## Portable multimeters with digital display ASYC-/V

 MTX 3290-6000 cts MTX 329 I-60000 cts

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## General directions



Congratulations! You have just acquired a portable multimeter with a display digital.

We thank you for this sign of confidence in the quality of our products. The line of instruments to which it belongs comprises the following models:

|  | MTX 3290 | MTX 3291 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Display | digital, monochrome, <br> $(70 \times 52)$ | digital, monochrome, <br> backlit (70x52) |
| Power supply | 4 R6 primary batteries (AA format) or 4 rechargeable batteries |  |
| Counts | 6000 | 60000 |
| Communication | - | IR/USB |

It complies with safety standard NF EN 61010-1 + NF EN 61010-2-030 concerning electronic measuring instruments.

For best results, read this manual closely and observe the precautions of use.
Failure to observe these warnings and/or directions may damage the instrument and/or its components and may endanger the user.

- This instrument is been designed to be used as follows:
- indoors
- in an environment of pollution degree 2
- at an altitude of less than 2000 m
- at a temperature between $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- at a relative humidity below $80 \%$ up to $31^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- The safety of any system incorporating the instrument is the responsibility of the system integrator.
- Can be used for measurements on circuits:
- MTX 3290: 600V, CAT III and 300V, CAT IV.
- MTX 3291: 1000V CAT III and 600 CAT IV.

However, some accessories may lead to the use of this instrument on circuits of a lower voltage and category.
before use
during use

- Comply with the environmental and storage conditions.
- Check the integrity of the guards and insulation of the accessories. Any item of which the insulation is deteriorated (even partially) must be removed from service and scrapped. A change of colour of the insulation is a sign of deterioration.
- Read closely all notes preceded by the $\$$ symbol.
- As a safety measure, use only the appropriate leads and accessories supplied with the instrument or approved by the manufacturer.


## General directions (continued)

Safety feature

Features protecting the measurement inputs

- It is impossible to open the battery or fuse compartment without first disconnecting the measurement leads.
- During a measurement exceeding 60Vdc or 25Vac the $\hat{y}_{\text {symbol blinks on }}$ the display unit
- Automatic detection of a connection to the "Ampere" terminal (for both voltage and current measurements)
- When the maximum permanent voltage or current that can be measured is exceeded, an intermittent audible signal warns of the risk of an electric shock.

These multimeters have several features to protect them:

- varistor protection that clips transient voltage surges on the measurement terminals.
- PTC (Positive Temperature Coefficient) protection against permanent overvoltages less than or equal to 1000 V during resistance, capacitance, and diode test measurements. This protection is reset automatically after the overload.
- a fuse that provides protection during current measurements.
- MTX 3290: 10A
- MTX 3291: 11A


## Special functions

Automatic detection

The number of input terminals is limited to $3: \mathbf{V}, \mathbf{C O M}, \mathbf{A}$. Connecting the lead to the "Ampere" terminal automatically selects the corresponding function.
e. When a change of function by the command keypad is incompatible with the connection of the lead, it triggers an audible or visual (LEADS) alert.
The current measurement is made with automatic peak range full-scale. During a current measurement, an audible alert is triggered in the event of a prolonged absence of current.

## Automatic

 switching offIf the function is validated ( $\mathbf{P}$ ), the device is automatically switched off after 30 mn of operation if there has been no action on the front panel during this time.
e. Automatic switching off is disabled:

- in the MAX, MIN, AVG, PEAK Surveillance mode
- in the Communication mode
- if there is a voltage $\mathbf{> 6 0 V D C}$ or 25 VAC on the terminals of the multimeter.


## Warning signals

An intermittent audible signal is emitted in all "Voltage" and "Current" settings if the max. permanent value the device can measure is exceeded. It is accompanied by display of the "O. L" acronym and of the symbol on the display unit.

This symbol is activated when the voltage on the " V " input exceeds 60Vdc or $25 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{AC}}$ in the "Voltage" setting or when the current injected between the $\mathbf{A}$ and COM terminals exceeds 10A.

## General directions (continued)

Definitions of the measurement categories


CAT II: Test and measurement circuits directly connected to the points of use of the low-voltage network (power outlets and other similar points).
E.g.: Measurements on the network circuits of household appliances, portable tools, and similar devices.

CAT III: Test and measurement circuits connected to parts of the low-voltage network of the building.
E.g.: Measurements on distribution panels (including secondary meters), circuitbreakers, wiring including cables, bus bars, branch boxes, disconnecting switches, power outlets in the fixed installation, and industrial appliances and other equipment, such as motors permanently connected to the fixed installation.

CAT IV: Test and measurement circuits connected to the source of the lowvoltage network of the building.
E.g.: Measurements on devices installed before the main fuse or the circuitbreaker of the building installation.

## Warning!

Using a measuring instrument, a lead, or an accessory belonging to a lower measurement or voltage category derates the resulting system (instrument + leads + accessories) to the lowest measurement category and/or service voltage of any of the components.

## Symbols on the instrument



Risk of electric shock: directions for connection and disconnection of the inputs. Always connect the probes or adapters to the instrument before connecting them to the measurement points. Always disconnect the probes or cords from the measurement points before disconnecting them from the instrument. These directions apply before the instrument is cleaned.

Warning: Hazard. The operator must refer to the manual each time this danger symbol is encountered.


Device entirely protected by double insulation or reinforced insulation.


Earth


In the European Union, this product is subject to selective collection for the recycling of electrical and electronic equipment waste in accordance with Directive WEEE 2002/96/EC: this equipment must not be treated as ordinary waste. The spent batteries must not be treated as ordinary waste. Take them in to the appropriate collection point for recycling.

The CE marking indicates conformity with the European "Low Voltage", "EMC", "WEEE" and "RoHS" directives.

USB (MTX 3291)

## General directions (continued)

## Warranty



This equipment is warranted for 3 years against any defect of materials or workmanship, in accordance with the general terms of sale. During the warranty period, the instrument may be repaired only by the manufacturer, who reserves the right to repair the instrument or to replace it or part of it. If the equipment is returned to the manufacturer, the cost of transport to the manufacturer is borne by the customer.

The warranty does not apply following:

- improper use of the equipment or use in association with incompatible equipment
- modification of the equipment without the explicit permission of the manufacturer's technical staff
- maintenance done by a person not approved by the manufacturer
- adaptation to a particular application not anticipated in the definition of the equipment or by the user manual
- a shock, a fall, or flooding.


## Maintenance, metrological verification



Unpacking,
repacking


Repair under warranty and post warranty

Before opening the instrument, you must disconnect it from line power and from the measurement circuits and make sure that you are not charged with static electricity, which might destroy internal components. An adjustment, maintenance, or repair of the live instrument must be undertaken only by personnel who are qualified and have familiarized themselves with the directions in this manual.

We recommend a verification of this instrument at least once a year. For checking and calibration, contact one of our accredited metrology laboratories (information and contact details available on request), at our Chauvin Arnoux subsidiary or the branch in your country.

All of the equipment has undergone mechanical and electrical checks before being dispatched. When you receive it, carry out a quick check to detect any deterioration that may have occurred during transport. Should the need arise, immediately contact our sales department and notify the carrier of the customary reservations.
Use the original packaging to reship the equipment, if possible. Indicate as clearly as possible, by a note attached to the equipment, the reasons for the transfer.

For all repairs before or after expiry of warranty, please return the device to your distributor.

## General directions (continued)

## Maintenance

## Replacing

 the fuse- Disconnect everything connected to the instrument and press the ON/OFF key (D).
- Use a soft cloth, moistened with soapy water.
- Rinse with a damp cloth and dry rapidly with a dry cloth or forced air.
- Make sure that no foreign objects interfere with the operation of the device by which the leads are snapped into place.

- Before replacing the fuse (reached by opening the bottom compartment), disconnect the instrument from any source of current. During the replacement, make sure that only a fuse of the appropriate rating and specified type is used. Using another type of fuse and shorting the fuse holder are strictly forbidden.
- Checking the current fuse:

Fuse: SIBA/5019906
MTX 3291: 11A: $10 \times 38-1,000 \mathrm{~V}-\mathrm{F}$ breaking capacity: >20kA
MTX 3290: 10A: 6x32-600V - F breaking capacity: >50kA

Rechargeable and primary batteries

Active communication interface (MTX 3291 only)

The multimeter is powered by primary or rechargeable batteries (see above).


To charge the rechargeable batteries (set of $4 \mathrm{NI}-\mathrm{MH}$ LSD batteries), use an external rapid charger, available as an accessory.
e. After replacing the batteries, wait 10s before switching the instrument back on.

The multimeter can communicate with a PC via the USB link.
The basic version includes a USB link using an isolated optical USB cord (type HX0056Z) and SX-DMM software, plus Labview and Labwindows drivers to program the devices.
e. MTX 3291: They can also be programmed via the SCPI protocol:

- to program via Labview/LW
- to recover data or program the instrument using the software
- to calibrate the MTX 3291


## Description of the instruments

## MTX 3290

Frontal panel
Back


Prop


Terminal block

Optical connector: not active !

## Description of the instruments (continued)

## MTX 3291

Frontal panel
Back


Prop


Terminal block


## Description of the instruments (continued)

## Display unit



MTX3290
double 6,000-pts display


MTX 3291
double 60,000-pts display

Quantities measured


Units

- VLowZ AC voltage measurement at low impedance (VLowZ)
- VAC AC voltage measurement
- VACIDC DC or AC+DC voltage measurement at high impedance (V)
- A Current measurement A
- Hz Frequency measurement
- $\Omega \quad$ Resistance measurement
- $\mu \mathrm{F}$ Capacitance measurement
- $\mathrm{T}^{\circ}$ Temperature measurement
- ms Measurement of the period
- \% Measurement of relative value
- V Volt
- A Ampere
- Hz Hertz
- $\Omega \quad$ Ohm
- F Farad
- ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Degree Fahrenheit
- ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad$ Degree Celsius
- ms millisecond
- k kilo $k \Omega-k H z$
- M Mega M $\Omega-\mathrm{MHz}$
- n nano nF
- $\mu \quad$ micro $\mu \mathrm{V}-\mu \mathrm{A}-\mu \mathrm{F}$
- m milli mV-mA -mF
- \% Percentage


## Description of the instruments (continued)

| Symbols | Designation |
| :---: | :---: |
| AC | Measurement of the AC signal |
| DC | Measurement of the DC signal |
| AC+DC | Measurement of the AC and DC signal |
| AUTO | Automatic range switching |
| $\triangle \mathrm{REL}$ | Values relative to a reference |
| REF | Reference value |
| HOLD | Storage and display of stored values |
| MAX MIN AVG | Value (surveillance) |
| MAX | Maximum value |
| MIN | Minimum value |
| AVG | Mean value |
| PGAK | Peak value |
| PGAK+ | Maximum peak value |
| PGAK- | Minimum peak value |
| .run r.un ru.n | Capacitance meter, acquisition in progress |
| ----- | Frequency measurement impossible |
| 0.6 | Overshoot of the measurement capacities |
| USER | USER mode (on main display unit) |
| BASIC | BASIC mode (on main display unit) |
| Z | Hertz symbol (main display unit) |
| Z | Hertz symbol (secondary display unit) |
| $\Omega$ | Ohm (main display unit) |
| $\Omega$ | Ohm (secondary display unit) |
| \% | Percentage |
| $\Omega$ | Positive pulse |
| 〕 | Negative pulse |
| PTIOO | Symbol for temperature measurement using a Pt100 probe |
| PTIOOO | Symbol for temperature measurement using a Pt1000 probe |
| 10 | Symbol for measurement using a current clamp |
| LeADS | Function selected incompatible with the connection of the lead |
| LowZ | Low-impedance voltage measurement |
| $\delta$ | Symbol of the audible continuity measurement |
| $\rightarrow$ | Symbol of the measurement and testing of a semiconductor junction |
| 会 | Warning, possibility of electric shock (*) |
| $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | USB communication (MTX 3291) |
| 1 | 300 Hz filter |
| P | Auto power OFF deactivated (permanent mode) |

## Description of the instruments (continued)

$\square$ This symbol indicates the battery charge level.

|  | Volt, Ohm, temperature, etc. measurement input |
| :---: | :---: |
| " | COM measurement input |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Ioa fused } \\ \triangle \square \mathrm{A} \end{array}$ | Ampere measurement input |
| 600V CAT III | Input indication |
| 1000V CAT III | Input indication |
| IR | Isolated optical link (USB) input |
|  | Display of unit on the main display unit ( $2 \times 14$ segments) |
|  | Display of unit on the secondary display unit ( $2 \times 14$ segments) |
|  | Identifies the reminder of the display zone connection |

(*) When voltages exceeding 60 VDC or 25 VAC are measured, the symbol flashes on the display unit.

