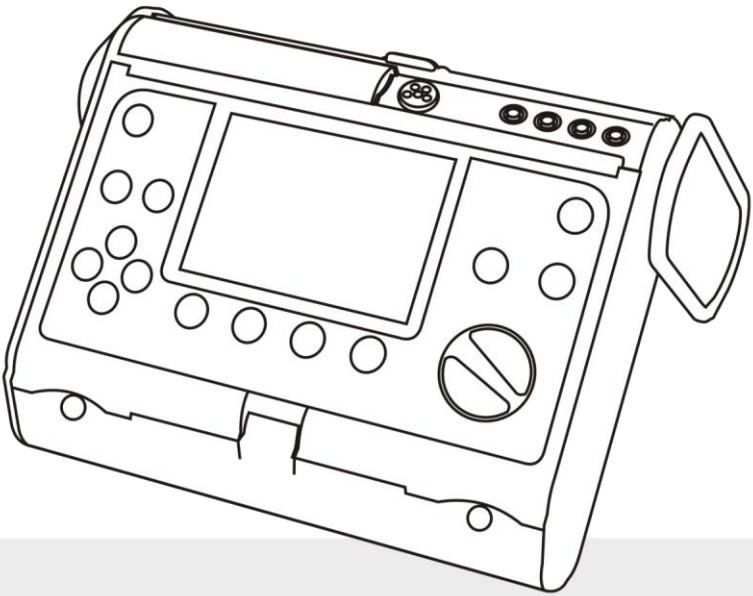
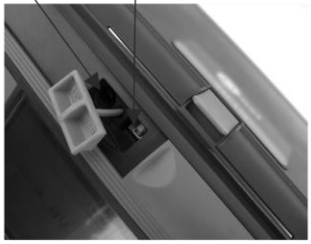


USER MANUAL

EARTH RESISTANCE METER

MRU-200 • MRU-200-GPS

MRU-200 / MRU-200-GPS



USER MANUAL

EARTH RESISTANCE METER
MRU-200 ● MRU-200-GPS

SONEL S. A.
Wokulskiego 11
58-100 Świdnica

Version 1.00 26.11.2019

The MRU-200 / MRU-200-GPS meter is a modern, easy and safe measuring device. Please acquaint yourself with the present manual in order to avoid measuring errors and prevent possible problems related to operation of the meter.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MRU-200-GPS *The icon with the meter name is placed next to sections of the text that refer to specific features of the device. All other parts of the text relate to all types of the instrument.*

1 Safety

The MRU-200 / MRU-200-GPS meter has been designed to realize measurements whose results determine the safety conditions of the installation. Therefore, in order to provide conditions for correct operation and the correctness of the obtained results, the following recommendations must be observed:

- Before you proceed to operate the meter, acquaint yourself thoroughly with the present manual and observe the safety regulations and specifications determined by the producer.
- The MRU-200 / MRU-200-GPS meter has been designed for the purpose of measurements of earth connection and equipotential bonding, ground resistivity, as well as clamps current measurements. Any application that differs from those specified in the present manual may result in a damage to the device and constitute a source of danger for the user.
- The device must be operated solely by appropriately qualified personnel with relevant certificates to realize measurements of electric installation. Operation of the meter realized by unauthorised personnel may result in damage to the device and constitute a source of danger for the user.
- Using this manual does not exclude the need to comply with occupational health and safety regulations and with other relevant fire regulations required during the performance of a particular type of work. Before starting the work with the device in special environments, e.g. potentially fire-risk/explosive environment, it is necessary to consult it with the person responsible for health and safety.
- It is unacceptable to operate the following:
  - ⇒ A damaged meter which is completely or partially out of order,
  - ⇒ A meter with damaged test leads insulation,
  - ⇒ A meter stored for an excessive period of time in disadvantageous conditions (e.g. excessive humidity). **If the meter has been transferred from a cool to a warm environment of a high level of relative humidity, do not realize measurements until the meter has been warmed up to the ambient temperature (approximately 30 minutes).**
- Before measurements may commence, make sure the test leads are connected to the appropriate measurement sockets.
- Do not operate a meter with an open or incorrectly closed battery (accumulator) compartment or power it from other sources than those specified in the present manual.
- The meter's inputs are electronically protected from power surge, as a result for example, of accidental connection to the power supply source:
  - for all input combinations – up to 276 V for 30 seconds.
- Repairs may be realized solely by an authorized service point.
- The device complies with the following norms; EN 61010-1 and EN 61557-1, -4, -5.

Note:
The manufacturer reserves the right to modify the appearance, accessories and technical data of the meter.

Note:

An attempt to install drivers in 64-bit Windows 8 and Windows 10 may result in displaying "Installation failed" message.

Cause: Windows 8 and Windows 10 by default blocks drivers without a digital signature.

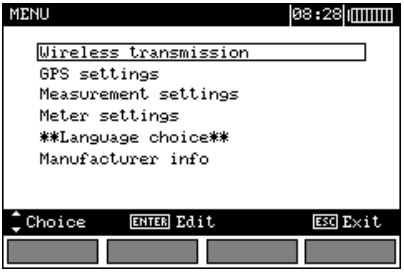
Solution: Disable the driver signature enforcement in Windows.

2 Menu

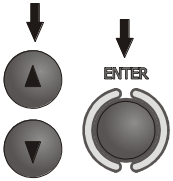
The menu is available at any position of the knob.

1

Press **MENU**.



2



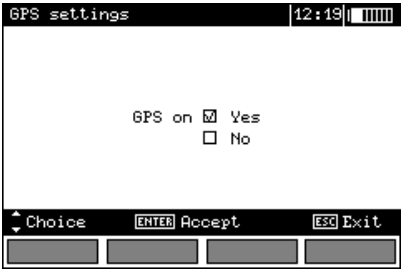
Using buttons ▲ and ▼ highlight the required position.
Press **ENTER** to select the option.

2.1 Wireless transmission

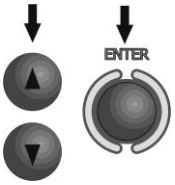
See chapter 5.3.

2.2 MRU-200-GPS GPS settings

1



2



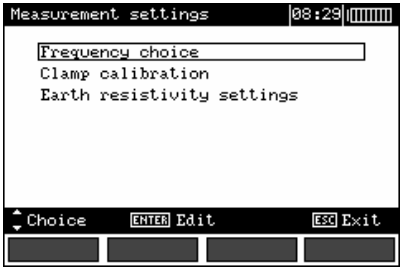
Using buttons ▲, ▼ select GPS on or off. Press **ENTER** to select the option.

Note:

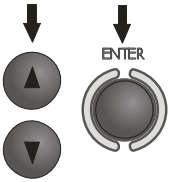
- Switching GPS on during the resistance (resistivity) measurement is signalling by the icon in the left upper corner of the display. Searching GPS signal is indicated by the blinking icon. The icon stops blinking and is displayed continuously, when the satellite signal is found.

2.3 Measurement settings

1



2

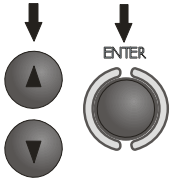


Using buttons ▲ and ▼ highlight the required position.
Press **ENTER** to select the option.

2.3.1 Mains frequency

It is necessary to determine the frequency of the mains which is the source of potential interference in order to select the appropriate frequency of the measurement signal. Solely measurements based upon the correct frequency of the measurement signal will guarantee the optimum interference filtering. The meter is adapted for filtering of interference from 16 2/3 Hz, 50 Hz, 60 Hz and 400 Hz networks. It also has the function of automatic specification of the parameter in question (selection of the mains frequency = AUTO), which is based upon the result of measurements of the interference voltage realized before the earth resistance measurement. The function is active if the interference voltage $U_N \geq 1$ V. Otherwise the meter adopts the last frequency value selected from the MENU.

1

② 

Using buttons ▲ and ▼ select the frequency and press **ENTER** to select the option.

2.3.2 Calibration of the measurement clamp C-3

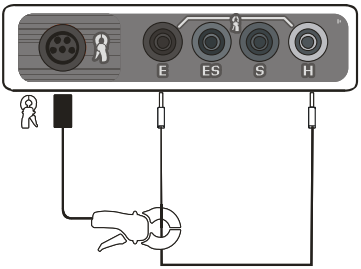
The clamp bought apart for a meter that was purchased before must be calibrated before it is used for the first time. It may be periodically calibrated in order to avoid the influence of the ageing elements upon the resolution of measurements. The procedure of calibration must be realized also after clamp has been replaced.

Calibration of hard clamps

① 

Having read the preliminary information **ENTER**.

② Follow the displayed instructions.



③ Once the calibration has been successfully concluded, the following will be displayed.

The meter has determined the correction factor for connected clamp. The factor is saved in the memory also when the power supply of the meter is off until the following successful calibration of the clamp has been performed.

Calibration of flexible clamps (using ERP-1 adapter)

1

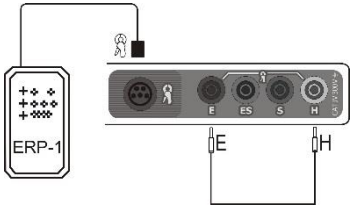
After reading the introductory information press **ENTER**.

2

Follow on-screen prompts displayed by the meter and short H and E sockets with a wire.

3

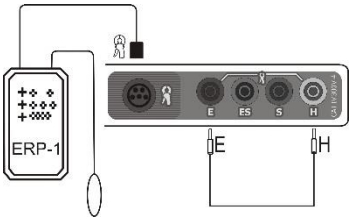
Connect ERP-1 adapter to the terminal of the clamps.



4

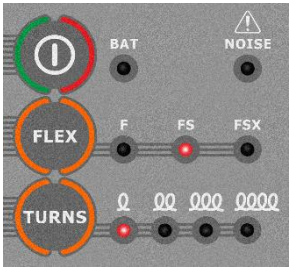
Turn ERP-1 adapter ON.

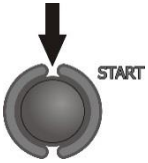
(5) Connect flexible clamps to ERP-1 adapter.



(6) Wrap the clamps around the wire referred to in sec. (2) (up to 4 times).

(7) Use **FLEX** and **TURNS** buttons on ERP-1 adapter to select the clamps and number of wraps, according to the actual situation around the wire referred to in sec. (2).



(8) 

Press **START** button on MRU meter.

(9) If the calibration is successful, you will see the following screen.

The meter has determined the correction factor for connected clamp. The factor is saved in the memory also when the power supply of the meter is off until the following successful calibration of the clamp has been performed.

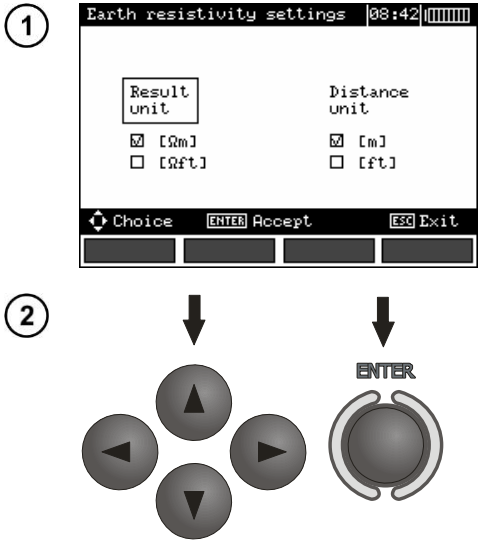
Note:

- Make sure the test lead passes centrally through the clamp.

Additional information displayed by the meter

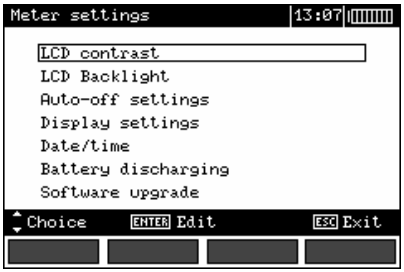
Message	Cause	Procedure
ERROR: CLAMP NOT CONNECTED OR NOT PUT ON WIRE CONNECTED TO H AND E SOCKET!	The clamp is not connected	Check whether the clamp is connected to the device or whether it is placed upon the test lead used by the meter to force the passage of current.
ERROR: WIRE NOT CONNECTED TO H AND E TERMINAL! CALIBRATION ABORTED. PRESS ENTER	No wire	Revise the connections
ERROR: CALIBRATION COEFFICIENT OUT OF RANGE. CALIBRATION ABORTED. PRESS ENTER	Incorrect calibration factor	Check the quality of the connections and/or replace the clamp.

2.3.3 Earth resistivity settings

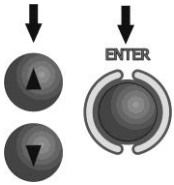


Using buttons ▲, ▼, ◀ and ▶ select the result and the distance unit and press **ENTER** to confirm.

2.4 Meter settings



2



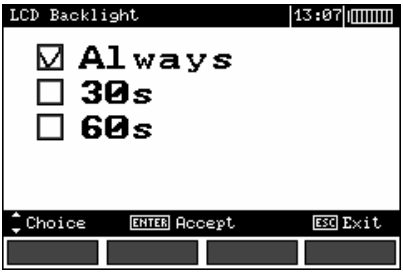
Use ▲, ▼ to select an option.
Press **ENTER** to confirm.

