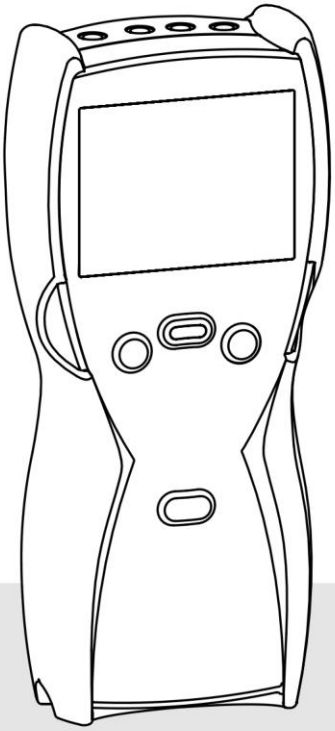
Sonel®

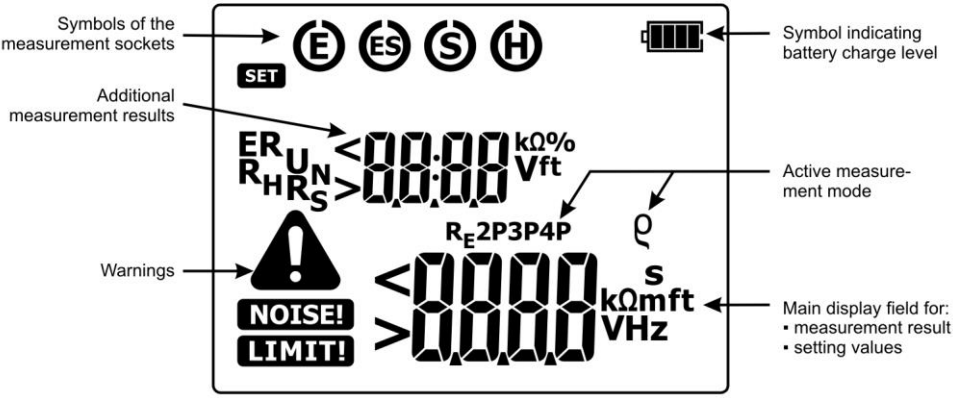


USER MANUAL

EARTH RESISTANCE METER

MRU-11


Place for handle / pendant
Measurment socket E
Measurement sockets ES, S and H
LCD display
START
• start of themeasurement procedure
• confirmation of a selection
DOWN
• change of the measurement function
• change of settings
UP
• review of the results
• change of settings
ON/OFF/FLASHLIGHT
• turning the meter on / off
• enabling the button illumination
MRU-11
2P / 3P
4P / ϱ


Symbols of the measurement sockets
Symbol indicating battery charge level
Additional measurement results
Active measure-ment mode
Warnings
Main display field for:
• measurement result
• setting values
SET
NOISE!
LIMIT!

USER MANUAL

EARTH RESISTANCE METER
MRU-11

SONEL S.A.
Wokulskiego 11
58-100 Świdnica

Version 1.06 10.03.2022

The MRU-11 meter is a modern, easy and safe measuring device. Please acquaint yourself with this manual in order to avoid measuring errors and prevent possible problems in operation of the meter.

CONTENTS

1 Safety

The following international symbols are used in the Analyzer and in this manual:

	Warning; See explanation in the manual		Dual insulation (Protection class II)
	Do not dispose of with other household waste		Declaration of Conformity with EU directives (Conformité Européenne)

MRU-11 meter is designed for measuring parameters important for safety of electrical installations. Therefore, in order to provide conditions for correct operation and accuracy of obtained results, the following recommendations must be observed:

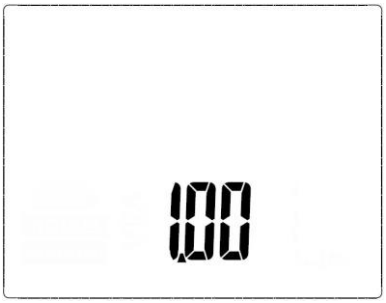
- Before you proceed to operate the meter, acquaint yourself thoroughly with the present manual and observe the safety regulations and specifications provided by the producer.
- MRU-11 meter is designed to measure earth resistance values. Any application that differs from those specified in the present manual may result in a damage to the device and constitute a source of danger for the user.
- The meter must be operated solely by appropriately qualified personnel members holding required certificates for carrying measurements in 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:
  - ⇒ a damaged meter which is completely or partially out of order,
  - ⇒ 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 sources other than those listed in this manual.
- The inputs of the meter are protected electronically against overload e.g. due to having been connected to a live circuit, for all combinations of inputs - up to 276 V for 30 seconds.
- Factory calibration does not include the resistance of the test leads. The result displayed by the meter is a sum of the resistance of the measured object and the resistance of leads.
- The device meets the requirements of standards EN 61010-1 and EN 61557-1, -5.

Due to continuous product development, the manufacturer reserves the right to introduce changes to the functionality, appearance, accessories and technical data of the meter. Due to continuous development of the meter's software, the actual appearance of the display, in case of some of the functions, may slightly differ from the display presented in this operating manual.

2 Turning the meter ON and activating screen backlight

1

To **turn ON** the meter, press **ON/OFF** button.



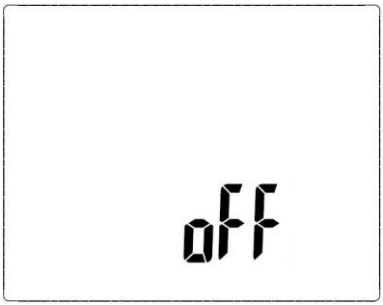
The screen of the device will activate its all segments (self-test), and then it will briefly show the software version.

2

When the meter is ON, a short press on **ON/OFF** button will turn ON and then OFF the screen backlight;

3

To **turn OFF** the device, press and hold **ON/OFF** button for approx. 2 seconds.



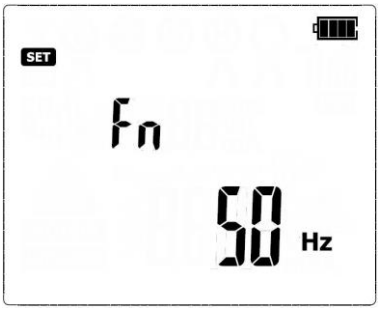
A screen indicating shutting off the device is shown briefly.

3 Meter configuration

1 

Turn on the meter by pressing and holding **DOWN** button and pressing **ON/OFF** button.

After switching the meter ON, a screen is shown with network frequency settings **Fn**.



2 

When the **Fn** screen is displayed, use **UP** and **DOWN** buttons to set the network frequency of 50 Hz or 60 Hz (default: 50 Hz).

3 

Short press **START** button to accept the selected value.

