

CP7400 and CP7401 Multimeter User Manual

I. Inspection

Open the clamshell and take out the multimeter. Check whether any items are missing or damaged and contact your supplier immediately if they are.

- User Manual 1 pc
- Test Leads 1 pair
- Multimeter in Protective Holster 1 pc

II. Safety Precautions

⚠ Warning: Read carefully before using the Multimeter.

- Do not use the multimeter if the device or test leads appear damaged or if you suspect that the device is not operating properly. Pay particular attention to the test lead insulation.
- If the test leads are damaged, they must be replaced with leads of the same type or the same electrical specifications.
- When measuring, do not touch exposed wires, connectors, unused inputs, or other exposed parts of the circuit being measured.
- When measuring the voltage higher than 60 VDC or 36 VACrms, keep your fingers behind the finger guards on the test leads in order to prevent electric shock.
- Never try to measure voltage or current that exceeds the maximum value listed on the multimeter.
- Before switching functions or ranges, make sure to disconnect the test leads from the circuit to be tested.
- To avoid false readings, replace the batteries when the low-battery indicator appears.

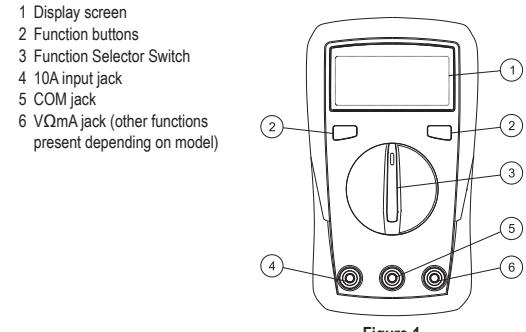
III. Electrical Symbols

	High voltage warning
	AC/DC
	Warning

IV. General Specifications

- The maximum voltage between the input jack and ground: 250Vrms
- Max display 1999, over range display "OL", update rate: 2–3 times/second
- Range select: Auto range CP7401; Manual range CP7400
- Backlight: manual, auto shut off after 30 seconds
- "APO" displayed on screen to indicate that Auto Power Off mode is active
- Polarity: "-" symbol displayed on screen to indicate negative polarity signal
- Data hold function: symbol displayed on screen when data hold function is activated
- Low battery power: symbol displayed on screen when the power from the batteries is low
- Battery: (2) AAA, 1.5V
- 10A jack: Fuse, 10A 250V, fast-acting ceramic fuse, Ø5×20mm
- mA/µA jack: Fuse, 200mA, 250V, fast-acting ceramic fuse, Ø5×20mm
- Operating temperature: 0–40°C (32°F–104°F)
 - Storage temperature: -10–50°C (14°F–122°F)
 - Relative humidity: 0°C–30°C: ≤75% RH, 30°C–40°C: ≤50% RH
 - Operating altitude: 0–2000m
- Dimensions: 134×77×47 mm
- Weight: about 200 g (batteries included)
- Electromagnetic compatibility:
 - In fields with less than 1 V/m radio frequency, the total accuracy = designated accuracy + 5% of measurement range
 - In fields with more than 1 V/m radio frequency, the accuracy is not specified.

V. Multimeter Parts (Figure 1)



VI. Button Functions

- CP7401:
 - SEL/REL: press this button to switch between AC and DC modes for mA/µA. press to activate the relative measurement mode when measuring capacitance.
 - HOLD/: Press to enter or exit data hold mode. Hold the button longer than 2 seconds to turn the backlight on/off.
- CP7400:
 - HOLD/SEL: Press to enter or exit the data hold mode
 - In continuity/diode mode, press to switch between the two modes
 - : Press to turn on/off backlight.

VII. Basic Functions

To avoid incorrect readings, replace the batteries if the battery low power symbol appears. Pay special attention to the warning sign beside the test lead load jacks. The tested voltage or current must not exceed the values listed on the multimeter front housing.

1. AC/DC Voltage Measurement (see Figure 2a)

- Turn the selector switch to one of the "V~" or "V-" positions.
- Insert the black test lead into the COM jack, and the red test lead into the "VQmA" jack. Connect test leads in parallel with the load.

