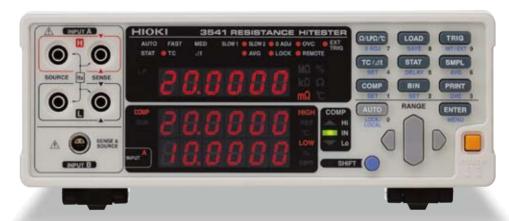


## **RESISTANCE HITESTER 3541**

Component measuring instruments







0.1  $\mu\Omega$  (20 m $\Omega$  range) to 110.000 M $\Omega$ 

# Measure from very low $(\mu\Omega)$ to very high $(M\Omega)$ resistances with a single instrument

Along with capabilities for fast, precise measurements over a broad resistance range, Model 3541 also provides functions for temperature correction, comparator and data I/O. Employing a four-terminal measurement method, this instrument is particularly suitable for measuring the resistance of motor and transformer windings, relay/switch and connector contacts, PCB patterns, chip inductor DC resistance and in shipping inspection tests.

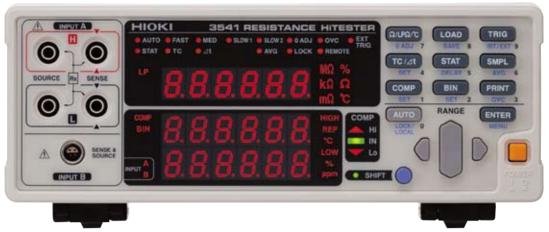






## Speed & Precision at Their Highest

## From the Laboratory to System Applications



(All indicators shown lit for purposes of illustration)

## **Major Features**

- Wide Measurement Range  $0.1 \mu\Omega$  (20 m $\Omega$  range) to 110.000 M $\Omega$
- High Speed & High Precision Measurements
  As fast as 0.6 ms with 70 ppm precision (in the 2 kΩ to 110 kΩ range)
- Low-Power Measurement Function
   Essential for DCR measurements of chip inductors and connector contacts
- Comparator and BIN Functions
   Fast PASS/FAIL judgments, and measurement value ranking in ten levels
- Two Types of Temperature Correction
   Correction by Pt sensor or infrared thermometer
- Multipolar Connector
   Low thermoelectromotive force supports high-speed measurements

- Measurement Fault Detection
   Enhanced measurement reliability by monitoring contact using all four leads
- Temperature Conversion Function
   Uses resistance to shows temperature variations of measurement objects
- Offset Voltage Compensation
   Minimizes thermoelectromotive effects
- Equipped with EXT I/O, GP-IB and RS-232C interfaces
   Easily integrates into automated production lines
- Statistical Calculation Functions
   Use for process analysis and quality control
- Stores up to 30 sets of measurement conditions

Measurement conditions can be changed quickly

Data Printing
 Print out measurement values and calculation results
 (with optional Model 9670 Printer)









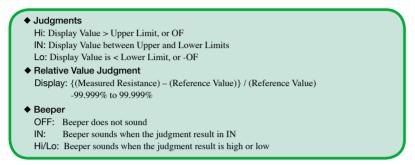






#### ■ Comparator

Compares measurements with preset upper and lower limits, and displays and outputs the judged range of each measurement. Two setting methods are available: absolute value (upper/lower limit setting) and relative value (% of a reference value), and judgment results, indicated by Hi, IN or Lo LEDs and beeper, are also output via EXT I/O, RS-232C and GP-IB interfaces.



#### ■ Classify measurements in up to ten ranking BINs

According to a preset range, measurements can be classified in up to ten ranks (BIN0 through BIN9). Settings are the same as for the comparator, using either absolute or relative values with results displayed and output to EXT I/O, RS-232C and GP-IB interfaces.

#### ■ Store up to 30 sets of measurement conditions

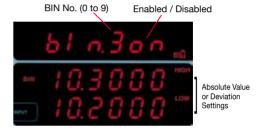
Including settings for comparator and BIN measurements, up to 30 sets of measurement conditions can be stored and recalled by just selecting a setting number, so setting conditions can be changed quickly. Settings can also be accessed by remote control.