2.4.1 LCD contrast

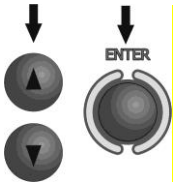
Using the buttons ▲ and ▼ set the contrast value and press **ENTER**.

2.4.2 LCD Backlight

1



2



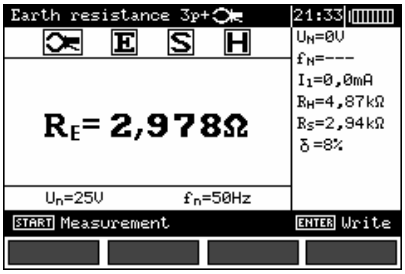
Use ▲, ▼ to set the time for LCD backlight shut-off and press **ENTER** to confirm.

2.4.3 AUTO-OFF settings

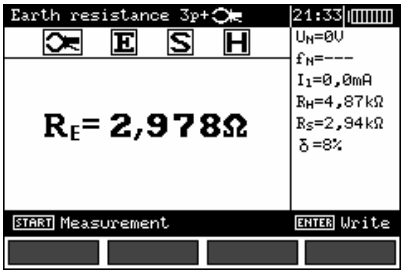
The setting determines the time before the automatic turning-off of the device when it is not in use. Use buttons ▲ and ▼ to set the time or AUTO-OFF disable, press **ENTER**.

2.4.4 Display settings

The setting permits to turn on/off the setting bar display. Use buttons ▲ and ▼ to set the display of the setting bar (measurement parameters), press **ENTER**.



Visible bar

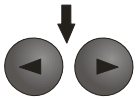


Hidden bar

2.4.5 Date and time

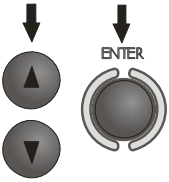
1

2



Use buttons ◀ and ▶ to select the value to be modified (Day, month, hour, minute).

3



Use buttons ▲ and ▼ to set the value. Once the date and time have been set, press **ENTER**.

2.4.6 Battery discharging

The procedure is fully described in chapter 6.5.

2.4.7 Programme update

NOTE!
Before you proceed to programming, charge the accumulators.
During programming do not turn the meter off or disconnect the transmission cable.

Before you proceed to updating the programme, download from the manufacturer's web page (www.sonel.pl) the meter programming software, install it in the computer and connect the meter to the computer.

Having chosen the **Program update** in the MENU, proceed in accordance with the instructions displayed by the programme.

2.5 Language choice

- Use buttons ▲ and ▼ to select ****Language choice**** in the main MENU and press **ENTER**.
- Use buttons ▲ and ▼ to select the language and press **ENTER**.

2.6 Information on the manufacturer

Use buttons ▲ and ▼ in order to select **Product info** and press **ENTER**.

3 Measurements

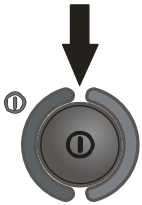
Note:

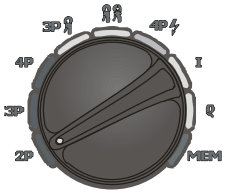
During measurements the status bar is displayed.

3.1 Measurement of earth connection and equipotential bonding (2P)

Note:
The measurement complies with the requirements specified in the norm EN 61557-4 (U<24 V, I>200 mA for R≤10 Ω).

1

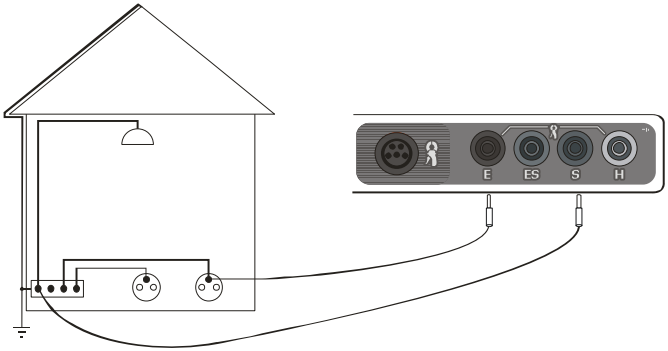


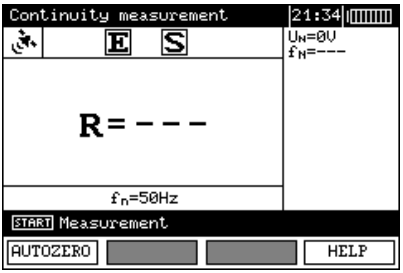


Turn the meter on.
Set the rotational function selector at **2P**.

2

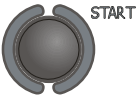
Connect the object being measured to the terminals **S** and **E** of the meter.





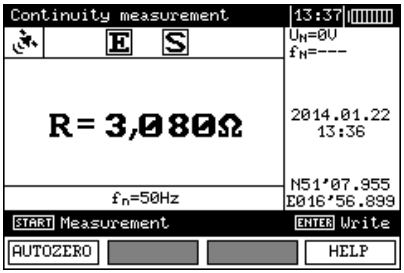
The meter is ready for measurement. The auxiliary display shows the value of the interference voltage and its frequency. The setting bat shows the mains frequency set in the MENU.

3



Press **START** In order for the test to commence.

4



Read out the result.

MRU-200-GPS The right side of the display shows the date, time and GPS coordinates.

The result is displayed for 20 s.
It may be displayed again when **ENTER** is pressed.

Additional information displayed by the meter

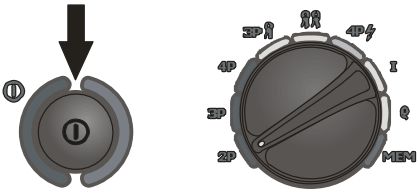
R>19,99kΩ	Measurement range exceeded.
U_N>40V! and a continuous sonic signal	The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
U_N>24V!	The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 24 V but lower than 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
NOISE!	The value of the interfering signal is too high, the result may be distorted by additional uncertainty.

3.2 Calibration of the test leads

In order to eliminate the influence of the resistance of the test leads over the result of the measurement, it is possible to realize its compensation (auto-zeroing). In order to do so the measurement function **2P** includes the **AUTOZERO** subfunction.

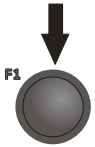
3.2.1 Auto-zeroing on

1



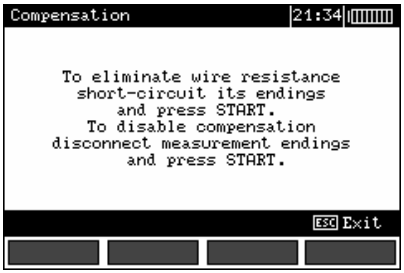
Turn the meter on.
Set the rotational function selector at **2P**.

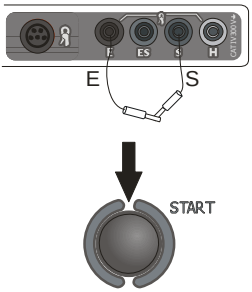
2



Press **F1**.

3 Follow the displayed instructions.



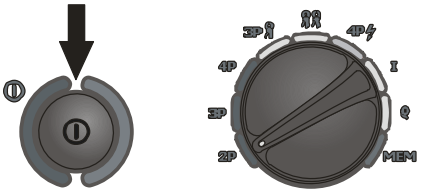


4 Once the auto-reset function has concluded the following will be displayed:

Auto-zeroing is signalled by the legend **AUTOZERO** on the right-hand side of the display.

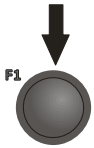
3.2.2 Auto-zeroing off

1



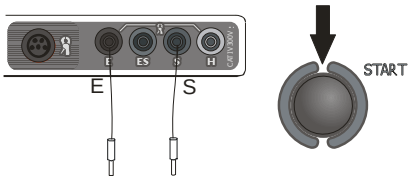
Turn the meter on.
Set the rotational function selector at **2P**.

2



Press **F1**.

3 Separate the test leads. Press **START**.



Once the auto-zeroing function has been turned off, the legend **AUTOZERO** will be no longer displayed.

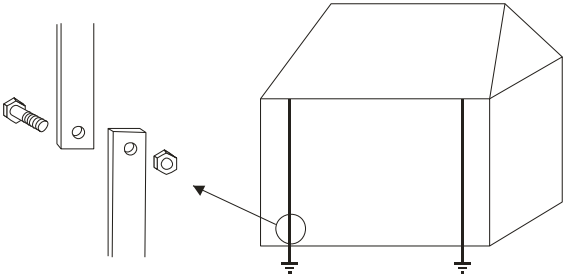
Note:

- It is sufficient to realize compensation once for the given test leads. It is also remembered once the meter has been turned off, until the next successful auto-reset procedure.

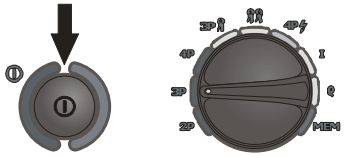
3.3 Measurement 3P

The basic kind of the earth resistance measurement is three-pole measurement.

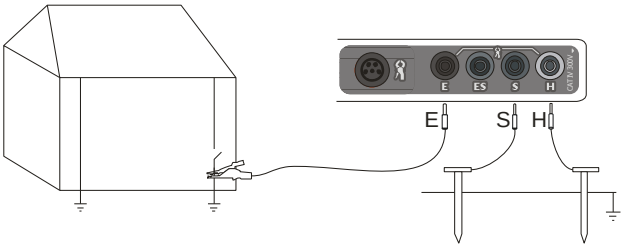
1. Disconnect the tested earth electrode for the object installation.



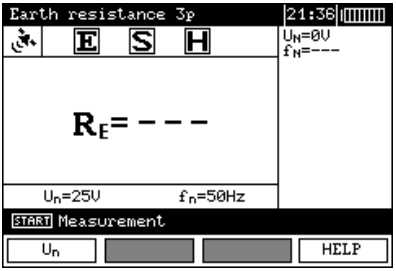
2. Turn the meter on.
Set the rotational function selector at **3P**.



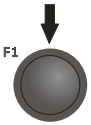
3. Connect the current electrode driver into ground to the **H** socket of the meter.
Connect the voltage electrode driver into ground to the **S** socket of the meter.
Connect the tested earth electrode to the **E** socket of the meter.
The tested earth electrode as well as the current electrode and voltage electrode should be aligned.



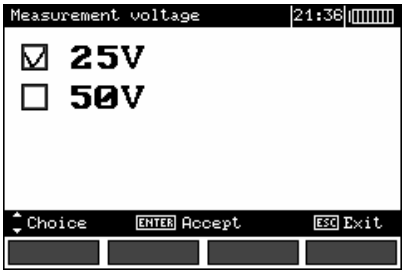
4. The meter is ready for measurement. The auxiliary display shows the value of the interference voltage and its frequency. The setting bar shows the mains frequency set in the MENU.



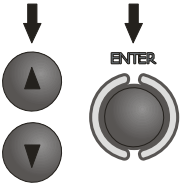
5



Press **F1** to order to modify the measuring voltage.

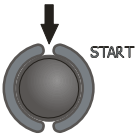


6



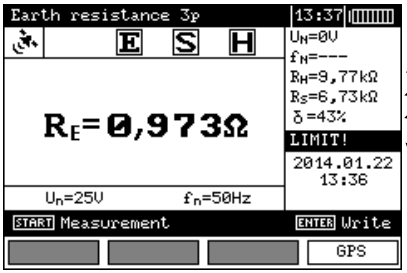
Use buttons ▲ and ▼ to set the measuring voltage and press **ENTER**.

7



Press **START** In order for the test to commence measurement.

8

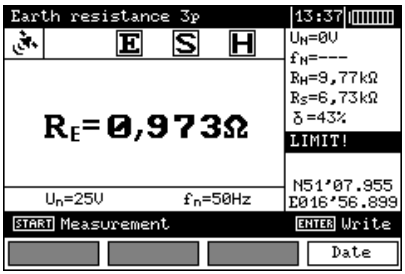


Read out the result.

Current electrode resistance
Voltage electrode resistance
Additional uncertainty caused by the resistance of the electrodes

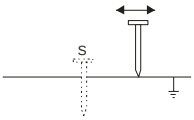
Displayed, when δ>30%

MRU-200-GPS By pressing the **F4** button you can display GPS coordinates.



The result is displayed for 20 s. It may be displayed again when **ENTER** is pressed.

9



Repeat the measurements (see points 3, 7 and 8) moving the voltage electrode by a couple of meters: approaching it to and moving it away from the tested earth electrode.
If the R_E test results differ more than 3%, then it is necessary to increase significantly the distance between the current electrode from the earth electrode in question and repeat the measurement.

Note:

⚠

Earth resistance measurement may be realized if the interference voltage does not exceed 24V. The interference voltage is measured up to 100 V, but over 50 V is it signalled as hazardous.
Do not connect the meter to a voltage exceeding 100 V.

