

ILLUMINANCE METER T-10A/T-10MA

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



Before using this instrument,
please read this manual.



KONICA MINOLTA

Safety Symbols

The following symbols are used in this manual to prevent accidents which may occur as result of incorrect use of the instrument.



Denotes a sentence regarding a safety warning or note.
Read the sentence carefully to ensure safe and correct use.



Denotes a prohibited operation.
The operation must never be performed.



Denotes an instruction.
The instruction must be strictly adhered to.



Denotes an instruction.
Disconnect the AC adapter from the AC outlet.



Denotes a prohibited operation.
Never disassemble the instrument.



This symbol indicates A.C.



This symbol indicates D.C.

STATEMENT OF FCC COMPLIANCE

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Change or modifications not approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment. This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules.

These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.

Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.

Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.















Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.





This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

To ensure correct use of this instrument, read the following points carefully and adhere to them. After you have read this manual, keep it in a safe place where it can be referred to anytime a question arises.

 WARNING (Failure to adhere to the following points may result in death or serious injury.)	
	Do not use the instrument in places where flammable or combustible gases (gasoline fumes etc.) are present. Doing so may cause a fire.
	Always use the AC adapter supplied as an optional accessory, and connect it to an AC outlet of the rated voltage and frequency. Using a non-specified AC adapter or connecting it to an incorrect AC outlet may damage the instrument or AC adapter, causing a fire or electric shock.
	If the instrument will not be used for a long time, disconnect the AC adapter from the AC outlet. Accumulated dirt or water on the prongs of the AC power cord's plug may cause a fire and should be removed.
	Take special care not to allow liquid or metal objects to enter the instrument. Doing so may cause a fire or electric shock. Should liquid or metal objects enter the instrument, turn the power OFF immediately, remove the batteries (or disconnect the AC adapter from the AC outlet), and contact the nearest Konica Minolta-authorized service facility.
	Do not forcibly bend, twist or pull the power cord. Do not place heavy objects on, or damage or modify the power cord. Doing so may damage the power cord and cause fire or electric shock.
	Always disconnect the power cord by holding the power plug. Pulling the power cord itself may damage it and cause fire or electric shock. Do not insert or disconnect the power cord plug with wet hands. Doing so may cause electric shock.
	Insert the power plug fully and securely. Incomplete inserting may cause fire or electric shock.
	Do not disassemble or modify the instrument or the AC adapter. Doing so may cause a fire or electric shock.
	The instrument should not be operated if it is damaged or AC adapter is damaged, or if smoke or odd smells occur. Doing so may result in a fire. In such situations, turn the power OFF immediately, remove the batteries (or disconnect the AC adapter from the AC outlet), and contact the nearest Konica Minolta-authorized service facility.
	Do not put the batteries on a fire, charge them (if they are not chargeable), short-circuit them, heat them or disassemble them. Doing so may cause an explosion or heat generation, resulting in fire or injury.
	Should liquid leak from batteries and contact to eye, wash liquid off with clean water without rubbing eyes and immediately seek for medical professional's advice. In case liquid contacts with hand or clothes, wipe it off with plenty of water. Avoid further use of such unit.
	Dispose of batteries used in the instrument correctly. Disposing of batteries incorrectly may result in heat generation or cause batteries to catch fire due to short circuiting. This may result in a fire, injury, or burns. Disposal methods for batteries may vary according to where you live. Dispose of batteries in accordance with local regulations or through a registered waste disposal agency.
	Do not touch or hold the batteries with wet hands. Doing so may cause electric shock or failure.

 WARNING (Falling to adhere to the following points may result in injury or damage to the instrument or other property.)	
	Do not use batteries other than those specified by KONICA MINOLTA. When installing batteries in the instrument, make sure that they are correctly oriented according to the (+) and (-) marks. Also make sure not to mix new and old batteries, or mix batteries of different types. Failure to adhere to these instructions may cause batteries to explode or leakage of electrolyte, resulting in fire, injury or air pollution.
	The socket-outlet shall be installed near the machine and shall be easily accessible.
	When cleaning, disconnect the power plug. Connecting may cause electric shock.

Notes on Use

- This is a precision instrument, and should be handled with due care.
- Read through this manual before powering up this instrument for the first time.
- Always set the power switch to OFF position (the "O" side) before attaching or removing the receptor head.
- To conserve batteries, keep the power switch set to the OFF position while the instrument is not in use.
- Take care to keep the receptor window clean and free of scratches. Keep the cap on when the window is not in use.
- Do not press or push on the display, or subject the display to impacts or other excessive forces.
- This instrument is designed for use at ambient temperature between -10 and 40°C at relative humidity no higher than 85% (at 35°C). Please do not use this instrument in environments outside this range.
- Keep in mind that the instrument may become considerably hotter than the surrounding environment if left under direct sunlight or near a heater or other such device. Exercise due care when using the instrument in these types of locations.
- The receptor of T-10A or mini receptor of T-10MA is not compatible with existing model T-10 or T-10M.
- Use a commercially available 10Base-T network cable (category 5 straight cable). The cable can be extended up to 50 meters. Using a cross cable will disable the instrument and may cause malfunction of the connected system.
- If you use the T-10MA and move the cable connecting the main body to the receptor head during measurement, the displayed value may fluctuate. In particular when measuring low illuminance, take care not to allow the cable to move.
- Use an insulated fastener when the T-10MA receptor window or the receptor head code connecting plug is to be attached using a fastener. When the T-10MA receptor window or the receptor head code connecting plug is in contact with metals or other materials that conduct electricity, it may not be possible to get correct measurement values.
- Since the instrument uses a microcomputer, strong external magnetic noise may cause malfunction.
In this case, remove the batteries (or AC adapter) and then install them (or connect the AC adapter) again to turn the power ON.
- Do not use this instrument at altitudes above 2000 meters (6560 ft).

- This instrument is intended for use in Installation (Overvoltage) Category II. Be sure to use the specified power source when powering this instrument from an AC adapter.
- This instrument is a Pollution degree II product. Avoid use in environments where the instrument may be exposed to metallic dust or condensation.

How to Clean

- If the instrument gets dirty, wipe it with a dry cloth or silicon cloth. Never use solvents such as thinner and benzene.
- If the receptor window gets very dirty, wipe it gently with a soft dry cloth. If the dirt cannot be removed or the receptor window is scratched, contact the nearest Konica Minolta authorized service facility.
- In cases of malfunction, do not disassemble the CL-200A or attempt to repair it yourself. Contact the nearest Konica Minolta-authorized service facility.

How to Store

- This instrument should be stored at temperatures of between -20 and 55 °C at 85% or less relative humidity (at 35 °C). Do not store this instrument in hot and humid areas or areas where condensation is likely to occur. For protection, this instrument should be stored at normal temperatures with a drying agent.
- Do not leave the instrument near the rear window or inside the trunk of a car. Under strong sunlight, the increase in temperature can be extreme and may result in breakdown or deformation.
- If you are not going to use the instrument for 2 or more weeks, remove the batteries from the instrument. Failure to do so may cause leakage of electrolyte, resulting in damage to the instrument.
- Do not wind accessory cables and/or receptor head codes (for T-10MA) around the instrument. Doing so may exert excessive force on cable/code connections and/ or plugs, resulting in disconnection.

