



## MFT70-US

# Multifunction Tester With On - board memory User Manual




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## SAFETY WARNINGS

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Safety warnings and precautions must be read and understood before the instrument is used. They must be observed during use.

### Warnings:

- The circuit under test must be switched off, de-energised and isolated before test connections are made when carrying out insulation and continuity tests.
- Continuity of protective conductors and Grounded equipotential bonding of new or modified installations must be verified before carrying out an Ground fault loop impedance test, GFCI or Ground testing
- Do not touch circuit connections and exposed metalwork of an installation or equipment under test. Under fault conditions the system Ground could become hazardous live.
- Do not touch the Ground stakes, test leads and their terminations (including connections to the Grounding system under test) if an installation Ground fault can arise, unless adequate precautions are taken.
- The 'live circuit warning' and 'automatic discharge' functions are additional safety features and should not be regarded as a substitute for normal safe working practices.
- Do not move the rotary switch positions while a test is in progress.
- Do not operate the instrument or connect it to any external system if it shows any visible signs of damage or if it has been stored for prolonged periods in unfavourable conditions.
- Do not operate the instrument or connect it to any external system if the battery compartment or casing is open or any parts of the case (including keypad, selector switch, display window, etc.) are missing.
- Always disconnect the instrument from all systems while batteries are being changed or the fuse replaced
- Do not replace rechargeable cells in the instrument with non-rechargeable "dry" cells and attempt to charge the cells. This can cause explosion or fire.
- Do not operate charging equipment supplied with the instrument in damp or wet environments or outdoors. All test leads must be removed from the instrument while charging.
- After insulation tests, capacitive circuits must be allowed to discharge before disconnecting test leads. Locking the insulation test ON should only be used where there is no risk of a circuit holding a charge.
- The instrument should not be used if any part of it is damaged.
- Test leads, probes and crocodile clips must be in good order, clean and with no broken or cracked insulation.
- All test leads supplied with the instrument form part of the measuring circuit of the instrument. They must not be modified or changed in any way, or be used with any other electrical instrument or appliance.
- A plug severed from the power cord MUST be destroyed, as a plug with bare conductors is hazardous in a live socket outlet.
- Ensure that hands remain behind guards of probes/clips when testing.
- U.K. Safety Authorities recommend the use of fused test leads when measuring voltage on high energy systems.
- Replacement fuses must be of the correct type and rating.
- Failure to fit the correctly rated fuse will result in damage to the instrument in the event of an overload.
- Special precautions are necessary when operating in situations where "live" Grounds may be encountered: isolation switches and fuses (not supplied with this instrument) must be used.

- **Special precautions are necessary when working near high tension systems (MV and HV): rubber gloves and shoes (not supplied with this instrument) should be worn.**
- **Special precautions are necessary when working in wet conditions or in agricultural areas: observe the local safety standards and take all necessary special precautions applicable to the particular location and do not touch the test leads with bare hands.**

## Live Ground safety precautions

A 'Live' ground is one that carries current from the mains supply, or could do so under fault conditions. The following warnings apply in addition to those listed previously.

### Warnings:

- **All persons involved must be trained and competent in isolation and safety procedures for the system to be worked on. They must be clearly instructed not to touch the Ground electrode, test stakes, test leads, or their terminations if any 'Live' Grounds may be encountered. It is recommended that they wear appropriate rubber gloves, rubber soled shoes, and stand on a rubber mat.**
- **The Ground electrode under test should be isolated from the circuit it is protecting before testing commences. If this is not possible, ART (attached Rod Technique) may be used to measure electrode resistance.**
- **The instrument terminals should be connected to the system under test through isolation switches that are rated to handle the likely maximum fault voltages and currents that could be encountered at the installation. The isolation switch must be open whilst any personal contact is made with the remote test stakes, or the connecting leads, e.g. when changing their position.**
- **The instrument terminals should be connected to the system under test through fuses that are rated to handle the likely maximum fault voltages and currents that could be encountered at the installation.**

**Note:** This instrument must only be operated by suitably trained and competent people.

Users of this equipment and/or their employers are reminded that Health and Safety Legislation requires them to carry out valid risk assessments of all electrical work so as to identify potential sources of electrical danger and risk of electrical injury such as inadvertent short circuits. Where the assessments show that the risk is significant then the use of fused test leads constructed in accordance with the HSE guidance not GS38 'Electrical Test Equipment for use by Electricians' should be used .

This instrument is internally protected against electrical damage when used for the purposes of testing low voltage electrical installations as defined herein. If used in a manor other than those defined in this user guide, the protection capabilities could be impaired with potential risk to the operator and the instrument.

**Symbols used on the instrument are:**

Caution: Refer to accompanying notes



Maximum 300 V a.c. CAT IV to Ground



Maximum nominal system voltage of 600 V



Instrument protected by 2 x F2 1000 V 30 kA fuses



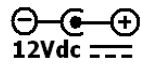
Equipment complies with current EU Directives



This equipment should be recycled as electronic waste



Equipment complies with 'C tick' requirements



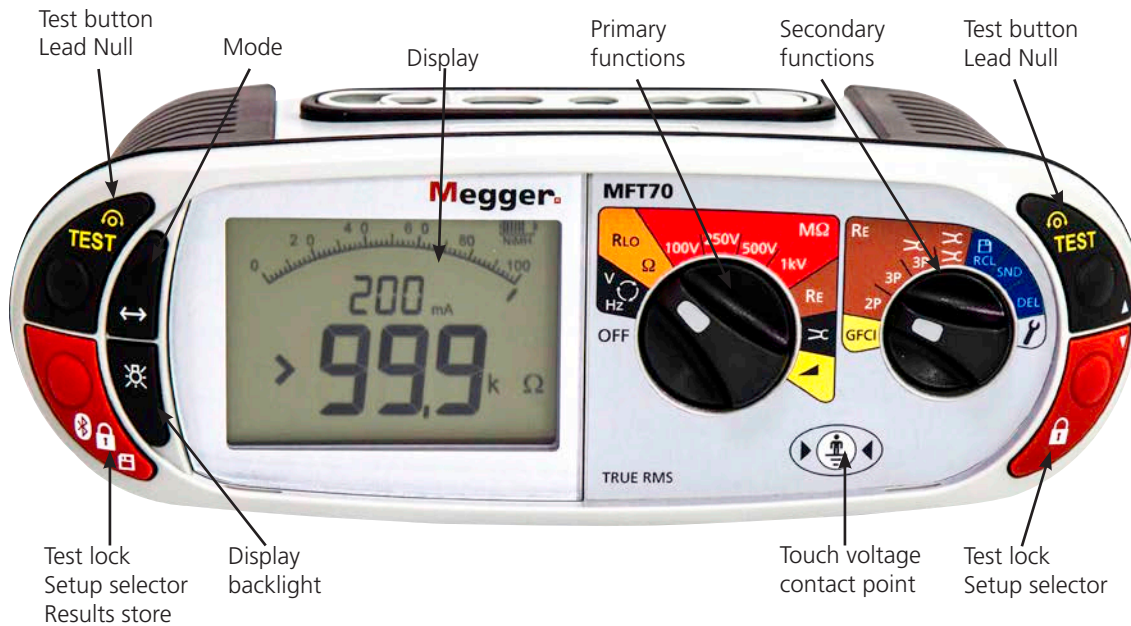
12 V DC charger socket

## Introduction

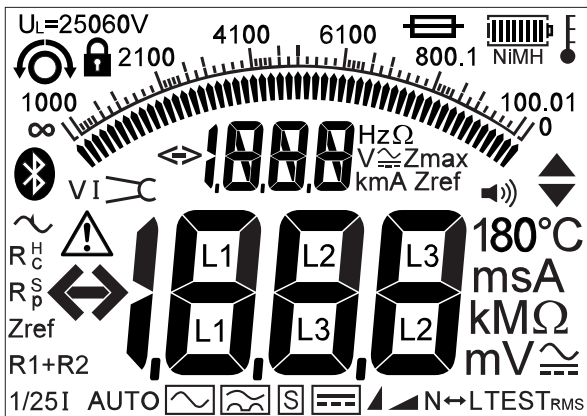
Congratulations on your purchase of a genuine Megger Multifunction tester. The MFT70 series Multi-function tester is a compact instrument designed to perform all of the functions required by the electrical contractor to fully test domestic, commercial and industrial wiring. Specially designed to comply with modern US International wiring regulations and standards, the MFT70 may be used on all single and three phase systems with rated voltages up to 300 V AC rms to ground.