- Pay particular attention to the quality of the connection of the tested object with the test leads – the contact area must be cleaned of paint, rust, etc.
- If the resistance of the measurement probes is too high, then the measurement of the RE earth electrode will be distorted by additional uncertainty. A particularly high measurement uncertainty is generated if we measure a low value of the earth resistance with probes of a weak contact with the ground (such a situation occurs often if the earth electrode is properly made and the upper layer of the ground is dry and characterised by a low conductivity). Then the relation between the probe resistance and the resistance of the measured earthing is very high, and so is the case of the measurement uncertainty which depends on it. What may be done then is to perform, in accordance with the formulae specified in point 10.2, calculations, which will permit to evaluate the influence of the measurement conditions. It is also possible to improve the contact of the probe with the ground, for example by means of moistening of the place when the probe is driven, its driving into the ground in another place or using a 80-centimetre probe. Check also the test leads and make sure the insulation is not damaged and the contacts: test lead – banana plug – probe are not corroded or loosened. In most cases the achieved resolution of the measurement is sufficient, but it is necessary to be conscious of the uncertainty the measurement is burdened with.
- If the resistance of **H** and **S** probes or one of them exceeds 19.9 kΩ, an appropriate message is displayed: "**R_H and R_S electrodes resistance are higher than 19.9 kΩ! Measurement impossible!**".
- Manufacturer's calibration doesn't include the resistance of test leads. Displayed result is sum of measured object and test leads resistance.

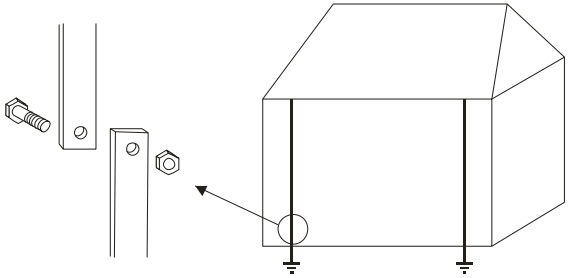
Additional information displayed by the meter

R_E>19,99kΩ	Measurement range exceeded.
U_N>40V! and a continuous sonic signal	The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
U_N>24V!	The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 24 V but lower than 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
LIMIT!	The uncertainty of the electrode resistance > 30%. (Uncertainties calculated on the basis of the measured values)
NOISE!	The value of the interfering signal is too high, the result may be distorted by additional uncertainty.

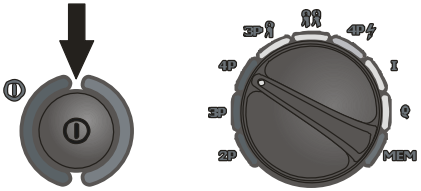
3.4 Measurement 4p

The four-pole method is recommended in the case of measurements of earth resistance of very low values. It permits to eliminate the influence of the test leads resistance over the result of the measurement. In order to evaluate the resistance of the ground it is recommended to use the dedicated measurement function (point 3.9).

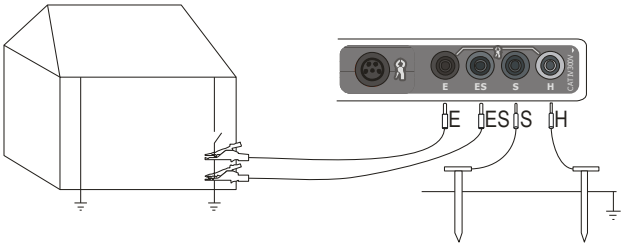
1. Disconnect the tested earth electrode for the object installation.



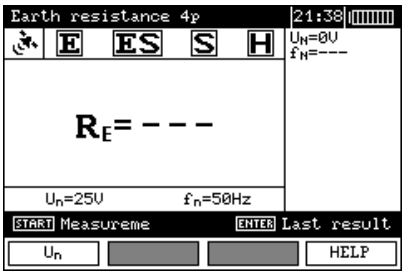
2. Turn the meter on.
Set the rotational function selector at **4P**.



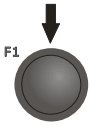
3. Connect the current electrode driver into ground to the **H** socket of the meter.
Connect the voltage electrode driver into ground to the **S** socket of the meter.
Connect the tested earth electrode to the **E** socket of the meter.
Connect the **ES** socket to the earth electrode In question below the **E** cable.
The tested earth electrode as well as the current electrode and voltage electrode should be aligned.



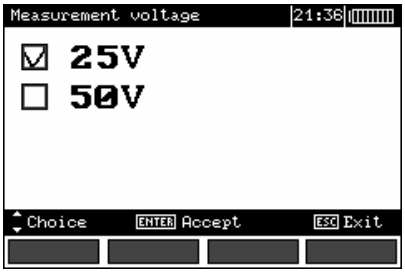
4. The meter is ready for measurement. The auxiliary display shows the value of the interference voltage and its frequency. The setting bar shows the mains frequency set in the MENU.



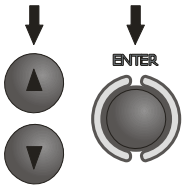
5



Press **F1** to order to modify the measuring voltage.

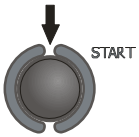


6



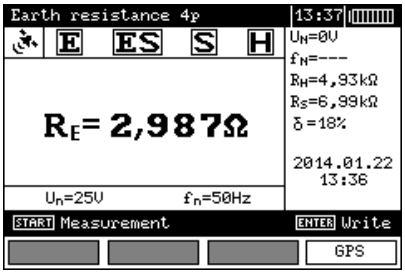
Use buttons ▲and ▼ to set the measuring voltage and press **ENTER**.

7



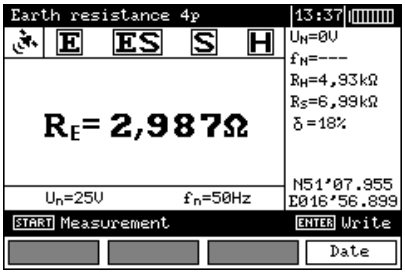
Press **START** In order for the test to commence measurement.

8



Read out the result.

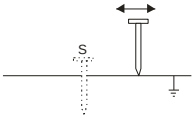
Current electrode resistance
Voltage electrode resistance
Additional uncertainty caused by the resistance of the electrodes



MRU-200-GPS By pressing the **F4** button you can display GPS coordinates.

The result is displayed for 20 s. It may be displayed again when **ENTER** is pressed.

9



Repeat the measurements (see points 3, 7 and 8) moving the voltage electrode by a couple of meters: approaching it to and moving it away from the tested earth electrode.
If the R_E test results differ more than 3%, then it is necessary to increase significantly the distance between the current electrode from the earth electrode in question and repeat the measurement.

Note:

⚠

Earth resistance measurement may be realized if the interference voltage does not exceed 24 V. The interference voltage is measured up to 100 V, but over 50 V is it signalled as hazardous.
Do not connect the meter to a voltage exceeding 100 V.

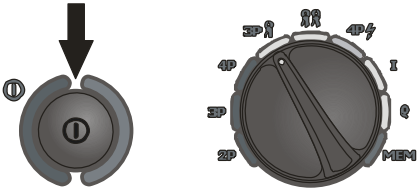
- Pay particular attention to the quality of the connection of the tested object with the test leads – the contact area must be cleaned of paint, rust, etc.
- If the resistance of the measurement probes is too high, then the measurement of the RE earth electrode will be distorted by additional uncertainty. A particularly high measurement uncertainty is generated if we measure a low value of the earth resistance with probes of a weak contact with the ground (such a situation occurs often if the earth electrode is properly made and the upper layer of the ground is dry and characterised by a low conductivity). Then the relation between the probe resistance and the resistance of the measured earthing is very high, and so is the case of the measurement uncertainty which depends on it. What may be done then is to perform, in accordance with the formulae specified in point 10.2, calculations, which will permit to evaluate the influence of the measurement conditions. It is also possible to improve the contact of the probe with the ground, for example by means of moistening of the place when the probe is driven, its driving into the ground in another place or using a 80-centimetre probe. Check also the test leads and make sure the insulation is not damaged and the contacts: test lead – banana plug – probe are not corroded or loosened. In most cases the achieved resolution of the measurement is sufficient, but it is necessary to be conscious of the uncertainty the measurement is burdened with.
- If the resistance of **H** and **S** probes or one of them exceeds 19.9 kΩ, an appropriate message is displayed: "**R_H and R_S electrodes resistance are higher than 19.9 kΩ! Measurement impossible!**".
- Manufacturer's calibration doesn't include the resistance of test leads. Displayed result is sum of measured object and test leads resistance.

Additional information displayed by the meter

R_E>19,99kΩ	Measurement range exceeded.
U_N>40V! and a continuous sonic signal	The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
U_N>24V!	The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 24 V but lower than 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
LIMIT!	The uncertainty of the electrode resistance > 30%. (Uncertainties calculated on the basis of the measured values)
NOISE!	The value of the interfering signal is too high, the result may be distorted by additional uncertainty.

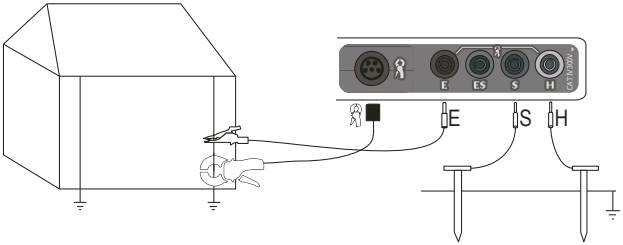
3.5 Measurement 3p + clamp

1

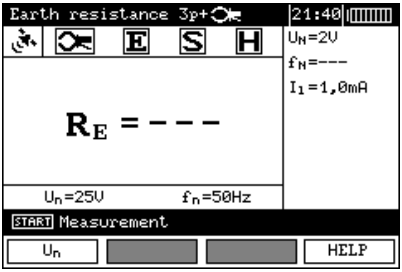


Turn the meter on.
Set the rotational function selector at **3P**.

2

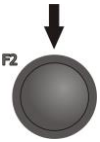


Connect the current electrode driver into ground to the **H** socket of the meter.
Connect the voltage electrode driver into ground to the **S** socket of the meter.
Connect the tested earth electrode to the **E** socket of the meter.
The tested earth electrode as well as the current electrode and voltage electrode should be aligned.
Snap the clamp on the tested earth electrode below the **E** cable connection.

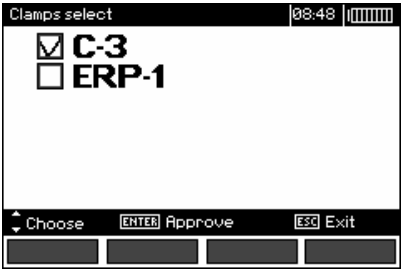


The meter is ready for measurement. The auxiliary display shows the value of the interference voltage and its frequency. The setting bar shows the mains frequency set in the MENU.

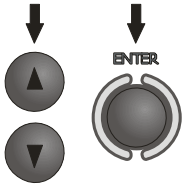
3



Press button **F2** to select measurement with C-3 clamp.

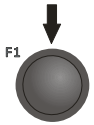


④

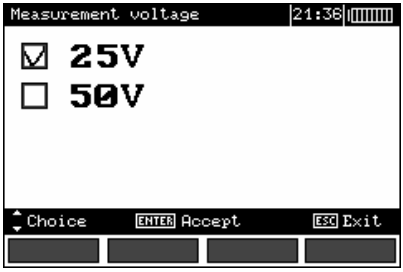


Use buttons ▲ and ▼ to select C-3 clamp and press ENTER.

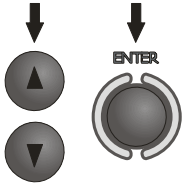
⑤



Press **F1** to ordered to modify the measuring voltage.

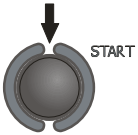


⑥



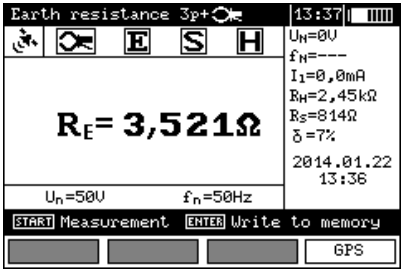
Use buttons ▲and ▼ to set the measuring voltage and press **ENTER**.

⑦



Press **START** in order for the test to commence measurement.

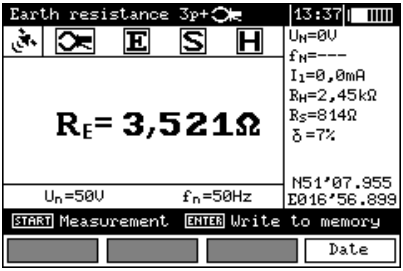
⑧



Read out the result.

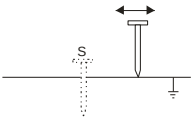
- Current electrode resistance
- Voltage electrode resistance
- Additional uncertainty caused by the resistance of the electrodes.

MRU-200-GPS By pressing the **F4** button you can display GPS coordinates.



The result is displayed for 20 s.
It may be displayed again when **ENTER** is pressed.

9



Repeat the measurements (see points 2 and 5) moving the voltage electrode by a couple of meters: approaching it to and moving it away from the tested earth electrode.
If the R_E test results differ more than 3%, then it is necessary to increase significantly the distance between the current electrode from the earth electrode in question and repeat the gauging.

Notes:

⚠
Flexible clamp must not be used for this measurement.

⚠
Earth resistance measurement may be realized if the interference voltage does not exceed 24 V. The interference voltage is measured up to 100 V, but over 50 V is it signalled as hazardous.
Do not connect the meter to a voltage exceeding 100 V.