Disposal Method

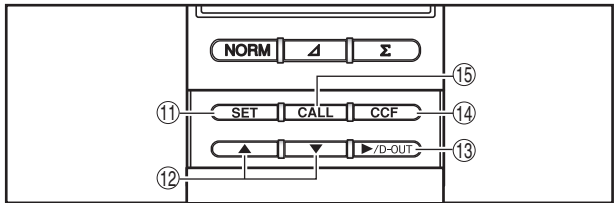
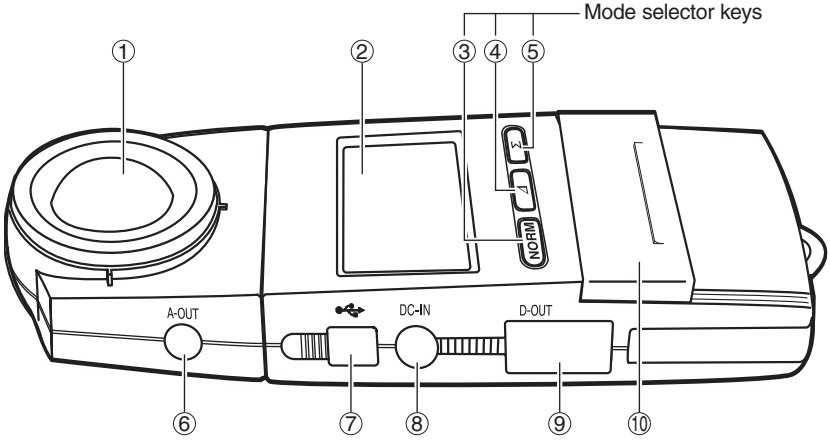
- When disposing of used batteries, insulate the terminals with insulating tape etc. If the terminals of the battery come into contact with metal objects, heat generation, explosion or fire may result.
- Make sure that the T-10MA, its accessories and used batteries are either disposed of or recycled correctly in accordance with local laws and regulations.

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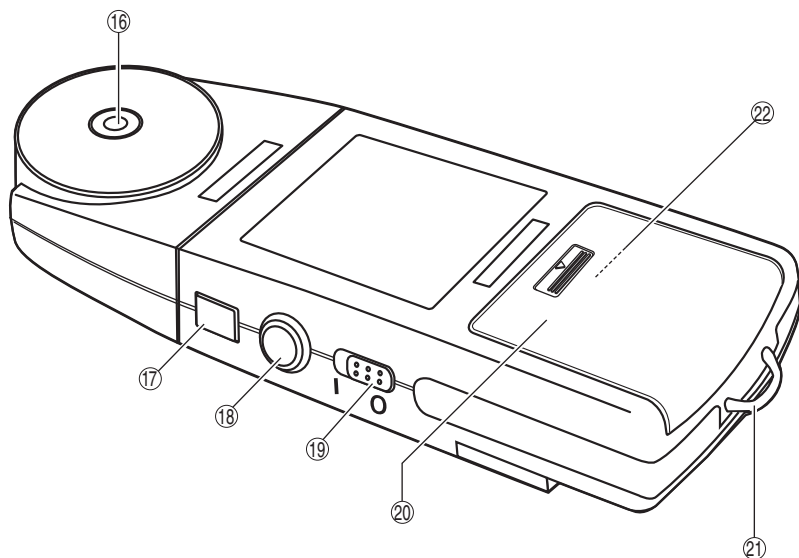
Names and Functions of Parts

T-10A



▲ When the slide cover is open

- ① Receptor Window
- ② Display
- Mode selector keys
 - ③ **[NORM]** key Switches to normal illuminance measurement mode.
 - ④ **[Δ]** key Switches to illuminance difference/ratio measurement mode, and switches the displayed value between the illuminance difference and ratio.
 - ⑤ **[Σ]** key Switches to integrated illuminance measurement mode and displays the measured integrated illuminance.
- ⑥ Analog output terminal Outputs an analog signal to a recorder etc.
- ⑦ USB terminal Use to connect this instrument to a PC using USB cable T-A15, a standard accessory.
- ⑧ AC adapter terminal Connect the optional AC adapter (AC-A308 or AC-A311) to this terminal.
- ⑨ Digital output terminal Outputs measured data to a PC or a printer.
- ⑩ Slide cover



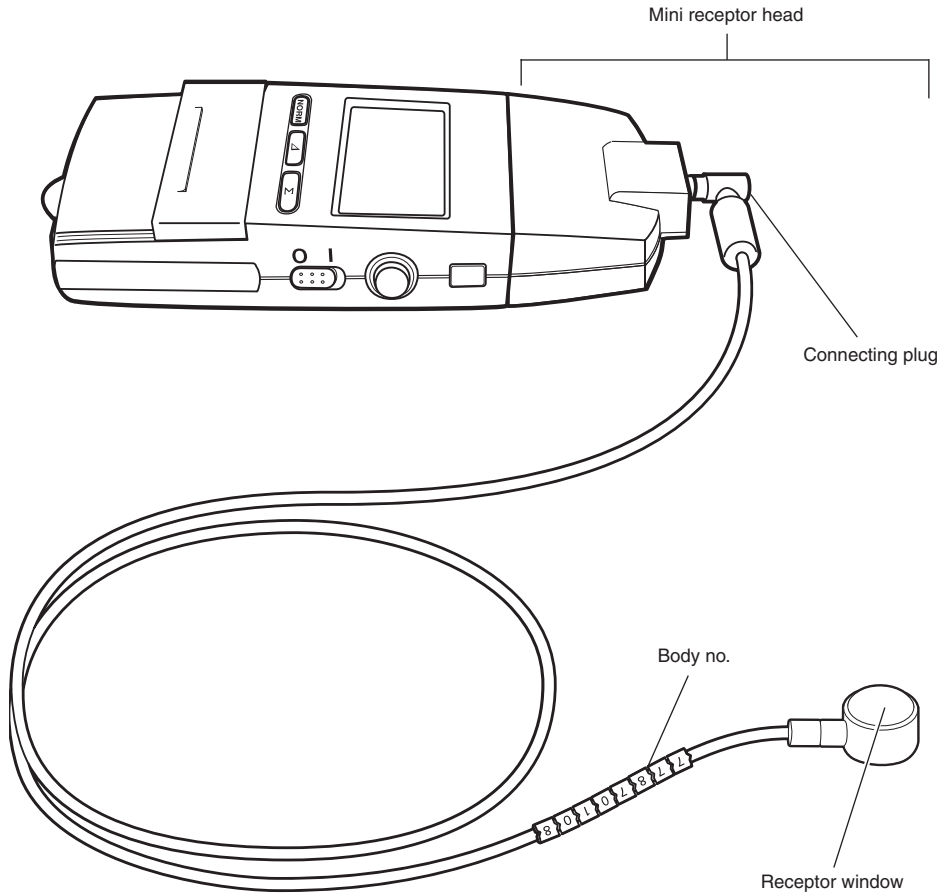
- ⑪ [SET] key • Activates SET mode.
• Confirms the numeric setting.
- ⑫ [▲][▼] keys Changes the currently set value and decimal point position.
- ⑬ [▶/D-OUT] key In normal mode, this key is used to output data to a personal computer or printer. In SET mode, this key is used to shift from one digit to another when changing the currently set value using the [▲] and [▼] keys.
- ⑭ [CCF] key Sets the color correction factor.
- ⑮ [CALL] key Calls the currently set data.

- ⑯ Tripod fixing screw hole
- ⑰ Receptor head remove button Press this button to detach the receptor head from the main body.

- ⑱ HOLD button
 - RUN state The button is pushed out. Measurement is performed repeatedly.
 - HOLD state The button is pushed in. Measurement is paused and the measured value in effect just before measurement was paused is held. Pushing this button and releasing it again will place the instrument in RUN state.

