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# **46-Range Digital Multimeter with PC Interface**



**Owner's Manual**  
Please read before using this equipment.

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## Features

Your RadioShack 46-Range Digital Multimeter is a portable, compact, auto-ranging, digital multimeter. It is ideally suited for field, lab, shop, and home applications. The multimeter provides precise measurements and is built to provide the highest possible reliability. The meter measures voltage up to 1000V DC and 750V AC, DC and AC current up to 10A, resistance up to 40M $\Omega$ , capacitance from 0.5nF to 40 $\mu$ F, and frequency from 10Hz to 4MHz. Its 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-digit digital display can display up to 4,000 units.

### Important:

- Completely read this manual before you use this meter.
- If you are not familiar with meters and testing procedures, we suggest you read *Using Your Meter* (Cat. No. 62-2039, not supplied) before you use this meter.

## METER FEATURES

**Auto-Ranging with Manual-Ranging Override** — automatically selects a range when you measure voltage, current, resistance, capacitance, and frequency. You can also manually set the range when measuring values you know are within a certain range.

**Computer Interface with Supplied Software** — you can connect the meter to your computer and use the

supplied software to log and graph measurements.

**Diode Check Function** — safely checks semiconductor junctions for open, short, or normal.

***h*FE Check Function** — measures the gain (*h*FE) of small-signal, bipolar transistors.

**Logic Function** — you can use the meter to test HI and LO logic levels.

**Auto-Polarity Operation** — protects your meter and gives valid measurements when you connect the leads in reverse polarity.

**Data Hold Function** — holds the displayed value, so you can see the reading even after you disconnect the probes.

**Low Battery Indicator** — shows when you need to replace the battery.

**Auto Power Off** — the meter turns itself off after about 30 minutes if you do not change any setting, helping conserve battery power.

**Note:** The meter does not turn itself off if you set it to use with a computer. See “Using the Meter With a Computer” on Page 28.

**High-Speed Sampling** — ensures quick, reliable measurements.

**Protective Rubber Boot** — protects the meter from damage.

**UL Listed** — your meter has passed the stringent safety tests required by Underwriters Laboratories.

**Note:** The UL mark does not indicate that this product has been evaluated by Underwriters Laboratories for the accuracy of its readings.

**Latest IC and Display Technology** — ensures reliability, accuracy, stability, and ease of operation.

**Overload and Transient Protection** — helps protect the meter from accidental overload in most ranges.

**Volts or dBm Voltage Display** — lets you select the unit measurement that suits your application.

**MAX/MIN Monitor Function** — lets you easily monitor maximum and minimum value.

**Note:** Your multimeter requires one 9V battery (not supplied).

## SOFTWARE FEATURES

**Large Display** — the information shown on your computer's monitor is updated 4 times per second, virtually matching what appears on your meter's display.

**Analog Meter** — lets you easily see trends in monitored data.

**Automatic Data Logging** — the software works with your meter and computer to select the correct sampling rate for your application, then capture

and store data. The software logs the time for each reading, helping you keep track of each sample. You can also save logged data in your hard drive for future reference.

**Sampling Rate Selection** — by default, the meter takes a sample once every second. To save memory space if you want to take a sample over a long period, use the pull down menu to reduce the sampling rate.

**Digital Oscilloscope** — plots your data reading at the same rate as your sampling rate selection. You can use the scope to monitor changes in the data over time. The cursor function helps you to easily measure the difference in amplitude or time between two samples.

## SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

You can use your meter either with or without a computer. Before connecting the meter to your computer, be sure it is an IBM<sup>®</sup> PC with a Pentium 133 MHz processor or compatible, running Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows ME, or Windows 2000, with all of the following:

- VGA or SVGA video adapter
- at least 32 MB RAM
- Microsoft-compatible mouse

**Note:** You cannot use the meter with Microsoft Windows 3.1.

## A WORD ABOUT SAFETY

We have taken every precaution in designing this meter to ensure that it is as safe as we can make it. But safe operation depends on you, the operator. We recommend that you follow these simple safety rules:

- Never apply voltages to the meter that exceed the limits given in the specifications. Never apply more than 1000V DC or 750V RMS AC between the input jacks and ground.
- Use extreme caution when working with voltages above 100V. Always disconnect power from the circuit you are measuring before you connect test leads to high-voltage points.
- Never connect the test leads to a voltage source when you set the meter's function selector to  $\blacklozenge/\text{D}$ ,  $\Omega/\text{Hz}$ , LOGIC/Hz,  $\cong / \mu\text{A/A}$ , or  $\cong / \text{mA/A}$ .
- Always discharge any capacitors of the circuit under test before you attach test leads.
- Always turn off power and disconnect the test leads from the circuit you are testing before you replace the meter's battery or fuse.
- Never operate the meter unless its back cover and battery cover are in place and fully closed.

- This equipment is rated for installation category II (maximum 3600VA).
- Because many AC/DC sets have a potentially hot chassis, be sure the top of your workbench and the floor underneath it are made of non-conductive materials.

This meter is fully calibrated and tested. Under normal use, no further adjustment should be necessary except as noted in this Owner's Manual. If the meter requires repair, do not try to adjust it yourself. Take it to your local RadioShack store.

### WARNINGS:

- **USE EXTREME CAUTION IN THE USE OF THIS DEVICE. IMPROPER USE OF THIS DEVICE CAN RESULT IN INJURY OR DEATH. FOLLOW ALL SAFEGUARDS SUGGESTED IN THIS OWNER'S MANUAL, IN ADDITION TO NORMAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS, IN DEALING WITH ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS. DO NOT USE THIS DEVICE IF YOU ARE UNFAMILIAR WITH ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS AND TESTING PROCEDURES.**
- **NEVER TRY TO PROBE WITH BOTH TEST LEADS AT THE SAME TIME OR HOLD BOTH TEST LEADS IN ONE HAND.**
- **USE EXTREME CARE WHILE USING THE METER TO MEAS-**

SURE CURRENT AND VOLTAGE IN COMMERCIAL ELECTRICAL PANELS. UNLIKE A HOME AC OUTLET, A COMMERCIAL ELECTRICAL PANEL HAS TREMENDOUS CURRENT SURGE POTENTIAL. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE FOR THREE-PHASE INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL PANELS. A SMALL SPARK FROM ONE OF THESE PANELS CAN CAUSE A PLASMA EXPLOSION AND FIRE THAT CAN SEVERELY BURN YOU. DO NOT HOLD THE METER WHILE USING IT.

- ALWAYS WEAR PROTECTIVE LEATHER GLOVES, A FACE SHIELD, AND FIREPROOF ARM AND UPPER BODY PROTECTION WHILE USING THE METER TO MEASURE CURRENT AND VOLTAGE IN COMMERCIAL ELECTRICAL PANELS.
- IF THIS EQUIPMENT IS USED IN A MANNER NOT SPECIFIED BY THE MANUFACTURER, THE PROTECTION PROVIDED BY THE EQUIPMENT MAY BE IMPAIRED.
- TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE OR SHOCK HAZARD, DO NOT EXPOSE THIS PRODUCT TO RAIN OR MOISTURE.
- FOR INDOOR USE ONLY.