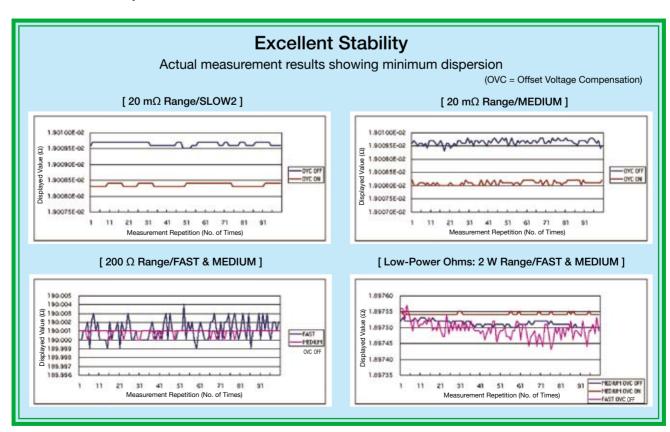
Setup by Upper (Hi) and Lower (Lo) Limits
 Upper and Lower limit range: 0 to 999,999



Setup by Reference Value (REF) and Range (%)
 Setting range: Reference Value = 0 to 999,999
 % = 00.000 to 99.999%



Setting ranges are the same as for the comparator function.



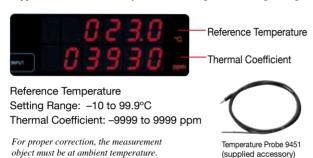
## Two types of temperature correction

#### ■ Temperature correction functions regardless of materials and temperature

Using the 9451 Temperature Probe, resistance values measured at ambient temperature can be corrected by applying a thermal coefficient so that the display shows the corresponding resistance values at any other temperature.

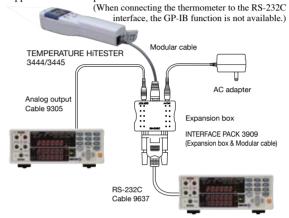
#### ■ Settings

For example, the resistance of a copper wire that measures  $100\Omega$  at  $30^{\circ}$ C ambient can be corrected for display as the resistance it would have at  $23^{\circ}$ C by applying the thermal coefficient (3930 ppm for copper when the conductivity ratio is 1), using the following settings.



### ■ Temperature Correction by Analog Output (Infrared Thermometer)

Make temperature corrections by measuring the surface temperature of the measurement object using the analog output from an infrared thermometer, or through the RS-232C interface. Even when the measured object is not at ambient temperature, temperature correction can be applied. Actual temperature can be measured as well.

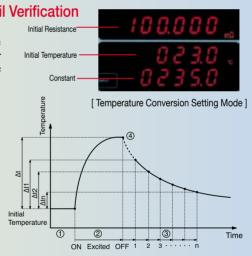


#### ■ Convenient Temperature Conversion Function for Motor Coil Verification

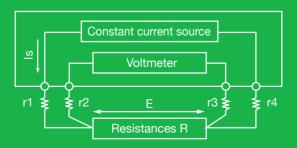
Temperature increase ( $\Delta t$ ) is obtained and displayed by converting resistance measurements and ambient temperature. This function is especially useful for verifying motor windings or coils, where the maximum temperature increase needs to be determined when current is applied.

\*The temperature conversion function cannot be used simultaneously with the temperature correction function.

- When a motor or coil has thermally stabilized at room temperature, measure the resistance (r<sub>0</sub>) and ambient temperature (t<sub>0</sub>) before applying current.
- ② Excite the coil, and when the temperature increase appears to saturate, remove the excitation.
- 3 After removing excitation, determine the temperature (Δt1 to Δtn) from the resistance (rt) measured at each specific time (t), and the ambient temperature.
- Φ Project the curve through the collected temperature data (Δt1 to Δtn) to estimate the maximum temperature increase (Δt).



## For measurements unaffected by test leads or contact resistance Four-Terminal Resistance Measurements



(Values r1 through r4 are the combined resistances of the test leads and contact resistances.)