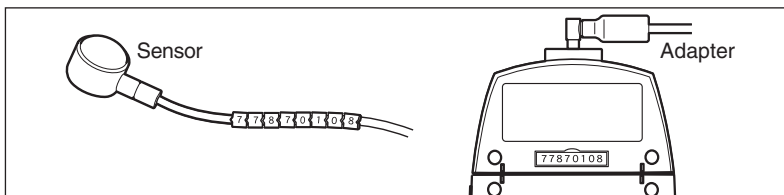
- ⑲ Power switch
- ⑳ Battery cover
- ㉑ Strap hook
- ㉒ Measuring-unit selector Allows selection of lx or fcd.
(Screen examples given in this manual are mainly for lx.)
(Inside the battery chamber, refer to page 8)

T-10MA



Notes on T-10MA Body No.

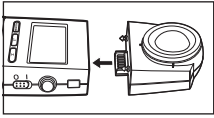
A body No. is indicated in two places as shown below: one on the sensor (receptor head code) and the other on the back of the adapter (main body side). When using two or more T-10MA (mini receptor head) units, make sure that the body no. on each sensor matches the one on the corresponding adapter.



Basic Operations

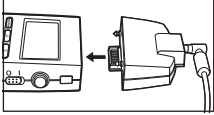
Preparation

Installing the Receptor Head

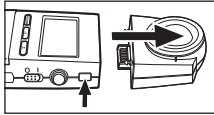


- 1 Attach the receptor head (Mini receptor head in the case of T-10MA) to the main body.

▼For T-10MA

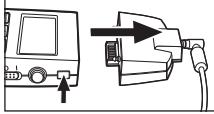


Removing the Receptor Head



- 1 Hold down the receptor head remove button, then pull out the receptor head (Mini receptor head in the case of T-10MA) from the main body.

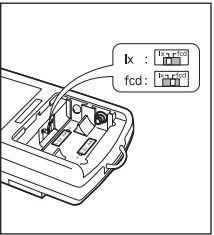
▼For T-10MA



- Always set the power switch to the OFF position (the “○” side) before attaching or removing the receptor head. Attaching or removing the head while the power is ON may generate an error.

Selecting measuring units

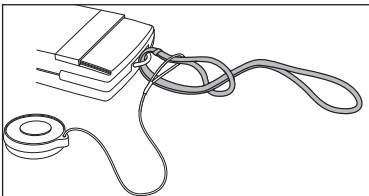
The Konica Minolta Illuminance Meter allows you to take readings in either Lux (lx.) or Foot-candle (fcd) units.



- 1 Set the power switch to “○” (OFF), and pull the battery cover while pressing it down slightly.
- 2 Remove two AA-size batteries, if it exits.
- 3 Set the measuring-unit selector to the desired position (lx. or fcd).
- 4 Pull back those batteries and battery cover.

Attaching the Cap

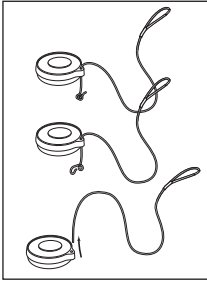
■For T-10A



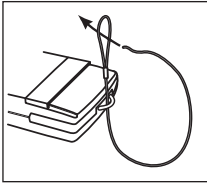
When attaching the strap to the main body, attach the cap to the strap as shown below.

- 1 Pass the strap through the string extended from the cap, then attach the strap to the main body.

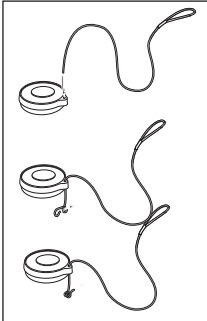
If the strap is not to be used, install the cap using the procedure as shown below.



1 Untie the strap attached to the cap, and remove the strap from the cap.



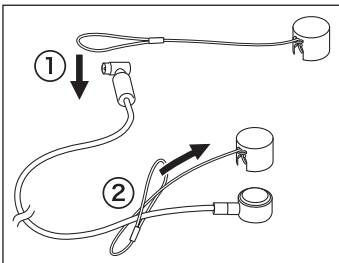
2 Attach the strap to the strap hook as shown.



3 Pass the strap through the cap, and knot the end of the strap so that it does not become detached from the cap.

■ **For T-10MA**

Install the cap using the procedure as shown below.

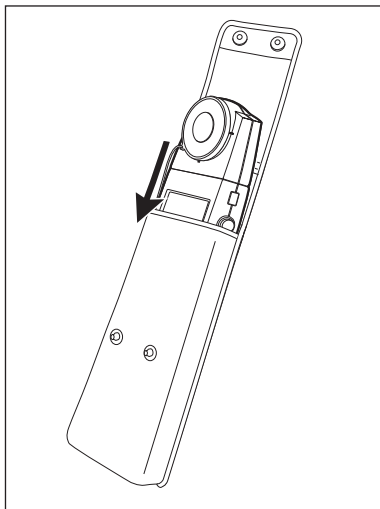


1 Pass the loop-end of the strap attached to the mini cap from the connecting plug side of the cable, and fasten it to the cable as shown.

Putting the Instrument in the Case

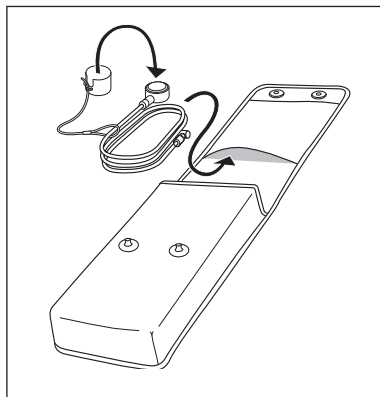
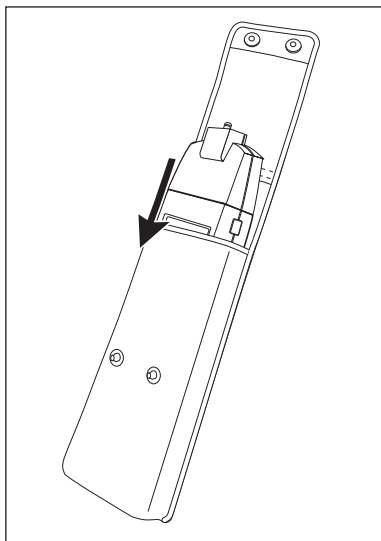
■For T-10A

Attach the cap to the receptor window and put the instrument into the case.



■For T-10MA

Remove the sensor plug from the mini receptor head, put the instrument into the case, then put the sensor into the pocket of the case.



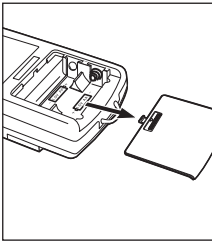
Installing the Batteries

⚠ WARNING

- ⊘ Do not allow batteries to come into contact with fire, and do not charge them (unless they are specifically designated as rechargeable), heat them, or take them apart. Any of these actions may cause batteries to overheat or explode, possibly resulting in fire or injury.

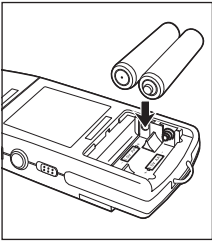
⚠ CAUTION

- ⊘ Do not use battery types that are not specified for this instrument. Never mix old and new batteries, or different types of batteries. Be sure to load batteries with the (+) and (-) polarities in the correct direction. Neglecting any of these precautions may result in battery leakage or explosion, possibly resulting in fire, injury, or environmental damage.



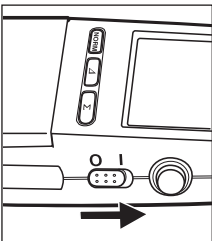
- 1** Set the power switch to “O” (OFF), and pull the battery cover as shown while pressing it down slightly.