## SPECIAL PANEL MARKINGS

For your safety, we have added special markings to the meter's panel to remind you of the measurement limitations.

1 K V   
750V   
400mA  
MAX

The maximum voltage that this meter can measure is 1000V DC or 750V AC. The maximum current that this terminal can measure is 400mA DC and AC.



**Caution:** Be extremely careful when making high-voltage measurements; DO NOT TOUCH TERMINALS OR PROBE ENDS.



**Caution:** Risk of electric shock! Refer to the complete operating instructions.



The meter is protected by double insulation.

CAT II

This equipment is rated for INSTALLATION CATEGORY II (3600VA max.).

500V  
MAX  


To avoid electrical shock or instrument damage, do not connect the common input terminal (– COM jack) to any source that exceeds 500 volts with respect to earth/ground.

+10A MAX  
FUSED

The maximum current you can measure at this jack is 10 amps DC/AC. This jack is fuse-protected.

**WARNING:**  
**Shock Hazard if guard not installed.**

The sliding guard on the front of the meter protects against electrical shock. Do not remove the guard.

## Specifications

(Accuracies at 73.4°F (23°C) ±5°, <75% RH)

**DC VOLTS** (Maximum Measurement: 1000V)

400mV ..... ± 0.3% of Reading,  
± 4 in Last Digit

4V to 40V ..... ± 0.3% of Reading,  
± 3 in Last Digit

400V ..... ± 0.5% of Reading,  
± 3 in Last Digit

1000V ..... ± 0.5% of Reading,  
± 4 in Last Digit

**AC VOLTS** (Maximum Measurement: 750Vrms at 50/60 Hz, Average Responds, RMS Calibrated, AC Coupled)

400mV ..... ± 0.5% of Reading,  
± 4 in Last Digit

4V to 40V ..... ± 0.5% of Reading,  
± 3 in Last Digit

400V ..... ± 0.6 % of Reading,  
± 3 in Last Digit

750V ..... ± 0.8% of Reading,  
± 4 in Last Digit

dBm Accuracy (20.0mV to 750Vrms at 50/60 Hz): ..... ± 0.3dBm,  
± 2 in Last Digit

**DC CURRENT** (Maximum Measurement: 10A)

400µA ..... ± 0.8% of Reading,  
± 5 in Last Digit

4mA ..... ± 0.6% of Reading,  
± 3 in Last Digit

40mA ..... ± 0.8% of Reading,  
± 5 in Last Digit

400mA ..... ± 0.6% of Reading,  
± 3 in Last Digit

4A ..... ± 0.8% of Reading,  
± 5 in Last Digit

10A ..... ± 1.0% of Reading,  
± 5 in Last Digit

**AC CURRENT** (Average Responds, RMS Calibrated, 10A Maximum, DC Coupled)

400µA ..... ± 1.0% of Reading,  
± 5 in Last Digit

4mA ..... ± 0.8% of Reading,  
± 3 in Last Digit

40mA ..... ± 1.0% of Reading,  
± 5 in Last Digit

400mA ..... ± 0.8% of Reading,  
± 3 in Last Digit

4A ..... ± 1.0% of Reading,  
± 5 in Last Digit

10A ..... ± 1.2% of Reading,  
± 5 in Last Digit

### RESISTANCE

400Ω ..... ± 0.4% of Reading,  
± 5 in Last Digit

4kΩ – 40kΩ– 400kΩ ± 0.3% of Reading,  
± 3 in Last Digit

4.0MΩ ..... ± 0.6% of Reading,  
± 3 in Last Digit

40MΩ ..... ± 1.5% of Reading,  
± 5 in Last Digit

### CAPACITANCE

4nF ..... ± 3.0% of Reading,  
± 40 in Last Digits

40nF ..... ± 3.0% of Reading,  
± 10 in Last Digits

400nF – 4µF – 40µF ..... ± 2.0% of  
Reading, ± 4 in Last Digit



**Note:** Accuracy with film capacitor or better, specified from 9.5% of full scale to full scale except 4.0nF range from 0.5nF to full scale.

**PULSE WIDTHS** (Frequency Range: 10Hz to 100kHz)

1μS to 90mS (at +5/-0V square wave):  
 ± 5% of Reading,  
 ±2 in Last Digit

**K-TEMPERATURE MODE**

This is a special voltage mode, to be used with an optional thermocouple module that can be attached to the meter. This mode automatically converts the 1mV per °C or °F voltage into a readout that appears as a temperature. In these modes, the unit can show up to ± 999°C or °F.

The accuracy of these modes is determined by the external device and the accuracy of the DC volt mode. The temperature range of the newer 1mV per degree C probes are generally between -50°C and 1000°C.

**FREQUENCY** (with function selector set to LOGIC/Hz)

400Hz – 4k–40k–400kHz–4MHz:  
 ± 0.1% of Reading, ± 4 in Last Digit

**Sensitivity** (10 Hz – 4 MHz)

400Hz–4k–40kHz ..... 50 mVrms  
 400kHz ..... 100 mVrms  
 4MHz ..... 250 mVrms

(AC voltage frequency, with function selector set to °C/°F / ~ V and maximum measuring frequency 1 kHz for signal above 40V)

10Hz to 1 kHz ..... 70 mVrms  
 1kHz to 10 kHz ..... 400 mVrms

(AC voltage frequency, with function selector set to dBm / ~ V and maximum measuring frequency 1 kHz for signal above 40V)

10 Hz to 200 Hz ..... 300 mVrms  
 200 Hz to 1 kHz ..... 0.4 Vrms  
 1 kHz to 10 kHz ..... 4 Vrms

(AC current frequency)

400μA/4mA ..... 10 Hz to 30 kHz:  
 250μArms  
 40mA/400mA ..... 10 Hz to 30 kHz:  
 25mArms  
 4A/10A ..... 10 Hz to 10 kHz:  
 2.5Arms

**DUTY CYCLE** (Frequency Range: 10 Hz to 100 kHz)

10% – 90% (at +5V/-0V Square wave)  
 ± 2 digits/kHz, ± 2 in last digit

**Note:** Duty cycle accuracy depends on input signal frequency.

**DIODE MODE**

Open Circuit Voltage ..... < 2.8Vdc  
 Test Current ..... 1 mA Typical

**LOGIC MODE**

Min. High-Level Voltage: ..... 2.0V ± 0.2V  
 Max. Low-Level Voltage: ..... 1.0V ± 0.2V

**CONTINUITY BEEPER**

Continuity (short) ..... ≤ 50 ± 30 Ohms  
 Open ..... > 50 ± 30 Ohms  
 Open Circuit ..... < 2.8 Volts  
 Short Circuit Current ..... < 2.0 mA  
 Beeper Volume (at 5cm) ..... 65dB Min.  
 (audio scale)

