123B/124B/125B
Industrial ScopeMeter®

Calibration Manual
LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Each Fluke product is warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service. The warranty period is three years and begins on the date of shipment. Parts, product repairs, and services are warranted for 90 days. This warranty extends only to the original buyer or end-user customer of a Fluke authorized reseller, and does not apply to fuses, disposable batteries, or to any product which, in Fluke's opinion, has been misused, altered, neglected, contaminated, or damaged by accident or abnormal conditions of operation or handling. Fluke warrants that software will operate substantially in accordance with its functional specifications for 90 days and that it has been properly recorded on non-defective media. Fluke does not warrant that software will be error free or operate without interruption.

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Fluke Corporation
P.O. Box 9090
Everett, WA 98206-9090
U.S.A.

Fluke Europe B.V.
P.O. Box 1186
5602 BD Eindhoven
The Netherlands
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to Contact Fluke</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Information</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifications</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual Input Oscilloscope</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cursor Readout (124B, 125B)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Quality (125B)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Bus Measurements (125B)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required Equipment</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Verification</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Preparation</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input A and Input B Tests</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input A and Input B Base Line Jump Test</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input A Trigger Sensitivity Test</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input A Frequency Response Upper Transition Point Test</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input A Frequency Measurement Accuracy Test</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input B Frequency Measurement Accuracy Test</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input B Frequency Response Upper Transition Point Test</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input B Trigger Sensitivity Test</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input A and Input B Trigger Level and Trigger Slope Test</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input A and Input B DC Voltage Accuracy Test</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input A and Input B AC Voltage Accuracy Test</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input A and Input B AC Input Coupling Test</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input A and Input B Volts Peak Measurements Test</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input A and B Phase Measurements Test</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmonics Test (125B)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input A and B High Voltage AC/DC Accuracy Test</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistance Measurements Test</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuity Function Test</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diode Function Test</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacitance Measurements Test</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED, Beeper, LCD, and Front Panel Functional Checks</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WiFi Functional Check (Version Dependent)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# List of Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Symbols</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Required Equipment</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Input A, B Frequency Measurement Accuracy Test</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Volts DC Measurement Verification Points</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Volts AC Measurement Verification Points</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Input A and Input B AC Input Coupling Verification Points</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Volts Peak Verification Points</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Volts Peak Verification Points</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>V DC and V AC High Voltage Verification Points</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Resistance Measurement Verification Points</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Input A and Input B AC Input Coupling Verification Points</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Screen Messages and Softkey Functions</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>HF Gain Calibration Points Fast</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>HF Gain Calibration Points Slow</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Volt Gain Calibration Points &lt;300</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Ohm Gain Calibration Points</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Capacitance Gain Calibration Points</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Replacement Parts</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Optional Accessories</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Replaceable Parts</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# List of Figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Max. Input Voltage vs. Frequency for BB120 and STL120-IV</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Safe Handling: Max. Voltage Between Test Tool Reference and Earth Ground</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Test Tool Input A to Calibrator Scope Output 50 Ω</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Test Tool Input B to Calibrator Scope Output 50 Ω</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Test Tool Input A-B to Calibrator Scope Output</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Test Tool Input A-B to Calibrator Normal Output</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bargraph Harmonics</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Test Tool Input A-B to Calibrator Normal Output for &gt;300 V</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Test Tool Input A to Calibrator Normal Output 4-Wire</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>HF Gain Calibration Input Connections</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Volt Gain Calibration Input Connections &lt;300 V</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Four-Wire Ohms Calibration Connections</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Capacitance Gain Calibration Input Connections</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Battery Replacement/Charge</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Introduction**

The 123B/124B/125B ScopeMeter® (the Test Tool or Product) is an integrated Test Tool, with oscilloscope, multimeter, and 'paperless' recorder in one easy-to-use instrument.

⚠️⚠️ Warning

To prevent electric shock or personal injury, do not perform the calibration verification tests or calibration procedures described in this manual unless you are qualified to do so. The information provided in this manual is for the use of qualified personnel only.

This manual provides all the information necessary to perform basic maintenance and make calibration adjustments. For complete operating instructions, refer to the 123B/124B/125B Industrial ScopeMeter® Users Manual at [www.fluke.com](http://www.fluke.com).

**How to Contact Fluke**

To contact Fluke, call one of the following telephone numbers:
- Technical Support USA: 1-800-44-FLUKE (1-800-443-5853)
- Calibration/Repair USA: 1-888-99-FLUKE (1-888-993-5853)
- Canada: 1-800-36-FLUKE (1-800-363-5853)
- Europe: +31 402-675-200
- Japan: +81-3-6714-3114
- Singapore: +65-6799-5566
- Anywhere in the world: +1-425-446-5500

Or, visit Fluke's website at [www.fluke.com](http://www.fluke.com).

To register your product, visit [http://register.fluke.com](http://register.fluke.com).

To view, print, or download the latest manual supplement, visit [http://us.fluke.com/usen/support/manuals](http://us.fluke.com/usen/support/manuals).
Safety Information

A Warning identifies hazardous conditions and procedures that are dangerous to the user. A Caution identifies conditions and procedures that can cause damage to the Product or the equipment under test.

⚠️⚠️ Warning
To prevent possible electrical shock, fire, or personal injury:

- Read all safety information before you use the Product.
- Use the Product only as specified, or the protection supplied by the Product can be compromised.
- Carefully read all instructions.
- Do not apply more than one phase of a multiphase system simultaneously to any COM (Common) connection. All Common (COM) connections should be equipotential, as marked.
- Remove the batteries if the Product is not used for an extended period of time, or if stored in temperatures above 50 °C. If the batteries are not removed, battery leakage can damage the Product.
- The battery door must be closed and locked before you operate the Product.
- Comply with local and national safety codes. Use personal protective equipment (approved rubber gloves, face protection, and flame-resistant clothes) to prevent shock and arc blast injury where hazardous live conductors are exposed.
- Do not apply more than the rated voltage, between the terminals or between each terminal and earth ground.
- Limit operation to the specified measurement category, voltage, or amperage ratings.
- Use Product-approved measurement category (CAT), voltage, and amperage rated accessories (probes, test leads, and adapters) for all measurements.
- Measure a known voltage first to make sure that the Product operates correctly.
- Use the correct terminals, function, and range for measurements.
- De-energize the circuit or wear personal protective equipment in compliance with local requirements before you apply or remove the flexible current probe from hazardous live conductors.
- Do not touch voltages >30 V ac rms, 42 V ac peak, or 60 V dc.
- Do not use the Product around explosive gas, vapor, or in damp or wet environments.
- Do not use the Product if it operates incorrectly.
- Examine the case before you use the Product. Look for cracks or missing plastic. Carefully look at the insulation around the terminals.
- Do not use test leads if they are damaged. Examine the test leads for damaged insulation, exposed metal, or if the wear indicator shows. Check test lead continuity.
- Use only cables with correct voltage ratings.
- Connect the common test lead before the live test lead and remove the live test lead before the common test lead.
- Keep fingers behind the finger guards on the probes.
- Remove all probes, test leads, and accessories before the battery door is opened.
- Remove all probes, test leads, and accessories that are not necessary for the measurement.
• Do not exceed the Measurement Category (CAT) rating of the lowest rated individual component of a Product, probe, or accessory.

• Do not use a current measurement as an indication that a circuit is safe to touch. A voltage measurement is necessary to know if a circuit is hazardous.

• Disable the Product if it is damaged.

• Do not use the Product if it is damaged.

• Do not use the Product above its rated frequency.

• Do not use the Current Probe if it has damaged insulation, exposed metal, or if the wear indicator is visible.

• Do not wear loose-fitting clothing or jewelry and keep long hair tied back when near rotating machinery. Use approved eye protection and approved personal-protective equipment where necessary.

Symbols used on the Product and in this manual are explained in Table 1.

Table 1. Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⚠️</td>
<td>Consult user documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🚨</td>
<td>WARNING. RISK OF DANGER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🚨</td>
<td>WARNING. HAZARDOUS VOLTAGE. Risk of electric shock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⬇️</td>
<td>Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⬇️</td>
<td>Double Insulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⬇️</td>
<td>Equipotential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚡️</td>
<td>Conforms to relevant South Korean EMC standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚡️</td>
<td>Conforms to relevant Australian EMC standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚡️</td>
<td>Certified by CSA Group to North American safety standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>Conforms to European Union directives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚪️</td>
<td>Battery Safety Approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚪️</td>
<td>Measurement Category III is applicable to test and measuring circuits connected to the distribution part of the building's low-voltage MAINS installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚪️</td>
<td>Measurement Category IV is applicable to test and measuring circuits connected at the source of the building's low-voltage MAINS installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🛠️</td>
<td>This product contains a Lithium-ion battery. Do not mix with the solid waste stream. Spent batteries should be disposed of by a qualified recycler or hazardous materials handler per local regulations. Contact your authorized Fluke Service Center for recycling information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🛠️</td>
<td>This product complies with the WEEE Directive marking requirements. The affixed label indicates that you must not discard this electrical/electronic product in domestic household waste. Product Category: With reference to the equipment types in the WEEE Directive Annex I, this product is classed as category 9 &quot;Monitoring and Control Instrumentation&quot; product. Do not dispose of this product as unsorted municipal waste.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specifications

Dual Input Oscilloscope

Vertical

Frequency Response
DC Coupled
without probes and test leads
(with BB120)
125B, 124B ................................................. DC to 40 MHz (-3 dB)
123B .......................................................... DC to 20 MHz (-3 dB)
with STL120-IV 1:1 shielded test leads........... DC to 12.5 MHz (-3 dB) / DC to 20 MHz (-6 dB)
with VP41 10:1 probe
125B, 124B ................................................. DC to 40 MHz (-3 dB)
123B (optional accessory)........................... DC to 20 MHz (-3 dB)
AC Coupled (LF roll off):
without probes and test leads ......................... <10 Hz (-3 dB)
with STL120-IV................................................ <10 Hz (-3 dB)
with VP41 10:1 Probe ..................................... <10 Hz (-3 dB)
Rise Time, excluding probes, test leads
125B, 124B ......................................................... <8.75 ns
123B..................................................................... <17.5 ns
Input Impedance
without probes and test leads ............................. 1 MΩ/20 pF
with BB120 .......................................................... 1 MΩ/24 pF
with STL120-IV.................................................... 1 MΩ/230 pF
with VP41 10:1 Probe ......................................... 5 MΩ/15.5 pF
Sensitivity .............................................................. 5 mV to 200 V/div
Analog Bandwidth Limiter .................................. 10 kHz
Display Modes ..................................................... A, -A, B, -B
Max. Input Voltage A and B
direct, with test leads, or with VP41 Probe........600 Vrms Cat IV, 750 Vrms maximum voltage
with BB120 .......................................................... 600 Vrms
(For detailed specifications, see Safety, Figure 1 and Figure 2.)
Max. Floating Voltage, from any
terminal to ground............................................. 600 Vrms Cat IV, 750 Vrms up to 400 Hz
Vertical Accuracy ................................................±(1 % + 0.05 range/div)
Max. Vertical Move .............................................. ±5 divisions

Horizontal

Scope Modes ..................................................... Normal, Single, Roll
Ranges
Normal
Equivalent sampling
125B, 124B ................................................. 10 ns to 500 ns/div
123B ............................................................. 20 ns to 500 ns/div
Real time sampling...........................................1 μs to 5 s/div
Single (real time)............................................1 μs to 5 s/div
Roll (real time)................................................1 s to 60 s/div
Sampling Rate (for both channels simultaneously)
Equivalent sampling (repetitive signals)........4 GS/s
Real time sampling
1 μs to 60 s/div............................................. 40 MS/s
Time Base Accuracy
- Equivalent sampling: \( \pm (0.4 \% + 0.025 \text{ time/div}) \)
- Real time sampling: \( \pm (0.1 \% + 0.025 \text{ time/div}) \)

Glitch Detection: \( \geq 25 \text{ ns} @ 20 \text{ ns to 60 s/div} \)

Horizontal Move: 12 divisions, trigger point can be positioned anywhere across the screen

Trigger
- Screen Update: Free Run, On Trigger
- Source: A, B

Sensitivity A and B
- @ DC to 5 MHz: 0.5 divisions or 5 mV
- @ 40 MHz:
  - 125B, 124B: 1.5 divisions
  - 123B: 4 divisions
- @ 60 MHz:
  - 125B, 124B: 4 divisions
  - 123B: NA

Slope: Positive, Negative

Advanced Scope Functions

Display Modes
- Normal: Captures up to 25 ns glitches and displays analog-like persistence waveform.
- Glitch Off: Does not capture glitches between samples.
- Smooth: Suppresses noise from a waveform.
- Envelope: Records and displays the minimum and maximum of waveforms over time.

