



## Introduction

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Congratulations on your purchase of the Extech EX570 True RMS Autoranging Multimeter. This meter measures AC/DC Voltage, AC/DC Current, Resistance, Capacitance, Frequency, Duty Cycle, Diode Test, and Continuity plus Thermocouple Temperature and InfraRed Temperature. It features a waterproof, rugged design for heavy duty use. Proper use and care of this meter will provide many years of reliable service.

## Safety

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This symbol adjacent to another symbol, terminal or operating device indicates that the operator must refer to an explanation in the Operating Instructions to avoid personal injury or damage to the meter.



This symbol indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.



This symbol indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which if not avoided, may result damage to the product.



This symbol advises the user that the terminal(s) so marked must not be connected to a circuit point at which the voltage with respect to earth ground exceeds (in this case) 1000 VAC or VDC.



This symbol adjacent to one or more terminals identifies them as being associated with ranges that may, in normal use, be subjected to particularly hazardous voltages. For maximum safety, the meter and its test leads should not be handled when these terminals are energized.



This symbol indicates that a device is protected throughout by double insulation or reinforced insulation.

### OVERVOLTAGE CATEGORY I

Equipment of OVERVOLTAGE CATEGORY I is equipment for connection to circuits in which measures are taken to limit the transient overvoltages to an appropriate low level.

Note – Examples include protected electronic circuits.

### OVERVOLTAGE CATEGORY II

Equipment of OVERVOLTAGE CATEGORY II is energy-consuming equipment to be supplied from the fixed installation.

Note – Examples include household, office, and laboratory appliances.

### OVERVOLTAGE CATEGORY III

Equipment of OVERVOLTAGE CATEGORY III is equipment in fixed installations.

Note – Examples include switches in the fixed installation and some equipment for industrial use with permanent connection to the fixed installation.

### OVERVOLTAGE CATEGORY IV

Equipment of OVERVOLTAGE CATEGORY IV is for use at the origin of the installation.

Note – Examples include electricity meters and primary over-current protection equipment

- Improper use of this meter can cause damage, shock, injury or death. Read and understand this user manual before operating the meter.
- Always remove the test leads before replacing the battery or fuses.
- Inspect the condition of the test leads and the meter itself for any damage before operating the meter.
- Use great care when making measurements if the voltages are greater than 25 VAC rms or 35 VDC. These voltages are considered a shock hazard.
- Warning! This is a class A equipment. This equipment can cause interferences in the living quarters; in this case the operator can be required to carry out adequate measures.
- Always discharge capacitors and remove power from the device under test before performing Diode, Resistance or Continuity tests.
- Voltage checks on electrical outlets can be difficult and misleading because of the uncertainty of connection to the recessed electrical contacts. Other means should be used to ensure that the terminals are not "live".
- If the equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.
- This device is not a toy and must not reach children's hands. It contains hazardous objects as well as small parts that the children could swallow. In case a child swallows any of them, please contact a physician immediately
- Do not leave batteries and packing material lying around unattended; they can be dangerous for children if they use them as toys
- In case the device is going to be unused for an extended period of time, remove the batteries to prevent them from draining
- Expired or damaged batteries can cause cauterization on contact with the skin. Always, therefore, use suitable hand gloves in such cases
- See that the batteries are not short-circuited. Do not throw batteries into the fire.


This meter has been designed for safe use, but must be operated with caution. The rules listed below must be carefully followed for safe operation.

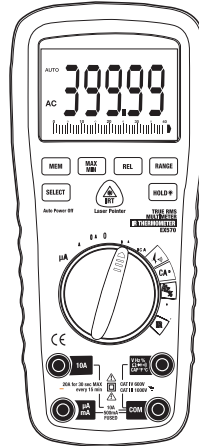
1. apply voltage or current to the meter that exceeds the specified maximum:

Function	Maximum Input
V DC or V AC	1000 VDC/AC rms
mA AC/DC	500 mA 1000V fast acting fuse
A AC/DC	10A 1000V fast acting fuse (20A for 30 seconds max every 15 minutes)
Frequency, Resistance, Capacitance, Duty Cycle, Diode Test, Continuity	1000 VDC/AC rms
Temperature	1000 VDC/AC rms

2. when working with high voltages.
3. measure voltage if the voltage on the "COM" input jack exceeds 600V above earth ground.
4. connect the meter leads across a voltage source while the function switch is in the current, resistance, or diode mode. Doing so can damage the meter.
5. discharge filter capacitors in power supplies and disconnect the power when making resistance or diode tests.
6. turn off the power and disconnect the test leads before opening the covers to replace the fuse or batteries.
7. operate the meter unless the back cover and the battery and fuse covers are in place and fastened securely.
8. If the equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.