## Description of the instruments (continued)

## Switch

Orange LEDs around the highly reliable virtual switch indicate the measurement function chosen. The keys of the switch have priority over the action of the keys of the keypad. The change from one function to another resets the configuration of the measurement mode.

MTX 3290


Keys of the switch

|  | Short press | Successive short presses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Current measurement |  |
| $T^{\circ}$ | Temperature measurement | Selection of the type of probe: Pt100, Pt1000 |
|  | Capacitance measurement |  |
| $V_{\text {lour }}$ | Low-impedance AC voltage measurement (VLowZ) |  |
|  | Current measurement using a current clamp | Selection of the transformation ratios $1,10,100,1,000 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ |
|  | Resistance measurement, audible continuity measurement, diode test | Selection of the continuity, diode functions |
|  | Frequency measurement |  |
|  | Voltage measurement |  |

Description of the instruments (continued)
MTX 3291


| Keys of the switch |  | Short press | Successive short presses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\Delta$ | Current measurement |  |
|  | $\frac{\phi}{T^{\circ}}$ | Temperature measurement | Selection of the type of probe: Pt100, Pt1000 |
|  | - | Capacitance measurement |  |
|  | V ourz | Low-impedance AC voltage measurement (VLowZ) |  |
|  | $50$ | Current measurement using a current clamp | Selection of the transformation ratios 1, 10, 100, 1,000mV/A |
|  | $\because$ | Resistance measurement, audible continuity measurement, diode test | Selection of the continuity, diode functions |
|  | Hz | Frequency measurement | Selection of the functions: <br> - Positive duty cycle <br> - Negative duty cycle <br> - Positive pulse width <br> - Negative pulse width |
|  |  | Voltage measurement | Selection of the functions: dBm, W |

## Description of the instruments (continued)

## Keypad

The keypad has the following function keys:
The keys are taken into account and applied when pressed. If the key press is validated, the instrument beeps.
Two types of action are possible:

- Short press $\rightarrow$ press lasting <2 seconds, validated by a beep as soon as the key press is detected.
- Long press $\rightarrow$ press lasting $>2$ seconds, validated by a beep as soon as the key press is detected.


MTX 3290


MTX 3291

Function keys

|  | Successive short presses | Long press |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hold | Activation/deactivation of storage of the measurements and of the quantities at a given time: <br> - Hold of the display without stopping the acquisitions. The bargraph continues to operate normally. <br> - Exit from the HOLD mode In the MAX/MIN/AVG PEAK mode, when the HOLD is active, the blinking of the "MAX MIN AVG PEAK" symbol indicates that acquisition continues as a background task. | - Hold of the display after stabilization of the measurement (Auto HOLD) <br> - Exit from the Auto HOLD mode |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { MODE } \\ & \text { AC/D } \end{aligned}$ | Choice of coupling AC, DC, AC+DC: <br> - Access to various parameters <br> $\rightarrow$ In dBm: change of impedance $50 \Omega$, $75 \Omega$, $90 \Omega, 600 \Omega$ (MTX 3291 only) <br> $\rightarrow$ In temperature: the main display unit indicates the temperature in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the other in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ <br> $\rightarrow$ In the $\triangle$ REL mode, the key is used to change from (present value reference value) to <br> Present value - reference value <br> Reference value <br> The value is displayed in \%. (MTX 3291 only) | Activation/deactivation of auto power off (APO) (MTX 3291 only) |
|  | Activation/deactivation of the low-pass filter $\approx 300 \mathrm{~Hz}$ : <br> The low-pass filter (4th order) makes it possible to measure the RMS voltage delivered by an MLI type speed controller (for asynchronous motor). <br> See curve, p. 49 and 60. | Activation/deactivation of the key-press beep |

## Description of the instruments (continued)

| Rence | Manual selection of measurement range: the range defines the maximum measurement range the instrument can cover. <br> The Auto Range mode is default. | Used to return to Auto Range mode. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PGCK } \\ & \text { (*) see example } \\ & \text { p. } 22 . \end{aligned}$ | Activation of the Peak+ Peakmeasurements: <br> - Peak+: displays the maximum instantaneous peak value of the measurement. <br> - Peak-: displays the minimum instantaneous peak value of the measurement. <br> $-1^{\text {st }}$ press: recording of PEAK + , PEAK(on the 2nd display unit). <br> The PEAK+ value is displayed as default. <br> - Subsequent presses: look-up of stored values (volatile). | Exit from the Peak mode |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { (*) } \begin{array}{c} \text { MAX/MIN } \\ \text { AVG } \end{array} \\ \text { (*) see example } \\ \text { p. } 19 . \end{gathered}$ | Activation of the MAX, MIN, AVG measurements: <br> - MAX and MIN inform the highest and lowest values of the effective measurement <br> - AVG: displays the mean value of the signal since the key press <br> Time-stamped value for the min and the max [temporary display (4s) on the main display unit, followed by return to present value] <br> If the time (h:min:sec) exceeds (9:59:59), is displayed ----. <br> (MTX 3291 only) <br> - $1^{\text {st }}$ press: recording of the MAX, MIN, AVG (on the 2nd display unit). The max. value is displayed by default. <br> - Subsequent presses: look-up of the stored values (volatile). | Exit from the MAX, MIN, AVG mode |
| $\begin{gathered} \triangle R E \\ (*) \text { see example } \\ \text { p. } 23 . \end{gathered}$ | Activation of the relative display mode: <br> - Display and storage of the reference and differential values in the unit of the quantity measured. <br> $-1^{\text {st }}$ press: activates the relative mode $\Delta$ REL <br> (present value - reference value) <br> and stores the measured value that will be used as reference. <br> - "REF" indicates the storage of the reference. <br> - Subsequent presses: toggles the display between the measured value and the relative measurement $\Delta$ REL. | Exit from the $\triangle$ REL mode |

## Description of the instruments (continued)

|  | Activation of the Backlight: <br> - successive presses to increase the <br> brightness <br> - circular operation: brightness 1 <br> brightness 2 $\rightarrow$ brightness 3 <br> $\rightarrow$ brightness 1 | Deactivation of the <br> Backlight |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| O | Activation/Deactivation of the zero <br> centre bargraph: <br> MTX 3290 only |  |
| P | Activation/Deactivation of auto power <br> off: <br> MTX 3290 only |  |

d Remark 1 - The 0 centre bargraph is managed automatically in IDC and VDC (MTX 3291 only).

When the multimeter is switched on:

- 1st press on Hold (sustained press)+press on ON/OFF $\rightarrow$ display of all segments of the display unit.
$-2^{\text {nd }}$ press $\rightarrow$ display of model and version (US/Europe)
$-3^{\text {rd }}$ press $\rightarrow$ software version (display unit 1 ) and keyboard and display unit board versions (display unit 2)
$-4^{\text {th }}$ press $\rightarrow$ normal operation. An audible beep acknowledges key presses.
Remark 2 USER/BASIC mode: During power up, the device is in BASIC mode (default configuration Volt AC+DC).
- If, when you power up your multimeter, you want to activate the USER mode to recover the configuration when the multimeter was switched off, press the Range $_{\text {key, hold it down, then press ON/OFF ( }}$ (D).
- After an automatic power down, the device restarts in USER mode. The main display unit indicates, for 3 s , the change to USER or BASIC mode.

6. In the Volt and Ampere functions, the multimeter starts up in AC+DC, as in the USER mode.

## Connection

in Volt and other functions

in Ampere


## Getting started

## Preparation for use

Instructions before starting up

Power supply

When you use this multimeter, you must observe the usual safety rules, which:

- protect you from electrical hazards,
- protect the multimeter from operator errors.

For your safety, use only the leads and accessories (clamp meter, etc.) supplied with the instrument. Before each use, make sure that they are in perfect condition.

The devices operate with:

- 41.5 V alkaline batteries (LR6-AM3-AA) or
- $41.2 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{NI}-\mathrm{MH}$ rechargeable batteries of the same type.

The rechargeable batteries cannot be recharged in the multimeter.

Powering up, down

Power-up configuration

Automatic power down

Press ON/OFF
Reminder: after replacing the batteries, wait 10s before powering the device back up.
If the multimeter malfunctions, a long press (>2s) on this key can be applied to power down the instrument and then restore normal operation.


H25
In the BASIC mode, as default, the device starts up in its elementary configuration (default values) and in the $V_{A C}+D C$ function.

MTX 3291 only: in the USER mode, the device restarts in the configuration and function selected when it was powered down.

In the Volt and Ampere functions, the instrument restarts in AC+DC.

The multimeter automatically switches itself off after 30 minutes if there has been no action on the front panel of the multimeter.
Auto power off is disabled:

- in the MAX, MIN, AVG, PEAK mode and in communication
- when the measured quantity (voltage, current) on the input exceeds the danger thresholds, for the user's safety.


## Functional description

## The examples described in this chapter use an

1. MAX MIN AVG mode

Displays in the VAC+DC function

A beep indicates an overshoot or a change of quantity.

Measured signal: 230V, 50Hz:

for the MAX value: $1^{\text {st }}$ press on


The measured signal changes to 250 V , 50 Hz :


Ex.: 27s

Momentary screen (4s) indicating the time-stamped max. value, if the value changes or if the value is looked up.

## Functional description (continued)

The display then becomes:

$2^{\text {nd }}$ press MAX/MIN $\begin{aligned} & \text { AVG: }\end{aligned}$
Ex.: 3s


Momentary screen (4s) indicating the time-stamped max. value, if the value changes or if the value is looked up.

The display then becomes:


## Functional description (continued)

MAX/MIN
for the AVG value: $3^{\text {rd }}$ press on AVG:


De-activation By a long press on the key.

## Functional description (continued)


for the Peak+ value:
First press on Peak t:

for the Peak- value:
Second press on Peak t:


De-activation By a long press on the key.

## Functional description (continued)

3. $\triangle$ REL mode

Displays in the VAC+DC function

Measured signal: 1V, 100Hz:


## Activation of the

$\Delta R E L$ mode by
Short press on the $\triangle R \in$ key:


The measured signal changes to 1.5 V :
( $\Delta \mathrm{REL}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}-1 \mathrm{~V}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ )


## Functional description (continued)

Short press, in the $\triangle$ REL mode, on

## MODE $A C / D C$



A long press on the $\triangle R E$ key erases the reference value.

By a long press on the key.

## Functional description (continued)

4. "Clamp" function
*. Ex.: 10mV/A


## Functional description (continued)

## Serial operation of

 the keys of the switchMTX 3290

|  | Press 1 | Press 2 | Press 3 | Press 4 | Press 5 | Short press |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | V | V | V | v | V | ...U |
|  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ...U |
|  | Pt100 | Pt1000 | Pt100 | Pt1000 | Pt100 | ...U |
|  | Capa | Capa | Capa | Capa | Capa | ... $\circlearrowright$ |
|  | VLowZ | VLowZ | VLowZ | VLowZ | VlowZ | ...U |
|  | $\mathrm{R}=1$ | $\mathrm{R}=10$ | $\mathrm{R}=100$ | $\mathrm{R}=1000$ | $\mathrm{R}=1$ | ...U |
|  | $\Omega$ | Continuity | Diode | $\Omega$ | Continuity | ... ${ }^{\text {U }}$ |
|  | Frequency | Frequency | Frequency | Frequency | Frequency | ... $\circlearrowright$ |

MTX 3291

|  | Press 1 | Press 2 | Press 3 | Press 4 | Press 5 | Press 6 | Short press |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | V | dBm | W | V | dBm | W | ...U |
|  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ...U |
|  | Pt100 | Pt1000 | Pt100 | Pt1000 | Pt100 | Pt1000 | ...U |
|  | Capa | Capa | Capa | Capa | Capa | Capa | ...U |
|  | VLowZ | VLowZ | VLowZ | VLowZ | VLowZ | VLowZ | ...U |
|  | $\mathrm{R}=1$ | $\mathrm{R}=10$ | $\mathrm{R}=100$ | $\mathrm{R}=1000$ | $\mathrm{R}=1$ | $\mathrm{R}=10$ | ...U |
|  | $\Omega$ | Continuity | Diode | $\Omega$ | Continuity | Diode | ... ${ }^{\text {U }}$ |
|  | Frequency | - Pos. duty cycle | $\begin{array}{\|l} - \text { Neg. duty } \\ \text { cycle } \end{array}$ | - Width of pos. pulse | - Width of neg. pulse | Frequency | ...U |

## Functional description (continued)

```
Functions
of the switch
and keys
```

To access the


W, continuity, diode, duty cycle, and pulse duration functions, press the button of the switch corresponding to the chosen function.