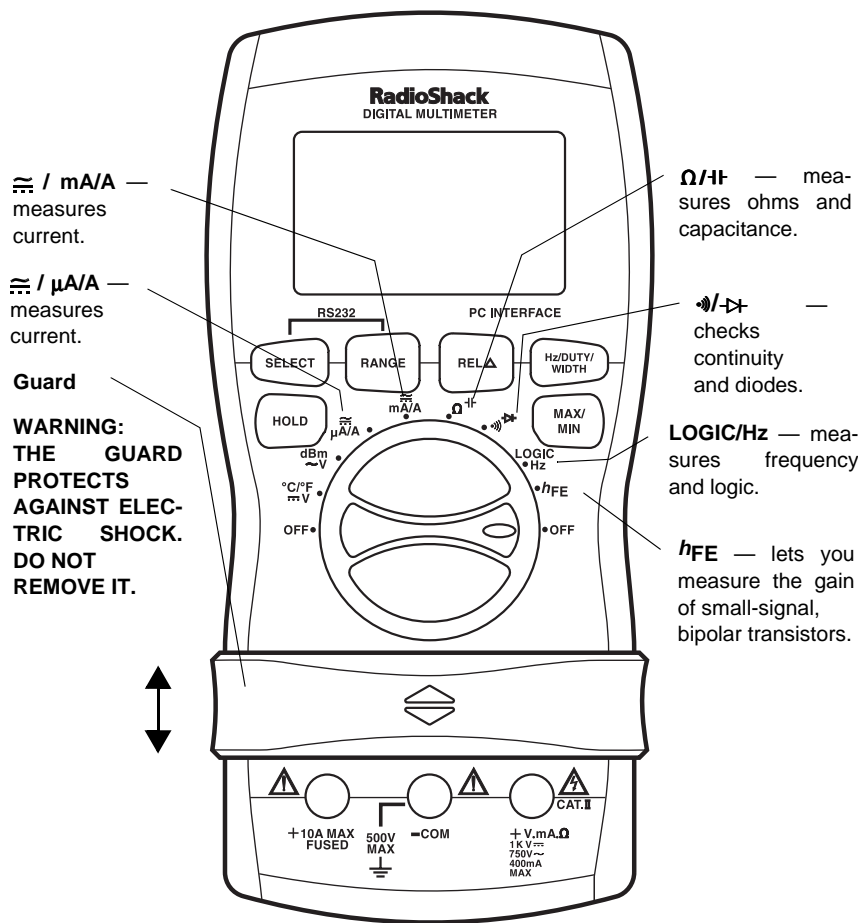
**GENERAL**

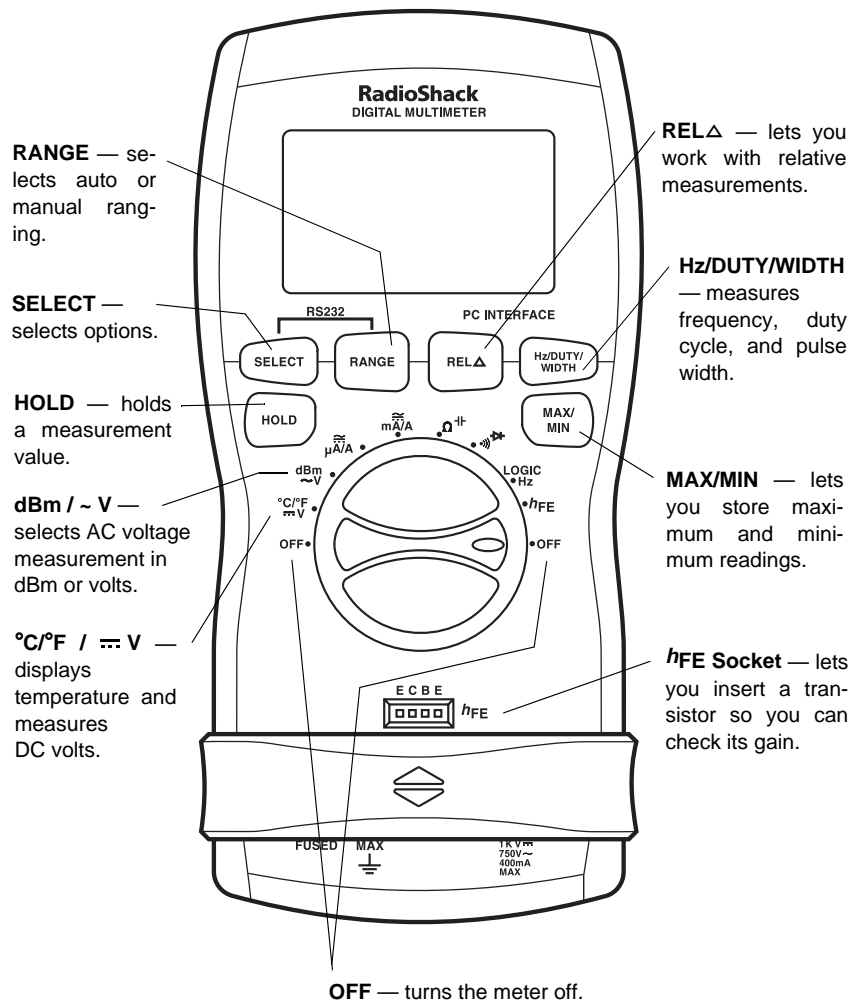
Maximum Common  
 Mode Voltage ..... 500VDC or RMS AC

Battery Life at 30 minutes  
 use per day ..... About 200 days, Alkaline  
 Sleep Mode Timing ..... 30 ± 10 Minutes  
 Range Up Detect Value ..... Overflow  
 (>4000 Counts)  
 Range Down Detect Value .... 380 Counts  
 Low Battery Indication ..... 6.3V ± 0.3 V  
 Sleep Mode Current ..... 10 µA Normal,  
 20µA Max.  
 Input Impedance ..... DCV/ACV: 10Mohm  
 Power Source ..... One 9V battery  
 (not supplied)  
 Operating Temperature ..... 41°F to 104°F  
 (5°C to + 40°C)  
 Storage Temperature ..... – 4°F to 140°F  
 (– 20°C to + 60°C)  
 Humidity:  
 Maximum Relative Humidity 80%  
 for temperatures up to 87°F (31°C),  
 decreasing linearity to 50% relative  
 humidity at 104°F (40°C)  
 Dimensions (HWD):  
 7 × 37/16 × 111/16 Inches  
 (178 mm × 88 mm × 43 mm)  
 Weight ..... Approx 10.44 oz (296 g)  
 Accessories ..... Fuse F500mA/250V  
 Fuse F12A/250V  
 2 shrouded test leads red/black  
 Rubber boot, RS-232C cable, CD-ROM

Specifications are typical; individual units  
 might vary. Specifications are subject to  
 change and improvement without notice.

## □ A Quick Look at Your Meter





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## Preparation

### INSTALLING A BATTERY

Your meter requires one 9-volt battery (not supplied) for power. For the best performance and longest life, we recommend a RadioShack alkaline battery.

#### WARNINGS:


- To avoid electrical shock, disconnect all of the meter's test leads from any equipment before you install or replace the meter's battery.
- Do not use your meter until the battery is properly installed and the battery cover is in place and secured.

**Caution:** Use only a fresh battery of the required size and recommended type.

1. If the rubber boot is attached to the meter, simply pull it off to remove it (see "Using the Rubber Boot" on Page 14).
2. If the meter is on, rotate the function selector to **OFF** to turn it off. Then disconnect the test leads if they are connected.
3. Use a Phillips screwdriver to loosen the battery cover's screw, then lift off the battery cover.

