FLUKE®

165XB

Electrical Installation Tester

Users Manual

April 2008

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⚠⚠ Warnings: Read Before Using

To avoid possible electric shock or personal injury:

- **Use the tester only as specified in this manual, or the protection provided by the tester might be impaired.**
- **Do not use the tester in wet environments.**
- **Inspect the tester before using it. Do not use the tester if it appears damaged. Look for cracks or missing plastic. Pay particular attention to the insulation around the connectors.**
- **Inspect the test leads before use. Do not use them if insulation is damaged or metal is exposed. Check the test leads for continuity. Replace damaged test leads before using the tester. Use only test leads specified in the manual or safety may be impaired.**
- **Verify the tester's operation by measuring a known voltage before and after using it. Do not use the tester if it operates abnormally. Protection may be impaired. If in doubt, have the tester serviced.**
- **Have the tester serviced only by qualified service personnel.**
- **Do not apply more than the rated voltage, as marked on the tester, between the terminals or between any terminal and earth ground.**
- **Remove test leads from the tester before opening the tester case.**
- **Never operate the tester with the case open.**
- **Use caution when working with voltages above 30 V ac rms, 42 V ac peak, or 60 V dc. These voltages pose a shock hazard.**
- **Use only the replacement fuse specified in the users manual.**
- **Use the proper terminals, function, and range for your measurements.**
- **Do not operate the tester around explosive gas, vapor, or dust.**
- **When using probes, keep your fingers behind the finger guards.**
- **When making electrical connections, connect the common test lead before connecting the live test lead; when disconnecting, disconnect the live test lead before disconnecting the common test lead.**
- **Replace the battery as soon as the low battery indicator (▬) appears to avoid false readings that can lead to electric shock and injury.**
- **When servicing the tester, use only specified replacement parts.**
- **Do not use the tester in distribution systems with voltages higher than 550 V.**
- **When working on high energy systems, rubber gloves and flame-resistant face shield and clothing should be worn.**

Definition of Symbols Used			
⎓	Fuse	⚠	Caution! Risk of Electric Shock.
⧈	Double Insulated (Class II) Equipment	⏚	Earth Ground
⚠	Caution! Risk of Danger. Refer to Manual.	CE	Conforms to relevant European standard.
CAT III	CAT III meters are designed to protect against transients in fixed-equipment installations at the distribution level.		
⚠>550 V	Do not use in distribution systems with voltages higher than 550 V.		

Electrical Installation Tester

Introduction

The Fluke Model 1651B, Model 1652B, and Model 1653B are battery powered electrical installation testers. This manual applies to all three models. All figures show the Model 1653B.

The 165XB testers are designed to measure and test the following:

- Voltage and Frequency
- Insulation Resistance (EN61557-2)
- Continuity (EN61557-4)
- Loop/Line Resistance (EN61557-3)
- Residual Current Devices (RCD) Tripping Time (EN61557-6)
- RCD Tripping Current (EN61557-6)
- Earth Resistance (EN61557-5)
- Phase Sequence (EN61557-7)

Contacting Fluke

To contact Fluke, call one of the following telephone numbers:

USA: 1-888-99-FLUKE (1-888-993-5853)
Canada: 1-800-36-FLUKE (1-800-363-5853)
United Kingdom: +44 1603 256600
Germany, Austria, Switzerland: +49-69-222-220-204
Europe: +31-402-675-200
Japan: +81-3-3434-0181
Singapore: +65-738-5655
Anywhere in the world: +1-425-446-5500

Or, visit Fluke's Web site at www.fluke.com.

To register your product, visit http://register.fluke.com.

Unpacking the Tester

The tester comes with the items listed in Table 1. If the tester is damaged or an item is missing, contact the place of purchase immediately.

Table 1. Standard Accessories

Description	1651B EU	1652B EU	1653B EU	1651B UK	1652B UK	1653B UK	Part Number
165X-8008 Probe, Multifunctional	√	√	√		√	√	2000757
Country Specific Mains Test Cord	√	√	√	√	√	√	Various – See Table 2
TL-L1, Test Lead, Red		√	√				2044945
TL-L2, Test Lead Green	√	√	√				2044950
TL-L3, Test Lead Blue	√	√	√				2044961
Probe, Test, Banana Jack, 4 mm Tip, Red		√	√				2099044
Probe, Test, Banana Jack, 4 mm Tip, Green	√	√	√				2065297
Probe, Test, Banana Jack, 4 mm Tip, Blue	√	√	√				2068904
102-406-003, Probe cap,GS-38 Red		√	√				1942029
102-406-002, Probe cap,GS-38 Green	√	√	√				2065304
102-406-004, Probe cap,GS-38 Blue	√	√	√				2068919
AC285-5001,175-276-013 AC285 Large crocodile clip, Red		√	√				2041727
AC285-5001-02,175-276-012 AC285 Large crocodile clip, Green	√	√	√				2068133
AC285-5001-03,175-276-0114 AC285 Large crocodile clip, Blue	√	√	√				2068265

Table 1. Standard Accessories (cont.)

Description	1651B EU	1652B EU	1653B EU	1651B UK	1652B UK	1653B UK	Part Number
Test lead set, 600 V, Fused Probe with alligator clips and prods, set of spare GS38 tips - Red, Blue, Green (Replacement fuse is an F 10 A 600 V, 50 kA, 6.3 x 32 mm)				√	√	√	2491989
CD ROM, Users Manual	√	√	√	√	√	√	3209538
Quick Reference Guide	√	√	√	√	√	√	3278157
Case, Tool Box, Yellow	√	√	√	√	√	√	1664213
Hard Case Insert, Foam, Polyurethane	√	√	√	√	√	√	2061011
Carrying Strap, Padded	√	√	√	√	√	√	2045406
Fluke-1653-2014, IR Adapter			√			√	2043365
Fluke Zero Adapter	√	√	√	√	√	√	3301338

Table 2. Country Specific Mains Cords

Mains Cord	Cord Type	Part Number
British	BS1363	2061367
Schuko	CEE 7/7	2061332
Denmark	AFSNIT 107-2-DI	2061371
Australia/New Zealand	AS 3112	2061380
Switzerland	SEV 1011	2061359
Italy	CEI 23-16/VII	2061344

Operating the Tester

Using the Rotary Switch

Use the rotary switch (Figure 1 and Table 3) to select the type of test you want to perform.

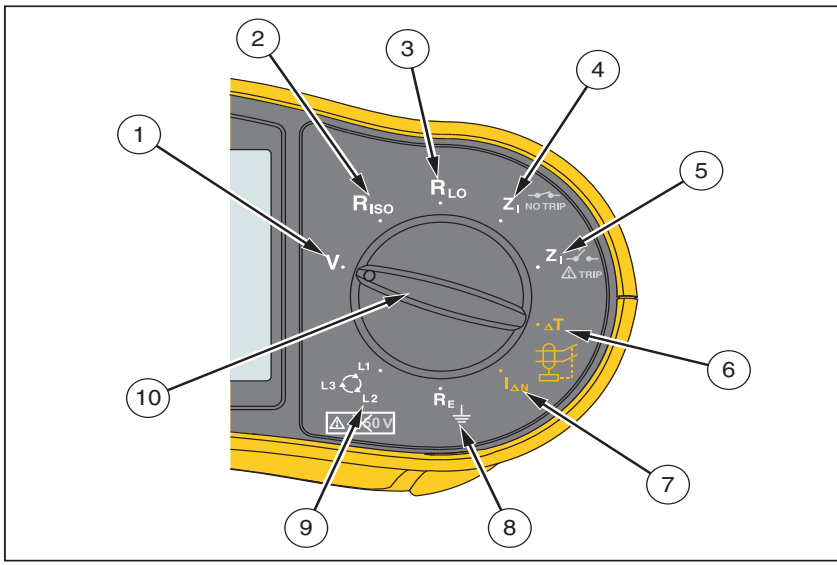

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Figure 1. Rotary Switch

Table 3. Rotary Switch

Number	Symbol	Measurement Function
①	V	Volts.
②	R_{ISO}	Insulation resistance.
③	R_{LO}	Continuity.
④	Z_I NO TRIP	Loop impedance — No trip mode.
⑤	Z_I TRIP	Loop impedance — Hi current trip mode.
⑥	ΔT	RCD tripping time.
⑦	$I_{\Delta N}$	RCD tripping level.
⑧	R_E	Earth resistance.
⑨		Phase rotation.
⑩	N/A	Rotary switch.

Understanding the Pushbuttons

Use the pushbuttons (Figure 2 and Table 4) to control operation of the tester, select test results for viewing, and scroll through selected test results.

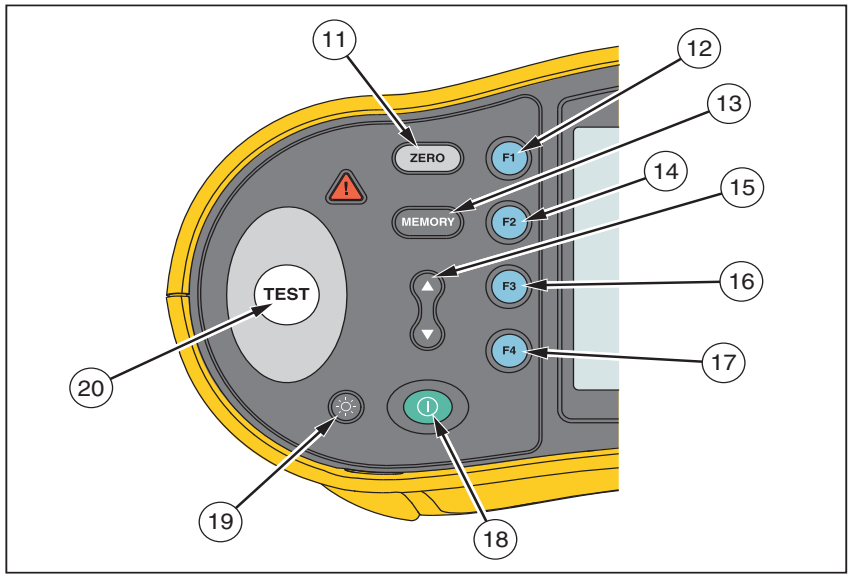

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Figure 2. Pushbuttons

Table 4. Pushbuttons

No.	Button	Description
⑪	ZERO	Zero test lead resistance offset.
⑫	F1	• Loop input select (L-N, L-PE). • Voltage input select (L-N, L-PE, N-PE). • RCD current rating (10, 30, 100, 300, 500, 1000 mA or VAR). • Memory SELECT.
⑬	MEMORY	• Enters Memory mode. • Activates memory soft key selections (F1, F2, F3, or F4).
⑭	F2	• RCD Current multiplier (x1/2, x1, x5, AUTO). • Memory STORE.