## Controls and Jacks

1. IR Thermometer
2. Laser Pointer
3. 40,000 count LCD
4. MAX/MIN button
5. MEMORY button
6. SELECT button
7. Function switch
8. mA,  $\mu$ A and 10A input jacks
9. PEAK and RELATIVE button
10. RANGE button
11. HOLD and  (Backlight) button
12. IR Thermometer button
13. Positive input jack
14. COM input jack



Tilt stand and battery compartment are on rear of unit.

## Symbols and Enunciators

•)))	Continuity		
	Diode test		
	Low Battery		
MEM	Memory		
n	nano ( $10^{-9}$ ) (capacitance)		
$\mu$	micro ( $10^{-6}$ ) (amps, cap)		
m	milli ( $10^{-3}$ ) (volts, amps)		
A	Amps		
k	kilo ( $10^3$ ) (ohms)		
F	Farads (capacitance)		
M	mega ( $10^6$ ) (ohms)	APO	Auto Power Off
$\Omega$	Ohms	P	Peak
Hz	Hertz (frequency)	V	Volts
%	Percent (duty ratio)	REL	Relative
AC	Alternating current	AUTO	Autoranging
DC	Direct current	HOLD	Display hold
$^{\circ}$ F	Degrees Fahrenheit	$^{\circ}$ C	Degrees Centigrade
MAX	Maximum	MIN	Minimum

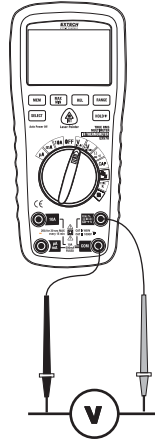
## Operating Instructions

**Warning:** Risk of electrocution. High-voltage circuits, both AC and DC, are very dangerous and should be measured with great care.

1. ALWAYS turn the function switch to the **OFF** position when the meter is not in use.
2. If "OL" appears in the display during a measurement, the value exceeds the range you have selected. Change to a higher range.

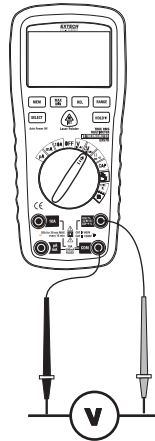
**Warning:** Do not measure DC voltages if a motor on the circuit is being switched ON or OFF. Large voltage surges may occur that can damage the meter.

1. Rotate the function switch to the **V** position.
2. Press the **MODE** button to display "**V**" or "**V**" on the LCD.
3. Insert the black test lead banana plug into the negative **COM** jack. Insert the red test lead banana plug into the positive **VΩ** jack.
4. Touch the black test probe tip to the negative side of the circuit. Touch the red test probe tip to the positive side of the circuit.
5. Read the voltage in the display.



**Warning:** Do not measure DC/AC voltages if a motor on the circuit is being switched ON or OFF. Large voltage surges may occur that can damage the meter.

1. Rotate the function switch to the **V** position.
2. Insert the black test lead banana plug into the negative **COM** jack. Insert the red test lead banana plug into the positive **VΩ** jack.
3. Press the **MODE** button to select "**V**" or "**V**" millivolts.
4. Touch the black test probe tip to the negative side of the circuit. Touch the red test probe tip to the positive side of the circuit.
5. Read the voltage in the display.



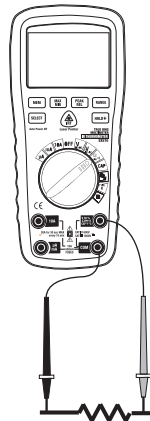
Do not make 20A current measurements for longer than 30 seconds.  
Exceeding 30 seconds may cause damage to the meter and/or the test leads.

1. Insert black test lead banana plug into the negative jack.
2. For current measurements up to  $4000\mu\text{A}$  DC, set the function switch to the position and insert the red test lead banana plug into the jack.
3. For current measurements up to 400 mA DC, set the function switch to the position and insert the red test lead banana plug into the jack.
4. For current measurements up to 20A DC, set the function switch to the position and insert the red test lead banana plug into the jack.
5. Press the button to indicate " " or " " on the display.
6. Remove power from the circuit under test, then open up the circuit at the point where you wish to measure current.
7. Touch the black test probe tip to the negative side of the circuit. Touch the red test probe tip to the positive side of the circuit.
8. Apply power to the circuit.
9. Read the current in the display.