With two-terminal measurements, the conductor resistance of the test leads and the contact resistance of the connections are included in the measured resistance, resulting in measurement errors.

The four-terminal measurement method employs a very high input impedance voltmeter, whereby almost all measurement current is conducted through measured resistance R. By measuring the voltage drop across only R, its resistance is measured without being significantly affected by r1 to r4.

$$R = \frac{E}{Is}$$



# Multi-functional support for various applications

#### ■ Measurement Fault Detection

Integrity of source and sensor leads and the constant-current supply are continually monitored to ensure measurements with high confidence. When a measurement fault is detected it is indicated on the instrument, and ERR is output from the EXT I/O interface.

#### ■ Offset Voltage Compensation

Thermoelectromotive force occurs at the contact point of different metals. This force affects measurements, and if large enough, it can result in measurement errors. The offset voltage compensation function minimizes the effect of thermoelectromotive force to preserve measurement accuracy.

#### Self-Calibration

Consistent accuracy is maintained by automatic correction of internal circuit offset voltage and gain drift. Self-calibration is applied at every measurement using SLOW1/SLOW2 sampling, and every 30 minutes with FAST/MEDIUM sampling. Self-calibration is also performed at power on, and when measurement conditions are changed.

(Self calibration is enabled when AUTO is selected)

#### **■** Multipolar Connector

A sealed shielded, low-thermoelectromotiveforce multipolar connector (INPUT B) is provided. The excellent noise immunity of this input makes it ideal for high-speed measurements of large resistances, as well as low power measurements.



#### ■ Low Power Measurement

Measures with 10  $\mu\Omega$  resolution (2 $\Omega$  range) using just 10 mA measurement current. This is ideal for measuring chip inductor DCR and connector contact resistance.

(Low power measurement is available in the  $2\Omega$  to  $2k\Omega$  ranges)

#### Average

Measurement values can be averaged to minimize display instability. With Free Run selected, the display shows the moving average; otherwise, the display shows the average value over a period. The number of samples to average can be set from 2 to 100.

#### **■ Statistical Calculation Functions**

To observe process conditions, the mean  $(\bar{x})$ , maximum (Max), minimum (Min) overall standard deviation (s), standard deviation of sample (s) and process productivity index (Cp: dispersion, CpK: bias) can be calculated using up to the maximum of 30,000 measurement values.

#### ■ Data Printing

Measurement values, and those including judgment results and statistical calculation results can be printed using the optional Printer 9670.

#### Interval Printing

Print out the elapsed time and measurement results in 1- to 3600-second intervals.

Print method: Thermal line dot Print width: 72 mm

Power : AC Adapter 9671 or Battery Pack 9672

Dimensions : Approx.  $119 \times 77 \times 174 \text{ mm}$ 

Mass : Approx. 500 g

Print speed

Printer operation requires RS-232C Cable 9638 and AC Adapter 9671, and battery operation requires Battery Pack 9672 and Battery Charger 9673.

#### [ Print Example ]

38.418m0-m 38.55m0-m 0.0403 0-m 0.06 0-m 0.493k0-m 19.9950k0-m 10.0117/0-m

109.558M0rm Hi 109.542M0rm IN 109.548M0rm Lo 0.F. Hi - 0.F. Lo Valid 11
Average 1209.25 Orm
Max 1300.15 Orm( 12)
Min 1200.10 Orm( 9)
Sn 28.744 Orm
Sn-1 30.147 Orm
Op 0.00
CpK 0.00

1200.08 Orm to 1200.08 Orm 0
1200.10 Orm to 1200.10 Orm 0
1200.10 Orm to 1200.12 Orm 0
1200.12 Orm to 1200.18 Orm 1
1200.14 Orm to 1200.18 Orm 1
1200.15 Orm to 1200.18 Orm 1
1200.16 Orm to 1200.18 Orm 2
1200.19 Orm to 1200.18 Orm 2
1200.20 Orm to 1200.20 Orm 5
1200.20 Orm to 1200.25 Orm 0
0 Out of BIN 1
Invalid 1