Here are the possible combinations according to the type of measurement:

| Type of measurement | MAX/MIN/ AVG | PEAK $\pm$ | $\Delta$ REL | $0$ | RANGE |  | HOLD | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Auto. | Manu. |  |  |
| Voltage VLowZ Voltage VAC Voltage VAC+DC Current AAC, AAC+DC | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | in $\triangle$ REL only | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Voltage Vdc Current Adc | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | - |
| Voltage 60mVdc | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | - |
| Voltage $\mathbf{6 0 m V A C}$ Voltage 60 mV AC+DC | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | in $\triangle$ REL only | - | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Temperature | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | - |
| Ohmmeter | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | - |
| Capacitance | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | in $\triangle$ REL only | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | - |
| Frequency | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Period (1/F) | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Continuity | - | - | - | - | $\checkmark$ | - | - | - |
| Diode | - | - | - | - | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | - |
| dBm | - | - | - | - | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | - |
| w | - | - | - | - | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | - |
| Duty cycle (DC+, DC-) | - | - | - | - | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | - |
| Pulse duration (Pw+, Pw-) | - | - | - | - | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | - |

## How are the various quantities measured?



1. Voltage measurement

AC voltage measurement, or measurement of an AC voltage superposed on a DC voltage, or DC voltage measurement at high impedance.

This position is provided to allow measurements in electrical installations. The input impedance $<1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ serves to avoid measuring "phantom" voltages due to couplings between the lines.

In all cases, "O.L" is displayed above 1050V (MTX 3291) or 620V (MTX 3290) and a beep sounds when the measurement exceeds 1000V (MTX 3291) or 600V (MTX 3290).

1. Press:

2. Select $A C+D C, A C$ or $D C$ coupling of the signal by pressing

## MODE <br> AC/DC

 (the default coupling is $A C+D C$ ).Depending on what you select, the screen displays DC, AC or AC+DC.
3. Connect the black lead to the "COM" terminal and the red lead to "V". el If the connection is not correct, an audible beep and a visible signal (LEADS) are activated.
4. Place the test probes on the terminals of the circuit to be measured:

5. Read the measurement value indicated on the display unit.
6. As default, the $2^{\text {nd }}$ display unit indicates the frequency, except in DC.
(6) It is possible to activate the filter in VLowz, VAC+DC, VAC. The cutoff frequency of the filter is $\leq 300 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
When a voltage having a frequency above 150 Hz is measured, it is heavily attenuated, and so a large error may be observed. It is necessary in this case to deactivate the filter to have the full passband.

## How are the various quantities measured? (continued)

2. Current measurement
```
as an ammeter
```

1. Press:

2. Select the type of signal, $A C+D C, A C$, or $D C$, by pressing


Depending on what you select, the screen displays AC, DC, or AC+DC.
3. Connect the black lead to the "COM" terminal and the red lead to "A".
@ If the connection is not correct, an audible beep and a visible signal (LEADS) are activated.
4. Place the test probes in series between the source and the load:

5. Read the measurement value indicated on the display unit.
"O.L" is displayed, if $\mathrm{I}>20 \mathrm{~A}$.
6. As default, the $2^{\text {nd }}$ display unit indicates the frequency, except in DC.
\& It is possible to activate the filter in $A A C+D C, A A C$. The cutoff frequency of the filter is $\leq 300 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
When a voltage having a frequency above 150 Hz is measured, it is heavily attenuated, and so a large error may be observed. It is necessary in this case to deactivate the filter to have the full passband.

## How are the various quantities measured? (continued)

with a current clamp

1. Press:

2. Select the type of signal, $A C+D C, A C$, or $D C$, by pressing $A C / D C$ Depending on what you select, the screen displays AC, DC, or AC+DC.
3. Connect the black lead of the clamp to the "COM" terminal and the red lead of the clamp to "V".
4. Select the transformation ratio (the same as that of the clamp) $-1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$,
$10 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}, 100 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$, or $1000 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ - by pressing on "clamp" ( direct reading of the current.
5. Place the clamp around the conductor:

6. Read the measurement value indicated on the display unit. The measurement accuracy is indicated in "Technical characteristics", §. "Clamp" p. 46.
7. As default, the $2^{\text {nd }}$ display unit indicates the transformation ratio in $\mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$.
(6) It is possible to activate the filter in AAC+DC, AAC. The cutoff frequency of the filter is $\leq 300 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
When a voltage having a frequency above 150 Hz is measured, it is heavily attenuated, and so a large error may be observed. It is necessary in this case to deactivate the filter to have the full passband.

## How are the various quantities measured? (continued)

3. Frequency measurement
4. Press:

5. Connect the black lead to the "COM" terminal and the red lead to "V".
6. Place the test probes on the terminals of the circuit to be measured.

## @) Connect the instrument as for a resistance measurement.

4. Read the measurement value indicated on the display unit. The second display unit indicates the period of the signal, 1/F.
5. Press several times to obtain (MTX 3291 only):

- positive duty cycle (DC+)
- negative duty cycle (DC-)
- positive pulse duration ( $\mathrm{Pw}+$ )
- negative pulse duration (Pw-)
(4) It is possible to activate the filter in AAC+DC, AAC. The cutoff frequency of the filter is $\leq 300 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

4. Resistance measurement
5. Press the button of the switch.
6. Connect the black lead to the "COM" terminal and the red lead to "V".
7. Place the test probes on the terminals of the component.

6 Resistance measurements must be made with power off. However, while the presence of a voltage will prevent or throw off the measurement, it will not damage the instrument.

4. Read the measurement value indicated on the display unit.
5. "O.L" is displayed, if the circuit is open.

## How are the various quantities measured? (continued)

5. Audible
continuity
measurement
6. Press: measurement
7. Press
 again; the " $\delta$ " symbol is displayed.
8. Connect the black lead to the "COM" terminal and the red lead to «V».
9. Place the test probes on the terminals of the circuit to be measured.

## b) Connect the instrument as for a resistance measurement.

5. Read the measurement value indicated on the display unit.
6. The continuity beep sounds when $R<30 \Omega \pm 5 \Omega$.
7. "O.L" is displayed, if the circuit is open.
8. Diode test
9. O " is displayed, if the circuit is open.
10. Press: $\Omega$
. Press:

; the "-1 symbol is displayed.
11. Connect the black lead to the "COM" terminal and the red lead to "V".
12. Place the test probes on the terminals of the component:

13. Read the measured threshold voltage of the junction indicated on the display unit.

If the value is $<40 \mathrm{mV} \pm 10 \mathrm{mV}$ an audible signal is triggered.
6. "O.L" is displayed, if the circuit is open or the threshold of the diode $>3 \mathrm{~V}$.

## How are the various quantities measured? (continued)

7. Capacitance measurement
8. Press: - rr
9. Connect the black lead to the "COM" terminal and the red lead to "V".
10. Place the test probes on the terminals of the component:

11. Read the measurement value indicated on the display unit.
"O.L" is displayed, if the value to be measured exceeds the capacitance of the range.
"O.L" is displayed, if the capacitor is short-circuited.

- For high values, the measurement cycle includes the display of "run" with a "chaser" decimal point. This means that acquisition is in progress; wait for the display of the digital result.
"Run" is displayed immediately, if the previous measurement was in a small range.
- The prior discharge of very high capacitances helps shorten the measurement time.


## How are the various quantities measured? (continued)

## 8. Temperature measurement

1. Press:

2. Press

3. Press $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ to switch the temperature unit $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ or $\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ between the two display units.

## (b) The unit displayed as default on the main display unit is ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

4. Connect the adapter of the Pt 100 or Pt 1000 temperature probe $(*)$ to the "COM" and " V " terminals, making sure that the polarity is correct:

5. Read the measurement value indicated on the display unit.

If "O.L" is displayed, the probe is open-circuit or short-circuited or the value to be measured exceeds the range.

## (8) For greater accuracy, avoid exposing the instrument to sudden changes of temperature.

(*) You will find a list of accessories in the CHAUVIN-ARNOUX catalogue.

## How are the various quantities measured? (continued)

9. Measurement on an

MLI type speed variator

Voltage measurement

1. Press:

2. Select the type of signal, AC+DC, AC, or DC, by pressing MODE AC/DC
Depending on what you select, the screen displays $A C, D C$, or $A C+D C$.
3. Select the filter by pressing

4. Connect the black lead to the "COM" terminal and the red lead to " V ".
5. Place the test probes between two phases of the circuit to be measured:

6. Read the measurement values indicated on the display unit (voltage and frequency):

In all cases, "O.L" is displayed above 1050V (MTX 3291) or 620V (MTX 3290) and a beep sounds when the measurement exceeds 1000V (MTX 3291) or 600V (MTX 3290).

The presence of the
symbol indicates that the 300 Hz filter is active.
(6) It is very important to leave the filter activated to measure the voltage and frequency of the signal without being perturbed by the MLI.

## How are the various quantities measured? (continued)

Current measurement

1. Press:

2. Select the type of signal, $A C+D C, A C$, or $D C$, by pressing MODE Depending on what you select, the screen displays $A C, D C$, or $A C+D C$.
3. Select the filter by pressing

4. Connect the black lead to the "COM" terminal and the red lead to "A".
5. Place the test probes in series between the source and the load:

6. Read the measurement value indicated on the display unit.
"O.L" is displayed, if I >20A.
The presence of the symbol indicates that the filter is active.
(3) It is very important to leave the filter activated to measure the voltage
and frequency of the signal without being perturbed by the MLI.
7. As default, the $2^{\text {nd }}$ display unit indicates the frequency, except in DC.
(6) It is possible to make the current measurement using a current clamp in conjunction with the multimeter (see §. 2. Current measurement)

## How are the various quantities measured? (continued)

10. Resistive power (MTX 3291 only)
11. Press
 three times.
12. Select $A C+D C, A C$ or $D C$ coupling of the signal by pressing MODE
AC/DC (the default coupling is $A C+D C$ ).
Depending on what you select, the screen displays DC, AC or AC+DC.
13. Connect the black lead to the "COM" terminal and the red lead to "V".
14. Place the probes tips on the terminals of the resistive load:

15. As default, the main display unit indicates the power in W delivered to a $600 \Omega$ resistive load ( $\mathrm{U}^{2} / 600$ ).

For a load $\neq 600 \Omega$
How to measure the resistance

1. Start by applying power to the load.
2. Press
$\Omega$ . The display unit indicates the resistance.
3. Press Hold power.
4. Press
 three times.
5. Select $A C+D C, A C$ or $D C$ coupling of the signal by pressing
(the default coupling is AC+DC).
Depending on what you select, the screen displays $D C, A C$ or $A C+D C$.
6. Apply power to the load.
7. Read the measurement value indicated on the display unit:

- the main display unit indicates the power in $W\left(U^{2} / R\right)$
- the secondary display unit indicates the resistance measured on the installation (600 Ohm by default).


## How are the various quantities measured? (continued)

11. dBm decibels in power (MTX3291, only)
12. Press:
13. Press


MODE
3. Press

AC/DC to select the reference resistance, $50,75,90$, or 600 Ohm.
4. Connect the black lead to the "COM" terminal and the red lead to " V ".
5. Place the test probes on the terminals of the circuit to be measured.