Auto Set (Connect-and-View™)
Continuous fully automatic adjustments of amplitude, time base, trigger levels, trigger gap, and hold-off. Manual override by user adjustment of amplitude, time base, or trigger level.

Dual Input Meter
- The accuracy of all measurements is within \( \pm (\% \text{ of reading} + \text{number of counts}) \) from 18 °C to 28 °C.
- Add 0.1x (specific accuracy) for each °C below 18 °C or above 28 °C. For voltage measurements with 10:1 probe, add probe uncertainty +1 %. More than one waveform period must be visible on the screen.

Input A and Input B

DC Voltage (VDC)
- Ranges: 500 mV, 5 V, 50 V, 500 V, 750 V
- Accuracy: \( \pm (0.5 \% + 5 \text{ counts}) \)
- Normal Mode Rejection (SMR): \( >60 \text{ dB} @ 50 \text{ Hz or 60 Hz} \pm 0.1 \% \)
- Common Mode Rejection (CMRR): \( >100 \text{ dB} @ \text{DC} \)
- Full Scale Reading: 5000 counts

True RMS Voltages (VAC and VAC+DC)
- Ranges: 500 mV, 5 V, 50 V, 500 V, 750 V
- Accuracy for 5 % to 100 % of range
  - DC coupled
    - DC to 60 Hz (VAC+DC): \( \pm (1 \% + 10 \text{ counts}) \)
    - 1 Hz to 60 Hz (VAC): \( \pm (1 \% + 10 \text{ counts}) \)
  - AC or DC coupled
    - 60 Hz to 20 kHz: \( \pm (2.5 \% + 15 \text{ counts}) \)
    - 20 kHz to 1 MHz: \( \pm (5 \% + 20 \text{ counts}) \)
    - 1 MHz to 5 MHz: \( \pm (10 \% + 25 \text{ counts}) \)
    - 5 MHz to 12.5 MHz: \( \pm (30 \% + 25 \text{ counts}) \)
    - 5 MHz to 20 MHz (without test leads or probes): \( \pm (30 \% + 25 \text{ counts}) \)
AC coupled with 1:1 (shielded) test leads

- 60 Hz (6 Hz with 10:1 probe) .................................. -1.5 %
- 50 Hz (5 Hz with 10:1 probe) .................................. -2 %
- 33 Hz (3.3 Hz with 10:1 probe) .............................. -5 %
- 10 Hz (1 Hz with 10:1 probe) ............................... -30 %

*Note*
For the total accuracy for AC coupled, add the derating values specified in the table to the table of AC or DC coupled.

DC Rejection (only VAC) ........................................... >50 dB
Common Mode Rejection (CMRR) ............................... >100 dB @ DC
>60 dB @ 50 Hz, 60 Hz, or 400 Hz

Full Scale Reading ............................................. 5000 counts, reading is independent of any signal crest factor.

**Peak**

Modes ................................................................. Max peak, Min peak, or pk-to-pk
Ranges .............................................................. 500 mV, 5 V, 50 V, 500 V, 2200 V

**Accuracy**
Max peak or Min peak ........................................ 5 % of full scale
Peak-to-Peak ......................................................... 10 % of full scale

Full Scale Reading ............................................. 500 counts

**Frequency (Hz)**

Ranges
- 125B, 124B ........................................................... 1 Hz, 10 Hz, 100 Hz, 1 kHz, 10 kHz, 100 kHz, 1 MHz, 10 MHz, and 70 MHz
- 123B ................................................................. 1 Hz, 10 Hz, 100 Hz, 1 kHz, 10 kHz, 100 kHz, 1 MHz, 10 MHz, and 50 MHz

Frequency Range in Continuous Autoset ........... 15 Hz (1 Hz) to 50 MHz

**Accuracy**

125B, 124B
- @ 1 Hz to 1 MHz .................................................. ±(0.5 % + 2 counts)
- @ 1 MHz to 10 MHz .............................................. ±(1.0 % + 2 counts)
- @ 10 MHz to 1 MHz .............................................. ±(2.5 % + 2 counts)

123B
- @ 1 Hz to 1 MHz .................................................. ±(0.5 % + 2 counts)
- @ 1 MHz to 10 MHz .............................................. ±(1.0 % + 2 counts)
- @ 10 MHz to 1 MHz .............................................. ±(2.5 % + 2 counts)

(50 MHz in Autorange)

Full Scale Reading ............................................. 10 000 counts

**RPM**

Max reading .......................................................... 50.00 kRPM

Accuracy ........................................................... ±(0.5 % + 2 counts)

**Duty Cycle (PULSE)**

Range .................................................................... 2 % to 98 %

Frequency Range in Continuous Autoset ........... 15 Hz (1 Hz) to 30 MHz

Accuracy (Logic or Pulse waveforms)
- @ 1 Hz to 1 MHz .................................................. ±(0.5 % + 2 counts)
- @ 1 MHz to 10 MHz .............................................. ±(1.0 % + 2 counts)

**Pulse Width (PULSE)**

Frequency Range in Continuous Autoset ........... 15 Hz (1 Hz) to 30 MHz

Accuracy (Logic or Pulse waveforms)
- @ 1 Hz to 1 MHz .................................................. ±(0.5 % + 2 counts)
- @ 1 MHz to 10 MHz .............................................. ±(1.0 % + 2 counts)

Full Scale Reading ............................................. 1000 counts

**Amperes (AMP)**

with current clamp

Ranges ............................................................... same as VDC, VAC, VAC+DC, or PEAK

Scale Factors ........................................................... 0.1 mV/A, 1 mV/A, 10 mV/A, 100 mV/A, 400 mV/A, 1 V/A, 10 mV/mA

Accuracy ............................................................ same as VDC, VAC, VAC+DC, or PEAK (add current clamp uncertainty)
with iFlex clamp

Ranges.................................................................20 A/division

Maximum Current ...........................................75 A @ 40 Hz to 300 Hz

Frequency derating: I ° F <22 500 A*Hz @ 300 Hz to 3000 Hz

Accuracy .............................................................±(1.5 % + 10 counts) @ 40 Hz to 60 Hz
±(3 % + 15 counts) @ 60 Hz to 1000 Hz
±(6 % + 15 counts) @ 1000 Hz to 3000 Hz

Temperature (TEMP) with optional temperature probe

Range ..........................................................................200 °C/div (200 °F/div)

Scale Factor .............................................................1 mV/°C and 1 mV/°F

Accuracy .............................................................as VDC (add temp. probe uncertainty)

Decibel (dB)

0 dBV ...........................................................................1 V

0 dBm (600 Ω /50 Ω) .............................................1 mW referenced to 600 Ω or 50 Ω

dB on........................................................................VDC, VAC, or VAC+DC

Full Scale Reading ..................................................1000 counts

Crest Factor (CREST)

Range .........................................................................1 to 10

Accuracy .............................................................±(5 % + 1 count)

Full Scale Reading ..................................................90 counts

Phase

Modes ...................................................... A to B, B to A

Range ......................................................................0 degrees to 359 degrees

Accuracy

<1 MHz ..............................................................2 degrees

1 MHz to 5 MHz ..................................................5 degrees

Resolution ..............................................................1 degree

Power (125B)

Configurations ........................................ 1 phase / 3 phase 3 conductor balanced loads (3 phase: fundamental component only, AUTOSET mode only)

Power Factor (PF) ..................................................ratio between Watts and VA

Range ...........................................................................0.00 to 1.00

Watt.............................................................RMS reading of multiplying corresponding samples of input A (volts) and input B (amperes)

Full Scale reading ..................................................999 counts

VA ...........................................................................Vrms x Arms

Full Scale Reading ..................................................999 counts

VA Reactive (VAR) ..................................................√((VA)²-W²)

Full Scale Reading ..................................................999 counts

Vpwm

Purpose ..........................................................to measure on pulse width modulated signals, like motor drive inverter outputs

Principle ..........................................................readings show the effective voltage based on the average value of samples over a whole number of periods of the fundamental frequency

Accuracy .............................................................as Vrms for sinewave signals

Input A

Ohm (Ω)

Ranges

125B..................................................50 Ω, 500 Ω, 5 kΩ, 50 kΩ, 500 kΩ, 5 MΩ, 30 MΩ

124B, 123B ..................................................500 Ω, 5 kΩ, 50 kΩ, 500 kΩ, 5 MΩ, 30 MΩ

Accuracy .............................................................±(0.6 % + 5 counts)

50 Ω ±(2 % + 20 counts)

Full Scale Reading

50 Ω to 5 MΩ .............................................5000 counts

30 MΩ .....................................................3000 counts

Measurement Current ...........................................0.5 mA to 50 nA, decreases with increasing ranges

Open Circuit Voltage ..................................................<4 V
Continuity (CONT)
Beep....................................................................<(30 Ω ±5 Ω) in 50 Ω range
Measurement Current .................................................0.5 mA
Detection of shorts ..............................................1 ms

Diode
Measurement Voltage
@ 0.5 mA ........................................................................>2.8 V
@ open circuit .............................................................<4 V
Accuracy ........................................................................±(2 % + 5 counts)
Measurement Current .................................................0.5 mA
Polarity ........................................................................+ on input A, - on COM

Capacitance (CAP)
Ranges.........................................................................50 nF, 500 nF, 5 μF, 50 μF, 500 μF
Accuracy ........................................................................±(2 % + 10 counts)
Full Scale Reading .........................................................5000 counts
Measurement Current .................................................500 nA to 0.5 mA, increases with increasing ranges

Advanced Meter Functions

Zero Set
Set actual value to reference

Fast/Normal/Smooth
Meter settling time Fast: 1 s @ 1 μs to 10 ms/div.
Meter settling time Normal: 2 s @ 1 μs to 10 ms/div.
Meter settling time Smooth: 10 s @ 1 μs to 10 ms/div.

AutoHold (on A)
Captures and freezes a stable measurement result. Beeps when stable. AutoHold works on the main meter reading, with thresholds of 1 Vpp for AC signals and 100 mV for DC signals.

