Trip-lock sub-function (function selector switch in **LOOP** position) takes longer to complete but offers much better accuracy of fault loop impedance result (in comparison with the  $R_L$  sub-result in **Contact voltage** function).
- q RCD trip-out time and RCD trip-out current measurements will be performed only if contact voltage in pre-test at nominal differential current is lower than the set limit contact voltage!
- q The auto test sequence (RCD AUTO function) stops when trip-out time is out of allowed period.

### Fault loop impedance functions

- q The instrument indicates reverse polarity and disables measurement if L/L1 and N/L2 test leads (universal test cable) are connected in reversed way, or terminals of the tested wall socket are reversed.
- q Specified accuracy of tested parameters is valid only if mains voltage is stable during the measurement.
- q Fault loop impedance measurement trips an RCD.
- q The measurement of fault loop impedance using trip-lock function does not normally trip an RCD. However, the trip limit may be exceeded because of leakage current flowing to the PE protective conductor or a capacitive connection between L and PE conductors.


### Line impedance

- q The instrument indicates reverse polarity and disables measurement if L/L1 and N/L2 test leads (universal test cable) are connected in reversed way, or terminals of the tested wall socket are reversed.
- q Specified accuracy of tested parameters is valid only if mains voltage is stable during the measurement.

### Testing PE terminal

- q PE terminal can be tested in RCD, LOOP and LINE function selector switch positions only!
- q For correct testing of PE terminal, the TEST key has to be touched for a few seconds.
- q Make sure to stand on non-isolated floor while carrying out the test otherwise, test result may be wrong!

## 2.2 Battery

- q  When battery cells have to be replaced, before opening battery/fuse compartment cover, disconnect any measuring accessory connected to the instrument and power off the instrument, hazardous voltage inside!
- q Insert cells correctly, otherwise the instrument will not operate and the batteries could be discharged.
- q If the instrument is not used for a long period remove all batteries from the battery compartment.
- q Alkaline or rechargeable Ni-Cd or Ni-MH batteries (size AA) can be used. The operating hours are given for cells with a nominal capacity of 2100 mAh.
- q Do not recharge alkaline battery cells!

## 2.3 Charging

The batteries are charged whenever the power supply adapter is connected to the instrument. In-built protection circuits control the charging procedure and assure maximal battery lifetime. Power supply socket polarity is shown in figure 2.1.



Figure 2.1: Power supply socket polarity

### Note:

- q Use only power supply adapter delivered from manufacturer or distributor of the test equipment to avoid possible fire or electric shock!

## 2.4 Charging of new battery or unused battery

Unpredictable chemical processes can occur during charging of new batteries or batteries that were unused for a longer period (more than 3 months). Ni-MH and Ni-Cd batteries are affected to a various degree (sometimes called as memory effect). As a result, the instrument operation time can be significantly reduced at the initial charging/discharging cycles.

Therefore, it is recommended:

- q To completely charge the batteries (at least 14h with in-built charger).
- q To completely discharge the batteries (can be performed with normal work with the instrument).
- q Repeating the charge/discharge cycle for at least two times (four cycles are recommended).

When using external intelligent battery chargers one complete discharging/charging cycle is performed automatically.

After performing this procedure, a normal battery capacity is restored. The operation time of the instrument now meets the data in the technical specification.

**Notes:**

- q The charger in the instrument is a pack cell charger. This means that the batteries are connected in series during the charging so all batteries must be in similar shape (similarly charged, same type and age).
- q Even one deteriorated battery (or just of an another type) can cause an improper charging of the entire battery pack (heating of the battery pack, significantly decreased operation time).
- q If no improvement is achieved after performing several charging/discharging cycles the shape of individual batteries should be determined (by comparing battery voltages, checking them in a cell charger, etc). It is very likely that only some of the batteries are deteriorated.
- q The effects described above should not be mixed with normal battery capacity decrease over time. All charging batteries lose some of their capacity when repeatedly charged/discharged. The actual decrease of capacity versus number of charging cycles depends on battery type and is provided in the technical specification from battery manufacturer.

**2.5 Standards applied**

The EasiPLUS instrument is manufactured and tested in accordance with the following regulations:

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*Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)*

EN 61326	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements Class B (Hand-held equipment used in controlled EM environments)
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*Safety (LVD)*

EN 61010-1	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – Part 1: General requirements
EN 61010-31	Safety requirements for hand-held probe assemblies for electrical measurement and test

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*Functionality*

EN 61557	Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1000 V <sub>AC</sub> and 1500 V <sub>AC</sub> – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures Part 1 General requirements Part 2 Insulation resistance Part 3 Loop resistance Part 4 Resistance of earth connection and equipotential bonding Part 6 Residual current devices (RCDs) in TT and TN systems Part 7 Phase sequence Part 10 Combined measuring equipment
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*Other reference standards for testing RCDs*

EN 61008	Residual current operated circuit-breakers without integral over current protection for household and similar uses
EN 61009	Residual current operated circuit-breakers with integral over current protection for household and similar uses
EN 60364-4-41	Electrical installations of buildings Part 4-41 Protection for safety – protection against electric shock
BS 7671	IEE Wiring Regulations

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**Note about EN and IEC standards:**

- q Text of this manual contains references to European standards. All standards of EN 6XXXX (e.g. EN 61010) series are equivalent to IEC standards with the same number (e.g. IEC 61010) and differ only in amended parts required by European harmonization procedure.

## 3 Instrument description

### 3.1 Front panel

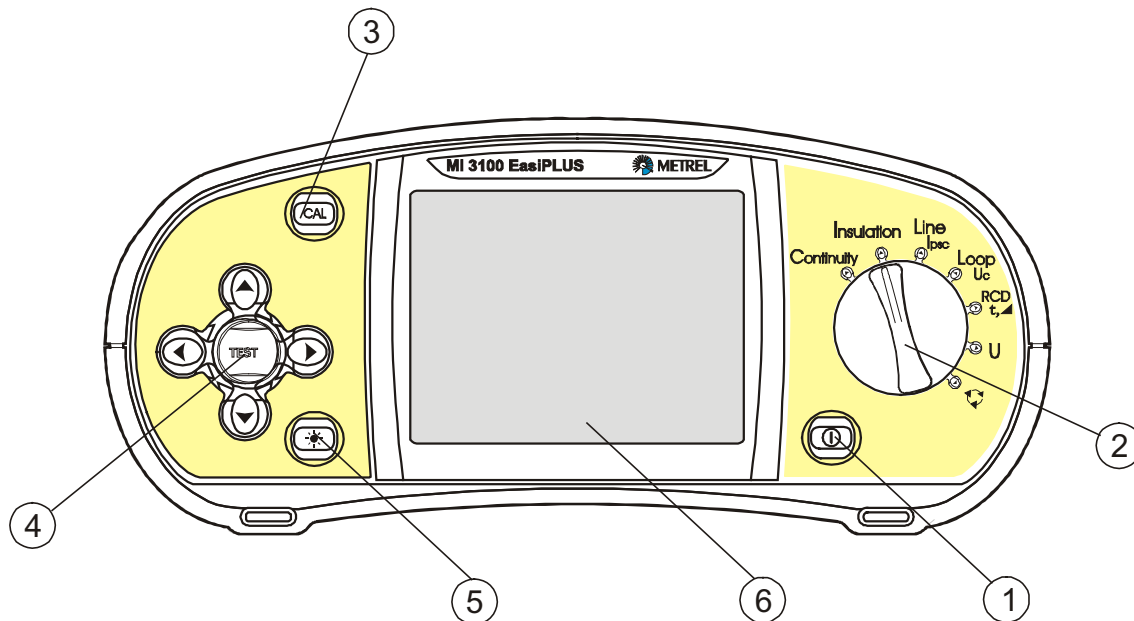


Figure 3.1: Front panel

#### Legend:

- 1 ..... ON/OFF key, to switch on or off the instrument.  
The instrument is automatically switched off 10 minutes after the last strike of any key or function switch rotation.
- 2 ..... Function selector switch.
- 3 ..... CAL key, to compensate test leads resistance in low-value resistance measurement.
- 4 ..... Jogger keypad with cursors and TEST keys.  
The TEST key also acts as the PE touching electrode.
- 5 ..... BACKLIGHT and CONTRAST key, to change backlight level and contrast.  
High level backlight is automatically shut off 20 seconds after the last strike of any key or function switch rotation in order to extend service life of the batteries.
- 6 ..... 128 × 64 dots matrix display with backlight.

### 3.2 Connector panel

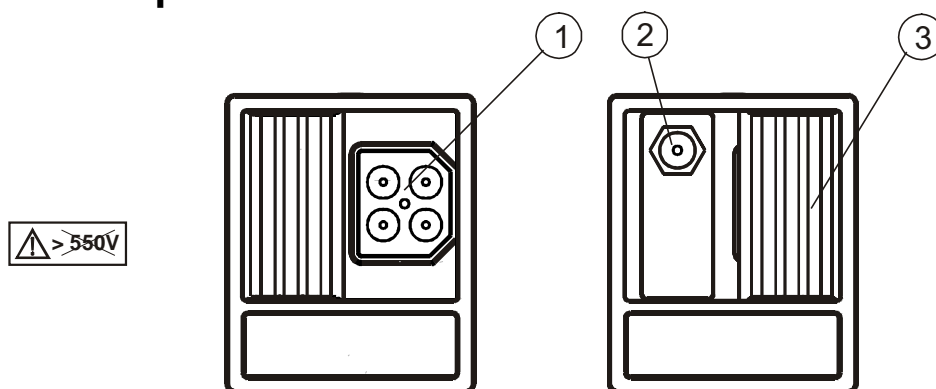


Figure 3.2: Connector panel

#### Legend:

1 .....Test connector.

**Warning!** Maximum allowed voltage between test terminals and ground is 600 V! Maximum allowed voltage between test terminals is 550 V!

2 .....Power supply socket.

3 .....Protection connector cover.

### 3.3 Back panel

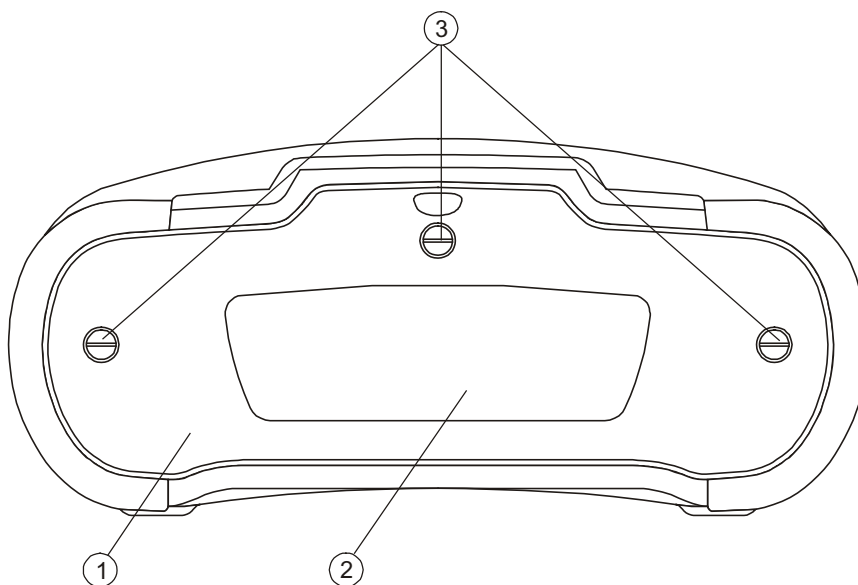


Figure 3.3: Back panel

#### Legend:

1 .....Battery/fuse compartment cover.