Table 4. Pushbuttons (cont.)

No.	Button	Description
⑮		• Scroll memory locations. • Set memory location codes. • Scroll Auto test results. • Adjust current for VAR function. • Display results if noise is present.
⑯	F3	• RCD type: AC (standard), S, or A (pulsed DC). • Memory RECALL. • Battery test. • Loop R_E / I_K
⑰	F4	• RCD test polarity (0, 180 degrees). • Insulation test voltage (50, 100, 250, 500, or 1000 V). • Memory CLEAR.
⑱	⏻	Turns the tester on and off. The tester will also shut off automatically is there is no activity for 10 minutes.
⑲	☼	Turns the backlight on and off.
⑳	TEST	Starts the selected test. The TEST key is surrounded by a “touch pad”. The touch pad measures the potential between the operator and the tester’s PE terminal. If you exceed a 100 V threshold, the ⚠ symbol above the touch pad is illuminated.

Understanding the Display

Figure 3 and Table 5 describe the display features.

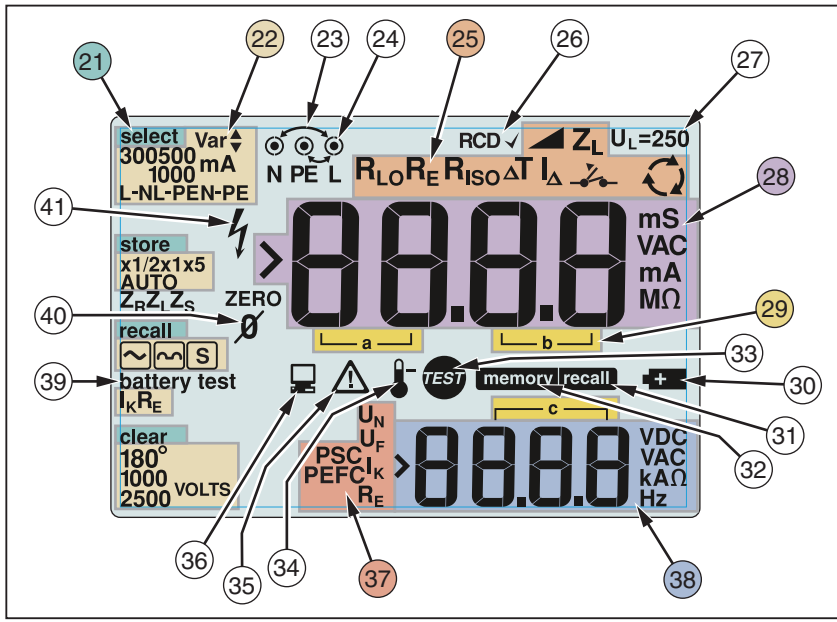


Figure 3. Display Features

Table 5. Display Features

No.	Annunciator	Meaning
(21)	select store recall clear	Displays the selected Memory mode. Memory modes are: Select (F1), Store (F2), Recall (F3), or Clear (F4).
(22)	300500 Var 1000 mA L-NL-PEN-PE x1/2x1x5 AUTO S IK RE 180° 1000 2500 VOLTS	Configuration options. Settings you can make within the measurement functions. For example, in the RCD Tripping Time function (ΔT) you can press F2 to multiply the test current by x1/2, x1, x5 or AUTO and you can press F3 to select the type of RCD you are testing.

Table 5. Display Features (cont.)

No.	Annunciator	Meaning
(23)		Arrows above or below the terminal indicator symbol indicate reversed polarity. Check the connection or check the wiring to correct.
(24)		Terminal indicator symbol. A terminal indicator symbol with a dot (⊙) in the center indicates the terminal is used for the selected function. The terminals are: • L (Line) • PE (Protective Earth) • N (Neutral)
(25)		Indicates the selected rotary switch setting. The measurement value in the primary display also corresponds to the switch setting. Rotary switch settings are: **V** Volts R_{ISO} Insulation R_{LO} Continuity Z_I NO TRIP Loop no trip Z_I ⚠TRIP Loop hi current trip ΔT RCD trip time I_Δ RCD trip current R_E Earth Phase Rotation
(26)	**RCD✓**	Indicates that the measured trip current (trip current test) or the measured trip time (trip time test) is according to the appropriate RCD standard and the fault voltage is below the selected limit. For more information, see Maximum Trip Time Table on page 50.

Table 5. Display Features (cont.)

No.	Annunciator	Meaning
(27)	U_L=	Indicates the preset fault voltage limit. The default setting is 50 V. Some locations require the fault voltage be set to 25 V, as specified by local electrical codes. Press (F4) when you turn on the tester to toggle the fault voltage between 25 V and 50 V. The value you set will appear on the display and will be saved when you turn the tester off.
(28)	8.8.8.8 mS VAC mA MΩ	Primary display and measurement units.
(29)	a b c	Memory locations. See “Storing and Recalling Measurements” on page 31 for detailed information on using memory locations.
(30)	+	Low battery icon. See “Testing and Replacing the Batteries” on page 35 for additional information on batteries and power management.
(31)	recall	Appears when you press the Recall button and you are looking at stored data.
(32)	memory	Appears when you press the Memory button.
(33)	TEST	Appears when you press the Test button. Disappears when the test is completed.
(34)		Appears when the instrument is overheated. The Loop test and RCD functions are inhibited when the instrument is overheated.

Table 5. Display Features (cont.)

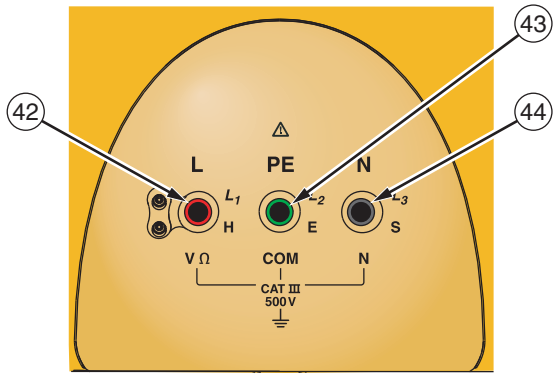
No.	Annunciator	Meaning
㉟	⚠	Appears when an error occurs. Testing is disabled. See “Error Codes” on page 13 for a listing and explanation of possible error codes.
㊱	🖳	Appears when the instrument is uploading data using Fluke PC software.
㊲	U_N U_F PSC I_K PEFC R_E	Name of the secondary measurement function. U_N Test voltage for insulation test. U_F Fault voltage. Measures neutral to earth. PSC Prospective Short Circuit. Calculated from measured voltage and impedance when reading line to neutral. PEFC Prospective Earth Fault Current. Calculated from voltage and loop impedance which is measured line to protective earth. I_K In combination with the PSC or PEFC symbol, indicates a short circuit current. R_E Earth resistance.

Table 5. Display Features (cont.)

No.	Annunciator	Meaning
(38)		Secondary display and measurement units. Some tests will return more than one result or return a computed value based on the test result. This will occur with: • Volts Secondary display shows line frequency. • Insulation tests Secondary display shows actual test voltage. • Loop/line impedance Secondary display shows PEFC (Prospective Earth Fault Current) or R_E PSC (Prospective Short Circuit Current). • RCD switching time Secondary display shows U_F fault voltage. • RCD tripping current Secondary display shows U_F fault voltage.
(39)	battery test	Appears when you are testing the batteries. For more information see “Testing and Replacing the Batteries” on page 35.
(40)	ZERO Ø	Appears when you press the ZERO button to zero the leads. After the zeroing operation, the icon stays illuminated indicating that zeroing has been performed. Only used when performing continuity or loop testing.
(41)	ϟ	Potential danger. Appears when measuring or sourcing high voltages.

Input Terminals

Figure 4 shows the 165XB input terminals.



Item	Description
42	L (Line)
43	PE (Protective Earth)
44	N (Neutral)

Figure 4. Input Terminals

Using the IR Port (Model 1653B Only)

The Model 1653B tester has an IR (infrared) port, see Figure 22, which allows you to connect the tester to a computer and upload test data using a Fluke PC software product. This automates your troubleshooting or recording process, reduces the possibility of manual error and allows you to collect, organize, and display test data in a format that meets your needs. See “Uploading Test Results” on page 34 for additional information on using the IR port.

Error Codes

Various error conditions are detected by the tester and are indicated with the ⚠ icon, “Err”, and an error number on the primary display. These error conditions disable testing and, if necessary, stop a running test.

Table 6. Error Codes

Error Condition	Code
Self-Test Fails	1
Over-Temp	2
Fault Voltage	4
Excessive Noise	5
Excessive Probe Resistance	6

Note

If the self-test fails, you will need to return the tester to Fluke for service.

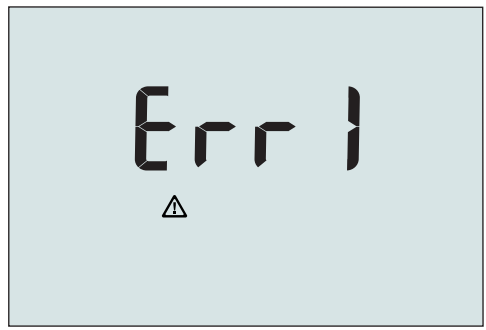


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Figure 5. Error Display

Power-On Options

To select a power-on option, press ⓘ and the function key simultaneously and then release the ⓘ button. Power-on options are retained when the tester is turned OFF.

Table 7. Power-On Options

Keys	Power-On Options
ⓘ F2	Loop/Line Impedance I_K limit. Toggles the I_K limit between 10 kA and 50 kA. The default is 10 kA.
ⓘ F3	Line and Neutral Swap mode. Two modes of operation are available. You can configure the tester to operate in L-n mode or L-n n-L mode, see figure 6. • In L-n mode, the L and N phase conductors must NEVER be reversed. This is a requirement in some regions including the UK. The ⊙○⊙ icon appears on the display indicating that the system L and N conductors are swapped and testing is inhibited. Investigate and rectify the cause of this system fault before proceeding. L-n mode also changes the RCD x1/2 trip time duration to 2 seconds as required in the UK. • In L-n n-L mode, the unit allows the L and N phase conductors to be swapped and testing will continue. *Note* *In locations where polarized plugs and outlets are used, a swapped lead icon (⊙○⊙) may indicate that the outlet was wired incorrectly. Correct this problem before proceeding with any testing.*
ⓘ F4	Fault voltage limit. Toggles the fault voltage between 25 V and 50 V. The default is 50 V.
ⓘ MEMORY	View the tester serial number. Primary display shows the initial four digits and the secondary display shows the next four digits.
ⓘ ☼	Continuity beeper toggle. Toggles the continuity beeper on and off. The default is on.