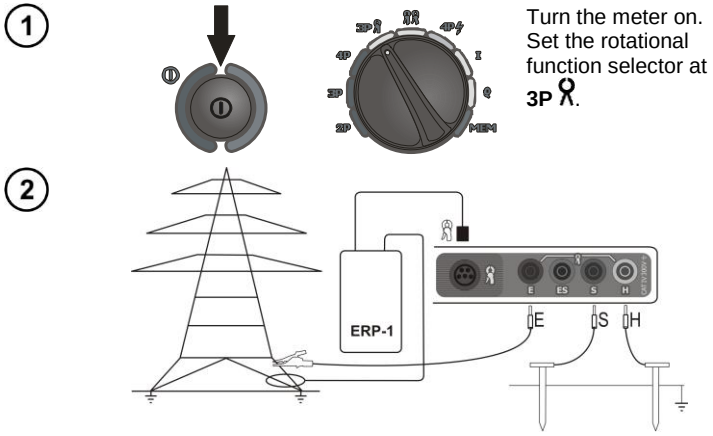
- The clamps are not the part of meter basic accessories, you have to purchase them apart.
- The clamp must be calibrated before it is used for the first time. It may be periodically calibrated in order to avoid the influence of the ageing elements upon the resolution of measurements. The clamp calibration option is in the **MENU**.
- Pay particular attention to the quality of the connection of the tested object with the test leads – the contact area must be cleaned of paint, rust, etc.
- If the resistance of the measurement probes is too high, then the measurement of the RE earth electrode will be distorted by additional uncertainty. A particularly high measurement uncertainty is generated if we measure a low value of the earth resistance with probes of a weak contact with the ground (such a situation occurs often if the earth electrode is properly made and the upper layer of the ground is dry and characterised by a low conductivity). Then the relation between the probe resistance and the resistance of the measured earthing is very high, and so is the case of the measurement uncertainty which depends on it. What may be done then is to perform, in accordance with the formulae specified in point 10.2, calculations, which will permit to evaluate the influence of the measurement conditions. It is also possible to improve the contact of the probe with the ground, for example by means of moistening of the place when the probe is driven, its driving into the ground in

another place or using a 80-centimetre probe. Check also the test leads and make sure the insulation is not damaged and the contacts: test lead – banana plug – probe are not corroded or loosened. In most cases the achieved resolution of the measurement is sufficient, but it is necessary to be conscious of the uncertainty the measurement is burdened with.
- If the resistance of **H** and **S** probes or one of them exceeds 19.9 kΩ, an appropriate message is displayed: "**R_H and R_S electrodes resistance are higher than 19.9 kΩ! Measurement impossible!**".
- Manufacturer's calibration doesn't include the resistance of test leads. Displayed result is sum of measured object and test leads resistance.

Additional information displayed by the meter

R_E>1999Ω	Measurement range exceeded.
U_N>40V! and a continuous sonic signal	The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
U_N>24V!	The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 24 V but lower than 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
NOISE!	The value of the interfering signal is too high, the result may be distorted by additional uncertainty.
LIMIT!	The uncertainty of the electrode resistance > 30%. (Uncertainties calculated on the basis of the measured values)
I_L>max	Excessive interfering current, the measurement error may exceed the basic error

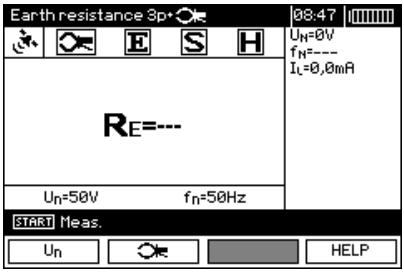
3.6 Measurement 3p + ERP-1 adapter



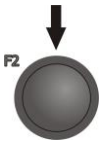
Turn the meter on.
Set the rotational function selector at **3P**.

The current electrode (driven into earth) should be connected to **H** socket of the meter.
The voltage electrode (driven into earth) should be connected to **S** socket of the meter.
The tested leg of the pole should be connected to **E** socket of the meter with the lead.
The tested leg of the pole, the current electrode and the voltage electrode should be arranged in one line.
Clamps should be attached to the tested leg of the pole below the connection point of **E** lead.

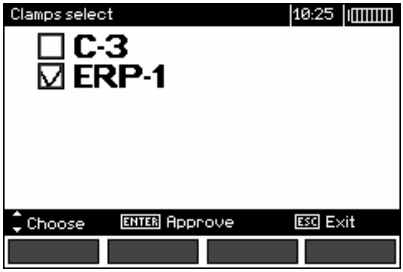
③ Select voltage measurement as described in par. 3.5.



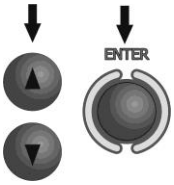
④



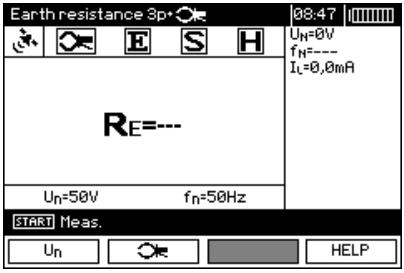
Press **F2** button to select the measurement in ERP-1.



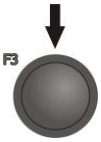
⑤



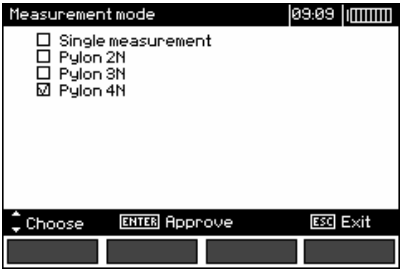
Use ▲, ▼ buttons to select the measurement with ERP-1, press **ENTER**.



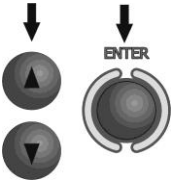
6



Press **F3** button to select the number of pole legs.

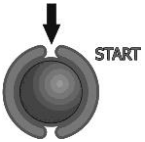


7

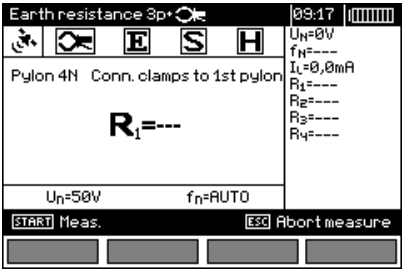


Use ▲, ▼ buttons to select the number of pole legs, press **ENTER**.

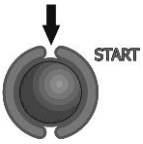
8



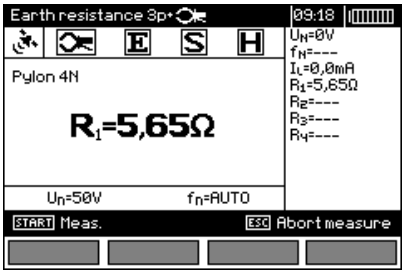
Press **START**. Follow the command on the screen and fix the clamps to the first leg (if not already done).



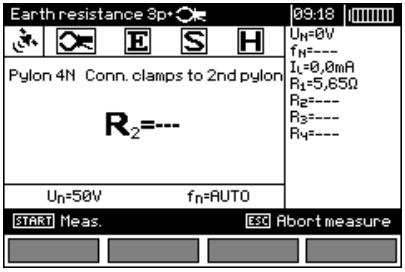
9



To start the measurement, press **START** push-button again.



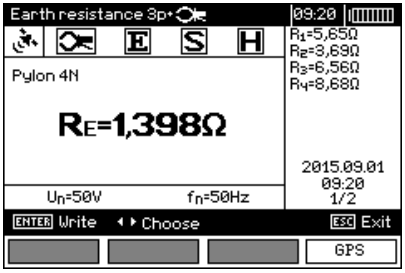
After the measurement of the first leg of the pole, the measured resistance value of the tested leg is shown on the main screen as R1 for 5 seconds. After this time, the meter transfer R1 result to the window on the right side and displays a message to the user to connect the clamps to another leg of the pole.



This result may be restored on the main screen for another 5 seconds by pressing **ENTER**.

10

After performing the measurement on the last leg of the pole and displaying for 5 seconds the resistance result "Rn", the device displays the resultant earth resistance R_E.



Use buttons ◀ and ▶ to change results displayed in the window on the right side of the screen.

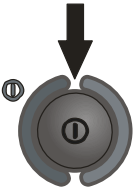
MRU-200-GPS By pressing the **F4** button you can display GPS coordinates.

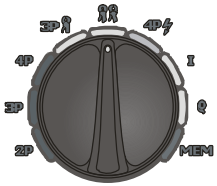
3.7 Two-clamp measurement

Two-clamp measurements are applied where there is no possibility of using ground-driven electrodes.

> **NOTE!**
> The two-clamp method may be used solely in the case of multiple earthing measurements.

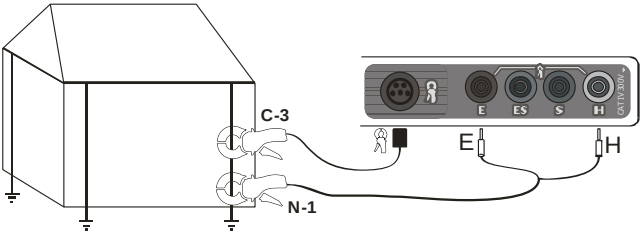
1



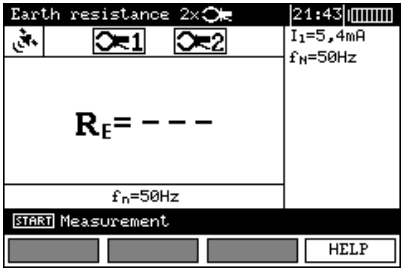


Turn the meter on.
Set the rotational function selector at ⚲⚲.

2

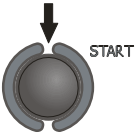


Connect the transmission clam to sockets **H** and **E**, while the measurements clamp should be connected to the clamp socket.
Snap the transmission clamp and measurement clamp on the tested earth electrode AT east 30cm from each other.



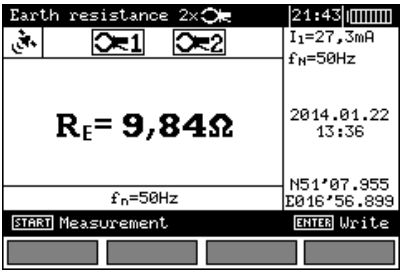
The meter is ready for measurement.
The auxiliary display shows the value of the leakage current passing through the clamp and its frequency.

3



Press **START** In order for the test to commence measurement.

④



Read out the result.
MRU-200-GPS The right side of the display shows the date, time and GPS coordinates.

The result is displayed for 20 s.
It may be displayed again when **ENTER** is pressed.

Notes:

⚠
Measurements may be performed in the presence of interference current not exceeding 3 A rms and whose frequency complies with the value set in the MENU.

⚠
Flexible clamp must not be used for this measurement.

- The clamps are not the part of meter basic accessories, you have to purchase them apart.
- The clamp must be calibrated before it is used for the first time. It may be periodically calibrated in order to avoid the influence of the ageing elements upon the resolution of measurements. The clamp calibration option is in the **MENU**.
- If the clamp current is insufficient, an appropriate message is displayed: "**Measured current is too low. Measurement impossible!**".

Additional information displayed by the meter

R_E>149,9Ω	Measurement range exceeded.
U_N>40V! and a continuous sonic signal	The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
U_N>24V!	The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 24 V but lower than 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
NOISE!	The value of the interfering signal is too high, the result may be distorted by additional uncertainty.

3.8 Measurement 4P

The impulse method is applied in the case of measurement of the dynamic impedance of lightning arrester earthing systems. It must not be used for the purpose of measurements of protective and working earthing systems.

Due to the high steepness of the test pulse leading edge the inductivity of the earth electrode highly influences its impedance. Therefore the impedance of the earth electrode measured by means of the impulse method depends upon its length and the steepness of the test pulse leading edge.

The inductivity of the earth electrode causes a shift between the current spikes and the resultant voltage drop. Hence extensive earth electrodes of a low resistance measured by means of the low-frequency method may have a much higher value of the dynamic impedance.
The impulse impedance is calculated on the basis of the following formula:

$$Z_E = \frac{U_S}{I_S}$$

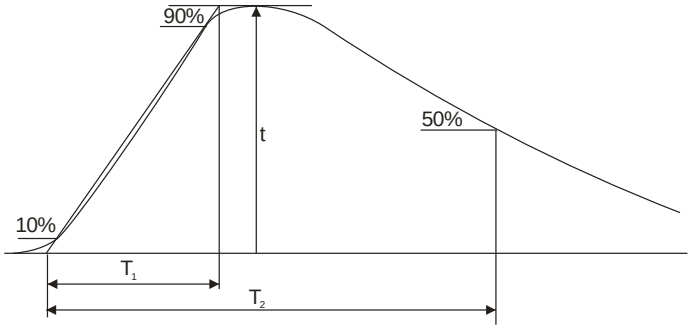
Where U_S, I_S – peak value of the current and voltage.

The impulse method is used to determine the resultant earth impedance. Therefore the control measurement points must not be undone.

It is recommended to place the test leads in such a manner that the angle between them is at least 60°.

Note:
Measuring leads must be completely unrolled. Otherwise the result of the measure may be wrong.

