

indication on the ohms scale. This value multiplied by 100 will be its actual resistance. Do not hold the clips when carrying out tests on high values or the leakage through the body might cause erroneous indications.

Important.—After carrying out resistance tests on this range, the knob "Q" must be returned to its normal position in the panel.

Battery Condition

If on joining the leads together it is impossible to obtain zero ohms setting, or if, furthermore, the pointer position will not remain constant, but falls steadily, the internal batteries concerned should be replaced. It is important that a discharged battery should not be left in the instrument, since the electrolyte might seep through and cause damage to the meter.

The 1 Megohm Range

This range is made available by using the 120 V. "a.c." or "d.c." ranges in conjunction with an "a.c." or "d.c." source of voltage between 80 V. and 250 V. To adjust to the ohms zero, the meter must be set to the appropriate range according to the type of voltage source and connected to the supply. The "Q" knob should now be lifted and rotated until the pointer indicates zero on the ohms scale (no harm results if the pointer goes beyond full scale deflection on lifting the "Q" knob). Switch off the supply to the meter and connect the resistance to be tested in series with the instrument. Reconnect the supply to the meter and the reading shown upon the ohms scale multiplied by 1,000 will give the value of the component under test.

Care should be exercised when using the mains. The article under test should not be handled whilst the current is on.

Important.—After carrying out resistance tests on this range, the knob "Q" must be returned to its normal position in the panel.