- Have two AA-size batteries ready.



- 2** Install the batteries in the correct direction, then put the cover on.

Turning Power ON



- 1** Set the power switch to “I” (ON).

- Setting the power switch to “I” (ON) with the hold button pushed out (RUN) will start measurement immediately.
- Setting the power switch to “I” (ON) with the hold button pushed in (HOLD) will not start measurement. To start measurement, the hold button needs to be pushed out (RUN).

Zero Adjustment

Zero adjustment is performed automatically when the power switch is set to "I" (ON).

- "CAL" (calibration) will be displayed in the display section during zero adjustment.
- Zero adjustment is performed electrically, so no cap is required.
- When zero adjustment is complete, "CAL" will disappear and "0 lx (0.0 fcd)" will appear (if the hold button is pushed in (HOLD)).

Battery Alarm



When batteries start to run low, a battery mark appears above the measurements on the display. When the batteries become very low, the battery mark will begin to blink. Make new batteries available. If you still continue to use the batteries, the display will blank before long, indicating measurement is no longer possible. Replace the batteries to restore normal operation.

- Fresh alkaline batteries should provide enough power approx. 72 hours of continuous measurements (at room temperature).
When replacing batteries: Remove both of the old batteries first, and then install the new batteries.

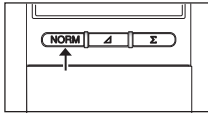
Notes on measurement

- Existing models T-10 and T-10M have a response speed selector switch that allows you select the response speed between FAST (90% response time: 1 ms) and SLOW (90% response time: 1 s) depending on the target light source. But this model does not have such a switch with the 90% response time being fixed to 28 ms.
- This instrument is capable of measuring a light source with fluctuations in light amount (luminous energy) such as a light source dimmed by pulse width modulation (PWM) signals. But the use of this instrument for measuring a light source with a low-frequency (less than 50 Hz) fluctuation may yield measurement errors.
- Select an appropriate range manually (see page 24) in the following cases. The selected range is appropriate when bringing the receptor close to or away from the light source changes the readout.
- When you want to measure a noncontiguous light:
- Measuring such a light may freeze the readout. This is because the peak illuminance of the light source is too high so that it exceeds the current measuring range.
- When the fluctuation in light amount is large:
- Measuring a light source whose light amount fluctuates largely near a measuring range switching point may results in errors in calculated intensity of illuminance or MULTI AVG value.
- A momentary measurement error of approx. 0.5% lower than the correct value may occur at regular intervals. This is due to the auto zero calibration feature (activated at intervals of approx. 6 min) of the receptor, and is not a failure.

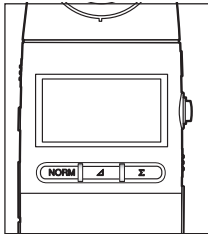
Measuring the Illuminance

- When performing measurement, take care not to allow the shadow or reflection of the operator to enter the receptor window.

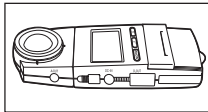
Measuring Method



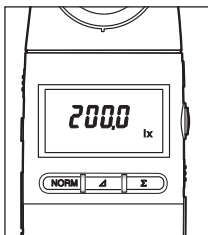
1 Press the [NORM] key.



2 Push out the hold button (RUN).



3 Place the receptor head in the desired measuring position.



- The spherical summit of the receptor window is used as the reference plane for measurement (see page 28).
- ◆ The illuminance at the measuring position will appear in the display section.
- To hold the measured value, push in the hold button. (The back-light in the displayed section will light up for 10 seconds if the measured value is 10 lx or less.)
- To cancel the hold, push the hold button again and release

Over Alert



If any of the measured values, X, Y, or Z exceeds 99,990, the display will show a blinking “-0-” in place of the measurement results. For details, see page 50.

Measuring the Illuminance Difference / Ratio

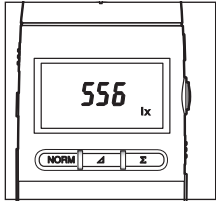
This section explains how to measure the difference between the measured illuminance and reference illuminance as well as the ratio of the measured illuminance to the reference illuminance.

Entering the Reference Value

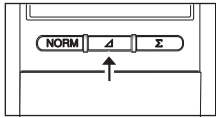
The reference value can be set in the following two ways.

- ① By setting the measured value as the reference value
- ② By entering the desired reference value numerically

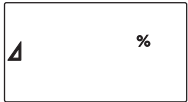
① Setting the measured value as the reference value



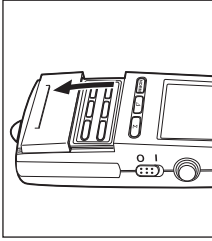
- 1** Operate the instrument as described in “Measuring the Illuminance” (page 11) and display the measured value. If the measured value is satisfactory as the reference value, hold it.



- 2** Press the [△] key.



- ◆ “Δ lx” or “Δ %” will appear in the display section.
- Each time the [△] key is pressed, “Δ lx” or “Δ %” will appear alternately.
- If the reference value had already been set, the difference from the reference value (Δ lx) or the ratio to the reference value (%) will appear.



3 Open the slide cover and press the [SET] key.

- ◆ The reference value which has been held will blink.
- To cancel the reference value, press the [CALL] key.



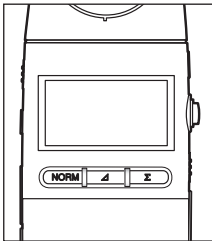
4 Press the [SET] key again.

- ◆ The reference value will be set, and “± 0 lx” or “100.0 %” will appear.

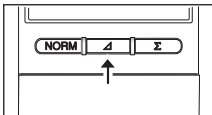


- To check the reference value, press the [CALL] key. The reference value will be displayed while the [CALL] key is held down.

② Entering the desired reference value numerically

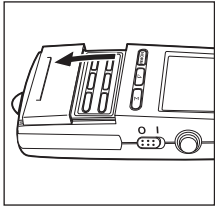


1 Operate the instrument as described in “Measuring the illuminance” (page 13). Make sure that the hold button is pushed out (RUN).



2 Press the [Δ] key.

- ◆ The mode will switch to illuminance difference/ratio measurement mode.



3 Open the slide cover and press the [SET] key.

◆ The instrument is now ready for you to enter a value, and one of the following values will appear.



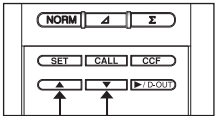
● If no reference value had been set, "00.00" will appear (with the decimal point blinking).



● If the reference value had already been set, it will appear (with the decimal point, "0" or "00" blinking).

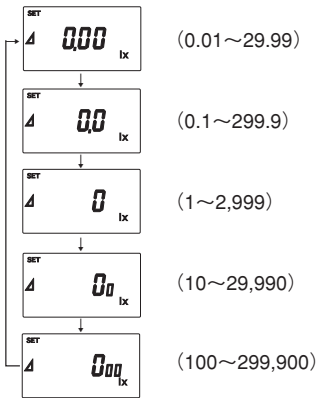


● If an integer value (i.e. a value which does not have a decimal point) has been set as the reference value, the three decimal points will blink.



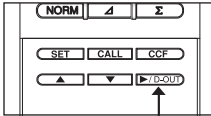
4 Select the effective digits of the reference value using the [▲] and [▼] keys.

● The display will change as follows each time the key is pressed.

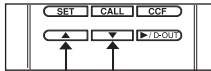


* In the above example, the [▲] key is pressed to change the display. The display will change in opposite direction if the [▼] key is pressed.

