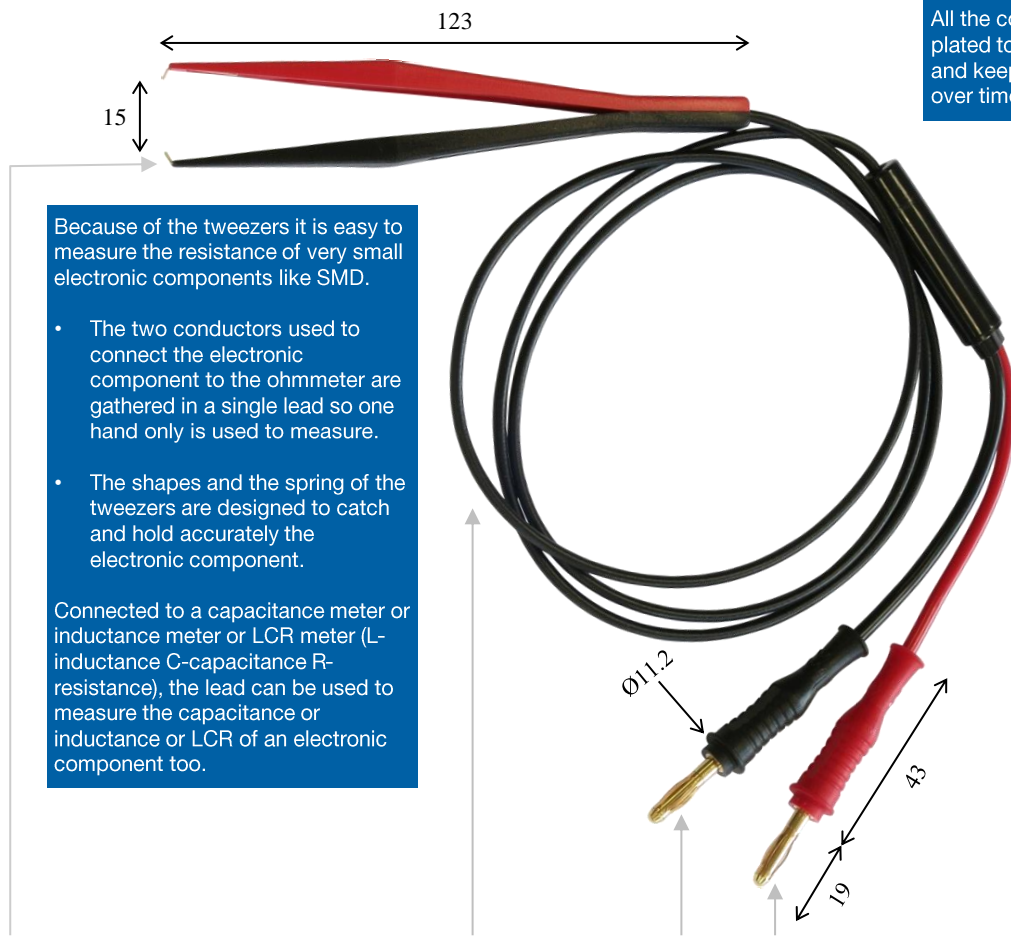


430

Designation : Tweezers to 2 Straight 4 mm Banana (male) Plugs Lead.

Applications : to measure the resistance of SMD (surface-mount devices) (resistors, ...) with one hand only.

How to use : to measure the resistance of a component.

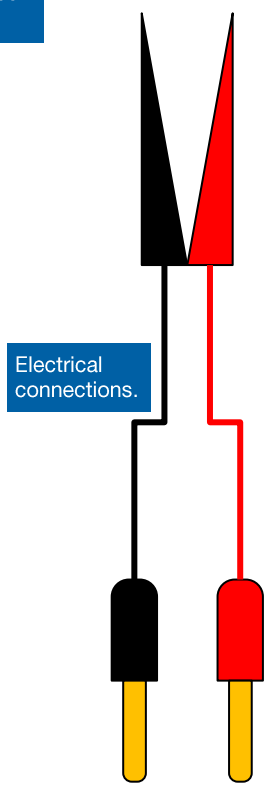


Because of the tweezers it is easy to measure the resistance of very small electronic components like SMD.

- The two conductors used to connect the electronic component to the ohmmeter are gathered in a single lead so one hand only is used to measure.
- The shapes and the spring of the tweezers are designed to catch and hold accurately the electronic component.

Connected to a capacitance meter or inductance meter or LCR meter (L-inductance C-capacitance R-resistance), the lead can be used to measure the capacitance or inductance or LCR of an electronic component too.

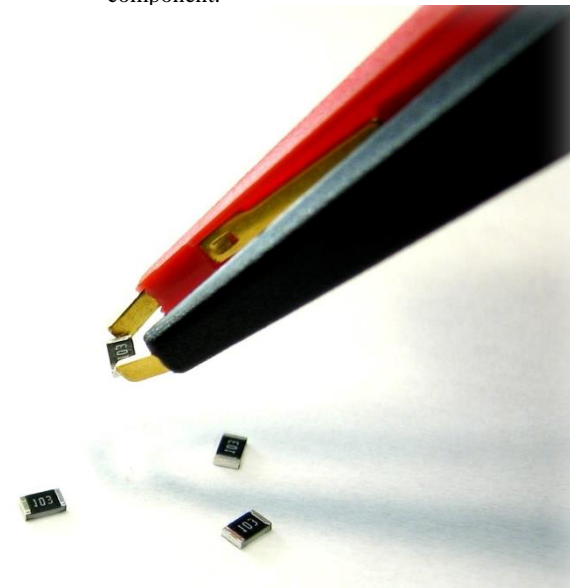
All the contacts are gold-plated to reduce oxidation and keep low resistance over time.