Fixed Decimal Point ..............................................with attenuation keys

Cursor Readout (124B, 125B)

Sources
A, B

Single Vertical Line
Average, Min and Max Readout
Average, Min, Max and Time from Start of Readout (in ROLL mode, instrument in HOLD)
Min, Max and Time from Start of Readout (in RECORDER mode, instrument in HOLD)
Harmonics values in POWER QUALITY mode.

Dual Vertical Lines
Peak-Peak, Time Distance and Reciprocal Time Distance Readout
Average, Min, Max and Time Distance Readout (in ROLL mode, instrument in HOLD)

Dual Horizontal Lines
High, Low and Peak-Peak Readout

Rise or Fall Time
Transition Time, 0 %-Level and 100 %-Level Readout (Manual or Auto Leveling; Auto Leveling only possible in Single Channel Mode)

Accuracy
As Oscilloscope Accuracy
Recorder

The recorder captures meter readings in Meter Recorder mode or continuously captures waveform samples in Scope Recorder mode. The information is stored on internal memory or on optional SD card (with the 125B or 124B).

The results are displayed as Chart recorder display that plots a graph of min and max values of Meter measurements over time or as a waveform recorder display that plots all the captured samples.

Meter Readings

Measurement Speed........................................... maximum 2 measurements/s
Record Size ........................................................2 M readings for 1 channel (400 MB)
Recorded Time Span .......................................... 2 weeks
Maximum number of events ............................... 1024

Waveform record

Maximum sample rate................................. 400 K sample/s
Record Size Internal memory ....................... 400 M samples
Recorded Time Span internal memory .......... 15 minutes at 500 μs/div
11 hours at 20 ms/div
125B, 124B
Record Size SD card .................................. 15 G samples
Recorded Time Span SD card .................. 11 hours at 500 μs/div
14 days at 20 ms/div
Maximum number of events .......................... 64 events on 1 channel

Power Quality (125B)

Readings .................................................. Watt, VA, VAR, PF, DPF, Hz
Watt, VA, var ranges (auto) ..................... 250 W to 250 MW, 625 MW, 1.56 GW
when selected: total (%r) .............................. ±(2 % + 6 counts)
when selected: fundamental (%f).............. ±(4 % + 4 counts)
DPF ......................................................... 0.00 to 1.00
0.00 to 0.25 .............................................. not specified
0.25 to 0.90 ................................................ ±0.04
0.90 to 1.00 .............................................. ±0.03
PF .......................................................... 0.00 to 1.00, ±0.04
Frequency range ..................................... 10.0 Hz to 15.0 kHz
40.0 Hz to 70.0 Hz ±(0.5 % + 2 counts)
Number of Harmonics .......................... DC to 51
Readings / Cursor readings (fundamental 40 Hz to 70 Hz)
V rms / A rms ............................................ fund. ±(3 % + 2 counts) 31st ±(5 % + 3 counts), 51st ±(15 % + 5 counts)
Watt ......................................................... fund. ±(5 % + 10 counts) 31st ±(10 % + 10 counts), 51st ±(30 % + 5 counts)
Frequency of fundamental ...................... ±0.25 Hz
Phase Angle ............................................. fund. ±3° to 51st ±15°
K-factor (in Amp and Watt) ...................... ±10 %

Field Bus Measurements (125B)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Subtype</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AS-i</td>
<td></td>
<td>NEN-EN50295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td></td>
<td>ISO-11898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interbus S</td>
<td>RS-422</td>
<td>EIA-422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modbus</td>
<td>RS-232</td>
<td>RS-232/EIA-232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RS-485</td>
<td>RS-485/EIA-485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Fieldbus</td>
<td>H1</td>
<td>61158 type 1, 31.25 kBit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profibus</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>EIA-485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>61158 type 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-232</td>
<td></td>
<td>EIA-232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-485</td>
<td></td>
<td>EIA-485</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Miscellaneous**

**Display**
- Type: 5.7-inch color active matrix TFT
- Resolution: 640 pixels x 480 pixels

**Waveform Display**
- Vertical: 10 div of 40 pixels
- Horizontal: 12 div of 40 pixels

**Power**
- External: via Power Adapter BC430/820
  - Input Voltage: 15 V dc to 22 V dc
  - Power: 4.1 W typical
  - Input Connector: 5 mm jack
- Internal: via Battery Pack BP290
  - Battery Power: Rechargeable Li-Ion 10.8 V
  - Operating Time: 7 hours with 50 % backlight brightness
  - Charging Time: 4 hours with Test Tool off, 7 hours with Test Tool on
  - Allowable ambient temperature: 0 °C to 40 °C (32 °F to 104 °F) during charging

**Memory**
- Number of internal Data set Memories: 20 data sets (each consists of screen, waveforms and setup)
- SD card slot with optional SD card
  - with max size: 32 GB for recording, 20 memory locations for saving data sets

**Mechanical**
- Size: 259 mm x 132 mm x 55 mm (10.2 in x 5.2 in x 2.15 in)
- Weight: 1.4 kg (3.1 lb) including battery pack

**Interface**
- Optically isolated USB to PC/laptop: Transfer screen dumps (bitmaps), settings and data using OC4USB optically isolated USB adapter/cable, (optional), using FlukeView® ScopeMeter® software for Windows®.
- Optional WiFi Adapter: Fast transfer of screen dumps (bitmaps), settings and data to PC/laptop, tablet, smartphone, etc. A USB port is provided for attaching the WiFi Adapter. Do not use the USB port with a cable for safety reasons.

**Environmental**

**Environmental**
- MIL-PRF-28800F, Class 2

**Temperature**
- Operating and charging: 0 °C to 40 °C (32 °F to 104 °F)
- Operating: 0 °C to 50 °C (32 °F to 122 °F)
- Storage: -20 °C to 60 °C (-4 °F to 140 °F)

**Humidity**
- Operating
  - @ 0 °C to 10 °C (32 °F to 50 °F): noncondensing
  - @ 10 °C to 30 °C (50 °F to 86 °F): 95 %
  - @ 30 °C to 40 °C (86 °F to 104 °F): 75 %
  - @ 40 °C to 50 °C (104 °F to 122 °F): 45 %
- Storage
  - @ -20 °C to 60 °C (-4 °F to 140 °F): noncondensing

**Altitude**
- Operating CAT III 600 V: 3 km (10 000 feet)
- Operating CAT IV 600 V: 2 km (6600 feet)
- Storage: 12 km (40 000 feet)

**Vibration**
- MIL-PRF-28800F, Class 2

**Shock**
- 30 g maximum
Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

International .......................................................... IEC 61326-1: Industrial
CISPR 11: Group 1, Class A
Group 1: Equipment has intentionally generated and/or uses conductively-coupled radio frequency energy that is necessary for the internal function of the equipment itself.

Class A: Equipment is suitable for use in all establishments other than domestic and those directly connected to a low-voltage power supply network that supplies buildings used for domestic purposes. There may be potential difficulties in ensuring electromagnetic compatibility in other environments due to conducted and radiated disturbances.

Emissions that exceed the levels required by CISPR 11 can occur when the equipment is connected to a test object.

Korea (KCC) .......................................................... Class A Equipment (Industrial Broadcasting & Communication Equipment)
Class A: Equipment meets requirements for industrial electromagnetic wave equipment and the seller or user should take notice of it. This equipment is intended for use in business environments and not to be used in homes.

USA (FCC) .......................................................... 47 CFR 15 subpart B. This product is considered an exempt device per clause 15.103.

Wireless Radio with Adapter
Frequency Range ............................................... 2412 MHz to 2462 MHz
Output Power ...................................................... <100 mW

Enclosure Protection .............................................. IP51, ref: EN/IEC60529

Safety
General ............................................................... IEC 61010-1: Pollution Degree 2
Measurement........................................................ IEC 61010-2-033: CAT IV 600 V / CAT III 750 V

Max. Input Voltage Input A and B
Direct on input or with leads ............................... 600 V rms CAT IV for derating, see Figure 1.
With Banana-to BNC Adapter BB120 ................. 600 V rms for derating, see Figure 2.

Max. Floating Voltage from any terminal to ground ........................................ 600 V rms Cat IV, 750 V rms up to 400 Hz

Figure 1. Max. Input Voltage vs. Frequency for BB120 and STL120-IV
Figure 2. Safe Handling: Max. Voltage Between Test Tool Reference and Earth Ground

The Fluke 12xB series, including standard accessories, conforms to the EEC directive 2004/108/EC for EMC immunity, as defined by EN61326-1: 2006, with the addition of the table below.

Trace disturbance with STL120-IV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Field strength</th>
<th>No visible disturbance</th>
<th>Disturbance less than 10 % of full scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80 MHz to 1 GHz</td>
<td>10 V/m</td>
<td>1 V/div to 200 V/div</td>
<td>500 mV/div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 GHz to 2 GHz</td>
<td>3 V/m</td>
<td>All ranges</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 GHz to 2.7 GHz</td>
<td>1 V/m</td>
<td>All ranges</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(-) = no visible disturbance
Ranges not specified may have a disturbance of >10 % of full scale.
Required Equipment

Before you start the verification procedures or make calibration adjustments, refer to this section for the equipment, system, and setup requirements.

See Table 2 for a list of requirements for the verification tests and calibration adjustment of the Logger.

Table 2. Required Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Used on:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Verification Tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calibrator</td>
<td>5502A</td>
<td>5520A is also supported (shown in illustrations)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stackable Test Leads (4x), supplied with the 5500A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Ω Coax Cables (2x)</td>
<td>PM9091 (1.5 m) or PM9092 (0.5 m)</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Ω feed through terminations (2x)</td>
<td>PM9585/TRM50</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shielded Banana to Female BNC adapters (2x)</td>
<td>BB120-II</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual Banana Plug to Female BNC Adapter (1x)</td>
<td>PM9081/001</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual Banana Jack to Male BNC Adapter (1x)</td>
<td>PM9082/001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male BNC to Dual Female BNC Adapter</td>
<td>PM9093/001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Performance Verification

⚠⚠ Warning

Procedures in this chapter should be performed by qualified service personnel only. To avoid electrical shock, do not perform any servicing unless you are qualified to do so.

The Test Tool is calibrated and in operating condition when you receive it. Use these performance tests to ensure that the Test Tool is in good operating condition. If the Test Tool fails any of the performance tests, calibration adjustment and/or repair is necessary.

The Performance Verification Procedure is a quick way to check most of the Test Tool’s specifications. Because of the highly integrated design of the Test Tool, it is not always necessary to check all features separately. For example: the duty cycle, pulse width, and frequency measurement are based on the same measurement principles. You need to only verify one of these functions.

The Performance Verification Procedure is based on the specifications. See page 4. The values given here are valid for ambient temperatures between 18 °C and 28 °C.

Verification procedures are listed below. The test requirements are listed for each feature. If the result of the test does not meet the requirements, the Test Tool should be recalibrated or repaired if necessary. Some of the tests vary because the 124B and 125B have higher vertical and trigger bandwidths than the 123B. The 125B can also measure more values, and it operates differently. The requirements for each Test Tool are clearly indicated.

Test Preparation

For all tests:
1. Turn on the Test Tool with the BC430 power adapter. A charged battery pack must be installed.
2. Allow the Test Tool to warm up for 20 minutes.
3. Allow the Calibrator to warm up. See the Calibrator Operators Manual.
4. For each test point, wait for the Calibrator to become stable.
5. After each test, set the Calibrator to Standby.
**Input A and Input B Tests**

To verify a measurement, choose items from the menus.