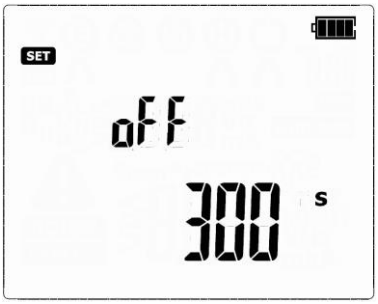
You will enter the screen with settings of audio messages - **bEEP**.

4 

Use **UP** and **DOWN** buttons to turn the audio messages ON (on) or OFF (off).

5 

Short press **START** button to accept the selected option.



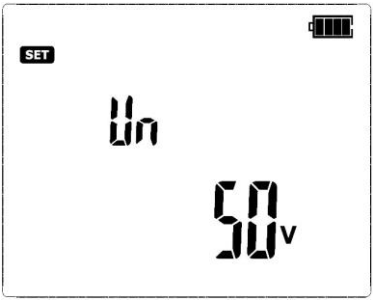
The screen of Auto-OFF time settings will be shown: **oFF.**

6 

Use **UP** and **DOWN** buttons to set the auto-off time at 300 s, 600 s, 900 s or "- - - -" (Auto-OFF inactive). Auto-OFF function is used to turn-off inactive meter after a preselected time, which is signalled by a beep.

7 

Short press **START** button to accept the selected option.



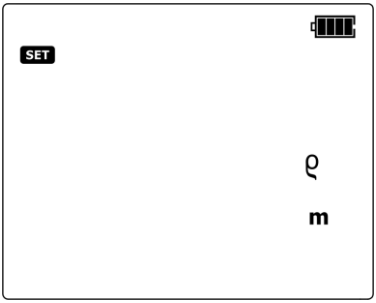
You will enter the screen with measuring voltage selection **Un**.

8 

Use **UP** and **DOWN** buttons to set the measuring voltage at 25 V or 50 V. The measuring voltage set relates to all measurement functions in the meter.

(9) 

Short press **START** button to accept the selected option.



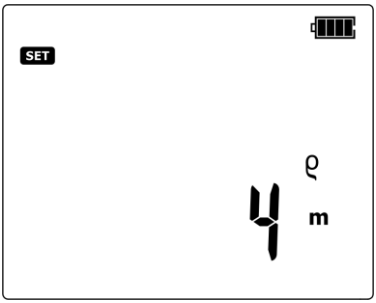
You will enter the screen with settings of units soil resistivity**.**

(10) 

Use **UP** and **DOWN** buttons to set the unit:
⇒ meters **m** or
⇒ feet **ft**.

(11) 

Short press **START** button to accept the selected option.



You will enter the screen with settings of distance between auxiliary electrodes.

(12) 

Use **UP** and **DOWN** buttons to set the distance.

(13) 

Short press **START** button to accept the selected option and return to the network frequency selection screen **Fn**.

(14) 

Long press (> 2 s) **START** button to the introduced changes and proceed to the measurement screen **R_E3P**.

(15) 

Long press (> 2 s) **ON/OFF** button to turn off the meter without accepting the changes introduced at the current setting position.

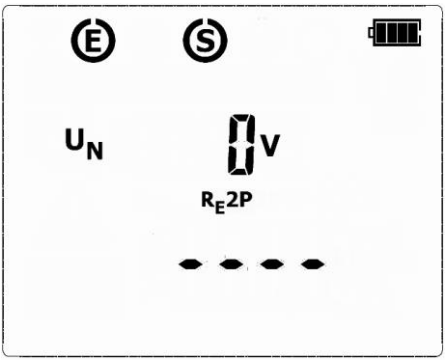
(16) 

Short press (> 2 s) **ON/OFF** button to enter the measurement screen **R_E3P** without accepting the changes introduced at the current setting position.

4 Measurements

Earth resistance measurements significantly different from other measurements performed to assess the protection against electric shock. They require a thorough knowledge of the structure of the earthing system, the phenomena occurring during the measurements and the skills of coping with adverse outdoor conditions. Earthing system tests/measurements require adequate knowledge and measuring equipment, which will be able to maximally facilitate these examinations.

4.1 Measurement of interference voltages DC + AC



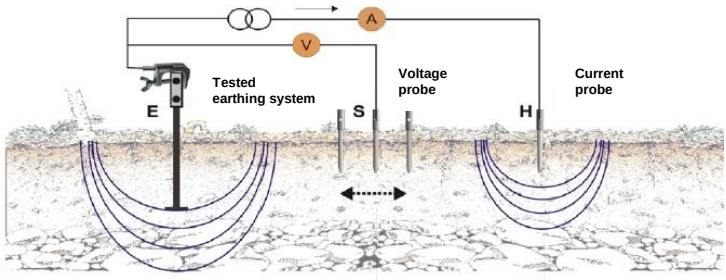
In measuring functions, before **START** button is pressed, the meter monitors the measuring voltage at the terminals (between **E** socket and **S** / **H** sockets) and the interference voltage value is displayed on the screen.

Additional information displayed by the meter

U_N >100V!, **>100V** and a continuous beep, **NOISE!** and ⚠	Voltage at test terminals is higher than 100 V, the measurement is blocked.
U_N xxV!, >40V and a continuous beep, **NOISE!** and ⚠	Where xx is the value of interference voltage. Voltage at test terminals is higher than 40 V but lower than 100 V, the measurement is blocked.
U_N xxV!, >24V, NOISE! and ⚠	Where xx is the value of interference voltage. Voltage at test terminals is higher than 24 V but lower than 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
NOISE!	The interference voltage is lower than 24 V, but with a high value - the measurement result may be affected by additional uncertainty.

4.2 Measurement of earth resistances with 3-pole method (R_E3P)

For earth resistance measurements, the most commonly used method is the 3-pole method, often called the potential drop method, or technical method. During the measurement, the voltage drop at the earthing is measured with current flowing through it, then the Ohm's law is used to calculate the resistance.

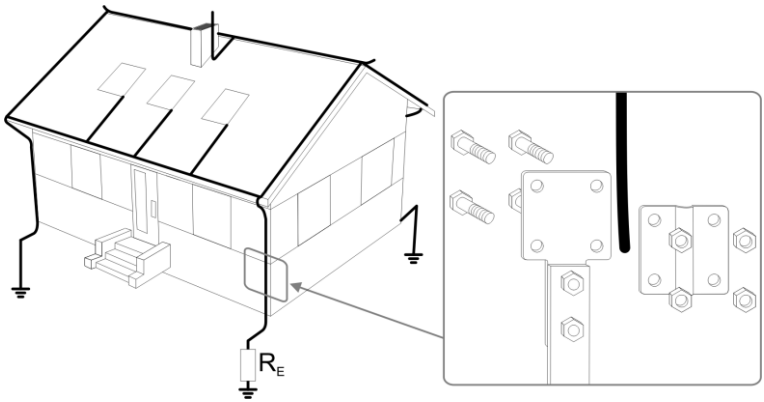


The scheme of measuring the earthing resistance with the 'technical method' is shown above. The figure shows the measurement of earthing resistance **R_E**. To perform the measurement, use two additional auxiliary electrodes:

• **H** electrode (current electrode) to allow excitation of current flow in the circuit: tested earth electrode R_E→ meter → H current electrode → earth → tested earth electrode;

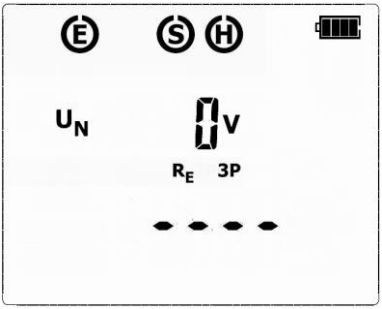
• **S** electrode (voltage electrode) for measuring the voltage drop across the resistance of the measured earthing as a result of current flow.

