

FNIRSI 菲尼瑞斯

2C53T

50M双通道示波器万用表

50M DUAL CHANNEL OSCILLOSCOPE MULTIMETER MANUAL



Notice to users

- This manual provides a detailed introduction to the product. Please read this manual carefully to ensure you obtain the best state of the product.
- Do not use the instrument in flammable and explosive environments.
- Waste batteries and instruments cannot be disposed of together with household waste. Please dispose of them in accordance with relevant national or local laws and regulations.
- If there are any quality issues with the device or if you have any questions about using the device, please contact “FNIRSI” online customer service and we will solve it for you in the first time.

1. Product Introduction

FNIRSI-2C53T is a versatile and highly practical three-in-one dual-channel digital oscilloscope launched by FNIRSI, designed for professionals in the maintenance and research industries. This device combines the functionalities of an oscilloscope, a multimeter, and a signal generator. The oscilloscope uses FPGA+MCU+ADC hardware architecture, featuring a 250MS/s sampling rate, a 50MHz analog bandwidth, and an integrated high-voltage protection module that supports peak voltage measurements up to $\pm 400V$. It also supports waveform screenshot saving and viewing for secondary analysis.

The multimeter function offers 4.5 digits with 20,000 counts true RMS, supporting AC/DC voltage and current measurements, as well as capacitance, resistance, diode, and continuity measurements, making it an ideal multifunctional instrument for professionals, factories, schools, enthusiasts, or home use. The built-in DDS function signal generator can output 13 types of function signals, with a maximum output frequency of 50KHz and a step size of 1Hz. The output frequency, amplitude, and duty cycle are adjustable. It features a 2.8-inch 320*240 resolution high-definition LCD screen and a built-in 3000mAh rechargeable lithium battery with a standby time of up to 6 hours. Its compact size provides users with more powerful practical functions and excellent portability.

2. Panel Introduction





3. Device Parameter

Display screen	2.8 inch HD color screen
Resolution ratio	320*240
Charging specifications	TYPE-C (5V/1A)
Battery	3000mAh lithium battery
Support functions	Oscilloscope, Signal generator, Multimeter (view functional parameters for details)
Standby time	6h (laboratory theoretical maximum)
Product volume	167*89*35mm
Weight	300g

4. Buttons & Functions Introduction

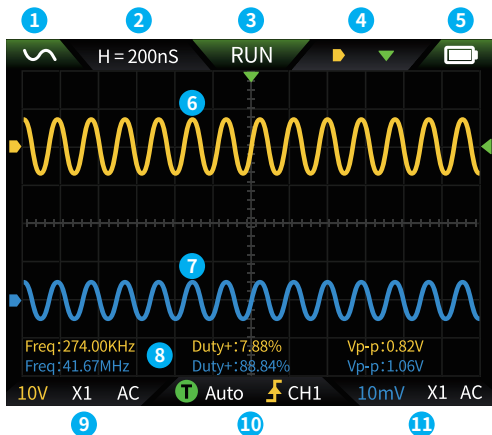
1.1 Oscilloscope - Key Operation Instructions

Button	Operation	Function
	Short press	Power on /OFF
MENU	Short press	Back
	Long press	Home Page (function selection page)
CH1	Short press	CH1 setting
CH2	Short press	CH2 setting

Button	Operation	Function
AUTO	Short press	AUTO
	Long press	Baseline correction※
	Short press	Running stop
	Long press	50% Centered
SAVE	Short press	Save
	Long press	Enter the Nine Palace Grid
 MOVE	Short press	Switch CH1 / CH2 Adjustment
	Long press	Quick Access to Multimeter
 SELECT	Short press	Select Function for Directional Keys
	Long press	Quick Access to Oscilloscope
 TRIGGER	Short press	Trigger settings
	Long press	Quick Access to Signal Generator
 PRM	Short press	Parameter Selection
	Long press	Show measurement parameters/ Hide measurement parameters

※The baseline calibration process takes a long time, please be patient and do not operate the equipment during the calibration process. If the equipment is accidentally operated and the calibration is interrupted, please recalibrate.
(Baseline calibration requires removing the probe)

1.2 Oscilloscope - Interface Description



①Function Generator Interface Status Indication: 13 waveforms: Sine

Wave , Square Wave , Sawtooth Wave , Half Wave , Full Wave , Step Wave , Reverse Step Wave , Index Up , Index Decrease , Direct Current , Multi-audio , Sink Pulse , Lorentz Wave . Gray indicates the waveform output is off.