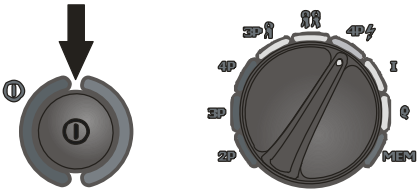
The following illustration explains the numbers which determine the shape of the pulse (in accordance with EN 62305-1 Lightning protection – Section 1. General Requirements).



t = current amplitude
T_1 = pulse leading edge duration
T_2 = time to semi-spike

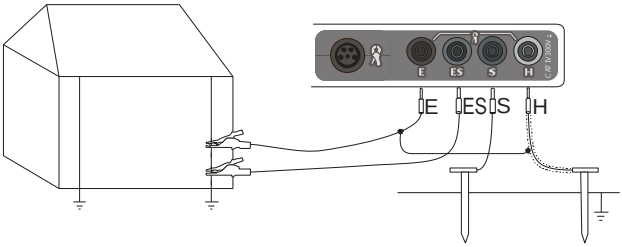
The pulse shape is determined by the relation T_1/T_2 eg: 4/10 µs.

1



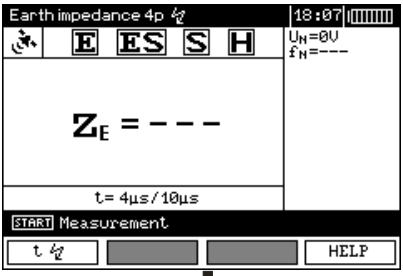
Turn the meter on.
Set the rotational function selector at **4P**.

2



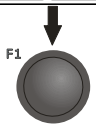
Connect the current electrode driver into ground to the **H** socket of the meter.
Connect the voltage electrode driver into ground to the **S** socket of the meter.
Connect the tested earth electrode to the **E** socket and the shield of the **H** cable.
Connect the **ES** socket to the earth electrode in question below the **E** cable.
The tested earth electrode and the current electrode and voltage electrode should be placed in such a manner than the angle between the gauging aligned amount to **60°**.

3

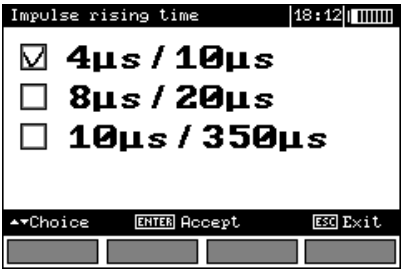


The meter is ready for measurement. The auxiliary display shows the value of the interference voltage and its frequency. The setting bar shows the pulse build up time.

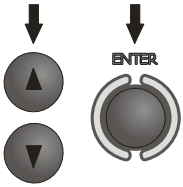
4



Press **F1** in order to modify the pulse shape.

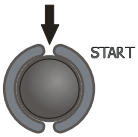


5



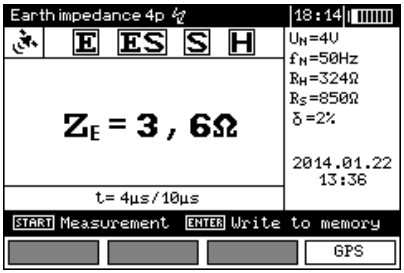
Use buttons ▲ and ▼ to set the pulse shape and press **ENTER**.

6



Press **START** In order for the test to commence measurement.

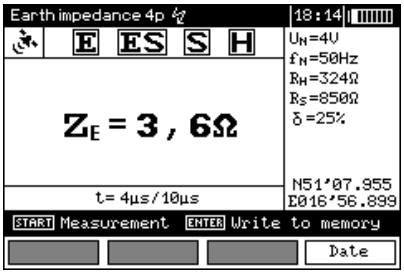
7



Read out the result.

- Current electrode resistance
- Voltage electrode resistance
- Additional uncertainty caused by the resistance of the electrodes.

MRU-200-GPS By pressing the **F4** button you can display GPS coordinates.



The result is displayed for 20 s. It may be displayed again when **ENTER** is pressed.

Notes:

⚠

Earth impedance measurement may be realized if the interference voltage does not exceed 24 V. The interference voltage is measured up to 100 V, but over 50 V is it signalled as hazardous.
Do not connect the meter to a voltage exceeding 100 V.

- Impulse 8/20µs is available from firmware version 2.04.
- R_H i R_S are measured by means of the low-frequency method.
- Pay particular attention to the quality of the connection of the tested object with the test leads – the contact area must be cleaned of paint, rust, etc.
- If the resistance of the measurement probes is too high, then the measurement of the Z_E earth electrode will be distorted by additional uncertainty. A particularly high measurement uncertainty is generated if we measure a low value of the earth resistance with probes of a weak contact with the ground (such a situation occurs often if the earth electrode is properly made and the upper layer of the ground is dry and characterised by a low conductivity). Then the relation between the probe resistance and the resistance of the measured earthing is very high, and so is the case of the measurement uncertainty which depends on it. What may be done then is to perform, in accordance with the formulae specified in point 10.2, calculations, which will permit to evaluate the influence of the measurement conditions. It is also possible to improve the contact of the probe with the ground, for example by means of moistening of the place when the probe is driven, its driving into the ground in another place or using a 80-centimetre probe. Check also the test leads and make sure the insulation is not damaged and the contacts: test lead – banana plug – probe are not corroded or loosened. In most cases the achieved resolution of the measurement is sufficient, but it is necessary to be conscious of the uncertainty the measurement is burdened with.
- If the resistance of **H** and **S** probes or one of them exceeds 1 kΩ, an appropriate message is displayed: "**R_H and R_S electrodes resistance are higher than 1 kΩ! Measurement impossible!**".

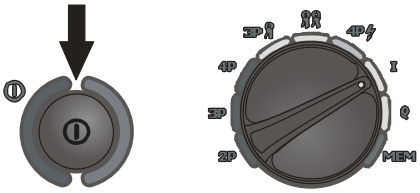
Additional information displayed by the meter

Z_E>199Ω	Measurement range exceeded.
U_N>40V! and a continuous sonic signal	The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
U_N>24V!	The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 24 V but lower than 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
LIMIT!	The uncertainty of the electrode resistance > 30%. (Uncertainties calculated on the basis of the measured values)
NOISE!	The value of the interfering signal is too high, the result may be distorted by additional uncertainty.

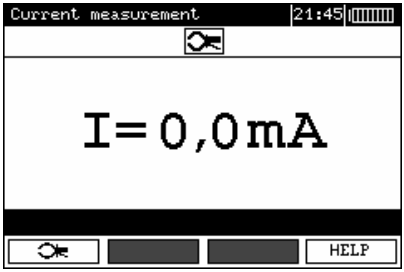
3.9 Current measurement

The present function facilitates measurements of the current effective value using measurement clamp. It may be used for example for the purpose of measurements of the leakage current in the installation in question. It is possible to choose between several types of clamps, which differ in regard to diameter and measured current range (see Technical Data).

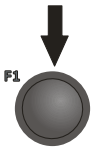
1



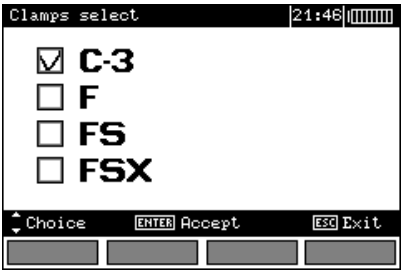
Turn the meter on.
Set the rotational function selector at **I**.



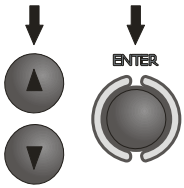
2



Press **F1** to select type of clamp.



3



Use buttons ▲and ▼ to select the type of clamp and press **ENTER**.

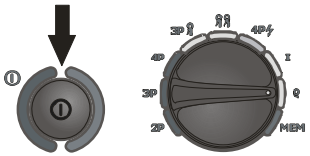
Notes:

- Measurements are continuous and there is no possibility of their being saved.
- Flexible clamp F series may be used solely for the purpose of measurements of currents > 1 A.

3.10 Earth resistivity measurements

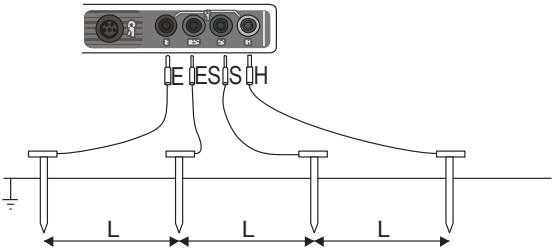
For the purpose of earth resistivity measurements – which are used as a preliminary measure for the project of earthing systems or in geology – there is a separate function, which is selected by means of the rotational function selector: earth resistivity measurements **ρ**. The function is metrologically identical as the four-pole earth resistance measurement, but it includes an additional procedure of storing of the distance between the electrodes. The result of the measurement is the resistance value which is calculated automatically in accordance with the following formula: $\rho = 2\pi L R_E$, which is used in the Wenner's measurement method. The method in question assumes equal distances between electrodes.

1

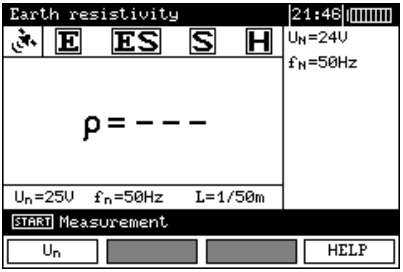


Turn the meter on.
Set the rotational function selector at **ρ**.

2



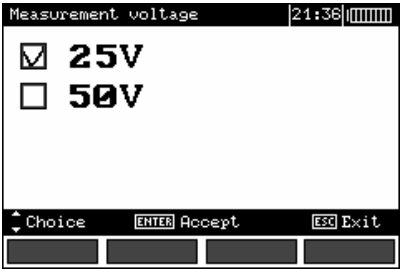
Connect the four aligned and equally spacer probes, which are driven into the ground, to the meter, and do so In accordance with the diagram above



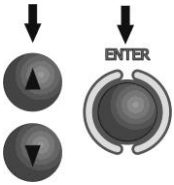
The meter is ready for measurement. The auxiliary display shows the value of the interference voltage and its frequency. The setting bar shows the measurement voltage, mains frequency set in the **MENU** and the distance between the electrodes.

3

Press **F1** to change the measurement voltage.

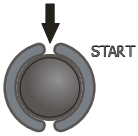


④

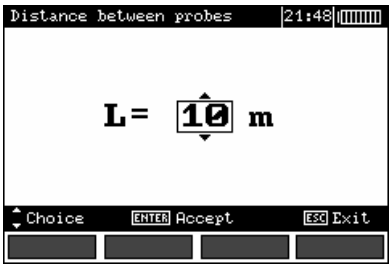


Use buttons ▲and ▼ to set the measuring voltage and press **ENTER**.

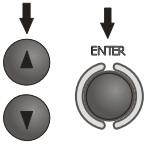
⑤



Press **START** to commerce measurement. The meter will activate the mode of selection of the distance between probes.

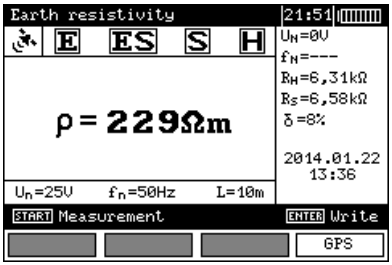


⑥



Use buttons ▲ and ▼ to set the distance between probes and press **ENTER** In order to commerce measurement.

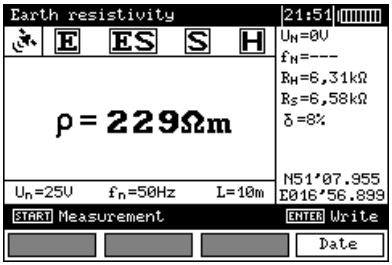
⑦



Read out the result.

Current electrode resistance
Voltage electrode resistance
Additional uncertainty caused by the resistance of the electrodes

MRU-200-GPS By pressing the **F4** button you can display GPS coordinates.



The result is displayed for 20 s. It may be displayed again when **ENTER** is pressed.

Notes:

⚠

Earth resistance measurement may be realized if the interference voltage does not exceed 24 V. The interference voltage is measured up to 100 V, but over 50 V is it signalled as hazardous.
Do not connect the meter to a voltage exceeding 100 V.

- Calculations are based upon the assumption that the distances between the specific measurement electrodes are equal (the Wenner's method). If this is not the case the earthing resistance measurement must be realized by means of the four-pole method and calculations must be performed individually.
- Pay particular attention to the quality of the connection of the tested object with the test leads – the contact area must be cleaned of paint, rust, etc.
- If the resistance of the measurement probes is too high, then the measurement of the RE earth electrode will be distorted by additional uncertainty. A particularly high measurement uncertainty is generated if we measure a low value of the earth resistance with probes of a weak contact with the ground (such a situation occurs often if the earth electrode is properly made and the upper layer of the ground is dry and characterised by a low conductivity). Then the relation between the probe resistance and the resistance of the measured earthing is very high, and so is the case of the measurement uncertainty which depends on it. What may be done then is to perform, in accordance with the formulae specified in point 10.2, calculations, which will permit to evaluate the influence of the measurement conditions. It is also possible to improve the contact of the probe with the ground, for example by means of moistening of the place when the probe is driven, its driving into the ground in another place or using a 80-centimetre probe. Check also the test leads and make sure the insulation is not damaged and the contacts: test lead – banana plug – probe are not corroded or loosened. In most cases the achieved resolution of the measurement is sufficient, but it is necessary to be conscious of the uncertainty the measurement is burdened with.
- If the resistance of **H** and **S** probes or one of them exceeds 19.9 kΩ, an appropriate message is displayed: "**R_H and R_S electrodes resistance are higher than 19.9 kΩ! Measurement impossible!**".