1 Disconnect the tested earth electrode from the installation of the facility.



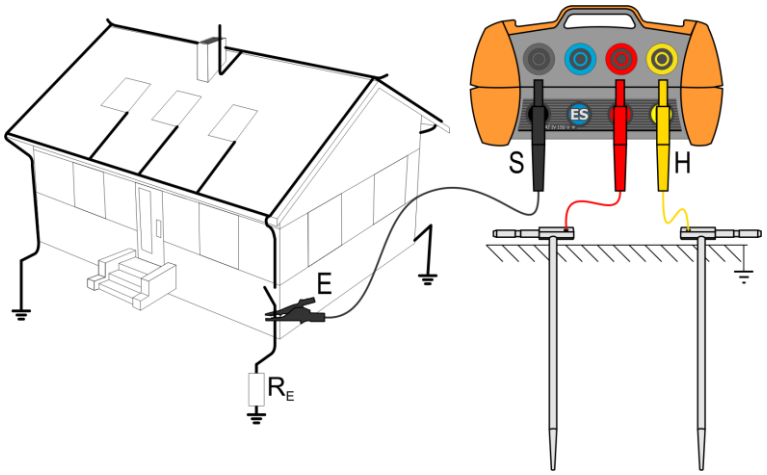
2

Turn on the meter using **ON/OFF** button.



The meter enters the measurement function screen **R_E3P**.
The meter is in the mode of measuring the interference voltage between the test terminals. The measuring voltage is compatible with the voltage selected when setting up the device.

3



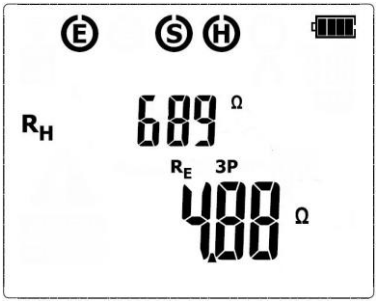
Test leads should be connected to the measurement terminals in the device, as shown above.

- The current electrode **H** (driven into earth) should be connected to **H** socket of the meter.
- The voltage electrode **S** (driven into earth) should be connected to **S** socket of the meter.
- The earth electrode being tested should be connected to **E** socket of the meter with the lead.
- The earth electrode being tested and the current electrode and the voltage electrode should be located in one line.

4

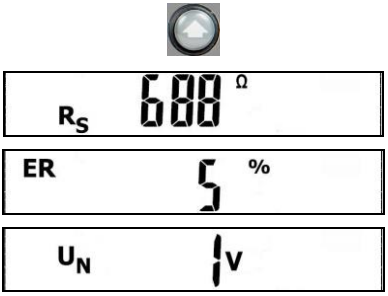
Press **START.**
The progress of the measurement is indicated by horizontal lines on the screen.

5



After completing the measurement, results are displayed for all the measurements carried-out: at the bottom of the screen, the main result is shown for **R_E**, whereas the upper part of the screen shows additional results for **R_H**. **The result is displayed for 20 seconds**. The result can be recalled by pressing **UP** button.

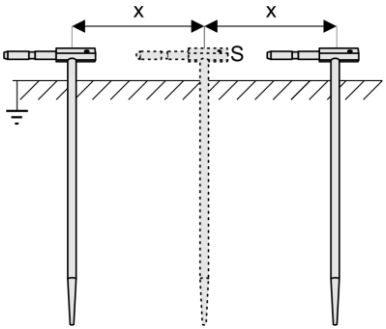
6



Use **UP** button to view the component results in the following order:
R_H→R_S→ER→U_N, where:

R_H – resistance of electrode **H**
R_S – resistance of electrode **S**
ER – additional uncertainty resulting from the electrode
U_N - interference voltage

7



Repeat the measurements (steps 4 5 6) moving the voltage electrode a few meters - placing it farther and closer to the measured earth electrode.
If R_E measurement results differ from one another by more than 3%, the distance of the current electrode from the earth electrode being tested should be considerably increased and the measurements should be repeated.

NOTE!

Measurement of resistance-to-earth may be carried out if voltage of interferences does not exceed 24 V. Voltage of interferences is measured up to the level of 100 V, but above 40 V it is signalled as dangerous. The meter must not be connected to voltages exceeding 100 V.

- Particular attention should be paid to quality of connection between the object being tested and the test lead – the contact area must be free from paint, rust, etc.
- If resistance of electrodes is too high, R_E earth electrode measurement will include an additional uncertainty. Particularly high uncertainty of measurement occurs when a small value of resistance-to-earth is measured with electrodes that have a weak contact with earth (such a situation occurs frequently when the earth electrode is well made and the upper soil layer is dry and slightly conductive). In such a case, the ratio of resistance of the electrodes to resistance of the tested earth electrode is very high and consequently, uncertainty of measurement that depends on this ratio is also very high. Then, you can make a calculations according to the formulas given in **sec. 9.2** to estimate the influence of measurement conditions. You can improve the contact between the electrode and soil, for example, by dampening with water the place where the electrode is driven into earth, driving the probe into earth in a different place or using a 80 cm-long electrode. Check also the test leads for possible insulation damage and for corroded or loosened connection between the banana plug and the test lead. In majority of cases the achieved measurement accuracy is satisfactory. However, you should always be aware of the uncertainty included in the measurement.