To choose an item from a menu:
1. Push \( \text{MENU} \).
2. Use \( \text{ARROW} \) to highlight a selection in the menu.
3. Push \( \text{ENTER} \) to confirm the selection and go to the next item group (if present).

Item groups in a menu are separated by a vertical line.

Before you start the Input A and Input B tests:
1. Go to the **USER OPTIONS** menu.
2. Push \( \text{ENTER} \) to open the options list.
3. Select **Factory Default** and push \( \text{ENTER} \).

The Test Tool is set to the Factory Default setup.

For most tests, you must turn on Input B. Input A is always on.

To Turn on Input B:
1. Push the B button (mV – V).
   
   If B is off, the option to turn on B (\( \text{F4} \) on / \( \text{F3} \) off) shows on the display.
2. Push \( \text{F4} \).

For most tests, you must push \( \text{ARROW} \) to select auto ranging. In auto ranging mode, Auto shows on the display of the Test Tool. \( \text{ARROW} \) toggles between Auto and Manual ranging.

For some tests, you need to adjust the amplitude of the sine wave on the display.

---

**Input A and Input B Base Line Jump Test**

To check the Input A and Input B base line jump:
1. Use the BB120 banana to BNC adapter, and a 50 \( \Omega \) (or lower) BNC termination to short circuit the Input A and the Input B shielded banana sockets of the Test Tool.
2. Set up the Test Tool:
   a. Turn on Input B if necessary.
   b. Push \( \text{ARROW} \) to select auto ranging (AUTO shows at the top of the display).

   *Note*

   \( \text{ARROW} \) toggles between AUTO and MANUAL ranging.

   c. Push \( \text{DIOC} \).
   d. Push \( \text{F3} \) to open the INPUT SETTINGS A menu (inputs default to A) and make these selections:
      
      • Coupling: **DC**
      • Readings: **Normal**
      • Noise filter: **ON**
e. To set Input B, push [F2] and make these selections:
   • Coupling: DC
   • Readings: Normal
   • Noise filter: ON

3. On the Test Tool, push [TIME] to toggle the time base between 10 ms/div and 5 ms/div.
   The time base ranging is set to manual. The input sensitivity is automatic. Neither AUTO nor MANUAL show on the display.
4. After the time base changes, wait a few seconds for the trace to become stable.
5. Make sure the Input A trace returns to the same position after the time base changes. The allowed difference is ±0.025 division (= 1 pixel).
6. Repeat step 5 for the Input B trace.
7. Push [TIME] to toggle the time base between 1 μs/div and 500 ns/div.
8. After the time base changes, wait a few seconds for the trace to become stable.
9. Make sure the Input B trace returns to the same position after the time base changes. The allowed difference is ±0.025 division (= 1 pixel).
10. Remove the Input A and Input B short.
**Input A Trigger Sensitivity Test**

To test the Input A trigger sensitivity:

1. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 3.

![Figure 3. Test Tool Input A to Calibrator Scope Output 50 Ω](image)

2. Set up the Test Tool:
   a. Push `OFF` if AUTO does not show in the center of the top row on the display.

   *Note*
   For this procedure, do not push `TIME`.

   b. Push `mv` or `V` to change the sensitivity, to select manual sensitivity ranging, and to lock the Input A sensitivity on 200 mV/div.

3. Set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply a 5 MHz leveled sine wave of 100 mV peak-to-peak (SCOPE output, MODE levsine).
   b. Push `OPR`.

4. Adjust the amplitude of the sine wave to 0.5 division.
   a. Verify that the signal is well triggered. If it is not, press `F2` to enable `anj` for Trigger Level adjustment.
   b. Use `anj` to adjust the trigger level and verify that the signal is triggered.

   The trigger icon (_metrics) indicates the trigger level.

5. On the Calibrator, supply a 25 MHz (123B) or 40 MHz (124B/125B) leveled sine wave of 400 mV peak-to-peak.

6. Adjust the amplitude of the sine wave to 1.5 divisions.
   a. Verify that the signal is well triggered. If it is not, press `F2` to enable `anj` for Trigger Level adjustment.
   b. Use `anj` to adjust the trigger level and verify that the signal is triggered.

7. On the Calibrator, supply a 40 MHz (123B) or 60 MHz (124B/125B) leveled sine wave of 1.8 V peak-to-peak.

8. Adjust the amplitude of the sine wave to 4 divisions.
   a. Verify that the signal is well triggered. If it is not, press `F2` to enable `anj` for Trigger Level adjustment.
   b. Use `anj` to adjust the trigger level and verify that the signal is triggered.
Input A Frequency Response Upper Transition Point Test

To test the Input A frequency response upper transition point:
1. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 3.
2. Set up the Test Tool:
   a. Push [Auto] to select auto ranging (AUTO shows at the top of the display).
   b. Push [mv] or [V] to change the sensitivity, to select manual sensitivity ranging, and to lock the Input A sensitivity on 200 mV/div.
3. Set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply a leveled sine wave of 1.2 V peak-to-peak, 50 kHz (SCOPE output, MODE levsine).
   b. Push [OPR].
4. Adjust the amplitude of the sine wave to 6 divisions.
5. On the Calibrator, supply 20 MHz (123B) or 40 MHz (124B/125B), but do not change the amplitude.
6. Make sure that the Input A trace is \( \geq 4.2 \) divisions.

Note
The lower transition point is tested in Input A and Input B AC Input Coupling Test on page 25.

Input A Frequency Measurement Accuracy Test

To test the Input A frequency measurement accuracy:
1. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 3.
2. Set up the Test Tool:
   a. Push [Auto] to select auto ranging (AUTO shows at the top of the display).
   b. Push [Sine].
   c. Push [F1] to open the INPUT A MEASUREMENTS menu.
   d. Select Hz.
   e. Push [ENTER] twice to close the menu.
3. Set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply a leveled sine wave of 1 MHz @ 600 mV peak-to-peak (SCOPE output, MODE levsine).
   b. Push [OPR].
4. For each Output in Table 3:
   a. On the Calibrator, supply the frequency listed. Start with 1 MHz.
   b. Compare the Input A main reading on the Test Tool with the reading range listed in Table 3.

Note
Because the Duty Cycle and Pulse Width measurements are based on the same principles as Frequency measurements, the Duty Cycle and Pulse Width measurement function are not verified separately.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calibrator output, 600 mVpp</th>
<th>Input A, B Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 MHz</td>
<td>0.993 MHz to 1.007 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 MHz</td>
<td>09.88 MHz to 10.12 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 MHz</td>
<td>38.98 MHz to 41.02 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 MHz (124B/125B only)</td>
<td>58.48 MHz to 61.52 MHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Input B Frequency Measurement Accuracy Test

To test the Input B frequency measurement accuracy:

1. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 4.

```
2. Set up the Test Tool:
   a. Push [AUTO] to select auto ranging (AUTO shows at the top of the display).
   b. Push [SCOR].
   c. Push [F4] to open the INPUT B MEASUREMENTS menu.
   d. Select Hz.
   e. Push [ENTER] twice to close the menu.
   f. Push [SCOR].
   g. Push [F2] to open the SCOPE SETTINGS menu.
   h. Make these selections:
      • Trigger Input: B
      • Update: Free Run
      • Type: Normal
      • Waveform: Normal

3. Set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply a leveled sine wave of 600 mV peak-to-peak (SCOPE output, MODE levsine).
   b. Push [OPR].

4. For each Output in Table 3:
   a. On the Calibrator, supply the frequency listed. Start with 1 MHz.
   b. Compare the Input B main reading on the Test Tool with the reading range listed in Table 3.
```
**Input B Frequency Response Upper Transition Point Test**

To test the Input B frequency response upper transition point:

1. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 4.
2. Set up the Test Tool:
   a. Turn on Input B if necessary.
   b. Push `AUTO`.

   **Note**
   *For this procedure, do not push `MUTE`.*

   c. Use `NAV` and `V` to change the sensitivity setting to manual sensitivity ranging and lock the Input B sensitivity on 200 mV/div.
   d. Push `SCOPE`.
   e. Push `F2` to open the SCOPE SETTINGS menu.
   f. Make these selections:
      - Trigger Input: **B**
      - Update: **Free Run**
      - Type: **Normal**
      - Waveform: **Normal**

3. Set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply a leveled sine wave of 50 kHz @ 1.2 V peak-to-peak, 50 kHz (SCOPE output, MODE levsine).
   b. Push `OPR`.

4. Adjust the amplitude of the sine wave to 6 divisions.
5. On the Calibrator, supply 20 MHz (123B) or 40 MHz (124B/125B) without changing the amplitude.
6. Make sure the Input B trace is ≥4.2 divisions.

   **Note**
   *The lower transition point is tested in Input A and Input B AC Input Coupling Test on page 25.*

**Input B Trigger Sensitivity Test**

To test the Input B trigger sensitivity:

1. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 4.
2. Set up the Test Tool:
   a. Turn on Input B if necessary.
   b. Push `NAV` to select auto ranging (AUTO shows at the top of the display).

   **Note**
   *For this procedure, do not push `MUTE`.*

   c. Push `NAV` or `V` to change the sensitivity setting to manual sensitivity ranging and lock the Input B sensitivity on 200 mV/div.
   d. Push `SCOPE`.
   e. Push `F2` to open the SCOPE SETTINGS menu.
   f. Make these selections:
      - Select Trigger Input: **B**
      - Update: **Free Run**
      - Type: **Normal**
      - Waveform: **Normal**

3. Set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply a 5 MHz leveled sine wave of 100 mV peak-to-peak (SCOPE output, MODE levsine).
   b. Push `OPR`.
4. Adjust the amplitude of the sine wave to 0.5 division on the display:
   a. Verify that the signal is well triggered. If it is not, press \[ F_2 \] to enable \[ \text{ ¢ } \] for Trigger Level adjustment.
   b. Use \[ \text{ ¢ } \] to adjust the trigger level and verify that the signal is triggered.

   The trigger icon (\( \text{ [ ] } \)) indicates the trigger level.
5. On the Calibrator, supply a 25 MHz (123B) or 40 MHz (124B/125B) leveled sine wave of 400 mV peak-to-peak.
6. Adjust the amplitude of the sine wave 1.5 divisions.
   a. Verify that the signal is well triggered. If it is not, press \[ F_2 \] to enable \[ \text{ ¢ } \] for Trigger Level adjustment.
   b. Use \[ \text{ ¢ } \] to adjust the trigger level and verify that the signal is triggered.
7. On the Calibrator, supply a 40 MHz (123B) or 60 MHz (124B/125B) leveled sine wave of 1.8 V peak-to-peak.
8. Adjust the amplitude of the sine wave to exactly 4 divisions.
   a. Verify that the signal is well triggered. If it is not, press \[ F_2 \] to enable \[ \text{ ¢ } \] for Trigger Level adjustment.
   b. Use \[ \text{ ¢ } \] to adjust the trigger level and verify that the signal is triggered.

**Input A and Input B Trigger Level and Trigger Slope Test**

In the trigger level and slope tests, some steps direct you to select positive or negative slope triggering.

To set up the Test Tool for positive or negative slope triggering:
1. Push \[ \text{ [ ] } \] and then \[ F_2 \].
2. Push \[ \text{ [ ] } \] to select positive slope triggering (trigger icon \( \text{ [ ] } \)) or negative slope triggering (trigger icon \( \text{ [ ] } \)).
3. Push \[ \text{ [ ] } \] to set the trigger level to +2 divisions from the screen center.

