HIOKI

PHASE DETECTOR VOLTAGE DETECTOR Series



PHASE · VOLTAGE DETECTORS

DIGITAL PHASE DETECTOR PD3259-50



| Red for | |
|-------------------|--|
| voltage detection | |

Uthe

Weight

Power supply Continuous operating time

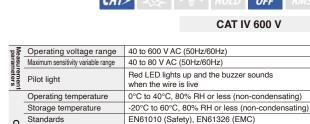
Dimensions ($W \times H \times D$)

3481-20 Order code

Accessories

Instruction manual

· LR44 button alkaline battery ×3



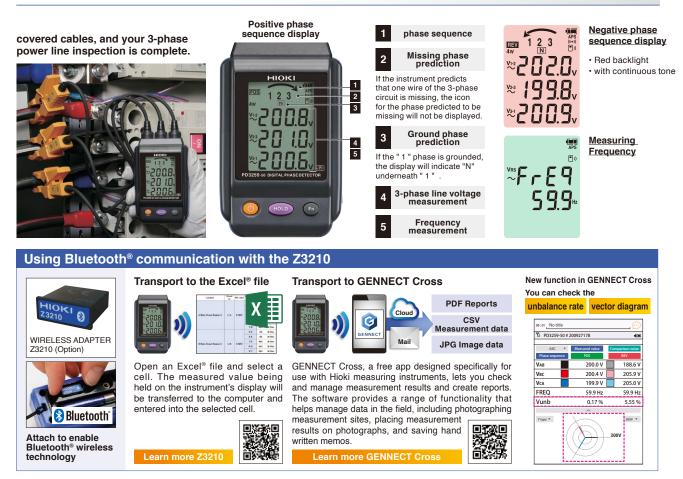
5 hours

30 q (1.1 oz)

LR44 button alkaline battery × 3

20 × 126 × 15 mm (0.79 × 4.96 × 0.59 in)

Function introduction DIGITAL PHASE DETECTOR PD3259-50



Function introduction PHASE DETECTOR PD3129, PD3129-10

No-metal-contact design for the ultimate in safety, Easy-to-read arrow indicator.





Arrow: Green LED



• Arrow: Not lit up • Buzzer: Continuous sound



Magnets for a more efficient workflow



70 hours of use with two AA batteries, Battery check function, Auto power off

Function introduction VOLTAGE DETECTOR 3480, 3481

Non-contact voltage detector lets you verify the hot-line state of AC voltage through the wire or cable covering.





sequence display

Sensitivity adjustment function

Compact design that fits in a pocket



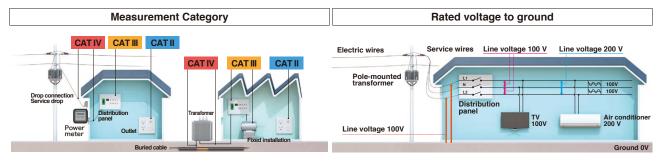


Handy clip with gap for strap.

| CATS | Safety standard categories | AUTO OFF | Auto power OFF Automatically turns off after a certain time |
|--------|---|-----------------|--|
| X | Drop proof Robust design capable of withstanding a drop from a height of 1 m onto concrete | DISPLAY HOLD | Display hold |
| ଽୣୄଡ଼ଽ | Backlight | RMS RMS | True RMS True RMS measurement for accurate measurement of even distorted current waveforms |

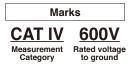
Measurement Category · Anticipated Transient Overvoltage

Under safety standards (EN61010 Series, JIS C 1010 Series), measurement is classified into Categories II to IV according to the measurement point's rated voltage to ground, current capacity (size of current that flows in a short-circuit fault), etc., and the transient overvoltage that occurs at the measurement point.



| CAT II : | Measurement at a point from the power plug to the equipment's power circuits, where equipment is directly connected to an outlet. |
|-----------|---|
| CAT III : | Measurement at a point on the power distribution cabling or power supply circuits, or at a point from the distribution panel to a distribution terminal behind an outlet, where equipment (for example a fixed installation) takes electricity directly from a distribution panel. |
| CAT IV : | Measurement at a point on a service drop to a building, or on the line from the drop connection to the power meter or distribution panel. |

| Rated voltage | Transient overvoltage | | je | Power lines in factories and similar facilities will at times include trans |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|--|
| to ground | CAT II | CAT III | CAT IV | (impulse voltage) that is around 10 times the power source voltage. The transient overvoltage of the measurement points must be predicted in advance and the instrument will need a safety design that will enable it to withstand suc overvoltage. |
| 300 V | 2500 V | 4000 V | 6000 V | |
| 600 V | 4000 V | 6000 V | 8000 V | |
| 1000 V | 6000 V | 8000 V | 12000 V | |

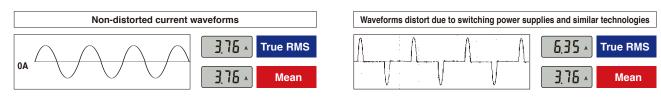


Assuming 600 V for the measurement point's voltage to ground, a Category IV location could potentially include transient overvoltage of 8000 V. Hence, CAT IV measurement instruments are designed to withstand transient overvoltage of 8000 V. CAT III measurement instruments can only withstand up to 6000 V, so if 8000 V transient overvoltage enters, it will cause insulation breakdown that could result in electric shock.

Never measure a measurement point with a higher category number than the category indicated on the measuring instrument. Doing so could lead to a serious accident such as electric shock.

Rectification Methods: True RMS and Mean

A measuring instrument uses one of two rectification methods, "True RMS" or "Mean". Using mean rectification assumes that the signal is based on a sine wave without distortions in order to calculate the value. Distorted waveforms cannot be measured accurately using this method. As the performance of equipment increases, so do distorted waveforms. In order to accurately measure in these situations, using the True RMS method is necessary.



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