- ⚠ Notes:**
- Do not measure voltage over 250Vrms. This may expose the user to electric shock and damage the multimeter. On CP7400 only, if the range of the voltage to be measured is unknown, select the maximum range to start and then reduce the range accordingly.
 - Pay extra attention when measuring high voltage in order to avoid electric shock.
 - Before using the multimeter, it is suggested to measure a known voltage for verification.

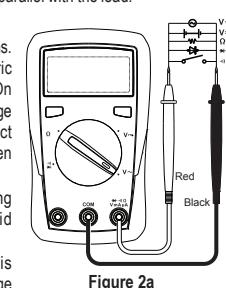


Figure 2a

2. Resistance Measurement (see Figure 2a)

- Turn the selector switch to "Ω" position.
- Insert the black test lead into the COM jack, the red test lead into the "VQmA" jack. Connect test leads in parallel with the component or circuit to be measured.
- ⚠ Notes:**
 - Before measuring resistance, turn off the circuit power, and fully discharge all capacitors. If possible disconnect one end of the component from the rest of the circuit.
 - If the resistance of the component or circuit is greater than the range, the "OL" symbol will be displayed on the screen.
 - When measuring low resistance, the test leads will produce 0.1Ω–0.2Ω measurement error. To obtain an accurate measurement, subtract the value displayed when the two test leads are shorted from the measured value. PLEASE NOTE that the relative measurement mode (REL) cannot be used when measuring resistance. Use REL ONLY when measuring capacitance.
 - When measuring high resistance above 1MΩ, it may take a few seconds to steady the readings.
- Small Battery Measurement (CP7400 only, see Figure 4)**
 - Turn the selector switch to "1.5V", "9V", or "12V" position to match the type of battery being tested.
 - Insert the black test lead into the COM jack, the red test lead into the "VQmA" jack. Connect the red test lead to the positive battery terminal "+", black test lead to the negative battery terminal "-".
 - Battery voltage under load and the battery's condition will be shown on the screen.

"Good": Tested battery is good
"Low": Low power but still usable
"Bad": Replace battery

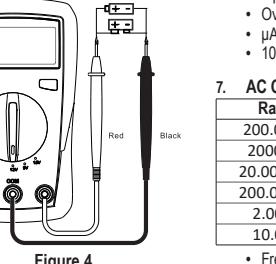


Figure 4

3. Continuity Measurement (see Figure 2a)

- Turn the selector switch to "•" position.
- Insert the black test lead into the COM jack, the red test lead into the "VQmA" jack. Connect test leads in parallel with the circuit to be tested.
- Measured circuit's resistance >5Ω, the circuit is open.
- Measured circuit's resistance ≤1Ω, the circuit is complete, and the continuity test buzzer will sound.

4. Diode Test (see Figure 2b)

- Turn the selector switch to "•" position.
- Insert the black test lead into the COM jack, the red test lead into the "VQmA" jack. Connect test leads in parallel with the diode as follows: red lead to anode, black lead to cathode (direct polarity); then red lead to cathode, black lead to anode (reverse polarity).
- "OL" symbol appears when the diode is open or polarity is reversed. Direct polarity reading for a good silicon diodes is 500 to 800mV (0.5 to 0.8V).

⚠ Notes:

Before testing diodes, turn off the circuit power, and fully discharge all capacitors. Disconnect one end of the diode from the rest of the circuit if possible.

5. Capacitance Measurement (CP7401 only, see Figure 2b)

- ⚠ Notes:**
- If the tested capacitor is shorted or its capacity is over the specified range, "OL" symbol will be displayed on the screen.
 - When measuring large capacitors, it may take a few seconds to obtain steady readings.
 - Before measuring capacitors (especially for high voltage capacitors), fully discharge them.

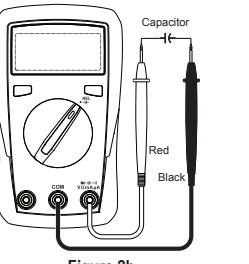


Figure 2b

6. DC Current Measurement (see Figure 3)

- ⚠ Notes:**
- Before measuring DC current, turn off the circuit power and carefully check the input jack and selector switch position.
 - If the range of the measured current is unknown, start with the "A" position of the switch, and if needed, step down to the "mA" or "µA" switch position. Remember to insert the red test lead into the appropriate test jack.
 - If a fuse is blown during testing, replace the fuse with the same type.
 - Multimeter must be connected in series with the circuit. Do not connect the test leads in parallel with any circuit, to avoid the risk of personal injury and damage to the multimeter.
 - If measuring current on the 10A scale, each measurement time should be less than 10 seconds and the next test should not be made until after a 15 minute wait.