Connect the instrument as for a voltage measurement.
6. Read the measurement value indicated on the display unit:

- the main display unit indicates the value in dBm
- the secondary display unit indicates the resistance measured on the installation(50 $\Omega$, by default).

Reminder

| $R$ | $0 \mathrm{dBm}($ VRef en |
| :--- | :--- |
| $50 \Omega$ | 223.6 mV |
| $75 \Omega$ | 273.86 mV |
| $90 \Omega$ | 300 mV |
| $600 \Omega$ | 774.6 mV |
| XdBm $=$$\quad 20$ Log Vmeasured |  |

## SX-DMM software

## SX-DMM: Processing software

These multimeters can be interfaced directly with a PC or other computer using "SX-DMM" acquisition software:
The transmission rate is 9600 Bauds.
The transmission parameters are fixed ( 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity).


Connection of the isolated USB optical lead supplied

1. Connect the isolated optical lead to the isolated optical input of the multimeter (on the side of the multimeter). Mechanical polarization prevents connection in reverse.

Connect the USB lead to one of the USB ports of the PC.
2. Install the USB driver on your PC (see the data sheet on the CD provided).


Installing the "SX-DMM" software

1. Install the "SX-DMM" software on the PC using the CD
2. Start the software for data acquisition and study the various display possibilities (curves, tables, etc.).
(8) The $\stackrel{\bullet}{\longrightarrow}$ symbol appears on the display unit when the instrument is controlled from the PC (REMOTE mode).

For more information, refer to the "Help" menu of the software

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3290

| Accuracy: <br> "n\% L+n D" means <br> " $n \%$ of the reading $+n \text { Digit" }$ <br> (see CEI 485) | Only values with tolerances or limits are guaranteed values. <br> Values without tolerances are given for guidance (standard NFC42670). <br> The technical specifications are guaranteed only after 30 minutes of warming up. Except as otherwise indicated, they are valid from $10 \%$ to $100 \%$ of the measurement range. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DC voltage | In the "DC" mode, you measure a direct voltage or the DC component of an AC voltage (filter activated). |  |  |  |  |
|  | Range | Specified measurement range | Resolution | Intrinsic error | Input impedance |
|  | 600 mV | 0 to 600.0 mV | 0.1 mv | 0.6\% L+2D | 10.9Mת |
|  | 6 V | 0 to 6.000 V | 0.001 v | 0.3\% L+2D | 10.9m』 |
|  | 60 V | 0 to 60.00 V | 0.01 V |  | 10.082M $\Omega$ |
|  | 600V (*) | 0 to 600.0v | 0.1 V |  | 10.008M |

(*) The display indicates "+OL" above +620V and "-OL" above - 620V. Protection: 850 Vpk
Secondary measurements and displays: MAX, MIN, AVG

## $A C$ and $A C+D C$ voltages

With this function, the user can measure the true RMS (TRMS) value of an AC voltage with its DC component (no capacitive coupling) or without its DC component.

VAC rms Protection: 850Vpk

| Range | Operating range | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Specified } \\ & \text { neasurement } \\ & \text { range }^{3)} \end{aligned}$ | Resolution | Uncertainty ( $\pm$ ) | Additional uncertainty $F$ $(\mathrm{Hz})^{1)}$ | Pass band | @ 1kHz Input impedance // <50 pF | Peak factor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600mV | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 600.0 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60.0 \text { to } \\ 600.0 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | 0.1 mV | $\begin{gathered} 2 \% \mathrm{~L}+ \\ 0.25 \% \mathrm{x} \\ {[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L}} \\ \pm 5 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45<\mathrm{F}<65 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 0.3 \% \mathrm{~L} \\ \text { typ. } \\ \text { at } 100 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ | 10 Hz to 20kHz | $10.9 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { to } \\ 500 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ |
| 6V | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 6.000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.600 \text { to } \\ & 6.000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.001V | $\begin{gathered} 2 \% \mathrm{~L}+ \\ 0.18 \% \mathrm{x} \\ {[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L}} \\ \pm 3 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { at } 100 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 0.7 \% \mathrm{~L} \\ \text { typ. } \end{gathered}$ | 10 Hz to 20 kHz | $10.9 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 3 to 5V |
| 60V | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 60.00 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.00 \text { to } \\ & 60.00 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.01V |  | $1.8 \% \mathrm{~L}$ <br> typ. |  | $10.082 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 3 to 50 V |
| $600 \mathrm{~V}^{2)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 600.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.0 \text { to } \\ & 600.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.1 V |  | $\begin{gathered} 30 \% \mathrm{~L} \\ \text { typ. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $10.008 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { to } \\ 500 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |

1) See the typical curve of the 300 Hz filter.
2) The LCD indicates "+OL" above +620 V, "-OL" below -620 V or above 620 VRMS .
3) From 1 kHz , the measurement must exceed $15 \%$ of the range.

Secondary measurements and displays: FREQ (AC coupling), MAX, MIN, AVG, PEAK

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3290 (continued)

## VAC+DC TRMS Protection: 850Vpk

| Range | Operating range | Specified measure. range ${ }^{3)}$ | Resolution | Uncertainty DC ( $\pm$ ) | Uncertainty AC ( $\pm$ ) | Additional uncertainty $F(H z)^{1)}$ | Pass band | Input impedance // < 50 pF | Peak factor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600mV | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 600.0 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60.0 \text { to } \\ 600.0 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | 0.1 mV | $\begin{gathered} 0.8 \% \mathrm{~L} \\ \pm 10 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \% \mathrm{~L} \\ +0.18 \% \mathrm{x} \\ {[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L}} \\ \pm 5 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45<\mathrm{F}<65 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 0.3 \% \mathrm{~L} \\ \text { typ. } \\ \text { at } 100 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ \text { to } \\ 20 \mathrm{kHz} \end{gathered}$ | 10.9M $\Omega$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { to } \\ 500 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ |
| 6V | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 6.000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.600 \text { to } \\ & 6.000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.001V |  | $\begin{gathered} 2 \% \mathrm{~L} \\ +0.18 \% \mathrm{x} \\ {[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L}} \\ \pm 3 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | typ. | 10 Hz to 20 kHz | $10.9 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { to } \\ & 5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| 60V | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 60.00 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $6.00 \text { to }$ $60.00 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.01V |  |  | $1.8 \% \text { L }$ typ. |  | $10.082 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { to } \\ & 50 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| $600 V^{2)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 600.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.0 \text { to } \\ & 600.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.1V |  |  | $30 \% \text { L }$ <br> typ. |  | $10.008 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { to } \\ 500 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |

1) See the typical curve of the 300 Hz filter.
2) The LCD indicates "+OL" above +620 V , "-OL" below -620 V or above 620 VRMS .
3) From 1 kHz , the measurement must exceed $15 \%$ of the range.

Secondary measurements and displays: FREQ (AC coupling),MAX,MIN,AVG,PEAK
VLowz Ac Protection: 850Vpk
The pass band is reduced to 300 Hz if the filter is activated. The frequency measurement is made like the measurement in a 300 Hz pass band.

| Range | Operating range | $\begin{gathered} \text { Specified } \\ \text { measurement } \\ \text { range }^{3)} \end{gathered}$ | Resolution | Uncertainty ( $\pm$ ) | Additional uncertainty $F$ $(\mathrm{Hz})^{1)}$ | Input impedance //<50 pF | Peak factor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600mV | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 600.0 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60.0 \text { to } \\ 600.0 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | 0.1 mV | $\begin{gathered} 2.2 \% \mathrm{~L}+ \\ 0.25 \% \mathrm{x} \\ {[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L}} \\ \pm 5 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45<\mathrm{F}<65 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 0.3 \% \mathrm{~L} \text { typ. } \end{aligned}$ | $\cong 300 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \mathrm{to} \\ 500 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ |
| 6 V | 0 to 6.000 V | $\begin{aligned} & 0.600 \text { to } \\ & 6.000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.001V | $\begin{gathered} 2.2 \% \mathrm{~L}+ \\ 0.18 \% \mathrm{x} \\ {[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L}} \\ \pm 3 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { at } 100 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 0.7 \% \mathrm{~L} \text { typ. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 3 to 5 V |
| 60V | 0 to 60.00V | $\begin{aligned} & 6.00 \text { to } \\ & 60.00 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.01V |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { at } 150 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 1.8 \% \mathrm{~L} \text { typ. } \end{gathered}$ |  | 3 to 50V |
| $600 \mathrm{~V}^{2)}$ | 0 to 600.0V | $60.0 \text { to }$ $600.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.1 V |  | $\text { at } 300 \mathrm{~Hz}$ $30 \% \text { L typ. }$ |  | 3 to 500 V |

1) See the typical curve of the 300 Hz filter.
2) The LCD indicates "+OL" above +620 V , "-OL" below -620 V or above 620 VRMS .
3) From 1 kHz , the measurement must exceed $15 \%$ of the range.

Secondary measurements and displays: FREQ (AC coupling), MAX, MIN, AVG,PEAK

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3290 (continued)

## Currents

## DC current

## Particular reference conditions:

6 mA range: Measuring a strong current for a long time can cause a temperature rise in some components. In this case, it is necessary to wait some time for the metrological characteristics specified in 6 mA to be restored.

| Range | Operating <br> range | Specified <br> measurement <br> range | Resolution | Uncertainty <br> $( \pm)$ | Voltage <br> drop | Protection |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 mA | 0 to 6.000 mA | 0.002 to <br> 6.000 mA | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1.2 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $25 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |
| 60 mA | 0 to 60.00 mA | 0.02 to 60.00 mA | 0.01 mA | $1.2 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | $3 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ | Fuse |
| 600 mA | 0 to 600.0 mA | 0.2 to 600.0 mA | 0.1 mA | $1.2 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | $0.58 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ | $10 \mathrm{~A} / 600 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> $>50 \mathrm{kA}$ |
| 6 A | 0 to 6.000 A | 0.200 to 6.000 A | 0.001 A | $1.2 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 3 \mathrm{D}$ | $0.05 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{A}$ |  |
| $10 \mathrm{~A} / 20 \mathrm{~A}$ <br> $(*)$ | 0 to 20.00 A | 0.20 to 20.00 A | 0.01 A | $1.2 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | $0.05 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{A}$ |  |

The display indicates "OL" above 19.99A. The 金 symbol blinks and a beep sounds above 10A.
(*) Acceptable overload: 10A to 15 A for 30 s max. with a pause of 5 min between 2 measurements. Ambient temp. $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max.
Secondary measurements and displays: MAX, MIN, AVG

## AAC RMS current

| Range | Operating range | Specified measuremen range | Resolution | Uncertainty ( $\pm$ ) 40 Hz to 20 kHz (**) | Peak factor | Voltage drop | Protection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 mA | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 6.000 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.600 \text { to } \\ 6.000 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1.7 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.6 \text { to } \\ 5 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $25 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ | Fuse$\begin{gathered} \text { 10A/600V } \\ >50 \mathrm{kA} \end{gathered}$ |
| 60mA | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 60.00 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.00 \text { to } \\ 60.00 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | 0.01 mA | 1.5\% L $\pm 3 \mathrm{D}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \text { to } \\ & 50 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $3 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |
| 600mA | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 600.0 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60.0 \text { to } \\ 600.0 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | 0.1 mA |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.6 \text { to } \\ 500 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $0.58 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |
| 6A | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 6.000 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.600 \text { to } \\ & 6.000 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 0.001 A | 1.7\% L $\pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | 2.8 to 5A | 0.05V/mA |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{~A} / 20 \mathrm{~A} \\ (*) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 20.00 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \text { to } \\ & 10.00 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 0.01A | 1.5\% L $\pm 3 \mathrm{D}$ | 3.7 to 8A | 0.05V/mA |  |

The display indicates "OL" above 19.99A. The symbol blinks and a beep sounds above 10A.
Secondary measurements and displays: FREQ (AC coupling) MAX, MIN, AVG, PEAK
(*) Acceptable overload: 10A to 15 A for 30 s max. with a pause of 5 min between 2 measurements. Ambient temp. $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max.
(**) Additional uncertainty with the 300 Hz filter.