## Overview

### Front panel and controls





















## Display





## Display symbols

Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
	Test function locked on (also used to indicate a change is saved in setup)		Warning triangle – instruction to refer to this user guide
	Test lead null active		Fuse blown
<b>U<sub>L</sub> = 50V</b>	Touch voltage limit (and Ground test voltage) set to 50 V (change setup)		Battery indicator
	Buzzer enabled	NiMH	Battery type set to rechargeable NiMH - Change in "Battery" on page 27
<b>AUTO</b>	GFCI test in AUTO mode	>100 V	Indicates that the ground noise voltage exceeds the instrument measurement capability (test is inhibited)
	Type AC GFCI selected	Rp (Rs)	Potential stake (P stake) resistance exceeds range for accurate measurement
	Type A GFCI selected	Rc (RH)	Current stake (C Stake) resistance exceeds range for accurate measurement
<b>S</b> 	Type S GFCI (Type AC)		Ground noise voltage exceeds range for accurate measurement of resistance
<b>S</b> 	Type S GFCI (Type A)		Megger Voltage Clamp error
	Type B GFCI selected		Megger Current Clamp error
	Fast or Full RAMP test selected		Bluetooth® enabled
<b>TEST</b>	Instrument is running a test		Instrument is too hot, allow to cool
	Ground loop noise detected.		
N<->L	Live and neutral connections reversed		
<b>Zref</b>	Reference loop measurement		
<b>R1+R2</b>	Loop measurement with Zref value automatically deducted		
<b>ZMAX</b>	Loop maximum measurement		

**NOTE:** Some features detailed within this user guide are model dependent. Not all features appear on all models.

## Waste electrical and electronic equipment

### WEEE



The crossed out wheeled bin placed on Megger products is a reminder not to dispose of the product at the end of its life with general waste. Follow local regulations.

Megger is registered in the UK as a producer of electrical and electronic equipment. The registration number is WEE/HE0146QT

## Battery and fuse location, fitting and replacement

Battery type: 6 x 1.5 V Alkaline LR6 (AA) or NiMH HR6 rechargeable

Fuse type: 2 x F2 1000 V 30 kA fuses

Battery condition is shown by the following display symbols:



Where NiMH rechargeable batteries are fitted, the battery condition display can be adjusted accordingly. Refer to "Setup options" on page 26 to change between alkaline and rechargeable batteries.

When set to NiMH batteries, the battery indicator in the display will show NiMH under the battery status symbol as below: (Feature available on all models).



### To replace batteries or fuse:

Switch off the instrument.

Disconnect the instrument from any electrical circuits.

Remove the battery cover from the base.

### For battery replacement:

Remove old cells and refit new batteries following correct polarity as marked on the battery holder.

Replace the battery cover.

Incorrect battery cell polarity can cause electrolyte leakage, resulting in damage to the instrument.

### For fuse replacement

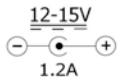
Withdraw each fuse in turn and check for failure. The blown fuse must be replaced with a F2 1000 V 30 kA fuse.

## Rechargeable batteries and battery charging

Some models are supplied with rechargeable NiMH cells. These batteries can be charged in the instrument, using the supplied Megger charger.

## To charge the batteries:

Ensure fitted batteries are of the rechargeable NiMH type (as shown above).

Connect the 12 V dc plug of the charger to the socket on the front of the MFT marked 

### Warning:

- **Whenever battery cells are being recharged, there should be no connections to the instrument terminals and the instrument should be switched off.**
- **Do not attempt to recharge non-rechargeable (Primary) cells. Doing so may result in instrument damage and may cause personal injury.**

Ensure ambient temperatures are between 4° C and 40° C while charging the MFT.

**Note:** The crossed out wheeled bin placed on the batteries is a reminder not to dispose of them with general waste at the end of their life.

Spent Alkaline and NiMH batteries are classified as portable batteries and should be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Megger is registered in the UK as a producer of batteries. The registration number is BPRN00142

## Operation

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### General operation – all models

#### Switching on

Turn the left hand rotary knob away from the off position.

The instrument will perform internal self tests then display the appropriate test screen, depending on the position of the function knobs.


#### Switching off

Turn the primary function (left hand rotary) knob to the OFF position.




The instrument will automatically turn itself off after 20 minutes\* of inactivity. Press any button or turn either of the rotary knobs to turn back on.

\* 2 minute option in Setup, refer to “Setup options” on page 26.



#### Backlight

Press the backlight button.  The backlight will operate for 20 seconds.

#### Test buttons

The test buttons,  or , are duplicated on the left and right of the unit. Both buttons perform the same function except, when the  is displayed, in this case the right hand buttons perform a scrolling function. The left RED button also performs bluetooth, storage and lock functions.

#### Test button lock

To lock the test button, hold down either of the RED test lock buttons with the  symbol, whilst holding down the test button. If  is displayed, the right hand buttons perform a scrolling function.

## Mode button functions

The function of the mode button is dependent on the test function selected:

Test selected	Function	Options	Comments
V <sup>o</sup> C	Volts / mV		Temperature requires suitable transducer
Continuity RLO	Buzzer ENABLE/DISABLE	Buzzer ON Buzzer OFF	Buzzes on $<2 \Omega$ May be changed in SETUP. Refer to "Setup options" on page 26.
Insulation RSIO	Buzzer ENABLE/DISABLE	Buzzer ON Buzzer OFF	Buzzes on $<1 M\Omega$ May be changed in SETUP. Refer to "Setup options" on page 26.
GFCI	0° / 180° selection	0° 180°	(Press and release)
	GFCI Type	AC A AC(s) A(s) B	(Press and HOLD)
Ground (RE)	Touch voltage limit	50 V / 25 V	Press and release
SETUP	Refer to instrument setup "Setup options" on page 26.		

## Test inhibit

Each test mode has conditions under which testing will be inhibited, as below:

### Insulation

Detection of a circuit voltage above 50 V (a warning is displayed at 25 V).

### Continuity

Detection of a circuit voltage above that used by the instrument will inhibit testing.

### GFCI testing

Touch voltage detected or predicted to exceed 50 V (or 25 V depending on instrument configuration).

Supply voltage over range or under range.

Supply Frequency out of specification.

### Ground testing

External voltage greater than 25 V present.

Leads not connected as per the test requirements.

Potential stake not within range (Rp).

Current stake not within range (Rc).

Other conditions that will inhibit testing include:

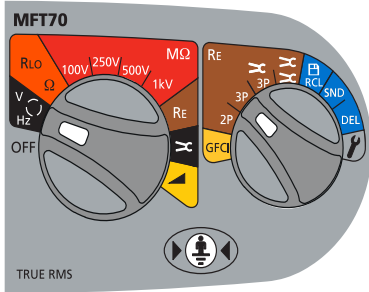
### Battery exhausted

All testing will be inhibited in the event of a flat battery, refer to "Battery and fuse location, fitting and replacement" on page 10.

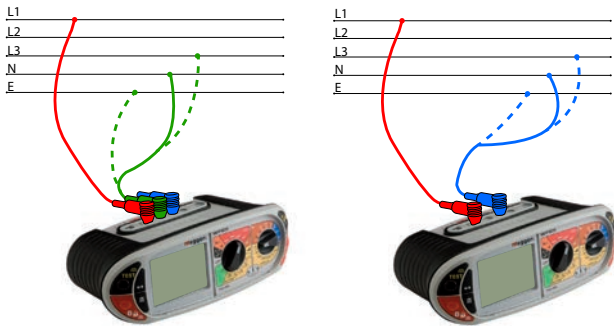
## Voltage, frequency, current and temperature measurement

### Making a voltage measurement

1. Set the Main rotary range knob to volts **V**  
(The position of the right hand rotary range knob must not be in the position.)

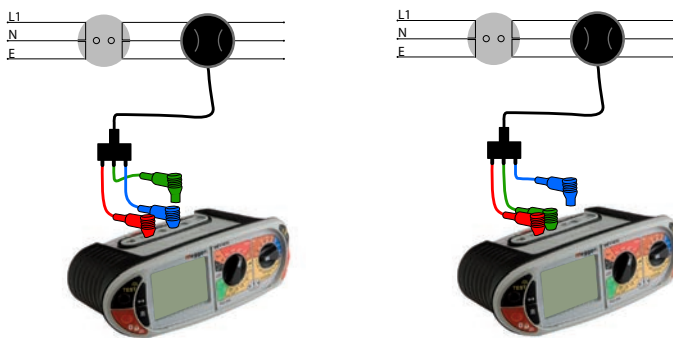


2. Using two test leads, connect test leads to the L1 (+ve) and L2 (-ve) terminals



### OR if using the mains plug lead SAI10:

- a. For live to neutral measurements, connect the red connector to the L1 terminal and the blue connector to the L2 terminal
- b. For live to ground measurements connect the red test to the L1 terminal and the green connector to the L2 terminal



Connection (a)

Connection (b)

**Note:** When connecting all three test leads (eg phase, neutral and ground) or the mains plug test lead, the voltage displayed is the highest of the three possible voltages.