- Turn the selector switch to A, mA, or µA position.
- Insert the black test lead into the COM jack. To measure amperes, insert the red test lead into the "10A" jack. To measure millamps or microamps insert the red test lead into the "VQmA" jack. Connect test leads in series with the circuit under test.
- Measurement result = reading of resistance – reading with shorted test leads**
- Overload protection: 250Vrms (AC/DC)**

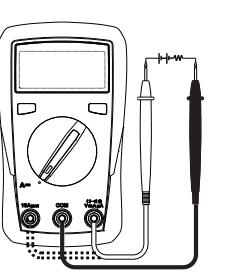


Figure 3

7. AC Current Measurement (CP7401 only)

- ⚠ Notes:**
- Before measuring AC current, turn off the circuit power and carefully check the input jack and selector switch position.
 - If the range of the measured current is unknown, start with the "A" position of the switch, and if needed, step down to the "mA" or "µA" switch position. Remember to insert the red test lead into the appropriate test jack.
 - If a fuse is blown during testing, replace the fuse with the same type.
 - Multimeter must be connected in series with the circuit. Do not connect the test leads in parallel with any circuit, otherwise there is a risk of personal injury and damage to the multimeter.
 - If measuring current on the 10A scale, each measurement time should be less than 10 seconds and the next test should not be made until after a 15 minute wait.
 - Turn the selector switch to "A", "mA", or "µA" position.
 - Insert the black test lead into the COM jack. To measure amperes, insert the red test lead into the "10A" jack. To measure millamps or microamps insert the red test lead into the "VQmA" jack. Connect test leads in series with the circuit under test.
 - Overload protection: 250Vrms (AC/DC); To test capacitance ≤200nF, use REL mode.**

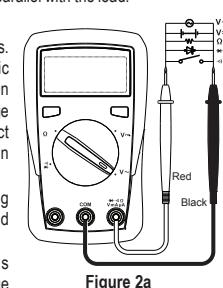


Figure 2a

8. Small Battery Measurement (CP7400 only, see Figure 4)

- Turn the selector switch to "1.5V", "9V", or "12V" position to match the type of battery being tested.
- Insert the black test lead into the COM jack, the red test lead into the "VQmA" jack. Connect the red test lead to the positive battery terminal "+", black test lead to the negative battery terminal "-".
- Battery voltage under load and the battery's condition will be shown on the screen.

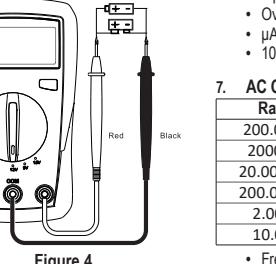


Figure 4

6. DC Current

Range	Model	Resolution	Accuracy
200.0µA	CP7400/CP7401	0.1µA	±(1.0%+2)
2000.0µA	CP7401	1µA	±(1.0%+2)
20.00mA	CP7401	0.01mA	±(1.2%+3)
200.0mA	CP7400/CP7401	0.1mA	±(1.0%+2)
2.000A	CP7401	0.001A	±(1.2%+5)
20.00A	CP7400/CP7401	0.01A	±(1.2%+5)

- Input current >10A, "OL" symbol appears and meter beeps
- Overload protection: 250Vrms
- µA, mA range: F1 Fuse 200mA, 250V, fast-acting ceramic fuse, Ø5×20mm
- 10A range: F2 Fuse 10A, 250V, fast-acting ceramic fuse, Ø5×20mm

Range	Model	Resolution	Accuracy
200.0µA	CP7401	0.1µA	±(1.2%+3)
2000.0µA	CP7401	1µA	±(1.2%+3)
20.00mA	CP7401	0.01mA	±(1.2%+3)
200.0mA	CP7401	0.1mA	±(1.2%+3)
2.000A	CP7401	0.001A	±(1.5%+5)
20.00A	CP7400/CP7401	0.01A	±(1.5%+5)