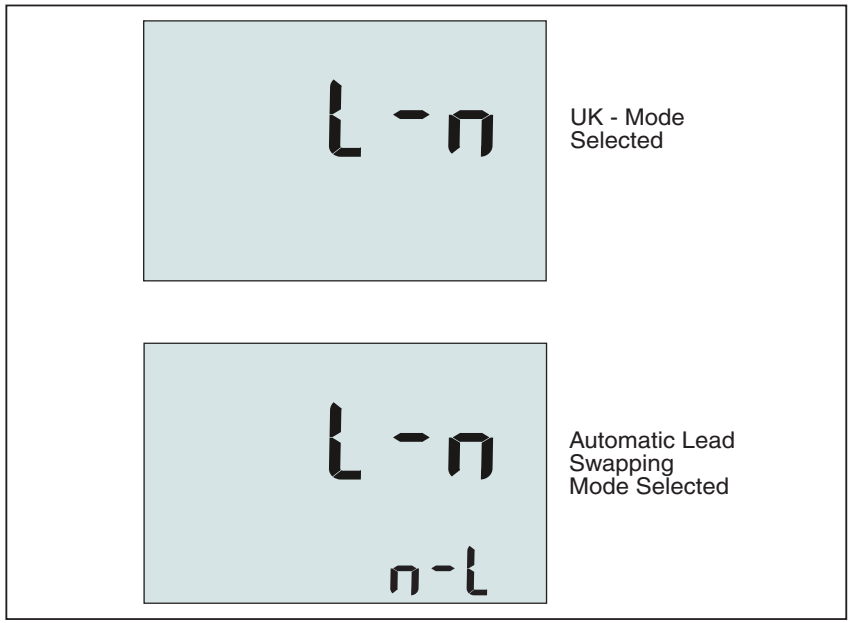

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Figure 6. Lead Swapping Modes

Making Measurements

Measuring Volts and Frequency

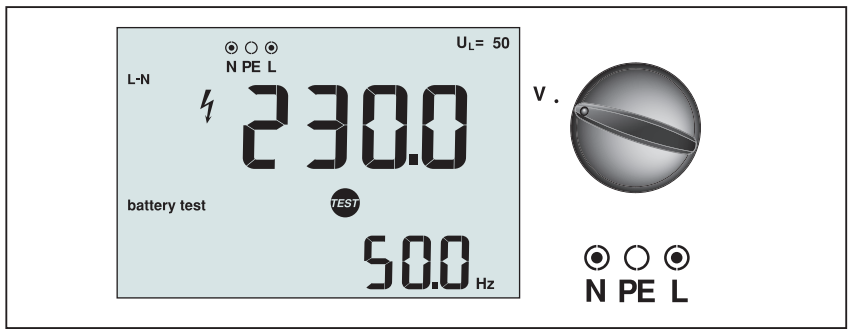

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Figure 7. Volts Display/Switch and Terminal Settings

To measure voltage and frequency:

1. Turn the rotary switch to the V position.

2. Use all (red, blue, and green) terminals for this test. You can use test leads or mains cord when measuring AC voltage.
   - The primary (upper) display shows the AC voltage. The tester reads AC voltage to 500 V. Press F1 to toggle the voltage reading between L-PE, L-N, and N-PE.
   - The secondary (lower) display shows mains frequency.

Measuring Insulation Resistance

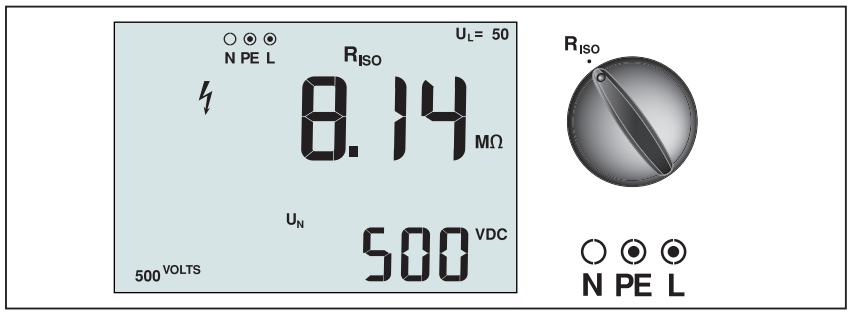

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Figure 8. Insulation Resistance Display/Switch and Terminal Settings

⚠⚠ Warning

Measurements should only be performed on de-energized circuits.

To measure insulation resistance:

1. Turn the rotary switch to the R_{ISO} position.
2. Use the L and PE (red and green) terminals for this test.
3. Use the F4 to select the test voltage. Most insulation testing is performed at 500 V, but observe local test requirements.
4. Press and hold TEST until the reading settles and the tester beeps.

Note

Testing is inhibited if voltage is detected in the line.

- The primary (upper) display shows the insulation resistance.
- The secondary (lower) display shows the actual test voltage.

Note

For normal insulation with high resistance, the actual test voltage (U_N) should always be equal to or higher than the programmed voltage. If insulation resistance is bad, the test voltage is automatically reduced to limit the test current to safe ranges.

Measuring Continuity

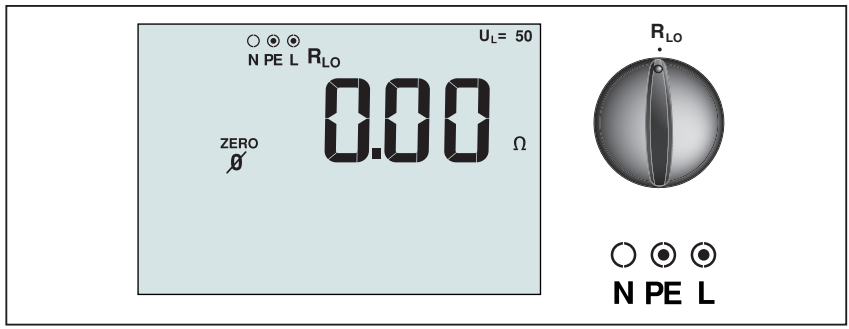

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Figure 9. Continuity Zero Display/Switch and Terminal Settings

A continuity test is used to verify the integrity of connections by making a high resolution resistance measurement. This is especially important for checking Protective Earth connections.

Note

In countries where electrical circuits are laid out in a ring, it is recommended that you make an end-to-end check of the ring at the electrical panel.

⚠⚠ Warning

- **Measurements should only be performed on de-energized circuits.**
- **Measurements may be adversely affected by impedances or parallel circuits or transient currents.**

To measure continuity:

1. Turn the rotary switch to the R_{LO} position.
2. Use the L and PE (red and green) terminals for this test.
3. Before making a continuity test, use the Zero adapter to zero the test leads. Press and hold (ZERO) until the ZERO annunciator appears. The tester measures probe resistance, stores the reading in memory, and

subtracts it from readings. The resistance value is saved even when power is turned off so you don't need to repeat the operation every time you use the instrument.

4. Press and hold TEST until the reading settles. If the continuity beeper is enabled, the tester beeps continuously for measured values less than 2 Ω and there is no stable reading beep for measured values greater than 2 Ω.

   If a circuit is live, the test is inhibited and the AC voltage appears in the secondary (lower) display.

Measuring Loop/Line Impedance

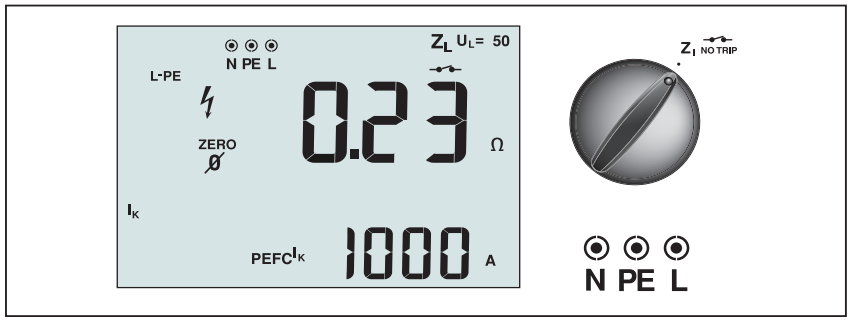

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Figure 10. Loop/Line Impedance/Switch and Terminal Settings

Loop Impedance (Line to Protective Earth L-PE)

Loop impedance is source impedance measured between Line (L) and Protective Earth (PE). You can also ascertain the Prospective Earth Fault Current (PEFC) that is the current that could potentially flow if the phase conductor is shorted to the protective earth conductor. The tester calculates the PEFC by dividing the measured mains voltage by the loop impedance. The loop impedance function applies a test current that flows to earth. If RCDs are present in the circuit, they may trip. To avoid tripping, always use the Z_I No Trip function on the rotary switch. The no trip test applies a special test that prevents RCDs in the system from tripping. If you are certain no RCDs are in the circuit, you can use the Z_I Hi Current function for a faster test.

Note

If the L and N terminals are reversed, the tester will auto-swap them internally and continue testing. If the tester is configured for UK operation, testing will halt. This condition is indicated by arrows above or below the terminal indicator symbol (◉○◉).

To measure loop impedance no trip mode:

⚠⚠ Warning

To avoid tripping any RCDs in the circuit, always use the Z_I NO TRIP position for loop measurements.

1. Turn the rotary switch to the Z_I NO TRIP position.
2. Connect all three leads to the L, PE, and N (red, green, and blue) terminals of the tester.
3. Press (F1) to select L-PE. The display shows the Z_L and ⊸● indicator.
4. Before you do a loop impedance test, use the zero adapter to zero the test leads or the mains cord. Press and hold (ZERO) for more than two seconds until the ZERO annunciator appears. The tester measures the lead resistance, stores the reading in memory, and subtracts it from readings. The resistance value is saved even when the power is turned off so it is unnecessary to repeat the operation each time you use the tester with the same test leads or mains cord.
5. Connect all three leads to the L, PE, and N of the system under test or plug the mains cord into the socket under test.