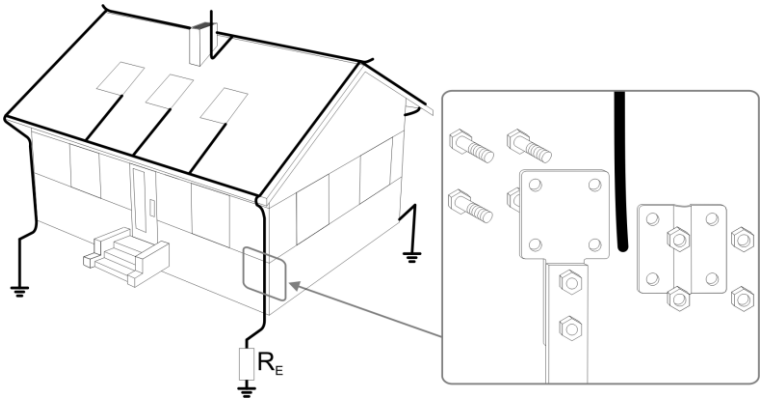
Additional information displayed by the meter

R_E>9999 Ω	Measuring range is exceeded.
U_N >100 V, >100 V and a continuous beep **,** **NOISE!** and ⚠	Voltage at test terminals is higher than 100 V, measurement is blocked.
U_N xxV, >40 V and a continuous beep **,** **NOISE!** and ⚠	Where xx is the value of interference voltage. Voltage at test terminals is higher than 40 V, measurement is blocked.
U_N xxV, >24 V, **NOISE!** and ⚠	Where xx is the value of interference voltage. Voltage at test terminals is higher than 24 V but lower than 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
NOISE!	The interfering signal (noise signal) is too high - the measurement result may be affected by additional uncertainty.
LIMIT! and **ER** together with the value expressed in %	Measurement due to the resistance of the auxiliary electrodes > 30%. (Measured values are used in calculation of uncertainty.)
LIMIT! and **R_H** or **R_S** with the value of Ω	Resistance of auxiliary electrodes H and S, or one of them exceeds 19.9 kΩ, correct measurement is not possible.
Flashing edges 	Flashing edges of symbols: E or H or S, two or all three at the same time: disconnected one, two or three leads to the terminals, or the resistance of the auxiliary auxiliary electrode/s is outside the measuring range.

4.3 Measurement of earth resistances with 4-lead method (R_E4P)

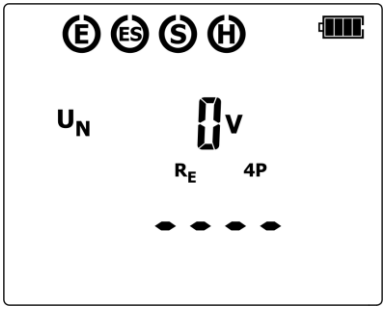
The four-lead method is recommended in the case of measurements of earth resistance of very low values. It permits to eliminate the influence of the test leads resistance over the result of the measurement. In order to evaluate the resistivity of the ground it is recommended to use the dedicated measurement function.

1. Disconnect the tested earth electrode from the installation of the facility.



2. 

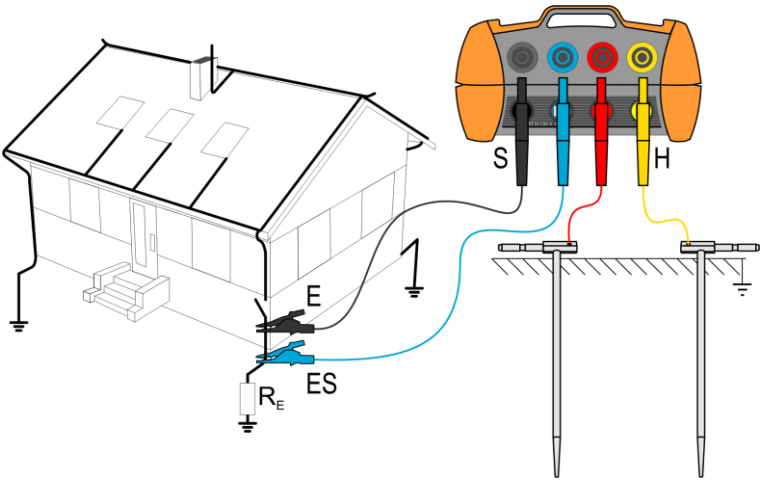
Turn on the meter using **ON/OFF** button.



Press **DOWN** button until the screen of **R_E4P** measurement appears.

The meter is in the mode of measuring the interference voltage between the test terminals. The measuring voltage is compatible with the voltage selected when setting up the device.

③



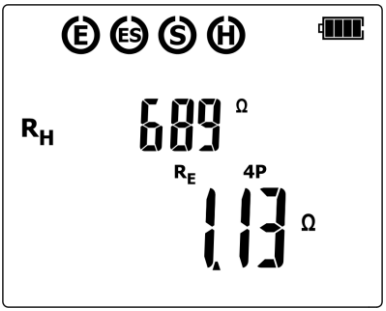
Test leads should be connected to the measurement terminals in the device, as shown above.

- Connect the current electrode driven into ground to the **H** socket of the meter.
- Connect the voltage electrode driven into ground to the **S** socket of the meter.
- Connect the tested earth electrode to the **E** socket of the meter.
- Connect the **ES** socket to the earth electrode In question below the **E** cable.
- The tested earth electrode as well as the current electrode and voltage electrode should be aligned.

④

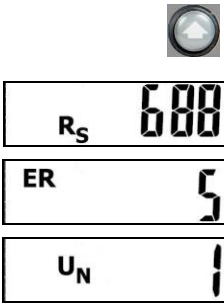
Press **START.**
The progress of the measurement is indicated by horizontal lines on the screen.

⑤



After completing the measurement, results are displayed for all the measurements carried-out: at the bottom of the screen, the main result is shown for R_E, whereas the upper part of the screen shows additional results for R_H. **The result is displayed for 20 seconds**. The result can be recalled by pressing **UP** button.

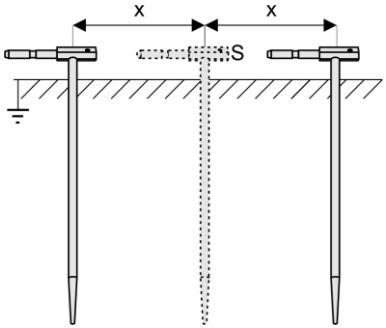
⑥



Use **UP** button to view the component results in the following order:
R_H→R_S→ER→U_N, where:

R_H – resistance of electrode **H**
R_S – resistance of electrode **S**
ER – additional uncertainty resulting from the electrodes
U_N - interference voltage

⑦



Repeat the measurements (steps ④⑤⑥) moving the voltage electrode a few meters - placing it farther and closer to the measured earth electrode.
If R_E measurement results differ from one another by more than 3%, the distance of the current electrode from the earth electrode being tested should be considerably increased and the measurements should be repeated.

NOTE!

Measurement of resistance-to-earth may be carried out if voltage of interferences does not exceed 24 V. Voltage of interferences is measured up to the level of 100 V, but above 40 V it is signalled as dangerous. The meter must not be connected to voltages exceeding 100 V.

- Particular attention should be paid to quality of connection between the object being tested and the test lead – the contact area must be free from paint, rust, etc.
- If resistance of electrodes is too high, R_E earth electrode measurement will include an additional uncertainty. Particularly high uncertainty of measurement occurs when a small value of resistance-to-earth is measured with electrodes that have a weak contact with earth (such a situation occurs frequently when the earth electrode is well made and the upper soil layer is dry and slightly conductive). In such a case, the ratio of resistance of the electrodes to resistance of the tested earth electrode is very high and consequently, uncertainty of measurement that depends on this ratio is also very high. Then, you can make a calculations according to the formulas given in **sec. 9.2** to estimate the influence of measurement conditions. You can improve the contact between the electrode and soil, for example, by dampening with water the place where the electrode is driven into earth, driving the probe into earth in a different place or using a 80 cm-long electrode. Check also the test leads for possible insulation damage and for corroded or loosened connection between the banana plug and the test lead. In majority of cases the achieved measurement accuracy is satisfactory. However, you should always be aware of the uncertainty included in the measurement.

