

**DIGITAL
LUX HI TESTER
OPERATING MANUAL**

- Incident angle characteristics: 30°—within ±2%; 60°—within ±7%; 80°—within ±25%.
- Photosensor: selenium cell in hermetically-sealed housing.
- Operating temperature/humidity: 0~40°C/<85% RH.
- Recoder output: DC 20mV f.s..
- Photosensor lead length: about 1.5m.
- Power supply: 006p DC 9V 1.07mA
- Main unit dimensions/weight: 119Hx64Wx26D mm/145g.
- Photosensor dimensions/weight: 125Hx66Wx36Dmm/100g
- Accessories: operating manual, sensor cap, carrying case.

3. Operating Procedure

1. Open the carrying case cover and bend it over to secure it to the back of the case.
2. Set range switch to proper range that power is always on.
3. Now remove the photosensor cap and set it in the place where you would like to take the instrument. The measurement will be performed automatically.
4. When the display shows a overload sign that the highest digit display "1" in the left side, select a higher range.

Note: Testing in 20000 range that display value must to be by 10.

5. For long time setting the display reading must to turn the Hold switch to the left side; to the right is up date.

Note: To first measurement the Hold switch is always in right side.

6. After the measurement is complete, replace the photosensor cap and turn the power selector OFF.
7. The output terminal is connected to recoder for long term test.

4. Precautions:

1. When taking measurements from ordinary lighting fixtures, the display will sometimes "roll" and be hard to read. This is generally due to fluctuations in the line voltage to the fixture or shadows caused by people in the area etc. Additional factors affecting luminous flux output of fluorescent lamps include ambient temperature, drafts and ventilation conditions.
2. Allowing light to enter the photosensor prior to the measurement tends to decrease the accuracy of the reading. Always keep the cap in place until right before the measurement is actually taken. Also, be particularly careful not to overload the photosensor or meter with a high level input while the meter is reading a low illumination level.
3. The output terminal do not input any power source, avoid to damage the meter.

4. Lighting source reference level is into the photo-sensor right top.
5. The calibration-interval for the photosensor will vary according to usage conditions, but general decrease in sensitivity in direct proportion to the product of illumination intensity times the usage time. In order to maintain the basic accuracy of the instrument, periodic calibration is recommended.
6. Take out the battery for long time storage, and avoid under the conditions of high temperature and humidity.

5. The re-calibration of accuracy.

1. The condition of calibration.

The calibration shall be carried out in a room at a temperature of $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and relative humidity not exceeding 65% so operated at a distribution temperature of 2856°K of the illumination light source.

2. Procedure.

The receiving part does not be exploded after calibration and order from low illuminance to high illuminance to calibrate. The reading of illuminance meter shall be that at the time when the light receiving face is illuminated for 1min.

- a 200 lux scale
The standard light source output a 100 lux then to calibrate VR1 and liquid crystal display show a 100.0.
- b 2000 lux scale
The standard light source output a 1000 lux then to calibrate VR2 and liquid crystal display show a 1000.
- c 20,000 lux scale
The standard light source output a 10,000 lux then to calibrate VR3 and liquid crystal display show a 1000 (This scale actual reading = Show reding x 10).