4. Snap a fresh 9V battery onto the terminals of the battery clip in the battery compartment.

5. Replace the battery cover and secure it with the screw.

When  appears on the left side of the display or the meter stops operating properly, replace the battery.

**Warning:** Dispose of an old battery promptly and properly. Do not burn or bury it.

**Caution:** If you do not plan to use the meter for a month or more, remove the battery. Batteries can leak chemicals that can destroy electronic parts.

### CONNECTING THE TEST LEADS

The test leads (black and red) supplied with your meter are rated for 1000 volts. Use only test leads of the same rating with the meter. You can order replacement leads from your local RadioShack store.

**WARNING:** ALTHOUGH THE TEST LEADS ARE RATED FOR 1000 VOLTS, THE MAXIMUM RATING OF THIS METER IS 1000 VOLTS DC/750 VOLTS RMS AC. DO NOT TRY TO MEASURE VOLTAGE GREATER THAN 1000 VOLTS DC/750 VOLTS RMS AC.

If necessary, slide up the guard on the front of the meter. Plug the black test lead's right-angled end into **-COM** (common) on the front of the meter, then plug the red test lead's right-angled end into **+ V.mA.Ω**. If you want to measure current higher than 400mA, plug the red test lead's right-angled end into **+10A MAX** instead of **+ V.mA.Ω**.

**Note:** The meter sounds a warning tone when you set it to measure anything except current and you connect a test lead to **+10A MAX**. This reminds you not to touch the circuit with the test leads.

## USING THE STAND

The stand on the back of the meter lets you place it upright on a flat surface for easier viewing. To use the stand, simply fold it out.

## USING THE RUBBER BOOT

The rubber boot supplied with the meter helps protect the meter from damage. The keyhole on the back of the rubber boot lets you hang the meter on a wall.

Simply slide the meter onto the boot, or pull down on the bottom of the boot to remove it from the meter. Use the clips on the back of the rubber boot to store the test leads while you are not using them.

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## Using the Meter

**Caution:** When the meter is not in use, always leave the function selector set to **OFF**.

For the most accurate reading, the temperature should be between 65° and 83°F (18° and 28°C), with a maximum of 75% relative humidity.

### TURNING THE METER ON/OFF/TESTING THE DISPLAY

To turn on the meter, rotate the function selector to any function except **OFF**. To turn off the meter, rotate the function selector to **OFF**.

**Note:** If the function selector is not set to **OFF** and nothing appears on the display, the meter might be in its auto power shut-off mode. Press any button to turn on the meter. If the meter remains off, rotate the function selector to **OFF**, then to any function except **OFF**. If the meter still remains off, replace the battery (see "Installing a Battery" on Page 13).

To test the meter's display, turn off the meter, then hold down **HOLD** while turning on the meter. The meter turns on and all segments on the display appear. Release **HOLD** to turn off the test.

## BEFORE YOU START

Follow these steps to familiarize yourself with the meter's operation before you use it for the first time.

**Warning:** Always turn off power to the circuit you are about to measure before you probe the test leads into high-voltage points.

**Caution:** Be sure to select the correct function before you touch the test leads to the circuit or component to be tested.

1. Rotate the function selector to select one of the following functions, then repeatedly press **SELECT** to select the function you want.

Position	Description
°C/°F / = V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Displays temperature (°C or °F).</li> <li>• Measures DC voltage.</li> </ul>
dBm / ~ V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures AC voltage in dBm.</li> <li>• Measures AC voltage in volts.</li> </ul>
≡ / μA/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures current, DC 0.4/4 mA and AC 0.4/4 mA</li> <li>• Measures current, DC 4/10 A and AC 4/10 A</li> </ul>

Position	Description
≡ / mA/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures current, DC 40/400 mA and AC 40/400 mA</li> <li>• Measures current, DC 4/10 A and AC 4/10 A</li> </ul>
Ω/HF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures ohms.</li> <li>• Measures capacitance.</li> </ul>
•/→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Checks continuity.</li> <li>• Checks diodes.</li> </ul>
LOGIC/ Hz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures logic (HI/LO).</li> <li>• Measures frequency.</li> </ul>
hFE	Measures the gain of small-signal bipolar transistors (using the <sup>h</sup> FE jack on the front of the meter).

For example, to measure a diode, rotate the function selector to •/→, then press **SELECT**. → appears.

2. Your meter automatically enters the auto range mode when you turn on the meter. In the auto range mode, **AUTO** appears and the meter automatically selects the next higher or lower range (if available) when the measurement causes the display to overflow (the meter tries to display 4001 or more units) or underflow (the meter tries to display 379 or fewer units).

3. To select manual range mode, press **RANGE**. **AUTO** disappears. Then repeatedly press **RANGE** until the range you want appears. The decimal point shifts each time you press **RANGE**.
4. Hold down **RANGE** for about 2 seconds. The meter exits manual range mode and returns to its auto range mode.
5. To select the temperature range you want to display ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $^{\circ}\text{F}$ ), rotate the function selector to  $^{\circ}\text{C}/^{\circ}\text{F}$  /  $\text{--- V}$ , press **SELECT** once, then repeatedly press **RANGE** until **C** or **F** appears.
6. Set the meter to the different measurement ranges. The unit of measure that appears on the display shows you the currently set range. For example, **mV** appears in the 400 mV range. Also, note the position of the decimal. For example, if **0.000 V** appears, the meter is set to measure less than 4 volts. If **0000V** appears, the meter is set to measure up to 1000 volts.

Read the range in volts, ohms, capacitance, or amps as indicated by the position of the decimal point.

Range	Display
400 mV	<b>ddd.d mV</b>
4 V	<b>d.ddd V</b>
40 V	<b>dd.dd V</b>

Range	Display
400 V	<b>ddd.d V</b>
1000 V DC/750 V AC	<b>dddd V</b>
400 $\mu\text{A}$	<b>ddd.d <math>\mu\text{A}</math></b>
4 mA	<b>d.ddd mA</b>
40 mA	<b>dd.dd mA</b>
400 mA	<b>ddd.d mA</b>
4 A	<b>d.ddd A</b>
10 A	<b>dd.dd A</b>
400 $\Omega$	<b>ddd.d <math>\Omega</math></b>
4 k $\Omega$	<b>d.ddd k<math>\Omega</math></b>
40 k $\Omega$	<b>dd.dd k<math>\Omega</math></b>
400 k $\Omega$	<b>ddd.d k<math>\Omega</math></b>
4 M $\Omega$	<b>d.ddd M<math>\Omega</math></b>
40 M $\Omega$	<b>dd.dd M<math>\Omega</math></b>
4 nF	<b>d.ddd nF</b>
40 nF	<b>dd.dd nF</b>
400 nF	<b>ddd.d nF</b>
4 $\mu\text{F}$	<b>d.ddd <math>\mu\text{F}</math></b>
40 $\mu\text{F}$	<b>dd.dd <math>\mu\text{F}</math></b>

**Note:** The display might show a phantom reading in some DC and AC voltage ranges when the test leads are not connected to a circuit. This is normal. The high input sensitivity produces a “wandering” effect. When you connect the test leads to a circuit, the measurement appears.

