

Thank you for your patronage. Before using this instrument, please read thoroughly the instruction manual to obtain best performance.

1.Features:

Silicon photodiodes.
For visible light.
spectral response.
Range mark (nm):320-730/E
Peak wavelength (nm):560 '
Testing range: 0.1-20.000 tux.
Data-hold switch: for holding testing values.
Output jack: for connecting to recorder and for long time test.

2. Specifications

Display: 3½ digit LCD with maximum reading 1999.
Overload display: the highest '1' at left side.
Low battery indication: when LCD displays II the battery need to be replaced.
Battery life: about 200 hours.
Testing ranges: 0 -200, 2000. 20000 (indicate X 10) lux.
Accuracy: ±4% rdg. ±5% t,a_ tor 200, 2000 ranges.
±7% rdg ±1% f.s for 20000 range, (Calibrated to standard Incandescent lamp. 2856* K)
Temperature characteristics:±1% C.
Repeatability ±2%

Incident angle characteristics: 30 ' - within± 2%. 60' within ±7%; 80° ~within ± 25%
Photosensor: silicon photodiodes.
Operating temperature/humidity: 0 ~ 40 ' C/ <85% RH
RecorderRecorder output: DC 20mV f.s.
Photosensor lead length about 1.5m
Power supply PP3 DC 9V 1.07mA.
Main unit dimensions/weight: 119H x 64W X 260 mm/ 145g
Photosensor dimensions/weight: 125H X 66W X 360mm/100g.
Accessories: operating manual, sensor cap. Carrying case.

3 Operating Procedure

1. Open the carrying case cover and bend it over to secure it to the back of the case.
 2. Set range switch to proper range that power is always on.
 3. Now remove the photosensor cap and set it in the place where you would like to take the instrument The measurement will be performed automatically.
 4. When the display shows a overload sign that the highest digit display "1" in the left side. select a higher range
- Note:** Testing in 20000 range that display value must to be by 10

5. For long time setting the display reading must to turn the Hold switch to the left side; to me right is up date.

Note: To first measurement the Hold switch is always in right side.

6. Alter the measurement is complete. replace the photosensor cap and turn the power selector OFF.

7. The output terminal is connected to recapture for long term test

4 Precautions:

1. When taking measurements from ordinary lighting fixtures the display will sometimes roll and be hard to read. This is generally due to fluctuations In the line voltage to the fixture or shadows caused by people in the area etc Additional factors affecting luminous flux output of fluorescent lamps include ambient temperature. drafts and ventilation conditions.
2. Allowing light to enter the photosensor prior to the measurement tend to decrease the accuracy of the reading. Always keep the cap in place until right before the measurement is actually taken. Also. be particularly careful not to overload the Photosensor or meter with a high level input while the meter is reading a low illumination level.
3. The output terminal do not input any power source to avoid to damage the meter.