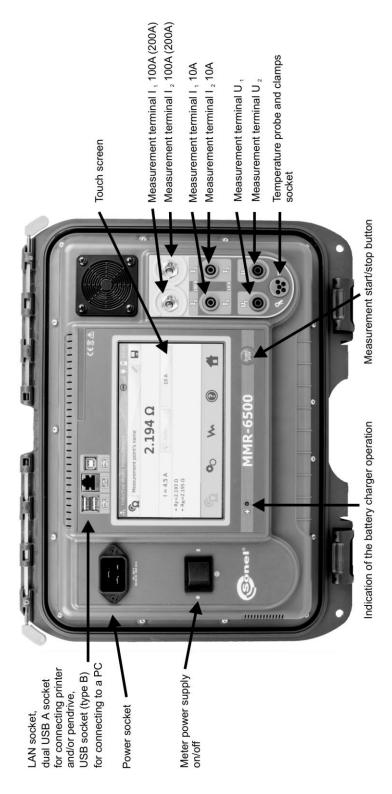


USER MANUAL

LOW RESISTANCE METERS

MMR-6500 • MMR-6700

MMR-6500 • MMR-6700





LOW RESISTANCE METERS

MMR-6500 MMR-6700

USER MANUAL

(6

SONEL S.A. Wokulskiego 11 58-100 Świdnica Poland

Version 1.10 30.06.2022

Thank you for purchasing our low-resistance meter. MMR-6500 and MMR-6700 meters are modern, high-quality meters, easy and safe in operation. Please acquaint yourself with this manual in order to avoid measuring errors and prevent possible problems in operation of the meter.

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1 Safety

MMR-6500 and MMR-6700 meters are designed for measuring resistance of various types of connections (welded, soldered, butt) in electrical installations as well as in inductive devices (transformers, motors) and they are used to perform measurements that determine safety condition of electrical installations. Therefore, in order to provide conditions for correct operation and accuracy of obtained results, the following recommendations must be observed:

- Before you proceed to operate the meter, acquaint yourself thoroughly with the present manual and observe the safety regulations and specifications provided by the producer.
- MMR-6500 and MMR-6700 meters are designed to measure low-resistance values. Any application that differs from those specified in the present manual may result in a damage to the device and constitute a source of danger for the user.
- In case of measurements on systems, components and devices that may be under dangerous voltage, MMR-6500 and MMR-6700 may be used only by qualified persons who are authorized to work on electric installations. Unauthorized use of the meter may result in its damage and may be a source of serious hazard to the user.
- Using this manual does not exclude the need to comply with occupational health and safety regulations and with other relevant fire regulations required during the performance of a particular type of work. Before starting the work with the device in special environments, e.g. potentially fire-risk/explosive environment, it is necessary to consult it with the person responsible for health and safety.
- It is unacceptable to operate the device when:
 - \Rightarrow a damaged meter which is completely or partially out of order,
 - \Rightarrow a meter with damaged insulation,
 - ⇒ a meter stored for an excessive period of time in disadvantageous conditions (e.g. excessive humidity). If the meter has been transferred from a cool to a warm environment with a high level of relative humidity, do not start measurements until the meter is warmed up to the ambient temperature (approximately 30 minutes).
- Before measurement make sure that test leads are connected to appropriate measuring terminals.
- Do not power the meter from other sources than those specified in this manual.
- Repairs may be performed only by an authorized service point.
- The devices meet the requirements of EN 61010-1, EN 61010-2-030 and EN 61010-031.

Note:

The manufacturer reserves the right to introduce changes in appearance, equipment and technical data of the meter.

Note:

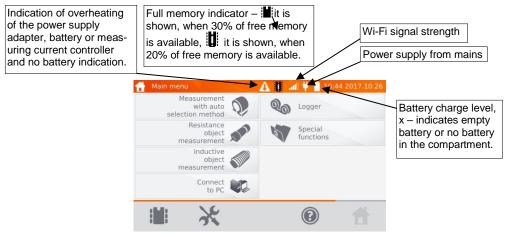
An attempt to install drivers in 64-bit Windows 8 and Windows 10, may result in displaying "Installation failed" message.

Cause: Windows 8 and Windows 10 by default block drivers without a digital signature. Solution: Disable the driver signature enforcement in Windows.

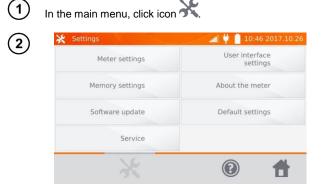
2 General settings - menu

Before turning the device on for the first time, charge the meter's battery pack according to the charging procedure in chapter 7.3.

When the meter is turned on, it displays the main menu.



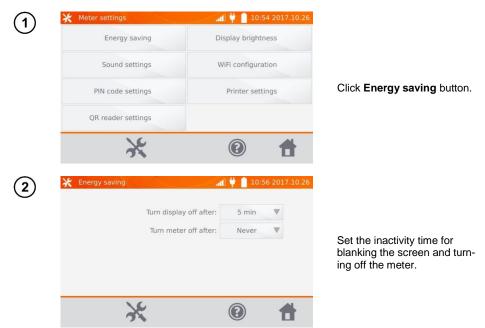
2.1 Meter settings



Click Meter Settings button.

2.1.1 Energy saving

In order to save its rechargeable battery, the meter automatically shuts off or blanks the screen after an adjustable inactivity period.



2.1.2 Sound settings



Click Sound Settings button.

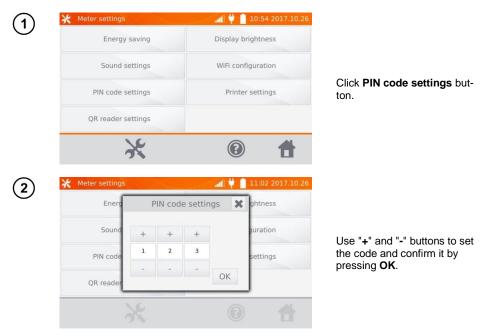


Note:

- Alarm signals are active even if the sound signals are off.

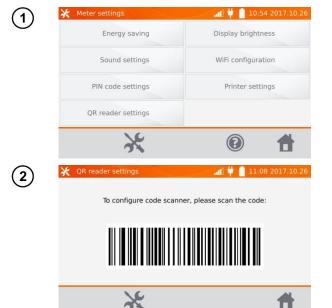
2.1.3 PIN code settings

The PIN code is used for network connection with the meter.



The PIN code is used for communication with the PC software. The factory code is 123.

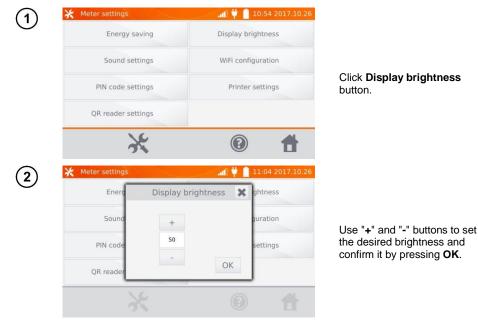
2.1.4 QR reader settings



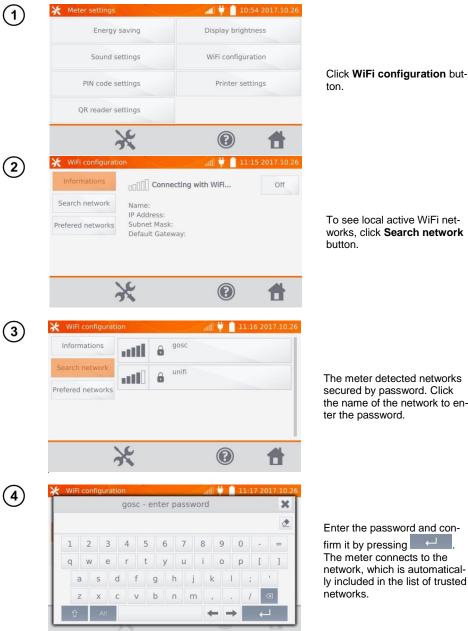
Click **QR reader settings** button.

To configure the reader, please scan the displayed code.

2.1.5 Display brightness settings



2.1.6 Wi-Fi configuration

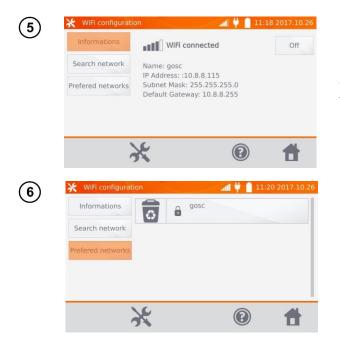


Click WiFi configuration button.

To see local active WiFi networks, click Search network button.

The meter detected networks secured by password. Click the name of the network to enter the password.

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You may use **OFF** button to turn off WiFi.

After clicking **Prefered net**works button, the meter will display networks saved in its memory.

By pressing button 5 you may delete the network.

2.1.7 Printer settings

The meter is compatible with Sato CG2 printer.



Click Printer Settings button.

By clicking individual fields, you may change the data of person/company performing the measurements, which will be printed.