7. Connect the test leads to the circuit you want to measure. To measure different circuits, see



“Making Measurements” on Page 19.

**Caution:** If **OF** (overflow) appears, the value you are measuring exceeds the range for the setting you selected. This is normal when you measure resistance or a diode, or do not have the leads connected to a component. If you are measuring voltage or current when **OF** appears, however, immediately disconnect both probes from the circuit, then touch the probes together or choose another range.

## HOLDING A MEASUREMENT

Press **HOLD** to hold all indications on the display. **Hold** appears and the meter holds the measured value on the display even if you remove the probes from the circuit.

To cancel hold, press **HOLD** again or set the selector to another setting or press **SELECT**. **Hold** disappears.

## USING RELATIVE MEASUREMENT

You can set the meter to have it not show an unwanted value that might appear as a result of internal or other factors. For example, the meter always shows a small value when you set the selector to **Ω/HI** to measure capacitance, even when you have not connected the test leads to a component. (This happens because the meter measures its own internal capacitance, which is normal). If you set

the meter in relative mode with the small value as reference, it does not display this value when you measure a component.

You can also set the meter to a baseline reference value. For example, if you are measuring a power source that is supposed to be exactly 5 volts AC or DC, you can set the meter to a baseline reference value of 5 volts. Then, the meter displays the amount of voltage above or below 5 volts that the power source actually emits.

1. Set the meter to any function except **°C/°F**, **dBm**, **μ**, **→←**, **LOGIC**, or **hFE**.
2. Measure the zero offset (disconnect test leads for capacitance, or touch the test leads together for other functions) if you want to remove the zero offset from a reading, or connect the test leads to the component whose measurement you want to use as a reference value.
3. While measuring the zero offset or with the test leads connected to a component, hold down **RELΔ**. **Rel Δ** appears. The meter is set to manual range mode.
4. Use the meter to make a measurement.

### Notes:

- If the reference value you measured in Step 2 is greater than the value of the measurement you made in Step 4, the meter

shows a negative value. This is not a malfunction.

- **OF** appears if you measure values outside the meter's currently set range. If **OF** appears, immediately disconnect both probes from the circuit, then touch the probes together or choose another range.
- The meter displays values greater than 4000 counts as long as the range used is not an overflow range. (A count is the smallest unit of measure that the meter can measure). For example, if you store -3.500 volts as a reference, then measure +3.500 volts, the meter displays 7.000 volts.
- You can not set **OF** as a reference value.

To reset a relative measurement, press **REL** again or set the function selector to another setting.

## AUTOMATIC POWER OFF

Your meter conserves power by automatically turning off about 30 minutes after the last time you changed a setting (even if you are making measurements).

**Note:** The meter does not automatically turn off while **RS232** appears on the display (see "Configuring/Using the Meter and Software" on Page 30) or if you turn off automatic power off (see "Using Power Lock").

To turn the meter back on after it automatically turns off, press any button.

## Using Power Lock

To set the meter so it does not turn off automatically, set the function selector to **OFF** to turn it off. Hold down **HOLD** and **SELECT** at the same time, then turn on the meter. **PLoc** appears until you release **HOLD** and **SELECT**. The meter sets itself to its normal test mode and does not automatically turn itself off.

**Note:** The meter automatically sets itself to its power lock mode while you use it to monitor (see "Using Monitor" on Page 18).

To reset the meter so it automatically turns itself off, turn off the meter then turn it back on. The meter automatically turns itself off after about 30 minutes.

## USING MONITOR

You can use the meter to monitor maximum and minimum readings in a circuit, saving both readings for you to check.

As the meter monitors, it displays the minimum or maximum value it measured and stores those values. If the meter measures a value higher than the stored maximum value or lower than the stored minimum value, it updates the value it stored with the new value.

**Note:** The meter automatically sets itself to manual mode when you use it to monitor.

1. Set the meter to any function except °C/°F, dBm,  $\mu$ ,  $\rightarrow$ , LOGIC, or hFE.
2. Connect the test leads to the circuit you want to measure. To measure different circuits, see "Making Measurements" on Page 19.
3. Press RANGE. AUTO disappears. Then repeatedly press RANGE until the range you want appears.
4. Press MAX/MIN until **max** appears on the left side of the display (to set the meter to record the maximum and minimum values).

Then repeatedly press MAX/MIN to read the currently selected maximum value (if **max** appears) or the currently selected minimum value (if **min** appears).

5. To pause monitoring, press HOLD. Hold appears. To continue monitoring, press HOLD again. Hold disappears.

**Note:** When the meter is set to its voltage or current function and the input is out of the setting's range, OF appears on the display and **max** or **min** flashes on the left side of the display.

To exit the monitor mode, press MAX/MIN for more than 2 seconds. **max** or **min** disappears.

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## Making Measurements

### MEASURING DC VOLTAGE

#### WARNINGS:

- Never clamp a test lead to a hot wire (usually red, black, or blue in AC wiring circuits). If one lead is clamped to a hot wire and you touch the meter's other probe, you could receive an electric shock.
- The maximum input limit for DC voltage measurement is 1000 V DC. To avoid electrical shock and

damage to the meter, never try to measure a DC voltage above 1000 volts.

1. Set the function selector to °C/°F /  $\overline{\text{V}}$ .
2. If necessary, press SELECT to select DC voltage measurement.
3. If the meter is set to automatic range control, the meter automatically moves to the range that gives the best reading.

4. To set manual range control, press **RANGE**. **AUTO** disappears. Repeatedly press **RANGE** to change the range.
5. Touch the probes to the circuit you want to test.

**Notes:**

- In the 400 V and 400mV ranges, the decimal point appears in the same position (one place to the left). To distinguish between the two ranges, mV appears in the 400mV range and v appears in the 400 V range.
- When the meter is set to the 400mV range, **⊘ F** continues to appear even if you remove an over-range input signal. This is not a malfunction. To clear the display, simply touch the test leads together or connect them to a circuit. **⊘ F** disappears.

## DISPLAYING TEMPERATURE

You can use an optional thermocouple module to measure temperature with your meter. The thermocouple module you use must output 1mV per measured °C or °F. The meter can display temperatures up to 999°C or 999° F.

**WARNING:** The thermocouple module has not been evaluated by Underwriters Laboratories. Do not use the thermocouple to measure objects

when the voltage is above 30 V RMS and 42.4 V peak or 60V DC.

1. Set the function selector to **°C/°F /  $\overline{=}$  V**.
2. Unplug both test leads from the meter, plug the thermocouple's common plug into **-COM** (common) on the front of the meter, then plug the thermocouple's +V plug into **+ V.mA.Ω**.
3. Press **SELECT** once to select temperature measurement.
4. To select the temperature range you want to display (°C or °F), repeatedly press **RANGE** until **C** or **F** appears.
5. Touch the thermocouple's sensor head to the object you want to test.

## MEASURING AC VOLTAGE

**WARNINGS:**

- Never clamp a test lead to a hot wire (usually red, black, or blue in AC wiring circuits). If one lead is clamped to a hot wire and you touch the meter's other probe, you could receive an electric shock.
- The maximum input limit for AC voltage measurement is 750 V AC (RMS). To avoid electrical shock and damage to the meter,

never try to measure an AC voltage above 750 volts RMS.