②Time Base: Horizontal time base, representing the time length per major division in the horizontal direction.

③Trigger Run/Pause Indicator Icon: RUN indicates running, STOP indicates paused.

④ V H : Represents the left and right buttons controlling the time base, and the up and down buttons controlling the vertical sensitivity of the channels (yellow represents channel 1, blue represents channel 2).

► ▼: Represents the left and right buttons controlling the horizontal trigger movement, and the up and down buttons controlling the vertical movement of the channel waveforms (yellow represents channel 1, blue represents channel 2).

◀ ▼: Represents the left and right buttons controlling the horizontal trigger movement, and the up and down buttons controlling the trigger level movement.

X1 Y1: When cursor measurement is enabled, represents the up and down buttons controlling the vertical movement of the cursor, and the left and right buttons controlling the horizontal movement of the cursor.

⑤ **Battery Indicator Light:** Full Charge  and Low Charge . When the battery is too low, a low battery warning will pop up with a countdown to automatic shutdown.

⑥ **Channel 1 waveform data acquisition**

⑦ **Channel 2 waveform data acquisition**

⑧ **Measurement parameter display**

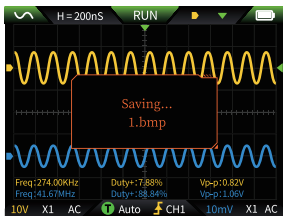
⑨ **Channel 1 vertical sensitivity, probe attenuation, coupling display**

⑩ **Trigger mode, trigger edge, trigger channel display**

⑪ **Channel 2 vertical sensitivity, probe attenuation, coupling display**

1.3 Oscilloscope - waveform screenshot saving

① **Save Screenshot:** Short press **SAVE**, and a **Saving...** progress popup will appear as shown on the right. After about 2 seconds, a popup will indicate that the save was successful. The waveform interface will have saved a BMP format image, named "img_number." You can view or delete it on the device, or connect to a computer via TYPE-C to view it.



- ②**View Screenshot:** Long press **SAVE** to enter the saved waveform screenshot viewing page. Press  to enter the saved waveform screenshot interface.



The four buttons correspond sequentially with  **MOVE**,  **SELECT**,  **TRIGGER**,  **PRM**. When selecting multiple waveforms, use the directional keys to select the corresponding waveform and press the button  to check it.

NOTICE

The storage is full and must be manually deleted before saving again.

1.4 Oscilloscope – Parameters

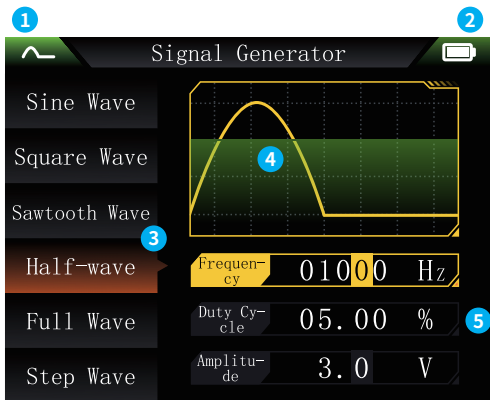
Channel	Dual channel
Sample Rate	250MS/s
Analog Bandwidth	50M(dual channel independent 50M)
Storage Depth	1Kpts
Impedance	1M Ω
Time Base Range	10ns-20s
Vertical Sensitivity	10mV/div-10V/div (X1)
Maximum Measured Voltage	$\pm 400V$
Trigger Mode	AUTO/Normal/Single
Trigger Type	Rising edge, Falling edge
Display Mode	Y-T/Rolling/X-Y

Coupling Method	AC/DC
Persistence	OFF, 500ms, 1s, ∞
Math	8 Basic Operations + FFT
Waveform Screenshot Save	Supported
Export Waveform Image	Supported
Cursor Measurement	Supported

2.1 Function Signal Generator - Key Description

Button	Operation	Function
	Short press	Power on/OFF
MENU	Short press	Back
	Long press	Home Page (function selection page)
	Short press	Confirm
	Long press	Run / Stop
 MOVE	Long press	Quick Access to Multimeter
 SELECT	Long press	Quick Access to Oscilloscope
 TRIGGER	Long press	Quick Access to Signal Generator

2.2 Function Signal Generator - Interface Description



①**Output Status Indication**: a total of 13 types: Detailed statuses are described in section 1.2.