Additional information displayed by the meter

ρ >999kΩm	Measurement range exceeded.
U_N>40V! and a continuous sonic signal	The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
U_N>24V!	The voltage on the measurement points exceeds 24 V but lower than 40 V, the measurement is blocked.
LIMIT!	The uncertainty of the electrode resistance > 30%. (Uncertainties calculated on the basis of the measured values)
NOISE!	The value of the interfering signal is too high, the result may be distorted by additional uncertainty.

4 Memory

The MRU-200 / MRU-200-GPS meters are equipped with a memory whose capacity is 990 results of resistance measurements. Individual measurements are saved in memory cells. The whole memory is divided into 10 banks with 99 cells each. Each result may be saved in a cell of a defined number and in the selected bank, so the user of the meter may, at their own discretion assign numbers of the cells to individual measurement points and the numbers of the banks to individual objects, realize measurements in any order and repeat them without loosing other data.

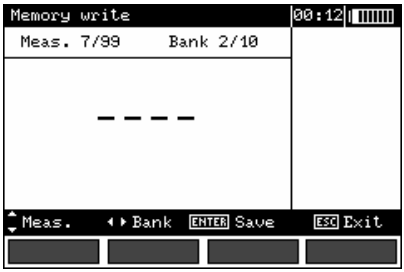
The memory of the results of the measurements is not deleted when the meter is turned on, so they may be read further on or transmitted to the computer. The number of the current cell and the bank is not modified either.

It is recommended to delete the memory once the data have been read or before a new series of measurements is realized. New measurements may be saved in the same cells as the previous ones.

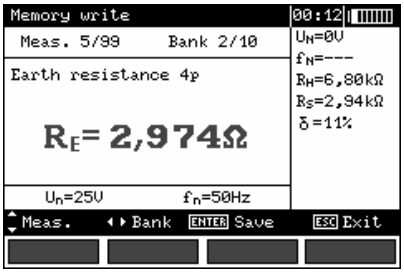
4.1 Saving of the measurement results in the memory

① 

Once the measurement has finished press **ENTER**.



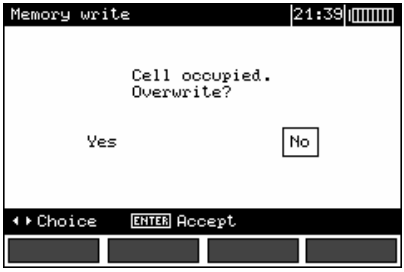
Empty cell



Occupied cell

② Selection of the measure (cell) is realized by means of the buttons ▲ and ▼. Bank May be selected with the buttons ◀ and ▶. To save press **ENTER**.

③ Should you intend to save data In an occupied cell, the following message will be displayed:



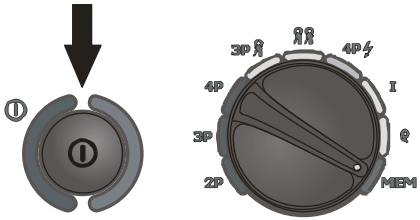
④ Once the option has been selected with the buttons ◀ and ▶ press **ENTER**.

4.2 Memory erasing

Note:

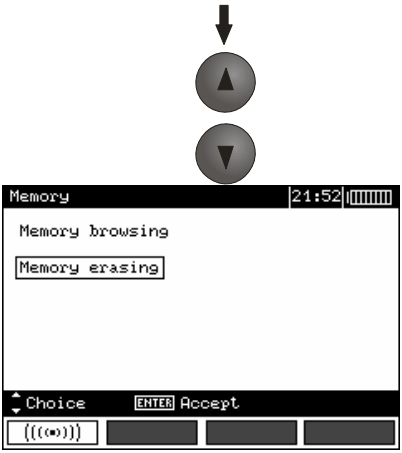
- During the process of memory erasing the progress bar is being displayed.

1



Turn the meter on.
Set the rotational function selector at **MEM**.

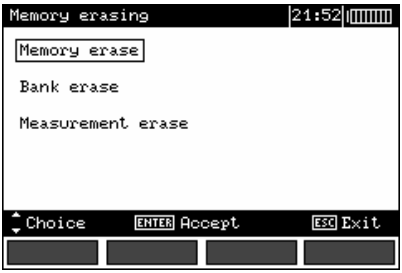
2



Using the buttons ▲ and ▼ highlight “Memory erasing”.

3

Press **ENTER**.



④

Use the buttons ▲ and ▼ to select complete "Memory erase", "Bank erase" or "Measurement erase"

⑤ Follow the displayed instructions.

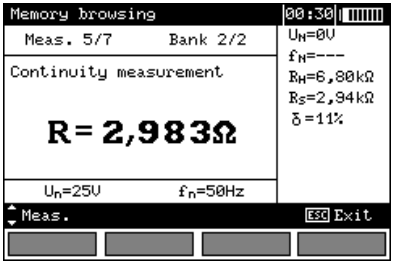
4.3 Memory browsing

①

Use the buttons ▲ and ▼ to highlight “Memory browsing”.

②

Press **ENTER**.



③ Use the buttons ◀ and ▶ to select bank and the buttons ▲ and ▼ to select a cell.

Note:

- During a memory search empty cells and banks are unavailable. „Meas. 1/20” means the first measurement in a group of 20; cells 21…99 are empty and unavailable. The same principle refers to banks. If the memory is not filled in a continuous manner, then empty measurements and banks are skipped during browsing.

5 Data transmission

Remarks:

- Data transmission is not possible during the charging of accumulators.

5.1 Computer connection accessories

What is necessary in order to operate the meter with a computer is additional accessories, namely a USB cable and appropriate software. If the required accessories such have not been purchased along with the meter, then they are available from the manufacturer or an authorized distributor.

The accessories may be used in case of many devices manufactured by SONEL S.A. which are equipped with the USB interface.

Detailed information regarding software is available from the manufacturer or an authorized distributor.

5.2 Connection of the meter to a computer

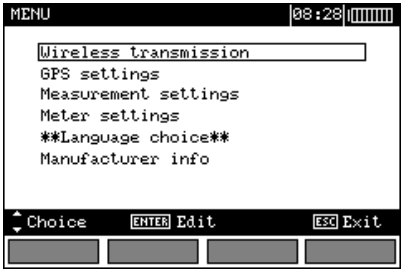
1. Set the rotational function selector at MEM.
2. Connect the cable to the USB port of the computer and the USB socket of the meter.
3. Start the SONEL READER programme.

5.3 Data transmission with Bluetooth module

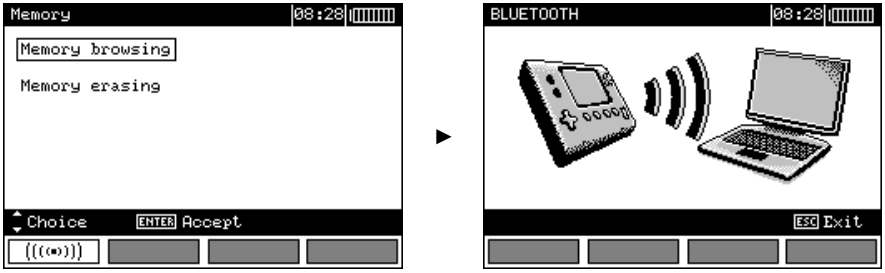
MRU-200 Starting from serial number E30001 the meters are equipped with BT module instead of OR-1.

MRU-200-GPS Starting from serial number E40001 the meters are equipped with BT module instead of OR-1.

1. Select **Wireless transmission** in the main MENU of the meter.

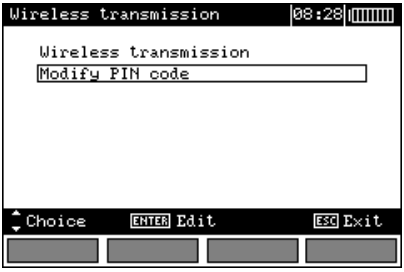


or set the function switch to **MEM** and press **F1**.

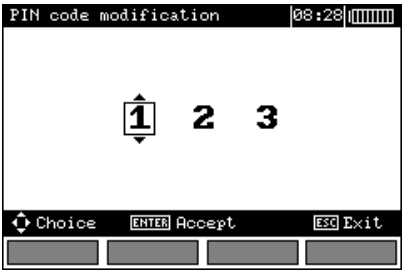


2. Connect Bluetooth module to the USB socket of the PC, unless it is integrated into the PC.
3. During the process of pairing the meter with a PC enter PIN code compatible with the PIN code of the meter defined in main settings.
4. On the computer start data storing programme.

If a PIN code change is necessary, select **Modify PIN code**.



Set the required code with the cursors.



Note:

Standard pin for Bluetooth is "123".

- The data transmission may be interrupted using the **ESC** button.
- With the USB cable active the wireless transmission is not possible.

6 Power supply

Note:
Instrument MRU-200 / MRU-200-GPS has been designed for use only with the supplied rechargeable batteries. Using disposable instead of rechargeable batteries can take place only in emergency cases (e.g. total discharge of batteries during field measurements of electric poles). However, a rapid discharge of disposable batteries (several measurements) and malfunction of the instrument at high instantaneous power consumption should be expected.

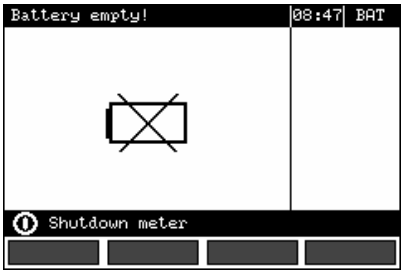
6.1 Monitoring of the power supply voltage

The level of the charge of the batteries or accumulators is currently indicated by the symbol in the right upper corner of the display:

Battery charged.

Battery low.

Battery fully discharged.



Battery fully discharged,
Measuring blocked.

Note:

- The displayed **BAT** symbol means insufficient power supply voltage and the need to charge the accumulators,
- Measurements realized with an insufficient meter power supply voltage are distorted with additional errors which are impossible to ascertain by the user and thus they cannot constitute a basis for a conclusion of correctness of the tested earthing system.

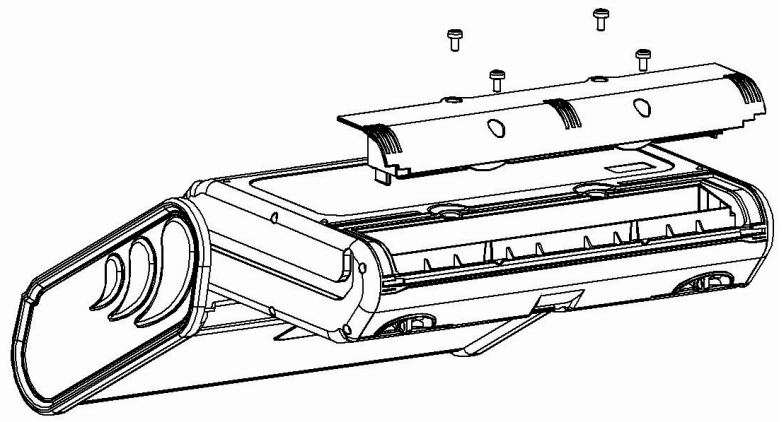
6.2 Replacement of accumulators

The MRU-200 / MRU-200-GPS meter is equipped with a package of NiMH accumulators and charger. The package of accumulators is placed in a compartment. The charger is installed inside the meter casing and it may be used solely to charge the original accumulators. It is powered from an external power supply. It is also possible to use a car lighter socket.

WARNING:
If the test leads are left in the sockets during replacement of the batteries or the package of accumulators, there is a risk of electric shock with a dangerous voltage.

In order to replace the package of accumulators it is necessary to do the following:

- Remove all the test leads from the sockets and turn the meter off,
- Remove the four screws of the accumulators/batteries compartment (in the lower part of the casing),
- Remove the compartment,
- Insert the compartment in the meter,
- Replace the four screws of the accumulators/batteries compartment.



NOTE!
Do not use the meter when the accumulator compartment is removed or open or power it from other sources than those mentioned in the present manual.

6.3 Fuse replacement

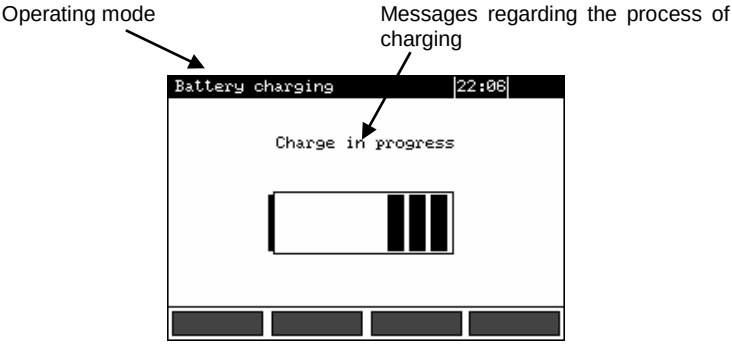
Remove the battery compartment to get access to two replaceable fuses:

- FST 250Vac 1A, 5x20mm and
- 2A 250Vac, time-delay fuse, 5x20mm.