2 .....Information label.

3 .....Fixing screws for battery/fuse compartment cover.

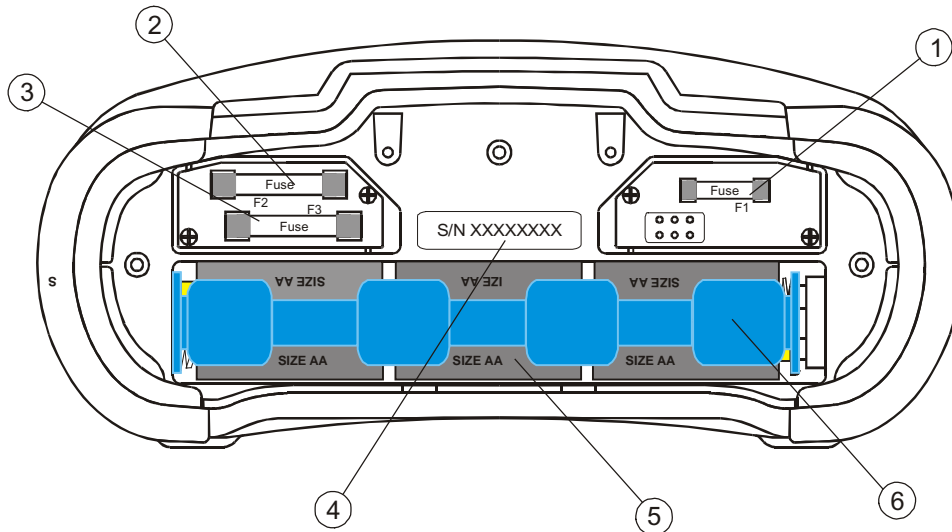


Figure 3.4.: Battery and fuse compartment

**Legend:**

- 1 .....Fuse F1.
- 2 .....Fuse F2.
- 3 .....Fuse F3.
- 4 .....Serial number label.
- 5 .....Batteries (size AA).
- 6 .....Battery holder.

**3.4 Bottom view**

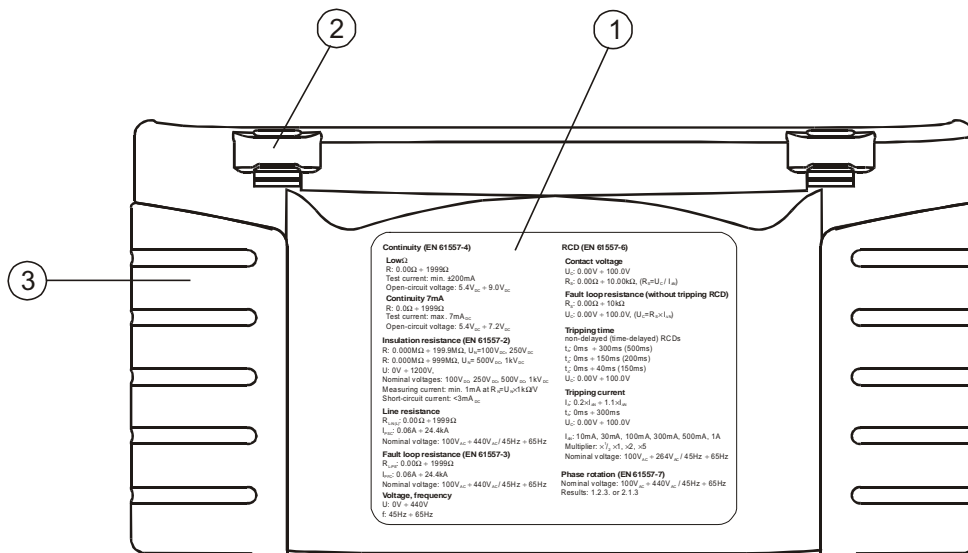


Figure 3.5: Bottom view

**Legend:**

- 1 .....Information label.
- 2 .....Neck belt openings.
- 3 .....Handling side covers.

### 3.5 Carrying the instrument

With the neck-carrying belt supplied in standard set, various possibilities of carrying the instrument are available. Operator can choose appropriate one on basis of his operation, see the following examples:



The instrument is hung around operator's neck only - quick placing and displacing.



The instrument can be used even placed in soft carrying bag – test cable connected to the instrument through the front aperture.

### 3.6 Instrument set and accessories

<b>Instrument</b>	<b>EasiPLUS – MI 3100</b> Soft carrying bag Soft carrying neck belt Soft carrying back belt
<i>Measuring accessories<sup>*)</sup></i>	Universal test cable (3 × 1.5 m) <b>Mains measuring cable</b> Test tip (blue) Test tip (black) Test tip (green) 3 alligator clips (black)
<i>Documentation</i>	Short instruction manual Product verification data Warranty declaration Declaration of conformity
<i>Battery</i>	6 Ni-MH rechargeable battery cells Power supply adapter
<i>CD-ROM</i>	Instruction manual Short instruction manual Measurement on electric installations in theory and practice
<i>Optional accessories<sup>*)</sup></i>	<b>Tip commander</b> Three-phase cable Three-phase adapter Test lead (black, 4 m) Test lead (black, 20 m) Test lead (black, 50 m) Fast 12 cells charger (C and AA accu sizes) Fast 6 cells charger (AA accu size)

<sup>\*)</sup> Please, see the attached sheet to compare received set of accessories with listed one. See also the attached sheet for a list of optional accessories that are available on request from your distributor.

## 4 Instrument operation

### 4.1 Meaning of symbols and messages on the instrument display

The instrument display is divided into four sections:

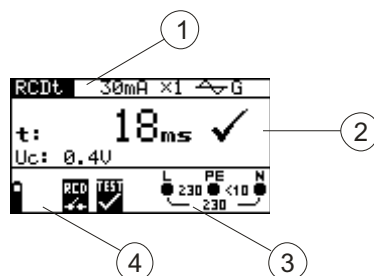
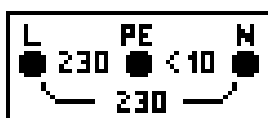


Figure 4.1: Display outlook

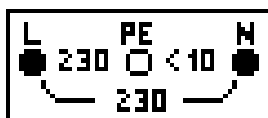
#### Legend:

- 1 .....Function and parameter line.  
In the top display line the measuring function/sub-function and parameters are displayed.
- 2 .....Result field.  
In this field the main result and sub-results together with the PASS/FAIL/ABORT status are displayed.
- 3 .....Online voltage and output monitor.
- 4 .....Message field.

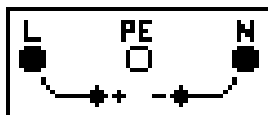
#### 4.1.1 The online voltage and output terminal monitor



Online voltage is displayed together with test terminal indication. All three test terminals are used for selected measurement.



Online voltage is displayed together with test terminal indication. L and N test terminals are used for selected measurement.



Polarity of test voltage applied to the output terminals, L and N.



Unknown supply system.



L – N polarity changed.



Frequency out of range.

### 4.1.2 Message field – battery status



Battery power indication.

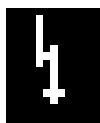


Low battery indication. Battery pack is too weak to guarantee correct result. Replace the batteries.

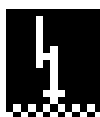


Recharging is running (if power supply adapter is connected).

### 4.1.3 Message field – measurement warnings/messages



**Warning!** High voltage is applied to the test terminals.



**Warning!** Phase voltage on the PE terminal! Stop all the measurements immediately and eliminate the fault before proceeding with any activity!



Measurement is running. Consider any displayed warnings!



Measurement can be performed after pressing the TEST key. Consider any displayed warning after starting the measurement!



Measurement prohibited. Consider any displayed warnings and check online voltage/terminal monitor!



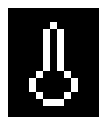
Test leads resistance in low-value resistance measurement is compensated.



RCD tripped during the measurement. The trip limit may be exceeded as a result of leakage current flowing to the PE protective conductor or capacitive connection between L and PE conductors.



RCD not tripped during the measurement.



Instrument overheated. Temperature of internal components in the instrument reached top limit. Measurement is prohibited until the temperature is lower than that limit.



Battery capacity is too low to guarantee correct result. Replace the batteries.



Fuse F1 (continuity circuit) blown or not inserted.



Single fault condition in IT system.

#### 4.1.4 Result field



Measurement passed.



Measurement failed.



Measurement is aborted. Check the conditions at the input terminal.

#### 4.1.5 Other messages

<b>Hard Reset</b>	Instrument settings and measurement parameters/limits are set to initial (factory) values. For more information refer to chapter 4.5.5. <i>Recalling original settings.</i>
<b>First measurement</b>	First stored measurement results are displayed.
<b>Last measurement</b>	Last stored measurement results are displayed.
<b>Memory full</b>	All memory locations are occupied.
<b>Already saved</b>	Measurement results already saved.
<b>CHECK SUM ERROR</b>	RAM contents damaged. Contact your distributor or manufacturer for further information.

#### 4.1.6 Sound warnings

The shortest sound	Pressed key deactivated. Sub-function is not available.
Short sound	Pressed key activated. Measurement has been started after pressing the TEST key. Consider any displayed warnings during measurement.
Long sound	Measurement is prohibited. Consider any displayed warnings and check online voltage/terminal monitor!
Periodic sound	<b>Warning!</b> Phase voltage on the PE terminal! Stop all the measurements immediately and eliminate the fault before proceeding with any activity!

### 4.1.7 Function and parameter line

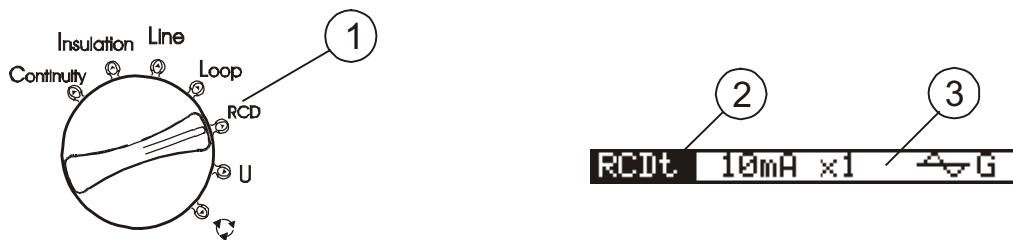


Figure 4.2: Function selector switch and belonging parameter line

#### Legend:

- 1.....Main function name.
- 2.....Function or sub-function name.
- 3.....Measuring parameters and limit values.