Additional information displayed by the meter

R_E>9999Ω	Measurement range exceeded.
U_N >100V, >100V and a continuous sonic signal, **NOISE!** and ⚠	The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 100 V, the measurement is blocked.
U_N xxV, >40V and a continuous sonic signal, **NOISE!** and ⚠	Where xx is the value of interfering voltage. The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
U_N xxV, >24V, **NOISE!** and ⚠	Where xx is the value of interfering voltage. The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 24 V, but it's below 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
NOISE!	The value of the interfering signal is below 24 V, but it has too high value, so the result may be distorted by additional uncertainty.
LIMIT! and **ER** along with % value	The uncertainty caused by resistance of the auxiliary electrodes > 30%. (Uncertainties calculated on the basis of the measured values.)
LIMIT! and **R_H** or **R_S** along with Ω value	The resistance of H and S electrodes, or one of them exceeds 19.9 kΩ, the proper measurement is not possible.
Flashing symbols: E ES S H	Flashing symbols E or H or S, or both of them, or all three at the same time, one or two or three test leads are disconnected from the measurement sockets.

4.4 Measurement of earth resistances with 2-pole method (R_E2P)

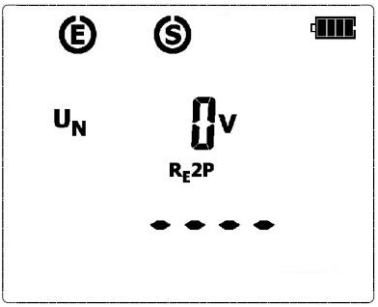
2-pole method may be also used for measuring earth resistance. When the earthing system is known and earthing is available with a known resistance value, the measurement result will be the sum of the earth resistances: measured and known.

1. 

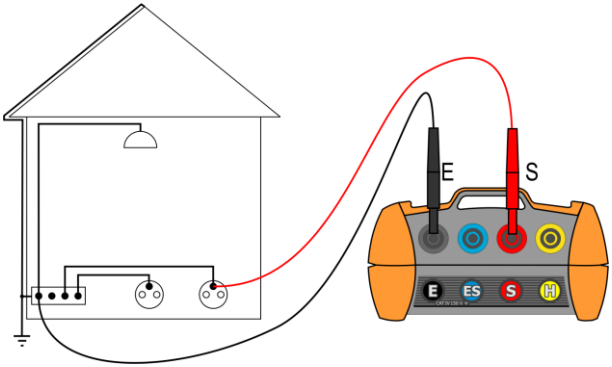
   Turn on the meter. After turning the meter ON, the screen with 3-pole method **R_E3P** is shown.

2. 

   Press **DOWN** button until the screen of 2-pole method **R_E2P** appears.



The meter is in the mode of measuring the interference voltage between the test terminals. The measuring voltage is compatible with the voltage selected when setting up the device.

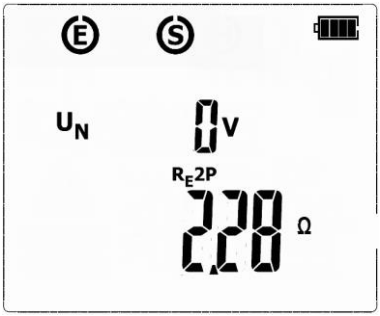
3. 

Test leads should be connected to the measurement terminals in the device, as shown above.

4. 

   In order to start the measurement, press **START** button.

5



After the measurement, its result is shown: at the bottom of the screen, the main result is shown for **R_E2P**, whereas the upper part of the screen shows the measured interference voltage **U_N**. **The result is displayed for 20 seconds**. The result can be recalled by pressing **UP** button.

Additional information displayed by the meter

R > 9999 Ω	Measuring range is exceeded.
U_N > 100 V, > 100 V and a continuous beep, **NOISE!** and ⚠	Voltage at test terminals is higher than 100 V, measurement is blocked.
U_N xxV, > 40 V and a continuous beep, **NOISE!** and ⚠	Where xx is the value of interference voltage. Voltage at test terminals is higher than 40 V, measurement is blocked.
U_N xxV, > 24 V, NOISE! and ⚠	Where xx is the value of interference voltage. Voltage at test terminals is higher than 24 V but lower than 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
NOISE!	The interfering signal (noise signal) is below 24 V, but with a high value - the measurement result may be affected by additional uncertainty.

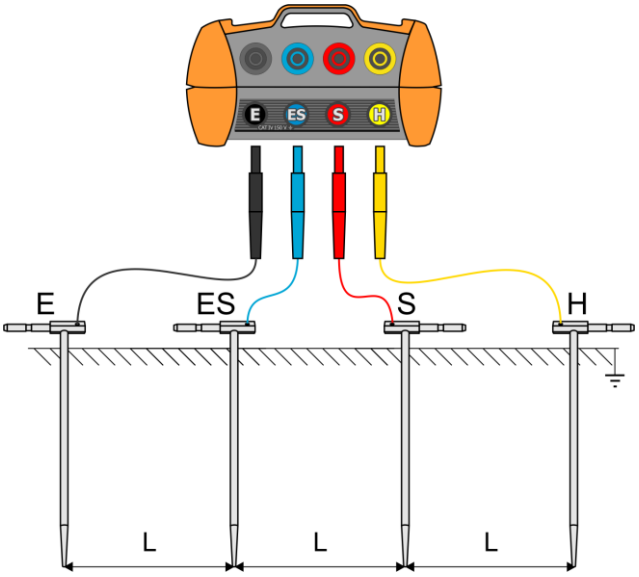
4.5 Soil resistivity measurement (ρ)

For the purpose of earth resistivity measurements – which are used as a preliminary measure for the project of earthing systems or in geology - there is a separate function: earth resistivity measurements ρ. The function is metrologically identical as the four-lead earth resistance measurement, but it includes an additional procedure of storing of the distance between the auxiliary electrodes. The result of the measurement is the resistance value which is calculated automatically in accordance with the following formula:

$$\rho = 2\pi L R_E$$

which is used in the Wenner's measurement method. The method in question assumes equal distances between electrodes.

1 Connect test leads according to the drawing.



Connect the four aligned and equally spaced auxiliary electrodes, which are driven into the ground, to the meter, and do so in accordance with the diagram above.

- Connect the current electrode driven into ground to the **H** socket of the meter.
- Connect the voltage electrode driven into ground to the **S** socket of the meter.
- Connect the voltage electrode driven into ground to the **ES** socket of the meter.
- Connect the current electrode driven into ground to the **E** socket of the meter.