**Note**

For positive slope triggering, the trigger level is at the top of the trigger icon (\( \text{ [ ] } \)). For negative slope triggering, the trigger level is the bottom of the trigger icon (\( \text{ [ ] } \)).

To test the trigger level and slope:
1. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 5.
2. Set up the Test Tool:
   a. Turn on Input B if necessary.
   b. Push \text{\textasciitilde} or \textdownarrow to change the sensitivity setting to manual sensitivity ranging and lock the Input A and Input B sensitivity on 1 V/div.
   c. Move the Input A and Input B ground level to the center grid line.
3. Set up Vac + dc on the Test Tool:
   a. Push \textplus.
   b. Push \textsuperscript{1}.
   c. Select \text{Vac + dc}.
   d. Push \texttimes.
   e. Push \textsuperscript{1} to switch between moving A or B. If A or B is not at the center, use \textarrow to move them there.
4. Use \textrightarrow to change the time base setting to manual time base ranging and lock the time base on 10 ms/div.
5. Setup the Test Tool to test Input A:
   a. Push \textasciitilde to open the SCOPE SETTINGS menu.

![SCOPE SETTINGS Menu]
6. Push \textsuperscript{2} to setup the Test Tool to test the positive slope. Use \textarrow to set the trigger level to +2 divisions. For positive slope triggering, the trigger level is the top of the trigger icon.
7. Setup the Calibrator:
   a. Supply 1.1 V DC.
   b. Push \textsuperscript{O\textsuperscript{PR}}.
8. Verify that traces do not show on the display of the Test Tool and that Waiting shows on the status line at the top of the display.
   If traces show on the display and Hold shows on the status line at the top of the display, push \textsuperscript{O\textsuperscript{PR}} to reset the Test Tool.
9. Use the EDIT FIELD function on the Calibrator to slowly increase the voltage in 0.1 V steps until the Test Tool triggers and the traces show on the display.
10. Verify that the voltage on the Calibrator is between +1.5 V and +2.5 V when the Test Tool triggers.
11. To repeat the test, start at step 8.
12. Set the Calibrator to Standby.
13. Push \textsuperscript{O\textsuperscript{PR}} to clear the display.
14. Setup the Test Tool to test the negative slope. Use \textarrow to set the trigger level to +1 divisions. For negative slope triggering, the trigger level is the bottom of the trigger icon.
15. Setup the Calibrator:
   a. Supply +2 V DC.
   b. Push \textsuperscript{O\textsuperscript{PR}}.
16. Verify that traces do not show on the display of the Test Tool and that Waiting shows on the status line at the top of the display. If traces show on the display and Hold shows on the status line at the top of the display, push \( \text{SET} \) to reset the Test Tool.

17. Use the EDIT FIELD function on the Calibrator to slowly decrease the voltage in 0.1 V steps until the Test Tool triggers and the traces show on the display.

18. Verify that the voltage on the Calibrator is between +0.5 V and +1.5 V when the Test Tool triggers.

19. To repeat the test, start at step 15.

20. Set the Calibrator to Standby.

21. Push \( \text{SET} \) to clear the display.

22. Set up the Test Tool to test Input B:
   a. Push \( \text{SET} \).
   b. Push \( \text{EDIT FIELD} \) function on the Calibrator to slowly decrease the voltage in 0.1 V steps until the Test Tool triggers and the traces show on the display.
   c. Make these selections:
      • Trigger Input: B
      • Update: Single
      • Type: Normal
      • Waveform: Normal

23. Push \( \text{EDIT FIELD} \) function on the Calibrator to slowly decrease the voltage in 0.1 V steps until the Test Tool triggers and the traces show on the display.

24. Verify traces do not show on the display of the Test Tool and that Waiting shows on the status line at the top of the display. If traces show on the display and Hold shows on the status line at the top of the display, push \( \text{SET} \) to reset the Test Tool.

25. Use the EDIT FIELD function on the Calibrator to slowly increase the voltage in 0.1 V steps until the Test Tool triggers and the traces show on the display.

26. Verify that the voltage on the Calibrator is between +1.5 V and +2.5 V when the Test Tool triggers.

27. To repeat the test, start at step 24.

28. Set the Calibrator to Standby.

29. Push \( \text{SET} \) to clear the display.

30. Set up the Test Tool to test the negative slope. Use \( \text{EDIT FIELD} \) function on the Calibrator to set the trigger level to +1 divisions. For \textbf{positive slope} triggering, the trigger level is the \textbf{top} of the trigger icon.

31. Set up the Test Tool to test the negative slope. Use \( \text{EDIT FIELD} \) function on the Calibrator to set the trigger level to +1 divisions. For \textbf{negative slope} triggering, the trigger level is the \textbf{bottom} of the trigger icon.

32. Set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply +2 V DC.
   b. Push \( \text{EDIT FIELD} \) function on the Calibrator to set the trigger level to +1 divisions. For \textbf{negative slope} triggering, the trigger level is the \textbf{bottom} of the trigger icon.

33. Verify traces do not show on the display of the Test Tool and that Waiting shows on the status line at the top of the display. If traces show on the display and Hold shows on the status line at the top of the display, push \( \text{SET} \) to reset the Test Tool.

34. Use the EDIT FIELD function on the Calibrator to slowly increase the voltage in 0.1 V steps until the Test Tool triggers and the traces show on the display.

35. Verify that the voltage on the Calibrator is between +0.5 V and +1.5 V when the Test Tool triggers.

36. To repeat the test, start at step 32.
## Input A and Input B DC Voltage Accuracy Test

**Warning**

To prevent possible electrical shock, fire, or personal injury, make sure that the calibrator is in standby mode before making any connection between the calibrator and the test tool. Dangerous voltages will be present on the calibration source and connecting cables during the following steps.

To test the Input A and B voltage accuracy:

1. Connect the test tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 6.

![Figure 6. Test Tool Input A-B to Calibrator Normal Output](image-url)

2. Setup V dc on the Test Tool:
   a. Push `AUTO`.
   b. Push `SELECT`.
   c. Push `F1` to open the MEASURE A menu.
   d. Select `V dc`.
   e. Push `ENTER`.
   f. Push `SELECT`.
   g. Push `F4` to open the MEASURE B menu.
   h. Select `V dc`.
   i. Push `ENTER`.

3. Use `TIME` to change the time base to select manual time base ranging and lock the time base on 10 ms/div.

4. Move the Input A and Input B ground level to the center grid line.

5. Push `F1` to toggle between **Move A** and **Move B**. If A or B is not at the center, use `CURSOR` to move them to the center.

6. Set up the input settings on the Test Tool:
   a. Push `SELECT`.
   b. Push `F3` to open the INPUT SETTINGS A menu.
   c. Make these selections:
      - Select Coupling: **DC**
      - Readings: **Smooth**
      - Noise filter: **ON**.
d. Push [F8].
e. Push [F9] to open the INPUT SETTINGS A menu.
f. Push [F2] to open the INPUT SETTINGS B menu.
g. Make these selections:
   • Select Coupling: **DC**
   • Readings: **Smooth**
   • Noise filter: **ON**

7. For each sensitivity value listed in Table 4:
   a. On the Test Tool, push [M+], [M-] or [V] to set the Input A and Input B sensitivity.
      The range is listed in the second column.
   b. Set up the Calibrator:
      i. Source the DC voltage listed in Table 4.
      ii. Push [OPR].
   c. Compare the main reading to the limits in Table 4.

8. Set the Calibrator to 0 V (zero).

### Table 4. Volts DC Measurement Verification Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensitivity (Oscilloscope)</th>
<th>Range[1] (Meter)</th>
<th>Calibrator Output V DC</th>
<th>Input A-B DC Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 mV/div</td>
<td>500 mV</td>
<td>15 mV</td>
<td>014.4 to 015.6[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mV/div</td>
<td>500 mV</td>
<td>30 mV</td>
<td>029.3 to 030.7[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 mV/div</td>
<td>500 mV</td>
<td>60 mV</td>
<td>059.2 to 060.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 mV/div</td>
<td>500 mV</td>
<td>150 mV</td>
<td>148.7 to 151.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mV/div</td>
<td>500 mV</td>
<td>300 mV</td>
<td>298.0 to 302.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 mV/div</td>
<td>500 mV</td>
<td>500 mV</td>
<td>497.0 to 503.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-500 mV</td>
<td>-497.0 to -503.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 mV</td>
<td>-000.5 to +000.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 mV/div</td>
<td>5 V</td>
<td>1.5 V</td>
<td>1.487 to 1.513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 V/div</td>
<td>5 V</td>
<td>3 V</td>
<td>2.980 to 3.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 V/div</td>
<td>5 V</td>
<td>5 V</td>
<td>4.970 to 5.030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-5 V</td>
<td>-4.970 to -5.030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 V</td>
<td>-0.005 to +0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 V/div</td>
<td>50 V</td>
<td>15 V</td>
<td>14.87 to 15.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 V/div</td>
<td>50 V</td>
<td>30 V</td>
<td>29.80 to 30.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 V/div</td>
<td>50 V</td>
<td>50 V</td>
<td>49.70 to 50.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-50 V</td>
<td>-49.70 to -50.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 V</td>
<td>-0.005 to +0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 V/div</td>
<td>500 V</td>
<td>150 V</td>
<td>148.7 to 151.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 V/div</td>
<td>500 V</td>
<td>300 V</td>
<td>298.0 to 302.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[2] OL (overload) shows on the display occasionally when there is calibrator noise.
**Input A and Input B AC Voltage Accuracy Test**

**⚠️ Warning**

To prevent possible electrical shock, fire, or personal injury, make sure that the calibrator is in standby mode before making any connection between the calibrator and the test tool. Dangerous voltages will be present on the calibration source and connecting cables during the following steps.

To test the Input A and Input B ac voltage accuracy:

1. Connect the test tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 6.
2. Setup V ac on the Test Tool:
   a. Push to select auto ranging (AUTO shows at the top of the display).
   
   **Note**
   
   For this procedure, do not press.
   
   b. Push.
   c. Push to open the MEASURE A menu.
   d. Select V ac.
   e. Push ENTER.
   f. Push.
   g. Push to open the MEASURE B menu.
   h. Select V ac.
   i. Push ENTER.
3. If A or B is not at the center, push to move them to the center and push to toggle between A or B.
4. For each sensitivity value listed in Table 5:
   a. On the Test Tool, push or to set the Input A and Input B sensitivity. The range is listed in the second column.
   b. Set up the Calibrator:
      i. Supply the AC voltage (NORMAL output, WAVE sine) listed in Table 5.
      ii. Push.
   c. Compare the Test Tool reading to the limit in Table 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensitivity (Oscilloscope)</th>
<th>Range[^1] (Meter)</th>
<th>Calibrator Output V rms</th>
<th>Calibrator Frequency</th>
<th>Limit A-B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 mV/div</td>
<td>500 mV</td>
<td>500 mV</td>
<td>60 Hz</td>
<td>494.0 to 506.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500 mV</td>
<td>20 kHz</td>
<td></td>
<td>486.0 to 514.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 V/div</td>
<td>5 V</td>
<td>5 V</td>
<td>20 kHz</td>
<td>4.860 to 5.140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 V</td>
<td>60 Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.940 to 5.060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20V/div</td>
<td>50 V</td>
<td>50 V</td>
<td>60 Hz</td>
<td>49.40 to 50.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 V</td>
<td>20 kHz</td>
<td></td>
<td>48.60 to 51.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Input A and Input B AC Input Coupling Test**

To test the Input A and B ac input coupling:

1. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 6.
2. Set up the Test Tool:
   a. Push \( \text{MENU} \).
   b. Push \( \text{F3} \) to open the INPUT SETTINGS A menu and make these selections:
      • Select Coupling: AC
      • Readings: Smooth
      • Noise filter: OFF
   c. Push \( \text{MENU} \).
   d. Push \( \text{F2} \) to open the INPUT SETTINGS B menu and make these selections:
      • Coupling: AC
      • Readings: Smooth
      • Noise filter: OFF
3. For each sensitivity value listed in Table 6:
   a. On the Test Tool, push \( \text{M} \) or \( \text{V} \) to set the Input A and Input B sensitivity.
   b. Set up the Calibrator:
      i. Supply the voltage and frequency listed in Table 6.
      ii. Push \( \text{OPR} \).
   c. Compare the Test Tool reading to the limit in Table 6.
   d. Set the Calibrator to 0 V (zero).