## 4.2 Selecting measurement function / sub-function

The following measurements can be selected with the function selector switch:

- q Voltage and frequency,
- q Insulation resistance,
- q Low-value resistance,
- q RCD testing,
- q Fault loop impedance,
- q Line impedance,
- q Phase sequence.

The function / sub-function name is highlighted on the display by default. Sub-function can be selected by using  $\tilde{U}$  and  $\hat{U}$  keys in function / parameter line.

## 4.3 Setting measurement parameters and limits

By using  $\times$  and  $\emptyset$  keys select the parameter/limit value you want to edit. By using  $\tilde{U}$  and  $\hat{U}$  keys the selected parameter can be set.

Once the measurement parameters are set the settings are kept until new changes are made or the original settings are recalled.

## 4.4 Setup menu

In the **Setup** menu the following actions can be taken:

- q Supply system selection,
- q Prospective short/fault current scaling factor adjustment,
- q Language selection.

To enter the **Setup** menu press the  key and rotate function selector switch in any direction at the same time.

Rotate function selector switch again to leave **Setup** menu or its sub-menus.

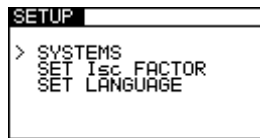


Figure 4.3: Setup menu

#### 4.4.1 Supply system setup

The instrument enables tests and measurements on the following supply systems:

- q TN (TT) system,
- q IT system,
- q Reduced low voltage system (2×55 V),
- q Reduced low voltage system (3×63 V).

Select **SYSTEMS** in the **Setup** menu by using **Ū** and **Ū** keys and press the TEST key to enter the **Supply system** setup menu.

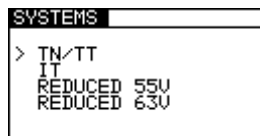


Figure 4.4: Supply systems selecting menu

By using **Ū** and **Ū** keys select supply system and press the TEST key to accept the setting.

#### 4.4.2 Language selection

Select **SET LANGUAGE** in **Setup** menu by using the keys **Ū** and **Ū** and press the TEST key to enter the **Language** selecting menu.

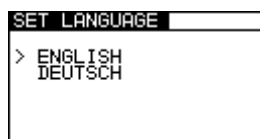


Figure 4.5: Language selecting menu

By using **Ū** and **Ū** keys select language you want to use. Press The TEST key to accept the new setting.

#### 4.4.3 Recalling original settings

The following parameters and settings can be set to initial (factory) values:

- q Test parameters and limit values,
- q Contrast,
- q Supply system,

In order to recall original setting press and hold  $\emptyset$  key and switch on the instrument. »Hard reset« message will be displayed for a while.

Instrument settings, measurement parameters and limits are set to their initial values as follows:

Instrument settings	Default value
Contrast	50 %
Prospective short/fault current scaling factor	1.00
Supply system	TN/TT

Function Sub-function	Parameter / limit value
CONTINUITY	Selected function: R LOW $\Omega$
R LOW $\Omega$	High limit resistance value: 2.0 $\Omega$
Continuity	High limit resistance value: 20.0 $\Omega$
INSULATION	Nominal test voltage: 500 V Low limit resistance value: 1 M $\Omega$
RCD	Selected function: RCD U <sub>c</sub>
Contact voltage – RCD U <sub>c</sub> Trip-out time – RCD t Trip-out current – RCD I <sub>ll</sub> Autotest – RCD AUTO	Nominal differential current: I <sub>ΔN</sub> =30 mA RCD type and test current starting polarity: $\Delta \nabla$ G Limit contact voltage: 50 V Nominal differential current multiplier: ×1

## 4.5 Display contrast adjustment

When low-level backlight is activated press and hold BACKLIGHT key until the **Display contrast** adjustment menu is displayed.

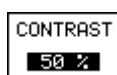


Figure 4.6: Contrast adjustment menu

Use  $\bar{U}$  and  $\bar{U}$  keys to adjust the contrast level. Press the TEST key to accept the new setting.

## 5 Measurements

### 5.1 Insulation resistance

Insulation resistance measurement is performed in order to assure safety against electric shock. Using this measurement the following items can be determined:

- Insulation resistance between installation conductors,
- Insulation resistance of non-conductive rooms (walls and floors),
- Insulation resistance of ground cables,
- Resistance of semi-conductive (antistatic) floors.

For additional general information concerning insulation resistance measurement refer to the Metrel handbook *Measurements on electric installations in theory and practice*.

#### How to perform insulation resistance measurement

**Step 1** Select **Insulation** function with the function selector switch. The following menu is displayed:

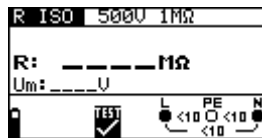


Figure 5.1: Insulation resistance measurement menu

Connect test cable to the EasiPLUS instrument.

**Step 2** Set the following measuring parameter and limit values:

- Nominal test voltage,
- Minimum insulation resistance.

**Step 3** Connect test cable to the item under test. Follow the connection diagram shown in figure 5.2 to perform insulation resistance measurement.

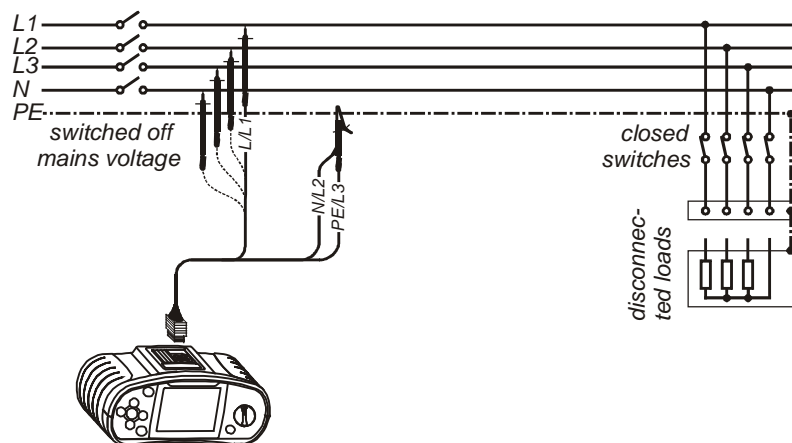


Figure 5.2: Connection of universal test cable

- Step 4** Check the displayed warnings and online voltage/terminal monitor before starting the measurement. If OK, press and hold the TEST key until result is stabilised. Actual measured results are shown on the display during measurement.
- After the TEST key is released the last measured results are displayed, together with the PASS/FAIL indication (if applicable).




Figure 5.3: Example of insulation resistance measurement results

Displayed results:

**R** ..... Insulation resistance,  
**Um** ..... Instrument test voltage.

### Warnings:

- q Insulation resistance measurement should only be performed on de-energized objects!
- q When measuring insulation resistance between installation conductors all loads must be disconnected and all switches closed!
- q Do not touch the test object during the measurement or before it is fully discharged! Risk of electric shock!
- q When an insulation resistance measurement has been performed on a capacitive object automatic discharge may not be done immediately! Warning message  and actual voltage is displayed during discharge, until voltage drops below 10 V.
- q Do not connect test terminals to external voltage higher than 600 V (AC or DC) in order not to damage the test instrument!

### Note:

- q In case of voltage higher than 10 V (AC or DC) between test terminals, the insulation resistance measurement will not be performed.

## 5.2 Continuity

Two **Continuity** sub-functions are available:

- Low $\Omega$  resistance,
- Continuity.

### 5.2.1 Low $\Omega$ resistance

This test is used to ensure electric safety and correct connection of all protective conductors, earth conductors or bonding conductors. The measurement of Low $\Omega$  resistance is performed with automatic pole reversal of the test voltage and the test current of more than 200mA. This measurement completely complies with EN 61557-4 regulations.

### 5.2.2 Continuity

Continuous low-value resistance measurement can be performed without pole reversal of the test voltage and a lower test current (few mA). In general, function serves as an ordinary  $\Omega$ -meter with low-test current. Function can also be used to test inductive components.

For additional information concerning continuity measurement refer to the Metrel handbook *Measurements on electric installations in theory and practice*.

### How to perform Low $\Omega$ resistance measurement

**Step 1** Select **Continuity** function with the function selector switch first. Use the  $\bar{U}/\bar{U}$  keys to select **R LOW $\Omega$**  function. The following menu is displayed:

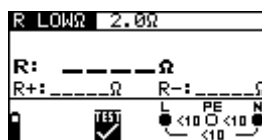


Figure 5.4: Low $\Omega$  resistance measurement menu

Connect test cable to the EasiPLUS instrument.

**Step 2** Set the following limit value:

- High limit resistance value.

**Step 3** Before performing Low $\Omega$  measurement compensate test leads resistance as follows:

1. Short test leads first as shown in figure 5.11.

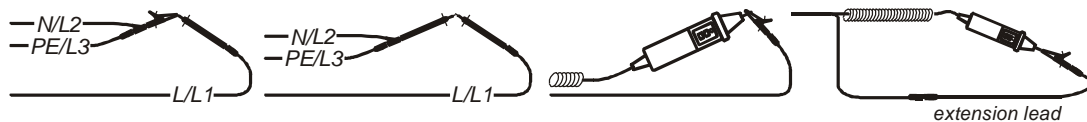


Figure 5.5: Shorted test leads

2. Press the TEST key in order to perform regular measurement. Result close to 0.00  $\Omega$  is displayed.
3. Press the CAL key. After performing test leads compensation compensated test leads indicator is displayed as **Co** in function and parameter line.
4. In order cancel existing compensation follow the procedure described in this step with open test leads. The compensation indicator **Co** will disappear after cancelling compensation.

Compensation performed in this function is also considered in the **Continuity** measurement.

**Step 4** Connect test cable to the item under test. Follow the connection diagram shown in figures 5.12 and 5.13 to perform **LowW resistance** measurement.