Marking the **Auto printing** box will automatically print when saving the measurement result to memory provided the printer is on.

2.2 Memory settings



In the main menu, click button X.

Note: By pressing K button, you may enter settings or enter the higher level in the settings.



Click **Memory Settings** button.

2.2.1 Memory management

💥 Memory settings	al 🖞 📋 11:33 2017.:
Memory menagement	Resistance limits database
Object types database	Temperature limits database
Object names database	Material database
×	•
🗶 Memory management	al) 📄 11:54 2017.
Client 2 13.00 kB	Used meter memory
Client 1	5%
	370
13.00 kB	Total capacity: 7.18 GB used: 435.46 MB free: 6.75 GB
13.00 kB	-
13.00 kB	Total capacity: 7.18 GB used: 435.46 MB free: 6.75 GB

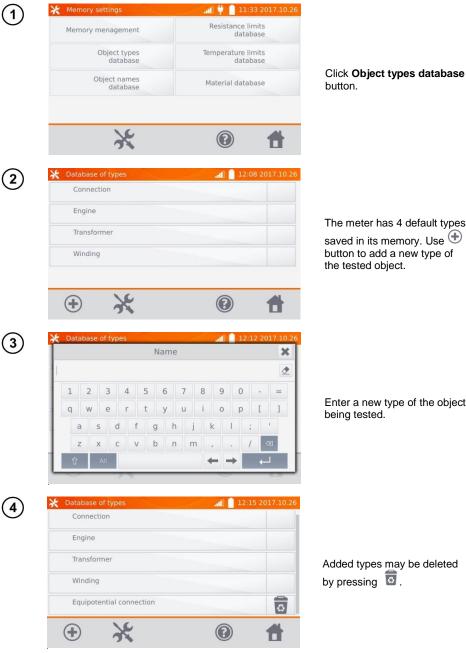
Click **Memory management** button

This option allows you to read the % of the used memory and to clear it: after clicking **Delete memory** all clients are deleted with their objects and measurement results. By

pressing button o located next to each customer, you can also delete individual customers.

2.2.2 Object types database

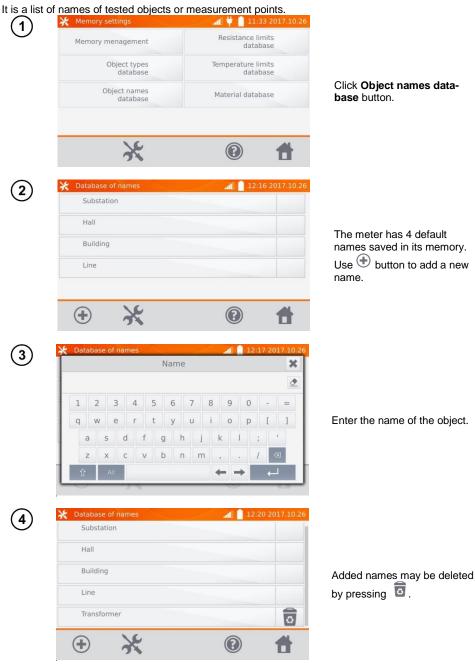
This is a list of types of tested resistive and inductive objects.



The meter has 4 default types saved in its memory. Use 🕀 button to add a new type of

Enter a new type of the object

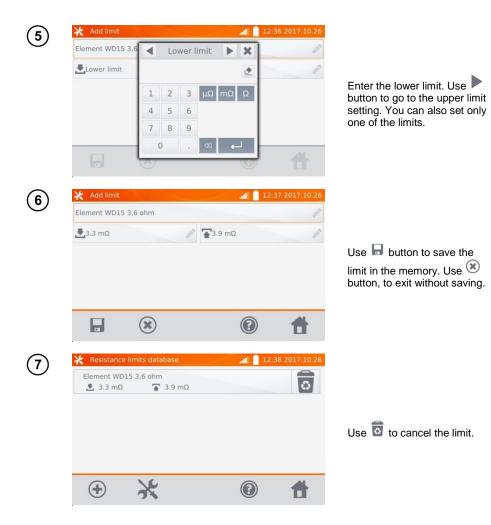
2.2.3 Object names database



2.2.4 Resistance limits database

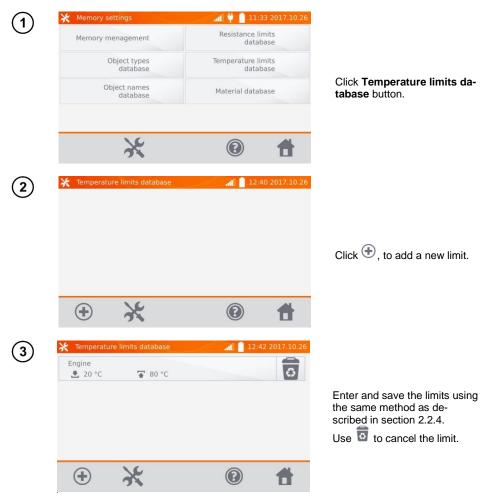
The specified limits may be used to automatically assess the validity of the results of resistance measurements.





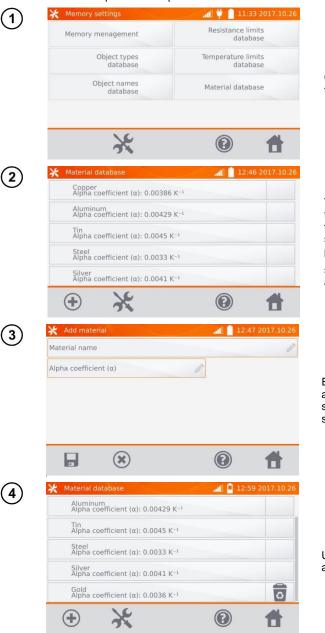
2.2.5 Temperature limits database

The specified limits may be used to automatically assess the validity of the results of temperature measurements.



2.2.6 Material database

The database contains the temperature coefficients of resistance for different materials, used in measurements with temperature compensation.



Click Material database button.

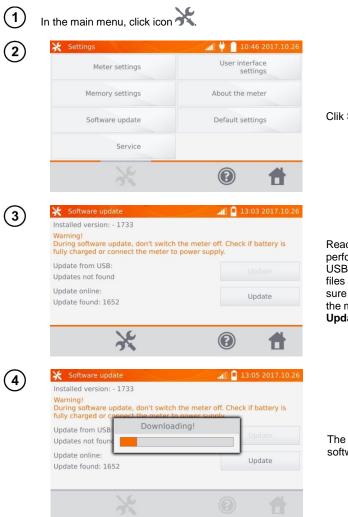
The meter has 5 defaults materials saved in the memory, together with the thermal resistance coefficients of: copper, aluminium, tin, steel and silver. Use button to add a new material.

Enter and save the material and α coefficient, using the same method as described in section 2.2.4.

Use of button to delete the added material.

2.3 Software update

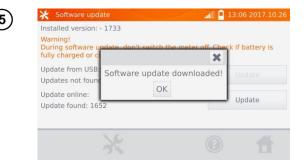
The software of the meter is periodically modified. You may download its current version from <u>www.sonel.pl</u>.



Clik Software update button.

Read the displayed text. To perform an update insert the USB drive with the update files and click **Update** or ensure Internet connection of the meter via WiFi, and click **Update** button.

The meter is downloading software.



Click OK to run the update or close the window to cancel.

Note:

- Update is performed automatically and may be divided into a few stages. During the update, do not turn off the power supply of the meter and do not remove the USB drive. The update process is continued until the meter displays the main MENU screen.



Only at this point, you can turn off the power supply of the meter or start its use.

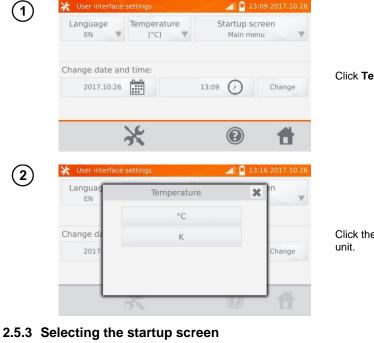
2.4 Service

This function is available for factory servicing and is protected by password.

2.5 Use	r interface settings		
1 In	the main menu, click icon $ ightarrow$	<u>K</u>	
\bigcirc	💥 Settings	al 🕴 🔋 10:46 2017.10.26	
	Meter settings	User interface settings	
	Memory settings	About the meter	
	Software update	Default settings	Click User interface settings button.
	Service		
	×	e 🕇	
3	💥 User interface settings	 13:09 2017.10.26	
\odot	Language EN V [°C] V	Startup screen Main menu	
	Change date and time:		
	2017.10.26	13:09 🕢 Change	
	×	e 🕇	
2.5.1 La	nguage selection		
1	User interface settings	aff D 13:09 2017.10.26 Startup screen Main menu	
	Change date and time:	13:09 (Change	Click Language button.
		0	
	*	Image: Control of the second secon	
(2)	X User interface settings	aff 👯 📋 11:33 2017.12.06	
\bigcirc	Languag Language	× n v	
	EN Change da Pl		
	Change da PL 2017. US	Change	Click the selected language.
	- The		

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2.5.2 Selecting temperature unit



Click Temperature button.