**Table 6. Input A and Input B AC Input Coupling Verification Points**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calibrator Output V rms</th>
<th>Calibrator Frequency</th>
<th>Limit A-B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500 mV</td>
<td>10 Hz</td>
<td>&gt;344.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 mV</td>
<td>33 Hz</td>
<td>&gt;469.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 mV</td>
<td>60 Hz</td>
<td>&gt;486.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Input A and Input B Volts Peak Measurements Test**

⚠️⚠️ **Warning**

To prevent possible electrical shock, fire, or personal injury, make sure that the calibrator is in standby mode before making any connection between the calibrator and the Test Tool. Dangerous voltages will be present on the calibration source and connecting cables during the following steps.

To test the Input A and B volts peak measurements:

1. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 6.
2. Setup Peak for Input A on the Test Tool:
   a. Push \( \text{ATN} \) to select auto ranging (AUTO shows at the top of the display).
   b. Push \( \text{OPTION} \).
   c. Push \( \text{F1} \) to open the INPUT A MEASUREMENTS menu.
   d. Select Peak and push \( \text{ENTER} \) to open the Peak submenu.
   e. Select Peak Max-Min.
3. Set up Peak for Input B on the Test Tool:
   a. Push \( \text{-} \).
   b. Push \( \text{F4} \) to open the INPUT B MEASUREMENTS menu.
   c. Select Peak and push \( \text{ENTER} \) to open the Peak submenu.
   d. Select Peak Max-Min.
   e. Push \( \text{ENTER} \) to close the submenu.
4. Push \( \text{\textless} \) or \( \text{\textgreater} \) to set 1 V/div for Input A and Input B.
5. Setup the Calibrator:
   a. Supply a sine wave.
   b. Supply the voltage and frequency in Table 7 (NORMAL output, WAVE sine).
   c. Push \( \text{OPR} \).
6. Compare the Input A and Input B main reading to the limit in Table 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calibrator Output V rms (Sine)</th>
<th>Calibrator Frequency</th>
<th>Limit A-B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.768 (5 V peak)</td>
<td>1 kHz</td>
<td>4.50 to 5.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. Volts Peak Verification Points
**Input A and B Phase Measurements Test**

To test the Input A and B phase measurements:

1. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 6.
2. Set up the Test Tool:
   a. Push \[ \text{Menu} \].
   b. Push \[ \text{F1} \] to open the INPUT A MEASUREMENTS menu.
   c. Select Phase.
   d. Push \[ \text{Enter} \].
   e. Push \[ \text{Menu} \].
   f. Push \[ \text{F4} \] to open the INPUT B MEASUREMENTS menu.
   g. Select Phase.
   h. Push \[ \text{Enter} \].
3. Push \[ \text{ain} \] or \[ \text{ov} \] to set 1 V/div for Input A and Input B.
4. Set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply a sine wave.
   b. Supply the voltage and frequency in Table 8 (NORMAL output, WAVE sine).
   c. Push \[ \text{Oper} \].
5. Compare the Input A and Input B main reading to the limit in Table 8.

**Table 8. Volts Peak Verification Points**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calibrator Output V rms (Sine)</th>
<th>Calibrator Frequency</th>
<th>Limit A-B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5 V</td>
<td>1 kHz</td>
<td>-2 degrees to +2 degrees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Harmonics Test (125B)**

To test the harmonics:

1. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 6.
2. Setup the Test Tool:
   a. Push \[ \text{Menu} \] to open MENU.
   b. Push \[ \text{Menu} \] to highlight POWER HARMONICS.
   c. Push \[ \text{F3} \] to open the SETTINGS menu.
   d. Select Probe B: Select.
   e. Push \[ \text{Enter} \].
   f. Select SENSITIVITY: 10 mV/A.
3. Set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply a square wave.
   b. Supply 2.5 Vpp, 60 Hz (NORMAL output, WAVE square).
   c. Push \[ \text{Oper} \].
Figure 7 shows an example of the Bargraph Harmonics.

![Bargraph Harmonics](image)

**Figure 7. Bargraph Harmonics**

*Input A and B High Voltage AC/DC Accuracy Test*

⚠️ Warning

To prevent possible electrical shock, fire, or personal injury, make sure that the calibrator is in Standby mode before making any connection between the calibrator and the Test Tool. Dangerous voltages will be present on the calibration source and connecting cables during the following steps.

To test the Input A and B high voltage ac/dc accuracy:

1. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 8.

![Test Tool Connection](image)

**Figure 8. Test Tool Input A-B to Calibrator Normal Output for >300 V**
2. Setup V ac and V dc for Input A on the Test Tool:
   a. Push (auto) to select auto ranging (AUTO shows at the top of the display).
      
      Note
      For this procedure, do not push (manual).
   
   b. Push (A/B).
   c. Push (F1) to open the INPUT A MEASUREMENTS menu.
   d. Select V ac.
   e. Push (A/B).
   f. Push (F1) to open the INPUT A MEASUREMENTS menu.
   g. Select V dc.
      V dc becomes the main reading, V ac is the secondary reading.

3. Setup V ac and V dc for Input B on the Test Tool:
   h. Push (A/B).
   i. Push (F4) to open the INPUT B MEASUREMENTS menu.
   j. Select V ac.
   k. Push (A/B).
   l. Push (F4) to open the INPUT B MEASUREMENTS menu.
   m. Select V dc.

4. Move the Input A and Input B ground level to the center grid line.

5. Push (A/B) to switch between moving A or B.

6. If A or B is not at the center, push (A/B) to move them to the center.

7. For each sensitivity value listed in Table 9:
   a. On the Test Tool, push (A/B) or (V) to set the Input A and Input B sensitivity.
      The range is listed in the second column of Table 9.
   b. Set up the Calibrator:
      i. Supply the AC voltage (NORMAL output, WAVE sine) listed in Table 9.
      ii. Push (F5).
   c. Compare the main reading (V-dc) and secondary reading (V-ac) to the readings in Table 9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensitivity (Oscilloscope)</th>
<th>Range (Meter)</th>
<th>Calibrator Output V rms</th>
<th>Calibrator Frequency</th>
<th>Main (DC) Reading A-B</th>
<th>Secondary (AC) Reading A-B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 V/div</td>
<td>500 V</td>
<td>0 V DC</td>
<td>-000.5 to +000.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+500 V DC</td>
<td>+497.0 to +503.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-500 V DC</td>
<td>-497.0 to -503.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500 V 60 Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td>494.0 to 506.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500 V 10 kHz</td>
<td></td>
<td>486.0 to 514.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resistance Measurements Test

To test the resistance measurements:

1. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 9.

![Figure 9. Test Tool Input A to Calibrator Normal Output 4-Wire](image)

2. Setup the Test Tool:
   a. Push [AUTO] to select auto ranging (AUTO shows at the top of the display).
   b. Push [ ].
   c. Push [F1] to open the INPUT A MEASUREMENTS menu.
   d. Select **OHM**.

3. For each output listed in Table 10, set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply the Output value.
   b. Push [OPR].
   c. Use the “COMP 2 wire” mode.
   d. Compare the main reading to the limit in Table 10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calibrator Output</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 Ω</td>
<td>000.0 to 000.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 Ω</td>
<td>397.1 to 402.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 kΩ</td>
<td>3.971 to 4.029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 kΩ</td>
<td>39.71 to 40.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 kΩ</td>
<td>397.1 to 402.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 MΩ</td>
<td>3.971 to 4.029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 MΩ</td>
<td>29.77 to 30.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continuity Function Test

To test the continuity function:

1. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 9.

2. Set up the Test Tool:
   a. Push [AUTO] to select auto ranging (AUTO shows at the top of the display).
   b. Push [ ].
   c. Push [F1] to open the INPUT A MEASUREMENTS menu.
   d. Select **CONT**.
3. Set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply 25 Ω
   b. Use the “COMP 2 wire” mode.
   c. Push \( \text{[opr]} \).
4. Make sure the beeper sounds continuously.
5. On the Calibrator, supply 35 Ω.
6. Make sure the beeper does not sound.

**Diode Function Test**

To test the diode function:
1. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 9.
2. Setup the Test Tool:
   a. Push \( \text{[reset]} \).
   b. Push \( \text{[fn]} \) to open the INPUT A MEASUREMENTS menu.
   c. Select DIODE.
3. Set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply 1 kΩ.
   b. Use the Calibrator “COMP 2 wire” mode.
   c. Push \( \text{[opr]} \).
4. Verify the main reading is between 0.425 V and 0.575 V.
5. On the Calibrator, supply 1 V DC.
6. Verify the main reading is between 0.975 V and 1.025 V.

**Capacitance Measurements Test**

To test the capacitance measurement function:
1. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 9.
2. Set up the Test Tool:
   a. Push \( \text{[reset]} \).
   b. Push \( \text{[fn]} \) to open the INPUT A MEASUREMENTS menu.
   c. Select CAP.
3. Push \( \text{[up]} \) and \( \text{[down]} \) to select manual ranging.
4. For each Range and Output value in Table 11:
   a. Set up the Calibrator:
      i. Supply the Range and Output.
      ii. Use the Calibrator “COMP OFF” mode.
      iii. Push \( \text{[opr]} \).
   b. Compare the Input A main reading to the limit listed in Table 11.

### Table 11. Input A and Input B AC Input Coupling Verification Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calibrator Output</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.56 nF</td>
<td>50 nF</td>
<td>0.45 to 0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 nF</td>
<td>50 nF</td>
<td>48.90 to 51.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 nF</td>
<td>500 nF</td>
<td>3.9 to 6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 nF</td>
<td>500 nF</td>
<td>489.0 to 511.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.05 μF</td>
<td>5 μF</td>
<td>0.039 to 0.061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 μF</td>
<td>5 μF</td>
<td>4.890 to 5.110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 μF</td>
<td>50 μF</td>
<td>0.39 to 0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 μF</td>
<td>50 μF</td>
<td>48.90 to 51.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 μF</td>
<td>500 μF</td>
<td>3.9 to 6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 μF</td>
<td>500 μF</td>
<td>489.0 to 511.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LED, Beeper, LCD, and Front Panel Functional Checks

To go to the test mode:
1. Push \[\text{Menu}\].
2. Push \[\text{F1}\] and \[\text{F3}\] at the same time.

To test the LED:
- LED 1 is a Red LED in the power switch
- LED 2 is a Green LED in the power switch;
- LED 3 is a blue LED in the WiFi button
1. Push \[\text{F1 F2 F3}\] to turn on and turn off the three LED lights.