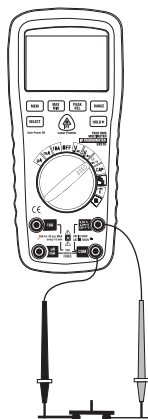
To avoid electric shock, disconnect power to the unit under test and discharge all capacitors before taking any resistance measurements. Remove the batteries and unplug the line cords.



1. Rotate the function switch to the position.
2. Insert the black test lead banana plug into the negative jack. Insert the red test lead banana plug into the positive  $\Omega$  jack.
3. Press the button to indicate " $\Omega$ " on the display.
4. Touch the test probe tips across the circuit or part under test. It is best to disconnect one side of the part under test so the rest of the circuit will not interfere with the resistance reading.
5. Read the resistance in the display.

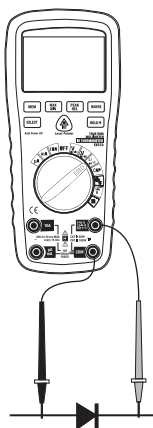


To avoid electric shock, never measure continuity on circuits or wires that have voltage on them.

1. Rotate the function switch to the  position.
2. Insert the black lead banana plug into the negative jack. Insert the red test lead banana plug into the positive  $\Omega$  jack.
3. Press the  button to indicate "•" on the display
4. Touch the test probe tips to the circuit or wire you wish to check.
5. If the resistance is less than approximately  $35\Omega$ , the audible signal will sound. If the circuit is open, the display will indicate " ".



1. Rotate the function switch to the green  position.
2. Insert the black test lead banana plug into the negative jack and the red test lead banana plug into the positive jack.
3. Press the  button to indicate "▶" and " " on the display.
4. Touch the test probes to the diode under test. Forward voltage will typically indicate 0.400 to 0.700V. Reverse voltage will indicate " ". Shorted devices will indicate near 0V and an open device will indicate " " in both polarities.

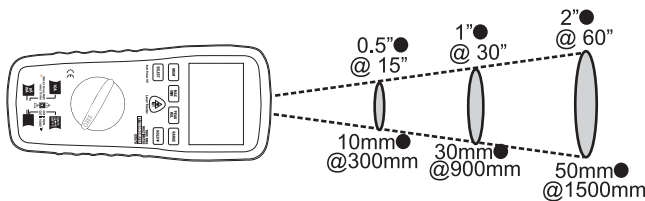




1. Rotate the function switch to the      position.
2. Press the                      button to select °F or °C.
3. Aim the infrared sensor (top of meter) at the surface to be measured.
4. Press the      button to turn on the IR thermometer and laser pointer. The laser pointer identifies the surface spot to be measured.
5. The area of the surface to be measured must be larger than the spot size as determined by the distance to spot size specification.
6. Read the temperature in the display. When the IRT button is released the displayed temperature will be held for approximately 10 seconds.

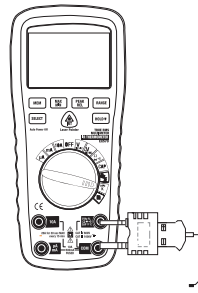
Low power  
visible lasers do not normally present a hazard, but may present some potential for hazard if viewed directly for extended periods of time.

The 30:1 spot to distance ratio determines the size of the measured surface area with respect to the distance the meter is held away from the surface.



1. The object under test should be larger than the spot (target) size calculated by the field of view diagram.
2. If the surface of the object under test is covered with frost, oil, grime, etc., clean before taking measurements.
3. If an object's surface is highly reflective, apply masking tape or flat black paint to the surface before measuring.
4. The meter will not make measurements through glass.
5. Steam, dust, smoke, etc. can obscure measurements.
6. To find a hot spot, aim the meter outside the area of interest then scan across (in an up and down motion) until the hot spot is located.

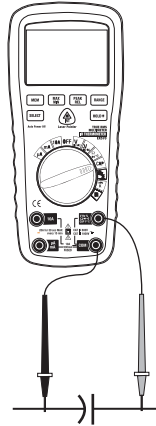
1. Rotate the function switch to the \_\_\_\_\_ position.
2. Insert the Temperature Probe into the input jacks, making sure to observe the correct polarity.
3. Press the \_\_\_\_\_ button to indicate “ ” or “ ”
4. Touch the Temperature Probe head to the part whose temperature you wish to measure. Keep the probe touching the part under test until the reading stabilizes.
5. Read the temperature in the display.