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3290 (continued)

AAC+DC TRMS current Warning: The sum AC+DC must never exceed the range, 600 mA , or 60 mA , or 6 mA , or 6 A , or 10 A , as the case may be.

| Range | Operating <br> range | Specified <br> measure- <br> ment range | Resolution | Uncertainty AC <br> 40 Hz at 20kHz <br> $( \pm)(* *)$ | Additional <br> uncertainty <br> DC $( \pm)$ | Peak <br> factor | Voltage <br> drop | Protection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 mA | 0 to <br> 6.000 mA | 0.060 to <br> 6.000 mA | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1.7 \% \mathrm{~L}+[0.08 \% \mathrm{x}$ <br> $(\mathrm{FkHz-1)]}$ <br> $\pm 5 \mathrm{~L}$ | $\pm 15 \mathrm{D}$ | 2.6 to <br> 5 mA | $25 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |
| 60 mA | 0 to <br> 60.00 mA | 6.00 to <br> 60.00 mA | 0.01 mA | $1.5 \% \mathrm{~L}+[0.08 \% \mathrm{x}$ <br> $(\mathrm{FkHz-1)]}$ <br> $\pm 3 \mathrm{~L}$ | $\pm 13 \mathrm{D}$ |  | 2.6 to | $3 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |

The display indicates "OL" above 19.99A. The symbol blinks and a beep sounds above 10A.
(*) Acceptable overload: 10A to 15A for 30s max. with a pause of 5 min between 2 measurements. Ambient temp. $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max.
Secondary measurements and displays: F (AC coupling), MAX, MIN, AVG, PEAK (**) Additional uncertainty with the 300 Hz filter.

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3290 (continued)

## Frequency

Main frequency measurement

In this setting, you can measure the frequency of a voltage.

Particular reference conditions: $150 \mathrm{mV}<\mathrm{U}<600 \mathrm{~V}$
When the switch is set to Hz , the 300 Hz filter is not in service.
Protection: 850Vpk

| Range | Operating range | Specified measurement range | Resolution | Intrinsic error |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 Hz | 10.00 to 60.00 Hz | 10.00 to 60.00 Hz | 0.01 Hz | 0.1\% L $\pm 1 \mathrm{D}$ |
| 600 Hz | 10.0 to 600.0 Hz | 10.00 to 600.0 Hz | 0.1 Hz |  |
| 6 kHz | 0 to 6.000 kHz | 0.010 to 6.000 kHz | 0.001 kHz |  |
| 60kHz | 0 to 60.00 kHz | 0.01 to 60.00 kHz | 0.01 kHz |  |
| 600 kHz | 0 to 200.0kHz | 0.1 to 200.00 kHz | 0.1 kHz |  |

Below 10 Hz , or if the signal detection level is inadequate, the reading is forced to zero.
The measured period in $m s$ is available on the second display unit.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Secondary } & \text { You can measure the frequency and magnitude of a voltage or of a current } \\ \text { frequency } \\ \text { simultaneously. }\end{array}$
Same accuracy as in the "Hz" setting
Particular reference conditions:
$150 \mathrm{mV}<\mathrm{U}<600 \mathrm{~V}$ $0.15 \mathrm{~A}<1<10 \mathrm{~A}$
Max. frequency measurable in volts: 20 kHz
Max. frequency measurable in amperes: 20 kHz
When the switch is set to VLowZ, Volts or Ampere, if the 300 Hz filter is activated, the measurable frequency remains within the limits of the PB of the filter.
Below 10 Hz , or if the signal detection level is inadequate, the reading is forced to "-----".

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3290 (continued)

## Resistance

Ohmmeter In this setting, the user can measure a resistance.

## Particular reference conditions:

The (+COM) input must not have been overloaded following the accidental application of a voltage to the input terminals with the switch set to $\Omega$ or $\mathrm{T}^{\circ}$. If this happens, the return to normal may take about ten minutes.
Protection: 850Vpk

| Range | $\begin{gathered} \text { Specified } \\ \text { measurement } \\ \text { range } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Resolution | Uncertainty | Measurement current | Open-circuit voltage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $600 \Omega$ | 0 to 600.0 * | $0.1 \Omega$ | 0.5\% L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 850 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | <5V |
| $6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 0 to $6.000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.001 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 0.5\% L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 126.6 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| $60 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 0 to $60.00 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.01 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | $\approx 12.6 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| 600k | 0 to $600.0 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | $\approx 1.26 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| $6 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 0 to $6.000 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0.001 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 1.5\% L $\pm 3 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 240 \mathrm{nA}$ |  |
| $60 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 0 to $60.00 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0.01 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $3 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 3 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 29 \mathrm{nA}$ |  |

(*) REL measurements

## Capacitance

## Capacitance

 meterIn this setting, the user can measure the capacitance of a capacitor.

| Range | Operating <br> range | Specified <br> measurement <br> range | Resolution | Intrinsic <br> error | Measurement <br> current | Measurement <br> time |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 nF | 0.100 to <br> 6.000 nF | 0.100 to <br> 6.000 nF | 0.001 nF | $2.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 30 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 1.26 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\approx 400 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| 60 nF | 0 to 60.00 nF | 0 to 60.00 nF | 0.01 nF | $1.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 8 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 1.26 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\approx 400 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| 600 nF | 0 to 600.0 nF | 0 to 600.0 nF | 0.1 nF | $1.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 1.26 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\approx 400 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| $6 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 0 to $6.000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 0 to $6.000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $1.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 12.6 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\approx 0.125 \mathrm{~s} / \mu \mathrm{F}$ |
| $60 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 0 to $60.00 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 0 to $60.00 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $1.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 126.6 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\approx 0.125 \mathrm{~s} / \mu \mathrm{F}$ |
| $600 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 0 to $600.0 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 0 to $600.0 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $3.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 850 \mu \mathrm{a}$ | $\approx 0.125 \mathrm{~s} / \mu \mathrm{F}$ |
| 6 mF | 0 to 6.000 mF | 0 to 6.000 mF | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $4.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 850 \mu \mathrm{a}$ | $\approx 17 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{mF}$ |
| 60 mF | 0 to 60.00 mF | 0 to 60.00 mF | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $6.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 850 \mu \mathrm{a}$ | $\approx 17 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{mF}$ |

The use of wires that are very short and shielded is strongly recommended.
Protection: 850Vpk

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3290 (continued)

| Diode Test | Range | Resolution |  | Accuracy | Open-circuit volte |  | Measurement <br> current <br> $<1.1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 V | 1 mV |  | $2 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 3 \mathrm{D}$ | <5V |  |  |
|  | Audible signal triggered if $<40 \mathrm{mV} \pm 10 \mathrm{mV}$ Protection: 850Vpk |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Audible continuity | Range | Resolution | Accuracy |  | Open-circuit voltage | Measurement current | Protection |
|  | $600 \Omega$ | $0.1 \Omega$ | 0.5\% L $\pm 3 \mathrm{D}$ |  | <5V | $<1.1 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 850Vpk |
|  | Response time $<100 \mathrm{~ms}$ <br> Triggering threshold: $<30 \Omega \pm 5 \Omega$ <br> Protection: 850Vpk |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clamp | You can measure a current using various current clamps and obtain a direct reading of the current by selecting the correct transformation ratio, which must be the same as that of the clamp. <br> If the signal detection level is insufficient, the value is forced to "-----" <br> The input impedance is approximately $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$. <br> e. Add the error of the clamp to the intrinsic error of the multimeter, specified in the tables below. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ratio Range |  | 600 mA | 6 A | 60A | 600 A | 6000A |
|  | $1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Resolution |  |  | 0.01A | 0.1 A | 1A |
|  |  | Accuracy |  |  | 0.6\% $\pm$ +2D | 0.6\% $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | 0.3\%L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ |
|  | $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Resolution |  | 0.001A | 0.01A | 0.1A |  |
|  |  | Accuracy |  | 0.6\%L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | 0.6\%L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | 0.3\% $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ |  |
|  | 100mV/A | Resolution | 0.1 mA | 0.001 A | 0.01 A |  |  |
|  |  | Accuracy | 0.6\%L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | 0.6\% $\mathrm{L} \pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | 0.3\% $\pm \pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ |  |  |
|  | 1000mV/A | Resolution | 0.1 mA | 0.001 A |  |  |  |
|  |  | Accuracy | 0.6\%L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | 0.3\% L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ |  |  |  |

Secondary measurements and displays: MAX, MIN, AVG and transformation ratio of the sensor

AAC RMS current

| $\qquad$ |  | 600 mA | 6A | 60A | 600A | 6000A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Resolution |  |  | 0.01A | 0.1A | 1A |
|  | Accuracy |  |  | 2\% L $\pm 5 \mathrm{D}(*)$ | 2\% L $\pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $2 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 3 \mathrm{D}$ |
| $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Resolution |  | 0.001 A | 0.01A | 0.1A |  |
|  | Accuracy |  | 2\% L $\pm 5 \mathrm{D}(*)$ | $2 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | 2\% L $\pm 3 \mathrm{D}$ |  |
| $100 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Resolution | 0.1 mA | 0.001 A | 0.01 A |  |  |
|  | Accuracy | 2\% L $\pm 5 \mathrm{D}(*)$ | 2\% L $\pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $2 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 3 \mathrm{D}$ |  |  |
| 1000mV/A | Resolution | 0.1 mA | 0.001 A |  |  |  |
|  | Accuracy | 2\% L $\pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $2 \% L \pm 3 D$ |  |  |  |
| Peak factor 3 |  | @ 500mA | @ 5A | @ 50A | @ 500A | @ 5000A |

Secondary measurements and displays: MAX, MIN, AVG and transformation ratio of the sensor
300 Hz filter: if the filter is active, see " 300 Hz filter" curve for the additional uncertainty. (*) : see "Frequency response" curve, p. 47.

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3290 (continued)

AAC+DC TRMS current

| Range Ratio |  | 600 mA | 6A | 60A | 600A | 6000A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Resolution |  |  | 0.01A | 0.1A | 1A |
|  | Accuracy |  |  | $2.8 \% L \pm 15 D$ <br> (*) | 2.8\% L $\pm 15 \mathrm{D}$ | 2.8\% L $\pm 13 \mathrm{D}$ |
| $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Resolution |  | 0.001A | 0.01A | 0.1A |  |
|  | Accuracy |  | $2.8 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 15 \mathrm{D}$ <br> (*) | 2.8\% L $\pm 15 \mathrm{D}$ | 2.8\% L $\pm 13 \mathrm{D}$ |  |
| $100 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Resolution | 0.1 mA | 0.001A | 0.01A |  |  |
|  | Accuracy | $2.8 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 15 \mathrm{D}$ <br> (*) | 2.8\% L $\pm 15 \mathrm{D}$ | $2.8 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 13 \mathrm{D}$ |  |  |
| 1000mV/A | Resolution | 0.1 mA | 0.001A |  |  |  |
|  | Accuracy | 2.8\% L $\pm 15 \mathrm{D}$ | 2.8\% L $\pm 13 \mathrm{D}$ |  |  |  |
| Peak factor 3 |  | @ 500mA | @ 5A | @ 50A | @ 500A | @ 5000A |

Secondary measurements and displays: MAX, MIN, AVG and transformation ratio of the sensor

300 Hz filter: if the filter is active, see " 300 Hz filter" curve for the additional uncertainty.
(*): see "Frequency response" curve, below.
Frequency response


## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3290 (continued)

## Temperature

Pt100/Pt1000
The user can measure the temperature by means of a Pt100/Pt1000 sensor.

| Range | Measurement current | Resolution | Accuracy | Protection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} -125^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } \\ +75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & <1 \mathrm{~mA}(\mathrm{Pt} 100) \\ & <0.1 \mathrm{~mA}(\mathrm{Pt} 1000) \end{aligned}$ | $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 850Vpk |
| $\begin{aligned} & -200^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { to } \\ & +800^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & <1 \mathrm{~mA}(\mathrm{Pt} 100) \\ & <0.1 \mathrm{~mA}(\mathrm{Pt} 1000) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ --- \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & 0.07 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |  |

"Active" protection by PTC thermistor
Display in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ possible

## Peak

Add $1 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 30 \mathrm{D}$ to obtain the accuracy corresponding to the function and the range.
Fmax
Protection
1 kHz (1ms)
850Vpk


SURV
MIN, MAX, AVG
Add $0.2 \% \mathrm{~L}+2 \mathrm{D}$ to obtain the accuracy corresponding to the function and the range.
Acquisition time of the extrema approximately 100 ms .
Protection
850 Vpk

## Operation <br> of the audible beep

| Beep reporting a valid key | High-pitched <br> sound |
| :--- | :--- |
| Beep reporting an invalid key | Low-pitched <br> sound |
| Successive beeps reporting an overshoot of the danger <br> threshold (alarm) | High-pitched <br> sound |
| Successive beeps reporting recording of the MAX, MIN, PEAK | High-pitched <br> sound |
| Successive beeps (alarm) $\rightarrow$ current >10A | High-pitched <br> sound |
| Continuity measurement | Medium- <br> pitched sound |

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3290 (continued)

## Variation in the nominal range of use



Response of the 300 Hz filter


## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3291

Accuracy: Only values with tolerances or limits are guaranteed values.
" $n \% L+n D$ " means Values without tolerances are given for guidance (standard NFC42670).
" $n \%$ of the reading

+ $n$ Digit (see CEI 485)


## DC voltage

In the "DC" mode, you measure a direct voltage or the DC component of an AC voltage (filter activated).