To test the Beeper:
1. Push \[\text{F4}\] to go to the next page of the menu.
2. Select Beeper. \[\text{F1}\] toggles the Beeper on and off.
3. Verify the Beeper sounds.

To test the LCD:
1. Push \[\text{F2}\] for the LCD test.
   - The entire screen shows as red.
2. Push \[\text{F2}\] several times.
   - The screen changes to dark, white, green, blue, and exits the test.

To test the Front Panel:
1. Push \[\text{F3}\] for the FP test.
   - The screen shows a button menu.
2. Push the buttons as directed on the display.
   - When you pushed all of the buttons, the front panel test exits automatically.

To exit the functional tests:
1. Push \[\text{B}\] to show the next page of menu.
2. Push \[\text{F4}\] to Exit.

WiFi Functional Check (Version Dependent)

The Test Tool may include a WiFi radio if certified for your region. The WiFi interface plugs into a USB connector that is located under the battery door. If a WiFi adapter is present, a simple communication test is adequate.

To test:
1. Push \[\text{B}\].
   - The UI shows WiFi Off.
2. Push \[\text{F1}\] to detect the WiFi adapter.
   - If WIFI is detected, the UI shows WiFi On, the \[\text{B}\] will light, and \[\text{F2}\] shows on the display.
Calibration Adjustment

This section provides the complete Calibration Adjustment procedure for the Test Tool. Each Test Tool allows closed-case calibration using known reference sources. It measures the reference signals, calculates the correction factors, and stores the correction factors in RAM. After the calibration is complete, the correction factors can be stored in FlashROM.

Calibrate the Test Tool after it is repaired or if it fails the performance test. The Test Tool has a normal calibration cycle of one year. All Test Tool models use the same Calibration Adjustment procedure.

For all calibration steps:
1. Let the Calibrator warm up. See the Calibrator Operators Manual.
2. For each calibration point, wait for the Calibrator to become stable.
3. Let the Test Tool warm up. See Warm Up and Pre-Calibration on page 34.
4. Make sure the Test Tool battery is charged sufficiently.
5. See Table 2 for a list of required equipment. If a Calibrator is not available, you can substitute another calibrator as long as it meets the minimum test requirements.

Calibration Number and Date

When valid calibration data is stored in FlashROM after the calibration adjustment procedure is done, the calibration date is set to the actual Test Tool date and the calibration number increments by one.

To display the calibration number and date:
1. Push \( \text{} \) to open the USER OPTIONS menu.
2. Push \( \text{} \).
3. Highlight Information.
4. Push \( \text{} \) to open the INFORMATION screen.
5. Push \( \text{} \) to return to normal mode.

Start the Calibration Adjustment

To start calibration adjustments:
1. Power the Test Tool with the BC430 power adapter.
2. Check the Test Tool date and adjust the date if necessary:
   a. Push \( \text{} \) to open the USER OPTIONS menu.
   b. Push \( \text{} \) to highlight Date Format.
   c. Push \( \text{} \) to select format and adjust the date.

The Calibration Adjustment Procedure uses built-in calibration setups that are accessed in the Maintenance mode.

To go to the Maintenance mode:
1. Push and hold \( \text{} \).
2. Push and release \( \text{F4} \).
3. Release \( \text{} \).

The display shows the Calibration Adjustment Screen and the first calibration step, Warming Up (CL 0200), and the calibration status :IDLE (valid) or :IDLE (invalid).

When the Test Tool is in the Maintenance Mode, only the F1 to F4 soft keys, the ON/OFF key, and the backlight key operate, unless otherwise stated. The Calibration Adjustment Screen shows the actual calibration step (name and number) and its status in this format:

Cal Name (CL nnnn) :Status Calibration step nnnn

See Table 12 for an explanation of the screen messages and softkey functions.
After you complete a calibration step, readings and traces show with the new calibration data.

### Warm Up and Pre-Calibration

When the Test Tool enters the Warm Up and Pre-Calibration state, the display shows:

**WarmingUp (CL 0200):IDLE (valid) or (invalid).**

*Note*

You must always start the Warming-Up and Pre-Calibration at Warming-Up (CL0200).

Starting at any other step will make the calibration invalid.

To start the warm up:

1. Remove all input connections from the Test Tool.
2. Push \( \odot \) to start the Warming-Up & Pre-Calibration procedure.
   
   The display shows the calibration step in progress, and its status. The first step is:
   
   **WarmingUp (CL0200) :BUSY 00:29:59**
   
   The warming-up period is counted down from 00:29:59 to 00:00:00. The other pre-calibration steps are performed automatically. The procedure takes about 60 minutes.
3. Wait until the display shows **End Precal :READY** and continue to Final Calibration.

### Final Calibration

It is important that you always start the Final Calibration at the first step. Starting at another step will make the calibration invalid. If you proceed to step N (for example, step CL 0615), return to a previous step (for example, step CL 0613), and then calibrate this step, the complete final calibration becomes invalid. You must do the final calibration from the beginning (step CL 0600) again.

Push \( \odot \) to repeat a step that shows the status :READY.

### Delta T Gain, LF- HF Gain Input, Filter, A & B

To do the HF Gain Input A & B calibration:

1. Push \( \odot \) to select the first Calibration Step, **Delay (CL 0280);** in Table 13.
2. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator. See Figure 10. Make sure you use a single 50 \( \Omega \) terminator at the end of the connection.
3. Connect the Calibrator Scope Out to CH A & CH B with a 50 Ω terminator. Only one 50 Ω terminator should be connected at the connection farthest from the calibrator. Make sure the cable between CH A and CH B is as short as possible.

4. Set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply a 1 kHz fast rising edge square wave (Output SCOPE, MODE edge).
   b. Set the Calibration Step in Table 13.
   c. Push \( \text{PR} \).

5. On the Test Tool:
   a. Push \( \text{F3} \) to start the calibration.
   b. Wait until READY shows as the calibration status on the display.
   c. Push \( \text{F2} \) to select the next calibration step.

6. Repeat steps 4 through 5 for each Calibration Step in Table 13.

Table 13. HF Gain Calibration Points Fast

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calibration Step</th>
<th>Calibrator Setting (^{[1]}) (1 kHz, Scope Mode EDGE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delay (CL 0280)</td>
<td>1.0 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF Gain (CL 0300)</td>
<td>0.5 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF Gain (CL 0310)</td>
<td>0.1 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF Gain (CL 0320)</td>
<td>2.5 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{[1]}\) After you start the first step in this table cell, other steps are done automatically.
7. Connect the calibrator Scope Output to both CH A and CH B without the 50 Ω terminator.

8. Set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply a 1 kHz square wave (Output SCOPE, Mode VOLT).
   b. Set the Calibration step in Table 14.
   c. Push \( \text{OPR} \).

9. On the Test Tool:
   a. Push \( \text{F2} \) to select the first Calibration Step in Table 14.
   b. Push \( \text{F3} \) to start the calibration.
   c. Wait until READY shows as the calibration status on the display.
   d. Push \( \text{F2} \) to select the next calibration step.

10. Repeat steps 8 through 9 for each Calibration Step in Table 14.

11. Put the Calibrator in Standby.

12. Continue to the next section.

### Table 14. HF Gain Calibration Points Slow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calibration Step</th>
<th>Calibrator Setting (^{(1)})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LF-Gain- (CL 0330)</td>
<td>25 V (1 kHz, Scope Mode EDGE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF-Gain (CL 0335)</td>
<td>50 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) After starting the first step in this table cell, other steps are done automatically.

**Position, Input A and B**

To do the position calibration:

1. Push \( \text{F2} \) to select calibration step, **Position (CL 0400):IDLE**.
2. Disconnect all connections to the Test Tool inputs.
3. Push \( \text{F3} \) to start the calibration.
   - The Position (CL0400) to (CL0414) calibrates.
4. Wait until **Position (CL 0414):READY** shows on the display.
5. Continue to the next section.

**Pulse Adjust Input B**

To do the Pulse Adjust Input A calibration:

1. Push \( \text{F2} \) to select calibration step **Volt Zero (CL 0420):IDLE**.
2. Connect 50 Ω Terminators to the A and B inputs (BB120 and TRM50).
3. Push \( \text{F3} \) to start the calibration.
4. Wait until **Volt Zero (CL 0434):READY** shows on the display.
5. Continue to the next section.
Gain DMM (Gain Volt)

⚠️⚠️ Warning
To prevent possible electrical shock, fire, or personal injury, make sure that the calibrator is in standby mode before making any connection between the calibrator and the Test Tool. Dangerous voltages will be present on the calibration source and connecting cables during the following steps.

To do the Gain DMM calibration:
1. On the Test Tool, push \[ F_2 \] to select the first Calibration Step in Table 15.
2. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator as shown in Figure 11.

![Figure 11. Volt Gain Calibration Input Connections <300 V](image)

3. Set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply an AC voltage at 50 Hz to the first calibration point in Table 15.
   b. Push \[ OPR \].
4. On the Test Tool:
   a. Push \[ F_3 \] to start the calibration.
   b. Wait until \textbf{:READY} shows as the calibration status on the display.
   c. Push \[ F_2 \] to select the next calibration step.
5. Repeat steps 3 through 4 for each Calibration Step in Table 15.
6. Put the Calibrator in Standby.
Table 15. Volt Gain Calibration Points <300

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calibration Step</th>
<th>Input Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gain DMM (CL0440)</td>
<td>12.5 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain DMM (CL0441)</td>
<td>25 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain DMM (CL0442)</td>
<td>50 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain DMM (CL0443)</td>
<td>125 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain DMM (CL0444)</td>
<td>250 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain DMM (CL0445)</td>
<td>500 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain DMM (CL0446)</td>
<td>1.25 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain DMM (CL0447)</td>
<td>2.5 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain DMM (CL0448)</td>
<td>5 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain DMM (CL0449)</td>
<td>12.5 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain DMM (CL0450)</td>
<td>25 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain DMM (CL0451)</td>
<td>50 V (set Calibrator to OPR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain DMM (CL0452)</td>
<td>125 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain DMM (CL0453)</td>
<td>250 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain DMM (CL0454)</td>
<td>500 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iFlex (CL0480)</td>
<td>13 mV at 150 Hz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Push \( F_2 \) to select calibration step **Zero Ohm (CL0500) :IDLE.**
8. Short CH A to COM.
9. Push \( F_3 \) to start the calibration.
10. Wait until **Zero OHM (CL 0506):READY** shows on the display.
11. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator as shown in Figure 12.

![Figure 12. Four-Wire Ohms Calibration Connections](image)

12. For each Calibration Step in Table 16:
   a. On the Calibrator:
      i. Supply the Input Value. Start with 50 Ω.
      ii. Push \( OPR \).
   b. On the Test Tool:
      i. Push \( F_2 \) to select the Calibration Step. Start with **Gain Ohm (CL0507) :IDLE.**
      ii. Push \( F_3 \) to start the calibration.
13. Set the Calibrator to 0 V (zero).

Table 16. Ohm Gain Calibration Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calibration Step</th>
<th>Input Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gain Ohm (CL 0507)</td>
<td>50 Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain Ohm (CL 0508)</td>
<td>0.5 kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain Ohm (CL 0509)</td>
<td>5 kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain Ohm (CL 0510)</td>
<td>50 kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain Ohm (CL 0511)</td>
<td>500 kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain Ohm (CL 0512)</td>
<td>5 MΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain Ohm (CL 0513)</td>
<td>30 MΩ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diode Zero, Gain**

To do the Capacitance Gain calibration:

1. Push \( \text{F2} \) to select calibration adjustment step Diode Zero (CL 0520):IDLE.
2. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator as shown in Figure 13.