* Values in () indicate the settable range.



5 Press the [▶/D-OUT] key to select the digit to be changed.
The value at the selected digit will blink.



6 Change the value using the [▲] and [▼] keys.



7 Repeat steps 5 and 6 to complete entry of the desired reference value.

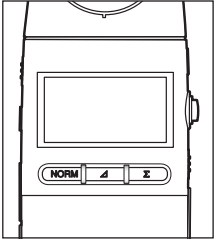
- To cancel entry of the reference value, press the [CALL] key.

8 If the entered reference value is satisfactory, press the [SET] key.

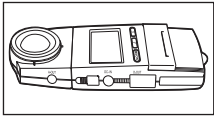
- ◆ The reference value will be set, and “±0 Ix” or “100.0 %” will appear.

- To check the entered reference value, press the [CALL] key. The reference value will be displayed while the [CALL] key is held down.

Measuring the Illuminance Difference / Ratio



1 Push out the hold button to switch from HOLD to RUN.



2 Place the receptor head in the desired measuring position.

- ◆ The measured illuminance difference or ratio will appear.
- Each time the [Δ] key is pressed, the illuminance difference or ratio will appear alternately.

- Example)



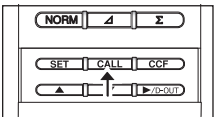
← 20 lx brighter than the reference value



← 30 lx darker than the reference value



- The measured illuminance is displayed in a percentage (%), with the reference value set as 100.
- ← 87.4% of the reference value

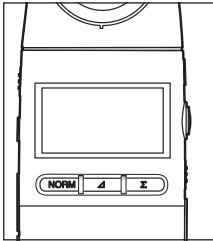


- To check the currently set reference value, press the [CALL] key. The reference value will be displayed while the [CALL] key is held down.

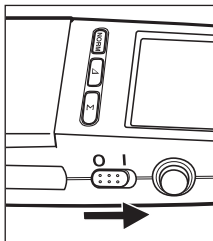
- Once the reference value is set, it will remain effective until it is changed.
- To delete the reference value, carry out the steps described in 2, "Entering the desired reference value numerically" and then enter "0".
- The display range of illuminance difference is from "- reference value" to "maximum display value within the measuring range - reference value".
- The display range of illuminance ratio is from 0.0% to 999.9%. "----" will blink if the illuminance ratio exceeds this range.

Measuring the Integrated Illuminance

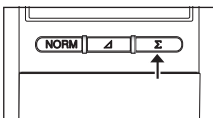
This instrument enables you to measure integrated illuminance (lx·h), integration time (h) and average illuminance (lx).



- 1** Set the power switch to “0” (OFF) and push in the hold button (HOLD).

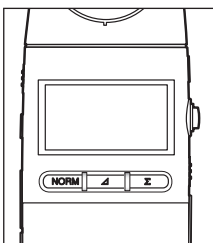


- 2** Set the power switch to “1” (ON).
 - “0 lx” will appear in the display section.

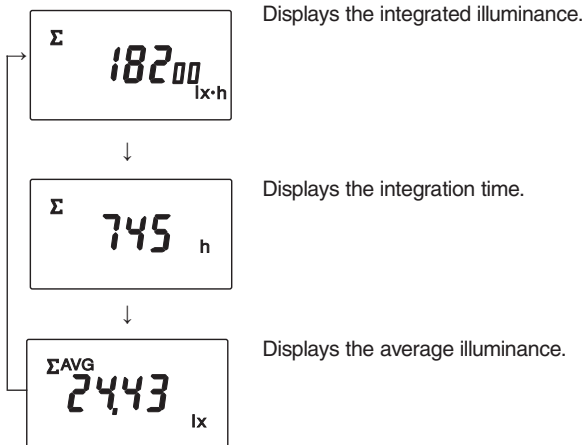


- 3** Press the [Σ] key to switch the mode and make sure that “0.00 lx·h (0.000 fcd·h)” is displayed (or “0.000 h” in the case of integration time display mode).

- 4** Place the receptor head in the desired measuring position.



- 5** Push out the hold button (RUN).
 - ◆ Measurement (integration) will start immediately after the hold is canceled (i.e. the hold button is pushed out).
 - Each time the [Σ] key is pressed, the display mode switches from one to another.



- Integration can be continued even if measurement of illuminance or illuminance difference/ be paused.
- To reset integration, set the power switch to “O” (OFF).
- The maximum measurable value and minimum unit for each display mode are given in the table below.

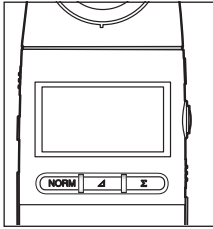
	Minimum unit	Maximum value
Integrated illuminance	0.01 lx·h (= 36 lx sec) 0.001 fcd·h (= 3.6 fcd·sec)	999,900 x 10 ³ lx·h 99,990 x 10 ³ fcd·h
Integration time	0.001 h (= 3.6 sec)	9,999 h

Automatic Integration Stop Function

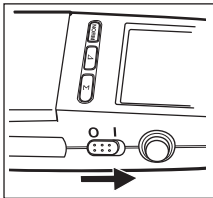
The instrument has a function that stops measurement automatically when the preset integration time or integrated illuminance is reached during measurement of integrated illuminance.

- It is not possible to preset both integration time and integrated illuminance at the same time. The integration time or integrated illuminance, whichever is set last, will be effective.

Setting Method

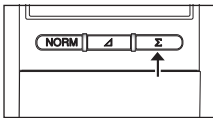


- 1** Set the power switch to “O” (OFF) and push in the hold button (HOLD).



- 2** Set the power switch to “I” (ON).

- ◆ “0 lx” will appear in the display section.



- 3** Press the [Σ] key to switch the mode and make sure that “0.00 lx·h” is displayed (or “0.000 h” in the case of integration time display mode).



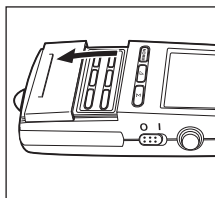
- ▲ Displays the integrated illuminance.



- ▲ Displays the integration time.

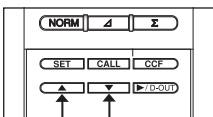
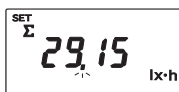
- The measurement unit will switch as shown below.

Σ lx·h → Integrated illuminance (lx·h)
 Σ h
 Σ AVG lx } → Integration time (h)



4 Open the slide cover and press the [SET] key.

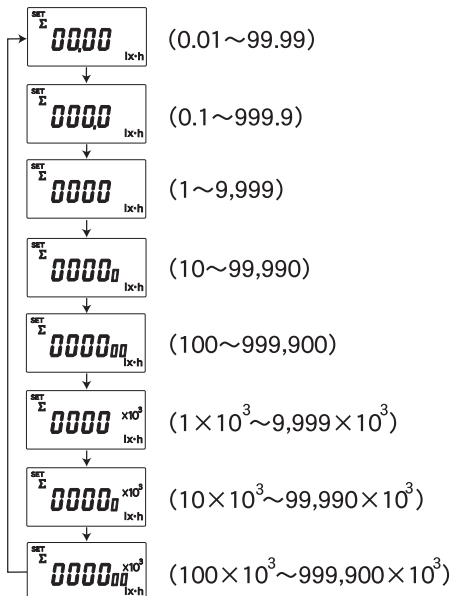
- ◆ The instrument is now ready for you to enter a value, and "00.00" will appear (with the decimal point blinking).
- If the value (integration time or integrated illuminance) had already been set, it will appear (with the decimal point, "0" or "00" blinking).
- If an integer value (i.n. a value which does not have a decimal point) has been set as the reference value, the three decimal points will blink.