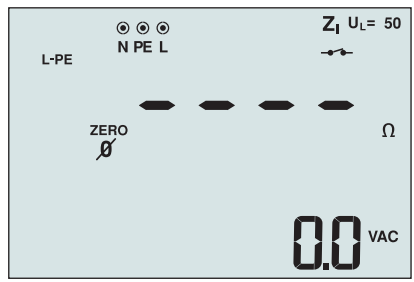

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Figure 11. Display After Zeroing

6. Press and release (TEST). Wait for the test to complete.

   The primary (upper) display shows the loop impedance.
7. To read the Prospective Earth Fault Current, press the (F3) key and select I_K. The Prospective Earth Fault Current appears in amps or kilo amps in the secondary (lower) display.
8. If the mains is too noisy, Err 5 will be displayed. (The measured value accuracy is degraded by the noise.) Press the down arrow to display the measured value. Press the up arrow to return to the Err 5 display.

This test will take several seconds to complete. If the mains is disconnected while the test is active, the test automatically terminates.

Note

Errors may occur due to preloading the circuit under test.

To measure loop impedance—Hi current trip mode:

If no RCDs are present in the system under test, you can use the high current Line Earth (L-PE) loop impedance test.

1. Turn the rotary switch to the Z_I / ⚠TRIP position.
2. Connect all three leads to the L, PE, and N (red, green, and blue) terminals of the tester.
3. Press (F1) to select L-PE. The symbol appears to indicate that hi current trip mode is selected.
4. Repeat Steps 4 through 8 from the preceding test.

⚠⚠ Warning

The symbol on the LCD indicates the high current loop mode - any RCDs in the system will trip - ensure there are no RCDs present.

Earth Resistance Testing by Loop Method

You can also use the tester to measure the earth resistance component of the total loop resistance. Check your local regulations to determine if this method is acceptable in your area. You can use three leads or the mains cord to perform this test. Use the connection shown in Figure 12 when making a 3-wire connection for earth resistance loop test. Zero the test leads (see sequence for Loop Impedance measurement).

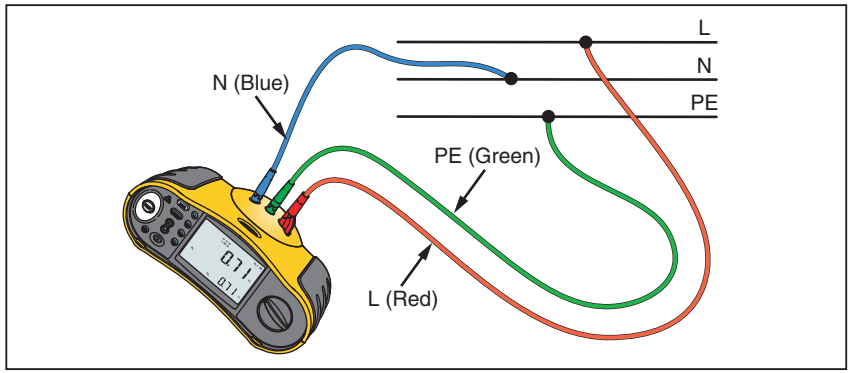

Figure 12. 3-Wire Connection for Earth Resistance Loop Test

To measure earth resistance using the loop test no trip mode:

1. Turn the rotary switch to the Z_I NO TRIP position.
2. Press F1 to select L-PE.
3. Press F3 to select R_E (resistance).
4. Press and release TEST. Wait for the test to complete.
   - The primary (upper) display shows the loop impedance.
   - The secondary (lower) display shows the earth resistance.

Line Impedance

Line impedance is source impedance measured between Line conductors or Line and Neutral. This function allows the following tests:

- Line to Neutral loop impedance.
- Line to Line impedance in 3-phase systems.
- L-PE loop measurement. This is a way of making a high current, 2-wire loop measurement. It cannot be used on circuits protected by RCDs because it will cause them to trip.
- Prospective Short Circuit Current (PSC). PSC is the current that can potentially flow if the phase conductor is shorted to the neutral conductor or another phase conductor. The tester calculates the PSC current by dividing the measured mains voltage by the line impedance.

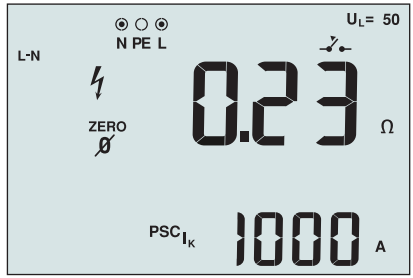

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Figure 13. Line Impedance Display

To measure line impedance:

1. Turn the rotary switch to the $Z_{\Delta TRIP}$ position. The LCD indicates that the high current loop mode is selected by displaying the symbol.
2. Connect the red lead to the L (red) and the blue lead to the N (blue) terminals of the tester.
3. Press (F1) to select L-N.
4. Use the zero adapter to zero the test leads or the mains cord.
5. Press and hold (ZERO) for more than two seconds until the ZERO annunciator appears.

The tester measures the lead resistance, stores the reading in memory, and subtracts it from readings. The resistance value is saved even when the power is turned off so it is unnecessary to repeat the operation each time you use the tester with the same test leads or mains cord.

⚠⚠ Warning

At this step, be careful not to select L-PE because a high current loop test will take place. Any RCDs in the system will trip if you proceed.

Note

Connect the leads in a single-phase test to the system live and neutral. To measure line-to-line impedance in a 3-phase system, connect the leads to 2 phases.

6. Press and release (TEST). Wait for the test to complete.

- The primary (upper) display shows the line impedance.
- The secondary (lower) display shows the Prospective Short Circuit Current (PSC).

7. If the mains is too noisy, Err 5 will be displayed. (The measured value accuracy is degraded by the noise). Press the down arrow to display

the measured value. Press the up arrow ⓘ to return to the Err 5 display.

Use the connection shown in Figure 14 when measuring in a 3-phase 500 V system.

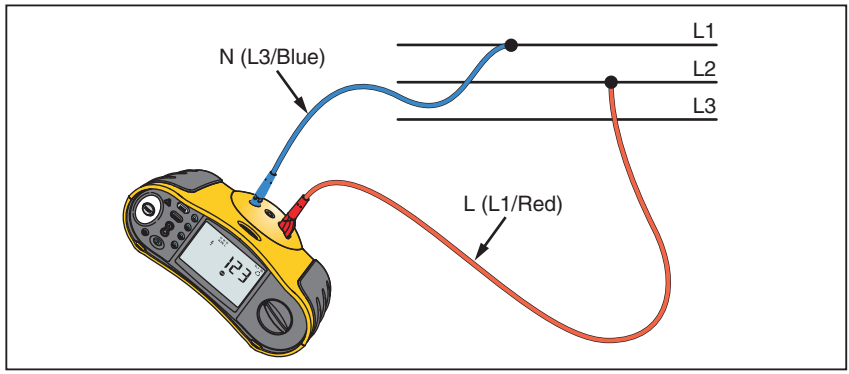

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Figure 14. Measuring in a 3-Phase System

Measuring RCD Tripping Time

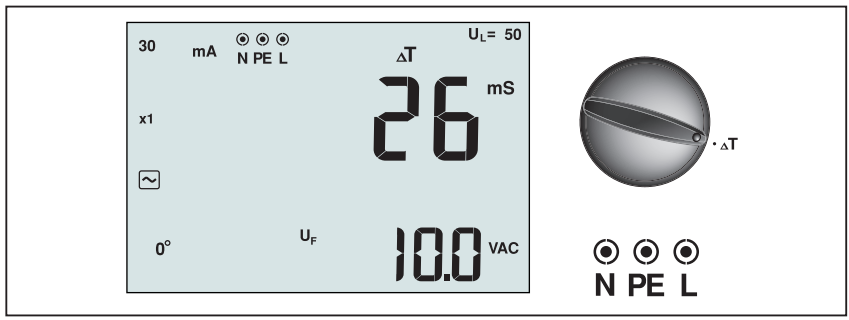

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Figure 15. RCD Tripping Time Display/Switch and Terminal Settings

In this test, a calibrated fault current is induced into the circuit, causing the RCD to trip. The meter measures and displays the time required for the RCD to trip. You can perform this test with test leads or using the mains cord. The test is performed with a live circuit.

You can also use the tester to perform the RCD tripping time test in Auto mode, which makes it easier for one person to perform the test. If the RCD has a

special nominal current setting other than the standard options, you can use a custom setting with the VAR mode.

Note

When measuring trip time for any type of RCD, the tester first does a pretest to determine if the actual test will cause a fault voltage exceeding the limit (25 or 50 V). To avoid having an inaccurate trip time for S type (time delay) RCDs, a 30 second delay is activated between the pretest and the actual test. This RCD type needs a delay because it contains RC circuits that are required to settle before applying the full test.

⚠⚠ Warning

- **Test the connection between the N-conductor and earth before starting the test. A voltage between the N-conductor and earth may influence the test.**
- **Leakage currents in the circuit following the residual current protection device may influence measurements.**
- **The displayed fault voltage relates to the rated residual current of the RCD.**
- **Potential fields of other earthing installations may influence the measurement.**
- **Equipment (motors, capacitors) connected downstream of the RCD may cause considerable extension of the tripping time.**

Note

If the L and N terminals are reversed, the tester will auto-swap them internally and continue testing. If the tester is configured for UK operation, testing will halt and you will need to determine why the L and N are swapped. This condition is indicated by arrows above or below the terminal indicator symbol (◉○◉).Type A RCDs do not have the 1000mA option available.

To measure RCD tripping time:

1. Turn the rotary switch to the ΔT position.
2. Press (F1) to select the RCD current rating (10, 30, 100, 300, 500, or 1000 mA).
3. Press (F2) to select a test current multiplier (x ½, x 1, x 5, or Auto). Normally you will use x 1 for this test.

Note

Model 1651B does not allow the Auto Selection.

4. Press F3 to select the RCD type. Valid types are:
   - ~ – Standard AC RCD, normal setting.
   - ~ – Pulse current sensitive RCD (Type A). (Models 1652B and 1653B only)
   - ~ S – Delayed response AC RCD.
   - ~ S – Delayed response pulse current sensitive RCD. (Models 1652B and 1653B only)
5. Press F4 to select the test current phase, 0° or 180°. RCDs should be tested with both phase settings, as their response time can vary significantly depending on the phase.
6. Press and release TEST. Wait for the test to complete.
   - The primary (upper) display shows the trip time.
   - The secondary (lower) display shows the fault voltage (N to PE) related to the rated residual current.
   - If the trip time is according to the appropriate standard of the RCD and the fault voltage is below the chosen limit (25V, 50V), the RCD ✓ indicator displays. For more information, see Maximum Trip Time Table on page 50.