Click the button of selected unit.

💥 User interfa	ce settings	.11 13:09 2017.1
Language EN	Temperature [°C]	Startup screen Main menu
Change date a	.00.	
2017.10.2	.6	13:09 (>) Change
	16	
	35	
💥 User interfa	ce settings	13:17 2017.1
X User interfar Languag EN	ce settings The Startup screen	ha
Languag	-11 - 26	n Xen
Languag	Startup scree Main menu Measurement with auto	
Languag EN	Startup scree Main menu Measurement	

Click Startup screen.

Click the selected startup screen (the screen will be automatically shown after turning on the meter). This feature is useful for making measurements of a given type for a longer period.

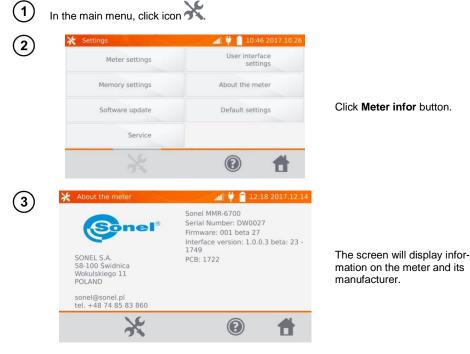
2.5.4 Changing the date and time

i)	💥 User interface set	tings			al 🔒	13:09 2017.10.2
	Language EN V	emperatu [°C]	re V	S	tartup Main n	
	Change date and t	ime:		13:09	0	Change
	3	5			0	1
2	X User interface set	tings			_	13:19 2017.10.2
2)	X User interface set Language EN	K tings Year	Month	Day	×	13:19 2017 10 2 screen henu
2)	Language EN	Year +	+	+	×	screen
2)	Language EN Change date a	Year			×	screen
2)	Language EN	Year +	+	+ 26	×	screen

Click date button.

Use "+" and "-" buttons to set year, month and day, then and confirm it by pressing **OK**. Similarly, you may set the time. To make changes, click **Change** button.

2.6 Information about the meter





Click Default Settings button.

Read the note and click the button to restore the default settings, click button to cancel and return to the menu.

The following elements are restored to the default settings:

- measurement settings,
- list of object types,
- list of object names,
- list of materials,
- list of R limits,
- list of T limit,
- sound settings,
- default startup screen,
- the list of WiFi networks,
- temperature unit,
- PIN code settings,
- energy saving settings,
- display brightness.

2.8 Emergency turning off the meter

To turn off the meter in an emergency, press and hold **START/STOP** button.

2.9 Communication with PC



3

📶 🔱 📋 10:44 2017.10.26 1 Measurement 0 00 with auto Logger selection method Resistance Special object 5 functions measurement Inductive object measurement Connect to PC × •

Press Connect to PC.



To terminate the connection press ().

3 Measurements

Notes:

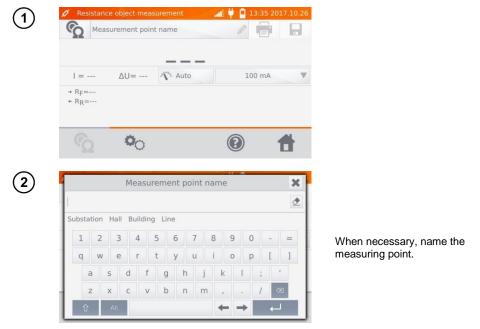
- The measurement with temperature compensation is performed when the user wants to know the resistance of the object at a certain reference temperature, and the measurement is made at another temperature. Basing on the temperature coefficient of resistance α of the measured object, the meter calculates the resistance value at the reference temperature.

- When using the function of temperature compensation, the declared measurement accuracy is valid for the result before the compensation.

- If the current test leads are not connected, a message appears: Lack of continuity of current leads.

- If the voltage test leads are not connected, a message appears: Lack of continuity of voltage leads.

3.1 Testing the resistance objects



Note:

- After entering the name of the measuring point, the measurement result will be saved in the memory

and after selecting the client and object (subobject) you may simply click 🖬 button to create and save the point automatically. When during the logging process you click a point already existing in the memory, then its name created during the memory management will be overwritten by the name typed in the measurement box.



4

Use ⁴ to go to the next settings.

💥 Mea	surement set	tings		🚚 🖊 📋 14	:43 2017.12.06	
1	Range I (max)				P	al/Bidirectional measurement.
Auto	100 mA		Normal mode	Bidirectional measurement	Trigger manual	Selecting trigger method: - manual: use START/STOP
		Lir	nit settings	name		button - automatic: by connecting test leads to the object
Lower	limit		0	Upper limit	0	- continuous: the measurement is triggered and ended by
Ŝ	0		8		H	pressing START/STOP button.

Boxes for setting the range and measurement current on the screen above correspond to the same boxes shown in the previous screen.

Notes:

- Automatic and continuous measurement triggering mode is not active for I >10 A.

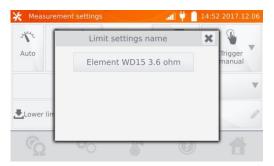
- Measurement with current> 10A A is possible only when with power supplied from mains.

- Bidirectional measurement is used to compensate the potential present at the contact point of two different conductors. In this case, the main result of the measurement is the average of results from individual directions.

- After selecting automatic trigger, the first measurement must be started by pressing **START/STOP** button, next measurements may be initiated by connecting the test leads to the object.

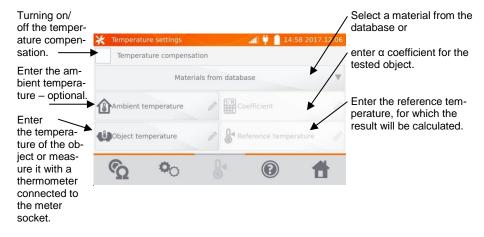
- automatic trigger operates correctly for resistance $\leq 4 \text{ k}\Omega$, above this value there is no guarantee of correct operation.

When necessary, select resistance limits from the database (click Limit settings' name) or set the required limits for the performed measurement by clicking Lower limit and/or Upper limit.





Click &, to enter the temperature settings. After checking "Temperature compensation" box, the meter uses the specified temperatures and temperature coefficient of resistance to calculate the resistance at the reference temperature.



5

6

Notes:

7

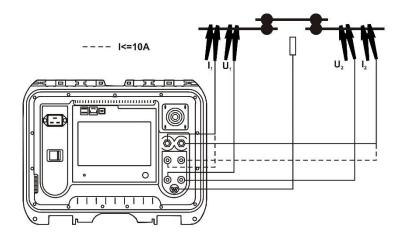
- When you activate the temperature compensation, set all the values (not necessarily the ambient temperature) to exit to the measurement screen.

- The ambient temperature is added to the measurement report.





Connect the meter to the tested object. Press START/STOP.



Note:

- connection of test leads to an outlet sockets of 10 A locks the measurement for currents > 10 A.

Ø Resis	tand	e objec	t meas	urement		atî Ϋ		11:49 2		12.06
S	Meas	ureme	nt point	: 1			Ø			-
		~	▶ R₀=			$T_0 = 2$ $T_1 = 25 °C$		°C		
I = 10	A	∆U= 1.	756 mV	X Au	ito			10 A		V
→ $R_F = 10$ + $R_R = 1$ $rac{1}{2}$ $T_a = 25$ $rac{1}{2}$	67.0 5 °C			Ĺ	1		•]	180 μΩ 150 μΩ α=0.00 T ₀ =20		-1
6		¢	h			C)		4	F.
ß		0	0						1	ŀ
ß		¢	0						1	ł
0				urement		2 2 2		11:50 2	1	
0			t meas			<u>؟</u> ۲		11:50 20	017.	12.06
0			nt point	=1 =402.	.7 μΩ	$T_0=2$	0	ē	017.	
Ω	Meas	sureme	nt point	=1 =402.	. 7 μΩ 1.0 μΩ		0	ē	017.	
Ω	Mea:	Sureme	nt point	: 1 =402. R=41:	. 7 μΩ 1.0 μΩ	$T_0=2$	0	°C	017.	
I = 10 → RF=4: + RR=4	Meas A 10.7 11.2	sureme ΔU= 4. μΩ	nt point	: 1 =402. R=41:	. 7 μΩ 1.0 μΩ	$T_0=2$	0	°C 10 Α 180 μΩ 150 μΩ		
	Meas A 10.7 11.2 5 °C	sureme ΔU= 4. μΩ	nt point	: 1 =402. R=41:	. 7 μΩ 1.0 μΩ	$T_0=2$	0	°C 10 A 180 μΩ	41 K	
I = 10 I = 10 I = R _F =4 K _R =4 M T _a =25	Meas A 10.7 11.2 5 °C	sureme ΔU= 4. μΩ	nt point	: 1 =402. R=41:	. 7 μΩ 1.0 μΩ	$T_0=2$	0	°C 10 Α 180 μΩ 150 μΩ α=0.00	41 K	

Correct result: R₀ within limits.