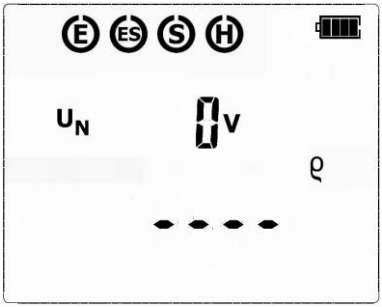
2

Turn on the meter using **ON/OFF** button.

Set measurement unit and distance **L** between electrodes according to **sec. 3** steps (9) … (13).

Press **DOWN** button until the screen of **ρ** measurement appears.

3

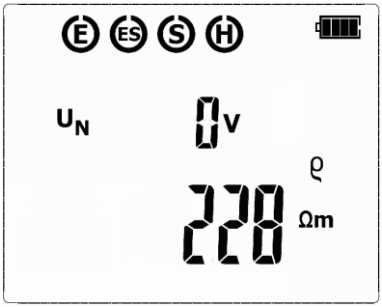


The meter is ready for measurement.

4

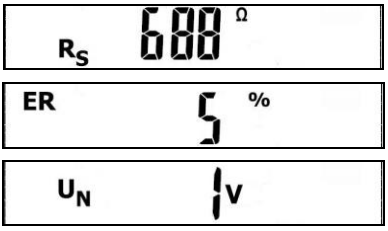
Press **START** to commence measurement.

5



After finishing the measurment, read out the result. The results of all the measurements that have been carried out will be displayed on screen.

6



Use **UP** button to view the component results in the following order: **R_H→R_S→ER→U_N**, where:

R_H – resistance of current electrode
R_S - resistance of voltage electrode
ER – additional uncertainty caused by the resistance of the electrodes
U_N – interfering (noise) voltage

NOTE!

Earth resistivity measurement may be performed if the interference voltage does not exceed 24 V. The interference voltage is measured up to 100 V, but over 40 V is it signaled as hazardous. Do not connect the meter to a voltage exceeding 100 V.

- Calculations are based upon the assumption that the distances between the specific auxiliary electrodes are equal (the Wenner's method). If this is not the case the earthing resistance measurement must be carried out by means of the four-pole method and calculations must be performed individually.
- Pay particular attention to the quality of the connection of the tested object with the

test leads – the contact area must be cleaned of paint, rust, etc.

- If resistance of electrodes is too high, R_E earth electrode measurement will include an additional uncertainty. Particularly high uncertainty of measurement occurs when a small value of resistance-to-earth is measured with electrodes that have a weak contact with earth (such a situation occurs frequently when the earth electrode is well made and the upper soil layer is dry and slightly conductive). In such a case, the ratio of resistance of the electrodes to resistance of the tested earth electrode is very high and consequently, uncertainty of measurement that depends on this ratio is also very high. Then, you can make a calculations according to the formulas given in **sec. 9.2** to estimate the influence of measurement conditions. You can improve the contact between the electrode and soil, for example, by dampening with water the place where the electrode is driven into earth, driving the probe into earth in a different place or using a 80 cm-long electrode. Check also the test leads for possible insulation damage and for corroded or loosened connection between the banana plug and the test lead. In majority of cases the achieved measurement accuracy is satisfactory. However, you should always be aware of the uncertainty included in the measurement.

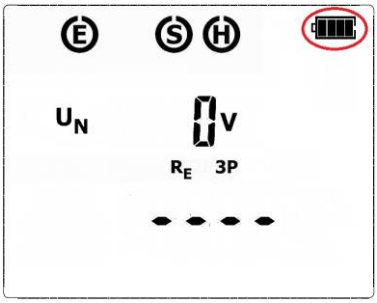
Additional information displayed by the meter

ϱ>xxxkΩm or **ϱ>xxxkΩft**	Measurement range exceeded, where xxx is maximum value that can be measured for the selected settings.
U_N >100V, >100V and a continuous sonic signal, **NOISE!** and ⚠	The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 100 V, the measurement is blocked.
U_N xxV, >40V and a continuous sonic signal, **NOISE!** and ⚠	Where xx is the value of interfering voltage. The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
U_N xxV, >24V, **NOISE!** and ⚠	Where xx is the value of interfering voltage. The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 24 V, but it's below 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
NOISE!	The value of the interfering signal is below 24 V, but it has too high value, so the result may be distorted by additional uncertainty.
LIMIT! and **ER** along with % value	The uncertainty caused by resistance of the auxiliary electrodes >30%. (Uncertainties calculated on the basis of the measured values.)
LIMIT! and **R_H** or **R_S** along with Ω value	The resistance of H and S electrodes, or one of them exceeds 19.9 kΩ, the proper measurement is not possible.
Flashing symbols: E ES S H	Flashing symbols E or ES or H or S, or two of them, or three, or all of them at the same time – one or two or three or four test leads are disconnected from the measurement sockets.

5 Power supply

Before the measurements, make sure that the status of the batteries or rechargeable batteries in the meter is sufficient for performing tasks related to the operation of the device.

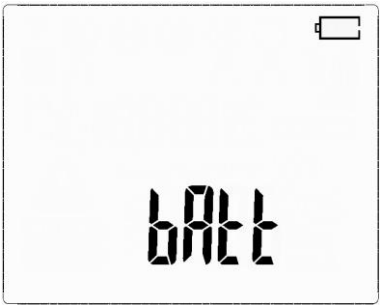
5.1 Monitoring the power supply voltage



The charge level of the batteries or rechargeable batteries is indicated by the symbol in the right upper corner of the display on a current basis:

When all segments of the battery symbol are lit, it means that the batteries/rechargeable batteries are fully charged.

When all segments of the battery symbol are dark, it means that the batteries/rechargeable batteries are discharged and must be replaced.



Message **bAtt** indicates that batteries/rechargeable batteries are totally discharged, all measurements are blocked.
The meter switches off automatically after 5 sec.

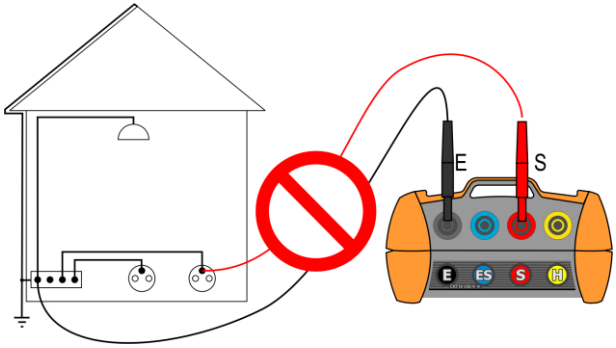
5.2 Replacing (rechargeable) batteries

MRU-11 is powered by four AA alkaline LR6 batteries or rechargeable batteries of NiMH type. The (rechargeable) batteries are placed in the compartment at the bottom of the enclosure. The device is not equipped with an internal battery charger. Rechargeable batteries must be recharged in an external charger.