To measure RCD tripping time for a custom RCD setting – VAR mode:

1. Turn the rotary switch to the ΔT position.
2. Press F1 to select the VAR current rating. The current custom setting shows on the primary display. Use the ⇕ arrow keys to adjust the value.
3. Press F2 to select a test current multiplier. Normally you will use x 1/2 or x 1 for this test.
4. Repeat steps 4 through 6 listed in the preceding RCD tripping time procedure.
5. To view the nominal setting used for the test, depress the ⇕ arrow key.

Note

The maximum setting for type A RCDs is 700 mA.

To measure RCD tripping time using Auto mode:

1. Plug the tester into the outlet.
2. Turn the rotary switch to the ΔT position.
3. Press F1 to select the RCD current rating (10, 30, or 100 mA).
4. Press F2 to select Auto mode.
5. Press F3 to select the RCD type.

6. Press and release (TEST).

   The tester supplies ½x the rated RCD current for 310 or 510 ms (2 seconds in the UK). If the RCD trips, the test terminates. If the RCD does not trip, the tester reverses phase and repeats the test. The test terminates if the RCD Trips.

   If the RCD does not trip, the tester restores the initial phase setting and supplies 1x the rated RCD current. The RCD should trip and the test results appear in the primary display.

7. Reset the RCD.
8. The tester reverses phases and repeats the 1x test. The RCD should trip and the test results appear in the primary display.
9. Reset the RCD.
10. The tester restores the initial phase setting and supplies 5x the rated RCD current for up to 50 ms. The RCD should trip and the test results appear in the primary display.
11. Reset the RCD.
12. The tester reverses phase and repeats the 5x test. The RCD should trip and the test results appear in the primary display.
13. Reset the RCD.
    - You can use the ⇕ arrow keys to review test results. The first result shown is the last measurement taken, the 5x current test. Press the down arrow key ⇕ to move backward to the first test at ½x the rated current.
    - If the trip time is according to the appropriate standard of the RCD and the fault voltage is below the chosen limit (25V, 50V), the RCD ✓ indicator displays. For more information, see Maximum Trip Time Table on page 50.
14. Test results are in temporary memory. If you want to store the test results, press (MEMORY) and proceed as described in “Storing and Recalling Measurements” on page 31 of this manual. Measurement storage and recall is available only on Model 1653B.

Measuring RCD Tripping Current (Models 1652B and 1653B Only)

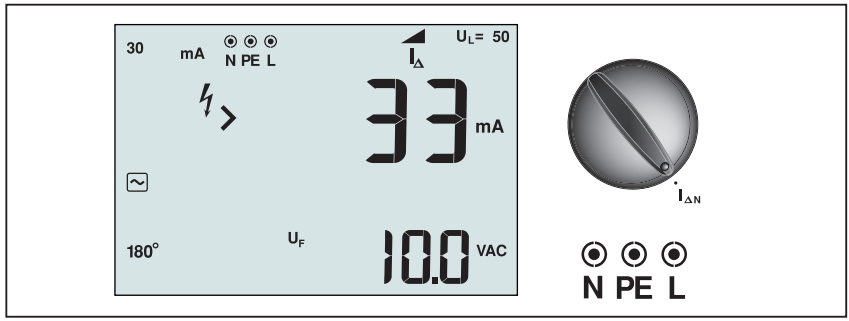

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Figure 16. RCD Tripping Current/Switch and Terminal Settings

This test measures the RCD tripping current by applying a test current and then gradually increasing the current until the RCD trips. You can use the test leads or mains cord for this test. A 3-wire connection is required.

⚠⚠ Warning

- **Test the connection between the N-conductor and earth before starting the test. A voltage between the N-conductor and earth may influence the test.**
- **Leakage currents in the circuit following the residual current protection device may influence measurements.**
- **The displayed fault voltage relates to the rated residual current of the RCD.**
- **Potential fields of other earthing installations may influence the measurement.**

Note

If the L and N terminals are reversed, the tester will auto-swap them internally and continue testing. If the tester is configured for UK operation, testing will halt and you will need to determine why the L and N are swapped. This condition is indicated by arrows above or below the terminal indicator symbol (⦾○⦾). Type A RCDs do not have the 1000mA option available.

To measure RCD tripping current:

1. Turn the rotary switch to the $I_{\Delta N}$ position.
2. Press F1 to select the RCD current rating (10, 30, 100, 300, or 500 mA).

3. Press F3 to select the RCD type. Valid types are:
   - ~ – Standard AC RCD, normal setting.
   - ⎍ – Pulse current sensitive RCD (Type A). (Models 1652B and 1653B only)
   - ~ S – Delayed response AC RCD.
   - ⎍ S – Delayed response pulse current sensitive RCD. (Models 1652B and 1653B only)
4. Press F4 to select the test current phase, 0° or 180°. RCDs should be tested with both phase settings, as their response time can vary significantly depending on the phase.
5. Press and release TEST. Wait for the test to complete.
   - The primary (upper) display shows the RCD trip current.
   - If the trip current is according to the appropriate standard of the RCD and the fault voltage is below the chosen limit (25V, 50V), the RCD ✓ indicator displays. For more information, see Maximum Trip Time Table on page 50.

To measure RCD tripping current for a custom RCD setting - VAR mode:

1. Turn the rotary switch to the $I_{\Delta N}$ position.
2. Press F1 to select the VAR current rating. The current custom setting shows on the primary display. Use the ↕ arrow keys to adjust the value.
3. Repeat steps 3 through 5 listed in the preceding RCD tripping current procedure.
4. To view the nominal test setting, depress the ↕ arrow key.

Note

The maximum setting for RCDs is 700 mA.

RCD Testing in IT Systems

RCD testing at locations with IT systems requires a special test procedure because the Protective Earth connection is grounded locally and is not tied directly to the power system.

The test is conducted at the electrical panel using probes. Use the connection shown in Figure 17 when performing RCD testing on IT electrical systems.

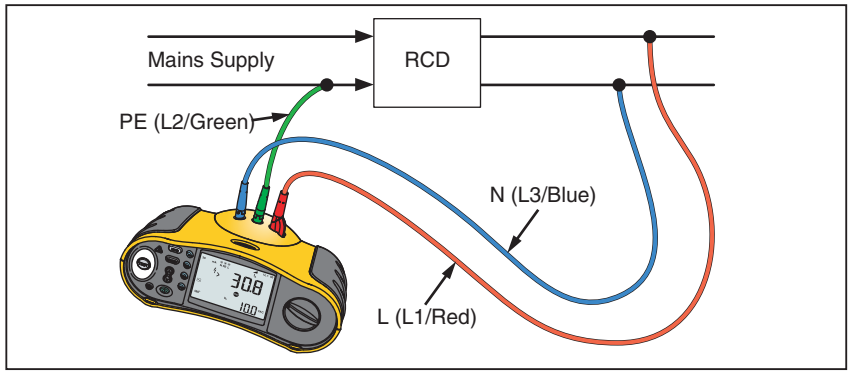

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Figure 17. Connection for RCD Testing on IT Electrical Systems

The test current flows through the upper side of the RCD, into the L terminal, and returns though the PE terminal.

Measuring Earth Resistance (Model 1653B Only)

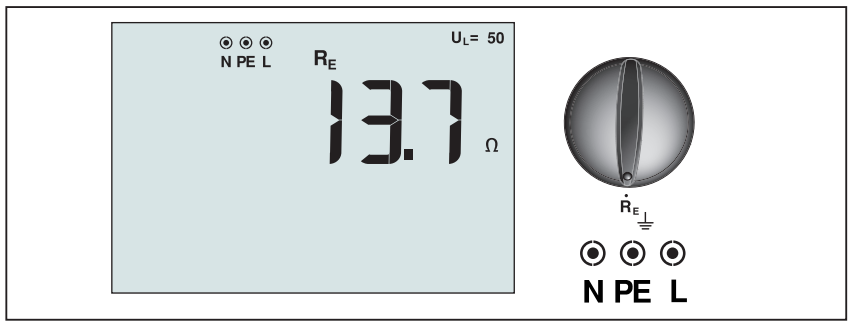

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Figure 18. Earth Resistance Display/Switch and Terminal Settings

The earth resistance test is a 3-wire test consisting of two test stakes and the earth electrode under test. This test requires an accessory stake kit. Connect as shown in Figure 19.

- Best accuracy is achieved with the middle stake at 62 % of the distance to the far stake. The stakes should be in a straight line and wires separated to avoid mutual coupling.
- The earth electrode under test should be disconnected from the electrical system when conducting the test. Earth resistance testing should not be performed on a live system.

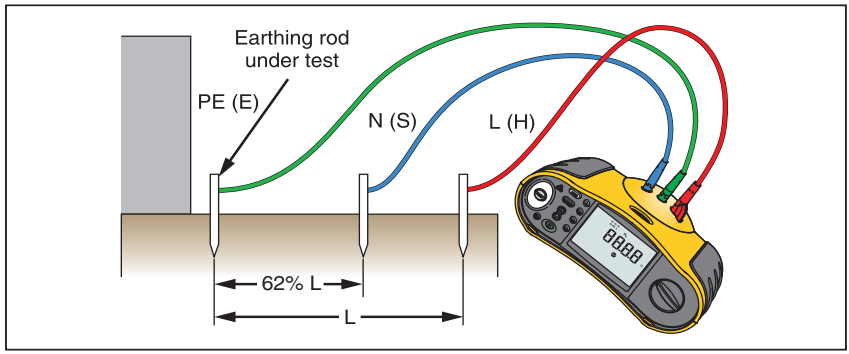

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Figure 19. Earth Resistance Test Connection

To measure earth resistance:

1. Turn the rotary switch to the $\mathbf{R_E}$ position.
2. Press and release TEST. Wait for the test to complete.
   - The primary (upper) display shows the earth resistance reading.
   - Voltage detected between the test rods will be displayed in the secondary display. If greater than 10 V, the test is inhibited.
   - If the measurement is too noisy, Err 5 will be displayed. (The measured value accuracy is degraded by the noise). Press the down arrow (▽) to display the measured value. Press the up arrow (△) to return to the Err 5 display.
   - If the probe resistance is too high, Err 6 is displayed. Probe resistance may be reduced by driving the test stakes further into the earth or wetting the earth around the test stakes.