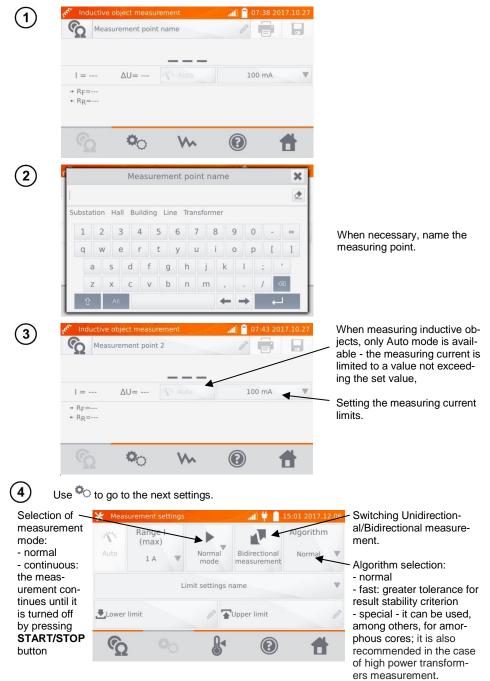
Incorrect result: R₀ outside limits.

- ΔU voltage drop on the measured object
- R_0 resistance at the reference temperature
- R_{F} resistance at the measuring current flowing in the assumed positive direction
- $R_{\scriptscriptstyle R}$ resistance at the measuring current flowing in the assumed negative direction
- T_a- ambient temperature
- T₁ object temperature
- T_0 reference temperature
- α temperature coefficient of resistance
- 🚡 upper limit
- 초 Iower limit

Notes:

- The measuring current is obtained from the current source.
- During measurements with high currents, high-current connectors may overheat due to: excessive current flow, connector poor tightening, contamination or damage.
- Declared measurement uncertainty refers to the measured value; for value calculated with the reference temperature the uncertainty is not specified.
- The result may be entered into the memory by pressing 🖬 button (see sec. 4.2).

3.2 Testing the inductive objects



Boxes for setting the range and measurement current on the screen above correspond to the same boxes shown in the previous screen.

Notes:

- Current > 10 A is not available in this function.

- Bidirectional measurement is used to compensate the potential present at the contact point of two different conductors. In this case, the main result of the measurement is the average of results from individual directions.

- Amorphous core is made of amorphous sheet, which has a non-crystalline structure that is closer to glass than metal. No-load losses in such a transformer are much lower than in traditional transformers. The process of measuring the resistance, due to the nature of the object, contains a measurement algorithm modified in relation to normal inductive objects.

- When measuring large transformers with a discharged battery and long measuring leads, there may be a problem with the stabilization of the measurement result (too high power consumption from the discharged battery). In this case:

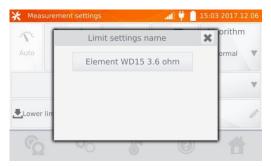
- charge the battery or

- work with mains power or

- shorten the test leads.

(5)

Select resistance limits from the database (click **Limit settings' name**) or set the required limits for the performed measurement by clicking **Lower limit** and/or **Upper limit**.



15	Range (max		Lo	wer	limit		×	Algorithm	n	11	Range (max		Up	per l	imit		×	Algorithm	n
Auto	1 A	I.					٢	Normal	W	Auto	1 A						٢	Normal	v
		1	2	3	μΩ	mΩ	Ω		-			1	2	3	μΩ	nΩ	Ω		
		4	5	6								4	5	6					
Lower	limit	7	8	9					Ø	Lower	limit	7	8	9					4
	_		0		-	+	J				_		0		8	+	J		
	. 4	10	-	1	5	-		1				14 (C)	_	- 6	5	-	(0)		



Click **b**, to enter the temperature settings. After checking "Temperature compensation" box, the meter uses the specified temperatures and temperature coefficient of resistance to calculate the resistance at the reference temperature.



Notes:

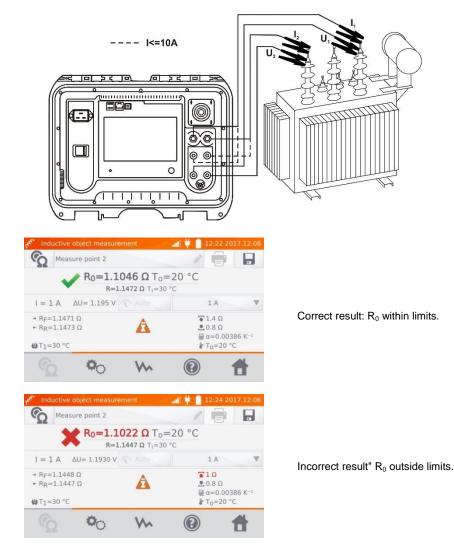
- When you activate the temperature compensation, set all the values (not necessarily the ambient temperature) to exit to the measurement screen.

- The ambient temperature is added to the measurement report.



Press \mathfrak{G} , to enter the measurement.

Ind		object measu		et little	all 🗎	07:59 20:	17.10.2
Ω'	Meas	urement poin	it name		Ø	E	
		R	.0=	T _o =20	°C		
			R=	T1=30 °C			
$ = \cdot$		∆U=	-XS Auto			1 A	
+ RF=					₩1.	.4 Ω	
+ RR=					₫0.		
(i) ⊤1=	30 °C				1004	=0.00386 ₀ =20 °C	K-1
	÷						
		1 0	N N	(1	Π.



- ΔU voltage drop on the measured object
- $R_{\mbox{\scriptsize F}}$ resistance at the measuring current flowing in the assumed positive direction
- R_{R} resistance at the measuring current flowing in the assumed negative direction
- T_a- ambient temperature
- T₁ object temperature
- T₀ reference temperature
- α temperature coefficient of resistance
- 🚡 upper limit
- 📩 lower limit



Use who button to display the graph of resistance over time.

Notes:

- It is recommended to use the maximum source power (set the current limit high enough), because then the core is saturated faster and the result stabilizes faster.

- Declared measurement uncertainty refers to the measured value; for value calculated with the reference temperature the uncertainty is not specified.

- Resistance values > 2 k Ω displayed on the screen during the measurement are shown for information purposes - they have no specified accuracy.

- The result may be entered into the memory by pressing button (see sec. 4.2).

3.3 Measurement with automatic method selection



The measurement is performed as in the case of testing the inductive objects If based on the difference between the instantaneous and average resistance during the result stabilization, the meter determines that the object is resistive, it will complete the measurement faster.

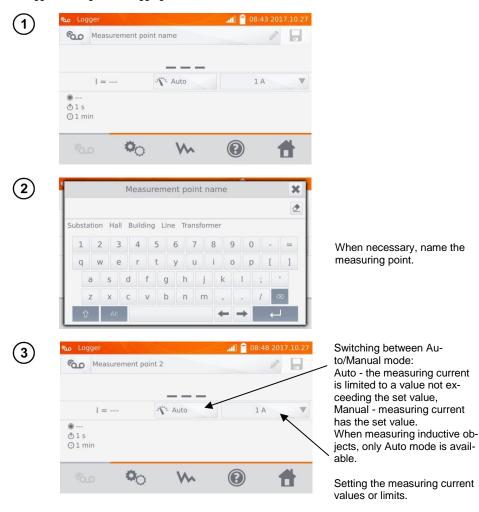
Notes:

- Current > 10 A is not available in this function.

- For high power transformers it is recommended to use the measurement in the same mode as for inductive objects.

3.4 Logger

The logger is designed for logging the results with the interval from 1 second to 15 minutes.





Use 🌯 to go to the next settings.



Notes:

- Current > 10 A is not available in this function.

- The selected sampling time must be lower than the time set for logging, otherwise the meter will set the default times.



Select resistance limits from the database (click **Limit settings' name**) or set the required limits for the performed measurement by clicking **Lower limit** and/or **Upper limit**.

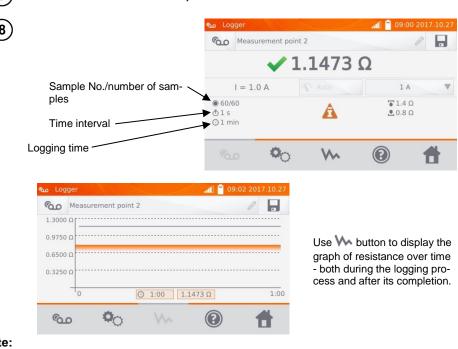


💥 Meas	surement s	etting	jS				all	08:54	2017.10.27	🔆 Mea	surement s	setting	js				ali	08:55	2017.10.27
15	Range (max		Lo	wer	limit		×	1		15	Range (max		Up	per	limit		×		
Auto	1 A	I.						in		Auto	1 A						₫	in	
		1	2	3	μΩ	mΩ	Ω					1	2	3	μΩ	mΩ	Ω		
		4	5	6				-				4	5	6				-	
Lower	limit	7	8	9					0	Lower	limit	7	8	9					Ø
	-		0		(8)	+	_	-			_		0		×	+	_	-	
		10		_	_	-	0	1				10		_	_	-	0	1	

Press obutton, to enter the logger.