- Frequency response: 40–400 Hz; Overload protection: 250Vrms
- Accuracy guarantee range: 5–100% of the range, shorted circuit allows least significant digit ≤2
- Input current >10A, "OL" symbol appears and meter beeps
- µA, mA range: F1 Fuse 200mA, 250V, fast-acting ceramic fuse, Ø5×20mm
- 10A range: F2 Fuse 10A, 250V, fast-acting ceramic fuse, Ø5×20mm

IX. Maintenance

- ⚠ Warning:** Before opening the rear cover, turn function selector switch to "OFF", disconnect the test leads from the circuit under test, then unplug the test leads from the test jacks.

1. General Maintenance

- Clean the case with a damp cloth and mild detergent. Do not use abrasive cleaners or solvent.
- If there is any malfunction, stop using the multimeter and return it for repair or replacement.

2. Battery and Fuse Replacement (see Figure 5a, Figure 5b)

Battery replacement:

To avoid false readings, replace the batteries when the low battery indicator appears.

- Turn the selector switch to "OFF" position and remove the test leads from the circuit and then from the input jacks.
- Take off the protective holster. Loosen the screw on the battery cover at the top of the rear housing, remove the battery cover to replace the batteries.

- Remove used exhausted batteries. Note the correct battery polarity shown inside the battery compartment. Install two fresh 1.5V AAA batteries.

Fuse replacement:

- Turn the selector switch to "OFF" position and remove the test leads from the circuit and then from the input jacks.
- Take off the protective holster. Loosen both screws on the rear housing, then remove the rear housing.

- Remove the blown fuse and install a new fuse with exactly the same specifications.

Fuse specification:

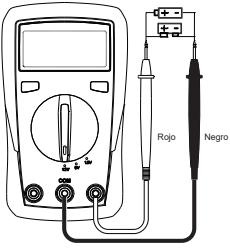
- F1 Fuse 200mA, 250V, fast-acting ceramic fuse, Ø5×20mm

- F2 Fuse 10A, 250V, fast-acting ceramic fuse, Ø5×20mm

15. Compatibility electromagnética:

- En campos con menos de 1 V/m de frecuencia de radio, la precisión total = precisión designada + 5% del rango de medición
- En campos con más de 1 V/m de frecuencia de radio, la precisión no

- 2) Inserte el cable de prueba negro en el conector COM y el cable de prueba rojo en el conector "VΩmA". Conecte el cable de prueba roja al terminal positivo "+" de la batería, el cable de prueba negro al terminal negativo "-" de la batería
3) El voltaje de la batería bajo carga y la condición de la batería se mostrarán en la pantalla.



"Good": La batería probada está buena
"Low": Batería baja pero aún utilizable
"Bad": Reemplace la batería

Tipo de batería pequeña	1.5V	9V	12V
Resistencia de carga	30Ω	900Ω	60Ω
"Good" Rango de voltaje bueno	≥ 1.31V	≥ 7.8V	≥ 10.5V
"Low" Rango de voltaje bajo	0.95V – 1.31V	5.7V – 7.7V	7.6V – 10.4V
"Bad" Rango de voltaje malo	≤ 0.94V	≤ 5.6V	≤ 7.5V

- Notas:
• Cuando el voltaje medido es menor a 0.2V (0.05V – 0.19V), no se mostrará el estado del indicador y la lectura parpadeará durante 3 segundos en cada intervalo de 6 segundos.