Testing Phase Sequence (Model 1653B Only)

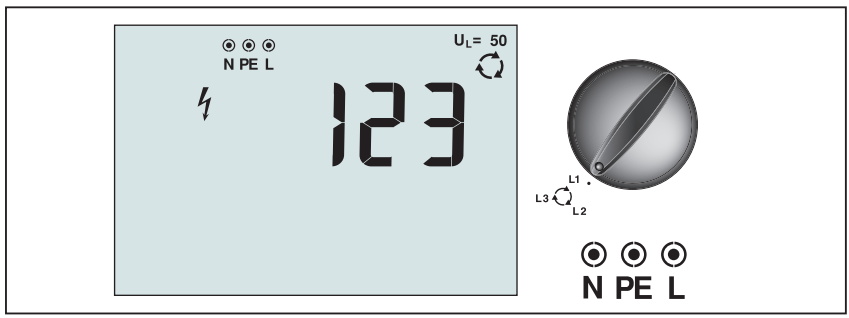

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Figure 20. Phase Sequence Display/Switch and Terminal Settings

Use the connection shown in Figure 21 for a phase sequence test connection.

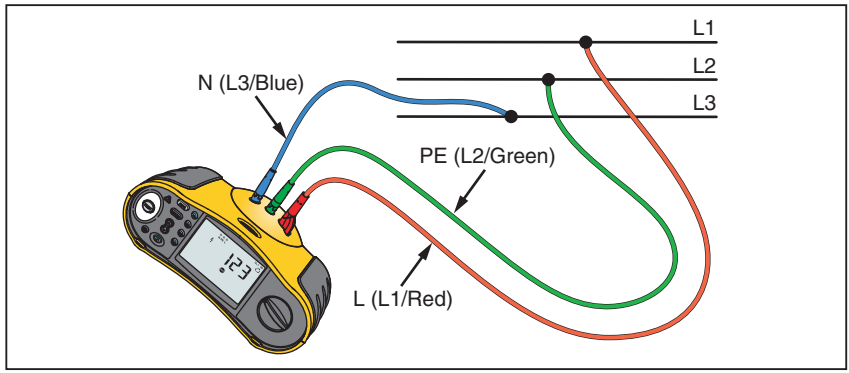

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Figure 21. Phase Sequence Test Connection

To perform a phase sequence test:

1. Turn the rotary switch to the ↻ position.
2. The primary (upper) display shows:
   - 123 for correct phase sequence.
   - 321 for reversed phase sequence.
   - Dashes (---) instead of numbers if insufficient voltage is sensed.

Storing and Recalling Measurements (Model 1653B Only)

Using Memory Mode

You can store up to 500 measurements on the tester. The information stored for each measurement consists of the test function and all user selectable test conditions.

Data for each measurement is assigned a data set number, data subset number, and a data id number. Memory location fields are used as described below.

Field	Description
a	Use the data set field (a) to indicate a location such as a room or electrical panel number.
b	Use the data subset field (b) for circuit number.
c	The data id number field (c) is the measurement number. The measurement number automatically increments. The measurement number can also be set to a previously used value to overwrite an existing measurement.

To enter Memory mode:

1. Press the MEMORY to enter Memory mode. The display changes to a memory mode display. In Memory mode, the **memory** icon appears on the display. The primary numeric display will be active with the left two digits (a) indicating the data set number (1-99) and the right two digits (b) indicating the data subset number. The decimal point separating these two values will be active. The secondary numeric display (c) will be active indicating the data id number (1-500). The memory locations (a, b, or c) will flash, indicating that you can change the number using the arrow keys ⇕.
2. To enable the data subset number to be changed, press F1. The data subset number will now be flashing. To enable the data sub number to be changed, press F1 again. The data set number will now be flashing. Press F1 again to change the data id number.
3. Press the down arrow key (⇓) to decrement the enabled number or press the up arrow key (⇑) to increment the enabled number. For storing data, the number can be set to any value, overwriting existing data is allowed. For recalling data, the number can only be set to used values.

Note

If you press the up or down arrow key (⇕) once, the number increments or decrements by one. If you press and hold the up or down arrow, the numbers increment or decrement quickly by approximately 10 digits per second.

Storing a Measurement

To store a measurement:

1. Press MEMORY to enter Memory mode.
2. Press F1 and use the arrow keys (⇕) to set the data identity.
3. Press F2 to save the data.
   - If memory is full, FULL will appear on the primary display. Press F1 to choose another data identity, press MEMORY to exit Memory mode.
   - If the memory is not full, the data will be saved, the tester will automatically exit Memory mode and the display will revert back to the previous test mode.
   - If the data identity has been previously used, the display will show STO? Press F2 again to store the data, press F1 to choose another data identity, press MEMORY to exit Memory mode.

Recalling a Measurement

To recall a measurement:

1. Press (MEMORY) to enter the Memory mode.
2. Press (F3) to enter the Recall mode.
3. Use (F1) and the arrow keys (⇕) to set the data identity. If no data has been saved, all fields will be dashes.
4. Press (F3) to recall the data. The tester display will revert to the Test mode used for the recalled test data, however, the **memory** icon still appears, indicating the tester is still in Memory mode.
5. Press (F3) to toggle between the data id screen and the recalled data screen to check the recalled data id or to select more data to recall.
6. Press (MEMORY) to exit Memory mode at any time.

Clearing Memory

To clear all memory:

1. Press (MEMORY) to enter Memory mode.
2. Press (F4). The primary display will show Clr? Press (F4) again to clear all memory locations.
3. Press (MEMORY) to exit Memory mode.

Note

All memory locations are cleared when you clear memory. Single memory locations cannot be cleared, but they can be overwritten. See "Storing a Measurement" earlier in this manual.

Uploading Test Results (Model 1653B Only)

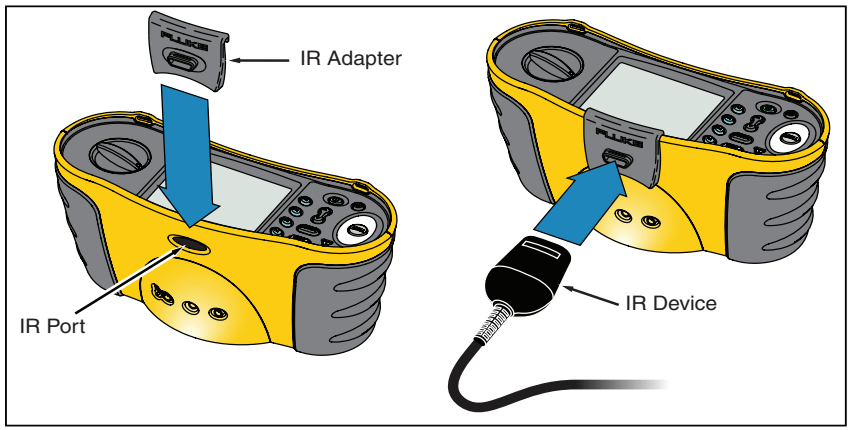

Figure 22. Attaching the IR Adapter

To upload test results:

1. Connect the IR serial cable to the serial port on the PC.
2. Attach the IR adapter and the device to the tester as shown in Figure 22. Be sure to align the IR adapter to the IR port on the tester.

   Note

   The IR data port is disabled when test leads are plugged in. Disconnect test leads before attempting to upload test results.
3. Start the Fluke PC software program.
4. Press ⏻ to turn on the tester.
5. Refer to the software documentation for complete instructions on how to set the date/time stamp and upload data from the tester.

Maintaining the Tester

Cleaning

Periodically wipe the case with a damp cloth and mild detergent. Do not use abrasives or solvents.

Dirt or moisture in the terminals can affect readings.

To clean the terminals:

1. Turn the meter off and remove all test leads.
2. Shake out any dirt that may be in the terminals.
3. Soak a new swab with alcohol. Work the swab around each terminal.

Testing and Replacing the Batteries

Battery voltage is continuously monitored by the tester. If the voltage falls below 6.0 V (1.0 V/cell), the low battery icon appears on the display, indicating that there is minimal battery life left. The low battery icon continues to appear on the display until you replace the batteries.

⚠⚠ Warning

To avoid false readings, which could lead to possible electric shock or personal injury, replace the batteries as soon as the battery icon ( ) appears.

Replace the batteries with six AA batteries. Alkaline batteries are supplied with the tester but you can also use 1.2 V NiCd or NiMH batteries. You can also check the battery charge so that you can replace them before they discharge.

⚠⚠ Warning

To avoid electrical shock or personal injury, remove the test leads and any input signals before replacing the battery. To prevent damage or injury, install ONLY specified replacement fuses with the amperage, voltage, and speed ratings shown in the General Specifications section of this manual.

To test the batteries:

1. Turn the rotary switch to the V position.
2. Press F3 to initiate the battery test. The Voltage function display clears and is replaced by the measured battery voltage in the secondary display for 2 seconds, the Voltage function display then returns.

To replace the batteries (Refer to Figure 23):

1. Press ⏻ to turn the tester off.
2. Remove the test leads from the terminals.
3. Remove the battery door by using a standard-blade screwdriver to turn the battery door screws (3) one-quarter turn counterclockwise.
4. Press the release latch and slide the battery holder out of the tester.
5. Replace the batteries and the battery door.

Note

All stored data will be lost if the batteries are not replaced within approximately one minute (Model 1653B only).

6. Secure the door by turning the screws one-quarter turn clockwise.

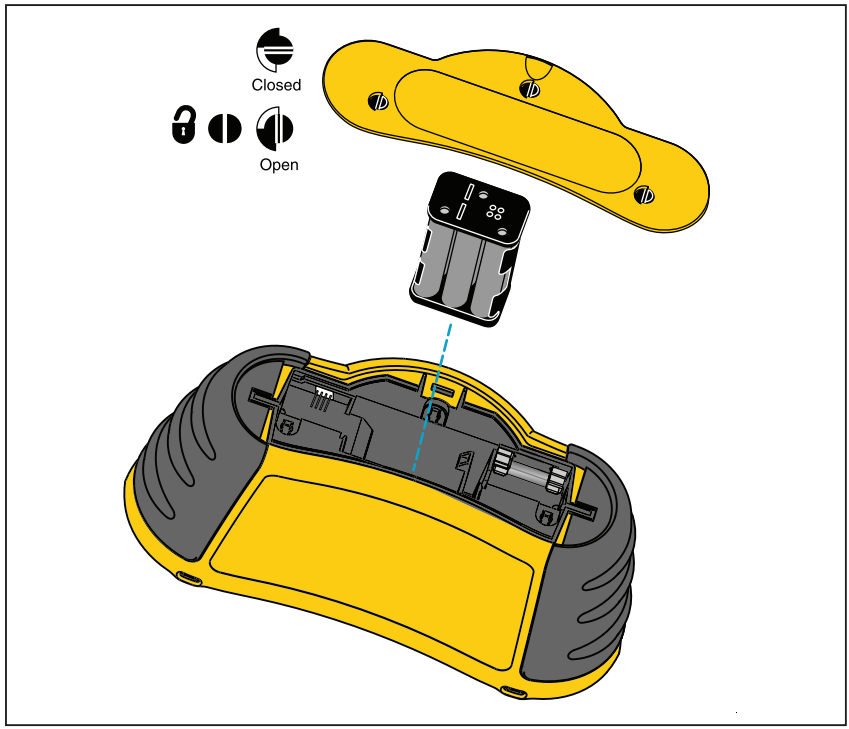

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Figure 23. Replacing the Batteries

Testing the Fuse

A fuse test is performed each time you turn on the tester. If leads are plugged into the L and PE terminals, the fuse test is skipped. If a blown fuse is detected, testing is disabled, FUSE appears on the primary display, and the tester issues a warning beep.