MPEC....Main Potential Equilizing Collector  
PCC....Protection Conductor Collector

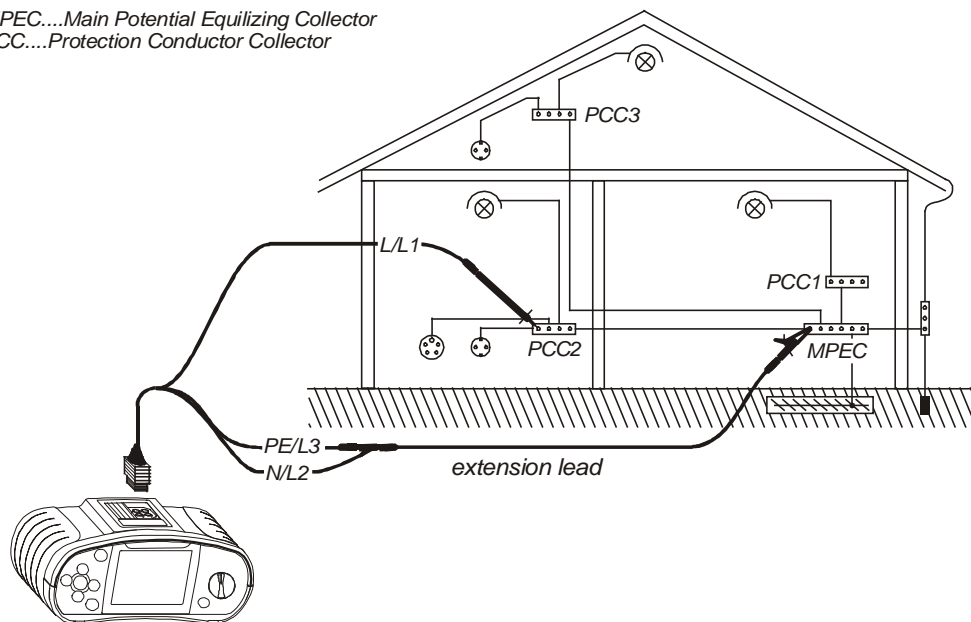


Figure 5.6: Connection of universal test cable and optional probe test lead

**Step 5** Check the displayed warnings and online voltage/terminal monitor before starting measurement. If OK, press the TEST key. After performing the measurement, results appear on the display together with the PASS/FAIL indication (if applicable).



Figure 5.7: Example of Low $\Omega$  resistance measurement results

Displayed results:

- R** ..... Main Low $\Omega$  resistance result (average of R+ and R- results),
- R+** ..... Low $\Omega$  resistance sub-result with positive voltage at L terminal,
- R-** ..... Low $\Omega$  resistance sub-result with positive voltage at N terminal.

### Warnings:

- q Low-value resistance measurement should only be performed on de-energized objects!
- q Test result may be influenced because of parallel impedances or transient currents!

### Note:

- q If voltage between test terminals is higher than 10 V then the R Low $\Omega$  measurement will not be performed.

## How to perform Continuity measurement

**Step 1** Select **Continuity** function with the function selector switch first. Use the  $\bar{U}/\bar{O}$  keys to select **Continuity** function. The following menu is displayed:

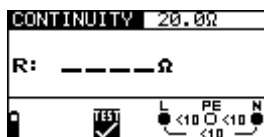


Figure 5.8: Continuity measurement menu

Connect test cable to the EasiPLUS instrument.

**Step 2** Set the following limit value:

- q High limit resistance value.

**Step 3** Connect test cable to the item under test. Follow the connection diagram shown in figures 5.16 and 5.17 to perform **Continuity** measurement.

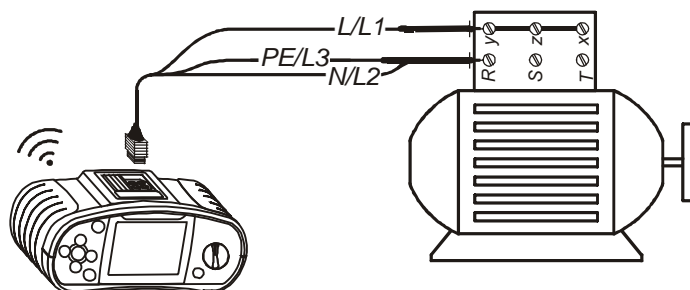


Figure 5.9: Connection of universal test cable

**Step 4** Check the displayed warnings and online voltage/terminal monitor before starting measurement. If OK, press the TEST key to start the measurement. Actual measuring result with PASS/FAIL indication (if applicable) is shown on the display during measurement.

To stop measurement at any time press the TEST key again. The last measured result is displayed, together with the PASS/FAIL indication (if applicable).



Figure 5.10: Example of Continuity measurement result

Displayed result:

R ..... Continuity resistance result.

**Warning:**

- Continuity measurement should only be performed on de-energized objects!

**Notes:**

- If voltage between test terminals is higher than 10 V the continuity measurement cannot be performed.
- Before performing continuity measurement, compensate test lead resistance if necessary. The compensation is performed in **LowW** function.

## 5.3 Testing RCDs

When testing RCDs, the following sub-functions can be performed:

- q Contact voltage measurement,
- q Trip-out time measurement,
- q Trip-out current measurement,
- q RCD autotest.

In general, the following parameters and limits can be set when testing RCDs:

- q Limit contact voltage,
- q Nominal differential RCD trip-out current,
- q Multiplier of nominal differential RCD trip-out current,
- q RCD type,
- q Test current starting polarity.

### 5.3.1 Limit contact voltage

Safety contact voltage is limited to 50 V<sub>AC</sub> for standard domestic area. In special environments (hospitals, wet places, etc.) contact voltages up to 25 V<sub>AC</sub> are permitted. Limit contact voltage can be set in **Contact voltage** function only!

### 5.3.2 Nominal differential trip-out current

Nominal residual current is the RCD rated trip-out current. The following RCD current ratings can be set: 10 mA, 30 mA, 100 mA, 300 mA, 500 mA and 1000 mA.

### 5.3.3 Multiplier of nominal residual current

Selected nominal differential current can be multiplied by ½, 1, 2 or 5.

### 5.3.4 RCD type and test current starting polarity

EasiPLUS instrument enables testing of general (non-delayed) and selective (time-delayed, marked with S symbol) RCDs, which are suited for:

- q Alternating residual current (AC type, marked with  $\sphericalangle$  symbol),
- q Pulsating DC residual current (A type, marked with  $\sim$  symbol).

Test current starting polarity can be started with the positive half-wave at 0° or with the negative half-wave at 180°.

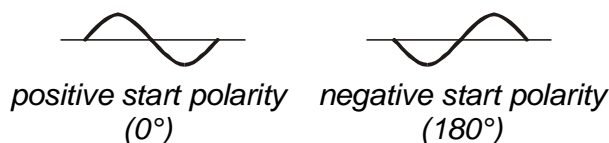


Figure 5.11: Test current started with the positive or negative half-wave

### 5.3.5 Testing selective (time-delayed) RCDs

Selective RCDs demonstrate delayed response characteristics. Trip-out performance is influenced due to the pre-loading during measurement of contact voltage. In order to eliminate pre-loading a time delay of 30 s is inserted before performing trip-out test.

### 5.3.6 Contact voltage

Leakage current flowing to the PE terminal causes a voltage drop across earth resistance, which is called contact voltage. This voltage is presented on all accessible parts connected to the PE terminal and should be lower than the safety limit voltage.

The parameter contact voltage is measured without tripping-out the RCD.  $R_L$  is a fault loop resistance and is calculated as follows:

$$R_L = \frac{U_C}{I_{\Delta N}}$$

Displayed contact voltage relates to the rated nominal differential current of the RCD and is multiplied by a factor because of safety. See the table 5.1 for detailed contact voltage calculation.





RCD type	Contact voltage $U_C$
	$U_C \propto 1.05 \times I_{\Delta N}$
	$U_C \propto 1.05 \times 2 \times I_{\Delta N}$
	$U_C \propto 1.05 \times \sqrt{2} \times I_{\Delta N}$
	$U_C \propto 1.05 \times 2 \times \sqrt{2} \times I_{\Delta N}$

Table 5.1: Relationship between  $U_C$  and  $I_{DN}$

For additional general information concerning contact voltage measurement, refer to the Metrel handbook *Measurements on electric installations in theory and practice*.

### How to perform contact voltage measurement

**Step 1** Select **RCD** function with the function selector switch first. Use the  $\bar{U}/\bar{U}$  keys to select **Contact voltage** function. The following menu is displayed:

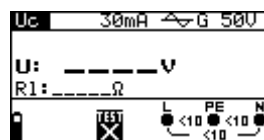


Figure 5.12: Contact voltage measurement menu

Connect test cable to the EasiPLUS instrument.

**Step 2** Set the following measuring parameters and limit values:

- q Nominal residual current,
- q RCD type,
- q Limit contact voltage.

**Step 3** Follow the connection diagram shown in figure 5.21 to perform contact voltage measurement.

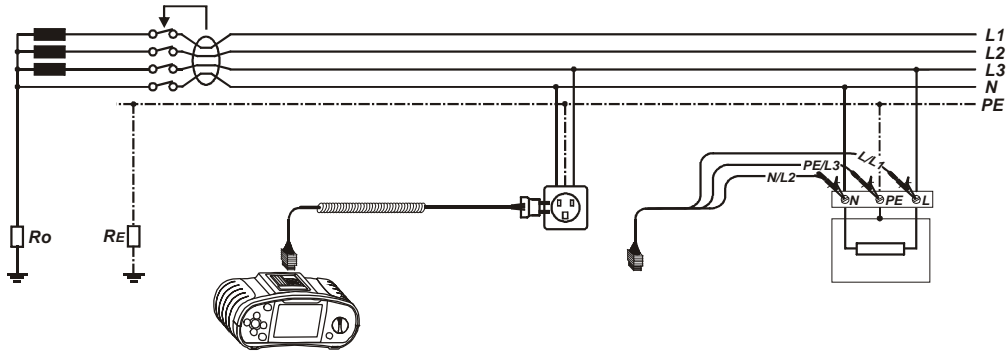


Figure 5.13: Connection of plug test cable or universal test cable

**Step 4** Check the displayed warnings and online voltage/terminal monitor before starting the measurement. If OK, press the TEST key. After performing the measurement, results with PASS/FAIL indication appear on the display.



Figure 5.14: Example of contact voltage measurement results

Displayed results:

**U** ..... Contact voltage.

**RI** ..... Fault loop resistance.

#### Notes:

- q Parameter settings are kept in other RCD functions!
- q The measurement of contact voltage does not normally trip an RCD. However, the trip limit may be exceeded as a result of leakage current flowing to the PE protective conductor or a capacitive connection between L and PE conductors.
- q Trip-lock sub-function (function selector switch in **LOOP** position) takes longer to complete but offers much better accuracy of fault loop impedance result (in comparison with the  $R_L$  sub-result in **Contact voltage** function).

### 5.3.7 Trip-out time

Trip-out time measurement is used to verify the effectiveness of the RCD. This is achieved by a test simulating an appropriate fault condition. Trip-out times vary between standards and are listed below.