1. Set the function selector to **dBm / ~ V**.
2. Repeatedly press **SELECT** to select the measurement unit you want to use (dBm or volts).

**Notes:**

- 0 dBm is equal to the consumption power on a 600-ohm resistor with 0.775V voltage drop.
  - In dBm mode, relative measurement and monitor modes are disabled.
3. If the meter is set to automatic range control, the meter automatically move to the range that gives the best reading.
  4. To set manual range control, press **RANGE** then change the range (if necessary) by repeatedly pressing **RANGE**.
  5. Touch the probes to the circuit you want to test.

**Note:** In the 400 V and 400mV ranges, the decimal point appears in the same position (one place to the left). To distinguish between the two ranges, **mV** appears in the 400mV range and **V** appears in the 400 V range.

## Measuring AC Voltage Riding on a DC Source Bias

**WARNING:** To avoid injury or damage to your meter, never try to measure an AC voltage that is riding on a DC source bias where the peak AC voltage exceeds 1000 V with respect to earth ground.

To measure AC voltage superimposed on a DC voltage source bias while ignoring the DC voltage, follow the steps for measuring AC voltage under "Measuring AC Voltage" on Page 20.

## Measuring Three-Phase AC Voltage

Your multimeter is designed primarily to measure household AC voltages. If you want to measure 3-phase, line-to-line voltage, please note the following:

- Because of the dangers inherent in measuring three-phase circuit, we strongly recommend you do not use this meter for such applications.
- The actual voltage can be greater than the circuit's rated line-to-ground voltage.

Most 3-phase power circuits are rated by their line-to-line voltage. This voltage is higher than the line (or phase) to ground voltage. To determine if a line-to-line 3-phase voltage exceeds the rating of this meter, multiply the

rated line-to-ground voltage by 1.732 (the square root of 3). For example, if the rated line-to-ground voltage is 640 volts, the line-to-line voltage is  $640 \times 1.732 = 1108 \text{ V AC}$ .

**WARNING:** This voltage exceeds the meter's rating. Therefore, you should not connect the meter to this circuit or to any equipment connected to the circuit. Doing so could present a dangerous shock hazard to you, and could also damage the meter.

## MEASURING DC/AC CURRENT

To measure AC or DC current, you must break the circuit and connect the test leads to two circuit connection points. The connection must be in series with the circuit under test.

**WARNING:** Do not apply voltage directly across terminals. You must connect the meter in series with the circuit.

### Cautions:

- Never connect the test leads across a voltage source. Doing so can damage the meter or the circuit under test. The maximum input limit for AC/DC current measurement is 10A.
- If you do not know the amount of current in the circuit you are measuring, always connect the red test lead to **+10A MAX**.

1. Rotate the function selector to  $\text{AC} / \mu\text{A/A}$  for 0.4/4mA and 4/10A ranges or  $\text{AC} / \text{mA/A}$  for 40/400mA and 4/10A ranges.
2. Press **SELECT** once to set the meter to measure AC current (~ appears). Otherwise, repeatedly press **SELECT** to set the meter to measure DC current (~ disappears).
3. Remove the power from the circuit under test and discharge all capacitors.
4. Plug the black test lead into **COM** and the red test lead into the appropriate jack.
5. Connect the meter's test leads in series with the circuit.
6. Apply power and read the current value. If the measurement is less than 400mA and the red test lead is connected to **+10A MAX**, remove power from the circuit.
7. Move the red test lead to **+ V.mA.Ω**
8. Rotate the function selector to  $\text{DC} / \mu\text{A/A}$  or  $\text{DC} / \text{mA/A}$  depending on the value you measured in Step 6.
9. Reapply power to the circuit.

If you are measuring DC current and the current's polarity is negative, - appears before the value.

**Note:** If your measurement exceeds the currently selected range, **0 F** appears until the measured voltage or current is reduced to a value below the currently selected range.

## MEASURING RESISTANCE

The resistance measuring circuit in your meter compares the voltage gained through a known resistance (internal) with the voltage developed across an unknown resistance.

**WARNING:** Be sure the circuit under test has all power removed and any associated capacitors are fully discharged before you make a resistance measurement.

**Caution:** Your meter has a circuit to protect the resistance range from over-voltage. However, to avoid accidentally exceeding the protection circuit's rating and to ensure a correct measurement, never connect the test leads to a source of voltage while the function selector is set to **Ω/Hz**.

1. Remove all power from the circuit under test and discharge all capacitors.
2. Rotate the function selector to **Ω/Hz**.

**Caution:** Never connect the test leads to a source of voltage while the rotary function selector is set to **Ω/Hz**.

3. If necessary, press **SELECT** until **Ω**, **KΩ**, or **MΩ** appears to set the meter to measure resistance.

**Note:** With no resistance connected across the test leads (meaning resistance is infinite), **0 F** appears when you set the meter to measure resistance. This is normal.

4. Touch the test leads across the resistor you want to measure, or remove one of the leads of the component you want to measure from its circuit and touch the test leads across the resistor. If the meter is set to automatic range control, it automatically moves to the proper range.

If you set the meter to use manual range, repeatedly press **RANGE** to set manual-range control and change the range (if necessary).

### Notes:

- If you are measuring resistance of about  $1\text{M}\Omega$  or more, the display might take a few seconds to stabilize. This is normal.
- As with the voltage range, use the measuring units that appear on the display to determine the current resistance range. If only **Ω** appears, the values of the measurements are in ohms. If **K** and **Ω** appear, the meter is measuring kilohms (1 kilohm =  $1000\Omega$ ). If **M** and **Ω** appear, the meter is measuring megohms (1 megohm =  $1,000,000\Omega$ ).

**Hint:** If you want to accurately measure a very small resistance, you can view the resistance of the meter's test leads, then subtract that resistance from the measured value. To measure the resistance of the test leads, simply touch the ends of the leads together. The meter selects the 400 $\Omega$  scale and displays the resistance of the test leads. You can also use the meter's relative function to do this (see "Using Relative Measurement" on Page 17).

## MEASURING CAPACITANCE

The capacitance measuring circuit in your meter charges a connected capacitor to a specific voltage level, then discharges the capacitor to a lower voltage. The meter measures the amount of time takes to discharge the capacitor.

**Caution:** Do not connect the test leads to a source of voltage with the function selector set to  $\Omega/H$ . This could damage the meter or the circuit being tested.

1. Remove all power from the circuit under test and discharge all capacitors.
2. Rotate the function selector to  $\Omega/H$ .
3. Set the meter to measure capacitance by pressing **SELECT**. **nF** or  **$\mu$ F** appears. Then repeatedly press **RANGE** if necessary to

manually select the range you want.

4. Attach the red test lead to the positive side of the capacitor and attach the black test lead to the negative side of the capacitor. Or remove one of the leads of the capacitor you want to measure from its circuit and connect the test leads to the capacitor. The measured value appears.

**Note:** Electrolytic capacitors have positive and negative terminals. Be sure to connect each test lead to the correct terminal to match the polarity of these capacitors.