Pressing either TEST button scrolls through L-E, N-E and L-N individual voltages. When the frequency of supply is shown, the voltage displayed reverts to the maximum voltage across all 3 terminals.


Use the Mode button to select mV mode.

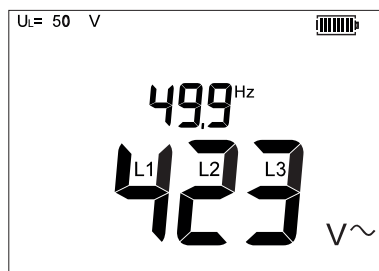
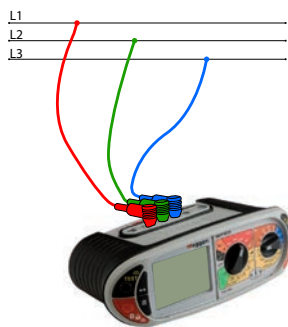
## Frequency measurement

Automatically displayed when connecting to a live circuit refer to “Making a voltage measurement” on page 14

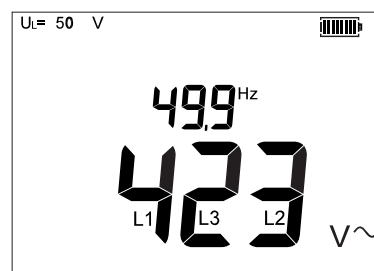
## Phase rotation

Display of Phase rotation is automatic when all three test leads are connected to the 3 phase supply as below:

1. Set the main rotary range knob to volts **V**  
(The position of the right hand rotary range knob must not be in the  position.)
2. Using three test leads, connect test leads to the L1 to Phase1, L2 to Phase 2 and L3 to Phase 3. The MFT will display L1 L2 L3 or L1 L3 L2 depending on the direction of phase rotation.





Normal rotation




Reverse rotation

## Leakage current measurement

Leakage current measurement uses the optional accessory current clamp  (Megger Current Clamp).

1. On the MFT70, set the primary range knob to clamp position .
2. Connect to Megger Current Clamp (part number MCC1010) to the Megger Current Clamp  socket on the MFT.
3. Connect the clamp to the circuit conductor. The MFT will display the (AC) current flowing in the conductor.

## Temperature measurement

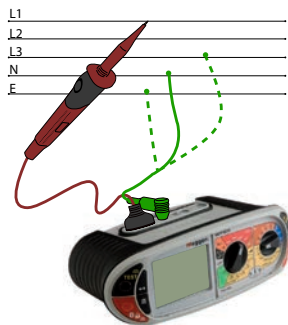
1. Connect the thermocouple transducer to the L1 (+ve) and L2 (-ve) terminals.
2. Press the Mode  button to select °C. (Pressing the mode button will cycle round the V, mV and °C measurement modes.)

The display will show the temperature at the tip of the temperature probe.

## Switch probe

In the V / mV / °C mode all measurements except temperature can be made with the remote switch probe. Tests are automatic and do not require the test button to be pressed.

Connect the switch probe to the switch probe socket. The probe replaces the standard RED test lead and can now be used as a normal test probe.



## Continuity / resistance measurement

**NOTE:** The continuity test will auto-range from 0.01  $\Omega$  to 99.9 k $\Omega$ . Circuits up to 2  $\Omega$  will be tested at >200 mA. To change the test current refer to "Setup options" on page 26.

**NOTE:** The continuity test is automatic. Testing starts as soon as the leads are connected to a circuit. The **TEST** button is ONLY used to null the lead set.

**Warning:**

**Prior to any continuity testing, ensure the circuits under test are isolated and not live.**

SETUP allows the follow configuration options:

- Positive test current
- Bi-directional test current

Bi-directional test current allows the automatic testing of the circuit in both directions and the highest measured value being displayed refer to "Setup options" on page 26.

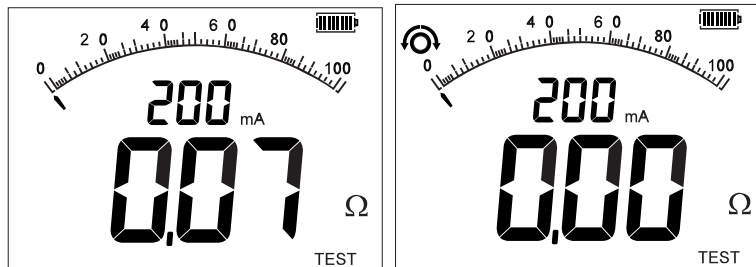
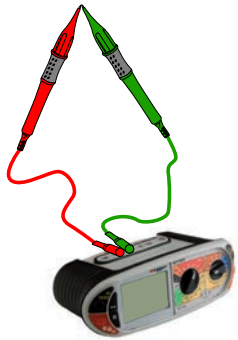
## Nulling test lead resistance (up to 9.99 ohms) $\Omega$

Before starting a continuity test, the test lead resistance should be nulled such that it does not add extra resistance to the circuit being measured. Once nulled it does not need repeating for each test. Periodically it should be checked to ensure nothing has changed.

The "Lead Null" value is retained even when the tester is switched off.

### To null test leads:

Short test probes or clips together and press the **TEST** button. The null symbol  will be displayed to indicate lead null is active.




### Lead null OFF

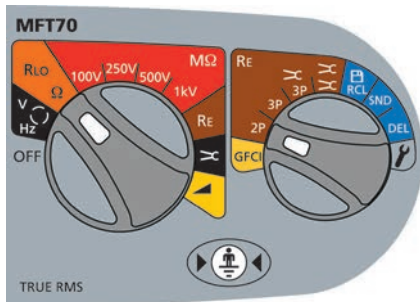
This null value is stored until the **TEST** button is pressed again.

To cancel the LEAD NULL, separate the test leads and press the **TEST** button.

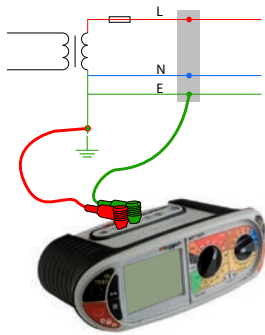


## Making a continuity measurement

1. Set the Primary (Left) range knob to  $\Omega$  range. (The position of the right hand rotary range knob must not be in the  position.)



2. Connect two test leads to the L1 (+ve) and L2 (-ve) terminals on the instrument. A continuity measurement is made automatically.



**NOTE:** Measurements are prevented when:

**NOTE:** A resistance of > 99.9 k $\Omega$  is present

**NOTE:** Circuit voltages in excess of 4 V are detected.

## Storing / downloading results


Once the display shows a value it will automatically be logged into temporary memory. Unless stored, this will be over written by the next measurement.

To store this result or to send it to a compatible device, refer to "Sending, Storing, Deleting and Recalling Test Results" on page 29.

## Continuity Buzzer ON/OFF

Whilst in the continuity range, press the MODE button . This will toggle the buzzer ON and OFF.

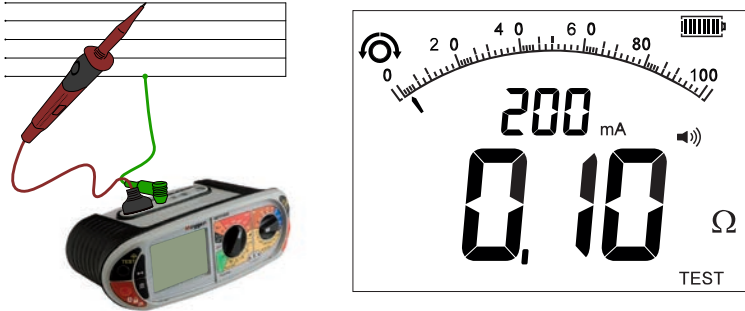


Buzzer ON =   
 Buzzer OFF = No symbol

## Switch probe (SP5)

In CONTINUITY/RESISTANCE mode all measurements can be made with the remote switch probe (SP5). Tests are automatic and do not require the **TEST** button to be pressed.

Connect the switch probe to the switch probe socket L1 (+ve). The switch probe replaces the standard RED test lead as in 'Making a continuity measurement' above.



## Buzzer threshold

If the measured resistance is less than the buzzer threshold, the buzzer will sound. The resistance at which the buzzer stops sounding can be changed to meet individual test requirements. Refer to "Setup options" on page 26 of this guide.

Selectable limits of 0.5 Ω, 1 Ω, 2 Ω, 5 Ω, 10 Ω, 20 Ω, 50 Ω, 100 Ω, are available.

This setting is stored even when the instrument is switched off.

## Measurement methods and sources of error

### Method of measurement

The 2-wire lead set must be used for this measurement. A DC voltage of nominally 4.4 V with a current limit of >200 mA is used to measure resistance less than 2 Ω.