Trip-out times according to EN 61008 / EN 61009:

	$\frac{1}{2} \times I_{\Delta N}^{*)}$	$I_{\Delta N}$	$2 \times I_{\Delta N}$	$5 \times I_{\Delta N}$
General (non-delayed) RCDs	$t_{\Delta} > 300 \text{ ms}$	$t_{\Delta} < 300 \text{ ms}$	$t_{\Delta} < 150 \text{ ms}$	$t_{\Delta} < 40 \text{ ms}$
Selective (time-delayed) RCDs	$t_{\Delta} > 500 \text{ ms}$	$130 \text{ ms} < t_{\Delta} < 500 \text{ ms}$	$60 \text{ ms} < t_{\Delta} < 200 \text{ ms}$	$50 \text{ ms} < t_{\Delta} < 150 \text{ ms}$

Trip-out times according to IEC 60364-4-41:

	$\frac{1}{2} \times I_{\Delta N}^{*)}$	$I_{\Delta N}$	$2 \times I_{\Delta N}$	$5 \times I_{\Delta N}$
General (non-delayed) RCDs	$t_{\Delta} > 999 \text{ ms}$	$t_{\Delta} < 999 \text{ ms}$	$t_{\Delta} < 150 \text{ ms}$	$t_{\Delta} < 40 \text{ ms}$
Selective (time-delayed) RCDs	$t_{\Delta} > 999 \text{ ms}$	$130 \text{ ms} < t_{\Delta} < 999 \text{ ms}$	$60 \text{ ms} < t_{\Delta} < 200 \text{ ms}$	$50 \text{ ms} < t_{\Delta} < 150 \text{ ms}$

Trip-out times according to BS 7671:

	$\frac{1}{2} \times I_{\Delta N}^{*)}$	$I_{\Delta N}$	$2 \times I_{\Delta N}$	$5 \times I_{\Delta N}$
General (non-delayed) RCDs	$t_{\Delta} > 1999 \text{ ms}$	$t_{\Delta} < 300 \text{ ms}$	$t_{\Delta} < 150 \text{ ms}$	$t_{\Delta} < 40 \text{ ms}$
Selective (time-delayed) RCDs	$t_{\Delta} > 1999 \text{ ms}$	$130 \text{ ms} < t_{\Delta} < 500 \text{ ms}$	$60 \text{ ms} < t_{\Delta} < 200 \text{ ms}$	$50 \text{ ms} < t_{\Delta} < 150 \text{ ms}$

<sup>\*)</sup> Test current of  $\frac{1}{2} \times I_{\Delta N}$  cannot cause trip-out of the RCDs.

For additional general information concerning trip-out time measurement, refer to the Metrel handbook *Measurements on electric installations in theory and practice*.

## How to perform trip-out time measurement

**Step 1** Select **RCD** function with the function selector switch first. Use the keys  $\bar{U}/\bar{U}$  to select **Trip-out time** function. The following menu is displayed:



Figure 5.15: Trip-out time measurement menu

Connect test cable to the EasiPLUS instrument.

**Step 2** Set the following measuring parameters:

- q Nominal differential trip-out current,
- q Nominal differential trip-out current multiplier,
- q RCD type, and
- q Test current starting polarity.

**Step 3** Follow the connection diagram shown in figure 5.21 (see the chapter 5.4.6 *Contact voltage*) to perform trip-out time measurement.

**Step 4** Check the displayed warnings and online voltage/terminal monitor before starting measurement. If OK, press the TEST key. After performing the measurement results with PASS/FAIL indication appear on the display.



Figure 5.16: Example of trip-out time measurement results

Displayed results:

t..... Trip-out time,  
U<sub>c</sub>..... Contact voltage.

#### Notes:

- q Parameter settings are kept in other RCD functions!
- q Trip-out time measurement will be performed only if contact voltage at nominal differential current is lower than the set limit contact voltage!
- q The measurement of contact voltage in pre-test does not normally trip an RCD. However, the trip limit may be exceeded because of leakage current flowing to the PE protective conductor or a capacitive connection between L and PE conductors.

### 5.3.8 Trip-out current

A continuously rising residual current is used for the evaluation of an RCD. After the measurement has been started, the test current generated by the instrument is continuously increased, starting at  $0.2 \times I_{\Delta N}$  to  $1.1 \times I_{\Delta N}$  (to  $1.5 \times I_{\Delta N}$  for pulsating DC residual currents), until the RCD is tripped.

For additional general information concerning trip-out current measurement refer to the Metrel handbook *Measurements on electric installations in theory and practice*.

### How to perform trip-out current measurement

**Step 1** Select **RCD** function with the function selector switch first. Use the keys  $\bar{U}/\bar{U}$  to select **Trip-out current** function. The following menu is displayed:



Figure 5.17: Trip-out current measurement menu

Connect test cable to the EasiPLUS instrument.

**Step 2** By using cursor keys the following parameters can be set in this measurement:

- q Nominal residual current,
- q RCD type,
- q Test current starting polarity.

**Step 3** Follow the connection diagram shown in figure 5.21 (see the chapter 5.4.6 *Contact voltage*) to perform trip-out current measurement.

**Step 4** Check the displayed warnings and online voltage/terminal monitor before starting the measurement. If OK, press the TEST key. After performing the measurement, results with PASS/FAIL indication appear on the display.



Figure 5.18: Example of trip-out current measurement result

Displayed results:

- $I_D$  ..... Trip-out current,
- $U_{Ci}$  ..... Contact voltage,
- $t_I$  ..... Trip-out time.

#### Notes:

- q Parameter settings are kept in other RCD functions!
- q Trip-out time measurement will be performed only if contact voltage at nominal differential current is lower than set limit contact voltage!
- q The measurement of contact voltage in pre-test does not normally trip an RCD. However, the trip limit may be exceeded as a result of leakage current flowing to the PE protective conductor or a capacitive connection between L and PE conductors.

### 5.3.9 Autotest

The purpose of autotest function is to perform complete RCD testing and measurement of belonging parameters (contact voltage, fault loop resistance and trip-out time at different fault currents) in one set of automatic tests, guided by the instrument. If any false parameter is noticed during autotest, individual parameter test has to be used for further investigation.

#### How to perform RCD autotest

**Step 1** Select **RCD** function with the function selector switch first. Use the keys  $\bar{U}/\bar{U}$  to select **RCD autotest** function. The following menu is displayed:

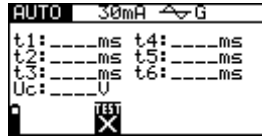


Figure 5.19: RCD autotest menu

Connect test cable to the EasiPLUS instrument.

**Step 2** Set the following measuring parameters:

- Nominal differential trip-out current,
- RCD type.

**Step 3** Follow the connection diagram shown in figure 5.21 (see the chapter 5.4.6 *Contact voltage*) to perform the RCD auto test.

**Step 4** Check the displayed warnings and online voltage/terminal monitor before starting the measurement. If OK, press the TEST key. The auto test sequence starts to run as follows:

1. Trip-out time measurement with the following measurement parameters:

- Test current of  $\frac{1}{2} \times I_{\Delta N}$ ,
- Test current started with the positive half-wave at  $0^\circ$ .

Measurement does not normally trip an RCD. The following menu is displayed:

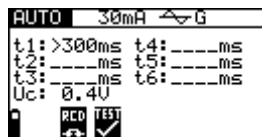


Figure 5.20: Step 1 RCD autotest results

After performing step 1 the RCD autotest sequence automatically proceeds with step 2.

2. Trip-out time measurement with the following measurement parameters:

- Test current of  $\frac{1}{2} \times I_{\Delta N}$ ,
- Test current started with the negative half-wave at  $180^\circ$ .

Measurement does not normally trip an RCD. The following menu is displayed:



Figure 5.21: Step 2 RCD auto test results

After performing step 2 the RCD auto test sequence automatically proceeds with step 3.

3. Trip-out time measurement with the following measurement parameters:

- q Test current of  $I_{\Delta N}$ ,
- q Test current started with the positive half-wave at  $0^0$ .

Measurement normally trips an RCD within allowed period. The following menu is displayed:



Figure 5.22: Step 3 RCD auto test results

After re-switching the RCD the auto test sequence automatically proceeds with step 4.

4. Trip-out time measurement with the following measurement parameters:

- q Test current of  $I_{\Delta N}$ ,
- q Test current started with the negative half-wave at  $180^0$ .

Measurement normally trips an RCD within allowed period. The following menu is displayed:



Figure 5.23: Step 4 RCD auto test results

After re-switching the RCD the auto test sequence automatically proceeds with step 5.

5. Trip-out time measurement with the following measurement parameters:

- q Test current of  $5 \times I_{\Delta N}$ ,
- q Test current started with the positive half-wave at  $0^0$ .

Measurement normally trips an RCD within allowed period. The following menu is displayed:

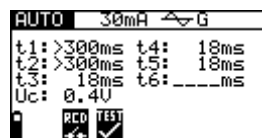


Figure 5.24: Step 5 RCD auto test results

After re-switching the RCD, the auto test sequence automatically proceeds with step 6.

6. Trip-out time measurement with the following measurement parameters:

- q Test current of  $5 \times I_{\Delta N}$ ,
- q Test current started with the negative half-wave at  $180^0$ .

Measurement normally trips an RCD within allowed period. The following menu is displayed:



Figure 5.25: Step 6 RCD auto test results

Displayed results:

**t1**..... Step 1 trip-out time result ( $\frac{1}{2} \times I_{\Delta N}$ ,  $0^\circ$ ),  
**t2**..... Step 2 trip-out time result ( $\frac{1}{2} \times I_{\Delta N}$ ,  $180^\circ$ ),  
**t3**..... Step 3 trip-out time result ( $I_{\Delta N}$ ,  $0^\circ$ ),  
**t4**..... Step 4 trip-out time result ( $I_{\Delta N}$ ,  $180^\circ$ ),  
**t5**..... Step 5 trip-out time result ( $5 \times I_{\Delta N}$ ,  $0^\circ$ ),  
**t6**..... Step 6 trip-out time result ( $5 \times I_{\Delta N}$ ,  $180^\circ$ ),  
**Uc** ..... Contact voltage.

**Notes:**

- q The measurement of contact voltage in pre-test does not normally trips an RCD. However, the trip limit may be exceeded because of leakage current flowing to the PE protective conductor or a capacitive connection between L and PE conductors.
- q The auto test sequence stops when the trip-out time is out of allowed time.

## 5.4 Fault loop impedance and prospective fault current

Three **LOOP** sub-functions are available:

- **Z LOOP** sub-function performs fault loop impedance measurement in supply systems without RCDs,
- **Z LOOP(rcd)** trip-lock sub-function performs fault loop impedance measurement in supply systems equipped with an RCD.

### 5.4.1 Fault loop impedance

Loop impedance is the impedance within the fault loop when short-circuit to an exposed conductive parts occurs (conductive connection between phase conductor and protective earth conductor). In order to measure loop impedance the instrument uses test current of 2.5 A.

Prospective fault current is calculated on basis of measured impedance as follows:

$$I_{PFC} = \frac{U_N \times \text{scaling factor}}{Z_{L-PE}}$$

where

$$U_n \begin{cases} 115 \text{ V} & (100 \text{ V} \leq U_{L-PE} < 160 \text{ V}), \\ 230 \text{ V} & (160 \text{ V} \leq U_{L-PE} \leq 264 \text{ V}). \end{cases}$$

For additional general information concerning fault loop impedance measurement, refer to the Metrel handbook *Measurements on electric installations in theory and practice*.