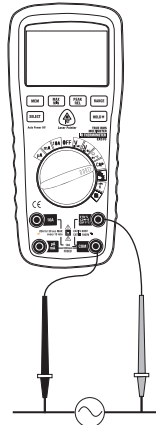
The temperature probe is fitted with a type K mini connector.  
 A mini connector to banana connector adaptor is supplied for connection to the input banana jacks.  
 The temperature range of the supplied thermocouple probe is -20 to 250°C (-4 to 482°F)

To avoid electric shock, disconnect power to the unit under test and discharge all capacitors before taking any capacitance measurements. Remove the batteries and unplug the line cords.

1. Rotate the function switch to the \_\_\_\_\_ position.
2. Insert the black test lead banana plug into the negative \_\_\_\_\_ jack.  
 Insert the red test lead banana plug into the positive \_\_\_\_\_ jack.
3. Touch the test leads to the capacitor to be tested.
4. Read the capacitance value in the display



1. Rotate t the function switch to the \_\_\_\_\_ position.
2. Insert the black lead banana plug into the negative \_\_\_\_\_ jack and the red test lead banana plug into the positive \_\_\_\_\_ jack.
3. Touch the test probe tips to the circuit under test.
4. Read the frequency on the display.
5. Press the \_\_\_\_\_ button to indicate “ ”.
6. Read the % duty cycle in the display.



The meter can store and recall up to 3 readings.

1. Press and Hold the  button until "" (with a flashing 1) appears in the display. Memory 1 is ready to accept data.
  2. Press and release the  button to step through and select memories 2 or 3.
  3. Press and Hold the  button to store the displayed value into the memory selected.
  4. After storing the reading, the meter will return to normal operation.
- 
1. Press and release the  button. "" and the stored value will appear in the display.
  2. Press and release the  again button to step through and view memories 2 and 3.
  3. Press and release the  again button to return to normal operation.



When the meter is first turned on, it automatically goes into AutoRanging. This automatically selects the best range for the measurements being made and is generally the best mode for most measurements. For measurement situations requiring that a range be manually selected, perform the following:



1. Press the  key. The "" display indicator will turn off.
2. Press the  key to step through the available ranges until you select the range you want.
3. To exit the Manual Ranging mode and return to Autoranging, press and hold the  key for 2 seconds.


Manual ranging does not apply for the Temperature functions.



1. Press the  key to activate the MAX/MIN recording mode. The display icon "" will appear. The meter will display and hold the maximum reading and will update only when a new "max" occurs.
2. Press the  key again and the display icon "" will appear. The meter will display and hold the minimum reading and will update only when a new "min" occurs.
3. To exit MAX/MIN mode press and hold the  key for 2 seconds.


The relative measurement feature allows you to make measurements relative to a stored reference value. A reference voltage, current, etc. can be stored and measurements made in comparison to that value. The displayed value is the difference between the reference value and the measured value.


1. Perform the measurement as described in the operating instructions.
2. Press and Hold the  button to store the reading in the display and the "REL" indicator will appear on the display.
3. The display will now indicate the difference between the stored value and the measured value.
4. Press and Hold the  button to exit the relative mode.

The Peak Hold function captures the peak AC voltage or current. The meter can capture negative or positive peaks as fast as 1 millisecond in duration. Press the  button. "PEAK" will appear in the display. The meter will update the display each time a higher positive peak occurs. Press the  button again to exit the mode.

Press the  key for >1 second to turn the backlight on. The backlight will automatically turn off after 10 seconds.

The hold function freezes the reading in the display. Press the  key momentarily to activate or to exit the  function.

When the low battery  icon appears in the display, the battery should be replaced.

The auto off feature will turn the meter off after 15 minutes. To disable the auto power off feature, hold down the  button and turn the meter on. "A.O.F." will appear in the display. Turn the meter off and then on again to re-enable the auto power off feature.

## Maintenance

**Caution:** To avoid electric shock, disconnect the test leads from any source of voltage before removing the back cover or the battery or fuse covers.

**Caution:** To avoid electric shock, do not operate your meter until the battery and fuse covers are in place and fastened securely.

This MultiMeter is designed to provide years of dependable service, if the following care instructions are performed:

1. If it gets wet, wipe it off.
2. Temperature extremes can shorten the life of the electronic parts and distort or melt plastic parts.
3. Dropping it can damage the electronic parts or the case.
4. Wipe the case occasionally with a damp cloth. DO NOT use chemicals, cleaning solvents, or detergents.
5. Remove old or weak batteries so they do not leak and damage the unit.
6. , the batteries should be removed to prevent damage to the unit.