### Possible sources of error

Measurement results can be affected by the following:

- The presence of circuits connected in parallel.
- Presence of AC voltages on the circuit being measured.
- A poor connection to the circuit under test.
- Incorrectly nulled test leads.
- Use of fused leads.


## Insulation resistance 500 V

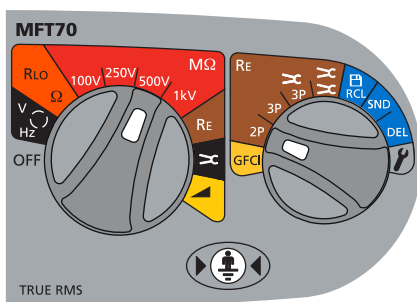
**NOTE:** The insulation test is protected by a live circuit warning. Detection of a voltage over 50 V will inhibit testing. This applies whether or not the insulation test is locked on.

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 Melrose, MA 02176  
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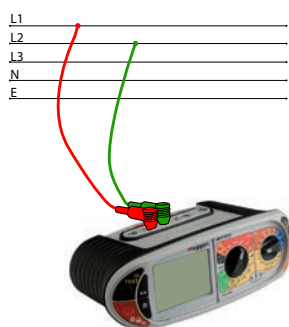
Visit us at [www.TestEquipmentDepot.com](http://www.TestEquipmentDepot.com)

## Making an insulation measurement

1. Set the left hand rotary range knob to the **500 V** insulation test voltage required. (The position of the right hand rotary range knob must not be in the  position.)



2. Connect two test leads to the L1 (+ve) and L2 (-ve) terminals on the instrument.

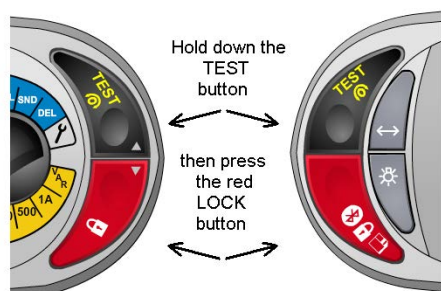


3. To start test, press and hold either of the **TEST** buttons,  or , on the instrument. Release the test button after the displayed reading has settled. The circuit will now discharge safely.

**Note:** A 1000 V warning is displayed whenever the 1000 V range is selected for the first time and the **TEST** button is pressed.

## Insulation test lock

To lock an insulation test ON, hold down either of the **TEST** buttons followed by either of the RED LOCK buttons.



To release the "Locked on" insulation test, press the **TEST** button.

### Warnings:

- The test voltage will be permanently present on the test probes or crocodile clips when in the locked position.
- Auto discharge - Auto discharge facility automatically and safely discharges the circuit at the completion of an insulation test.
- Live circuit warning - operates when connected to live circuits > 25 V. Testing is still permitted.
- Test inhibited - Live circuits > 50 V will inhibit testing.

## Measurement methods and sources of error

The selected DC test voltage (current limited to less than 2 mA DC) is applied to the circuit under test and the resistance is calculated from measurements of the resulting voltage and current.

Capacitive circuits can take some time to charge. This is displayed as an increasing voltage that takes longer to reach its maximum than normal.

The reading is stable with a circuit capacitance less than 5  $\mu$ F.

## Ground Fault Current Interrupt (GFCI) testing

The MFT70 can perform a ramp test on a 6 mA GFCI which introduces a current to ensure it trips under fault conditions.

This GFCI test meets the requirements of GFCI Type A as defined in the ANSI/UL 943, CSA C22.2 No. 144.1 and ANCE NMX-J-520.

## Function button options

Short press - 0° / 180° starts the test on a positive or negative half cycle.

Hold 2s press – AC / A / S / B type

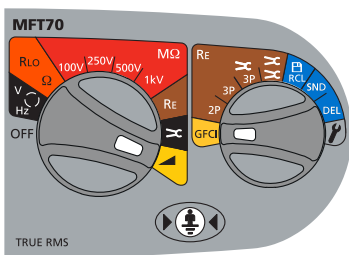
**Note:** When testing GFCIs the test mode should be left in AC which is set as default. The other modes are not relevant for GFCI testing. If another mode is selected unintentionally, e.g. A , S or B , then the mode button can be held down for 2 seconds to change the mode. Repeat this until the **A** symbol is displayed at the bottom of the display.

## Ramp test

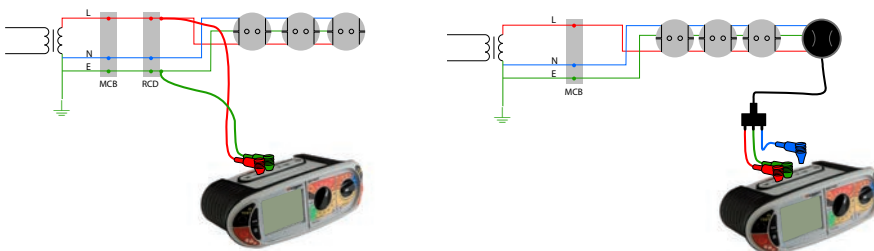
The GFCI trip current is measured by applying a test current and increasing this every 300 ms. When the GFCI trips, the current flowing is recorded and displayed in mA if it is close to the rated current of the GFCI i.e. between 5-6 mA, to a resolution of 100  $\mu$ A. Alternatively the display will show a 'trp' message to showing the GFCI has tripped.

## Making a measurement

1. Select the GFCI option on the right hand rotary switch.
2. Select the RAMP test on the left hand range rotary switch.

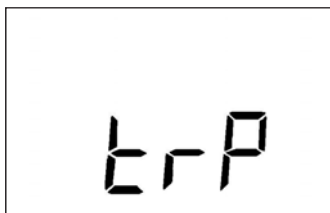


3. Connect the instrument Phase (L1) and Ground (L2) terminals to the GFCI phase and ground terminals (or to the phase and ground of the circuit the GFCI is protecting). Use either the separate leads or mains plug leads.

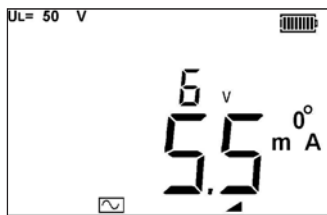


- Press the **TEST** button. The GFCI should trip and the display 'trp' or display the trip current in mA if it is between 5-6 mA.

If the GFCI fails to trip, >11 mA is displayed.



Trips at <5 mA



Trips between 5-6 mA

- The test should be repeated on both 0° and 180° leading half cycle to ensure the GFCI is compliant. This can be changed by pressing the function key (insert image).

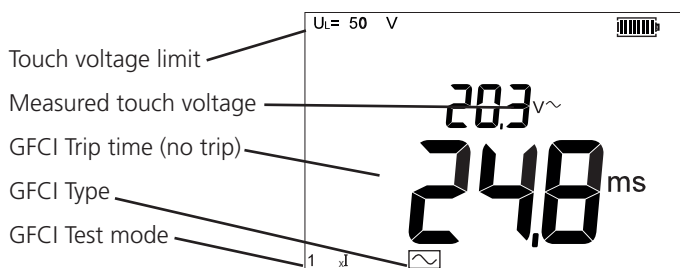
### Touch voltage display

The voltage to which an ground conductor may rise during a GFCI test. The limit for touch voltage is 50 V AC or 25 V AC, depending on the environment.

Touch voltage is caused by excessive resistance in the ground circuit when a load is placed between the live and ground conductors.

Touch voltage is displayed:

- at the end of an GFCI test if the voltage is below the safe limit
- before an GFCI test is started if it would exceed the safe limit.



Touch voltage is calculated using the nominal trip current of the GFCI x Ground resistance. For example:

GFCI trip current = 6 mA

Ground resistance = 1000 Ω

$0.006 \text{ A} \times 1000 \text{ } \Omega = 6 \text{ V}$

If the calculated touch voltage is less than the Touch voltage limit, the GFCI test will proceed. If it is greater than the limit set, the test is halted.

The touch voltage limit is set in "Touch voltage display" on page 21 - UL 25 V, 50 V, 60 V

### Measurement methods and sources of error

GFCI Testing - Method of measurement

A two wire lead, or mains plug lead should be used for this measurement. A constant current source is connected across the supply and increased in incremental steps. When the GFCI trips, the current flowing is recorded and displayed in mA.

GFCI Testing - Possible sources of error

Measurement results can be affected by the following:

- Significant operating errors can occur if loads, particularly rotating machinery and capacitive loads, are left connected during tests.
- A poor connection to the circuit under test.

## Useful information

Always press the GFCI **TEST** button on the GFCI to ensure the function works.

It is recommended the GFCI test button is tested after the timing tests above are complete. This can identify GFCIs that may stick or fail if not checked periodically.