### How to perform fault loop impedance measurement

**Step 1** Select **LOOP** function with the function selector switch first. Use the  $\bar{U}/\bar{U}$  keys to select **Fault loop impedance** sub-function. The following menu is displayed:



Figure 5.26: Loop impedance measurement menu

Connect test cable to the EasiPLUS instrument.

**Step 2** Follow the connection diagram shown in the figure 5.35 to perform fault loop impedance measurement.

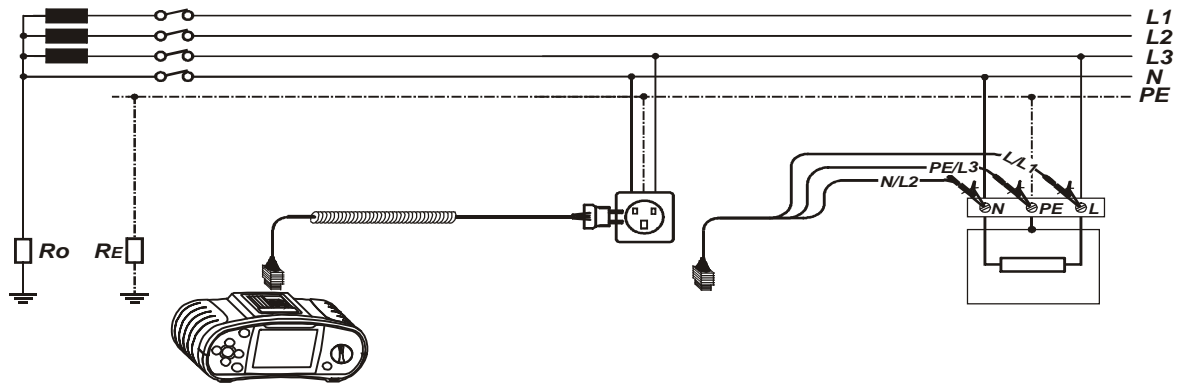


Figure 5.27: Connection of plug cable and universal test cable

**Step 3** Check the displayed warnings and online voltage/terminal monitor before starting the measurement. If OK, press the TEST key. After performing the measurement, results appear on the display together with the PASS/FAIL indication (if applicable).



Figure 5.28: Example of loop impedance measurement results

Displayed results:

**Z**..... Fault loop impedance,  
**I<sub>sc</sub>** ..... Prospective fault current,

**Notes:**

- q Low limit prospective short-circuit current value depends on fuse type, fuse current rating, and fuse trip-out time.
- q Specified accuracy of tested parameters is valid only if mains voltage is stable during the measurement.
- q Fault loop impedance measurement trips an RCD.

**5.4.2 Trip-lock function**

Fault loop impedance is impedance with low-test current to avoid trip-out of the RCD.

Prospective fault current is calculated on basis of measured impedance as follows:

$$I_{PFC} = \frac{U_N}{Z_{L-PE}}$$

where

$U_n$   
 115 V (100 V ≤  $U_{L-PE}$  < 160 V),  
 230 V (160 V ≤  $U_{L-PE}$  ≤ 264 V).

For additional general information concerning fault loop impedance measurement, refer to the Metrel handbook *Measurements on electric installations in theory and practice*.

## How to perform RCD trip-lock measurement

**Step 1** Select **LOOP** function with the function selector switch. The following menus is displayed:

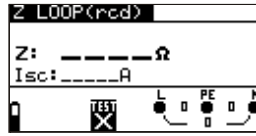


Figure 5.29: Trip-lock function menus

Connect test cable to the EasiPLUS instrument.

**Step 2** Follow the connection diagram shown in figure 5.21 to perform RCD trip-lock measurement (see chapter 5.4.6 *Contact voltage*).

**Step 3** Check the displayed warnings and online voltage/terminal monitor before starting the measurement. If OK, press the TEST key. After performing the measurement, the results appear on the display.



Figure 5.30: Example of fault loop impedance measurement results using trip-lock function

Displayed result:

**Z**..... Fault loop impedance,  
**I<sub>sc</sub>** ..... Prospective fault current,

### Notes:

- q The measurement of fault loop impedance using trip-lock function does not normally trip an RCD. However, the trip limit may be exceeded because of leakage current flowing to the PE protective conductor or a capacitive connection between L and PE conductors.
- q Specified accuracy of tested parameters is valid only if mains voltage is stable during the measurement.

## 5.5 Line impedance and prospective short-circuit current

Line impedance is the impedance within the current loop when short-circuit to the neutral conductor occurs (conductive connection between phase conductor and neutral conductor in single-phase system or between two phase conductors in three-phase system). Test current of 2.5 A is used to perform line impedance measurement.

Prospective short circuit current is calculated as follows:

$$I_{PSC} = \frac{U_N}{Z_{L-N(L)}}$$

where

$U_n$	
115 V	(100 V ≤ $U_{L-PE}$ < 160 V),
230 V	(160 V ≤ $U_{L-PE}$ ≤ 264 V),
400 V	(264 V < $U_{L-PE}$ ≤ 440 V).

For additional general information concerning line impedance, refer to the Metrel handbook *Measurements on electric installations in theory and practice*.

### How to perform line impedance measurement

**Step 1** Select **LINE** function with function selector switch. The following menu is displayed:



Figure 5.31: Line impedance measurement menu

Connect test cable to the EasiPLUS instrument.

**Step 2** Follow the connection diagram shown in figure 5.40 to perform phase-neutral or phase-phase line impedance measurement.

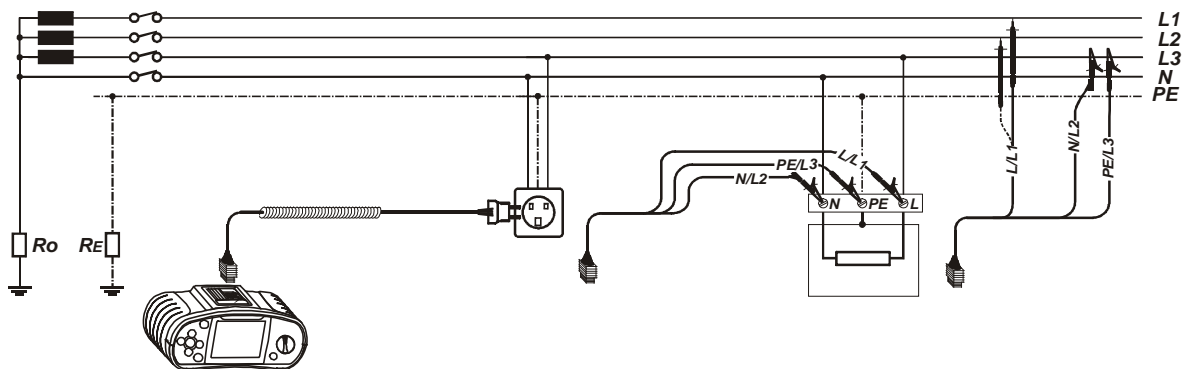


Figure 5.32: Phase-neutral or phase-phase line impedance measurement

**Step 3** Check the displayed warnings and online voltage/terminal monitor before starting the measurement. If OK, press the TEST key. After performing the measurement, results appear on the display together with the PASS/FAIL indication (if applicable).

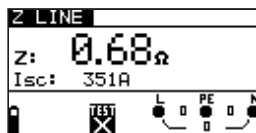


Figure 5.33: Example of line impedance measurement results

Displayed results:

**R** ..... Line impedance,  
**I<sub>sc</sub>** ..... Prospective short-circuit current,

**Notes:**

- q Low limit prospective short-circuit current value depends on fuse type, fuse current rating, and fuse trip-out time.
- q Specified accuracy of tested parameters is valid only if mains voltage is stable during the measurement.

## 5.6 Phase sequence testing

In practice, we often deal with the connection of three-phase loads (motors and other electro-mechanical machines) to three-phase mains installation. Some loads (ventilators, conveyors, motors, electro-mechanical machines, etc.) require a specific phase rotation and some may even be damaged if the rotation is reversed. This is why it is advisable to test phase rotation before connection is made.

For general information concerning phase sequence testing, refer to the Metrel handbook *Measurements on electric installations in theory and practice*.

### How to test phase sequence

**Step 1** Select PHASE ROTATION function with the function selector switch. The following menu is displayed.

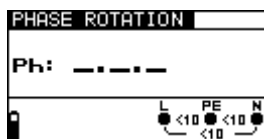


Figure 5.34: Phase rotation test menu

Connect test cable to the EasiPLUS instrument.

**Step 2** Follow the connection diagram shown in figure 5.43 to test phase sequence.

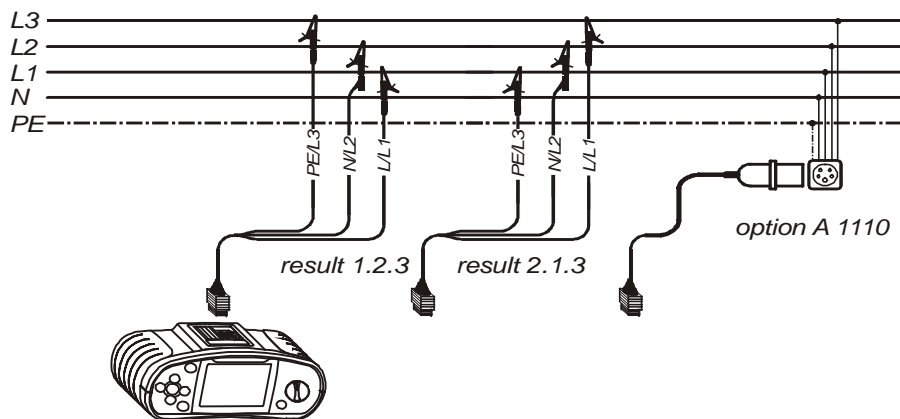


Figure 5.35: Connection of universal test cable and optional three-phase cable

**Step 3** Check the displayed warnings and online voltage/terminal monitor. Continuous test is running. Actual result is shown on the display during test. All three-phase voltages are displayed in order of their sequence represented by the numbers 1, 2 and 3.

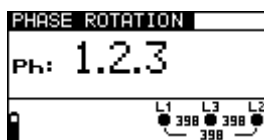


Figure 5.36: Example of phase sequence test result

Displayed results:

**Ph** ..... Phase sequence,  
**1.2.3** ..... Correct connection,  
**2.3.1** ..... Invalid connection,  
**-.-.-** ..... Irregular voltages.

## 5.7 Voltage and frequency

Voltage measurement should be carried out often while dealing with electric installations (carrying out different measurements and tests, looking for fault locations, etc.). Frequency is measured for example when establishing the source of mains voltage (power transformer or individual generator).