Connect the meter to the tested object. Press START/STOP.



Note:

6

- After the logging process, the result may be entered into the memory by pressing 🖬 button (see sec. 4.2). The values of individual samples may be read by viewing memory (see sec. 4.3).

3.5 Special features



The meter has four additional functions:

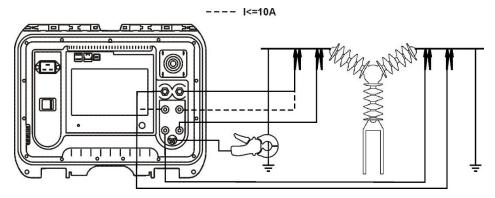
- temperature measurement,
- windings temperature measurement based on the resistance measurement,
- measurement with current clamps,
- calibration of clamps.

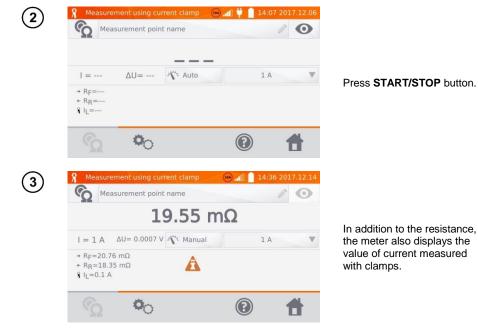
3.5.1 Resistance measurement with clamps

The measurement with clamps is used for both-side grounded objects, e.g. circuit breakers. The clamps are used to measure current flowing through the grounding and its value is used to calculate the value of current actually flowing through the measured object.



Connect the meter according to the drawing.



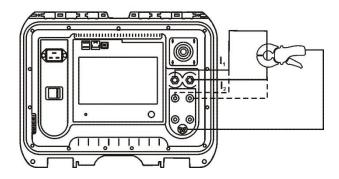


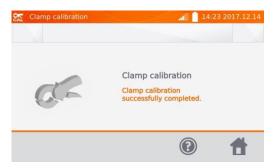
Note:

- Disconnected clamps are signalled by displayed icon

3.5.2 Calibration of clamps

Before first use, the clamps must be calibrated. To do this, short circuit both current inputs, fix the clamps onto the cable and press **START/STOP** button. When clamps are calibrated, the current is always less than 10 A, so you can use 10 A or 100 A (200 A) sockets.





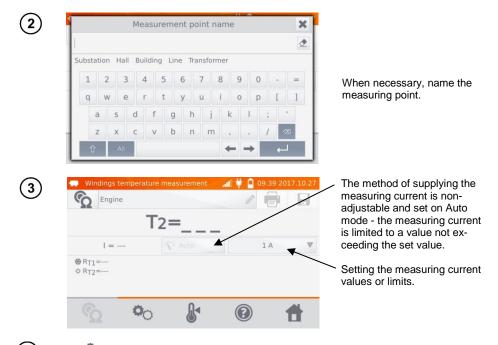
3.5.3 Temperature measurement

1	Connect the temperature probe to the appropriate sock	et in the meter.
2	🔮 Temperature 📶 🗋 09:28 2017.10.27	
	24.0 °C	Read the temperature.
	Image: Contract of the second seco	

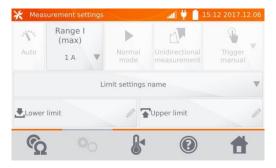
3.5.4 Windings temperature measurement

This function allows to calculate the temperature of windings for a heated object - e.g. motor, basing on the measured winding resistance at ambient temperature and after a period of operation, taking into account the temperature coefficient of resistance known for the winding material. It is assumed that after a significant stoppage time, the temperatures of the winding and motor block are the same. After a working period, initially the winding temperature differs from the temperature of the motor block. It may be calculated by measuring the change of the winding resistance.





Use ^{\$\logoremoutleft}} button to go to limit settings (mode, measurement and triggering are set as non-adjustable).



4

When necessary, select temperature limits from the database (click Limit settings' name) or set the required limits for the performed measurement by clicking Lower limit and/or Upper limit.







5

Click \clubsuit , to enter the temperature settings.



Note:

- Entering factor α and the temperature of the object is necessary to enter the measurement screen.

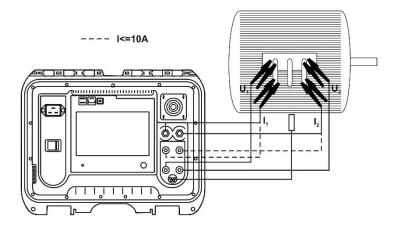
Press 💁, to enter the measurement.

7)

8)



Connect the meter to the motor windings. Press START/STOP.



(9) Disconnect the test leads from the motor, start the motor.





After the desired working time turn off the engine, reconnect the meter to the motor winding and press **START/STOP**.



- R_{T1} resistance of the cold winding
- R_{T2} resistance of the hot winding
- T_1 temperature of the cold object
- T_a ambient temperature
- a temperature coefficient of resistance
- 🚡 upper limit
- 📩 lower limit

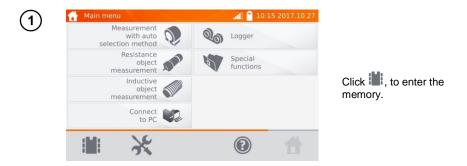
4 Memory

4.1 Memory management (clients, objects, measuring points and logs)

Note:

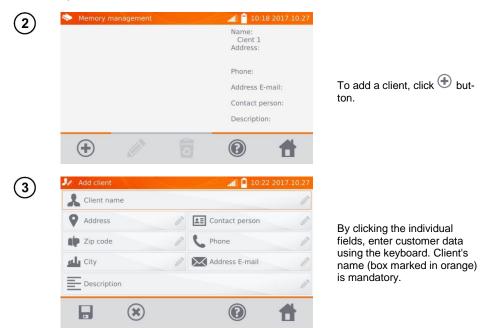
- The memory may be organized before the measurements, or on a regular basis, after the measurement.

4.1.1 Entering the clients



Note:

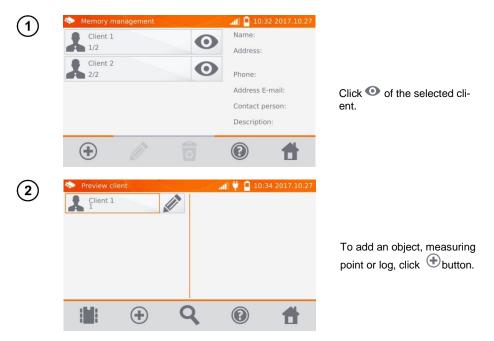
- Use button to enter the memory management for measurements results or to enter a higher level in the memory.



(4)	🧦 Add client	al 10:27 20	017.10.27
Ċ	Lient 1		Ø
	Long str. 5	John Smith	Ø
	45-608	23487699	Use 🗖 button to save cli-
	wroclaw	info@firm.com	ent's data in the memory.
	Description		Ø
		•	#
(5)	Nemory management	. 👖 📮 10:29 20	017.10.27
0	Client 1 1/1	Address:	
		Phone:	
		Address E-mail	l:
		Contact person	n:
		Description:	
	÷		#

4.1.2 Entering objects, subobjects, measurement points and logs

4.1.2.1 Entering objects and subobjects





Click Object name box, to name the object - mandatory.

Select one of the default names or enter your own.

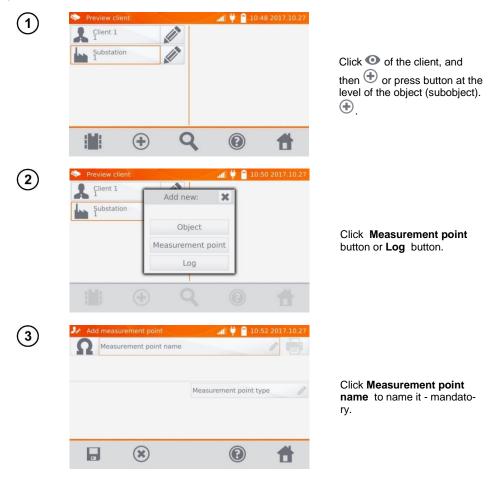
You may attach an additional description by clicking Description box. By clicking Object type box, you may select the default type of or enter your own.