Number 11
Valid 10
Average 1200.16 Orm
Max 1200.20 Orm( 9)
Min 1200.13 Orm( 1)
Sn 24.104mOrm
Sr-1 25.408mOrm
Op 0.19
Opk 0.03
Comp Hi 4
Comp IN 6
Comp Lo 0

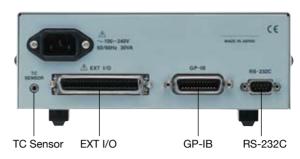
[Statistical Calculation Results] BIN-ON

[Measurement Values including Judgment Results] COMP-ON

## Ideal for high-speed automated production lines

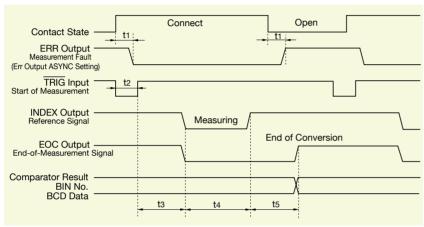
#### External control by EXT I/O

Starting measurement and loading measurement conditions can be externally controlled, and judgment results, BIN and BCD data can be output, providing easy incorporation in automated lines. General-purpose output is implemented by control of output signals using: IO: OUT commands.



When connecting an infrared thermometer to the RS-232C interface, the GP-IB function is not available.

#### ■ External Trigger Timing Chart



- t1: ERR Output Response Time: 100 µs
- t2: Measurement Trigger Pulse Width: 100 μs (min.)
- t3: Delay Time: per setting
- t4: Input Time: depends on sampling rate, Offset Voltage Compensation on/off, average, delay and supply frequency
- (Fastest: 300 µs: with FAST sampling and Offset Voltage Compensation Off)
- t5: Calculation Time: depends on calculation settings such as sampling rate and comparator

(Fastest: 300  $\mu$ s: with FAST sampling)

#### EXT I/O Signals

#### Input Signals

 LOAD
 (0 - 4)
 : Selection number to load

 TRIG
 : External trigger

 PRINT
 : Print on printer

 OADJ
 : Zero adjustment

 CAL
 : Self calibration

#### Output Signals

ERR : Measurement fault detected
EOC : End of conversion
INDEX : End of input
Hi : Comparator Hi
IN : Comparator IN
Lo : Comparator Lo
BIN0 to BIN9, OB : BIN outputs\*1
BCD1-0 to BCD6-3 : BCD outputs\*1

OUT0 to OUT7 : General purpose outputs\*2
VCC : Internal power
GND : Internal GND

- \*1 BIN and BCD outputs are not available at the same time.
- \*2 General purpose outputs (OUT0 OUT7) are disabled when BCD output is selected.

#### **External Control by Personal Computer**

RS-232C and GP-IB interfaces are included as standard features. All functions other than the power switch can be controlled via these terminals.

(Except when connecting an infrared thermometer to the RS-232C interface.)

#### **GP-IB**

 $\textbf{SH1} \quad : Supports \ all \ Source \ Handshake \ functions$ 

AH1 : Supports all Accepter Handshake functions

**T6** Supports Standard Talker functions

Supports Serial Poll functions

Talk-Only mode is not supported

Supports Talker Cancel function by MLA (My Listen Address)

L4 : Supports Standard Listener

Listen-Only mode not supported

Supports Listener Cancel function by MTA (My Talk Address)

SR1 : Supports all Service Request functions

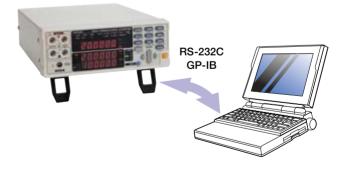
RL1 : Supports all Remote/Local functions