NOTE!

Do not power the meter from sources other than those listed in this manual. Before replacing the (rechargeable) batteries, disconnect the test leads from the meter.

1

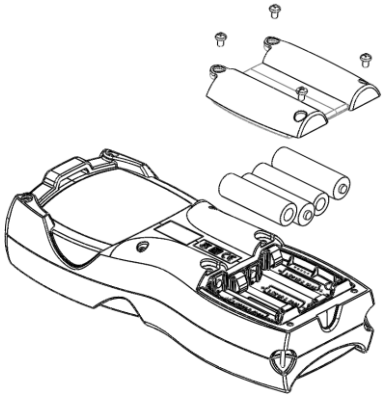


Disconnect the unit from the object!

2

Turn off the device using **ON/OFF** button.

3



Remove the screws that secure the battery cover at the bottom of the compartment(4 pcs),

Remove all batteries (rechargeable batteries). Observe the correct polarity when inserting new batteries/rechargeable batteries.

Place and tighten the battery compartment cover.

NOTE!

Reverse polarity will not damage the meter or the batteries, but the meter will not work. Have the meter serviced in case of battery leakage inside the compartment.

5.3 General principles regarding using Ni-MH rechargeable batteries

- Store the he rechargeable batteries (the meter) in a dry, cool and well ventilated place and protect them from direct sunlight. The temperature of the environment in the case of prolonged storage should not exceed 30°C. If the rechargeable batteries are stored for a long time in a high temperature, then the occurring chemical processes may reduce their lifetime.
- Rechargeable batteries NiMH usually lasts for 500-1000 charging cycles. The rechargeable batteries reach their maximum capacity after being formatted (2-3 charge and discharge cycles). The most important factor which influences the lifetime of rechargeable batteries is the level of their discharge. The deeper the discharge level of the batteries, the shorter their lifetime.
- The memory effect is limited in the case of NiMH batteries. These batteries may be charged at any point with no serious consequences. However, it is recommended to discharge them completely every few cycles.
- During storage of Ni-MH rechargeable batteries they are discharged at the rate of approximately 20% per month. Keeping rechargeable batteries at high temperatures may accelerate this process even 100%. In order to prevent excessive discharge of rechargeable batteries, after which it would be necessary to format them, it is recommended to charge them from time to time (even if they are not used).
- Modern fast chargers detect both too low and too high temperature of the battery pack and react to the situation adequately. Too low temperature should prevent starting the process of charging, which might irreparably damage rechargeable batteries. An increase of the temperature of the rechargeable batteries is a signal to stop charging and is a typical phenomenon. However charging at a high ambient temperature apart from reducing batteries' lifetime causes an accelerated increase of their temperature and the result is that the batteries are not charged to their full capacity.
- Please note that when the batteries are charged with a fast-charger they are charged only to approx. 80% of their capacity - better results can be achieved by continuing charging: the charger enters trickle-charging mode and during the next few hours batteries are charged to their full capacity.
- Do not charge or use the batteries in extreme temperatures. Extreme temperatures reduce the lifetime of batteries and rechargeable batteries . Avoid placing devices powered by rechargeable batteries in very hot environments. The nominal working temperature must be absolutely observed.

6 Cleaning and maintenance

NOTE!

Use only the 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 might scratch the casing (powders, pastes, etc.).

Clean the auxiliary electrode with water and dry it. Before the probe is stored for a prolonged period of time it is recommended to grease it with any machine lubricant.

The reels and test leads should be cleaned with water and detergents, and then dried.

The electronic system of the meter does not require maintenance.

7 Storage

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

- Disconnect all the test leads from the meter.
- Clean the meter and all its accessories thoroughly.
- Wind the long test leads onto the reels.
- If meter is to be stored for a prolonged period of time, the batteries must be removed from the device.
- In order to prevent a total discharge of the battery pack in the case of a prolonged storage, charge it from time to time.

8 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 local regulations concerning disposal of packages, waste batteries and accumulators.

9 Technical data

- The specified accuracy relates to the meter terminals.
- The abbreviation „m.v." in the accuracy definition means the measured value.

9.1 Basic data

Measurement of interference voltage U_N (RMS)

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
0…100 V	1 V	±(10% m.v. + 1 digit)

- Measurement for f_N 45…65 Hz.
- The frequency of measurement - at least 2 measurements / sec.

Measurement of earth resistances – 2-pole method (R_E2P)

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
0.01 Ω … 19.99 Ω	0.01 Ω	±(3% m.v. + 3 digits)
20.0 Ω…199.9 Ω	0.1 Ω	
200 Ω…1999 Ω	1 Ω	±5%
2000 Ω…9999 Ω	1 Ω	±8%

- Measuring current at the short circuit of > 20 mA.
- Measuring frequency of 125 Hz or 150 Hz.
- Selected test voltage: 25 V or 50 V.
- Maximum interference voltage for the R_E measurement is 24 V.

Measurement of earth resistances – 3-pole method (R_E3P), 4-wire method (R_E4P)

Measurement method: 3-pole, conforming to EN 61557-5.

Measurement range according to EN 61557-5: 0.53 Ω…9999 Ω for Un = 50 V.

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
0.00 Ω…19.99 Ω	0.01 Ω	±(3% m.v. + 3 digits)
20.0 Ω…199.9 Ω	0.1 Ω	
200 Ω…1999 Ω	1 Ω	±5%
2000 Ω…9999 Ω	1 Ω	±8%

- Measuring current at the short circuit of > 20 mA.
- Measuring frequency of 125 Hz or 150 Hz.
- Selected test voltage: 25 V or 50 V.
- Maximum interference voltage for the R_E measurement is 24 V.

Ground resistivity measurements

The measurement method: Wenner's, $\rho = 2\pi L R_E$

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
0,00..9,99 Ωm	0,01 Ωm	Depends on the accuracy of the R_E 4P measurement but not less than ±1 digit.
10,0..99,9 Ωm	0,1 Ωm	
100..999 Ωm	1 Ωm	
1,00..9,99 kΩm	0,01 kΩm	
10,0..99,9 kΩm	0,1 kΩm	
100..999 kΩm	1 kΩm	

- distance between auxiliary electrodes (L): 1…50 m or 1…150 ft

Measurement of resistance of auxiliary electrodes R_H and R_S

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
0…999 Ω	1 Ω	±(5% + 8 digits)
1.00…9.99 kΩ	0.01 kΩ	
10.0…19.9 kΩ	0.1 kΩ	

