

## LCR400 LCR bridge

- ▶ 0.1% basic accuracy
- ▶ Built-in component fixture
- ▶ Built-in limits comparator
- ▶ RS-232 interface

*Note: Full technical details are available on the web site.*



The LCR400 is a high performance LCR meter that offers an alternative to low-cost handheld units or expensive system units. Dual displays, automatic component recognition and auto-ranging make it easy to use, while its built-in test fixture and limits comparator make it suitable for applications within the laboratory, production or inspection areas.

- ▶ 0.1% basic measurement accuracy
- ▶ Three test frequencies of 100Hz, 1kHz and 10kHz
- ▶ Automatic component recognition
- ▶ Built-in 4 terminal component fixture
- ▶ Dual 5 digit high brightness displays
- ▶ Limits comparator with multiple pass and fail bins
- ▶ RS-232 interface for PC connectivity
- ▶ Optional SMD tweezers, Kelvin Clip leads, Windows logging software



*Note: accessories not to same scale as LCR400*



Range and resolution limits:  
 Resistance: 0.1mΩ to 990MΩ  
 Inductance: 0.001μH to 9900H  
 Capacitance: 0.001pF to 99000μF

## BS407 low Ohmmeter

- ▶ 0.1% basic accuracy
- ▶ 1μΩ to 20kΩ range
- ▶ Kelvin clip connection leads
- ▶ Rechargeable battery operation

*Note: Full technical details are available on the web site.*



- ▶ High basic accuracy of 0.1%
- ▶ Wide measurement range of 1μΩ to 20kΩ
- ▶ Current reversal switch for detecting thermal emf
- ▶ Current diversion switch for easy zero setting
- ▶ Four terminal measurement using Kelvin clip leads
- ▶ Battery operation with built-in charger
- ▶ Switchable 20mV clamp for 'dry circuit' testing

The BS407 is fully optimised for the task of accurate measurement of low resistances with a best resolution of 1μΩ. It uses a Direct Current technique to measure true resistance, rather than the resistive component of impedance which is shown by AC excited LCR bridges. The test current for each range has been chosen to minimise heating of the sample under test while being sufficient to minimise the effects of thermal emf and noise. This gives much greater accuracy at low resistances than can be obtained from the very low test currents used by general purpose high resolution multimeters.