You can also perform a manual check of the fuse.

To manually check the fuse:

1. Turn the rotary switch to either R_{ISO} or R_{LO} switch setting.
2. Short the leads and press and hold TEST.
3. If the fuse is bad, FUSE will appear on the display to indicate the tester is damaged and needs repair. Contact Fluke Service for repair (see *Contacting Fluke*).

Specifications

Features by Model

Measurement Function	1651B	1652B	1653B
Voltage & Frequency	√	√	√
Wiring polarity checker	√	√	√
Insulation Resistance	√	√	√
Continuity & Resistance	√	√	√
Loop & Line Resistance	√	√	√
Prospective Earth Fault Current (PEFC) Prospective Short-Circuit current (PSC)	√	√	√
RCD switching time	√	√	√
RCD tripping level		√ ramp test	√ ramp test
RCD variable current	√	√	√
Automatic RCD test sequence		√	√
Test pulse current sensitive RCDs (Type A)		√	√
Earth Resistance			√
Phase Sequence Indicator			√
Other Features			
Self-test	√	√	√
Illuminated Display	√	√	√
Memory, Interface			
Memory			√
Computer Interface			√
Time and date (When used with FlukeView software)			√
Software			√
Included Accessories			
Hard case	√	√	√
Remote control probe[1]	√	√	√

Note
[1] Included with all 165XB versions except 1651B UK.

General Specifications

Specification	Characteristic
Size	10 cm (L) x 25 cm (W) x 12.5 cm (H)
Weight (with batteries)	1.5 kg
Battery size, quantity	Type AA, 6 ea.
Battery type	Alkaline supplied. Usable with 1.2 V NiCd or NiMH batteries (not supplied)
Battery life (typical)	200 hours idling
Fuse	T3.15 A, 500 V, 1.5 kA 6.3 x 32 mm (PN 2030852)
Operating Temperature	-10 °C to 40 °C
Storage Temperature	-10 °C to 60 °C indefinitely (to -40 °C for 100 hrs)
Relative Humidity	Noncondensing <10 °C 95 % 10 to 30 °C; 75 % 30 to 40 °C
Operating Altitude	0 to 2000 meters
Shock, Vibration	Vibration to Class 3 per Mil-Prf-28800F 1 meter drop test, six sides, oak floor
Sealing	IP-40
EMC	Complies with EN61326-1: 2006
Safety	Complies with EN61010-1 Ed 2.0 (2001-02), UL61010, ANSI/ISA -s82.02.01 2000 and CAN/CSA c22.2 No.1010 2nd edition Overvoltage Category III (CAT III), 600 V Measurement Category III is for measurements performed in the building installation. Examples are distribution panels, circuit breakers, wiring and cabling. Performance EN61557-1, EN61557-2, EN61557-3, EN61557-4, EN61557-5, EN61557-6, EN61557-7 Second edition. EN61557-10 First edition.
Maximum voltage between any terminal and earth ground	500 V
Surge Protection	6 kV peak per EN 61010-1 Ed. 2.0 (2001-02)

Electrical Measurement Specifications

The accuracy specification is defined as ±(% reading +digit counts) at 23 °C ±5 °C, ≤80 % RH. Between -10 °C and 18 °C and between 28 °C and 40 °C, accuracy specifications may degrade by 0,1 x (accuracy specification) per °C. The following tables can be used for the determination of maximum or minimum display values considering maximum instrument operating uncertainty per EN61557-1, 5.2.4.

Insulation Resistance

50 V		100 V		250 V		500 V		1000 V	
Limit Value	Maximum Display Value	Limit Value	Maximum Display Value	Limit Value	Maximum Display Value	Limit Value	Maximum Display Value	Limit Value	Maximum Display Value
1	1.12	1	1.12	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3
2	2.22	2	2.22	2	2.4	2	2.4	2	2.4
3	3.32	3	3.32	3	3.5	3	3.5	3	3.5
4	4.42	4	4.42	4	4.6	4	4.6	4	4.6
5	5.52	5	5.52	5	5.7	5	5.7	5	5.7
6	6.62	6	6.62	6	6.8	6	6.8	6	6.8
7	7.72	7	7.72	7	7.9	7	7.9	7	7.9
8	8.82	8	8.82	8	9.0	8	9.0	8	9.0
9	9.92	9	9.92	9	10.1	9	10.1	9	10.1
10	11.02	10	11.02	10	11.2	10	11.2	10	11.2
20	22.02	20	22.02	20	22.2	20	22.2	20	22.2
30	33.02	30	33.2	30	33.2	30	33.2	30	33.2
40	44.02	40	44.2	40	44.2	40	44.2	40	44.2
50	55.02	50	55.2	50	55.2	50	55.2	50	55.2
		60	66.2	60	66.2	60	66.2	60	66.2
		70	77.2	70	77.2	70	77.2	70	77.2

		80	88.2	80	88.2	80	88.2	80	88.2
		90	99.2	90	99.2	90	99.2	90	99.2
		100	110.2	100	110.2	100	110.2	100	110.2
				200	220.2	200	220.2	200	220.2
						300	347	300	345
						400	462	400	460
						500	577	500	575
								600	690
								700	805
								800	920
								900	1035
								1000	1150

Continuity

Limit Value	Maximum Display Value
0.2	0.16
0.3	0.25
0.4	0.34
0.5	0.43
0.6	0.52
0.7	0.61
0.8	0.7
0.9	0.79
1	0.88
2	1.78
3	2.68
4	3.58

5	4.48
6	5.38
7	6.28
8	7.18
9	8.08
10	8.98
20	17.98
30	26.8

Loop Tests

Loop Zi		**Loop Re**	
Limit Value	**Maximum Display Value**	**Limit Value**	**Maximum Display Value**
2	1.72	2	1.82
3	2.57	3	2.72
4	3.42	4	3.62
5	4.27	5	4.52
6	5.12	6	5.42
7	5.97	7	6.32
8	6.82	8	7.22
9	7.67	9	8.12
10	8.52	10	9.02
20	17.02	20	18.02
30	25.52	30	27.2
40	34.02	40	36.2
50	42.52	50	45.2
60	51.02	60	54.2
70	59.52	70	63.2

80	68.02	80	72.2
90	76.52	90	81.2
100	85.02	100	90.2
200	170.02	200	180.2
300	257	300	272
400	342	400	362
500	427	500	452
600	512	600	542
700	597	700	632
800	682	800	722
900	767	900	812
1000	852	1000	902

RCD Tests

RCD Time		RCD Current	
Limit Value	**Maximum Display Value**	**Limit Value**	**Maximum Display Value**
20	18.1	0.5	0.43
30	27.1	0.6	0.52
40	36.1	0.7	0.61
50	45.1	0.8	0.7
60	54.1	0.9	0.79
70	63.1	1	0.88
80	72.1	2	1.78
90	81.1	3	2.68
100	90.1	4	3.58
200	180.1	5	4.48
300	271	6	5.38

400	361	7	6.28
500	451	8	7.18
600	541	9	8.08
700	631	10	8.98
800	721	20	17.98
900	811	30	26.8
1000	901	40	35.8
2000	1801	50	44.8
		60	53.8
		70	62.8
		80	71.8
		90	80.8
		100	89.8
		200	179.8
		300	268
		400	358
		500	448

Earth Tests

Limit Value	Maximum Display Value
10	8.8
20	17.8
30	26.8
40	35.8
50	44.8
60	53.8
70	62.8
80	71.8
90	80.8
100	89.8
200	179.8
300	268.0
400	358.0
500	448.0
600	538.0
700	628.0
800	718.0
900	808.0
1000	898.0
2000	1798.0

AC Voltage Measurement (V)

Range	Resolution	Accuracy 50Hz - 60Hz	Input Impedance	Overload Protection
500 V	0.1 V	0.8 % + 3	3.3 MΩ	660 V rms

Continuity Testing (R_{LO})

Range (Autoranging)	**Resolution**	**Open Circuit Voltage**	**Accuracy**
20 Ω	0.01 Ω	>4 V	±(1.5 % + 3 digits)
200 Ω	0.1 Ω	>4 V	±(1.5 % + 3 digits)
2000 Ω	1 Ω	>4 V	±(1.5 % + 3 digits)
Note The number of possible continuity tests with a fresh set of batteries is 3000.			

Range R_{LO}	**Test Current**
7.5 Ω	210 mA
35 Ω	100 mA
240 Ω	20 mA
2000 Ω	2 mA

Test Probe Zeroing	Press the ZERO to zero the test probe. Can subtract up to 2 Ω of lead resistance. Error message for >2 Ω.
Live Circuit Detection	Inhibits test if terminal voltage >10 V ac detected prior to initiation of test.