②**Battery Indicator Light**: Full Charge  and Low Charge . When the battery is too low, a low battery warning will pop up with a countdown to automatic shutdown.

③**Selection of 13 Output Waveforms**: Sine Wave, Square Wave, Sawtooth Wave, Half Wave, Full Wave, Step Wave, Reverse Step Wave, Index Up, Index Decrease, Direct Current, Multi-audio, Sink Pulse, Lorentz Wave.

④**Waveform Schematic**: Gray indicates closed

⑤**Parameters for Waveform Adjustment**

Operation: First use the directional keys to select the output waveform, then press the center key on the directional keys to enter waveform parameter settings (adjust settings using directional keys).

2.3 Function Signal Generator – Parameters

Channel	Single channel
Frequency	1Hz-50KHz
Amplitude	0.1-3.0tV

3.1 Digital Multimeter - Key Description

Button	Operation	Function
	Short press	Power on /OFF
MENU	Long press	Home page (function selection page
AUTO	Short press	Automatic measurement
	Short press	Data hold
 MOVE	Short press	Switch AC/DC, Diode/Continuity, etc.
	Short press	Switch Range Leftward According to UI
	Short press	Switch Range Rightward According to UI

3.2 Digital Multimeter - Interface Description



①**REL:** Relative Measurement

②**Specific Measurement Ranges**

③**Battery Indicator**

④**Range Scale**

⑤**HOLD:** Data Hold

⑥**Measurement Value**

⑦**Range Status Indication:** Yellow indicates selected, gray indicates not selected

⑧**Maximum, Minimum, and Average Values of Current Range's Measurements**

3.3 Introduction to the Digital Multimeter Probe Interface

High current measurement: red test pen connected to 10A, black test pen connected to COM.



If the measured current is greater than 10A, it will burn out the fuse. Please preliminarily evaluate the current before measuring.

Low current measurement: red test pen connected to mA, black test pen connected to COM.



If the measured current is greater than 1A, it will burn the fuse. Before measuring, please preliminarily evaluate the current. If unsure, please use a high current gear for measurement first.

Automatic, voltage, resistance, capacitance, temperature, diode/Continuity test measurement: red test pen connect  black test pen connect to COM, please switch to the corresponding functional gear according to the required measurement parameters during measurement.

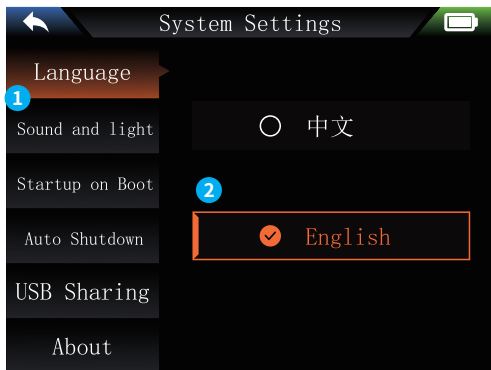


Automatic gear: It can only automatically identify voltage and resistance levels, and when measuring voltage, it will automatically identify AC voltage/DC voltage.