PPO: Parallel Poll function not supported

DC1 : Supports all Device Clear functions

**DT1** : Supports all Device Trigger functions

CO : Controller function not supported



#### **RS-232C**

Transmission method

: Start/stop synchronization type, full duplex

Transmission

ssion : 9600 bps

speed Data length

Parity

Stop bits

: 8 bits : 1 bit

Delimiters : CR+LF for Tx, CR or CR+LF for Rx

Flow control : none

Connector : Male 9-pin D-sub,

with #4-40 attachment screws

#### ■ Accuracy

#### (1) Resistance Measurement [1-Year Accuracy (at 23±5°C) Accuracy: ±(ppm of rdg. + ppm of f.s.)]

Offset voltage compensation : OFF (upper) ON (lower) (20 m $\Omega$  to 20 k $\Omega$  ranges) 1 ppm=1/1,000,000 (100 ppm=0.01%)

| <u> </u>    |                          |                 |            |            |            |                |                          |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Range<br>*1 | Maximum<br>display value | Resolution      | SLOW2      | SLOW1      | MEDIUM     | FAST           | Measurement<br>Current   | Open-Terminal<br>Voltage |
| 20 mΩ       | nΩ 20.0000 mΩ            | $0.1~\mu\Omega$ | 1000 + 150 | 1000 + 170 | 1000 + 200 | 1000 + 250     | 1 A ± 5%                 | 5 Vmax                   |
| 20 11152    |                          |                 | 1000 + 10  | 1000 + 10  | 1000 + 10  | 1000 + 40      | 1 A ± 3%                 |                          |
| 200 mΩ      | 200.000 mΩ               | 1 40            | 1000 + 60  | 1000 + 80  | 1000 + 120 | 1000 + 170     | 1 A ± 5%                 | 5 Vmax                   |
| (1A)        | 200.000 11152            | $1 \mu\Omega$   | 1000 + 10  | 1000 + 10  | 1000 + 10  | 1000 + 20      | 1 A ± 3%                 |                          |
| 200 mΩ *2   | 200.000 mΩ               | 1 ,,O           | 1000 + 100 | 1000 + 120 | 1000 + 150 | 1000 + 200     | 100 m A + 50%            | 2.6 Vmay                 |
| (100mA)     | 200.000 ms2              | $1 \mu\Omega$   | 1000 + 10  | 1000 + 10  | 1000 + 20  | 1000 + 80      | $100 \text{ mA} \pm 5\%$ | 2.6 Vmax                 |
| 2 Ω         | 2000.00 mΩ               | 100             | 140 + 40   | 140 + 60   | 140 + 100  | 140 + 150      | 100 A + 507              | 2.6 Vmax                 |
| 2 52        | 2000.00 ms2              | $10 \mu\Omega$  | 140 + 10   | 140 + 10   | 140 + 10   | 140 + 40       | 100 mA ± 5%              |                          |
| 20.0        | 20,0000,0                | 100 μΩ          | 100 + 40   | 100 + 60   | 100 + 100  | 100 + 150      | 10 m A + 5%              | 2.6 Vmax                 |
| 20 Ω        | 20.0000 Ω                |                 | 100 + 10   | 100 + 10   | 100 + 10   | 100 + 40       | $10 \text{ mA} \pm 5\%$  |                          |
| 200 Ω       | 200.000 Ω                | 1 mΩ            | 80 + 15    | 80 + 30    | 80 + 40    | 80 + 100       | 10 4 . 50/               | 2.6 Vmax                 |
| 200 \$2     | 200.000 \$2              | 1 11152         | 80 + 10    | 80 + 10    | 80 + 10    | 80 + 40        | $10 \text{ mA} \pm 5\%$  |                          |
| 21:0        | 2000.00 Ω                | 10 0            | 70 + 15    | 70 + 30    | 70 + 40    | 70 + 100       | 1 A + 507                | 2.6 Vmax                 |
| 2 kΩ        | 2000.00 \$2              | 10 mΩ           | 70 + 10    | 70 + 10    | 70 + 10    | 70 + 100       | $1 \text{ mA} \pm 5\%$   |                          |
| 20.1-0      | 20,0000, 1-0             | 100 0           | 70 + 15    | 70 + 30    | 70 + 40    | 70 + 100       | 100 . 4 . 50             | 2611                     |
| 20 kΩ       | 20.0000 kΩ               | 100 mΩ          | 70 + 10    | 70 + 10    | 70 + 10    | 70 + 100       | $100 \ \mu A \pm 5\%$    | 2.6 Vmax                 |
| 100 kΩ      | 110.000 kΩ               | 1 Ω             | 70 + 30    | 70 + 60    | 70 + 80    | 70 + 200       | $100 \ \mu A \pm 5\%$    | 13 Vmax                  |
| 1 MΩ        | 1100.00 kΩ               | 10 Ω            | 80 + 30    | 80 + 60    | 80 + 80    | 150 + 100      | $10 \mu\text{A} \pm 5\%$ | 13 Vmax                  |
| 10 MΩ       | 11.0000 MΩ               | 100 Ω           | 400 + 60   | 400 + 90   | 400 + 140  | 3000 + 200     | $1 \mu A \pm 5\%$        | 13 Vmax                  |
| 100 MΩ      | 110.000 MΩ               | 1 kΩ            | 2000 + 200 | 2000 + 230 | 2000 + 250 | 30000 (3%)+300 | 100 nA ± 5%              | 13 Vmax                  |