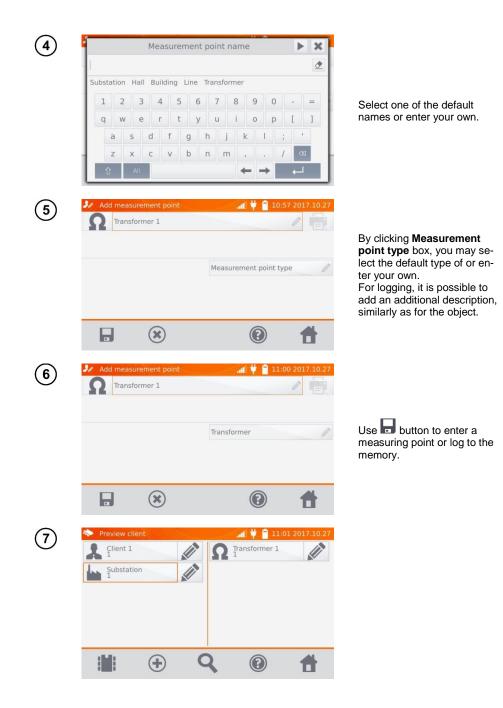
7	Object type	
	Connection Engine Transformer Winding Equipotential connection 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 - = q w e r t y u i o p [] a s d f g h j k l ; ' z x c v b n m , . / \square	Select one of the default names or enter your own.
8	Add object and the image is a constraint of t	Use 🖬 button, to save the
	Description	object in the memory.
9	Preview client Image: Client 1 Image: Client 1 Image: Client 1	By clicking $\textcircled{\bullet}$ you can add more objects. By clicking the object field and $\textcircled{\bullet}$ button, you may enter subobjects in the object etc up to 4 levels.
10	Preview client Image: Client 1 Image: Client 1 Image: Substation Image: Client 1	

Client 1 1 Substation	Add new: 🗶	
1	Object	
	Measurement point	

4.1.2.2 Entering measurement points and logs

Measuring points and logs may be entered at any memory level, i.e. at the level of client object or subobject. Log is a measuring point distinguished due to performing a series of measurements in one point.





4.2 Storing the measurement results in the memory

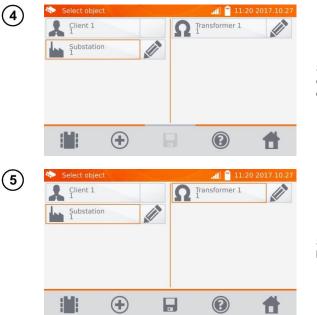
Notes:

- Before performing the next series of measurements at the same measuring points, the previous results must be archived, because for one measuring point, you can save only one result and entering the next will erase the previous one.

- The measurement result may be entered only to the measuring point or to logger.

4.2.1 Entering the results of measurements with previously organized memory



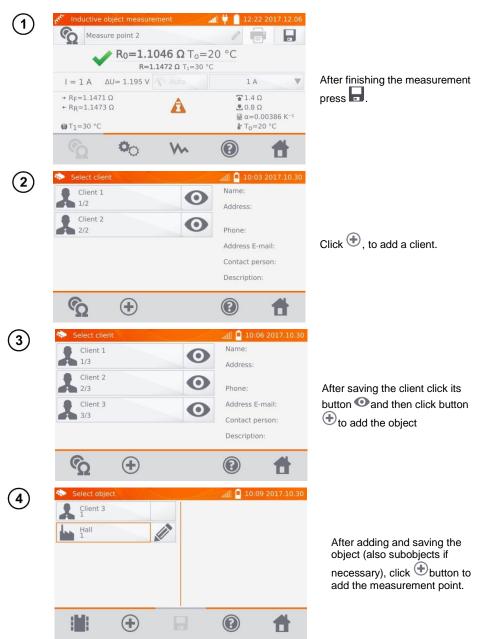


Select the measuring point by clicking its name (indicated by orange border).

Save the result by clicking

4.2.2 Entering the results of measurements without previously organized memory

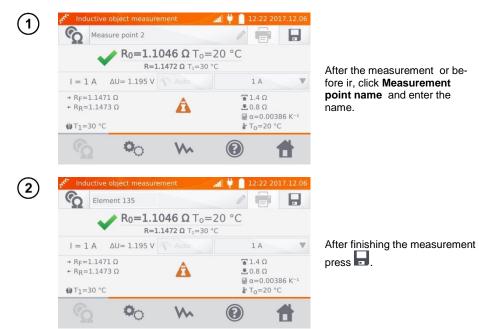
Method 1



Select object			2017.10.30
Client 3	Ω	ine 2	
Hall			
			4
~			
for Inductive object mea	surement	ail 😐 10:13	2017.10.30
Measurement po		all 🛿 10:13 🖉 آله	2017.10.30
Measurement po			
Measurement po	bint name	20 °C	
Measurement po	$R_0 = T_0 = R_{} T_1 = 25$	20 °C	
Measurement po I = ΔU= * RF=	$R_0 = T_0 = $ $R_{=} T_1 = 25$	20 °C •C 1A Γ13Ω	
Measurement po I = ΔU=	$R_0 = T_0 = $ $R_{=} T_1 = 25$	20 °C	· ·
Measurement po I = ΔU= * RF=	$R_0 = T_0 = $ $R_{=} T_1 = 25$	20 °C •C 1 Α Ξ1.3 Ω Ξ0.8 Ω	386 K ⁻¹
Measurement pc I = ΔU= * RF= RR=	$R_0 = T_0 = $ $R_{=} T_1 = 25$	20 °C °C 1 Α (1.3 Ω (0.8 Ω) (0.8 Ω) (0.8 Ω) (0.8 Ω)	386 K ⁻¹

After adding and saving the measuring point, click . The result is saved to memory, the meter returns to the measuring mode.

Method 2

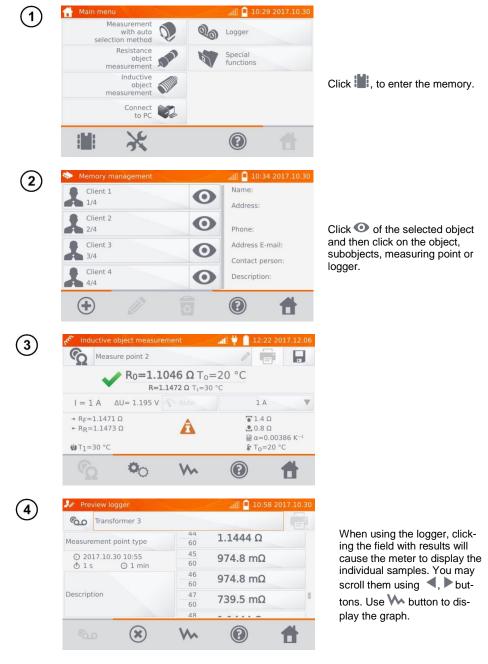


(3)	Nelect clier	nt	and the	.aiil 📮 10::	23 2017.10.30	
J	Client 1		0	Name:		
	1/3			Address:		
	Client 2 2/3		Ο	Phone:		
	Client 3		0	Address E	-mail:	Click 🕀, to add a client.
	3/3		0	Contact p	erson:	
				Descriptio	on:	
	0	-		0		
	Ŝ	(\bullet)				
(4)	Select clier	it	- All	.ail 📮 10::	26 2017.10.30	
\mathbf{O}	Client 1 1/4		0	Name:		
				Address:		
	Client 2 2/4		0	Phone:		After saving the client click its
	Client 3		0	Address E	-mail:	button o and then click but-
	3/4		U	Contact p	erson:	ton \oplus to add the object
	Client 4		Ο	Descriptio	on:	······································
	6					
	ŶΩ	(\bullet)				
_						
(5)	Select obje	ct			28 2017.10.30	
\cup	Client 4		B 1	uilding		
						After adding and saving the object (also subobjects if
						necessary), click the object
						and then 🗖, the measuring
						point with the measurement
						result will be saved automati- cally.
	: MI:	(+)				cany.
	i i	Ð				

Note:

- Having selected the client and object (subobjects) and performing a series of measurements on one object, after the measurement and entering the name of the measuring point, click 🖬 and on the displayed screen click again 🗟, the measuring point with the measurement result will be saved automatically.

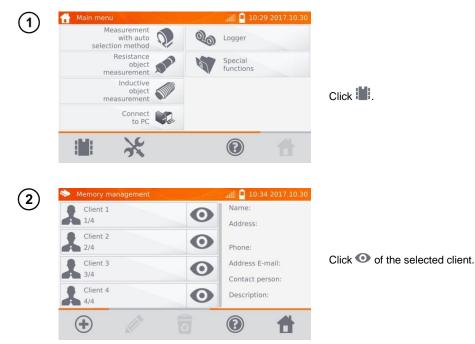
4.3 Viewing memory data

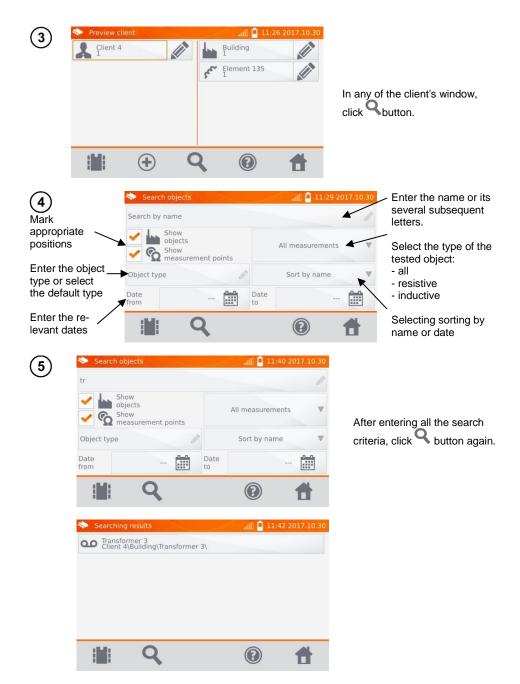




4.4 "Search" in the memory

In order to facilitate searching for an object or device in the memory, a function of memory search is added. To start the function of searching in the memory:

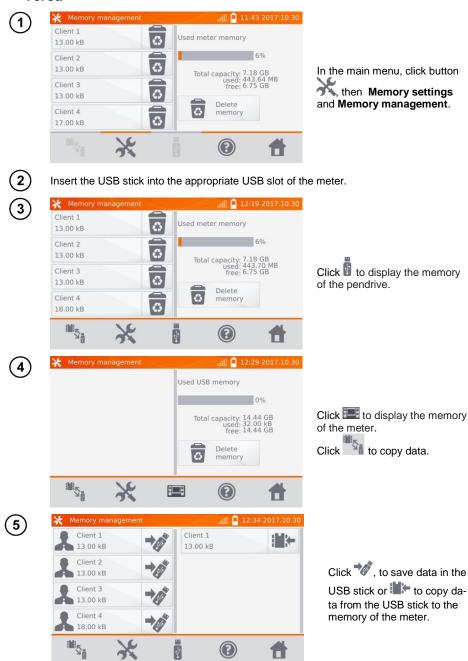




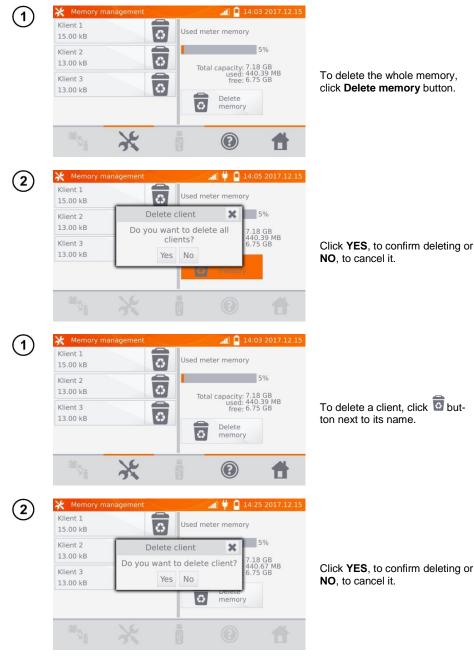
Notes:

- To perform the search, enter the name (or its part) or one of the dates.
- The size of letters in the name of searched item is ignored.

4.5 Copying customer data from the memory to USB stick and vice versa



4.6 Deleting memory data



1	Preview client Image: Killent 1 Image: Killent 1	To delete an object or the measuring point / log, enter its edition by clicking
2	Edit object Ime Line Ime Klient 1 O 2017.12.06 14:31 Subobject: 0 Save: 2 measurement point 1 logger 1 Object type Ime	and then click 🗟 button.
3	Edit object Ime Line Ime Klient 1 Ime Do you want to delete object? 0 Yes No Description Object type	Click YES , to confirm deleting or NO , to cancel it.

5 Report printing

- Sato CG2 printer must be connected to any of the USB socket of "Host" type. You can print measurement results directly after the measurement or those stored in the memory . To print the result, click icon .



The printout includes all the results and parameters of the measurement, assessment (positive/negative), the date and time of measurement and data of person performing it, entered in the printer settings.

Note:

- log results are not printed.

6 Barcode reader

If the tested object has a label with the results of previous measurement and a barcode reader, use a barcode reader connected to the meter and scan the code to set the object's measurement parameters. Scanning the barcode with the main menu displayed will give the meter the access to the encoded measurement.

To adapt a newly purchased DS4208 reader to work with the meter, connect it to the USB port of running computer and read the following code:



7 Power supply

The meters are powered by an AC adapter or a battery pack. When supplied from the mains, the battery pack is charged.

7.1 Monitoring the power supply voltage

The charge level of the battery pack is indicated by the symbol in the right upper corner of the display on a current basis:



- the battery pack is charged.

- the battery pack is discharged.

- the battery pack is being charged.

Note:

- Remember that measurements performed with an insufficient supply voltage feature additional errors which the user is unable to evaluate. Consequently, such measurements cannot prove that the results of resistance measurements are correct.
- Electric socket used to power the MMR meter should be grounded.

7.2 General rules for using Li-lon rechargeable batteries

- Store the meter with half-charged battery pack in a dry, cool and well ventilated place and protect it from direct sunlight. The battery pack may be damaged if stored when fully discharged. The ambient temperature for prolonged storage should be maintained within the range of 5°C...25°C.

- Charge the batteries in a cool, well-ventilated place at a temperature of 10°C ... 28°C. Build-in charger detects both too low and too high temperature of rechargeable battery and blocks the charging process. Charging in too low temperature might irreparably damage rechargeable batteries. The increase in temperature of the battery pack may cause electrolyte leakage and even its ignition or explosion.

- Do not charge or use the batteries in extreme temperatures. Extreme temperatures reduce the lifetime of rechargeable batteries. Always observe the rated operating temperature. Do not dispose the battery pack into fire.

- Li-Ion cells are sensitive to mechanical damage. This kind of damage may cause its permanent damage and thus - ignition or explosion. Any interference in the structure of Li-ion battery pack may cause its damage. This may result in the ignition or explosion. A short-circuit of the battery poles "+" and "-" may permanently damage the battery pack or even cause its fire or explosion.

- Do not immerse Li-Ion battery in liquids and do not store in humid conditions.

- If the electrolyte contained in the Lithium-Ion battery pack, contacts eyes or skin, immediately rinse the affected place with plenty of water and consult a doctor. Protect the battery against unauthorised persons and children.

- When you notice any changes in the Lithium-Ion battery pack (e.g. changes in colour, swelling, excessive temperature), stop using the battery pack. Li-Ion batteries that are mechanically damaged, overcharged or excessively discharged are not suitable for use.

- any misuse of the battery may cause its permanent damage. This may result in the ignition. The seller and the manufacturer shall not be liable for any damages resulting from improper handling Li-Ion battery pack.

7.3 Battery pack charging procedure

Charging the battery pack is possible only when the meter is on. This is caused by application of high power power supplies, which need active cooling (fans) while working. The fan noise is present while charging.

In order to charge the meter, connect it to the power grid and then turn the device on. After starting the meter enables the charging procedure. The charge level of the battery pack is indicated with the icon described in chapter 7.1.

8 Cleaning and maintenance

CAUTION! Apply only maintenance methods specified by the manufacturer in this manual.

The casing of the meter may be cleaned with a soft, damp cloth using all-purpose detergents. Do not use any solvents or cleaning agents which may scratch the casing (powders, pastes, etc.).

The electronic system of the meter does not require maintenance.

9 Storage

In the case of storage of the device, the following recommendations must be observed:

- Disconnect all the test leads from the meter.
- make sure that the meter and accessories are dry,
- · during prolonged storage remove the batteries
- storage temperatures must be in accordance with those defined in technical specifications,
- in order to prevent total discharge of the rechargeable batteries during prolonged storage, charge them from time to time.

10 Dismantling and disposal

Worn-out electric and electronic equipment should be gathered selectively, i.e. it must not be placed with waste of another kind.

Worn-out electronic equipment should be sent to a collection point in accordance with the law of waste electrical and electronic equipment.

Before the equipment is sent to a collection point, do not dismantle any elements.

Observe the local regulations concerning disposal of packages, worn-out batteries and accumulators.

11 Technical specifications

 \Rightarrow Abbreviation "m.v." used in the specification of measurement uncertainty means a standard measured value.

Uncertainty values stated in the table refer to the measurement with bidirectional current and relate to the average of two measurements according to the following formula:

$$R = \frac{R_F + R_R}{2}$$
, where R_F - resistance at the assumed "forward" current direction and R_R - re-

sistance at the assumed "backward" current direction. For measuring with unidirectional current, the specified accuracy is not guaranteed.