If the instrument or battery charger does not work, before sending it for servicing, check the fuses and, if they are blown, replace them with identical ones. The fuses are placed in holders, near the centre of the cavity. To remove the fuses, use a narrow tool (e.g. a screwdriver).

6.4 Charging of accumulators

Charging commences once the power supply has been connected to the meter regardless of the fact whether the meter is on or off. During charging the screen looks as it is presented in the following illustration. The accumulators are charged in accordance with the algorithm of „quick charge" – this process permits to reduce the duration of charging to approximately four hours. The end of the process of charging is signalled by: **Charging concluded**. In order to turn the device off, remove the power supply plug of the charger.



Charging Progress, the changing interior symbolizes charging.

Note:

- As a result of interferences in the network it is possible that the process of charging of accumulators will finish too fast. In the case too short a time of charging is detected it is necessary to remove the plug of the charger and start charging anew.

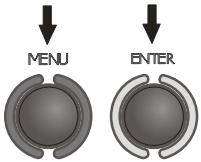
Additional information displayed by the meter

Message	Cause	Proceeding
Battery connection error!	Excessive voltage at the accumulator package during charging.	Check the contacts of the accumulator package. Should the problem persist, replace the package.
No battery!	No communication with the accumulator controller or batteries compartment put in.	Check the contacts of the accumulator package. Should the problem persist, replace the package. Put the accumulators compartment instead of batteries.
Battery temperature too low!	The ambient temperature is lower than 10°C	It is not possible to charge the accumulators correctly in such a temperature. Place the meter in a warm place and commence the charging mode anew. The present message may be displayed also in the case of deep discharging of the accumulators. It is then recommended to try to turn the charger repeatedly.
Precharge error	A damaged or deeply discharged accumulator package	The message is displayd for a while and then the precharge process begins again. If after several attempts the message: **Battery temperature too high!** is displayed, replace the package.

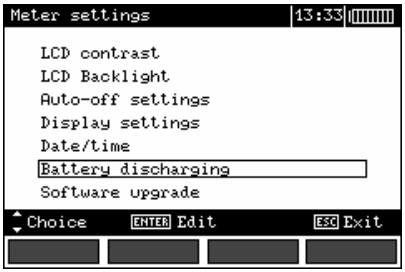
6.5 Discharging of accumulators

In order to guarantee proper functioning of the accumulators (charge indications) and prolong their durability, it is recommended to charge them from zero from time to time. Proceed as follows in order to discharge the accumulators:

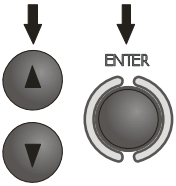
1



Press **MENU** and highlight **Meter settings**. Press **ENTER**.



2



Use buttons ▲and ▼ to select **Battery discharging**,and press **ENTER**.

Read the displayed text and accept.

Discharging, which may last up to 10 hours depending on the level of the charge of the package, is signalled with the following message: **Discharging of accumulators in progress**.

6.6 General principles regarding using Ni-MH accumulators

- If you do not use the device for a prolonged period of time, then it is recommended to remove the accumulators and store them separately.
- Store the accumulators in a dry, cool and well ventilated place and protect them from direct sunlight. The temperature of the environment in the case of prolonged storage should not exceed 30°C. If the accumulators are stored for a long time in a high temperature, then the occurring chemical processes may reduce their lifetime.
- Accumulators Ni-MH resist normally 500-1000 charging cycles. The accumulators reach their maximum capacity after being formatted (2-3 charge and discharge cycles). The most important factor which influences the lifetime of an accumulator is the depth of discharge. The deeper the discharge of the accumulator, the shorter its lifetime.
- The memory effect is limited in the case of Ni-MH accumulator. These accumulators may be charged at any point with no serious consequences. However, it is recommended to discharge them completely every few cycles.
- During storage of Ni-MH accumulators they are discharged at the rate of approximately 30% per month. Keeping accumulators at high temperatures may accelerate this process even 100%. In order to prevent excessive discharge of accumulators, after which it would be necessary to format them, it is recommended to charge the accumulators from time to time (even if not in use).

- Modern fast chargers detect both too low and too high a temperature of accumulators and react to the situation adequately. Too low a temperature should prevent the start of the process of charging, which might damage the accumulator irreparably. An increase of the temperature of the accumulator is a signal to stop charging and is a typical phenomenon. However charging at a high temperature of the environment apart from reducing the lifetime causes an accelerated increase of the temperature of the accumulator, which will be not charged to its full capacity.
- Remember that in the case of quick charging accumulators are charged to approximately 80% of their capacity; better results may be obtained if the process of charging is continued: the charger goes then to the phase of charging with a low current and after next couple of hours the accumulators are charged to their full capacity.
- Do not charge or use accumulators in extreme temperatures. Extreme temperatures reduce the lifetime of batteries and accumulators. Avoid placing devices powered from accumulators in very hot environments. The nominal working temperature must be absolutely observed.

7 Cleaning and maintenance

NOTE!
Apply solely the maintenance methods specified by the manufacturer within the present manual.

The casing of the meter may be cleaned with a soft, damp cloth using all-purpose detergents. Do not use any solvents or cleaning agents which might scratch the casing (powders, pastes, etc.).

Clean the probe with water and dry it. Before the probe is stored for a prolonged period of time it is recommended to grease it with any machine lubricant.

The reels and test leads should be cleaned with water and detergents, and then dried.

The electronic system of the meter does not require maintenance.

8 Storage

- In the case of storage of the device, the following recommendations must be observed:
- Disconnect all the test leads from the meter.
- Clean the meter and all its accessories thoroughly.
- Wind the long test leads onto the reels.
- In the case the meter is to be stored for a prolonged period of time, the batteries must be removed from the device.
- In order to prevent a total discharge of the accumulators in the case of a prolonged storage, charge them from time to time.

9 Dismantling and disposal

Worn-out electric and electronic equipment should be gathered selectively, i.e. it must not be placed with waste of another kind.

Worn-out electronic equipment should be sent to a collection point in accordance with the law of worn-out electric and electronic equipment.

Before the equipment is sent to a collection point, do not dismantle any elements.

Observe the local regulations concerning disposal of packages, worn-out batteries and accumulators.

10 Technical data

- The specified accuracy applies to meter terminals.
- The abbreviation „m.v.” in the basic uncertainty definition means the measured value.

10.1 Basic data

Interference voltage measurement U_N (RMS)

Range	Resolution	Basic uncertainty
0...100V	1V	±(2% m.v. + 3 digits)

- measurement for f_N 15…450 Hz
- frequency of measurements – minimum two measurements/s

Interference frequency measurement f_N

Range	Resolution	Basic uncertainty
15...450Hz	1Hz	±(1% m.v. + 2 digits)

- measurement for interference voltage >1V (for interference voltage <1V the following is displayed: f=---)

Measurement of connection and equipotential bonding resistance (two-cable method)
The measurement method: technical, in accordance with IEC 61557-5
Range of measurement in accordance with IEC 61557-4: 0,045Ω ... 19,99kΩ

Range	Resolution	Basic uncertainty
0,000...3,999Ω *	0,001Ω	±(2% m.v. + 4 digits)
4,00…39,99Ω	0,01Ω	±(2% m.v. + 2 digits)
40,0…399,9Ω	0,1Ω	
400…3999Ω	1Ω	
4,00…19,99kΩ	0,01kΩ	±(5% m.v. + 2 digits)

* In 0,000...0,045Ω range uncertainty is unspecified.

Measurement of earth resistance (3, 4-cable method)
The measurement method: technical, in accordance with IEC 61557-5
Range of measurement in accordance with IEC 61557-5: 0,100Ω ... 19,99kΩ

Range	Resolution	Basic uncertainty
0,000...3,999Ω *	0,001Ω	±(2% m.v. + 4 digits)
4,00…39,99Ω	0,01Ω	±(2% m.v. + 2 digits)
40,0…399,9Ω	0,1Ω	
400…3999Ω	1Ω	
4,00…19,99kΩ	0,01kΩ	±(5% m.v. + 2 digits)

* For 3-cable method in 0,000...0,045Ω range uncertainty is unspecified.

Measurement of the auxiliary electrode resistance

Range	Resolution	Basic uncertainty
0...999Ω	1Ω	±(5% (R_E+R_H+R_S) + 8 digits)
1,00...9,99kΩ	0,01kΩ	
10,0…19,9kΩ	0,1kΩ	

Measurement of multiple earth resistance with clamp (three-cable with clamp)

Range of measurement in accordance with IEC 61557-5: 0,120Ω ... 1999Ω

Range	Resolution	Basic uncertainty
0,000...3,999Ω *	0,001Ω	±(8% m.v. + 4 digits)
4,00...39,99Ω	0,01Ω	±(8% m.v. + 3 digits)
40,0...399,9Ω	0,1Ω	
400....1999Ω	1Ω	

* In 0,000...0,045Ω range uncertainty is unspecified.

Measurement of multiple earth resistance with double clamp

Range	Resolution	Basic uncertainty
0,00...19,99Ω	0,01Ω	±(10% m.v. + 3 digits)
20,0...149,9Ω	0,1Ω	±(20% m.v. + 3 digits)

Ground resistivity measurements

The measurement method: Wenner's, $\rho = 2\pi L R_E$

Range	Resolution	Basic uncertainty
0,0..199,9Ωm	0,1Ωm	Depends on the basic uncertainty of the R_E 4P measurement but not less than ±1 digit.
200..1999Ωm	1Ωm	
2,00..19,99kΩm	0,01kΩm	
20,0..99,9kΩm	0,1kΩm	
100..999kΩm	1kΩm	

- distance between measurement probes (L): 1...50m

Earth resistance measurement by means of the impulse method

Range	Resolution	Basic uncertainty
0,0...99,9Ω	0,1Ω	±(2,5% m.v. + 3 cyfry)
100… 199Ω	1Ω	

- impulse shape: 4/10µs or 10/350µs
- impulse measurement current: approximately 1A
- spike voltage: approximately 1500V

Measurement of leakage damage current (rms)

Range	Resolution	Basic uncertainty
0,1..99,9mA [1]	0,1mA	±(8% m.v. + 5 digits)
100..999mA [1]	1mA	±(8% m.v. + 3 digits)
1,00..4,99A [1,2,3,4]	0,01A	±(5% m.v. + 5 digits) [1,3,4] unspecified [2] unspecified for 0..2 A [3] unspecified for 0..1 A [4]
5,00..9,99A[1,2,3,4]	0,01A	±(5% m.v. + 5 digits)
10,0..99,9A[1,2,3,4]	0,1A	
100 … 300A[1,2,3,4]	1A	

[1] – clamp (diameter 52mm) – C-3
[2] – flexible clamp – F series
[3] – flexible clamp – FS-2
[4] – flexible clamp – FSX-3

- frequency range: 45...400Hz

Other technical data

a) Kind of insulation ..... double, in accordance with EN 61010-1 and IEC 61557
b) Measurement category ..... IV 300V (< 2000m above sea level), IV 255V (< 3000m above sea level) EN 61010-1 compliant
c) Protection grade of the casing in accordance with EN 60529 ..... IP54
d) Maximum interference voltage AC + DC at which a measurement may be performed ..... 24 V
e) Maximum measured interference voltage ..... 100 V
f) Maximum interference current at which a measurement of the earth resistance by means of the clamp method is performed ..... 3 Arms
g) Frequency of the measurement current ..... 125 Hz for the 16 2/3 Hz, 50 Hz, 400 Hz, and 150 Hz for the 60 Hz mains
h) Measurement voltage and current for 2P ..... U<24 Vrms, I≥200 mA for R≤60 Ω
i) Measurement voltage for 3P, 4P ..... 25 or 50 V
j) Measurement current (short-circuit current) for 3P, 4P ..... >200 mA
k) Maximum resistance of measurement electrodes ..... 20 kΩ
l) Signalling of insufficient clamp current for ..... ≤0,5 mA
m) Power supply of the meter ..... accumulator package type SONEL NiMH 4,8V 4,2 Ah
n) parameters of AC adapter for the battery charge ..... 100 V…240 V, 50 Hz…60 Hz
o) Number of measurements for R 2P ..... >1500 (1Ω, 2 measurement/minute)
p) Number of measurements for R_E ..... > 1200 (R_E=10Ω, R_H=R_S=100Ω, 2 measurement/minute)
q) Duration of a resistance measurement by means of the two-pole method ..... <6 s
r) Duration of a resistance and resistivity measurement by means of other methods ..... <8 s
s) MRU-200-GPS Position Accuracy (in good weather conditions and visibility of satellites) ..... 3 m (50%CEP)
t) Dimensions ..... 288 x 223 x 75 mm
u) Mass of the meter with accumulators ..... ok. 2 kg
v) Working temperature ..... -10..+50ºC
w) Operating temperature range for battery charger ..... +10ºC to +35ºC
x) Temperatures at which loading is interrupted ..... < 5ºC and ≥50ºC
y) Reference temperature ..... 23 ±2ºC
z) Storage temperature ..... -20..+80ºC
aa) Relative humidity ..... 20..90%
bb) Relative humidity nominal ..... 40..60%
cc) Altitude (above sea level) ..... <2000 m
dd) Quality standard ..... design and production in accordance with ISO 9001
ee) The product meets EMC requirements according to the following standards ..... EN 61326-1 and EN 61326-2-2

EN 55022 Compliance statement

MRU-200 / MRU-200-GPS is a class A product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

10.2 Additional data

Data regarding additional uncertainties are useful mainly in the case the meter is used under non-standard conditions as well as for measurement laboratories for the purpose of calibration.