5 Select the effective digits of the value using the [▲] and [▼] keys.

- The display will change as follows each time the key is pressed.

▼ Integrated illuminance

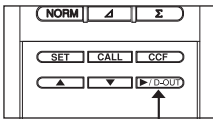


▼ Integration time



* In the above example, the [▲] key is pressed to change the display. The display will change in opposite direction if the [▼] key is pressed.

* Values in () indicate the settable range.



6 Press the [▶/D-OUT] key to select the digit to be changed.
The value at the selected digit will blink.

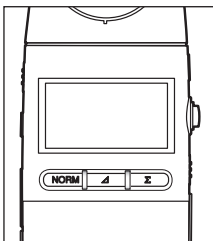
7 Change the value using the [▲] and [▼] keys.

8 Repeat steps 6 and 7 to complete entry of the desired value.

- To cancel entry of the value, press the [CALL] key.

9 If the entered value is satisfactory, press the [SET] key.

- ◆ The value will be set.



10 Push out the hold button (RUN).

- ◆ Measurement (integration) will start immediately after the hold is canceled (i.e. the hold button is pushed out).
- ◆ When the preset integration time or integrated illuminance is reached, measurement will stop automatically.



11 The unit will blink, indicating that measurement is currently paused.

- This also occurs in normal and Δ modes.



12 Set the power switch to “O” (OFF).

- If the power switch is not set to “O” (OFF) to reset the instrument, it will also be impossible to perform measurement in other modes.

Checking the Setting

- To check the currently set value, press the [CALL] key. The currently set value will be displayed while the [CALL] key is held down.

Changing the Setting

If you want to change the currently set value while measurement is in progress, carry out steps 4 to 9.

- The value you are going to set must be larger than the currently set value. If a value smaller than currently set value is set, “Err A” will appear, causing the SET mode to be exited.

Operating the Instrument with External Power

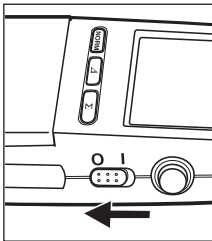
⚠ WARNING

- ❗ Always use the AC adapter supplied as an optional accessory, and connect it to an AC outlet of the rated voltage and frequency. Using a non-specified AC adapter or connecting it to an incorrect AC outlet may damage the instrument or AC adapter, causing a fire or electric shock.
- ⚡ If the instrument will not be used for a long time, disconnect the AC adapter from the AC outlet. Accumulated dirt or water on the prongs of the AC power cord's plug may cause a fire and should be removed.
- ❗ The instrument should not be operated if it is damaged or AC adapter is damaged, or if smoke or odd smells occur. Doing so may result in a fire. In such situations, turn the power OFF immediately, remove the batteries (or disconnect the AC adapter from the AC outlet), and contact the nearest KONICA MINOLTA SENSING-authorized service facility.

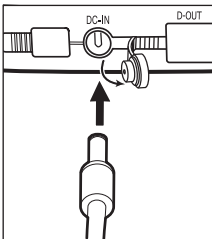
⚠ CAUTION

- ❗ The voltage/ampere rating of the AC adapter jack's is 8 V DC / 1.5 A. The jack's outer polarity is positive (+), and the inner polarity is negative (-). This instrument is designed for use with the AC adapter AC-A308 or AC-A311. Please do not use any other adapter with this instrument.
- ❗ Read through this manual before powering up this instrument for the first time.

Connecting the AC Adapter



1 Set the power switch to "O" (OFF).



2 Connect the AC adapter to the AC adapter terminal.

3 Insert the AC adapter's cord plug to an AC outlet.

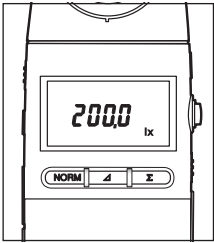
- When unplugging the AC adapter, always set the power switch to "O" (OFF) first.

Advanced Operations

Color Correction Factor (CCF)

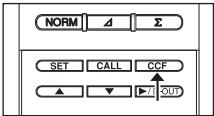
When measuring under a light source which has a considerably different spectral distribution from T-10A/T-10MA's calibration light source, the instrument will cause an indication error due to a slight deviation of the relative spectral response from spectral luminous efficiency (V_λ). To correct this error, this instrument has CCF function (mode), allowing you to set the color correction factor (CCF). In addition to the purpose of color correction, the CCF function can also be used for correction of indication errors between multiple T-10/T-10A illuminance meters and for user calibration under an accurately set light source.

Measurement using the CCF



1 Push out the hold button (RUN).

◆ Measurement will start.



2 Open the slide cover and press the [CCF] key.

● In CCF mode, the following value is displayed.

Displayed value = Measured value x Color correction factor (CCF)

Pressing the [CCF] key will cancel correction, and the measured value which has not been corrected will be displayed.

Example) When CCF = 0.900:



▲ Normal mode



▲ CCF mode

● Once the CCF is set, it will remain effective until it is changed.

CCF Setting Method

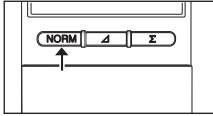
The CCF can be set in the following two ways.

Once the CCF is set, it will remain effective even if the power is turned OFF or the batteries are changed.

① Entering the CCF directly

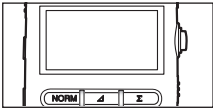
This method can be used if the CCF is known.

■ Entering the CCF

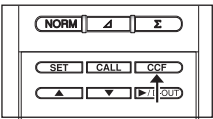


1 Press the [NORM] key to activate normal mode.

- The CCF can be set in normal mode only.

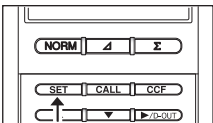


2 Push out the hold button (RUN).



3 Open the slide cover and press the [CCF] key.

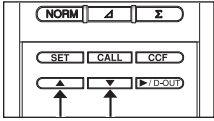
- ◆ CCF mode will be activated.



4 Press the [SET] key.

- ◆ The instrument is now ready for you to enter a value, and the currently set CCF (default: 1.000) will blink.





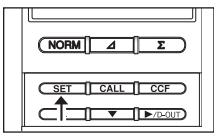
5 Change the CCF using the [▲] and [▼] keys.

- ◆ Each time the [▲] or [▼] key is pressed, the value will change in 0.001 steps (settable range: 0.500 to 2.000). Holding the [▲] or [▼] key will cause the displayed value to change continuously.
- To exit setting, press the [CALL] key.



6 When you have changed the value, press the [SET] key.

- ◆ The CCF will be set.



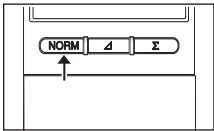
- To check the currently set CCF, press the [CALL] key. The currently set CCF will be displayed while the [CALL] key is held down.

② Entering the reference value

If you have a strictly controlled reference light source, the correction factor (CCF) can be obtained using the CCF function.

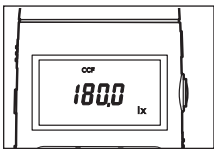
If the reference illuminance value of the target light source is known, just enter the reference value to the instrument. The CCF will be calculated and set automatically.

■ Entering the Reference Value

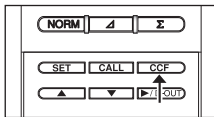


1 Press the [NORM] key to activate normal mode.

- The reference value can be set in normal mode only.



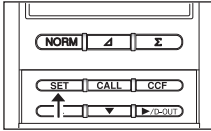
2 Push in the hold button (HOLD).