## Ground resistance measurement

The Megger MFT70 offers a unique solution to the measurement of ground or ground electrode (rod) supporting 2 and 3 wire measurements:

This model can use an optional current clamp (Megger Current Clamp) to measure electrode (rod) resistance without disconnection, leaving the installation grounding system intact (Attached Rod Technique, ART). Additionally, they can drive an optional voltage-inducing clamp (Megger Voltage Clamp) which, in conjunction with the Megger Current Clamp, can be used to make stake-less measurements of the Grounding system.

Refer to “Ground resistance testing – Basic principles” on page 34

## Connection terminals

The terminal references used on the MFT are:



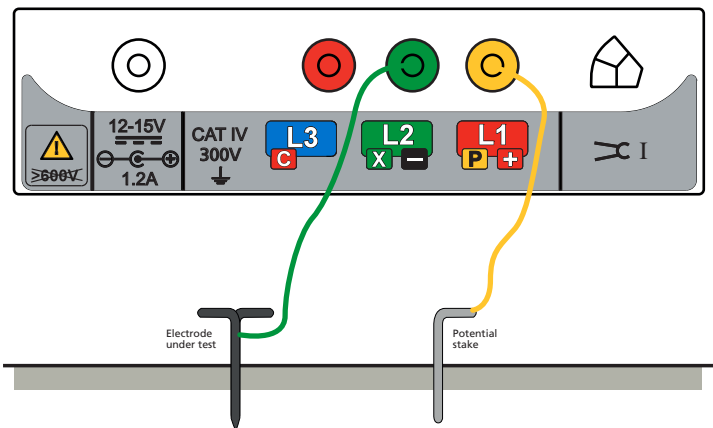
The terminal colours correspond to the ground test lead set, not the standard test leads shipped with the MFT70.

## Touch voltage limit

Adjust touch voltage limit to 25 V or 50 V depending on location. Refer to “Touch voltage display” on page 21.

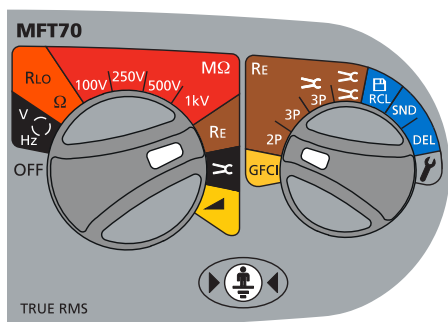
## Making a measurement - two pole resistance measurement

1. Connect the instrument as shown below.



2. Set the left hand rotary selector switch to **RE**.

- Set the right hand rotary selector switch to the **2P** position.



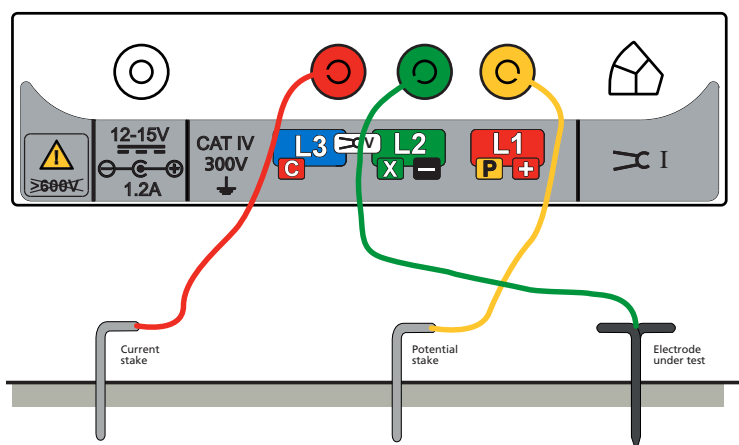
- Press and release the **TEST** button.

The instrument will perform pre-measurement check, the status will be shown on the display. The two-terminal resistance reading will be displayed

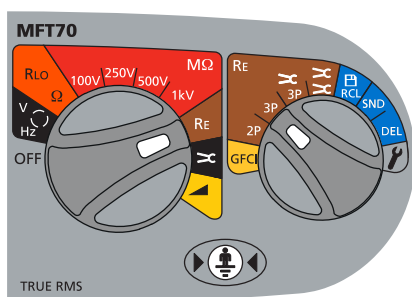
**Note:** The test voltage used to make the two-terminal resistance reading is AC and may not be suitable for continuity testing according to some local regulations.

### Making a measurement – three terminal resistance measurement

- Connect the instrument as below.



- Set the left hand rotary selector switch to **RE**.
- Set the right hand rotary selector switch to the **3P** position.

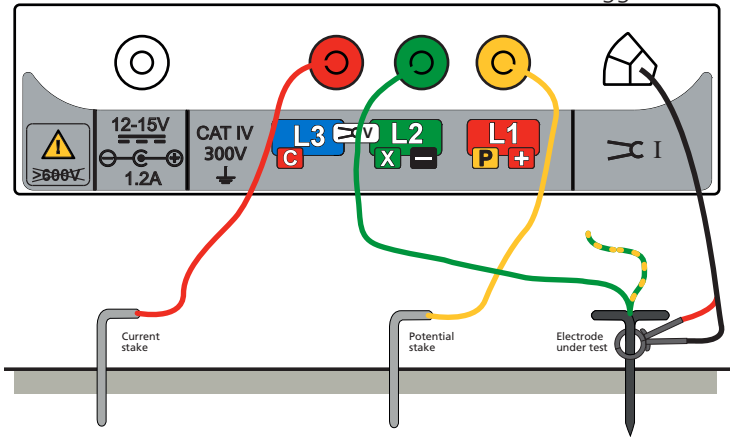


- Press and release the **TEST** button.

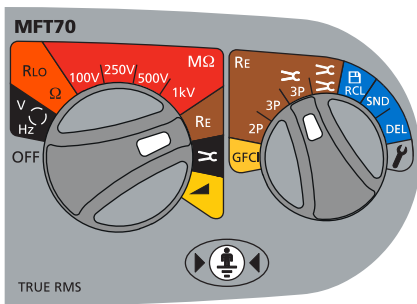
The instrument will perform pre-measurement check, the status of which will be indicated on the display. The three-terminal resistance reading will be displayed.

### Making a measurement – three terminal resistance measurement using ART

1. Connect the instrument as below. Close the  Megger Current Clamp around the conductor under test.



2. Set the left hand rotary selector switch to **RE**.
3. Set the right hand rotary selector switch to the **3P** position.



4. Press and release the **TEST** button [by holding the **TEST** button, the resistance measurement will be continually updated].

The instrument will perform pre-measurement checks, the status of which will be indicated on the display. The three-terminal resistance reading using ART will be displayed

**Caution: Ensure that the Megger Current Clamp jaw mating surfaces are free of dust and contamination. They must contact completely when the Megger Current Clamp is closed.**

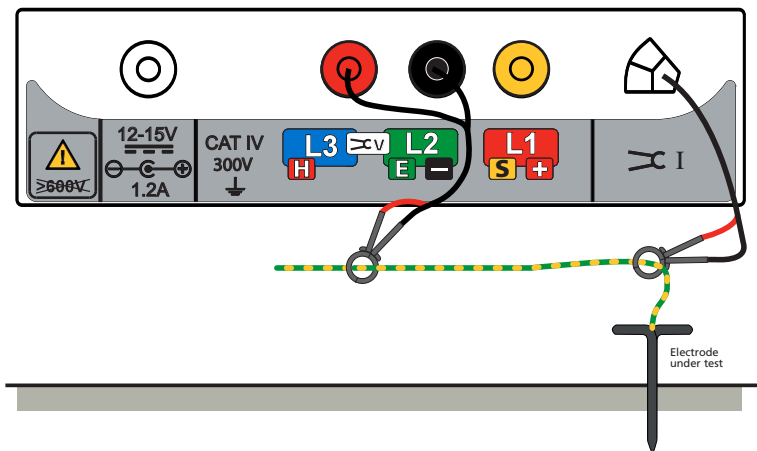
**Note:** Currents carried by conductors in close proximity to the Megger Current Clamp may affect calibration and reduce the accuracy of measurements made.


**Note:**  $R_e/R_s$  ratio must be less than 100, where  $R_e$  = Ground resistance,  $R_s$  = Shunt resistance.

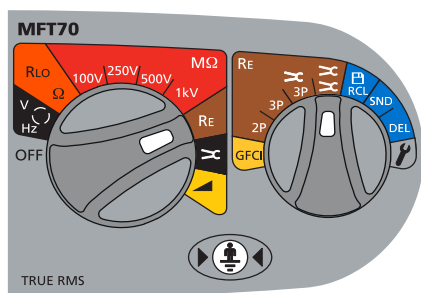


## Two-clamp stake-less measurement

Before making a stake-less measurement, please follow the procedures contained in the “Ground resistance measurement” on page 22.