3.4 Parameters

Function	Range	Accuracy
DC Voltage	1.9999V/19.999V/199.99V/1000V	$\pm(0.5\%+3)$
AC Voltage	1.9999V/19.999V/199.99V/750.0V	$\pm(1\%+3)$
DC Current	19.999mA/199.99mA/1.9999A/9.999A	$\pm(1.2\%+3)$
AC Current	19.999mA/199.99mA/1.9999A/9.999A	$\pm(1.5\%+3)$
Resistance	19.999M Ω /1.9999M Ω /199.99K Ω /19.999K Ω	$\pm(0.5\%+3)$
	1.9999K Ω /199.99 Ω	$\pm(2.0\%+3)$
Capacitance	999.9 μ F/99.99 μ F/9.999 μ F/999.9nF/99.99nF/9.999nF	$\pm(2.0\%+5)$
	9.999mF/99.99mF	$\pm(5.0\%+20)$
Temperature	(-55~1300 $^{\circ}$ C)/(-67~2372 $^{\circ}$ F)	$\pm(2.5\%+5)$
Diode	✓	
Continuity test	✓	

5.Setting



①Set single item selection:

Language

Sound and light

Startup on Boot

Auto Shutdown

USB Sharing

About

Factory Reset

②Specific settings details:

[Language] : Chinese, English.

[Sound and light] : Brightness: 25-100; Sound: 0-10.

[Startup on Boot] : Turn off, oscilloscope, signal generator, and multimeter.
This setting is used to set which functional block to start automatically when starting up

[Auto Shutdown] : off, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 1 hour.

[USB Sharing] : After opening, you can connect to the computer via USB interface to transfer pictures, etc.

[About] : Brand information and version number

[Factory Reset]

※First press the direction keys to select the corresponding settings, and then press the direction keys to enter the parameters for individual settings (complete the settings by adjusting the direction keys)

6.Upgrade

- ① Obtain the latest firmware from the official website and unzip it to download to the desktop.
- ② Connect the device to the computer using the USBA to Type-C data cable, press and hold the **MENU** button, and then press the  to enter firmware upgrade mode, and the computer will pop up the USB flash drive;
- ③ Copy the firmware to the USB drive, and after successful replication, the device will automatically upgrade the firmware.
- ④ Observe the upgrade percentage. After the upgrade is completed, the device will restart. If the upgrade fails, please contact official customer service for help.

7.Customizing the Startup Screen

- 1.Prepare the replacement startup screen image and rename it to "LOGO2C53T.jpg".
2. Power on the device and connect it to the computer using a USBA to Type-C data cable.
3. Access settings and enable USB sharing. Drag the prepared startup LOGO into the "LOGO" folder on the device's USB drive.
4. Once the operation is complete, the custom LOGO will be updated for the next startup.

Notice:Before changing the logo, please carefully check the file name, image pixel size, format, etc.

8. Common In-circuit Testing Methods

1. Battery or DC voltage measurement

Gear selection

The battery voltage is generally below 80V, and other DC voltages are uncertain.

It is necessary to adjust the gear according to the actual situation, if it is below 80V, use 1X gear, and if it is above 80V, use 10 gear $\times$ Gear position.

(Both the probe and oscilloscope are set to the same gear)

- ① Firstly, set the oscilloscope to Auto trigger mode (default to Auto trigger mode after startup), which is used to test periodic signals (DC voltage belongs to periodic signals)
- ② Set the oscilloscope to the corresponding gear (default to 1X gear after startup)
- ③ Set the oscilloscope to DC coupling mode
- ④ Insert the probe and pull the switch on the probe handle to the corresponding gear position
- ⑤ Ensure that the battery has power or DC voltage output
- ⑥ Connect the probe clamp to the negative pole of the battery or DC negative pole, and connect the probe to the battery or DC negative pole

Positive electrode

- ⑦ Press the [AUTO] button once, and the DC electrical signal will be displayed. Note that battery voltage or other DC voltages belong to DC signals, which have no curve or waveform, only a straight line with up and down offset, and the peak to peak VPP and frequency F of this signal are both 0

2. Crystal oscillator measurement

Gear selection

When the crystal oscillator encounters capacitance, it is easy to stop oscillation. The input capacitance of the 1X probe is as high as 100-300pF, and the 10X gear is around 10-30pF, it is easy to stop oscillation in the 1X gear, so it needs to be set to the 10X gear, that is, both the probe and oscilloscope should be switched to the 10X gear (both the probe and oscilloscope should be set to the 10X gear)