### Notes:


- The voltage applied across electrolytic capacitors will affect their measured values. That is, a measurement taken with a low voltage will be different and lower than that taken with a voltage that approaches the capacitor's voltage rating. Since this meter cannot use high voltage to set the electrolyte, it cannot measure the absolute value of capacitance.
- Low-value capacitors might match or be close to the actual input capacitance of your meter. To measure low capacitance values, use the meter's relative feature to adjust the meter for the meter's own capacitance (see





“Using Relative Measurement” on Page 17).

- The accuracy of capacitance measurement depends on the measurement method and also differs with different types of capacitors. The meter’s measurement is for reference only.

## CHECKING CONTINUITY


**Caution:** Do not connect the test leads to a source of voltage with the selector set to . This could damage the meter or circuit being tested.

You can use the meter to check for shorted or open electrical circuits.



1. Remove all power from the circuit under test and discharge all capacitors.
2. Rotate the function selector to .
3. To select the continuity function, press **SELECT** until  appears at the top of the display.
4. Touch the test leads across the circuit you want to measure. **Shrt** appears and the buzzer sounds if the circuit resistance is less than about 50 ohms (meaning the circuit is continuous or shorted). **Open** appears and the meter’s buzzer does not sound if the circuit resistance is greater than about 50 ohms (meaning the circuit is not continuous).

## CHECKING DIODES

This procedure lets you check diodes, transistors, and other semiconductors for opens, shorts, and normal operation. It also lets you determine the forward voltage and polarity for diodes. (This is handy when you need to match a diode.) You can also check LEDs using this procedure.

**Caution:** Do not connect the test leads to a source of voltage with the function selector set to . This could damage the meter or the circuit being tested.

**Note:** You can use the meter’s  $h_{FE}$  feature to quickly measure the gain of small-signal, bipolar transistors. See “Measuring  $h_{FE}$ ” on Page 29 for more information.

1. Remove all power from the circuit under test and discharge all capacitors.
2. Rotate the function selector to .
3. To select the diode function, press **SELECT** once.  appears on the display.
4. Connect the test leads to the device you want to check, or remove one of the leads of the component you want to measure from its circuit and connect the test leads to the component. Note the first reading.

- Reverse the test leads and note the second reading.

If one reading shows a value and the other is overrange (**OL** appears) the device is good. If **OL** appears during both readings, the device is open. If both values are very small or zero, the device is shorted.

**Notes:**

- When you test a silicon-type semiconductor, the values might vary depending on the temperature.
- The values that appear during a diode check show the actual forward voltage (2.0V max). If the voltage exceeds 2.0V, **OL** appears. The meter cannot check this diode.

### Checking Diode Polarity

Many diodes have a stripe or mark on one side. The marked side of the diode indicates the diode's cathode or negative (–) side. The other side is the anode or positive (+) side.

If a diode is not marked, you can use your meter to check the diode's polarity. As you follow the steps under "Checking Diodes" on Page 25, connect the red test lead to one side, connect the black test lead to the other side, then measure and note the voltage. Then reverse the test leads and measure and note the second reading. The side of the diode where the meter shows a higher voltage us-

ing the red test lead is the anode (+) side. The side of the diode where the meter shows **OL** using the red test lead is the cathode (–) side.

## MEASURING LOGIC

**Caution:** Do not apply more than 5 VDC between terminals. This could damage the meter or the circuit being tested.

- Rotate the function selector to **LOGIC/Hz**.
- To select the logic function, press **SELECT** once. **LO** appears.
- Connect the test leads to the device you want to check. **LO** appears if the logic is low (the voltage is lower than 1.0V). **HI** appears if the logic is high (the voltage is higher than 2.0V) The actual voltage appears if the logic is between 1 and 2 V.

## MEASURING FREQUENCY/ DUTY CYCLE/ PULSE WIDTH

The meter can measure frequency from 10 Hz to 4 MHz and duty cycle and pulse width with a signal frequency from 10 Hz to 100 kHz. The amplitude of a signal is not larger than 10V peak.

- Rotate the function selector to **LOGIC/Hz**.

2. To select the frequency function, press **SELECT** until **Hz**, **KHz**, or **MHz** appears.

Otherwise, to select the duty cycle or pulse width function, repeatedly press **HZ/DUTY/WIDTH** until **%** appears (to select duty cycle) or until **μS** or **mS** appears (to select pulse width)

3. If you are measuring frequency, press **RANGE** if necessary to select manual range then repeatedly press **RANGE** until the range you want appears.

4. Connect the black test probe to a ground reference for the signal, and connect the red test probe to the signal source.

### Measuring AC Voltage Frequency

The meter can measure the frequency of an AC voltage, with or without a DC source bias.

**Warning:** To avoid electrical shock and damage to the meter, never try to measure a frequency of more than 1 kHz between AC 40 volts RMS and 750 volts RMS.

1. If you are measuring AC voltage with a DC source bias, set the function selector to **dBm / ~ V**. Otherwise, set the function selector to **°C/°F / --- V**.

**Note:** If the function selector is set to **dBm / ~ V** and you want to

set the meter for maximum sensitivity when measuring a new signal, press **SELECT** to select the ACV function then press **HZ/DUTY/WIDTH** to select the frequency function.

2. To select the frequency function, repeatedly press **HZ/DUTY/WIDTH** until **Hz**, **KHz**, or **MHz** appears.
3. If necessary, press **RANGE** to select manual range, then repeatedly press **RANGE** until the desired range appears.

**Note:** To change back to ACV measurement, press **SELECT** once then repeatedly press **SELECT** to select the ACV display mode (dBm or volts).

4. To select the duty cycle or pulse width function, repeatedly press **HZ/DUTY/WIDTH** until **%** appears (to select duty cycle) or until **μS** or **mS** appears (to select pulse width).
5. If **%**, **μS**, or **mS** appears and you want to select the frequency function again, repeatedly press **HZ/DUTY/WIDTH** until **Hz**, **KHz**, or **MHz** appears.
6. Connect the test leads to the device you want to check.

## Measuring AC Current Frequency

**Note:** If the meter is set to measure current, it cannot measure the frequency of a signal with DC bias.

1. Rotate the function selector to  $\overline{\text{A}} / \mu\text{A/A}$  for 0.4/4mA and 4/10A ranges or  $\overline{\text{A}} / \text{mA/A}$  for 40/400mA and 4/10A ranges.
2. To select the frequency function, press **Hz/DUTY/WIDTH** once.
3. If necessary, press **RANGE** to select the manual range, then repeatedly press **RANGE** until the desired range appears.  
**Note:** Press **SELECT** twice to set the meter back to the AC A measurement function.
4. To select the duty cycle or pulse width function, repeatedly press **Hz/DUTY/WIDTH** until **%** appears (to select duty cycle) or until  **$\mu\text{S}$**  or **mS** appears (to select pulse width).
5. If **%**,  **$\mu\text{S}$** , or **mS** appears and you want to select the frequency function again, repeatedly press **Hz/DUTY/WIDTH** until **Hz**, **kHz**, or **MHz** appears.
6. Connect the test leads to the device you want to check in series.

## MEASURING $h_{FE}$

You can use the meter to measure the DC gain of small-signal, bipolar transistors in the  $h_{FE}$  range of 1000.