Note \*1:  $100 \text{ k}\Omega$  range and above are calculated as f.s. = 100,000 dgt.

Note \*2: The  $200m\Omega$  range with 100 mA measurement current can be selected during power-up or by remote command.

#### (2) Low-Power Resistance Measurements [1-Year Accuracy(at 23±5°C) Accuracy: ±(ppm of rdg. + ppm of f.s.)]

Offset voltage compensation : OFF (upper) ON (lower)

| Range     | Maximum display value | Resolution | SLOW2     | SLOW1     | MEDIUM    | FAST      | Measurement<br>Current   | Open-Terminal<br>Voltage |
|-----------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| $2\Omega$ | 2000.00 mΩ            | 10 μΩ      | 110 + 100 | 110 + 120 | 110 + 150 | 110 + 200 | 10 mA ± 5%               | 60 mVmax                 |
| 2 52      | 2000.00 11152         | 10 μ22     | 110 + 10  | 110 + 10  | 110 + 20  | 110 + 80  | 10 IIIA ± 5%             |                          |
| 20 Ω      | 20.0000 Ω             | 100 μΩ     | 110 + 100 | 110 + 120 | 110 + 150 | 110 + 200 | 1 mA ± 5%                | 60 mVmax                 |
| 20 52     |                       |            | 110 + 10  | 110 + 10  | 110 + 20  | 110 + 80  | 1 IIIA ± 3%              |                          |
| 200 Ω     | 200.000 Ω             | 1 mΩ       | 110 + 100 | 110 + 120 | 110 + 150 | 110 + 200 | $100 \ \mu A \pm 5\%$    | 60 mVmax                 |
| 200 \$2   | 200.000 \$2           | 1 11152    | 110 + 10  | 110 + 10  | 110 + 20  | 110 + 80  | 100 μΑ ± 5 %             |                          |
| 2 kΩ      | 2000.00 Ω             | 0 Ω 10 mΩ  | 110 + 100 | 110 + 120 | 110 + 150 | 200 + 200 | 10 4 . 50/-              | 60 mVmax                 |
|           | 2000.00 \$2           |            | 110 + 10  | 110 + 10  | 110 + 20  | 200 + 80  | $10 \mu\text{A} \pm 5\%$ |                          |

Note: Open-terminal voltage is limited to 20 mV or less from the time an external trigger causes INDEX = Hi until the next trigger input.

#### ■ Resistance Measurement

- No temperature correction after zero adjustment.
- Within 0 to 18 and 28 to 40°C, add ±(1/10 Measurement Accuracy)/°C to the above measurement accuracy.
- 60 minutes warm-up (After 30 minutes warm-up, accuracy is twice the specified range).
- Self calibration occurs after warm-up in FAST and MEDIUM modes Temperature variation after warm-up is within ±2°C.
- $lackbox{ }$  For the  $20m\Omega$  and  $200m\Omega$  ranges, the condition [resistance of cable + contact resistance]  $\leq 300 \text{ m}\Omega$  must be satisfied.
- During temperature correction, the value calculated below is added to the rdg error for resistance measurement accuracy:

$$\begin{array}{c} -100 \ \Omega_{\text{to}} \ \Delta t \\ + \ \Omega_{\text{to}} \times (t + \Delta t - t_0) \end{array}$$
 [%] 
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{t : Reference temp. [°C]} \\ \text{t : Temp. measuremer} \\ \text{t : Temp. measuremer} \\ \text{the temp. [°C]} \end{array}$$

to: Reference temp. [°C]