- ① Firstly, set the oscilloscope to Auto trigger mode (default to Auto trigger mode after startup), which is used to test periodic signals (crystal oscillator resonance sine signals belong to periodic signals).
- ② Set the oscilloscope to 10X gear (default to 1X gear after startup).
- ③ Oscilloscope setting AC coupling mode.
- ④ Insert the probe and pull the switch on the probe handle to the 10X position.
- ⑤ Ensure that the crystal oscillator motherboard is powered on and running.
- ⑥ Connect the probe clamp to the ground wire of the crystal oscillator motherboard (negative pole of the power supply), pull out the probe cap, which is the needle tip inside, and make the needle tip contact one of the pins of the crystal oscillator.
- ⑦ Press the 【 AUTO 】 button once, and the waveform of the tested crystal oscillator will be displayed. If the waveform after AUTO adjustment is too small or too large, you can manually adjust the waveform size in zoom mode.

3. PWM signal measurement of MOS transistor or IGBT

Gear selection

The PWM signal voltage for directly driving MOS tubes or IGBTs is generally within 10V~20V, and the PWM front-end control signal is also generally within 3-20V. The maximum test voltage for 1X gear is 80V, so using 1X gear for testing PWM signals is sufficient (both the probe and oscilloscope are set to 1X gear)

- ① Firstly, set the oscilloscope to Auto trigger mode (default to Auto trigger mode after startup), which is used to test periodic signals (PWM belongs to periodic signals).
- ② Set the oscilloscope to 1X gear (default to 1X gear after startup).
- ③ Set the oscilloscope to DC coupling mode.
- ④ Insert the probe and move the switch on the probe handle to the 1X position
- ⑤ Ensure that the PWM motherboard has PWM signal output at this time.
- ⑥ Connect the probe clamp to the S pole of the MOS tube and the probe to the G pole of the MOS tube.
- ⑦ Press the **【 AUTO 】** button once, and the measured PWM waveform will be displayed. If the waveform after AUTO adjustment is too small or too large, you can manually adjust the waveform size in zoom mode.

4. Signal generator output measurement

Gear selection

The output voltage of the signal generator is within 30V, and the maximum test voltage for 1X gear is 80V. Therefore, using 1X gear for testing the signal generator output is sufficient (both the probe and oscilloscope are set to 1X gear)

- ① Firstly, set the oscilloscope to Auto trigger mode (default to Auto trigger mode after startup), which is used to test periodic signals (the signal output by the signal generator belongs to periodic signals).
- ② Set the oscilloscope to 1X gear (default to 1X gear after startup).
- ③ Set the oscilloscope to DC coupling mode.
- ④ Insert the probe and move the switch on the probe handle to the 1X position.
- ⑤ Ensure that the signal generator is turned on and working and outputting signals.
- ⑥ Connect the probe clamp to the black clamp on the output line of the signal generator, and connect the probe to the red output line of the signal generator.
- ⑦ Press the **[AUTO]** button once, and the waveform output by the generator will be displayed. If the waveform after AUTO adjustment is too small or too large, you can manually adjust the waveform size in zoom mode.

5. Household electric supply 220V or 110V measurement

Gear selection

Household electricity is generally 180-260V, with a peak to peak voltage of 507-733V. In some countries, household electricity is 110V, with a peak to peak voltage of 310V. The highest measurement for 1X gear is 80V, and the highest measurement for 10X gear is 800V (10X gear can withstand up to 1600 peak to peak). Therefore, it is necessary to set it to 10X gear, which means that both the probe and oscilloscope must be switched to 10X gear.

- ① Firstly, set the oscilloscope to Auto trigger mode (default to Auto trigger mode after startup), which is used to test periodic signals (50Hz for household appliances is considered a periodic signal).
- ② Set the oscilloscope to 10X gear (default to 1X gear after startup).
- ③ Set the oscilloscope to DC coupling mode.
- ④ Insert the probe and move the switch on the probe handle to the 10X position
- ⑤ Ensure that there is a household electrical output at the tested end.
- ⑥ Connect the probe clamp and probe to the two wires of the household appliance, without distinguishing between positive and negative poles.
- ⑦ Press the [AUTO] button once, and the waveform of the household electricity will be displayed. If the waveform after AUTO adjustment is too small or too large, you can manually adjust the waveform size in zoom mode.