Measurement of resistance

Range	Resolution	Basic uncertainty *	Measuring current
0.0 μΩ…999.9 μΩ	0.1 μΩ		100 A < I ≤ 200 A/*
0.0 μΩ…999.9 μΩ	0.1 μΩ		50 A < I ≤ 100 A
1.0000 mΩ…1.9999 mΩ	0.0001 mΩ		50 A < 1 3 100 A
0.0 μΩ…999.9 μΩ	0.1 μΩ	±(0.25% + 2 digits)	20 A < I ≤ 50 A
1.0000 mΩ3.9999 mΩ	0.0001 mΩ		20 A < I ≤ 50 A
0.0 μΩ…999.9 μΩ	0.1 μΩ]	10 A < I ≤ 20 A
1.0000 mΩ …7.9999 mΩ	0.0001 mΩ		10 A < 1 ≤ 20 A

/* - MMR-6700 only

Range	Resolution	Basic uncertainty *	Measuring current / voltage **
0 μΩ…999.9 μΩ	0.1 μΩ		10 A (20 mV)
1.0000 mΩ…1.9999 mΩ	0.0001 mΩ		10 A (20 111V)
2.000 mΩ …19.999 mΩ	0.001 mΩ		10 A (200 mV)
20.00 mΩ199.99 mΩ	0.01 mΩ		10 A / 1 A (2 V / 200 mV)
200.0 mΩ999.9 mΩ	0.1 mΩ	±(0.25% m.v. + 2 digits)	1 A / 0.1 A (2 V / 200 mV)
1.0000 Ω1.9999 Ω	0.0001 Ω		TA/0.TA(2 V/200 MV)
2.000 Ω19.999 Ω	0.001 Ω	7	0,1 A (2 V)
20.00 Ω199.99 Ω	0.01 Ω	7	10 mA (2 V)
200.0 Ω1999.9 Ω	0.1 Ω		1 mA (2 V)

* - for measurements on inductive objects in fast mode: ±(2% m.v. + 2 digits)

** - applies to measurements on resistance objects, for measurements on inductive objects output voltage \leq 5 V

Resistance measurement in the presence of noise of 50 Hz or 60 Hz

signal/noise ratio	Additional uncertainty	Signalling
N ≥ 0.02	-	-
0.02 > N ≥ 0.004	1%	A
N < 0.004	unspecified	۵

Other technical specifications:

U	ner technical specifications.
a)	insulation type double, according to EN 61010-1
b)	overvoltage category – measuring sideCAT IV 50 V acc. to EN 61010-2-030
c)	overvoltage category - mains power supply CAT II 300 V acc. to EN 61010-2-030
d)	ingress protection acc. to EN 60529 with closed housing - IP67
,	with open housing, powered from mains or batteries – IP40
e)	power supplyLi-Ion rechargeable battery 7.2 V 8.8 Ah
f)	mains supply MMR-6500
	mains supply MMR-6700
g)	
h)	battery charging timeapprox. 3.5 h
i)	number of measurements with 10A current performed when powered from the battery pack
j)	maximum wire resistance for 10 A current
k)	accuracy of measuring current setting:
I)	time of performing the resistance measurement:
,	• with selected resistive object type and bidirectional current flow
	depending on the measuring current
	• with selected inductive object type, dependent on the resistance and inductance of the object
m)	
n)	meter weight MMR-6500/MMR-6700 approx. 8.2 kg/8.7 kg
o)	operating temperature
p)	charger operating temperature
d)	storage temperature20°C+60°C
r)	humidity
s)	reference temperature
t)	
	reference humidity
u)	reference humidity40%60% altitude (above sea level):
u) v)	reference humidity40%60% altitude (above sea level):
	reference humidity
v) w)	reference humidity40%60% altitude (above sea level):
v) w) x)	reference humidity
v) w)	reference humidity40%60% altitude (above sea level):

Note:

- During the measurement, when the meter is connected to the measured object and the output current exceeds 10 A, a temporary increase of radiated emission level may occur (EN 61326-1 point 4).
- The LAN port may be used to communicate with an external system. This function is optional, available on special order.

12 Accessories

The current list of accessories can be found on the manufacturer's website.

12.1 Standard accessories

The standard set of equipment supplied by the manufacturer includes:

- MMR-6500 or MMR-6700 meter,
- current cable 3 m black I1 (200 A, 25 mm²) WAPRZ003BLI1,
- current cable 3 m black I2 (200 A, 25 mm²) WAPRZ003BLI2,
- cable 3 m blue 1 kV U1 (banana plug) WAPRZ003BUBBU1,
- cable 3 m blue 1 kV U2 (banana plug) WAPRZ003BUBBU2,
- crocodile clip, black 1 kV 32 A 2 pcs WAKROBL30K03,
- double-wire cable 3 m (10 / 25 A) U1/I1 (for I ≤10 A) WAPRZ003DZBBU1I1,
- double-wire cable 3 m (10 / 25 A) U2/I2 (for I ≤10 A) WAPRZ003DZBBU2I2,
- Kelvin crocodile 1 kV 25 A (2 pcs, for I ≤10A) WAKROKELK06,
- temperature probe ST-3 WASONT3,
- power supply cable 230 V (IEC C19 plug) WAPRZZAS1,
- case L12 WAFUTL12,
- USB cable WAPRZUSB,
- user manual,
- factory calibration certificate.

Note

The software is supported by the following systems: Windows 8.1, Windows 10.

12.2 Optional accessories

Additionally, the following items that are not included in the scope of standard equipment can be purchased from the manufacturer or the distributors:

WAPRZ006BLI1

 current cable 6 m black I1 (max. 200 A, 25 mm²)

WAPRZ015BLI1

 current cable 15 m black I1 (max. 200 A, 25 mm²)

WAPRZ010BLI2

 current cable 10 m black I2 (max. 200 A, 25 mm²)

WAPRZ006BUBBU1

• cable 6 m 1 kV U1 blue

WAPRZ015BUBBU1

• przewód 15 m 1 kV U1 blue

WAPRZ010BUBBU2

cable 10 m 1 kV U2 blue

WAPRZRJ45

LAN cable with RJ45 plug

WAPRZ010BLI1

current cable 10 m black I1 (max. 200 A, 25 mm²)

WAPRZ006BLI2

 current cable 6 m black I2 (max. 200 A, 25 mm²)

WAPRZ015BLI2

 current cable 15 m black I2 (max. 200 A, 25 mm²)

WAPRZ010BUBBU1

• cable 10 m 1 kV U1 blue

WAPRZ006BUBBU2

przewód 6 m 1 kV U2 blue

WAPRZ015BUBBU2

cable 15 m 1 kV U2 blue

WACEGC5AOKR



 measurement clamp C-5A (Ø 39 mm) 1000 A AC/DC

WAZACKEL1



 Kelvin clamp with a 2.6 m double-wire cable (for I ≤ 10 A)

WAADAD2



- USB printer for reports / codes, portable
- Calibration certificate with accreditation

WASONT1



• temperature probe ST-1

WASONKEL20GB



 double pin Kelvin probe with banana connector (for I ≤ 10 A)

WAADACK2D



• barcode reader, 2D, USB

WANAKD2

 tape / paper for SATO printer (with adhesive)

WANAKD2BAR

• coloring tape for SATO printer

CAUTION!

Touch the surface with the double-pin Kelvin probe held perpendicularly to the surface, as any other position may damage the probe.

13 Manufacturer

The manufacturer of the device and provider of guarantee and post-guarantee service:

SONEL S.A.

Wokulskiego 11 58-100 Świdnica Poland tel. +48 74 858 38 60 fax +48 74 858 38 09 E-mail: <u>export@sonel.pl</u> Web page: <u>www.sonel.pl</u>

Note: Service repairs must be performed only by the manufacturer.

14 Laboratory services

SONEL Testing and Calibration Laboratory has been accredited by the Polish Center for Accreditation (PCA) - certificate no. AP 173.

Laboratory offers calibration for the following instruments that are used for measuring electrical and non-electrical parameters.

• METERS FOR MEASUREMENTS OF ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS

- o voltage meters,
- o current meters (including clamp meters),
- o resistance meters,
- insulation resistance meters,
- o earth resistance and resistivity meters,
- o RCD meters,
- o short-circuit loop impedance meters,
- o power quality analyzers,
- o portable appliance testers (PAT),
- o power meters,
- o multimeters,
- o multifunction meters covering the functions of the above-mentioned instruments,

ELECTRICAL STANDARDS

- o calibrators,
- o resistance standards,

• METERS FOR MEASUREMENTS OF NON-ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS

- o pyrometers,
- o thermal imagers,
- o luxmeters.

The Calibration Certificate is a document that presents a relation between the calibration standard of known accuracy and meter indications with associated measurement uncertainties. The calibration standards are normally traceable to the national standard held by the National Metrological Institute.

According to ILAC-G24 "Guidelines for determination of calibration intervals of measuring instruments", SONEL S.A. recommends periodical metrological inspection of the instruments it manufactures no less frequently than once every 12 months.

For new instruments provided with the Calibration Certificate or Validation Certificate at the factory, recalibration should be performed within 12 months from the date of purchase, however, no later than 24 months from the date of purchase.

ATTENTION !

The person performing the measurements should be absolutely sure about the efficiency of the device being used. Measurements made with an inefficient meter can contribute to an incorrect assessment of the effectiveness of health protection and even human life.



NOTES

SYMBOLS DISPLAYED BY THE METER





Settings

Return to the main menu

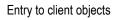
He

Help

Adding a client, object or measurement point

Searching for an object or measurement point







Entry to client, object or measurement point edition, with a possibility of changing data



Fast entry deletion on the onscreen keyboard



Deletion of a measurement point, object or client



Measuring mode



Recording mode



Measurement setup mode



Saving to memory



Report print



Temperature measurement, reference temperature



Presentation of measurement results in the form of a time chart



Exit from the option



Wi-Fi signal strength

There was a limitation of the measuring current to a value lower than that ensuring maximum accuracy



Test leads interchanged



High level of noise (interference), measurement possible with additional uncertainty



High level of noise (interference), measurement possible without defining uncertainty



Measuring current greater than 10 A blocked



No clamps connected



Exceeded temperature of terminal I1 or I2



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