Insulation Resistance Measurement (R_{ISO})

Test Voltages			Accuracy of Test Voltage (at rated test current)
Model 1651B	**Model 1652B**	**Model 1653B**	
250-500-1000 V	250-500-1000 V	50-100-250-500-1000 V	+10 %, -0 %

Test Voltage	Insulation Resistance Range	Resolution	Test Current	Accuracy
50 V	10 kΩ to 50 MΩ	0.01 MΩ	1 mA @ 50 kΩ	±(3 % + 3 digits)
100 V	100 kΩ to 20 MΩ	0.01 MΩ	1 mA @ 100 kΩ	±(3 %+ 3 digits)
	20 MΩ to 100 MΩ	0.1 MΩ		±(3 % + 3 digits)
250 V	10 kΩ to 20 MΩ	0.01 MΩ	1 mA @ 250 kΩ	±(1.5 % + 3 digits)
	20 MΩ to 200 MΩ	0.1 MΩ		±(1.5 % + 3 digits)
500 V	10 kΩ to 20 MΩ	0.01 MΩ	1 mA @ 500 kΩ	±(1.5 % + 3 digits)
	20 MΩ to 200 MΩ	0.1 MΩ		±(1.5 % + 3 digits)
	200 MΩ to 500 MΩ	1 MΩ		±10 %
1000 V	100 kΩ to 200 MΩ	0.1 MΩ	1 mA @ 1 MΩ	±(1.5 % + 3 digits)
	200 MΩ to 1000 MΩ	1 MΩ		±10 %

Note
The number of possible insulation tests with a fresh set of batteries is 2000.

Auto Discharge	Discharge time constant <0.5 second for C = 1 µF or less.
Live Circuit Detection	Inhibits test if terminal voltage >30 V prior to initiation of test.
Maximum Capacitive Load:	Operable with up the 5 µF load.

Loop and Line Impedance (Z_l) No Trip and Hi Current Modes

Mains Input Voltage Range	100 - 500 V ac (50/60 Hz)
Input Connection (soft key selection)	Loop Impedance: phase to earth
	Line impedance: phase to neutral
Limit on Consecutive Tests	Automatic shutdown when internal components are too hot. There is also a thermal shutdown for RCD tests.
Maximum Test Current @ 400 V	20 A sinusoidal for 10 ms
Maximum Test Current @ 230 V	12 A sinusoidal for 10 ms

Range	Resolution	Accuracy*
20 Ω	0.01 Ω	No Trip mode: ±(3 % + 3 digits) Hi Current mode: ±(2 % 2 digits)
200 Ω	0.1 Ω	±3 %
1000 Ω	1 Ω	±6 %**
2000 Ω	1 Ω	±10 %**

Notes

* Valid for resistance of neutral circuit <20 Ω and up to a system phase angle of 30°. Test leads must be zeroed before testing.

** Valid for mains voltage >200 V.

Prospective Earth Fault Current, PSC Test

Computation	Prospective Earth Fault Current (PEFC) or Prospective Short Circuit Current (PSC) determined by dividing measured mains voltage by measured loop (L-PE) resistance or line (L-N) resistance, respectively.	
Range	0 to 10 kA or 0 to 50 kA (See Power-On Options on page 14)	
Resolution and Units	Resolution	Units
	I_K <1000 A	1 A
	I_K >1000 A	0.1 kA
Accuracy	Determined by accuracy of loop resistance and mains voltage measurements.	

RCD Testing

RCD Types Tested

RCD Type*		Model 1651B	Model 1652B	Model 1653B
[1]AC	[2]G	√	√	√
AC	[3]S	√	√	√
[4]A	G		√	√
A	S		√	√

Notes
[1]AC – Responds to AC
[2]G – General, no delay
[3]S – Time delay
[4]A – Responds to pulsed signal
*RCD test inhibited for V >265 ac
RCD tests permitted only if selected current x earthing resistance is <50 V.

Test Signals

RCD Type	Test Signal Description
AC	The waveform is a sinewave starting at zero crossing, polarity determined by phase selection (0° phase starts with low to high zero crossing, 180° phase starts with high to low zero crossing). The magnitude of the test current is $I_{\Delta}n$ x Multiplier for all tests.
A	The waveform is a half wave rectified sinewave starting at zero, polarity determined by phase selection (0° phase starts with low to high zero crossing, 180° phase starts with high to low zero crossing). The magnitude of the test current is 2.0 x $I_{\Delta}n$ (rms) x Multiplier for all tests for $I_{\Delta}n$ = 0.01A. The magnitude of the test current is 1.4 x $I_{\Delta}n$ (rms) x Multiplier for all tests for all other $I_{\Delta}n$ ratings.

Tripping Speed Test ($_{\Delta}T$)

Current Settings[1]	Multiplier	Current Accuracy
10–30–100–300–500–1000 mA -VAR	x ½	+0 % -10 % of test current
10–30–100–300–500–1000 mA -VAR	x 1	+10 % -0 %
10–30–100 mA	x 5	±10 % -0 %

Note

[1] 1000 mA type AC only. 700 mA maximum type A in VAR mode.

Current Multiplier	*RCD Type	Measurement Range		Trip Time Accuracy
		Europe	UK	
x ½	G	310 ms	2000 ms	±(1 % Reading + 1 ms)
x ½	S	510 ms	2000 ms	±(1 % Reading + 1 ms)
x 1	G	310 ms	310 ms	±(1 % Reading + 1 ms)
x 1	S	510 ms	510 ms	±(1 % Reading + 1 ms)
x 5	G	50 ms	50 ms	±(1 % Reading + 1 ms)
x 5	S	160 ms	160 ms	±(1 % Reading + 1 ms)

Notes

*G – General, no delay
*S – Time delay

Maximum Trip Time

The RCD ✓ symbol switches on when testing the RCD trip time if the trip time meets the following conditions:

RCD	I Δ N	Trip time limits
AC, G	x 1	Less than 300 ms
AC, G - S type	x 1	Between 130 ms and 500 ms
A	x 1	Less than 300 ms
A - S type	x 1	Between 130 ms and 500 ms
AC, G	x 5	Less than 40 ms
AC, G - S type	x 5	Between 50 ms and 150 ms
A	x 5	Less than 40 ms
A - S type	x 5	Between 50 ms and 150 ms

Tripping Current Measurement/Ramp Test ($I_{\Delta N}$)

Models 1652B and 1653B

Current Range	Step Size	Dwell Time		Measurement Accuracy
		Type G	Type S	
*30 % to 110 % of RCD rated current	10 % of $I_{\Delta N}$	300 ms/step	500 ms/step	±5 %

Note
* 30% to 150% for Type A $I_{\Delta N}$ > 10mA, 30% to 210% for Type A $I_{\Delta N}$ = 10mA

Earth Resistance Test (R_E)

Model 1653B Only. This product is intended to be used to measure installations in process plants, industrial installations, and residential applications.

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
200 Ω	0.1 Ω	±(2 % + 5 digits)
2000 Ω	1 Ω	±(3.5 % + 10 digits)

Range: R_E + Rprobe	Test Current
160 Ω	50 mA
1600 Ω	5 mA
16000 Ω	500 µA
52000 Ω	150 µA

Frequency	Output Voltage
128 Hz	25 V

Live Circuit Detection	Inhibits test if terminal voltage >10 V ac is detected prior to start of test.

Phase Sequence Indication

Model 1653B Only

Icon	↻ icon Phase Sequence indicator is active.
Display of Phase Sequence	Displays “1-2-3” in digital display field for correct sequence. Displays “3-2-1” for incorrect phase. Dashes in place of a number indicate a valid determination could not be made.
Mains Input Voltage Range (phase-to-phase)	100 to 500 V

Mains Wiring Test

Icons (, ,) indicate if L-PE or L-N terminals are reversed. Instrument operation is inhibited and an error code is generated if the input voltage is not between 100 V and 500 V. The UK Loop and RCD tests are inhibited if the L-PE or the L-N terminals are reversed.

Operating Ranges and Uncertainties per EN 61557

Function	Display Range	EN 61557 Measurement Range Operating Uncertainty	Nominal Values
Volts EN 61557-1	0.0 V ac – 500 V ac	50 V ac – 500 V ac ± (2 % + 2 dgt)	U_N = 230/400 V ac f = 50/60 Hz
R_{LO} EN 61557-4	0.00 Ω - 2000 Ω	0.2 Ω - 2000 Ω ± (10 % + 2 dgt)	4.0 V dc <U_Q >24 V dc R_{LO} ≤2.00 Ω I_N ≥200 mA
R_{ISO} EN 61557-2	0.00 MΩ - 1000 MΩ	1 MΩ - 200 MΩ ± (10 % + 2 dgt) 200 MΩ - 1000 MΩ ± (15 % + 2 dgt)	U_N = 50/100/250/500/1000 V dc I_N = 1.0 mA
Z_I EN 61557-3	Z_I 0.00 Ω - 2000 Ω	2 Ω - 1000 Ω ± (15 % + 2 dgt)	U_N = 230/400 V ac f = 50/60 Hz I_K = 0 A – 10.0 kA
	R_E 0.00 Ω - 2000 Ω	10 Ω - 1000 Ω ± (10 % + 2 dgt)	
ΔT, $I_{\Delta N}$ EN 61557-6	ΔT 0.0 ms – 2000 ms	25 ms – 2000 ms ± (10 % + 1 dgt)	ΔT = 10/30/100/300/500/1000 mA
	$I_{\Delta N}$ 0.5 mA - 550 mA	0.5 mA – 550 mA ± (10 % + 1 dgt)	$I_{\Delta N}$ = 10/30/100/300/500 mA
R_E EN 61557-5	0.0 Ω - 2000 Ω	10 Ω - 2000 Ω ± (10 % + 2 dgt)	f = 128 Hz
Phase EN 61557-7			1 : 2 : 3

Operating Uncertainties per EN 61557

	Volts EN 61557-1	RLo EN 61557-4	RISO EN 61557-2	Zi EN 61557-3	dT EN 61557-6	IdN EN 61557-6	RE EN 61557-5
Intrinsic Uncertainty A	0.80 %	1.50 %	10.00 %	6.00 %	1.00 %	5.00 %	3.50 %

Influence Quantity	Volts EN 61557-1	RLo EN 61557-4	RISO EN 61557-2	Zi EN 61557-3	dT EN 61557-6	IdN EN 61557-6	RE EN 61557-5
E1 - Position	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
E2 - Supply Voltage	0.50 %	3.00 %	3.00 %	3.00 %	3.00 %	2.75 %	2.25 %
E3 - Temperature	0.50 %	3.00 %	3.00 %	3.00 %	3.00 %	2.25 %	2.75 %
E4 - Series Interferences Voltage	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50 %
E5 - Resistance of the probes and auxiliary earth electrodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00 %
E6.2 - System phase angle	-	-	-	1.00 %	-	-	-
E7 - System frequency	0.50 %			2.50 %			0.00 %
E8 - System voltage	-	-	-	2.50 %	2.50 %	2.50 %	0.00 %
E9 - Harmonics	-	-	-	2.00 %	-	-	-
E10 - D.C. Quantity	-	-	-	2.50 %	-	-	-