➔ Step 1 of 4. I gather a ohmmeter including 4 mm banana female sockets and the electronic components to measure.

➔ Step 2 of 4. I connect the two 4 mm banana plugs to the 4 mm banana sockets of the ohmmeter. I switch on the ohmmeter and select the right range.

➔ Step 3 of 4. With one of my hand I hold the tweezers and I catch one of the electronic components as shown below. The ends of the tweezers shall touch the conductive ends of the electronic component.



➔ Step 4 of 4. The resistance of the electronic component is displayed on the ohmmeter.

The metal ends open at 15 mm maximum.

European Union marking.

Coaxial wire to lighten the lead.

The design and the material of the lantern contact springs meet the need of low resistance and reliability.

The 4 mm banana male connections comply with the single port and double port 4 mm banana sockets of the worldwide most famous manufacturers.


Electro-PJP's marking. (French design and manufacturing.)

430



DATA SHEET (page 2 of 2).

Designation : Tweezers to 2 Straight 4 mm Banana (male) Plugs Lead.

Electrical safety	Very low voltages only : 30 V AC / 60 V DC, 1 A (at +40 °C).
Operating temperature range	-20 °C mini., +80 °C maxi. (please see above too).
Conformity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Directive "RoHS" 2011/65/EU. • European REACH regulation n°1907 / 2006.
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "RoHS" compliant, Pb ≤ 4 % in conductor, Pb ≤ 0.1 % in insulator, Hg ≤ 0.1 %, Cr VI ≤ 0.1 %, Cd ≤ 0.01 %, PBB ≤ 0.1 %, and PBDE ≤ 0.1 %. • REACH compliant, no substances from the candidate list of SVHC for authorisation at mass concentrations greater than 0.1 %.
Materials	Conductor : gold-coated brass. Insulators, please contact us.
Weight	0.060 kg.
Length	129 cm (overall length).
Origin	 Designed and manufactured in France.
Reliability benchmark	Year of 1st placing on the market 1995.
Packaging	Bag of 1 unit (default packaging).

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GLOSSARY :

ACCESSIBLE. Able to be touched with a standard test finger or test pin.

BASIC INSULATION. Insulation of HAZARDOUS LIVE parts which provides basic protection.

CAT II. Measurement or overvoltage category II. For measurement performed on / equipment connected to the building wiring.

CAT III. Measurement or overvoltage category III. For measurement performed on / equipment connected to part of a building wiring installation.

CAT IV. Measurement or overvoltage category IV. For measurement performed on / equipment connected to the origin of the electrical supply to a building.

CLEARANCE. Shortest distance in air between two conductive parts.

CREEPAGE DISTANCE. Shortest distance along the surface of a solid insulating material between two conductive parts.

CTI. Comparative Tracking Index of the insulating material in accordance with IEC 60112.

DOUBLE INSULATION. Insulation comprising both BASIC INSULATION and SUPPLEMENTARY INSULATION.

EN / IEC 60529. European / international standard regarding the degrees of protection provided by enclosures.

EN / IEC 61010-1. European / international standard regarding the safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 1: General requirements.

EN / IEC 61010-031. European / international standard regarding the safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – Part 031: Safety requirements for hand-held probe assemblies for electrical measurement and test.

"LVD". European Directive 2014/35/EU on the harmonization of the laws of Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits. (Usually called the Low Voltage Directive.)

MAINS. Low-voltage electricity supply system to which the equipment concerned is designed to be connected for the purpose of powering the equipment.

MAINS CIRCUIT. Circuit which is intended to be directly connected to the MAINS for the purpose of powering the equipment.

OVERVOLTAGE CATEGORY. Numeral defining a TRANSIENT OVERVOLTAGE condition.

POLLUTION. Addition of foreign matter, solid, liquid or gaseous (ionized gases), that may produce a reduction of dielectric strength or surface resistivity.

POLLUTION DEGREE. Numeral indicating the level of POLLUTION that may be present in the environment.

POLLUTION DEGREE 1. No POLLUTION or only dry, non-conductive POLLUTION occurs, which has no influence.

POLLUTION DEGREE 2. Only non-conductive POLLUTION occurs except that occasionally a temporary conductivity caused by condensation is expected.

REINFORCED INSULATION. Insulation which provides protection against electric shock not less than that provided by DOUBLE INSULATION.

"RoHS". European Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.

SOLID INSULATION. Insulating materials.

SUPPLEMENTARY INSULATION. Independent insulation applied in addition to BASIC INSULATION in order to provide protection against electric shock in the event of a failure of BASIC INSULATION.

TRANSIENT OVERVOLTAGE. Short duration overvoltage of a few milliseconds or less, oscillatory or non-oscillatory, usually highly damped.

WORKING VOLTAGE. Highest r.m.s. value of the a.c. or d.c. voltage across any particular insulation which can occur when the equipment is supplied at rated voltage.