

QUESTION 1

- Until quite recently, we had started the measurement after unraveling the tangles of LINE side(RED) and GROUND side(BLACK) test leads.
- We have been changed the test probes to the breaker pin probe when measuring from the top of the terminal cover.
- When measuring the resistance of the circuit breaker, we had a pocket size Testers separately from the Insulation Resistance Tester. It was a hassle to carry both Testers.
- We had a problem that the GROUND side(Black) test lead was too short inside of the distribution board. It was not enough length for the measurement.
- For instance, in the past, we were measuring in the left hand with probe, and in the right hand with main unit.
We needed to shift our gaze from the tip of the left hand with probe to the right hand with main unit display.

SOLUTION 1

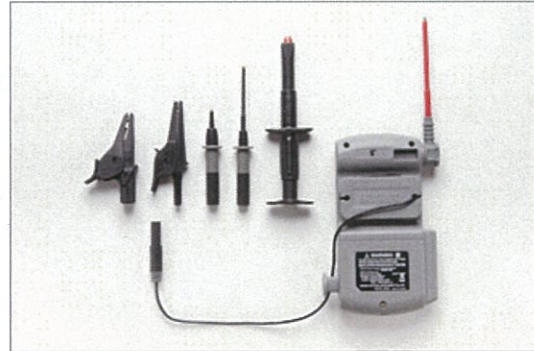
- The standard test probe was changed to the breaker pin type probe, and the breaker pin type probe is directly connected to the main unit.
This will help your measurement more smoothly than ever before.
- Both LINE side test lead and Ground side test lead are removable style, and they will allow you to connect various Sanwa accessories or Alligator Clips.
Use breaker pin type probe to the Ground side, no need to remove the terminal at the time of line voltage measurement.
Use commercially available test leads to the LINE side, it helps your measurement at a high altitude.
We have adopted **High-durability nylon-woven copper material for the GROUND lead of 2m length**, it will not break so easily even fine.



- ▲ Measuring the value from the top of the terminal cover with HG561H



▲ Since every probe is removable style, it will allow you to connect various Sanwa accessories



▲ On the back side of the main unit, there is a hook for the length adjustment

QUESTION 2

- We must carry many measuring instruments and tools during the electrical inspection, and it is bulky.
- Normally we work collaboratively, but suddenly we have to work for one person. It takes time to work with both hands are full.
- We want to use nickel-metal hydride rechargeable batteries for the measuring instruments to reduce the total amount of garbage.
- We usually wait until the measured value is stabilized when we use Digital Meters. It is difficult to read the unstabilized measured value.
- If the measuring range changes, the decimal point position also changes, and it is a misleading.
- Light is required for the measurement in dark places.

SOLUTION 2

- This is a pocket size Digital Insulation Resistance Tester with Voltage measurement / Resistance measurement / Continuity buzzer
ACV / DCV (auto-detect): 0.0V ~ 600.0V
Resistance measurement: 999.9Ω/99.99Ω/99.99kΩ/999.9kΩ
Continuity Buzzer : Buzzer sounds at less than 30Ω
- In order for measuring alone, it is possible to measure one hand.
- The instrument usually accepts nickel-metal hydride rechargeable batteries.
(May not work without the low battery indication caused by the discharge characteristic of the batteries.)

■ We improved the readability of the display.

As an Analog Multitester, we use a LED at a glance.

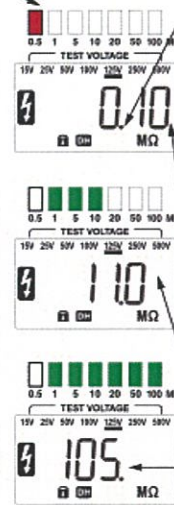
For instance, , if the result of PASS is more than 1MΩ, you could recognize whether the green LED of 1MΩ lights or not without looking at the values.

Easy – to – read LCD with the fixed decimal point.



As an Analog Multitester,
we use a LED at a glance.

Easy – to – read LCD
with the fixed decimal point.



3 digits display to minimize
variability of the value

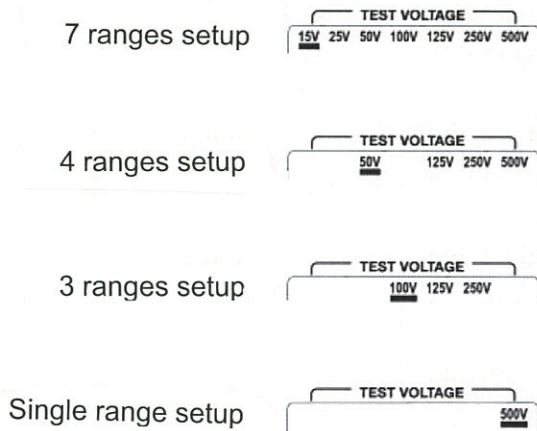
▲ The LED light embedded in the leading end of the main unit and the back light of the liquid crystal display illuminate at the same time, and the lighting lamp illuminates a place to be measured, and the LCD has a backlight.

QUESTION 3

- 500V was applied in place of 125V by mistake, PCs connected to the electric circuit broke.
- We applied a voltage in the hot-line state by forgetting to cut off a breaker switch.
- Made an operational mistake AC and DC at volatage measurement range, we have to re–measure the value.

SOLUTION 3

- The instrument make only necessary voltages enabled between 15V, 25V, 50V, 100V, 125V, 250V, and 500V. The selected test voltages are memorized into the instrument, and only the selected voltages can be used when the power is turned on again after being turned off.
- Hot-line state automatic detection.



▲When the circuit to be measured is in a hot-line condition (≥ 30 V ac/dc), and under this condition, even if the TEST button gets pressed, the instrument will not generate any test voltage. Turn off the circuit to be measured, and then measure again.

ACV or DCV will be automatically selected.