**Caution:** To avoid electric shock, disconnect the test leads from any source of voltage before removing the battery cover.

1. Turn power off and disconnect the test leads from the meter.
2. Open the rear battery cover by removing two screws (B) using a Phillips head screwdriver.
3. Insert the battery into battery holder, observing the correct polarity.
4. Put the battery cover back in place. Secure with the screws.



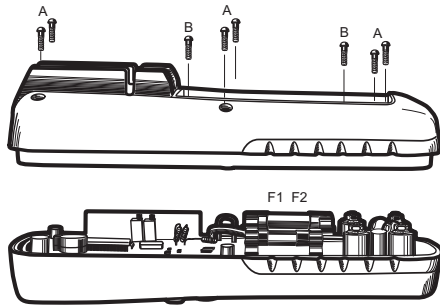
You, as the end user, are legally bound ( ) to return all used batteries, You can hand over your used batteries / accumulators at collection points in your community or wherever batteries / accumulators are sold!

Follow the valid legal stipulations in respect of the disposal of the device at the end of its lifecycle

**Caution:** To avoid electric shock, do not operate the meter until the battery cover is in place and fastened securely.

If your meter does not work properly, check the fuses and batteries to make sure that they are still good and that they are properly inserted.

: To avoid electric shock, disconnect the test leads from any source of voltage before removing the meter cover.



1. Disconnect the test leads from the meter.
2. Remove the battery cover (two "B" screws) and the battery.
3. Remove the six "A" screws securing the rear cover.
4. Gently remove the old fuse and install the new fuse into the holder.
5. Always use a fuse of the proper size and value (0.5A/1000V fast blow for the 600 mA range [SIBA 70-172-40], 10A/1000V fast blow for the 10A range [SIBA 50-199-06]).
6. Replace and secure the rear cover, battery and battery cover.

: To avoid electric shock, do not operate your meter until the fuse cover is in place and fastened securely.


## Specifications

Function	Range	Resolution	Accuracy	
DC Voltage	400 mV	0.01 mV	$\pm(0.06\% \text{ reading} + 2 \text{ digits})$	
	4V	0.0001V		
	40V	0.001V		
	400V	0.01V		
	1000V	0.1V		
AC Voltage			40 Hz to 65 Hz	66 Hz to 1000 Hz
	400 mV	0.01 mV	$\pm(0.5\% \text{ rdg} + 3 \text{ digits})$	$\pm(1\% \text{ rdg} + 3 \text{ digits})$
	4 V	0.0001 V		
	40 V	0.001 V		
	400 V	0.01 V		
	1000 V	0.1 V		
	All AC voltage ranges are specified from 5% of range to 100% of range			
DC Current	400 $\mu$ A	0.01 $\mu$ A	$\pm(0.7\% \text{ reading} + 3 \text{ digits})$	
	4000 $\mu$ A	0.1 $\mu$ A		
	40mA	0.001 mA		
	400mA	0.01 mA	$\pm(1.0\% \text{ reading} + 3 \text{ digits})$	
	10A	0.00 A	$\pm(1.5\% \text{ reading} + 3 \text{ digits})$	
	(20 A: 30 sec max with reduced accuracy)			
AC Current			40 Hz to 65 Hz	66 Hz to 1000 Hz
	400 $\mu$ A	0.01 $\mu$ A	$\pm(1.0\% \text{ rdg} + 3 \text{ digits})$	$\pm(1.5\% \text{ rdg} + 3 \text{ digits})$
	4000 $\mu$ A	0.1 $\mu$ A		
	40mA	0.001 mA		
	400mA	0.01 mA		
	10A	0.001 A	$\pm(2.0\% \text{ reading} + 3 \text{ digits})$	$\pm(2.0\% \text{ reading} + 3 \text{ digits})$
	(20A: 30 sec max with reduced accuracy)			

Accuracy is stated at 18°C to 28°C (65°F to 83°F) and less than 75% RH.