1. Ensure the left hand rotary selector switch is in the **OFF** position.
2. Connect the instrument as shown above.
3. Close the Megger Current Clamp around the conductor under test. Ensure the arrow on the side of the jaw is pointing in the same direction as the arrow on the Megger Voltage Clamp.
4. Close the Megger Voltage Clamp around the conductor under test. Ensure the arrow on the side of the jaw is pointing in the same direction as the arrow on the Megger Current Clamp.  
(If one of the clamps is reversed, the main display shows 'Err' momentarily with 'REV' on the auxiliary display together with the V clamp symbols).
5. Ensure a minimum separation of 100 mm between the Megger Current Clamp and Megger Voltage Clamp.
6. Set the left hand rotary selector switch to **RE**.
7. Set the right hand rotary selector switch to the  position.



8. Press and release the **TEST** button. The instrument will perform pre-measurement checks, the status of which will be indicated on the display.
9. The stake-less resistance reading will be displayed.

**Caution:** Ensure that the Megger Voltage Clamp and Megger Current Clamp jaw mating surfaces are free of dust and contamination, they must contact completely when the Megger Voltage Clamp and Megger Current Clamp are closed.

**Note:** Currents carried by conductors in close proximity to the Megger Voltage Clamp and Megger Current Clamp may affect calibration and reduce the accuracy of measurements made.

**Note:** If the Megger Voltage Clamp opens at after the **TEST** button is pressed, the test will be aborted.

## Setup options

The Setup options allow the MFT to be configured to best suit the type of testing to which it will be used.

To enter Setup, right (secondary) range knob to  Setup. Set the left (primary) range knob to any function other than OFF.

The display will show **VER** and the software version number. It will then change to the first message in the list below:

Message	Function	Options	Factory setting
<b>RST</b>	Restore factory settings	NO / YES	NO
<b>INS*1</b>	Insulation limit alarm – Buzzer sounds if result is higher than limit set	0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,7, 10, 50, 100, 500 MΩ	1 MΩ
<b>LOC</b>	Insulation test lock.	ON / OFF	ON
<b>bUZ</b>	Continuity limit alarm – Buzzer sounds if result is below than limit set	0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100 Ω	2 Ω
<b>ISC*2</b>	Continuity test current	15 mA / 200 mA	200 mA
<b>REV</b>	Auto reverse continuity test	ON / OFF	OFF
<b>loopP</b>	Loop test lead compensation	0 – 0.3 ohms	0.07 Ω
<b>LAS</b>	Loop test AUTO start	ON/OFF	OFF
<b>L-PE 2Hi</b>	Enable/Disable high current loop test	ON/OFF	ON
<b>L-PE 2Lo</b>		ON/OFF	ON
<b>RAS</b>	GFCI AUTO start	ON/OFF	OFF
<b>UL</b>	Touch voltage limit	25 V / 50 V / 60 V	50 V
<b>OFF</b>	Auto switch OFF in minutes	2 m / 20 m	20 minutes
<b>bAC</b>	Backlight AUTO mode/ manual mode In Auto mode, backlight comes on when at start of test, end of test, range change etc.	Auto / nor	Auto
<b>bAt</b>	Alkaline or NiMH selection	1.5 V or 1.2 V	Depending on instrument
<b>StR</b>	Store mode IN = Internal Bt = Bluetooth® only	IN / bT	IN
<b>bt</b>	Bluetooth® pairing	bt1, bt2, bt3, bt4, bt5	bt1
<b>&lt; &gt;</b>	Searching for pair		


Not used on this model.

To scroll down the options, press the  button. Each option will be is played in sequence.

To change the setting of each function, for example, INS limit alarm from 1 MΩ to 2 MΩ, use the right hand TEST and LOCK keys (also marked with UP/DOWN arrows).

Changing an option will set the LOCK symbol and warning triangle flashing.

To save the change press the left LOCK button

To exit SETUP, turn the right range knob away from 

All settings can be restored to the factory defaults by setting RST to YES. Saving this setting will reset all options to default.

The RST will then set back to NO.

## Warning messages

The following warning messages may be displayed during the testing process.

Characters which appear in the aux (small) digit field on the display are shown here in a slightly smaller font size.

### Startup warnings

"UNC" -Instrument is un-calibrated

### Battery

"bAt" -Low battery

### Battery charger

"bAt CHA" -Battery charging

"bAt FUL" -Battery fully charged

### Fuse warning

"FUS" -Fuse blown.

### Invalid rotary switch setting

"ERR - - -" -General error – invalid combination of rotary switches.

### Continuity test

"VOL 0-L" -Voltage overload during test

### Insulation test

"1000 V 1000 V" -Flashing warning before 1 kV test.

"VOL 0-L" -Voltage overload during test

### GFCI Test

"trp" -Supply tripped unexpectedly.

">50V" -Test aborted due to danger of exceeding touch-voltage limit.

"Err con" -Hardware problem detected during High Current Loop test or GFCI test.

### GFCI range selection errors

"ERR >1000 mA" -Requested current is >1000 mA.

"ERR - - -" + Type A -In Type A mode -Instrument has been set for Type A test, but Type A test is not valid with this setting.

"ERR - - -" + Type B -In type B mode - Instrument has been set for Type B test, but Type B test is not valid with this setting.

"ERR - - -" + Type S breaker symbol

-Instrument has been set for Type S test, but Type S test is not valid with this setting.

"ERR HI mA" -On VAR range, current is set too high for the selected test.

**Test will not start**

"CON"	-Wrong connection to instrument.
"hot"	-Internal resistors are too hot. Also shows thermometer.
"Hot"	-Internal heat sink is too hot. Also shows thermometer.
"VOL >280V" (for example)	-Supply voltage is too high.
"L-N <48V" (for example)	-Voltage on terminals is too low for L-N loop test
"L-E <48V" (for example)	-Voltage on terminals is too low for L-E loop test or GFCI test
"FRE <45"	-Supply frequency is too low for loop test or GFCI test
"FRE >65"	-Supply frequency is too high for loop test or GFCI test
"NO REF"	-Loop R1 and R2 test attempted without having previously done a Zref test.

## Sending, Storing, Deleting and Recalling Test Results

Test results can be stored in the MFT, or downloaded immediately to a Bluetooth® compatible device running Megger Download Manager. Refer to “Setup options” on page 26

Test results are stored in “Folders” against a set of circuit references as below:

### Folders:

Jb	000 to 255	Job number – Allows results from different locations to be saved in one instrument
Db	001 to 255	Distribution board number
CIR	000 to 255	Circuit reference number
PHA	001 to 003	Phase number

### Circuit type:

In addition, the following circuit descriptors are used to identify on which part of the circuit the measurement was made:

### Insulation:

Symbol	Definition
L – E	Live to Ground Test
L – n	Live to Neutral Test
n – E	Neutral to Ground Test
L - L	Live to Live Test
- - -	No connection selected

### Continuity:

Symbol	Definition
R1	Live
R2	Circuit Protective Conductor
R12	R1 + R2
RR1	Ring Circuit Phase-Phase
RR2	Ring Circuit CPC-CPC
RRN	Ring Circuit Neutral-Neutral
- - -	No connection selected

**Loop Testing:** Not relevant to this instrument.

L-E range                    measurements are automatically saved as L-E connections

L-N range

Symbol	Definition
L – E	Live to Ground Test
L – n	Live to Neutral Test
L - L	Live to Live Test

**GFCI:**

Not relevant


**Ground testing:**



Ground measurements are saved under a job number only

**Storing Test Results in the internal memory**


In order to store test data, the Store Mode needs to be set to internal or internal and Bluetooth®. Refer to “Bluetooth® Pairing” on page 32 for further details.

1. Perform the desired test as described previously.

2. Press and release the Bluetooth® (Lock)  button to display the first option. This will be the connection for some tests (Insulation, Continuity, Loop L-L/L-N) or Job number for other tests.

3. Use the Right Lock  / Right Test  buttons to scroll through the values until the one you need is reached.

4. Press and release the Bluetooth® (Lock)  button again to display each of the remaining options (Job,

Distribution Board, Circuit, Phase) and use the Right Lock  / Right Test  buttons to change these values as required.

5. To complete the store, press and hold the Bluetooth® (Lock)  button until ‘Str Ok’ is displayed.

**Note:** If a particular option does not need to be changed from the value set during the previous stored result, it does not need to be displayed prior to storage.