10.2.1 Influence of the serial interference voltage U_Z upon earth resistance measurements for functions 3P, 4P, 3P + clamp

R	Additional uncertainty [Ω]
0,000…3,999Ω	$\pm(25\cdot10^{-4}\cdot R_E + 2\cdot10^{-4}\cdot\frac{U_z}{R_E})\cdot U_z$
>3,999Ω	$\pm(5\cdot10^{-4}\cdot R_E + 2\cdot10^{-2})\cdot U_z$

10.2.2 Influence of the serial interference voltage U_Z upon earth resistance measurements for function ρ

$$\Delta_{add}\,[\Omega] = \pm 2{,}5 \cdot (10^{-3} \cdot R_E + 10^{-6} \cdot R_H \cdot U_Z) \cdot U_Z\,,$$

where $R_E = \dfrac{\rho}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot L}$

10.2.3 Influence of the auxiliary electrodes upon earth resistance measurements for function 3P, 4P, 3P + clamp

R_E	R_H,R_S	Additional uncertainty [%]
0,000… …3,999Ω	R_H≤500Ω and R_S≤500Ω	within the range of the basic uncertainty
	R_H>500Ω or R_S>500Ω or R_H and R_S>500Ω	$\pm(\dfrac{R_S}{R_S+10^6}\cdot 200+\dfrac{R_H{}^2}{R_E\cdot R_H+200}\cdot 5\cdot 10^{-3}+(1+\dfrac{1}{R_E})\cdot R_H\cdot 4\cdot 10^{-4})$
>3,999Ω	R_H≤1kΩ and R_S≤1kΩ	within the range of the basic uncertainty
	R_H>1kΩ or R_S>1kΩ or R_H and R_S>1kΩ	$\pm(\dfrac{R_S}{R_S+10^6}\cdot 200+\dfrac{R_H{}^2}{R_E\cdot R_H+200}\cdot 5\cdot 10^{-3}+R_H\cdot 4\cdot 10^{-4})$

R_E[Ω], R_S[Ω] and R_H[Ω] are values which are displayed by the device.

For measurements with the use of ERP-1

R_E	R_H,R_S	Additional uncertainty for U = 25 V [%]
0,000 Ω ..3,999 Ω	R_H≤500 Ω and R_S≤500 Ω	within the range of the basic uncertainty
	R_H>500 Ω or R_S>500 Ω or R_H and R_S>500 Ω	$\pm(\dfrac{R_S}{R_S+10^6}\cdot 200+\dfrac{R_H{}^2}{R_E\cdot R_H+200}\cdot 5\cdot 10^{-3}+(1+\dfrac{1}{R_E})\cdot R_H\cdot 4\cdot 10^{-4})$
>3,999 Ω	R_H≤1 kΩ i R_S≤1 kΩ	within the range of the basic uncertainty
	R_H>1 kΩ or R_S>1 kΩ or R_H and R_S>1 kΩ	$\pm(\dfrac{R_S}{R_S+10^6}\cdot 200+\dfrac{R_H{}^2}{R_E\cdot R_H+200}\cdot 5\cdot 10^{-3}+R_H\cdot 20\cdot 10^{-4})$

R_E	R_H,R_S	Additional uncertainty for U = 50 V [%]
0,000 Ω ..3,999 Ω	R_H≤500 Ω and R_S≤500 Ω	within the range of the basic uncertainty
	R_H>500 Ω or R_S>500 Ω or R_H and R_S>500 Ω	$\pm(\dfrac{R_S}{R_S+10^6}\cdot 200+\dfrac{R_H{}^2}{R_E\cdot R_H+200}\cdot 5\cdot 10^{-3}+(1+\dfrac{1}{R_E})\cdot R_H\cdot 4\cdot 10^{-4})$
>3,999 Ω	R_H≤1 kΩ i R_S≤1 kΩ	within the range of the basic uncertainty
	R_H>1 kΩ or R_S>1 kΩ or R_H and R_S>1 kΩ	$\pm(\dfrac{R_S}{R_S+10^6}\cdot 200+\dfrac{R_H{}^2}{R_E\cdot R_H+200}\cdot 5\cdot 10^{-3}+R_H\cdot 15\cdot 10^{-4})$

R_E[Ω], R_S[Ω] and R_H[Ω] are values which are displayed by the device.

10.2.4 Influence of the auxiliary electrodes upon earth resistance measurements for function ρ

Uncertainty [%]
$\pm(\dfrac{R_H\cdot(R_S+30000\Omega)}{R_E}\cdot 3{,}2\cdot 10^{-7}+4\cdot 10^{-4}\cdot\sqrt{R_H{}^2+R_S{}^2})$

R_E[Ω], R_S[Ω] and R_H[Ω] are values which are displayed by the device.

10.2.5 Influence of the auxiliary electrodes upon earth resistance measurements by means of the percussive method

R_H	Z_E	Uncertainty [%]
$R_H \leq 150\Omega$	0,0…199Ω	within the range of the basic uncertainty
$R_H > 150\Omega$	0,0…4,9Ω	$\pm(\frac{R_H - 100}{Z_E} \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-2})$
	5,0…199Ω	$\pm((R_H - 100) \cdot 7 \cdot 10^{-3})$

$Z_E[\Omega]$ and $R_H[\Omega]$ are values which are displayed by the device.

10.2.6 Influence of the interference current I_Z upon the result of the earth resistance measurement 3P+clamp

The MRU-200 / MRU-200-GPS meter may perform a measurement, if the value of the interference current does not exceed 3 A rms and the frequency complies with the value set in the MENU.

R_E	U_{wy}	Uncertainty [Ω]
≤50Ω	25V	$\pm(5 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot R_E \cdot {I_{zakl}}^2)$
	50V	$\pm(2{,}5 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot R_E \cdot {I_{zakl}}^2)$
>50Ω	25V	$\pm(70 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot {R_E}^2 \cdot {I_{zakl}}^2)$
	50V	$\pm(50 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot {R_E}^2 \cdot {I_{zakl}}^2)$

If the interference current exceeds 3A the possibility of measurement is blocked.

10.2.7 Influence of interference current upon the result of the earth resistance measurement using double clamps

The MRU-200 / MRU-200-GPS meter may perform a measurement, if the value of the interference current does not exceed 3 A rms and the frequency complies with the value set in the MENU.

R_E	Uncertainty [Ω]
0,00...4,99Ω	within the range of the basic uncertainty
5,00...19,9Ω	$\pm(5 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot {R_E}^2 \cdot {I_{zakl}}^3)$
20,0...149,9Ω	$\pm(6 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot {R_E}^2 \cdot {I_{zakl}}^3)$

If the interference current exceeds 3A the possibility of measurement is blocked.

10.2.8 Influence of the relation of the resistance measured with clamp for the multiple earthing branch to the resultant resistance (3P + clamp)

R_C	Uncertainty [Ω]
≤99,9Ω	$\pm(3 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{R_C}{{R_w}^2})$
>99,9Ω	$\pm(6 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot \frac{R_C}{{R_w}^2})$

$R_C[\Omega]$ is the value of the resistance measured with clamps for the branch displayed by the device, and $R_W[\Omega]$ is the value of the resultant multiple earth resistance.

10.2.9 Additional uncertainties in accordance with IEC 61557-4 (2P)

Influencing factor	Symbol	Additional uncertainty	
Location	E_1	0%	
Power supply voltage	E_2	0% (**BAT** not displayed)	
Temperature	E_3	R≤3,999Ω	±0,3digits/°C
		R>3,999Ω and <1kΩ	±0,2digits/°C
		R≥1kΩ	±0,07%/°C ±0,2 digits/°C

10.2.10 Additional uncertainties in accordance with IEC 61557-5 (3P, 4P, 3P + clamp)

Influencing factor	Symbol	Additional uncertainty	
Location	E_1	0%	
Power supply voltage	E_2	0% (**BAT** not displayed)	
Temperature	E_3	R≤3,999 Ω	±0,3digits/°C
		R>3,999Ω and <1kΩ	±0,2digits/°C
		R≥1kΩ	±0,07%/°C ±0,2 digits/°C
Serial interference voltage	E_4	In accordance with formula In 10.2.1 (U_z=3V 50/60/400/16 2/3Hz)	
Resistance of electrodes and auxiliary earth electrodes	E_5	In accordance with the formula in 10.2.3	

11 Accessories

11.1 Standard accessories

- 30 cm probes (4 pieces) – **WASONG30**,
- 2.2-metre black test lead with banana plugs at one end, with a test prod – **WAPRZ2X2BLBB**,
- 25-metre blue (**WAPRZ025BUBBSZ**) and red (**WAPRZ025REBBSZ**) test leads (2 pieces) with banana plugs at both ends, wound upon reels which permit to elongate the test leads (for the purpose of measurements of extensive earthing systems),
- 1.2-metre red test lead – **WAPRZ1X2REBB**,
- 50-metre, yellow shielded test lead wound upon a reel with banana plugs at both ends – **WAPRZ050YEBBSZE**,
- Black crocodile clip – **WAKROBL20K01**,
- Red crocodile clip – **WAKRORE20K02**,
- Vice – **WAZACIMA1**,
- Rechargeable batteries – **WAAKU07**,
- Meter protective cover – **WAFUTL2**,
- Harness to carry the device, two pieces (short and long) – **WAPOZSZEKPL**,
- USB cable – **WAPRZUSB**,
- Cable to charge the accumulators from the car lighter socket – **WAPRZLAD12SAM**,
- Accumulator charger (to be used in different countries) – **WAZASZ7**,
- Calibration certificate issued by an accredited laboratory,
- User manual.

11.2 Optional accessories

Furthermore, the manufacturer and authorized distributors offer the following elements which are not included in the basic accessories package:

WASONG80

- *80 cm measurement probe to be driven into the ground*

WACEGC3OKR

- *Reception clamp C-3*

WACEGF2AOKR

- *Flexible clamp F-2A*

WACEGF4AOKR

- *Flexible clamp F-4A*

WACEGFSX3OKR

- *Flexible clamp FSX-3*

WAFUTL3

- *80cm probe protective cover*

WACEGN1BB

- *Transmission clamp N-1*

WACEGF1AOKR

- *Flexible clamp F-1A*

WACEGF3AOKR

- *Flexible clamp F-3A*

WACEGFS2OKR

- *Flexible clamp FS-2*

WAWALXL3

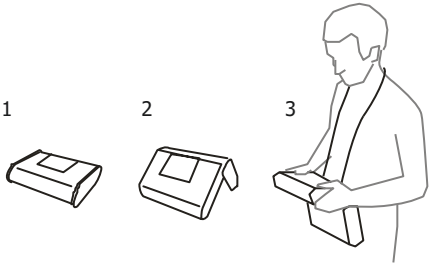
- *Case XL3 for the meter and accessories*

WAPOJ1

- *Batteries compartment*

12 Positions of the meter's cover

The movable cover enables using the meter in various positions.



1 – Cover as the bottom of the meter
2 – Cover used as a support
3 – Cover in the position that enables convenient use of the meter suspended on the neck by means of hanging straps

13 Manufacturer

The manufacturer of the device, which also provides guarantee and post-guarantee service is the following company:

SONEL S.A.
ul. Wokulskiego 11
58-100 Świdnica
Poland
tel. +48 74 858 38 60
fax +48 74 858 38 09
E-mail: export@sonel.pl
Web page: www.sonel.pl

Attention:
Service repairs must be realized solely by the manufacturer.

14 Laboratory services

SONEL Testing and Calibration Laboratory has been accredited by the Polish Center for Accreditation (PCA) - certificate no. AP 173.

AP 173

Laboratory offers calibration for the following instruments that are used for measuring electrical and non-electrical parameters.

- **METERS FOR MEASUREMENTS OF ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS**
  - voltage meters,
  - current meters (including clamp meters),
  - resistance meters,
  - insulation resistance meters,
  - earth resistance and resistivity meters,
  - RCD meters,
  - short-circuit loop impedance meters,
  - power quality analyzers,
  - portable appliance testers (PAT),
  - power meters,
  - active and passive electric energy meters,
  - multimeters,
  - multifunction meters covering the functions of the above-mentioned instruments,

- **ELECTRICAL STANDARDS**
  - calibrators,
  - resistance standards,

- **METERS FOR MEASUREMENTS OF NON-ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS**
  - pyrometers,
  - thermal imagers,
  - luxmeters.

The **Calibration Certificate** is a document that presents a relation between the calibration standard of known accuracy and meter indications with associated measurement uncertainties. The calibration standards are normally traceable to the national standard held by the National Metrological Institute.

According to ILAC-G24 „Guidelines for determination of calibration intervals of measuring instruments", SONEL S.A. recommends periodical metrological inspection of the instruments it manufactures no less frequently than once every **12 months**.

For new instruments provided with the Calibration Certificate or Validation Certificate at the factory, re-calibration should be performed within **12 months** from the date of purchase, however, no later than **24 months** from the date of purchase.

ATTENTION !
The person performing the measurements should be absolutely sure about the efficiency of the device being used. Measurements made with an inefficient meter can contribute to an incorrect assessment of the effectiveness of health protection and even human life.

NOTES

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