3 Open the slide cover and press the [CCF] key.

- ◆ CCF mode will be activated.



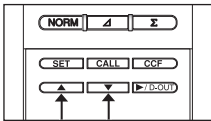


4 Press the [SET] key.

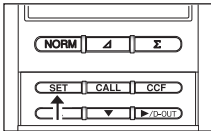
- ◆ The instrument is now ready for you to enter a value, and the currently displayed measured value will blink.



5 Enter the value using the [▲] and [▼] keys.



- ◆ Each time the [▲] or [▼] key is pressed, the value will change in steps of the smallest digit. Holding the [▲] or [▼] key will cause the displayed value to change continuously.
- To exit setting, press the [CALL] key.



6 When you have entered the value, press the [SET] key.

- ◆ The CCF will be calculated from the entered reference value and then set.
- If the calculated correction factor is not within the range from 0.500 to 2.000, the display shows "Err A", and then returns to the beginning of the SET mode. Reenter the values.

- To check the currently set value, press the [CALL] key. The currently set value will be displayed while the [CALL] key is held down.

Setting the Range Manually

The measuring range is switched automatically from one to another during measurement (5 ranges are available).

When you want to fix the range or you want to perform measurement of illuminance continuously using the analog output function (see page 28), set the measuring range as follows.

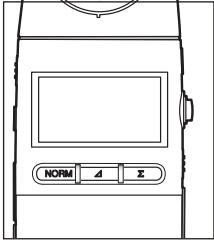
Manual/auto measuring ranges

Range	Measuring range (unit: lx)		Measuring range (unit: fcd)	
	Manual	Auto	Manual	Auto
1	0.00 – 29.99	0.00 – 29.99	0.000 – 2.999	0.000 – 2.999
2	0.0 – 299.9	25.0 – 299.9	0.00 – 29.99	2.50 – 29.99
3	0 – 2999	250 – 2999	0.0 – 299.9	25.0 – 299.9
4	0 ₀ – 2999 ₀	250 ₀ – 2999 ₀	0 – 2999	250 – 2999
5	0 ₀₀ – 2999 ₀₀	250 ₀₀ – 2999 ₀₀	0 ₀ – 2999 ₀	250 ₀ – 2999 ₀

* The above measuring ranges are effective only when CCF correction is not used.

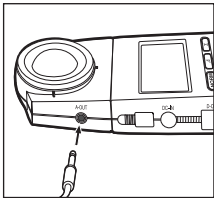
* It is possible to find the currently selected range by the position of the displayed decimal point, “0” or “00”.

Setting Method

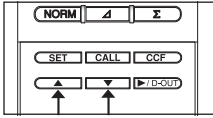


1 Have the instrument ready for operation as described in “Measuring the illuminance” (page 13) and push out the hold button (RUN).

- The range can be switched in RUN state only.

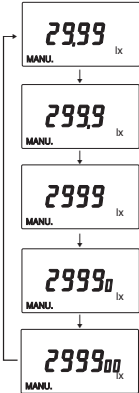


2 Insert the **Mini plug** (optional) into the analog output terminal. “MANU.” will appear in the display section.



3 Open the slide cover and select the desired range using the [▲] and [▼] keys.

- ◆ The range will be set immediately when it is selected.
- Each time the [▲] or [▼] key is pressed, the range switches from one to another in the following order and the maximum value for the selected range is displayed.



* In the above example, the [▲] key is pressed to change the display. The display will change in opposite direction if the [▼] key is pressed.

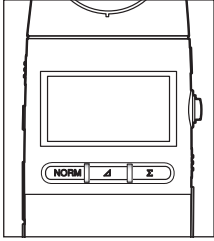
- If the power switch is set to "I" (ON) with the mini plug inserted into the analog output terminal, the "0 to 2.999 lx" range will be selected automatically.
- If the mini plug is inserted while measurement is in progress in AUTO range mode, the range used in AUTO range mode will remain effective.
- Once a range is selected manually, it will remain unchanged even if the power switch is switched from "O" (OFF) to "I" (ON).
- If CCF mode is set, the measuring range that does not cause the color correction factor (CCF) to affect the measured value will be selected in the case of MAN range mode.

Over-range Error

If the measured illuminance exceeds the range during MAN range mode, "-0-" will blink to inform that an over-range error has occurred.

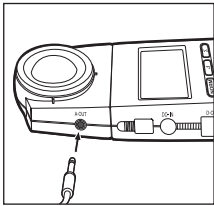


Recording the Measured Illuminance Continuously (Analog Output)



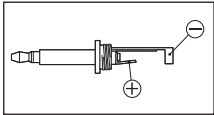
1 Have the instrument ready for operation as described in “Measuring the illuminance” (page 13) and push out the hold button (RUN).

- The range can be switched in RUN state only.



2 Insert the **Mini plug** (optional) into the analog output terminal.

- How to connect the **Mini plug** (optional)
When connecting the instrument to an external device, solder the **Mini plug** as shown in the figure. Be sure to connect a shielded cable to the **Mini plug**.

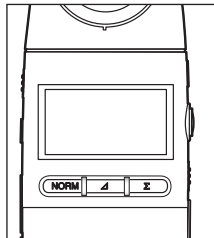


3 Select the measuring range suitable for the illuminance to be measured.

- Refer to “Setting the Range Manually” (page 32).

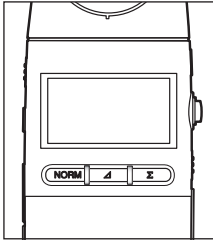
4 Adjust the sensitivity of the recorder according to the illuminance to be measured.

- The analog output level of this instrument is 1 mV/digit (one display count), and the maximum output voltage is 3 V (3,000 mV).



5 Attach the cap to the receptor head (or block the head to prevent entry of external light).

- ◆ “0 lx” will appear in the display section. However, the analog output voltage may not be 0 mV due to the offset voltage.



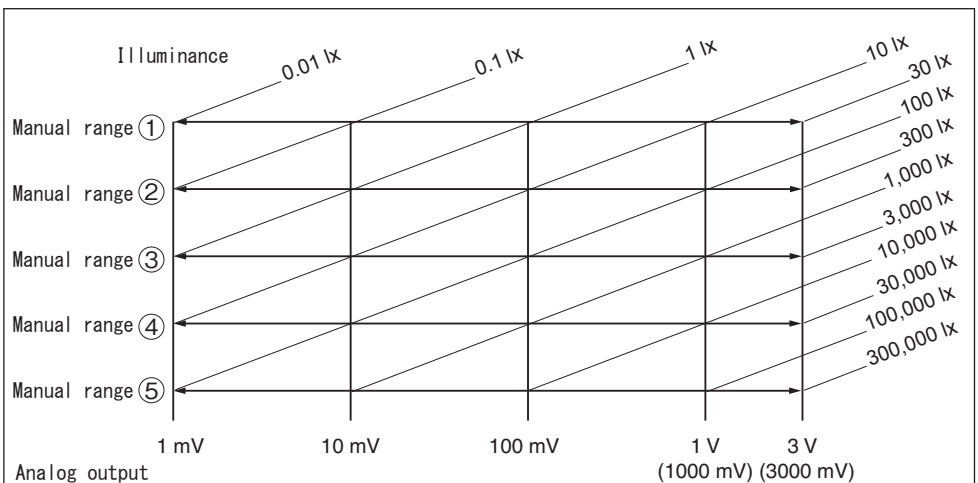
6 Adjust the zero level of the recorder so that the analog output voltage from the instrument equals to the zero level of the recorder.