6. Power ripple measurement

Gear selection

If the power output voltage is below 80V, set it to 1X gear (both the probe and oscilloscope are set to 1X gear). If it is between 80-800V, set it to 10X gear (both the probe and oscilloscope are set to the same gear)

- ① Firstly, set the oscilloscope to Auto trigger mode (default to Auto trigger mode after startup), which is used to test cycle signals.
- ② Set the oscilloscope to the corresponding gear (default to 1X gear after startup).

- ③ Set the oscilloscope to AC coupling mode.
- ④ Insert the probe and move the switch on the probe handle to the corresponding gear position.
- ⑤ Ensure that the power supply is powered on and there is a voltage output.
- ⑥ Connect the probe clamp to the negative terminal of the power output, connect the probe to the positive terminal of the power output, and wait for about 10 seconds, when the yellow line and the yellow arrow on the left end of the waiting period.
- ⑦ Press the [AUTO] button once, and the power ripple will be displayed.

7. Inverter output measurement

Gear selection

The output voltage of the inverter is similar to that of household electricity, usually around a few hundred volts, so it needs to be set to the 10X gear (both the probe and oscilloscope are set to the 10X gear)

- ① Firstly, set the oscilloscope to Auto trigger mode (default to Auto trigger mode after startup), which is used to test periodic signals (the signals output by the inverter belong to periodic signals).
- ② Set the oscilloscope to 10X gear (default to 1X gear after startup).
- ③ Set the oscilloscope to DC coupling mode.
- ④ Insert the probe and move the switch on the probe handle to the 10X position.
- ⑤ Ensure that the inverter is powered on and has voltage output.
- ⑥ Connect the probe clamp and probe to the output end of the inverter without distinguishing between positive and negative poles.
- ⑦ Press the [AUTO] button once, and the waveform output by the inverter will be displayed. If the waveform after AUTO adjustment is too small or too large, the waveform size can be manually adjusted in zoom mode.

8. Power amplifier or audio signal measurement

Gear selection

The output voltage of the power amplifier is generally below 40V, and the maximum test voltage for 1X gear is 80V, so using 1X gear is sufficient (both the probe and oscilloscope are set to 1X gear).

- ① Firstly, set the oscilloscope to Auto trigger mode (default to Auto trigger mode after startup)
- ② Set the oscilloscope to 1X gear (default to 1X gear after startup)
- ③ Set the oscilloscope to AC coupling mode
- ④ Insert the probe and move the switch on the probe handle to 1X position
- ⑤ Ensure that the amplifier is turned on and working, and is outputting an audio signal
- ⑥ Connect the probe clamp and probe to the two output terminals of the power amplifier, without distinguishing between positive and negative poles
- ⑦ Press the [AUTO] button once, and the waveform output by the power amplifier will be displayed. If the waveform after AUTO adjustment is too small or too large, you can manually adjust the waveform size in zoom mode.

9. Automotive communication signals/bus signals measurement

Gear selection

Communication signals used in automobiles are generally lower than 20V, and the highest test voltage for 1X gear is 80V. Therefore, using 1X gear for testing automotive communication signal signals is sufficient (both the probe and oscilloscope are set to 1X gear)

- ① Firstly, set the oscilloscope to Normal trigger mode (default to Auto trigger mode after startup). The Norma trigger mode is specifically used to measure non periodic digital signals, and if you use Auto trigger mode, you cannot capture non periodic signals.
- ② Set the oscilloscope to 1X position (default to 1X position after startup).
- ③ Set the oscilloscope to AC coupling mode.
- ④ Insert the probe and move the switch on the probe handle to the 1X position.
- ⑤ Connect the probe clamp and probe to two signal wires of the communication line, regardless of positive or negative. If there are multiple signal wires, you need to determine the signal wires in advance or try selecting two of them multiple times to test.
- ⑥ Ensure that there is a communication signal on the communication line at this time.
- ⑦ Adjust the vertical sensitivity to the 50mV gear.
- ⑧ Set the time base to 20uS.