60 mV range: Measuring a strong current or measuring a current for a long time may cause a temperature rise of some components.

Protection: 1414 Vpk

| Range | Specified <br> measurement range | Resolution | Intrinsic error | Input impedance |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $60 \mathrm{mV}^{1)}$ | 0 to 60.000 mV | 0.001 mV | $0.5 \% \mathrm{~L}+35 \mathrm{D}$ | $10.612 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| 600 mV | 0 to 600.00 mV | 0.01 mV | $0.5 \% \mathrm{~L}+25 \mathrm{D}$ | $10.9 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| 6 V | 0 to 6.0000 V | 0.0001 V |  | $10.9 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| 60 V | 0 to 60.000 V | 0.001 V | $0.05 \% \mathrm{~L}+25 \mathrm{D}$ | $10.082 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| 600 V | 0 to 600.00 V | 0.01 V |  | $10.008 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $1000 \mathrm{~V}^{2)}$ | 0 to 1000.0 V | 0.1 V | $0.07 \% \mathrm{~L}+25 \mathrm{D}$ | $10.008 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |

1) This range is accessible only with the Range key.

Input impedance: approx. $10.6 \mathrm{M} \Omega / / 50 \mathrm{pF}$
2) The display indicates "+OL" above +1050 V and "-OL" below -1050 V .

Secondary measurements and displays: MAX, MIN, AVG

AC and AC+DC voltages

With this function, the user can measure the true RMS (TRMS) value of an AC voltage with its DC component (no capacitive coupling) or without its DC component.

VAC RMS 60 mV range: Measuring a strong current or measuring a current for a long time may cause a temperature rise of some components.
Protection: 1414 Vpk

| Range | Operating range | Specified measurem. range ${ }^{4)}$ | Resolution | Uncertainty ( $\pm$ ) | Additional uncertainty $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{Hz})^{1)}$ | Pass band | @ 1kHz Input impedance $/ /<50 \mathrm{pF}$ | Peak factor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $60 \mathrm{mV}{ }^{2)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 60.000 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.000 \text { to } \\ 60.000 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | 0.001 mV | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \\ & \pm 35 \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 45<\mathrm{F}<65 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 0.3 \% \mathrm{~L} \text { typ. } \\ \text { at } 100 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 0.7 \% \mathrm{~L} \text { typ. } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\approx 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $10.612 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { to } \\ 50.0 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ |
| 600mV | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 600.00 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60.00 \mathrm{to} \\ 600.00 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | 0.01 mV | $\begin{gathered} 1 \% \mathrm{~L} \\ +0.25 \% \mathrm{x} \\ {[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L}} \\ \pm 30 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 50 \mathrm{kHz} \\ (\approx 23 \% \\ @ 100 \mathrm{kHz}) \end{gathered}$ | $10.9 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { to } \\ 500.0 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ |
| 6V | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 6.0000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.6 \text { to } \\ 6.0000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | 0.0001V | $\begin{gathered} 0.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \\ +0.18 \% \mathrm{x} \\ {[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L}} \\ \pm 25 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | at 150 Hz <br> $1.8 \%$ L typ. <br> at 300 Hz <br> $30 \%$ L typ. | 10 Hz to 100 kHz | $10.9 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { to } \\ & 5.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| 60V | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 60.000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.000 \text { to } \\ & 60.000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.001V |  |  |  | $10.082 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { to } \\ 50.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |
| 600V | 0 to 600.00V | $\begin{aligned} & 60.00 \text { to } \\ & 600.00 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.01V |  |  |  | $10.008 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { to } \\ 500.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |
| $1000 V^{3)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 1000.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \text { to } \\ 1000.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | 0.1V |  |  |  | $10.008 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.42 \text { to } \\ & 1000.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3291 (continued)

VAc RMS<br>(continued)

1) See the typical curve of the 300 Hz .
2) This range is accessible only with the Range key Input impedance: approx. $10.6 \mathrm{M} \Omega / / 50 \mathrm{pF}$
3) The LCD indicates "+OL" above +1050V, "-OL" below -1050 V or above 1050 VRMS .
4) From 1 kHz , the measurement must exceed $15 \%$ of the range.

Secondary measurements and displays: FREQ (AC coupling), MAX, MIN, AVG, PEAK

VLowZ AC RMS The pass band (between 3dB down points) is reduced to 300 Hz , if the filter is activated. In VLowZ, there is no 60 mV range.
The frequency measurement is made like the measurement in a 300 Hz pass band.
Protection: 1414 Vpk

| Range | Operating range | Specified measurement range ${ }^{3)}$ | Resolution | Uncertainty ( $\pm$ ) | Additional uncertainty $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{Hz})^{1)}$ | Pass band | Input impedance //<50 pF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600mV | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 600.00 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60.00 \text { to } \\ 600.00 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | 0.01mV | $\begin{gathered} 1 \% L+0.25 \% x \\ {[F(k H z)-1] L} \\ \pm 30 D \end{gathered}$ | $45<\mathrm{F}<65 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> $0.3 \%$ L typ. <br> at 100 Hz <br> $0.7 \%$ L typ. <br> at 150 Hz <br> 1.8\% L typ. <br> at 300 Hz <br> 30\% L typ. | $\cong 300 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { to } \\ 500.0 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ |
| 6 V | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 6.0000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.6 \text { to } \\ 6.0000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | 0.0001V | $\begin{gathered} 0.5 \% \mathrm{~L}+ \\ 0.18 \% \mathrm{x} \\ {[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L}} \\ \pm 25 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 3 to 5.0 V |
| 60V | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 60.000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.000 \text { to } \\ & 60.000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.001V |  |  |  | 3 to 50.0V |
| 600V | 0 to 600.00V | $\begin{aligned} & 60.00 \text { to } \\ & 600.00 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.01V |  |  |  | 3 to 500.0V |
| $1000 \mathrm{~V}^{2)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 1000.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \text { to } \\ & 1000.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.1V |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.42 \text { to } \\ & 1000.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |

1) See the typical curve of the 300 Hz .
2) The LCD indicates "+OL" above +1050V, "-OL" below -1050V or above 1050VRMS.
3) From 1 kHz , the measurement must exceed $15 \%$ of the range.

Secondary measurements and displays: FREQ (AC coupling), MAX, MIN, AVG, PEAK

VAC+DC TRMS 60 mV range: Measuring a strong current or measuring a current for a long time may cause a temperature rise of some components.

Protection: 1414 Vpk

| Range | Operating range | Specified measurem. range ${ }^{4)}$ | Resolution | Additional uncertainty DC $\pm$ ) | Uncertainty AC $( \pm)$ | Additional uncertainty $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{~Hz})^{1)}$ | Pass band | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Input } \\ \text { impedance } \\ / /<50 \mathrm{pF} \end{array}$ | Peak factor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $60 \mathrm{mV}{ }^{2)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 60.000 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.000 \mathrm{to} \\ 60.000 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | 0.001 mV | $\pm 15 \mathrm{D}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \\ & \pm 35 \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 45<\mathrm{F}<65 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 0.3 \% \mathrm{~L} \text { typ. } \end{array}$ | $\approx 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $10.612 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { to } \\ 50 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ |
| 600mV | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 600.00 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60.00 \mathrm{to} \\ 600.00 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | 0.01 mV |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.8 \% \mathrm{~L} \\ +0.18 \% \mathrm{x} \\ {[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L}} \\ \pm 30 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ |  | 10 Hz to 50kHz | $10.9 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { to } \\ 500 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ |
| 6 V | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 6.0000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \text { to } \\ & 6.0000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.0001V |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \\ +0.18 \% \mathrm{x} \\ {[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L}} \\ \quad \pm 25 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { at } 100 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 0.7 \% \mathrm{~L} \text { typ. } \end{gathered}$ | 10 Hz to 100 kHz | 10.9 M $\Omega$ | 3 to 5 V |
| 60V | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 60.000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.000 \text { to } \\ & 60.000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.001 V |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { at } 150 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ 1.8 \% \mathrm{~L} \text { typ. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $10.082 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { to } \\ & 50 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| 600 V | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 600.00 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.00 \text { to } \\ & 600.00 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.01V |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { at } 300 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & 30 \% \mathrm{~L} \text { typ. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $10.008 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { to } \\ 500 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |
| $1000 \mathrm{~V}^{3)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 1000.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \text { to } \\ 1000.0 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | 0.1V |  |  |  |  | $10.008 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.42 \text { to } \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |

1) See the typical curve of the 300 Hz .
2) This range is accessible only with the Range key - Input impedance: approx. $10.6 \mathrm{M} \Omega / / 50 \mathrm{pF}$
3) The LCD indicates "+OL" above +1050V, "-OL" below -1050 V or above 1050 VRMS .
4) From 1 kHz , the measurement must exceed $15 \%$ of the range.

Secondary measurements and displays: FREQ (AC coupling), MAX, MIN, AVG, PEAK

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3291 (continued)

## Currents

Three possible modes: DC, AC, AC+DC
In DC mode, you can measure a direct current or the DC component of an alternating current.
In the $A C$ and $A C+D C$ modes, you can measure the true RMS (TRMS) value of an alternating current with/without its direct component (no capacitive coupling in "DC" mode).

## DC current

Particular reference conditions:
$600 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ and 6 mA ranges: Measuring a strong current for a long time may cause a temperature rise of some components. In this case, it is necessary to wait some time for the metrological characteristics specified in these ranges.

| Range | Operating <br> range | Specified <br> measurement <br> range | Resolution | Uncertainty <br> $( \pm)$ | Voltage drop | Protection |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $600 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 0 to <br> $600.00 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 0.02 to <br> $600.00 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 25 \mathrm{D}$ | $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |
| 6 mA | 0 to <br> 6000.0 mA | 0.002 to <br> 6.0000 mA | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.8 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 25 \mathrm{D}$ | $25 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |
| 60 mA | 0 to <br> 60.000 mA | 0.020 to <br> 60.000 mA | 0.001 mA | $0.8 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 20 \mathrm{D}$ | $3 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ | Fuse |
| 600 mA | 0 to <br> 600.00 mA | 0.20 to <br> 600.00 mA | 0.01 mA | $0.8 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 20 \mathrm{D}$ | $0.58 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ | $11 \mathrm{~A} / 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> $>20 \mathrm{kA}$ |
| 6 A | 0 to <br> 6.0000 A | 0.2000 to <br> 6.0000 A | 0.0001 A | $0.8 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 20 \mathrm{D}$ | $0.05 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{A}$ |  |
| $10 \mathrm{~A} / 20 \mathrm{~A}$ | 0 to <br> 20.000 A | 0.200 to <br> 20.000 A | 0.001 A | $0.8 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 20 \mathrm{D}$ | $0.05 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{A}$ |  |

The display indicates "OL" above 19.99A. The 全 symbol blinks and a beep sounds above 10A.
${ }^{(*)}$ Acceptable overload: 10A to 20A for 30 s max. with a pause of 5 min between 2 measurements. Ambient temp. $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max.
Secondary measurements and displays: MAX, MIN, AVG