**Caution:** To avoid damaging the meter, do not try to check a transistor if you do not know its type and pinout.

1. Set the function selector to  **$h_{FE}$** .
2. Unplug both test leads from the meter, then slide down the guard on the front of the meter.
3. Insert the transistor you want to check into the  $h_{FE}$  socket on the front of the meter, matching the pinout of the transistor with the labels on the socket. The transistor's value appears.

---

## Using the Meter With a Computer

You can connect your meter to a computer, letting you conveniently monitor and record and log data over a long period of time. You can even use your meter to display oscilloscope information on your computer! For example, you can record changes

in temperature in a refrigerator or voltage changes in a circuit over a long period of time.

Use the supplied RS-232 cable to connect the meter to your computer and the supplied software to display

information recorded by the meter on your computer.

## INSTALLING THE METER'S SOFTWARE/HARDWARE

To use your meter with your computer, you must install the supplied Meter View software on your computer, then connect the meter to the computer.

The Meter View software includes installation files and a Help Guide. This guide provides more detailed information about the Meter View software's features. You can read the guide while Meter View is running, or print a copy directly to your printer. To read the guide, click **Start**, **Programs**, **Meter View**, then select **Help**.

Follow these steps to install the Meter View software on your computer.

1. Turn on your computer and start the installed Windows operating system (Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows ME, or Windows 2000).
2. Insert the software CD into your CD-ROM drive. The CD starts automatically.

**Note:** If the CD does not start automatically, make sure the CD-ROM drive's door is completely shut. If the CD still does not start, the auto run option on your computer might be turned off. If this happens, click *My Computer*.

The window shows the available drives on your computer. Then double-click the icon for your CD-ROM drive and double-click **setup.exe**. The CD starts.

3. After you finish installing the software, restart your computer.
4. Connect one end of the supplied RS-232 cable to the jack on top of the meter, then connect the other end to your computer's serial port.

**Note:** The supplied cable fits only one way. Do not force it.

## CONFIGURING/USING THE METER AND SOFTWARE

You must configure your meter to work with the Meter View software and the software to work with your meter.

1. Make sure the meter is connected to your computer (see "Installing the Meter's Software/Hardware" on Page 29).
2. On your computer, click **Start, Programs**, then **Meter View**. The Meter View software starts.
3. On your meter, rotate the function selector to any function except **OFF**. Then hold down **SELECT** and **RANGE** together. **RS232** appears on the meter's display.
4. On your computer, select the COM port where you connected the meter by pulling down **Option** then **COM Port** then

clicking **COM1**, **COM2**, **COM3**, or **COM4**.

**Note:** If you select the wrong COM port, an error message appears. Repeat Step 4 to select the correct COM port.

5. On your computer, start the Meter View program by clicking the **Start linkage** icon or pulling down **Run** then clicking **Start**. The Meter View software starts. The display you see on the meter also appears on your computer.

**Note:** The Meter View software stops running if the connection between the meter and the computer fails. If this happens, check the connection between the meter and the computer and make sure **RS232** still appears on the meter's display. Then repeat Step 5 in this section.

6. Follow the steps listed in the Meter View software's Help Guide to configure and use the software with the meter.

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## Care and Maintenance

Keep the meter dry; if it gets wet, wipe it dry immediately. Use and store the meter only in normal temperature environments. Handle the meter carefully; do not drop it.

### CLEANING

To keep the meter looking new, occasionally wipe it with a cloth slightly dampened with water. Do not use harsh chemicals, cleaning solvents, or strong detergents to clean the meter.

**WARNINGS:**

- Do not let any water drip inside the meter while cleaning it.
- Make sure that the meter is completely dry before using it.

**REPLACING THE FUSES**

If the meter does not work, you might need to replace one or both of the fuses with the spare fuses we have included with your meter. The spare fuses are inserted in a plastic holder inside the meter's cabinet near the RS-232 connector on top of the meter.

The meter contains a 500mA, 250V ceramic fuse (Littelfuse 314.500) and a 12A, 250V ceramic fuse (Littelfuse 314012).

**Caution:** Do not use a fuse brand or rating other than those specified here. Doing so might damage your meter. You can order the fuses through your local RadioShack store.

1. If the meter is on, rotate the function selector to **OFF** to turn it off. Then disconnect the test leads if they are connected.

**WARNING:** To avoid electric shock, you must disconnect the test leads before you remove the battery cover and back cover.

2. Use a Phillips screwdriver to loosen the battery cover's screw, then lift off the battery cover.

3. Remove the battery.
4. Use a Phillips screwdriver to loosen the screws from the back cover and gently pull apart the case.
5. To remove the fuse, gently pull the red ribbon holding it. The fuse pops out.
6. If the fuse is blown, discard it and save the ribbon. Then remove the spare fuse from the plastic holder and insert it into the fuse holder through the loop of the attached ribbon.
7. Replace the back cover and secure it with the screws.
8. Reinstall the battery (see "Installing a Battery" on Page 13), then replace the battery cover and secure it with the screw.

**WARNING:** Do not operate your meter until the back cover is in place and secured.

### Limited Ninety-Day Warranty

This product is warranted by RadioShack against manufacturing defects in material and workmanship under normal use for ninety (90) days from the date of purchase from RadioShack company-owned stores and authorized RadioShack franchisees and dealers. EXCEPT AS PROVIDED HEREIN, RadioShack MAKES NO EXPRESS WARRANTIES AND ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING THOSE OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE LIMITED IN DURATION TO THE DURATION OF THE WRITTEN LIMITED WARRANTIES CONTAINED HEREIN. EXCEPT AS PROVIDED HEREIN, RadioShack SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY OR RESPONSIBILITY TO CUSTOMER OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY WITH RESPECT TO ANY LIABILITY, LOSS OR DAMAGE CAUSED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY BY USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THE PRODUCT OR ARISING OUT OF ANY BREACH OF THIS WARRANTY, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY DAMAGES RESULTING FROM INCONVENIENCE, LOSS OF TIME, DATA, PROPERTY, REVENUE, OR PROFIT OR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, EVEN IF RadioShack HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

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In the event of a product defect during the warranty period, take the product and the RadioShack sales receipt as proof of purchase date to any RadioShack store. RadioShack will, at its option, unless otherwise provided by law: (a) correct the defect by product repair without charge for parts and labor; (b) replace the product with one of the same or similar design; or (c) refund the purchase price. All replaced parts and products, and products on which a refund is made, become the property of RadioShack. New or reconditioned parts and products may be used in the performance of warranty service. Repaired or replaced parts and products are warranted for the remainder of the original warranty period. You will be charged for repair or replacement of the product made after the expiration of the warranty period.

This warranty does not cover: (a) damage or failure caused by or attributable to acts of God, abuse, accident, misuse, improper or abnormal usage, failure to follow instructions, improper installation or maintenance, alteration, lightning or other incidence of excess voltage or current; (b) any repairs other than those provided by a RadioShack Authorized Service Facility; (c) consumables such as fuses or batteries; (d) cosmetic damage; (e) transportation, shipping or insurance costs; or (f) costs of product removal, installation, set-up service adjustment or reinstallation.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

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