⊿t : Temp. measurement accuracy  $\alpha_{t0}$ : Temp. coefficient at to is [1/°C]

#### ■ Temperature Measurement

#### (1) Pt sensor (9451-Pt500, at 25°C)

| (1) 1 2 3 3 1 3 3            | (1) 1 2 3 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 5 4 1 2 3 3) |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Range of Guaranteed Accuracy | -10.0°C to 39.9°C 40.0°C to 99.9°C   |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Resolution                   | 0.1°C                                |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-Month Accuracy             | ±0.30% rdg. ±0.5°C*                  | ±0.30% rdg ±1.0°C* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-Year Accuracy              | ±0.45% rdg. ±0.8°C*                  | ±0.45% rdg ±1.5°C* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

<sup>\*</sup>Accuracy is in combination with Temperature Probe 9451. Accuracy of instrument alone is ±0.2°C/6 Months (±0.3°C/year). Add temperature coefficient ±0.02°C/°C to above accuracy for ambient temperature ranges 0 to 18 and 28 to 40°C.

#### (2) Analog Input (1-Year Accuracy)

| Input Range | 0 V to 2 V      |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Display     | -99.9 to 999.9℃ |
| Resolution  | 1 mV or better  |
| Resolution  | ±1% rdg. ±3 mV* |

<sup>\*</sup> Conversion method temperature accuracy (Only 3541).

 $1\% \times (TR - ToV) + 0.3\% \times (T1V - ToV)$ 

T<sub>1</sub>V: Temperature at 1V input, T<sub>0</sub>V: Temperature at 0V input, T<sub>R</sub>: Current temp. Add temperature coefficient (±0.1% rdg. ±0.3 mV)/°C to above accuracy for ambient temperature ranges 0 to 18 and 28 to 40°C.

<sup>\*</sup> Open-terminal voltage specifications may be momentarily exceeded when probe is removed from the sample.

#### ■ Specifications

Measurement : Four-terminal resistance measurement

 $0.1~\mu\Omega$  (20 m $\Omega$  range) to 110.000 M $\Omega$ 

Low power four-terminal resistance measurement

 $10 \ \mu\Omega$  (2  $\Omega$  range) to 2.00000 k $\Omega$ 

Temperature measurement (Pt) -10.0 to 99.9°C Temperature measurement (analog) 0 to 2V

Range switching : Auto or Manual

Zero adjust : Zero-adjust range is 1,000 dgt for each

measurement range

Trigger : Internal or External

: SLOW2, SLOW1, MEDIUM and FAST Sampling

Analog response : 1 ms (in 200  $\Omega$  range)

time (depends on range and conditions) **Functions** : Temperature correction, temperature

> conversion, self calibration, measurement fault detection, overflow detection, offset voltage compensation, average, statistical calculation, key lock, save/load, comparator, BIN measurement

#### ■ General Specifications

Operating temperature : 0 to 40°C, 80% RH or less (non-condensating)

and humidity

Storage temperature : -10 to 40°C, 80% RH or less (non-condensating)

and humidity

Guaranteed accuracy : 23 ±5°C, 80% RH or less (non-condensating)

temperature and humidity

Operating environment : Indoors, 2000 m ASL or below

Rated supply voltage  $: 100 \text{ to } 240 \text{ VAC} \pm 10\%$ Rated supply frequency: 50/60 Hz

Rated power consumption: 30 VA

Insulation withstand : 1.39 kVAC for 15s, with 10 mA cutoff current

[All power supply terminals] - [Protective ground] potential Dimensions : Approx. 215W × 80H × 295D mm (excluding projections)