### How to perform voltage and frequency measurement

**Step 1** Select **VOLTAGE** function with the function selector switch. The following menu is displayed:

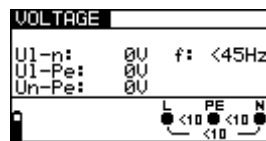


Figure 5.37: Voltage and frequency measurement menu

Connect test cable to the EasiPLUS instrument.

**Step 2** Follow the connection diagram shown in figure 5.46 to perform voltage and frequency measurement.

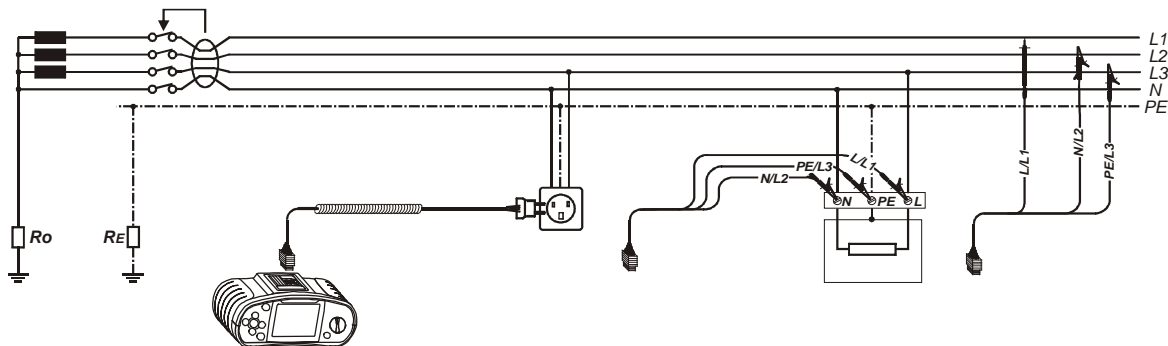


Figure 5.38: Connection diagram

**Step 3** Check the displayed warnings. Continuous test is running. Actual results are shown on the display during measurement.

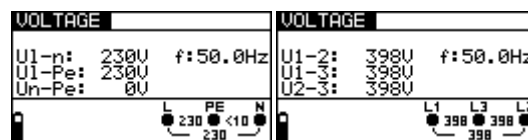


Figure 5.39: Examples of voltage and frequency measurements

Displayed results:

**U1-n** ..... Voltage between phase and neutral conductors,

**U1-pe** ..... Voltage between phase and protective conductors,

**Un-pe** ..... Voltage between neutral and protective conductors.

When testing three-phase system the following results are displayed:

**U1-2** ..... Voltage between phases L1 and L2,

**U1-3** ..... Voltage between phases L1 and L3,

**U2-3** ..... Voltage between phases L2 and L3.

## 5.8 Testing PE terminal

In new or adapted installations it may occur that the PE conductor is reversed with the phase conductor – this is a very dangerous situation! This is why it is important to test for the presence of phase voltage at the PE protection terminal.

The test is performed before tests where mains supply voltage is applied to the instrument circuitry or before installation is used.

For additional general information concerning PE terminal test, refer to the Metrel handbook *Measurements on electric installations in theory and practice*.

### How to test PE terminal

**Step 1** Connect test cable to the instrument.

**Step 2** Follow the connection diagrams shown in figures 5.57 and 5.58 to test PE terminal.

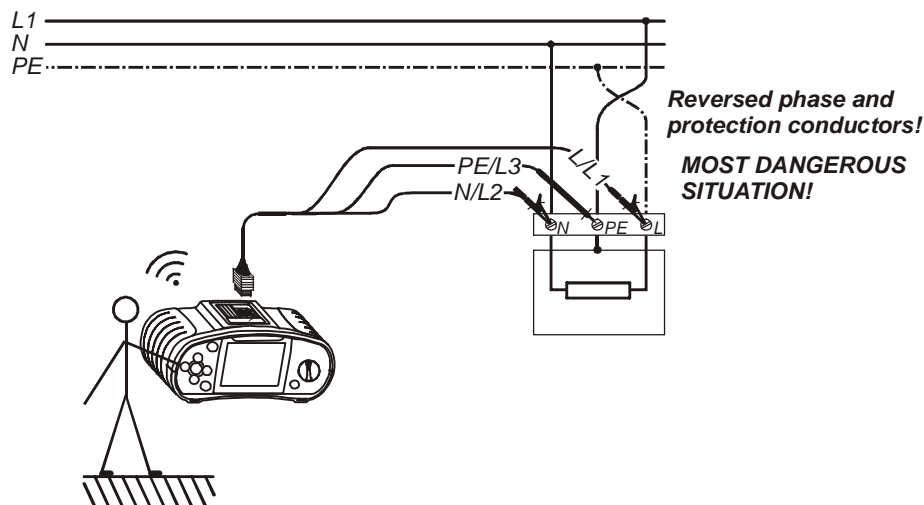


Figure 5.40: Connection of universal test cable to load connection terminals with reversed L and PE conductors

**Step 3** Touch the PE test probe (TEST key) for a few seconds. If PE terminal is connected to phase voltage then warning message is displayed and instrument buzzer is activated.

#### Warning:

- q If phase voltage is detected on tested PE terminal, stop all measurements immediately and take care the fault is eliminated before proceeding with any activity!

**Notes:**

- q PE terminal can be tested in RCD, LOOP and LINE function selector switch positions only!
- q For correct testing of PE terminal, the TEST key has to be touched for a few seconds.
- q Make sure to stand on non-isolated floor while carrying out the test otherwise, test result may be wrong!


## 6 Maintenance

### 6.1 Replacing fuses

There are three fuses under back cover of the EasiPLUS instrument.

- q F1  
M 0.315 A / 250 V, 20×5 mm  
This fuse protects internal circuitry of low-value resistance function if test probes are connected to the mains supply voltage by mistake.
- q F2, F3  
F 4 A / 500 V, 32×6.3 mm  
General input protection fuses of test terminals L/L1 and N/L2.

#### Warnings:

- q  Disconnect any measuring accessory and power off the instrument before opening battery/fuse compartment cover, hazardous voltage inside!
- q Replace blown fuse with original one only, otherwise the instrument may be damaged and/or operator's safety impaired!

Position of fuses can be seen in figure 3.4 in chapter 3.3 Back panel.

### 6.2 Cleaning

No special maintenance is required for the housing. To clean the surface of the instrument use a soft cloth slightly moistened with soapy water or alcohol. Then leave the instrument to dry totally before use.

#### Warnings:

- q Do not use liquids based on petrol or hydrocarbons!
- q Do not spill cleaning liquid over the instrument!

### 6.3 Periodic calibration

It is essential that the test instrument is regularly calibrated in order technical specification listed in this manual can be guaranteed. We recommend an annual calibration. The calibration should be done by an authorised technical person only. Please contact your dealer for further information.

### 6.4 Service

For repairs under warranty, or at any other time, please contact your distributor.

Unauthorised person is not allowed to open the EasiPLUS instrument. There are no user replaceable components inside the instrument, except three fuses, refer to chapter 8.1 *Replacing fuses*.

## 7 Technical specifications

### 7.1 Insulation resistance

Insulation resistance (nominal voltages 100 V<sub>DC</sub> and 250 V<sub>DC</sub>)

Measuring range according to EN 61557-2 is 0.017 MΩ ÷ 199.9 MΩ.

Measuring range (MW)	Resolution (MW)	Accuracy
0.000 ÷ 1.999	0.001	±(5 % of reading + 3 digits)
2.00 ÷ 99.99	0.01	
100.0 ÷ 199.9	0.1	

Insulation resistance (nominal voltages 500 V<sub>DC</sub> and 1000 V<sub>DC</sub>)

Measuring range according to EN 61557-2 is 0.015 MΩ ÷ 999 MΩ.

Measuring range (MW)	Resolution (MW)	Accuracy
0.000 ÷ 1.999	0.001	±(2 % of reading + 3 digits)
2.00 ÷ 99.99	0.01	
100.0 ÷ 199.9	0.1	
200 ÷ 999	1	±(10 % of reading)

Voltage

Measuring range (V)	Resolution (V)	Accuracy
0 ÷ 1200	1	±(3 % of reading + 3 digits)

Nominal voltages ..... 100 V<sub>DC</sub>, 250 V<sub>DC</sub>, 500 V<sub>DC</sub>, 1000 V<sub>DC</sub>

Open circuit voltage ..... -0 % / +20 % of nominal voltage

Measuring current ..... min. 1 mA at R<sub>N</sub>=U<sub>N</sub>×1 kΩ/V

Short circuit current ..... max. 3 mA

The number of possible tests

with a new set of batteries ..... up to 1800

Auto discharge after test.

In case the instrument gets moistened the results could be impaired. In such case it is recommended to dry the instrument and accessories for at least 24 hours.

### 7.2 Continuity resistance

#### 7.2.1 LowW resistance

Measuring range according to EN 61557-4 is 0.16 Ω ÷ 1999 Ω.

Measuring range (W)	Resolution (W)	Accuracy
0.00 ÷ 19.99	0.01	±(3 % of reading + 3 digits)
20.0 ÷ 99.9	0.1	±(5 % of reading)
100 ÷ 1999	1	

Open-circuit voltage .....  $6.5 V_{DC} \div 9 V_{DC}$   
 Measuring current ..... min. 200 mA into load resistance of 2  $\Omega$   
 Test lead compensation ..... up to 5  $\Omega$   
 The number of possible tests  
 with a new set of batteries ..... up to 5500  
 Automatic polarity reversal of the test voltage.

## 7.2.2 Continuity

Measuring range (W)	Resolution (W)	Accuracy
0.0 $\div$ 99.9	0.1	$\pm(5\% \text{ of reading} + 3 \text{ digits})$
100 $\div$ 1999	1	

Open-circuit voltage .....  $6.5 V_{DC} \div 9 V_{DC}$   
 Short-circuit current ..... max. 8.5 mA  
 Test lead compensation ..... up to 5  $\Omega$

## 7.3 RCD testing

### 7.3.1 General data

Nominal residual current ..... 10 mA, 30 mA, 100 mA, 300 mA, 500 mA,  
 1000 mA  
 Nominal residual current accuracy .... -0 / +0.1· $I_{\Delta}$ ;  $I_{\Delta} = I_{\Delta N}, 2 \times I_{\Delta N}, 5 \times I_{\Delta N}$   
 -0.1· $I_{\Delta}$  / +0;  $I_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \times I_{\Delta N}$   
 Test current shape ..... Sine-wave (AC), pulsed (A)  
 RCD type ..... general (G, non-delayed), selective (S, time-  
 delayed)  
 Test current starting polarity .....  $0^{\circ}$  or  $180^{\circ}$   
 Voltage range ..... 100 V  $\div$  264 V (45 Hz  $\div$  65 Hz)

RCD test current selection (r.m.s. value calculated to 20 ms) according to IEC 61009:

$I_{\Delta N}$ (mA)	$\frac{1}{2} \times I_{\Delta N}$		$1 \times I_{\Delta N}$		$2 \times I_{\Delta N}$		$5 \times I_{\Delta N}$		RCD $I_{\Delta}$	
	AC	A	AC	A	AC	A	AC	A	AC	A
10	5	3,5	10	20	20	40	50	100	ü	ü
30	15	10,5	30	42	60	84	150	212	ü	ü
100	50	35	100	141	200	282	500	707	ü	ü
300	150	105	300	424	600	848	1500	2120	ü	ü
500	250	175	500	707	1000	1410	2500	3500	ü	ü
1000	500	350	1000	1410	2000	*)	*)	*)	ü	ü

\*) not available

### 7.3.2 Contact voltage

Measuring range according to EN 61557-6 is 3.4 V ÷ 42.7 V for limit contact voltage 25 V.