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3291 (continued)

AAC RMS current

| Range | Operating range | Specified measurement range | Resolution | Uncertainty ( $\pm$ ) 40 Hz to 20 kHz (**) | Peak factor | Voltage drop | Protection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600 $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 600.00 \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \text { to } \\ 600.00 \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \\ \pm 30 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | 2.6 to $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fuse } \\ 11 \mathrm{~A} \\ / 1000 \mathrm{~V} \\ >20 \mathrm{kA} \end{gathered}$ |
| 6.000 mA | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 6.0000 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6000 \text { to } \\ & 6.0000 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2 \% \mathrm{~L}+[0.08 \% \\ \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{FkHz}-1)] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 25 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \text { to } \\ & 5 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $25 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |
| 60mA | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 60.000 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.000 \text { to } \\ 60.000 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | 0.001mA | $\begin{gathered} 1 \% \mathrm{~L}+[0.08 \% \\ \mathrm{x} \mathrm{(FkHz-1)]} \mathrm{~L} \\ \pm 25 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \text { to } \\ & 50 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $3 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |
| 600mA | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 600.00 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60.00 \text { to } \\ 600.00 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | 0.01 mA |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.6 \text { to } \\ 500 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $0.58 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |
| 6A | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 6.0000 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6000 \text { to } \\ & 6.000 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 0.0001A | $\begin{gathered} 1 \% \mathrm{~L}+[0.1 \% \\ \times(\text { FkHz-1)] } \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 25 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | 2.8 to 5A | 0.05V/mA |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{~A} / 20 \mathrm{~A} \\ (*) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 20.000 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.000 \text { to } \\ & 20.000 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 0.001A | $\begin{gathered} 1.2 \% \mathrm{~L}+[0.1 \% \\ \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{FkHz-1})] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 25 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | 3.7 to 8A | 0.05V/mA |  |

The display indicates "OL" above 19.99A. The symbol blinks and a beep sounds above 10A.
Secondary measurements and displays: FREQ (AC coupling), MAX, MIN, AVG, PEAK
(*) Acceptable overload: 10A to 20A for 30s max. with a pause of 5 min between 2 measurements. Ambient temp. $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max.
$(* *)$ Additional uncertainty with the 300 Hz filter.
$A A C+D C$ TRMS current
Warning: the sum AC+DC must never exceed the range, 600 mA , or 60 mA , or 6 mA , or $600 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or 6 A , or 10 A , as the case may be.
The AC component must represent at least $5 \%$ of the amplitude of the AC+DC total for it to be possible to measure it.

| Range | Operating range | Specified measurement range | Resolution | Uncertainty ( $\pm$ ) 40 Hz to 20 kHz (**) | Peak factor | Voltage drop | Protection | Range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600 $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 600.00 \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \text { to } \\ 600.00 \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \\ & \pm 20 \mathrm{D} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 20 \mathrm{D}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.6 \text { to } \\ 500 \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fuse } \\ 11 \mathrm{~A} / 1000 \\ \mathrm{~V} \\ >20 \mathrm{kA} \end{gathered}$ |
| 6mA | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 6.0000 \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.6000 \text { to } \\ 6.0000 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \% \mathrm{~L}+[0.08 \% \mathrm{x} \\ (\mathrm{FkHz}-1)] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 25 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | $\pm 15 \mathrm{D}$ | 2.6 to 5 mA | $25 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |
| 60 mA | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0 \text { to } \\ 60.00 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.000 \mathrm{to} \\ 60.000 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.001 mA | $\begin{gathered} 1 \% L+[0.08 \% x \\ (\text { FkHz }-1)] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 25 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \text { to } \\ & 50 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $3 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |
| 600mA | $\begin{gathered} 0 \mathrm{to} \\ 600.00 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60.00 \mathrm{to} \\ 600.00 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.01 mA |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.6 \text { to } \\ 500 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 0.58 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{m} \\ \mathrm{~A} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| 6A | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 6.0000 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | 0.6000 to 6.000A | 0.0001 A | $\begin{gathered} 1 \% \mathrm{~L}+[0.1 \% \mathrm{x} \\ \text { (FkHz-1)]L} \\ \pm 25 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ |  | 2.8 to 5A | $0.05 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |
| 10A/20A $(*)$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \text { to } \\ 20.00 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.600 \text { to } \\ & 20.000 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 0.001A | $\begin{gathered} 1.2 \% \mathrm{~L}+[0.1 \% \mathrm{x} \\ (\mathrm{FkHz}-1)] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 25 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ |  | 3.7 to 8A | 0.05V /mA |  |

The display indicates "OL" above 19.99A. The symbol blinks and a beep sounds above 10A.
(*) Acceptable overload: 10A to 20A for 30s max. with a pause of 5 min between 2 measurements. Ambient temp. $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max.
Secondary measurements and displays: FREQ (AC coupling), MAX, MIN, AVG, PEAK (**) Additional uncertainty with the 300 Hz filter.

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3291 (continued)

## Frequency

Main frequency
In this setting, you can measure the frequency of a voltage. measurement

Particular reference conditions: $150 \mathrm{mV}<\mathrm{U}<600 \mathrm{~V}$
When the switch is set to Hz , the 300 Hz filter is not in service.
Protection: 1414 Vpk

| Range | Operating range | Specified measurement range | Resolution | Intrinsic error |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 Hz | 10.00 to 60.00 Hz | 10.00 to 60.00 Hz | 0.01 Hz | 0.1\% L $\pm 1 \mathrm{D}$ |
| 600 Hz | 10.0 to 600.0 Hz | 10.0 to 600.0 Hz | 0.1 Hz |  |
| 6 kHz | 0 to 6.000 kHz | 0.010 to 6.000 kHz | 0.001 kHz |  |
| 60 kHz | 0 to 60.00 kHz | 0.01 to 60.00 kHz | 0.01 kHz |  |
| 600 kHz | 0 to 200.0 kHz | 0.1 to 200.0 kHz | 0.1 kHz |  |

Below 10 Hz , or if the signal detection level is inadequate, the reading is forced to zero.
e. The measured period in ms is available on the second display unit.

Secondary
frequency measurement

You can measure the frequency and magnitude of a voltage or of a current simultaneously.

Same accuracy as in the "Hz" setting
Particular reference conditions:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 150 \mathrm{mV}<\mathrm{U}<600 \mathrm{~V} \\
& 0.15 \mathrm{~A}<l<10 \mathrm{~A} \\
& 100 \mathrm{kHz} \\
& (\text { except } 60 \mathrm{mV} \text { range } \rightarrow 400 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { and } \\
& 600 \mathrm{mV} \text { range } \rightarrow 50 \mathrm{kHz} \text { ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Max. frequency measurable in volts:

Max. frequency measurable in amperes: 20 kHz
When the switch is set to VLowZ, Volts or Ampere, if the 300 Hz filter is activated, the measurable frequency remains within the limits of the PB of the filter.
Below 10 Hz , or if the signal detection level is inadequate, the reading is forced to "-----".

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3291 (continued)

## Resistance

Ohmmeter In this setting, the user can measure a resistance.
Particular reference conditions:
The (+COM) input must not have been overloaded following the accidental application of a voltage to the input terminals with the switch set to $\Omega$ or $\mathrm{T}^{\circ}$. If this happens, the return to normal may take about ten minutes.

Protection: 1414 Vpk

| Range | Specified measurement range | Resolution | Uncertainty | Measurement current | Open-circuit voltage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $600 \Omega$ | 0 to $600.00 \Omega(*)$ | $0.01 \Omega$ | 0.2\% L $\pm 20 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 1 \mathrm{~mA}$ | <5V |
| $6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 0 to $6.0000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.0001 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 0.2\% L $\pm 20 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 126.6 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| 60k $\Omega$ | 0 to $60.000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.001 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | $\approx 12.6 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| $600 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 0 to $600.00 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.01 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | $\approx 1.26 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| $6 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 0 to $6.0000 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0.0001 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 1.5\% L $\pm 30 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 240 \mathrm{nA}$ |  |
| $60 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 0 to $60.000 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0.001 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $3 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 30 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 29 \mathrm{nA}$ |  |

(*) REL measurements

## Capacity

Capacitance meter
In this setting, the user can measure the capacitance of a capacitor.

| Range | Operating <br> range | Specified <br> measurement <br> range | Resolution | Intrinsic <br> error | Measurement <br> current | Measurement <br> time |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 nF | 0.100 to 6.000 nF | 0.100 to 6.000 nF | 0.001 nF | $2 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 30 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 1.26 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\approx 400 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| 60 nF | 0 to 60.00 nF | 0 to 60.00 nF | 0.01 nF | $1 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 8 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 1.26 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\approx 400 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| 600 nF | 0 to 600.0 nF | 0 to 600.0 nF | 0.1 nF | $1 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 1.26 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\approx 400 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| $6 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 0 to $6.000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 0 to $6.000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $1 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 12.6 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\approx 0.125 \mathrm{~s} / \mu \mathrm{F}$ |
| $60 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 0 to $60.00 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 0 to $60.00 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $1 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 126.6 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\approx 0.125 \mathrm{~s} / \mu \mathrm{F}$ |
| $600 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 0 to $600.0 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 0 to $600.0 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $3 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 1 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $\approx 0.125 \mathrm{~s} / \mu \mathrm{F}$ |
| 6 mF | 0 to 6.000 mF | 0 to 6.000 mF | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $4 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 1 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $\approx 17 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{mF}$ |
| 60 mF | 0 to 60.00 mF | 0 to 60.00 mF | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $6 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 1 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $\approx 17 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{mF}$ |

The use of wires that are very short and shielded is strongly recommended. Protection: 1414 Vpk

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3291 (continued)

## Diode test

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy | Open-circuit voltage | Measurement <br> current |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 V | 0.1 mV | $1 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 30 \mathrm{D}$ | $<5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $<1.1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |

Audible signal triggered if $<40 \mathrm{mV} \pm 10 \mathrm{mV}$
Protection: 1414 Vpk

## Audible continuity

| Range | Resolution | Accuracy | Open-circuit <br> voltage | Measurement <br> current | Protection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $600 \Omega$ | $0.01 \Omega$ | $0.2 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 20 \mathrm{D}$ | $<5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $<1.1 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 1414 Vpk |

Response time: <100ms
Triggering threshold: $<30 \Omega \pm 5 \Omega$
Protection: 1414 Vpk

You can measure a current using various current clamps and obtain a direct reading of the current by selecting the correct transformation ratio, which must be the same as that of the clamp.
If the signal detection level is insufficient, the value is forced to " $\qquad$ -"

The input impedance is approximately $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$.
e. Add the error of the clamp to the intrinsic error of the multimeter, specified in the tables below.