Resistance	400 $\Omega$	0.01 $\Omega$	$\pm(0.3\% \text{ reading} + 4 \text{ digits})$
	4 k $\Omega$	0.0001 k $\Omega$	
	40 k $\Omega$	0.001 k $\Omega$	
	400 k $\Omega$	0.01 k $\Omega$	
	4 M $\Omega$	0.0001 M $\Omega$	
	40 M $\Omega$	0.001 M $\Omega$	$\pm(2.0\% \text{ reading} + 20 \text{ digits})$
Capacitance	40 nF	0.001 nF	$\pm(3.5\% \text{ reading} + 40 \text{ digits})$
	400 nF	0.01 nF	
	4 $\mu$ F	0.0001 $\mu$ F	
	40 $\mu$ F	0.001 $\mu$ F	
	400 $\mu$ F	0.01 $\mu$ F	
	4000 $\mu$ F	0.1 $\mu$ F	$\pm(5\% \text{ reading} + 10 \text{ digits})$
40000 $\mu$ F	1 $\mu$ F		
Frequency	40 Hz	0.001 Hz	$\pm(0.1\% \text{ reading} + 1 \text{ digits})$
	400 Hz	0.01 Hz	
	4 kHz	0.0001 kHz	
	40 kHz	0.001 kHz	
	400 kHz	0.01 kHz	
	4 MHz	0.0001 MHz	
	40 MHz	0.001 MHz	
Duty Cycle	0.1 to 99.90%	0.01%	$\pm(1.0\% \text{ reading} + 2 \text{ digits})$
	Pulse width: 100 $\mu$ s – 100 ms, Frequency: 5 Hz to 150 kHz		
Temperature (type-K)	-50 to 1382 $^{\circ}$ F	1 $^{\circ}$ F	$\pm(1.0\% \text{ reading} + 4.5^{\circ}$ F)
	-45 to 750 $^{\circ}$ C	1 $^{\circ}$ C	$\pm(1.0\% \text{ reading} + 2.5^{\circ}$ C) (probe accuracy not included)
Temperature IR	-30 to -5 $^{\circ}$ C	1 $^{\circ}$ C/ $^{\circ}$ F	$\pm 4^{\circ}$ C
	-6 to -100 $^{\circ}$ C		$\pm 2^{\circ}$ C
	101 to 550 $^{\circ}$ C		$\pm(2.0\% \text{rdg} + 2^{\circ}$ C)
	-22 to 23 $^{\circ}$ F		$\pm 8^{\circ}$ F
	24 to 212 $^{\circ}$ F		$\pm 4^{\circ}$ F
	213 to 1022 $^{\circ}$ F		$\pm(2.0\% \text{rdg} + 4^{\circ}$ F)



Enclosure	Double molded, Waterproof (IP64)
Diode Test	Test current of 0.9mA maximum, open circuit voltage 2.8V DC typical
Continuity Check	Audible signal will sound if the resistance is less than 35Ω (approx.), test current <0.35mA
PEAK	Captures peaks >1ms
Memory	Store and recall up to 3 values
Temperature Sensor	Requires type K thermocouple
Input Impedance	>10M VDC & >3M VAC
AC Response	True rms
ACV Bandwidth	40Hz to 1000Hz
IR Spectral response	6 to 16μm
IR Emissivity	0.95 fixed
IR distance ratio	30:1
Laser pointer	Class 2 laser < 1mW power; Wavelength is 630 to 670nm
Crest Factor	3 at full scale up to 500V, decreasing linearly to 1.5 at 1000V
Display	40,000 count backlit liquid crystal display with bargraph
Overrange indication	"OL" is displayed
Auto Power Off	15 minutes (approximately) with disable feature
Polarity	Automatic (no indication for positive); Minus (-) sign for negative
Measurement Rate	2 times per second, nominal
Low Battery Indication	"  " is displayed if battery voltage drops below operating voltage
Battery	One 9 volt (NEDA 1604) battery
Fuses	mA, μA ranges; 0.5A/1000V ceramic fast blow A range; 10A/1000V ceramic fast blow
Operating Temperature	5°C to 40°C (41°F to 104°F)
Storage Temperature	-20°C to 60°C (-4°F to 140°F)
Operating Humidity	Max 80% up to 31°C (87°F) decreasing linearly to 50% at 40°C (104°F)
Storage Humidity	<80%
Operating Altitude	2000 meters (7000 ft) maximum
Weight	342 g (0.753 lb) (includes holster)
Size	187 x 81 x 50 mm (7.36" x 3.2" x 2.0") (includes holster)
Safety	This meter is intended for origin of installation use and protected, against the users, by double insulation per EN61010-1 and IEC61010-1 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition (2001) to Category IV 600V and Category III 1000V; Pollution Degree 2.
Approvals	CE

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