Measuring range according to EN 61557-6 is 3.4 V ÷ 88.1 V for limit contact voltage 50 V.

Measuring range (V)	Resolution (V)	Accuracy
0.0 ÷ 9.9	0.1	(-0 % / +10 %) of reading + 2 digits
10.0 ÷ 99.9	0.1	(-0 % / +10 %) of reading

Accuracy applies for 1 year in reference conditions. Temperature coefficient outside those limits is 1 digit.

Test current..... max.  $0.5 \times I_{\Delta N}$

Limit contact voltage ..... 25 V, 50 V

Fault loop resistance at contact voltage is calculated as  $R_L = \frac{U_C}{I_{\Delta N}}$ .

### 7.3.3 Trip-out time

Complete measurement range corresponds to EN 61557-6 requirements.

General (non-delayed) RCDs

Measuring range (ms)	Resolution (ms)	Accuracy
0 ÷ 300 ( $\frac{1}{2} \times I_{\Delta N}$ , $I_{\Delta N}$ )	1	±3 ms
0 ÷ 150 ( $2 \times I_{\Delta N}$ )	1	
0 ÷ 40 ( $5 \times I_{\Delta N}$ )	1	

Selective (time-delayed) RCDs

Measuring range (ms)	Resolution (ms)	Accuracy
0 ÷ 500 ( $\frac{1}{2} \times I_{\Delta N}$ , $I_{\Delta N}$ )	1	±3 ms
0 ÷ 200 ( $2 \times I_{\Delta N}$ )	1	
0 ÷ 150 ( $5 \times I_{\Delta N}$ )	1	

Test current.....  $\frac{1}{2} \times I_{\Delta N}$ ,  $I_{\Delta N}$ ,  $2 \times I_{\Delta N}$ ,  $5 \times I_{\Delta N}$

Multiplier 5 is not available if  $I_{\Delta N}=1000$  mA (general RCDs) or  $I_{\Delta N} \geq 500$  mA (selective RCDs).

Multiplier 2 is not available if  $I_{\Delta N}=1000$  mA (selective RCDs).

### 7.3.4 Trip-out current

Trip-out current ( $I_{\Delta N}=10$  mA)

Measurement range corresponds to EN 61557-6 requirements.

Measuring range $I_D$	Resolution $I_D$	Accuracy
$0.2 \times I_{\Delta N} \div 1.1 \times I_{\Delta N}$ (AC type)	$0.05 \times I_{\Delta N}$	$\pm 0.1 \times I_{\Delta N}$
$0.2 \times I_{\Delta N} \div 2.2 \times I_{\Delta N}$ (A type)	$0.05 \times I_{\Delta N}$	$\pm 0.1 \times I_{\Delta N}$

Trip-out current ( $I_{\Delta N} \geq 30$  mA)

Measurement range corresponds to EN 61557-6 requirements.

Measuring range $I_D$	Resolution $I_D$	Accuracy
$0.2 \times I_{\Delta N} \div 1.1 \times I_{\Delta N}$ (AC type)	$0.05 \times I_{\Delta N}$	$\pm 0.1 \times I_{\Delta N}$
$0.2 \times I_{\Delta N} \div 1.5 \times I_{\Delta N}$ (A type)	$0.05 \times I_{\Delta N}$	$\pm 0.1 \times I_{\Delta N}$

Trip-out time

Measuring range (ms)	Resolution (ms)	Accuracy
0 ÷ 300	1	±3 ms

Contact voltage

Measuring range (V)	Resolution (V)	Accuracy
0.0 ÷ 9.9	0.1	(-0 % / +10 %) of reading + 2 digits
10.0 ÷ 99.9	0.1	(-0 % / +10 %) of reading

## 7.4 Fault loop impedance and prospective fault current

**Z LOOP** sub-functionMeasuring range according to EN 61557-3 is  $0.25 \Omega \div 1999 \Omega$ .

Measuring range (W)	Resolution (W)	Accuracy
0.00 ÷ 19.99	0.01	±(5 % of reading + 5 digits)
20.0 ÷ 99.9	0.1	
100 ÷ 1999	1	

Prospective fault current

Measuring range according to EN 61557-3 is  $0.20 \text{ A} \div 920 \text{ A}$  ( $U_{L-PE} = 230 \text{ V}$ )

Measuring range (A)	Resolution (A)	Accuracy
0.00 ÷ 19.99	0.01	Consider accuracy of fault loop impedance measurement
20.0 ÷ 99.9	0.1	
100 ÷ 999	1	
1.00k ÷ 9.99k	10	
10.0 ÷ 24.4k	100	

Test current (at 230 V) ..... 2.5 A (20 ms)

Nominal voltage range ..... 100 V ÷ 264 V (45 Hz ÷ 65 Hz)

**Z LOOP(rcd)** trip-lock sub-functionMeasuring range according to EN 61557 is  $0.67 \Omega \div 1999 \Omega$ .

Measuring range (W)	Resolution (W)	Accuracy <sup>*)</sup>
0.00 ÷ 19.99	0.01	±(5 % of reading + 15 digits)
20.0 ÷ 99.9	0.1	±5 % of reading
100 ÷ 1999	1	±5 % of reading

<sup>\*)</sup> Accuracy may be impaired in case of heavy noise on mains voltage.

Prospective fault current

Measuring range according to EN 61557-3 is 0.60 A ÷ 344 A ( $U_{L-PE} = 230$  V)

Measuring range (A)	Resolution (A)	Accuracy
0.00 ÷ 19.99	0.01	Consider accuracy of fault loop impedance measurement
20.0 ÷ 99.9	0.1	
100 ÷ 999	1	
1.00k ÷ 9.99k	10	
10.0 ÷ 24.4k	100	

No trip out of RCD

Test current (at 230 V) ..... max. 0.85 A (max. duration 150  $\mu$ s)

## 7.5 Line impedance and prospective short-circuit current

Line impedance

Measuring range according to EN 61557-3 is 0.25  $\Omega$  ÷ 1999  $\Omega$ .

Measuring range (W)	Resolution (W)	Accuracy
0.00 ÷ 19.99	0.01	$\pm(5$ % of reading + 5 digits)
20.0 ÷ 99.9	0.1	
100 ÷ 1999	1	

Prospective short-circuit current

Measuring range according to EN 61557-3 is 0.20 A ÷ 1.60 kA ( $U_{L-N} = 400$  V)

Measuring range (A)	Resolution (A)	Accuracy
0.00 ÷ 19.99	0.01	Consider accuracy of line impedance measurement
20.0 ÷ 99.9	0.1	
100 ÷ 999	1	
1.00k ÷ 9.99k	10	
10.0 ÷ 24.4k	100	

Test current (at 230 V) ..... 2.5 A (20 ms)

Nominal voltage range ..... 100 V ÷ 440 V (45 Hz ÷ 65 Hz)

## 7.6 Phase rotation

Nominal mains voltage range ..... 100 V<sub>AC</sub> ÷ 440 V<sub>AC</sub>

Nominal frequency range ..... 45 Hz ÷ 65 Hz

Result displayed ..... 1.2.3 or 2.1.3

## 7.7 Voltage and frequency

Measuring range (V)	Resolution (V)	Accuracy
0 ÷ 500	1	$\pm(2$ % of reading + 2 digits)

Nominal frequency range ..... 0 Hz, 45 Hz ÷ 65 Hz

Measuring range (Hz)	Resolution (Hz)	Accuracy
45.0 ÷ 65.0	0.1	± 2 digits

Nominal voltage range ..... 10 V ÷ 500 V

## 7.8 Online voltage monitor

Measuring range (V)	Resolution (V)	Accuracy
0 ÷ 500	1	±(2 % of reading + 2 digits)

Nominal frequency range ..... 0 Hz, 45 Hz ÷ 65 Hz

If voltage greater than 500 V is applied to the test terminals, online voltage monitor is used as voltage indicator only.

## 7.9 General data

Power supply voltage ..... 9 V<sub>DC</sub> (6×1.5 V battery or accu, size AA)

Power supply adapter ..... 12 V ÷ 15 V / 400 mA

Operation ..... typical 15 h

Overvoltage category ..... CAT III / 600 V

Protection classification ..... double insulation

Pollution degree ..... 2

Protection degree ..... IP 42

Display ..... 128×64 dots matrix display with backlight

Dimensions (w × h × d) ..... 23 cm × 10.3 cm × 11.5 cm

Weight (without batteries) ..... 1.31 kg

### Reference conditions

Reference temperature range ..... 10 °C ÷ 30 °C

Reference humidity range ..... 40 %RH ÷ 70 %RH

### Operating conditions

Working temperature range ..... 0 °C ÷ 40 °C

Maximum relative humidity ..... 95 %RH (0 °C ÷ 40 °C), non-condensing

### Storage conditions

Temperature range ..... -10 °C ÷ +70 °C

Maximum relative humidity ..... 90 %RH (-10 °C ÷ +40 °C)

80 %RH (40 °C ÷ 60 °C)

The error in operating conditions could be at most the error for reference conditions (specified in the manual for each function) + 1 % of measured value + 1 digit unless otherwise specified.

## 8 Appendix A

### 8.1 Accessories required for specific measurement

The table below presents standard and optional accessories required for specific measurement. The accessories marked as optional may also be standard ones in some set configurations. Please see attached list of standard accessories for your set configuration or contact your distributor for further information.

Function	Suitable accessories
Insulation	q Universal test cable (A1011)
Continuity	q Universal test cable (A1011) q Probe test lead 4m (A1154)
Continuity 7mA	q Universal test cable (A1011)
Line impedance	q Universal test cable (A1011) q Plug cable (UK) (A1054)
Fault loop impedance LOOP Rs (rcd) Rs (rcd10mA)	q Universal test cable (A1011) q Plug cable (UK) (A1054)
RCD testing Contact voltage Trip-out time Trip-out current Autotest	q Universal test cable (A1011) q Plug cable (UK) (A1054)
Phase sequence	q Universal test cable (A1011) q Three-phase cable (A 1110) q Three-phase adapter (A 1111)
Voltage, frequency	q Universal test cable (A1011) q Plug cable (UK) (A1054)