DC current

| Range Ratio |  | 600mA | 6A | 60A | 600A | 6000A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1mV/A | Resolution |  |  | 0.01A | 0.1A | 1A |
|  | Accuracy |  |  | 0.5\% L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | 0.5\% L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | 0.05\% L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ |
| $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Resolution |  | 0.001A | 0.01A | 0.1A |  |
|  | Accuracy |  | 0.5\% L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | 0.5\% L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | 0.05\% L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ |  |
| 100mV/A | Resolution | 0.1 mA | 0.001 A | 0.01A |  |  |
|  | Accuracy | 0.5\% L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | 0.5\% L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | 0.05\% L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ |  |  |
| 1000mV/A | Resolution | 0.1 mA | 0.001A |  |  |  |
|  | Accuracy | 0.5\% L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ | 0.05\% L $\pm 2 \mathrm{D}$ |  |  |  |

Secondary measurements and displays: MAX, MIN, AVG and transformation ratio of the sensor

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3291 (continued)

AAC RMS current

| Ratio Range |  | 600 mA | 6A | 60A | 600A | 6000A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Resolution |  |  | 0.01A | 0.1A | 1A |
|  | Accuracy |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW} \approx 400 \mathrm{~Hz}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \% \mathrm{~L}+0.25 \% \\ \mathrm{x}[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 5 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW}: 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 50 \mathrm{kHz}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.5 \% \mathrm{~L}+0.18 \% \\ \times[\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 3 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW}: 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 100 \mathrm{kHz}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Resolution |  | 0.001 A | 0.01A | 0.1A |  |
|  | Accuracy |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW} \approx 400 \mathrm{~Hz}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \% \mathrm{~L}+0.25 \% \\ \mathrm{x}[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 5 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW}: 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 50 \mathrm{kHz}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.5 \% \mathrm{~L}+0.18 \% \\ \mathrm{x}[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 3 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW}: 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 100 \mathrm{kHz}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $100 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Resolution | 0.1 mA | 0.001 A | 0.01A |  |  |
|  | Accuracy | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW} \approx 400 \mathrm{~Hz}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \% \mathrm{~L}+0.25 \% \\ \mathrm{x}[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 5 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW}: 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 50 \mathrm{kHz}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.5 \% \mathrm{~L}+0.18 \% \\ \mathrm{x}[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 3 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW}: 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 100 \mathrm{kHz}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| $1000 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Resolution | 0.1 mA | 0.001A |  |  |  |
|  | Accuracy | $\begin{gathered} 1 \% \mathrm{~L}+0.25 \% \\ \mathrm{x}[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 5 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW}: 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 50 \mathrm{kHz}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.5 \% \mathrm{~L}+0.18 \% \\ \mathrm{x}[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 3 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW}: 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 100 \mathrm{kHz}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Peak factor 3 |  | @ 500mA | @ 5A | @ 50A | @ 500A | @ 5000A |

From 1 kHz , the measurement must exceed $15 \%$ of the range
Secondary measurements and displays: MAX, MIN, AVG and transformation ratio of the sensor

300 Hz filter: if the filter is active, see " 300 Hz filter" curve for the additional uncertainty.

| AAC+DC TRMS | Ratio Range |  | 600 mA | 6A | 60A | 600A | 6000A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| current |  | Resolution |  |  | 0.01A | 0.1A | 1A |
|  | $1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Accuracy |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 15 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW} \approx 400 \mathrm{~Hz}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.8 \% \mathrm{~L}+0.18 \% \\ \times[\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 15 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW}: 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 50 \mathrm{kHz}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.5 \% \mathrm{~L}+0.18 \% \\ \times[\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 13 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW}: 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 100 \mathrm{kHz}) \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | Resolution |  | 0.001A | 0.01A | 0.1 A |  |
|  | $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Accuracy |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW} \approx 400 \mathrm{~Hz}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.8 \% \mathrm{~L}+0.18 \% \\ \mathrm{x}[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 15 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW}: 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 50 \mathrm{kHz}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.5 \% \mathrm{~L}+0.18 \% \\ \times[\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 13 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW}: 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 100 \mathrm{kHz} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | Resolution | 0.1 mA | 0.001A | 0.01A |  |  |
|  | 100mV/A | Accuracy | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \% \mathrm{~L} \pm 5 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW} \approx 400 \mathrm{~Hz}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.8 \% \mathrm{~L}+0.18 \% \\ \times[\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 15 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW}: 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 50 \mathrm{kHz}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.5 \% \mathrm{~L}+0.18 \% \\ \mathrm{x}[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 13 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW}: 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 100 \mathrm{kHz} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Resolution | 0.1 mA | 0.001A |  |  |  |
|  | $1000 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Accuracy | $\begin{gathered} 0.8 \% \mathrm{~L}+0.18 \% \\ \mathrm{x}[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 15 \mathrm{D} \\ (\mathrm{BW}: 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 50 \mathrm{kHz}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.5 \% \mathrm{~L}+0.18 \% \\ \mathrm{x}[\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{kHz})-1] \mathrm{L} \\ \pm 13 \mathrm{D} \\ \text { (BW: } 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } \\ 100 \mathrm{kHz} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Peak factor 3 |  | @ 500mA | @ 5A | @ 50A | @ 500A | @ 5000A |

From 1 kHz , the measurement must exceed $15 \%$ of the range
Secondary measurements and displays: MAX, MIN, AVG and transformation ratio of the sensor

300 Hz filter: if the filter is active, see " 300 Hz filter" curve for the additional uncertainty.

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3291 (continued)

| Temperature <br> Pt100/Pt1000 | The user can measure the temperature by means of a $\mathrm{Pt} 100 / \mathrm{Pt} 1000$ sensor. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Range | Measurement current | Resolution | Accuracy | Protection |
|  | $-200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to <br> $+800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $<1 \mathrm{~mA} \quad$ (Pt100) <br> $<0.1 \mathrm{~mA}$ (Pt1000) | $0.1{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.1\% $\mathrm{L} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1414 Vpk |
|  | "Active" protection by PTC thermistor Display in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ possible |  |  |  |  |
| Peak |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Add $1 \% \mathrm{~L}+30 \mathrm{D}$ to obtain the accuracy corresponding to the function and the range. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fmax $1 \mathrm{kHz}(1 \mathrm{~ms})$ <br> Protection 1414 Vpk |  |  |  |  |
| SURV |  |  |  |  |  |
| MIN, MAX, AVG | Add $0.2 \% \mathrm{~L}+2 \mathrm{D}$ to obtain the accuracy corresponding to the function and the range. <br> Acquisition time of the extrema approximately 100 ms <br> Protection 1414 Vpk |  |  |  |  |
| Resistive power | Display of the the installation The function Range Resolution <br> Accuracy: <br> Max. measure <br> Protection <br> Unit of display | istive power with and saved in memo rmined is: <br> nt voltage | pect to a using the asured AC $A C$ and N accuracy OVAC+DC 4 Vpk | ence resist D key (600 voltage) ${ }^{2}$ <br> C <br> (in \%) | measured on default) |
| Duty cycle | Display of the "AC+DC" mod DC+ duty cycle DC- Duty cycl Resolution Minimum dura Maximum dur Minimum dura Nominal range Sensitivity (10 <br> Absolute error cycle, express <br> Protection | asurement in \% | logical si <br> $-\theta$ $1 \%$ <br> s <br> s <br> $\mu \mathrm{s}[5 \mathrm{kHz}]$ <br> 95\% typic <br> $\%$ of the $r$ <br> \% of the $r$ <br> .1\%+0.04 <br> .5\%+0.06 <br> 4 Vpk | (TTL, CMO $\square$ <br> Freq < 1 k <br> , Freq $>1 \mathrm{kHz}$ <br> RC-50)], Fr RC-50)], Fr | ) in $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{kHz} \\ & \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ |

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3291 (continued)

| Pulse width$(\Omega)(\square)$ | Depending on frequency counter triggering conditions. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Resolution 10 $\mathrm{s}^{\text {s}}$ |  |
|  | Minimum pulse width 100 s |  |
|  | Accuracy $\quad 0.1 \% \pm 10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |  |
|  | Maximum duration of a period $\quad 1.25 \mathrm{~s}(0.8 \mathrm{~Hz})$ |  |
|  | Triggering threshold $\quad 20 \%$ of the range excep | 1000 VAC range |
|  | This threshold is: positive in $\Omega$, negative in |  |
|  | Additional error on the measurement due to the slope at the zer | o crossing: |
|  | See §. Measurement | cty cycle. |
|  | Protection 1414 Vpk |  |
| dBm | Display of the measurement in dBm with respect to a resistance reference chosen by the user from among $50 \Omega, 75 \Omega, 90 \Omega$, and $600 \Omega$, <br> (default value $600 \Omega$ ) |  |
|  | Resolution 0.1dBm |  |
|  | Absolute error in dBm $0.09 \times$ relative error VAC exp | $0.09 \times$ relative error VAC expressed in \% |
|  | Additional calculation error 0.1 dBm | 0.1 dBm |
|  | Measurement range 10 mV to 1000V | 10 mV to 1000 V |
|  | Protection 1414 Vpk | 1414 Vpk |
| Operation of the audible beep | Beep reporting a valid key | High-pitched sound |
|  | Beep reporting an invalid key | Low-pitched sound |
|  | Successive beeps reporting an overshoot of the danger threshold (alarm) | High-pitched sound |
|  | Successive beeps reporting recording of the MAX, MIN, PEAK | High-pitched sound |
|  | Successive beeps (alarm) $\rightarrow$ current $>10 \mathrm{~A}$ | High-pitched sound |
|  | Continuity measurement | Mediumpitched sound |

## Technical characteristics of the MTX 3291 (continued)



## General characteristics

| Environmental conditions | Altitude | <2000m |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Reference range | $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Specified range of use | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Influence of temperature | see §. Influences |
|  | Relative humidity | $0 \%$ to $80 \%$ from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $31^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $0 \%$ to $70 \%$ from $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | limited to $70 \%$ for the 6 and $60 \Omega$ ranges |
|  | Dust- and water-tightness | IP67 (in the event of immersion, under 1 m of water for 30 mn , it is necessary to let the water flow off or to let the unit dry before putting it back into service). |
|  | Storage range | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |


| Power supply |
| :--- |
|  |
| Display |

## c $\epsilon$

Security

CEM
The multimeter is powered by primary or rechargeable batteries:

- Batteries, $4 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ nominal - LR6, Alkaline

Life in Vdc:
MTX3290: $\approx 200 \mathrm{~h}$
MTX3291: $\approx 300 \mathrm{~h}$

- Rechargeable batteries, $4 \times 1.2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{Ni}-\mathrm{MH}$ LSD, 2400 mAh

Life in VDC:
MTX3290: $\approx 140 \mathrm{~h}$
MTX3291: $\approx 210 \mathrm{~h}$
The refresh rate of:

- the display unit is 200 ms
- the bargraph is 100 ms .

According to NF EN 61010-1:

- Insulation class 2
- Degree of pollution 2
- Use indoor
- Altitude <2000m

Measurement category of the "measurements"
MTX3290: 600V CAT III and 300V CAT IV with respect to earth
MTX3291: 1000V CAT III and 600V CAT IV with respect to earth
This instrument is designed in conformity with the EMC standards in force and its compatibility has been tested in accordance with the following standards:

- Emissions (cl. A) and Immunity NF EN 61326-1


## Mechanical characteristics

Housing

- Dimensions
- Mass
- Materials
- Dust- and water-tightness
$196 \times 90 \times 47.1 \mathrm{~mm}$
570 g
Polycarbonate (PC)
IP67, according to NF EN 60529


## Supply

with the
instrument
optional

- Directions for operation in 5 languages, on mini CD
- SX-DMM software on mini CD (MTX 3291, only)
- Getting started guide
- 1 set of safety leads (red and black) with double insulation probe tip ( $\varnothing 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) 1000V, CAT III, 20A
- 1 set of 4 AA/R6 batteries
- 1 statement of manufacturer's measurements
- Optical USB communication lead (MTX 3291, only)
- 1 carrying case (MTX 3291, only)
- Current clamps (see table below)
- Two-wire Pt100 temperature probe (HX0091)
- Two-wire Pt1000 temperature probe (HA1263)
- Metrology software for Windows (P01196770)
- Set of 4 rechargeable batteries (external charger) (HX0051B)
- External charger for 4 Ni-MH rechargeable batteries (HX0053)
- HV probe (SHT 40kV)
- CMS clamp (HX0064)
- Multifix adapter for DMM (P01102100Z)
- MTX 3291: Fuse, 11A, 10x38, 1000V - Fast - breaking capacity: >20kA MTX 3290: Fuse, 10A: 6x32-600V - Fast - breaking capacity: >50kA (Get in touch with our Manumesure Regional Technical Centre).
- Kit of test accessories for DMM (P01295459Z)
- Carrying case with Multifix (HX0052B)

| List of clamps set to $\leq(0) \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ | Ratio | To order |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miniflex MA100 from 0.5 to 3000 AAC 10 Hz to 20 kHz | 1 or 10 or 100 | P0112056X |
| Ampflex A100 from 0.5 to 3000 AAC 10 Hz to 20 kHz | 1 or 10 or 100 | P0112050X |
| MNXX or MN 73 clamps from 0.1 to 240 AAC 40 Hz to 10 kHz | 10 | P01120421 |
| E3N-6N clamps from 0.05 to 80 AAC/DC DC to 8 kHz | 1 or 10 or 100 | P0112004XA |
| PACXX clamps from 0.2 to 1400 AAC/DC DC to 10 kHz | 1 or 10 | P0112006X/P0112007X |

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09-2014<br>X04065A02-Ed. 02

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