9. Características adicionales:
• El multímetro está listo para usarse 2 segundos después de encenderlo.
• El multímetro se apaga automáticamente si no hay funcionamiento durante 15 minutos. Presione cualquier botón para activarlo.
• Para desactivar el apagado automático, coloque el interruptor selector en la posición OFF, mantenga presionado el botón "HOLD/SEL" en el CP7400 o el botón "SEL/REL" en el CP7401 y encienda el multímetro.
• Al presionar cualquier botón o al mover el interruptor selector, el zumbador sonará una vez.
• Funcionamiento del zumbador
1) Voltaje de entrada ≥ 250V (CA/CC), el zumbador sonará continuamente indicando que el voltaje de entrada es al menos 250V (CA/CC) o superior.
2) Corriente de entrada ≥ 10A (CA/CC), el zumbador sonará continuamente indicando que la corriente de entrada es superior a 10A (CA/CC).
3) 1 minuto antes del apagado automático, el zumbador emitirá 5 pitidos continuos.
4) Inmediatamente antes de apagarse, el zumbador emitirá 1 pitido largo.
5) Al probar la continuidad, el zumbador emitirá un pitido continuo cuando la resistencia sea ≤ 10Ω.
• Advertencias de batería baja:
 Voltaje combinado de dos baterías internas AAA < 2.5V, el símbolo aparecerá y parpadeará durante 3 segundos en cada intervalo de 6 segundos. El multímetro puede seguir funcionando en el estado de batería baja.
 Voltaje combinado de dos baterías internas AAA < 2.2V, el símbolo aparecerá y el multímetro no funcionará.

VIII. Especificaciones

- Precisión: ±% de lectura + valor numérico del dígito menos significativo enumerado a 23°C±5°C(73.4°F±9°F), humedad relativa: ≤75%.

1. Voltaje CC

Rango	Modelo	Resolución	Precisión
200.0mV		0.1mV	±(0.7%+3)
2000mV	CP7400	1mV	±(0.5%+2)
20.0V	CP7401	0.01V	±(0.7%+3)
200.0V		0.1V	±(0.7%+3)
250V		1V	±(0.7%+3)

- Impedancia de entrada: 10MΩ; Protección de sobrecarga: 250Vrms (CA/CC)
- La lectura puede ser inestable en el rango mV cuando no hay carga conectada. El valor se vuelve estable una vez que la carga está conectada.
- Voltaje de entrada máximo: ±250V. Cuando el voltaje es ≥ 250V, el símbolo aparece.

2. Voltaje CA

Rango	Modelo	Resolución	Precisión
200.0mV	CP7401	0.1mV	±(1.0%+2)
2.000V	CP7401	0.001V	±(0.7%+3)
20.0V	CP7401	0.01V	±(1.0%+2)
200.0V	CP7400/CP7401	0.1V	±(1.2%+3)
250V	CP7400/CP7401	1V	±(1.2%+3)

- Impedancia de entrada: 10MΩ
- Respuesta de frecuencia: 40Hz–400Hz, onda senoidal RMS (respuesta promedio).
- Voltaje de entrada máximo: ±250V, cuando el voltaje es ≥ 250V, el símbolo aparece.
- Protección de sobrecarga: 250Vrms (CA/CC)

3. Resistencia

Rango	Modelo	Resolución	Precisión
200.0Ω	CP7400/CP7401	0.1Ω	±(1.0%+2)
2000Ω	CP7400/CP7401	1Ω	±(0.8%+2)
20.0kΩ	CP7400/CP7401	0.01kΩ	±(0.8%+2)
200.0kΩ	CP7400/CP7401	0.1kΩ	±(0.8%+2)
20.0MΩ	CP7400/CP7401	0.01MΩ	±(1.2%+3)
200.0MΩ	CP7401	0.1MΩ	±(5.0%+10)

- Resultado de medición = lectura de resistencia - lectura con cables de prueba en cortocircuito
- Protección de sobrecarga: 250Vrms (CA/CC)

4. Continuidad, Prueba de diodo

Rango	Resolución	Observación
•	0.1Ω	Resistencia ≥ 50Ω, no hay pitido. Resistencia ≤ 10Ω, pitido continuo.
•	0.001V	Voltaje de circuito abierto: 2.1V, corriente de prueba: 1mA Caída de voltaje del diodo de silicio: 0.5 ~ 0.8V.

- Protección de sobrecarga: 250Vrms (CA/CC)

Rango	Resolución	Precisión
2.000nF	0.001nF	Usando el modo REL ±(5%+5)
20.00nF	0.01nF	±(4%+8)
200.0nF	0.1nF	±(4%+8)
2.000μF	0.001μF	±(4%+8)
20.00μF	0.01μF	±(4%+8)
200.0μF	0.1μF	±(4%+8)
2.000mF	0.001mF	±(10%)

- Protección de sobrecarga: 250Vrms (CA/CC); Para probar la capacitancia ≤ 200nF, use el modo REL.