**Note:** The only available option for stored ground test results is the Job number.

**Deleting Test Results from the internal memory**

1. Turn the RIGHT rotary range knob to the DEL  range.

2. Use the Bluetooth® (Lock)  button to select either LSt (last stored result) or ALL (all stored results).

3. Press and hold the Bluetooth® (Lock)  button until ‘NO’ is displayed.


4. Use the Right Lock  / Right Test  buttons to display ‘YES’.

5. Press and hold the Bluetooth® (Lock)  button until ‘dEL Ok’ is displayed.


## Recalling Test Results to the display

1. Turn the RIGHT rotary range knob to the RCL range.

2. Use the Bluetooth® (Lock)  button to select either LSt (last stored result) or ALL (all stored results).

3. Press and hold the Bluetooth® (Lock)  button until the result is displayed on the screen.

4. If ALL has been selected, use the Right Lock  / Right Test  buttons to scroll through the stored results.

5. If TEST is displayed, this indicates further data is available for the displayed result. Use the Left Test  button to display this as required. E.g. for Insulation, the test voltage is available for viewing.

## Sending stored test results via Bluetooth®

1. Run Megger Download Manager
2. Using the appropriate driver, follow the on-screen instructions.


## Sending individual (Blobbing) test results



In order to Blob test data, the Store Mode needs to be set to Bluetooth® or internal and Bluetooth®. Refer to "Setup options" on page 26 for further details.


To force a particular test result into a specific certificate box double click the box within the certificate prior to Blobbing the result.

## Insulation testing

1. Perform an insulation test as described previously.

2. Press and hold the Bluetooth® (Lock)  button to display the first option. Release button when L-E displayed.


3. Use the Right Lock  / Right Test  buttons to scroll through the options until the one you need is reached (L-E, L-n, n-E, L-L or ---).



4. Press the Bluetooth® (Lock)  button to send the test result to your PC or mobile device. The display chevrons will alternate whilst the connection is being established. When connected, the Bluetooth® symbol will flash whilst the result is transmitted.


5. The test results will now appear in the correct box in the certificate open on your PC or mobile device.

## Continuity testing

1. Perform a Continuity test as described previously.

2. Press and hold the Bluetooth® (Lock)  button to display the first option. Release button when R12 is displayed.

3. Use the Right Lock  / Right Test  buttons to scroll through the options until the one you need is reached (R2, R12, R1, RR1, RR2 or ---).

4. Press the Bluetooth® (Lock)  button to send the test result to your PC or mobile device. The display chevrons will alternate whilst the connection is being established. When connected, the Bluetooth® symbol will flash whilst the result is transmitted.

5. The test results will now appear in the correct box in the certificate open on your PC or mobile device.

## GFCI testing

1. Perform a GFCI test as described previously.

2. Press and hold the Bluetooth® (Lock)  button again to send the test result to your PC or mobile device. The MFT test result will flash whilst the result is transmitted.

3. The test results will now appear in the correct box in the certificate open on your PC or mobile device.

## Ground testing

1. Perform a ground test as described previously.



2. Press and hold the Bluetooth® (Lock)  button again to send the test result to your PC or mobile device. The MFT test result will flash whilst the result is transmitted.

3. The test results will now appear in the correct box in the certificate open on your PC or mobile device.



## Bluetooth<sup>®</sup> Pairing

### Bluetooth<sup>®</sup> Pairing (PC or Laptop)

1. Turn your MFT 'on' to any setting and turn the smaller dial to the settings  position to enter the setup mode.
2. Press the  button on the MFT until you see 'StR' appear on the display. At this point you should ensure that 'bt' is displayed in larger letters on the main part of the MFT's display.

If this is not the case use the Right Lock  / Right Test  buttons as UP/DOWN arrows to scroll through the options to select your chosen communication method.


- IN = Internal Only



- bt = Bluetooth<sup>®</sup> Only

3. Once you have selected your chosen storage/communication location, press the left hand Bluetooth<sup>®</sup>/Lock button once to save this as your preference. The Lock icon will now stop flashing in the upper left hand corner of the MFT's display and disappear to indicate your preference has been saved.

4. You will now need to press the  arrow once to display the 'bt' setup option.

5. To enter the Bluetooth<sup>®</sup> pairing mode you will now need to push and hold down the left hand Bluetooth<sup>®</sup>/

Lock  button until you see two oscillating chevrons ( <> ) appear on the display and then release. The Bluetooth<sup>®</sup> pairing will fill the first empty slot available, if there are no empty slots left, it will overwrite the currently shown slot on the MFT's display. If all slots are currently in use and you wish to add another, display


on the screen the slot that you want to overwrite. To do this use the Right Lock  / Right Test  buttons as UP/DOWN arrows to scroll through all 5 slots.

6. From your PC/Laptop run the 'Add Bluetooth<sup>®</sup> Device' wizard.

- You will be prompted during the pairing process to enter your passkey, enter '1234'

- During the pairing process you may also be prompted to enable the 'Bluetooth<sup>®</sup> Serial Port'.

Ensure this option is chosen if it is available.

7. Once you have clicked 'Finish' on the wizard on the PC/Laptop the pairing process will now be complete and your PC/Lap-top pairing code will be displayed on the MFT. You can now turn the dial and leave the settings  position on the MFT.

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## General Information

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### Installation category definitions

IEC 61010-2-030 defines measurement categories II to IV relating to transient over-voltages and locations within electrical installations.

Examples of electrical installation category rating are:

Category II - a mains socket outlet,

Category III - the wiring between the socket outlets and the consumer unit,

Category IV - the supply to the consumer cut-out from the distribution network transformer.

### Safe working practice

It is important that before the instrument is used, and when testing is completed, the functions of the instrument are proven to be working. This is to ensure that a hazardous condition is not mis-reported by the instrument as being safe. For example:

By checking the voltage range correctly measures a known power source on a separate electrical source, prior to measuring the circuit to be tested and then checking it at the end of testing, a live circuit is less likely to be mis-reported as dead.

The Megger MTB7671 test box is available for checking all electrical functions of the multi-function tester (excluding Ground tests) between calibration dates.

### Cleaning and maintenance

The MFT70 should only be opened or repaired by an approved Megger service or by Megger Instruments Limited. To clean the instrument, use a damp cloth or isopropyl alcohol if available. To clean the display window only use a lint free cloth. Refer to "Repair and Warranty" on page 38.

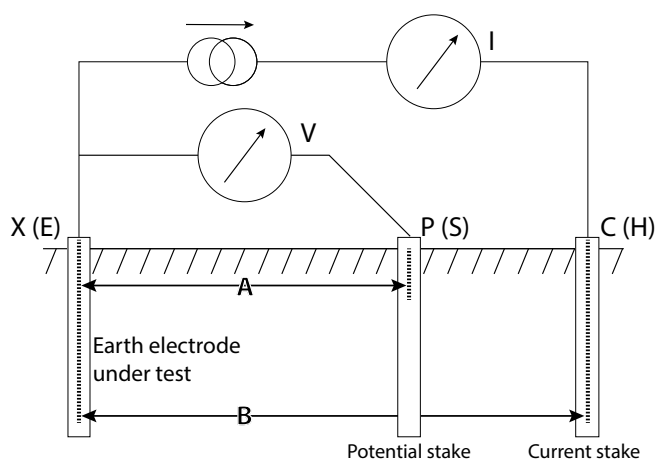
## Ground resistance testing – Basic principles

### Principle of operation (three-terminal resistance measurement)

The classic “fall of potential” test is used to accurately measure the resistance of an Ground electrode using auxiliary stakes driven into the soil, which form a circuit for the test current injection and voltage measurement as used for the two-terminal method.

The MFT injects AC of known magnitude into the system under test and measures the voltage developed across it as shown below. The system resistance is a simple ratio as per ohm’s Law. In this case, the potential stake is moved by fixed increments in a straight line between the electrode under test and the current stake. At each location, the resistance is calculated as  $R=V/I$ . A graph of resistance versus potential stake position is plotted and the resistance of the electrode under test is taken to be the point at which the curve is flattest.

Empirical testing has shown that with suitably positioned stakes, this method can be shortened by placing the potential stake at a distance of approximately 62% between the electrode under test and the current stake, i.e. at  $A = 0.62 \times B$ .

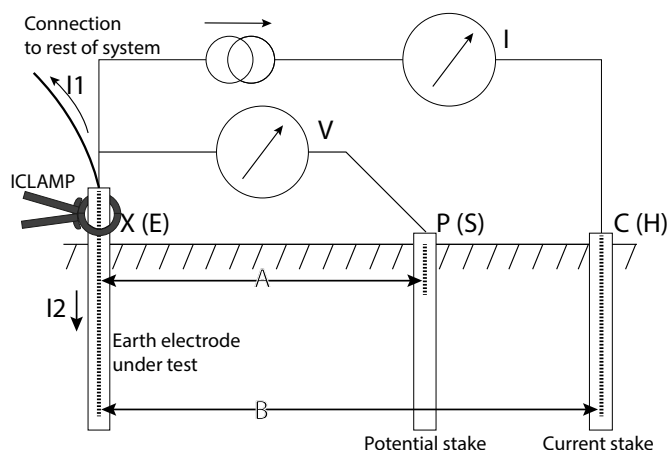


Schematic for three-terminal resistance measurement

### Principle of operation (three-terminal resistance measurement using ART)

The classic three-terminal test method has a disadvantage, namely that the electrode under test must be disconnected from the system it is supposed to protect in the event of a power system fault. The reason for this is that the injected test current will take all possible routes to ground and not all of it will necessarily flow through the electrode under test. In this case, the instrument will make a reading of the entire grounding network, not just the individual electrode.