- ⑨When there is a communication signal on the communication line, the oscilloscope will capture it and display it on the screen. If it cannot be captured, it is necessary to try adjusting the time base (1mS~6nS) and triggering voltage (red arrow) multiple times for debugging

10. Infrared remote control receiver measurement

Gear selection

The infrared remote control signal generally ranges from 3 to 5, with a maximum test voltage of 80V in X gear. Therefore, using 1X gear for testing automotive communication signal signals is sufficient (both the probe and oscilloscope are set to 1X gear)

- ①Firstly, set the oscilloscope to Normal trigger mode (default to Auto trigger mode after startup). The Normal trigger mode is specifically used to measure non periodic digital signals. If use Auto, the trigger mode cannot capture non periodic signals, and the infrared remote control signal belongs to non periodic digital coding signal.
- ②Set the oscilloscope to 1X position (default to 1X position after startup).
- ③Set the oscilloscope to DC coupling mode.
- ④Insert the probe and move the switch on the probe handle to the 1X position.
- ⑤Connect the probe clamp to the ground terminal (negative pole) of the infrared receiver motherboard, and connect the probe to the data pin of the infrared receiver head.
- ⑥Set the vertical sensitivity to 1V gear.
- ⑦Set the time base to 20uS.
- ⑧Adjust the trigger red arrow position to approximately 1 large grid distance above the yellow arrow position on the left.
- ⑨At this point, use the remote control to send a signal to the infrared receiver, and a waveform will appear on the oscilloscope.

11. Amplification circuits with sensors (temperature, humidity, pressure, Hall, etc.) measurement

Gear selection

Sensor signals are generally relatively weak, about a few millivolts, and this small signal cannot be directly detected by an oscilloscope. This type of sensor has a signal amplifier on the motherboard, which can measure the amplified signal. The 1X gear can be used (both the probe and oscilloscope are set to 1X gear)

- ① Firstly, set the oscilloscope to Auto trigger mode (default to Auto trigger mode after startup).
- ② Set the oscilloscope to 1X position (default to 1X position after startup).
- ③ Set the oscilloscope to DC coupling mode.
- ④ Insert the probe and pull the switch on the probe handle to the 1X position.
- ⑤ Connect the probe clamp to the ground terminal (negative pole of the power supply) of the sensor motherboard, locate the output terminal of the amplification section, and connect the probe to this output terminal.
- ⑥ Adjust the vertical sensitivity to the 50mV gear.
- ⑦ Switch to keyboard movement mode and move the yellow arrow horizontally to the bottom of the waveform.
- ⑧ Adjust the time base to 500mS and enter the large time base slow scan mode.
- ⑨ If the yellow signal line appears at the top, it is necessary to reduce the vertical sensitivity, which is 100mV, 200mV, 500mV, etc. When the updated signal on the right is not at the top (usually in the middle), the signal received by this sensor can be detected at this time.

9. Notice

- When dual channels are used simultaneously, the ground clamps of the two probes must be connected together. It is strictly prohibited to connect the ground clamps of the two probes to different potentials, especially at different potential terminals or 220V of high-power equipment. Otherwise, the oscilloscope motherboard will be burned because the two channels are grounded together, and connecting to different potentials will cause a short circuit in the internal ground wires of the motherboard, as is the case with all oscilloscopes.
- The maximum tolerance for the BNC input of the oscilloscope is 400V, and it is strictly prohibited to input voltage exceeding 400V under the 1X probe switch
- When charging, a separate charging head must be used. It is strictly prohibited to use the power supply or USB of other currently tested devices, otherwise it may cause a short circuit to the motherboard ground wire and burn the motherboard during the testing process.
- Before using the product, please check if the insulation near the shell and interface is damaged
- Please hold your finger behind the protective device of the pen
- When measuring the circuit to be tested, do not touch all input ports
- Please disconnect the test probe and circuit connection before changing the gear position
- When the DC voltage to be tested is higher than 36V and the AC voltage is higher than 25V, users should take precautions to avoid electric shock
- When the battery level is too low, a pop-up prompt will appear, please charge it in a timely manner to avoid affecting the measurement performance

10. Production Information

Any FNIRSI's users with any questions who comes to contact us will have our promise to get a satisfactory solution +an extra 6 months warranty to thanks for your support!

By the way, we have created an interesting community, welcome to contact FNIRSI staff to join our community.

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