Mass : Approx. 2.6 kg

#### Sampling (Resistance and Low Power Resistance measurements) Measurement time (from trigger until EOC=ON) [ms] (t4+t5 in Timing Chart on page 5)

| Supply Frequency | SLOW2   | SLOW1  | MEDIUM | FAST     |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|----------|
| 50Hz             | 455 ±10 | 155 ±5 | 21 ±1  | 0.6 ±0.3 |
| 60Hz             | 449 ±10 | 149 ±5 | 17 ±1  | 0.6 ±0.5 |

Delay = 0 ms, TC OFF, Statistical calculation OFF, Offset Voltage Correction OFF

Acquisition time (from INDEX = OFF to INDEX = ON) [ms] (t4 in Timing Chart on page 5)

| Supply Frequency | SLOW2    | SLOW1  | MEDIUM  | FAST      |
|------------------|----------|--------|---------|-----------|
| 50Hz             | 400 ±10  | 100 ±5 | 20.0 ±1 | 0.20 .0.1 |
| 60Hz             | 400 ± 10 | 100 ±3 | 16.7 ±1 | 0.30 ±0.1 |

- Temperature Measurement: Measurement Cycle; 400 ±10 ms
- Delay [ms] (AUTO) [OVC: Offset Voltage Compensation]
- Resistance Measurement

| Range $[\Omega]$ | 20m 200m | 2 to 20k | 100k | 1M  | 10M | 100M |
|------------------|----------|----------|------|-----|-----|------|
| OVC OFF          | 30       | 3        | 10   | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
| OVC ON           | 100      |          | _    | _   | _   | _    |

• Low Power Mode

| * LOW FOWEI WIOGE  |     |    |     |    |  |  |  |
|--------------------|-----|----|-----|----|--|--|--|
| Range [ $\Omega$ ] | 2   | 20 | 200 | 2k |  |  |  |
| OVC OFF            | 3   |    |     | 15 |  |  |  |
| OVC ON             | 100 |    |     |    |  |  |  |

MANUAL: Delay setting: 0.000 to 9.999 s

: CLIP TYPE LEAD 9287-10. TEMPER ATURE Accessories

PROBE 9451, Power Cord, EXT I/O Male Connector

Applicable : Safety FN61010-1 Standards

Power supply Overvoltage Category II 300 V

(Anticipated overvoltage 2.5 kV)

EMC EN61326 EN61000-3-2 EN61000-3-3

Effect of radiated radio frequency electromagnetic fields: 1% f.s. Effect of conducted radio frequency electromagnetic fields: 0.5% f.s.

#### 3541 RESISTANCE HITESTER

#### Options

9452 CLIP TYPE LEAD

9453 FOUR TERMINAL LEAD

9454 ZERO ADJUSTMENT BOARD

9455 PIN TYPE LEAD(for ultra precision)

9461 PIN TYPE LEAD

9465 PIN TYPE LEAD

9467 LARGE CLIP TYPE LEAD

9770 PIN TYPE LEAD

9771 PIN TYPE LEAD

9300 CONNECTION CABLE(for multipolar connectors)

9637 RS-232C CABLE(9pin-9pin/cross/1.8m)

9638 RS-232C CABLE(9pin-25pin/cross/1.8m) 9151-02 GP-IB CONNECTOR CABLE(2m)

9151-04 GP-IB CONNECTOR CABLE(4m)

9670 PRINTER

9671 AC ADAPTER(for 9670) 9672 BATTERY PACK(for 9670)

9673 BATTERY CHARGER(for 9672)

9237 RECORDING PAPER (80 mm x 25 m, 4 rolls)



About probe length





9452



A:130 mm, B:83 mm, L:1100 mm

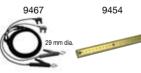
A:280 mm, B:118 mm L:1360 mm A:220 mm, B:197 mm, L:1360 mm



A:260 mm, B:140(9770)

138(9771) mm. L:850 mm





A:240 mm, B:132 mm,

A:300 mm, B:116 mm,

9770/9771 9770 -- in detail







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