By using a current transducer (the Megger Megger Current Clamp) to measure the current flowing through the electrode under test as a fraction of the total test current injected, the instrument can determine the individual resistance. This arrangement is shown below:



Schematic for three-terminal resistance measurement using an IClamp

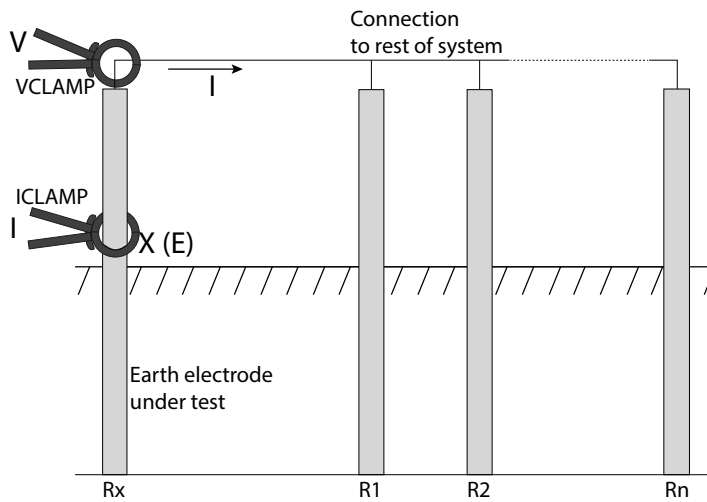
In this configuration, the injected test current  $I$  splits along two paths into  $I_1$  (flowing into the connected grounding system) and  $I_2$  (flowing into the electrode under test, i.e.  $I=I_1+I_2$ ). The resistance of the electrode under test is calculated as  $R=V/I_2$  or  $R=V/(I-I_1)$ . The current transducer (Megger Current Clamp) measures  $I_2$  and feeds this value back to the instrument.

**Principle of operation (two-clamp stake-less resistance measurement)**

In this example, the electrode under test is connected to a network of other electrodes. It is either impractical or unsafe to disconnect an individual electrode for testing. Also, there might be insufficient space to perform a classic three-terminal resistance measurement. The stake-less test method using both Megger Voltage Clamp and Megger Current Clamp can be used to obtain a measurement for the electrode under test.

A defined test voltage is injected into the system using the Megger Voltage Clamp, inducing a current,  $I$ , to flow and be measured by the Megger Current Clamp. The model shown below can be simplified to the resistance of the electrode under test,  $R_x$  and the resistance of the other electrodes in parallel, i.e.  $R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel \dots \parallel R_n$ .

Therefore, the current induced by the test voltage is  $I=V/[R_x+(R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel \dots \parallel R_n)]$ . It follows that as the resistance of the other electrodes in parallel approaches zero, then the resistance measured, approaches the value of the electrode under test.



Schematic for two-clamp stake-less resistance measurement

## General Specification

### Accuracy Insulation test:

1000 Volts	10 k $\Omega$ - 999 M $\Omega$ $\pm$ 3% $\pm$ 2 digits
500 Volts.	10 k $\Omega$ - 500 M $\Omega$ $\pm$ 3% $\pm$ 2 digits >500 M $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10% $\pm$ 4 digits
250 Volts.	10 k $\Omega$ - 250 M $\Omega$ $\pm$ 3% $\pm$ 2 digits >250 M $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10% $\pm$ 4 digits
100 Volts.	10 k $\Omega$ - 100 M $\Omega$ $\pm$ 3% $\pm$ 2 digits >100 M $\Omega$ $\pm$ 10% $\pm$ 4 digits
EN61557 range:	10 k $\Omega$ - 999 M $\Omega$ (1000 V range)
Voltage display:	$\pm$ 3% $\pm$ 3 digits $\pm$ 0.5% of rated voltage
Max service error:	$\pm$ 15% $\pm$ 2 digits.
Short circuit current:	1.5 mA nominal test current
Test current on load:	$\geq$ 1 mA at min. pass values of insulation
Output voltage tolerance:	-0% +20% at rated load or less

### Continuity / Resistance:

Intrinsic accuracy:	$\pm$ 2% $\pm$ 2 digits (0.01 $\Omega$ to 99.9 $\Omega$ ) $\pm$ 5% $\pm$ 2 digits (100 $\Omega$ to 99.9 k $\Omega$ )
EN61557 range:	0.1 $\Omega$ to 99.9 k $\Omega$
Open circuit voltage	5 V $\pm$ 1 V
Test current at 200 mA	(0 $\Omega$ to 2 $\Omega$ ): >200 mA @ $\leq$ 2 $\Omega$
Test current at 15 mA	(0 $\Omega$ to 2 $\Omega$ ): >15mA @ $\leq$ 2 $\Omega$
Max Service error:	$\pm$ 12% $\pm$ 2 digits.

### GFCI test:

Ramp test current:	$\pm$ 5% $\pm$ 1 digit
Supply:	48 V - 280 V 45 Hz to 65 Hz
Max service error:	$\pm$ 10% $\pm$ 2 digits

### Voltage:

Intrinsic accuracy:	$\pm$ 2% $\pm$ 1 V
EN61557-1 Range:	10 V to 600 V
Phase rotation indication.	
Max service error:	$\pm$ 5% $\pm$ 2 digits

### Frequency:

Intrinsic accuracy:	$\pm$ 0.5% $\pm$ 2 digits
Resolution:	0.1 Hz
EN61557 Range:	15 Hz to 400 Hz
Max service error:	$\pm$ 5% $\pm$ 3 digits

### Ground Test Ranges:

Intrinsic accuracy:	$\pm$ 2.0% $\pm$ 3 digits
ART method	$\pm$ 5.0% $\pm$ 3 digits
Stakeless method	$\pm$ 7.0% $\pm$ 3 digits
Resolution:	0.01 $\Omega$
EN61557 range:	1.0 $\Omega$ to 1.99 k $\Omega$
Current:	0.45 mA or 4.5 mA.
Noise rejection:	20 V pk/pk (7 V rms)
Max probe resistances:	R <sub>p</sub> , R <sub>c</sub> = 100 k $\Omega$ @ 50 V
Max service error:	$\pm$ 20% $\pm$ 3 digits

**Current (via Clamp meter):**

Intrinsic accuracy:	±5.0% ±3 digits
Resolution:	0.1 mA
EN61557 Range:	0.5 mA – 199 A
Max service error:	±10% ±2 digits

**mV Sensor input**

Including temperature (third party module)

	±1.0% ±2 digits
Range	0.0 mV to ±199.9 mV dc
Resolution	0.1 mV

**Internal memory**

Capacity 1000 results

Bluetooth® communication

**Power consumption:**

Nominal minimum:	60 mA (Voltage range with no input voltage)
Nominal maximum:	350 mA (Active Insulation test set to 1000 V / 1 MΩ)
Range:	-20 °C to +55 °C

**Temperature (via 3rd Party Module):**

Intrinsic accuracy:	±1.0% ±2 digits
Resolution:	1 °C
Range:	-20 °C to +100 °C

**Environmental Specification.****Temperature**

Operational range:	-10 °C to +55 °C
Storage range:	-25 °C to +70 °C

**Humidity**

Operating humidity: 90% R.H. at +40 °C max.

**Altitude** 2000 m to full safety specification.**Weight:** 1000 g ±10% including batteries but excluding test leads, accessories and carry case.**Dimensions:** 150 mm high x 85 mm wide x 235 mm deep, (6 in. x 3.5 in. x 9.5 in.)**IP rating:** IP54**Power Supply.**

Battery: Primary, 6 x 1,5 V cells IEC LR6 type (AA alkaline,).

Battery: Rechargeable: 6 x 1.2 V NiMH cells EC HR6.

Display shows rechargeable [NiMH] when the battery type is changed in "Setup options" on page 26.

**Safety / EMC.**

EMC In accordance with IEC61326 edition 2.

Locations: Class B locations

Safety in accordance with IEC 61010 -1 2010 + 61010 -30:2010

Installation Category: 600 V CAT III / 300 V CAT IV. (Max Phase to Phase 550 V)

In addition switch probe and test leads are designed to meet IEC 1010-031:2008, Double insulated to Installation Category III, 300 V phase to Ground, 500 V phase to phase.

# Megger<sup>®</sup>

**Test Equipment Depot**  
  
**1-800-517-8431**

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