6. Corriente CC			
Rango	Modelo	Resolución	Precisión
200.0µA	CP7400/CP7401	0.1µA	±(1.0%+2)
2000µA	CP7401	1µA	±(1.0%+2)
20.00mA	CP7401	0.01mA	±(1.2%+3)
200.0mA	CP7400/CP7401	0.1mA	±(1.0%+2)
2.000A	CP7401	0.001A	±(1.2%+5)
10.00A	CP7400/CP7401	0.01A	±(1.2%+5)

- Corriente de entrada > 10A, el símbolo "OL" aparece y medidor emite un sonido
- Protección de sobrecarga: 250Vrms
- Rango µA, mA: Fusible F1 200mA, 250V, fusible de cerámica de acción rápida, Ø5×20mm
- Rango 10A: Fusible F2 10A, 250V, fusible de cerámica de acción rápida, Ø5×20mm

7. Corriente CA (CP7401 solamente)			
Rango	Modelo	Resolución	Precisión
200.0µA	CP7401	0.1µA	±(1.2%+3)
2000µA		1µA	±(1.2%+3)
20.00mA		0.01mA	±(1.2%+3)
200.0mA		0.1mA	±(1.2%+3)
2.000A		0.001A	±(1.5%+5)
10.00A		0.01A	±(1.5%+5)

- Corriente de entrada > 10A, el símbolo "OL" aparece y medidor emite un sonido
- Protección de sobrecarga: 250Vrms
- Rango µA, mA: Fusible F1 200mA, 250V, fusible de cerámica de acción rápida, Ø5×20mm
- Rango 10A: Fusible F2 10A, 250V, fusible de cerámica de acción rápida, Ø5×20mm

II. Mesures de sécurité

- Avertissement : Lisez attentivement avant d'utiliser le multimètre.
- N'utilisez pas le multimètre si les sondes de test ou l'appareil semblent endommagés ou si vous soupçonnez que l'appareil ne fonctionne pas correctement. Prêtez une attention particulière à l'isolation des sondes de test.
 - Si les sondes de test sont endommagées, elles doivent être remplacées par des sondes du même type ou ayant les mêmes caractéristiques électriques.
 - Lorsque vous faites une mesure, ne touchez pas les fils exposés, les connecteurs, les entrées inutilisées ou d'autres parties exposées du circuit mesuré.
 - Lorsque vous mesurez une tension supérieure à 60 V DC ou 36 V AC rms (tension efficace), gardez les doigts derrière le protège-doigts des sondes de test afin d'éviter un choc électrique.
 - Ne tentez jamais de mesurer une tension ou un courant qui dépasse la valeur maximale indiquée sur le multimètre.
 - Avant de changer de fonction ou de gamme, assurez-vous de débrancher les sondes de test du circuit à tester.
 - Pour éviter les lectures erronées, remplacez les piles lorsque le symbole de piles faibles s'affiche.

III. Symboles électriques

■ Piles faibles	⚠ Avertissement de haute tension
■ Masse électrique	AC/DC
■ Double isolation	⚠ Avertissement

IV. Caractéristiques générales

- Tension maximale entre la prise d'entrée et la masse : 250 V rms
- Affichage maximal : 1999, affichage au-delà de cette valeur « OL », mise à jour : 2,3 fois par seconde
- Sélection plage : Automatique CP7401; manuelle CP7400
- Rétroéclairage : allumé en mode manuel; extinction automatique après 30 secondes
- « OL » s'affiche à l'écran pour indiquer que le mode « Auto Power Off » (extinction automatique) est activé

V. Pièces du multimètre (Figure 1)

- Écran d'affichage
- Boutons
- Sélecteur de fonction
- Prise d'entrée de 10 A
- Prise d'entrée COM
- Prise VΩmA (autres fonctions présentes selon le modèle)

- Coloque el interruptor selector en la posición "OFF" y retire los cables de prueba del circuito y luego de los conectores de entrada.
- Retire la funda protectora. Afloje ambos tornillos en la caja trasera, luego retire la caja trasera.
- Retire el fusible quemado e instale un nuevo fusible con exactamente las mismas especificaciones.

- Retire las baterías usadas agotadas. Tenga en cuenta la polaridad correcta de la batería