![Figure 13. Capacitance Gain Calibration Input Connections](image)

3. Set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply 0 mV DC.
   b. Push \( \text{OPR} \).
4. On the Test Tool:
   a. Push \( \text{F3} \) to start the calibration.
   b. Wait for Diode Zero (CL 0520):READY to show on the display.
   c. Push \( \text{F2} \) to select calibration adjustment step Gain Diode (CL 0521):IDLE.
5. Set the Calibrator to supply 1.25 V DC.
6. Push \( \text{F3} \) to start the calibration.
7. Wait until Gain Diode (CL 0521):READY shows on the display.
Capacitance Clamp and Zero

To do the capacitance clamp voltage and zero calibration:
1. Push \( F_2 \) to select calibration adjustment step Clamp Zero (CL 0540):IDLE.
2. Short CH A to COM.
3. Push \( F_3 \) to start the calibration.
5. Remove the CH 1 and CH 2 connections.
6. Push \( F_2 \) to select the calibration adjustment step Clamp Zero (CL 0541):IDLE.
7. Push \( F_3 \) to start the calibration.
9. Continue to the next section.

Capacitance Gain

To do the Capacitance Gain calibration for each Calibration Step in Table 17:
1. Push \( F_2 \) to select the calibration step. Start with Cap. Gain (CL 0565):IDLE.
2. Connect the Test Tool to the Calibrator as shown in Figure 13.
3. Set up the Calibrator:
   a. Supply the Input Value that corresponds to the Calibration Step.
   b. Push \( 
5. Continue to the next section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calibration Step</th>
<th>Input Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cap Gain (CL 0565)</td>
<td>50 nF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cap Gain (CL 0566)</td>
<td>50 nF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cap Gain (CL 0567)</td>
<td>5 ( \mu )F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cap Gain (CL 0568)</td>
<td>50 ( \mu )F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cap Gain (CL 0569)</td>
<td>500 ( \mu )F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Save Calibration Data and Exit

To save the calibration data and exit the Maintenance mode:
1. Remove all test leads from the Test Tool inputs. Do NOT turn off the Test Tool.
2. Push \( F_4 \) (EXIT). The Test Tool shows the shows a message that the calibration is valid and prompts you to save the data.

   **Note**
   Calibration data valid indicates that the calibration adjustment procedure is performed correctly. It does not indicate that the Test Tool meets the characteristics listed in the Specifications section.

3. Push \( F_4 \) (YES) to save and exit.

   **Note**
   - The calibration number and date are updated only if the calibration data have been changed and the data are valid.
   - The calibration data will change when a calibration adjustment is done. The data will not change when entering and then leaving the maintenance mode without doing a calibration adjustment.
   - The calibration number and date will NOT be updated if you adjust the display contrast only.

If the Test Tool shows a warning that the data are not valid, return to Maintenance mode.
To return to the Maintenance mode:
1. Push \( \text{F3} \) (NO).
2. Push \( \text{F1} \) until WarmingUp (CL 0200):IDLE shows on the display.
3. Restart the calibration procedure on the Test Tool at Warm Up and Pre-Calibration on page 34.

To exit and save the INVALID calibration data:
1. Push \( \text{F4} \) (YES).

When turned on, the test tool prompts you to calibrate the Test Tool. The calibration date and number do not update. A complete recalibration must be done.

2. To exit and maintain the old calibration data, turn off the test tool.

**Test Tool Disassembly**

This section contains the required disassembling procedures. Protect the printed circuit board against damage.

⚠️⚠️ Warning
To prevent electric shock, disconnect test leads, probes and power supply from any live source and from the test tool itself. Always remove the battery pack before completely disassembling the test tool. If repair of the disassembled test tool under voltage is required, it shall be carried out only by qualified personnel using customary precautions against electric shock.

Required tools:
- \#2 Phillips Screwdriver
- \#10 Torx Screwdriver

**Battery Pack Removal**

⚠️⚠️ Warning
To prevent possible electrical shock, fire, or personal injury and for safe operation and maintenance of the Product:

- Batteries contain hazardous chemicals that can cause burns or explode. If exposure to chemicals occurs, clean with water and get medical aid.
- Use only the Fluke BP290 as a replacement battery.
- Do not disassemble the battery.
- Repair the Product before use if the battery leaks.
- Use only Fluke approved power adapters to charge the battery.
- Do not short the battery terminals together.
- Do not disassemble or crush battery cells and battery packs.
- Do not keep cells or batteries in a container where the terminals can be shorted.
- Do not put battery cells and battery packs near heat or fire. Do not put in sunlight.
To avoid loss of data, do one of the following before you remove the battery pack:

- Store the data on a computer or a USB device.
- Connect the power adapter.

To replace the battery pack:
1. Turn off the Test Tool.
2. Remove all probes and test leads.
3. Unlock the battery cover. See Figure 14.
4. Lift the battery cover and remove it from the Test Tool.
5. Lift one side of the battery pack and remove it from the Test Tool.
6. Install a good battery pack.
7. Place the battery cover into position and lock.

**Figure 14. Battery Replacement/Charge**

**Bail Removal**

To remove the bail:
1. With the bail open, press sideways on the bail until one of the pivots pops out. See Figure 14.
2. Remove the bail.

To reinsert:
1. With the bail in the open position, insert one pivot and press in and over on the bail.
2. Insert the second pivot into place.
Open the Test Tool

To open the test tool:

1. With the battery door removed, use a #10 Torx screwdriver to remove the seven screws that hold the case together (three on each side and one in the center near the bottom).
2. Pull the rear case perpendicular from the front case.

Static Awareness

Semiconductors and integrated circuits can be damaged by electrostatic discharge during handling. This notice explains how to minimize damage to these components.

1. Understand the problem.
2. Learn the guidelines for proper handling.
3. Use the proper procedures, packaging, and bench techniques.

Follow these practices to minimize damage to static sensitive parts.

⚠️ Warning

To prevent electric shock or personal injury.
De-energize the product and all active circuits before opening a product enclosure, touching or handling any PCBs or components.

- Minimize handling.
- Handle static-sensitive parts by non-conductive edges.
- Do not slide static-sensitive components over any surface.
- When removing plug-in assemblies, handle only by non-conductive edges.
- Never touch open-edge connectors except at a static-free work station.
- Keep parts in the original containers until ready for use.
- Use static shielding containers for handling and transport.
- Avoid plastic, vinyl, and Styrofoam® in the work area.
- Handle static-sensitive parts only at a static-free work station.
- Put shorting strips on the edge of the connector to help protect installed static-sensitive parts.
- Use anti-static type solder extraction tools only.
- Use grounded-tip soldering irons only.
Main PCA, Keypad, and Keypad Foil Removal

To remove the main PCA:
1. Remove the two screws that connect the main PCA to the top case (one on each side behind the input assembly).
2. Loosen the connector and disconnect the keypad foil from the Main PCA.
3. Lift the Main PCA from the ScopeMeter gently.
   You will see a flat cable that connects the main PCA to the display.
4. Disconnect the flat cable from the display.
5. After the Main PCA has been removed, remove the keypad and keypad foil from the top case.

Display Assembly Removal

The display assembly has a dust seal that is friction fit to the top case.

To remove the display:
1. Pry gently on a corner of the display until the display assembly starts to move.
2. Lift the display out.

Maintenance

This section contains basic maintenance procedures.

⚠️⚠️ Warning

To prevent personal injury and for safe operation of the Product:

- Have an approved technician repair the Product.
- Use only specified replacement parts.
- Before carrying out any maintenance, carefully read the safety information at the beginning of this manual.
- Do not operate the Product with covers removed or the case open. Hazardous voltage exposure is possible.
- Remove the input signals before you clean the Product.

How to Clean

Clean the Test Tool with a damp cloth and a mild soap. Do not use abrasives, solvents, or alcohol. These can damage the text on the Test Tool.

Storage

If you store the Test Tool for an extended period of time, charge the Lithium-ion batteries before storage.

Battery Replacement

⚠️⚠️ Warning

To prevent possible electrical shock, fire, or personal injury and for safe operation and maintenance of the Product:

- Batteries contain hazardous chemicals that can cause burns or explode. If exposure to chemicals occurs, clean with water and get medical aid.
- Use only the Fluke BP290 as a replacement battery.
- Do not disassemble the battery.
- Repair the Product before use if the battery leaks.
- Use only Fluke approved power adapters to charge the battery.
- Do not short the battery terminals together.
Test Tool parts and accessories are listed in Tables 18 and 19. To order parts and accessories, see How to Contact Fluke on page 1.

**Table 18. Replacement Parts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Order Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fluke Test Tool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rechargeable Li-ion Battery Pack</td>
<td>BP290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Switch Mode Power Supply, Adapter/Battery Charger</td>
<td>BC430/820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Set of two Shielded Test Leads (Red and Blue), designed for use only with the Fluke ScopeMeter® 120 series Test Tool. Set contains the Ground Lead with Alligator Clip (Black)</td>
<td>STL120-IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Test Lead Black (for Grounding)</td>
<td>TL175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hook Clips (red, blue)</td>
<td>HC120-II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>See Table 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>User Documentation</td>
<td>varies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>VP41 10:1 Voltage Probe with hook clip and ground lead</td>
<td>VPS41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>i400s AC Current Clamp</td>
<td>i400s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>USB Angled Adapter</td>
<td>UA120B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>WiFi USB Adapter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>See Table 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>See Table 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>See Table 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>See Table 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 19. Optional Accessories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Order Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>Bushealth Test Adapter: connects the probe tip to busses that use a DB9, RJ-45, or a M12 connector</td>
<td>BHT190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software &amp; Cable Carrying Case Kit (Supplied with Fluke 12x/S)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set contains the following parts:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Soft Carrying Case</td>
<td>C120B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Magnetic Hanger</td>
<td>Fluke-1730-Hanger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>FlukeView® ScopeMeter® Software for Windows®</td>
<td>SW90W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Screen Protector</td>
<td>C120B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Banana-to-BNC Adapters (black)</td>
<td>BB120-II (set of two)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Soft Carrying Case</td>
<td>C120B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Magnetic Hanger</td>
<td>Fluke-1730-Hanger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>FlukeView® ScopeMeter® Software for Windows®</td>
<td>SW90W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Screen Protector</td>
<td>SP120B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

User-replaceable parts are listed in Table 20. See How to Contact Fluke on page 1 to order parts.

⚠️ Warning

For safe operation and maintenance of the product, use only specified replacement parts.

Table 20. Replaceable Parts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fluke PN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top Shield Sub-assembly, Fluke 12xB</td>
<td>4776379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom Shield Sub-assembly, Fluke 12xB</td>
<td>4776387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Case Sub-assembly, Fluke 123B</td>
<td>4784944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery Door Sub-assembly, Fluke 12xB</td>
<td>4776400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom Case Sub-assembly, Fluke 12xB</td>
<td>4776417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Screw</td>
<td>4715074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluke 12xB-8011, O-ring, 17 X 2</td>
<td>4715215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCD 5.7 in, TFT Color, 640 x 480, White Led Backlight</td>
<td>4715455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluke-12xB-8002, Flex Circuit, Keypad</td>
<td>4715088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluke-12xB-8003, Switch, Keypad</td>
<td>4715095</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>