Other technical data

a) type of insulation: ..... double, according to EN 61010-1 and IEC 61557
b) measurement category (for 2000 m a.s.l.) ..... III 300 V acc. to EN 61010-1
c) degree of housing protection acc. to EN 60529: IP67
d) maximum interference of AC + DC voltages, for the measurement ..... 24 V
e) maximum measured voltage of interferences ..... 100 V
f) measuring current frequency ..... 125 Hz for 50 Hz networks
..... 150 Hz for 60 Hz networks
g) measuring voltage for R_E2P, R_E3P, R_E4P..... 25 V or 50 V
h) measuring current (short circuit) for R_E2P, R_E3P, R_E4P..... >20 mA
i) measurement range according to EN 61557-5: ..... 0.53 Ω…9999 Ω for Un = 50 V
j) maximum resistance of auxiliary electrodes ..... 20 kΩ
k) meter power supply ..... 4 x AA alkaline battery
..... or 4 x AA NiMH rechargeable battery
l) number of measurements for R_E3P ..... >3000
..... (R_E=10 Ω, R_H=R_S=100 Ω, 25 V 50 Hz, 2 measurements/minute)
m) time of performing the resistance measurement with 2-pole method ..... <4 s
n) time of performing the resistance measurement with 3-pole method ..... <8 s
o) time of performing the resistance measurement with 4-lead method ..... <8 s
p) dimensions ..... 221 x 102 x 62 mm (without test leads)
q) weight of the meter with batteries ..... 660 g
r) operating temperature ..... -10°C..+50°C
s) reference temperature ..... 23 ± 2°C
t) storage temperature ..... -20..+60°C
u) relative humidity ..... 20..90%
v) nominal relative humidity ..... 40..60%
w) altitude (above sea level) ..... ≤2000 m*
x) quality standard ..... design and manufacturing are ISO 9001 compliant
y) measurement method ..... technical, conforming to EN 61557-5
z) the device meets the EMC requirements according to: ..... EN 61326-1 and EN 61326-2-2

NOTE
*** Information about the use of meter at altitude from 2000 m to 5000 m**

As for voltage inputs E, ES, S, H the instrument is to be considered downgraded to measurement category CAT III 150 V to ground (max 150 V between inputs) or CAT IV 100 V to ground (max 100 V between inputs). Markings and symbols indicated on the instrument are to be considered valid when using it at altitude lower than 2000 m.

9.2 Additional data

Data on additional uncertainties are useful mainly when the meter is used in non-standard conditions and for metrological laboratories for the purpose of calibration.

9.2.1 Influence of serial interference voltage on the resistance measurements for function R_E3P, R_E4P, ρ

R_E	U_N	Additional uncertainty [Ω]
0.00 … 10.00 Ω	25 V	$\pm(0.001R_E+0.01)U_z+0.007U_z^2$
	50 V	$\pm(0.001R_E+0.01)U_z+0.004U_z^2$
10.01..2000 Ω	25 V, 50 V	$\pm(0.001R_E+0.01)U_z+0.001U_z^2$
2001..9999 Ω	25 V, 50 V	$\pm(0.003R_E + 0.4)U_z$

9.2.2 Influence of the auxiliary electrodes on earth resistance measurements for function R_E3P, R_E4P, ρ

R_H, R_S	Additional uncertainty [%]
$R_H \le 5$ kΩ and $R_S \le 5$ kΩ	$\pm\left(\frac{R_S}{R_S+100000}\cdot 150+\frac{R_H\cdot 0.004}{R_E}+1.5\cdot 10^{-8}\cdot R_H^2\right)$
$R_H > 5$ kΩ or $R_S > 5$ kΩ or R_H and $R_S > 5$kΩ	$\pm\left(7.5+\frac{R_H\cdot 0.004}{R_E}+1.5\cdot 10^{-8}\cdot R_H^2\right)$

R_E[Ω], R_S[Ω] and R_H[Ω] are values displayed by the device.

9.2.3 Additional uncertainties according to IEC 61557-5 (R_E3P)

Significant parameter	Designation	Additional uncertainty
Position	E_1	0%
Supply voltage	E_2	0% (**BAT** is not lit)
Temperature	E_3	±0.2 digit/°C for R<1 kΩ ±0.07%/°C ±0.2 digit/°C for R≥1 kΩ
Serial interference voltage	E_4	According to the formulas shown in par. 9.2.1 (U_N=3V 50/60Hz)
Resistance of earth contact probes	E_5	According to the formula in par. 9.2.2

10 Accessories

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

10.1 Standard accessories

NAME	INDEX	QUANTITY
Auxiliary electrode, 25 cm	**WASONG25**	4 pcs
Cable 2.2 m, black, 1 kV (banana plugs)	**WAPRZ2X2BLBB**	1 pc.
Cable 2.2 m, blue, 1 kV (banana plugs)	**WAPRZ2X2BUBB**	1 pc.
Test lead 15 m (on a H-frame, banana plugs) blue	**WAPRZ015BUBBN**	1 pc.
Test lead 15 m (on a H-frame, banana plugs) red	**WAPRZ015REBBN**	1 pc.
Test lead 30 m (on a H-frame, banana plugs) yellow	**WAPRZ030YEBBN**	1 pc.
Black crocodile clip 1 kV 20 A	**WAKROBL20K01**	1 pc.
Blue crocodile clip 1 kV 20 A	**WAKROBU20K02**	1 pc.
Case M-6	**WAFUTM6**	1 pc.
Harness for the device (type M-1)	**WAPOZSZE4**	1 pc.
M1 hanging hook straps	**WAPOZUCH1**	1 pc.
AA battery LR6		4 pcs.
User manual		1 pc.
Factory calibration certificate		1 pc.

10.2 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:

NAME	INDEX	PICTURE
Auxiliary electrode, 30 cm	**WASONG30**	
Auxiliary electrode, 80 cm	**WASONG80V2**	
Vise clamp (banana plug)	**WAZACIMA1**	
Case L-3 (for auxiliary electrodes 80 cm)	**WAFUTL3**	
Cable on the reel, 25 m, red, for measuring earthing values (banana plugs)	**WAPRZ025REBBSZ**	
Cable on the reel, 50 m, yellow, for measuring earthing values (banana plugs)	**WAPRZ050YEBBSZ**	
Cable on the reel, 100 m, red, for measuring earthing values	**WAPRZ100REBBSZ**	
Cable on the reel, 200 m, yellow, for measuring earthing values	**WAPRZ200YEBBSZ**	
Calibration certificate with accreditation		

11 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: export@sonel.pl
Web page: www.sonel.pl

NOTE!

Service repairs must be performed only by the manufacturer.

12 Laboratory services

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

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**
  - voltage meters,
  - current meters (including clamp meters),
  - resistance meters,
  - insulation resistance meters,
  - earth resistance and resistivity meters,
  - RCD meters,
  - short-circuit loop impedance meters,
  - power quality analyzers,
  - portable appliance testers (PAT),
  - power meters,
  - multimeters,
  - multifunction meters covering the functions of the above-mentioned instruments,
- **ELECTRICAL STANDARDS**
  - calibrators,
  - resistance standards,
- **METERS FOR MEASUREMENTS OF NON-ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS**
  - pyrometers,
  - thermal imagers,
  - 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, re-calibration 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.

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