7 Remove the cap (or block).

◆ An analog signal (i.e. voltage) proportional to the measured illuminance will be output, and the measured illuminance will be recorded continuously to the recorder.

- A voltage corresponding to the displayed significant digits (0 to 3,000 mV) will be output, irrespective of the currently selected range. The range corresponding to the output voltage is displayed in the display section.
- In CCF mode, a signal corresponding to the measured value will be output, irrespective of the CCF.
- The recorder to be connected to the analog output terminal must have an input impedance of 1 MΩ or higher. Since the output impedance of this instrument is 10 kΩ, the indication error will be 1% or less if the input impedance of the recorder is 1 MΩ or higher.
- The measured illuminance is always output from the analog output terminal, irrespective of what is displayed. Thus, it is possible to display the illuminance difference/ratio or integrated illuminance or hold the displayed value even if recording is in progress.
- To observe the waveform of a flicker light with an oscilloscope, select the range that does not cause the peak value of the flicker light to exceed 3,000 mV.

▼ Measuring ranges and analog outputs by manually selected ranges when analog output terminal is used



Printing the Measured Data (Digital Output)

Digital Output of the Measured Value

This section explains how to print out the measured data.

To print out the data, the printer cable T-A12 (optional) is required to connect a printer to the instrument.

Printer Requirements

The printer must meet the following requirements.

Number of print digits	: 27 or more
Data input	: RS-232C
Data control	: Busy
Baud rate	: 9,600
Character length	: 7 bits
Parity	: Even
Stop bit	: 1 bit
Basic function	: CR (0DH) carriage return

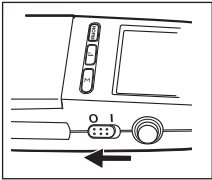
Example of recommended printer

Model name: DPU-H245AS-A03A (Seiko Instruments Inc.)

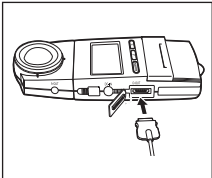
Procedure

Connect the instrument to the printer with the printer cable T-A12.

- Before connecting them, make sure that the instrument's power switch is set to "O" (OFF).
- Always set the instrument's power switch to "I" (ON) before turning ON the printer's power switch. If the printer's power switch is turned ON first, the printer may not work properly.

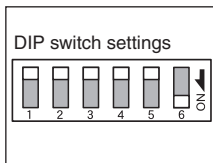
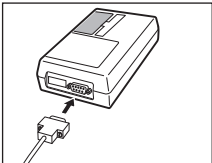


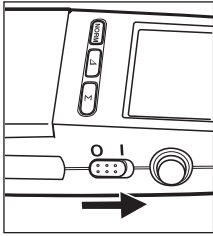
1 Make sure that the instrument's power switch is set to "O" (OFF), and connect the instrument to the printer with the printer cable TA12.



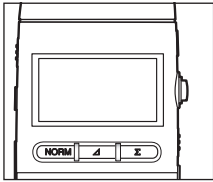
- The illustration on the left shows an example of connecting the instrument to the printer.

▼ Connection to the printer

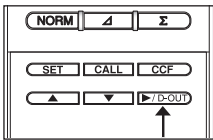




2 Set the instrument's power switch to "1" (ON), then turn ON the printer.



3 Push out the hold button (RUN), and start measurement.



4 Press the [▶/D-OUT] key.

- ◆ Each time the key is pressed, the data effective when the key is pressed will be sent to the printer and printed out.
- If you want to hold the data, push in the hold button (HOLD), then press the [▶/D-OUT] key.

- While the printer cable T-A12 is connected to the instrument, consumption current will be approximately 1.5 times as much as when it is disconnected.
- If you are not going to use the printer, make sure that the printer cable is disconnected.

Print example

1013 lx	}	NORM: Displays illuminance (lx).
1017 lx		
DLT + 291 lx	}	Δ: Displays illuminance difference (lx).
DLT + 306 lx		
DLT - 25.3 lx		
DLT 155.0 %	}	Δ: Displays illuminance ratio (%).
DLT 79.6 %		
0.833 h	}	Σ: Displays integrated illuminance (lx·h).
21.53 lx·h		
0.837 h	}	Σ: Displays integration time (h).
24.21 lx·h		
0.044 h	}	Σ: Displays average illuminance (lx).
28.98 lx·h		
0.047 h	}	(The print contents are the same as when integrated illuminance is measured.)
31.09 lx·h		
0.049 h	}	Σ: Displays average illuminance (lx).
668.9 lx AVG		
0.050 h	}	
670.1 lx AVG		

Connecting to a PC

You can connect the CHROMA METER to a personal computer using the (optional) T-A15 USB cable. You can then transfer the measurement data to the computer, and use the computer to store and manage the data.

If you install KONICA MINOLTA's standard T-S10w data management software on your computer, you will also be able to use the computer to view measurement results in real time and to control multi-point measurements. The software also makes it possible to use CF correction with MULTI calibration mode, a feature that is not available on the CHROMA METER alone. For information about how to use the T-S10w software, read the INSTRUCTION MANUAL.

If you want to use an independent program on PC to control this instrument, download Communication Specifications from KONICA MINOLTA SENSING's website at URL below for your reference

<http://konicaminolta.com/instruments/download/software/index.html>

(The above URL is subject to change without notice.)

(If the target page will not appear, please search the site by keywords, T-10 and download.)

- Printing is not allowed as long as USB cable T-A15 is plugged to the instrument.
- Connection of the T-A15 USB cable increases the CHROMA METER's consumed current by about 50%. When you have finished using the computer connection, please disconnect the USB cable.
- Be sure to use the USB cable specified in this manual. Using other USB cables than specified may cause communication errors or noises.

Separating the Receptor Head from the Main Body

By using the optional adapters T-A20 (for main body) and T-A21 (for receptor head), the receptor head can be separated from the main body for measurement.

Items Required

- Main body adapter
(with an extension cable) : T-A20 (optional)
- Receptor head adapter : T-A21 (optional)

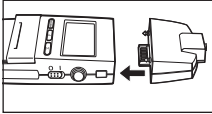
If the cable supplied with the adapter is not long enough:

- Use a commercially available 10Base-T network cable (category 5 straight cable). The cable can be extended up to 100 meters. Using a cross cable will disable the instrument and may cause malfunction of the connected system.

Measuring Method

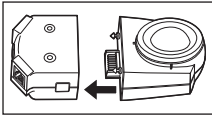
- If measurement is performed with the receptor head connected to the main body with the extension cable, the measured values and operation of the instrument may be affected if equipment which generates electrical noise is present near the extension cable. In this case, such equipment must be kept away from the cable during measurement.

1 Set the power switch to “O” (OFF).

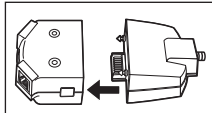


2 Attach the main body adapter to the instrument.

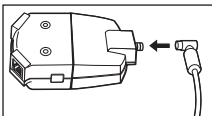
- The receptor of T-10A or mini receptor of T-10MA is not compatible with existing model T-10 or T-10M.

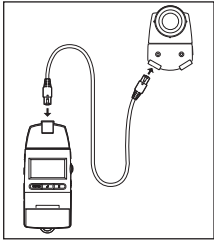


▼For T-10MA

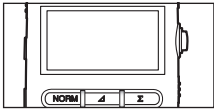


3 Attach the receptor head adapter to the receptor head (mini receptor head in the case of T-10MA).





4 Connect both adapters with the extension cable.



5 Set the power switch to “I” (ON) and push out the hold button (RUN).

◆ Measurement will start.

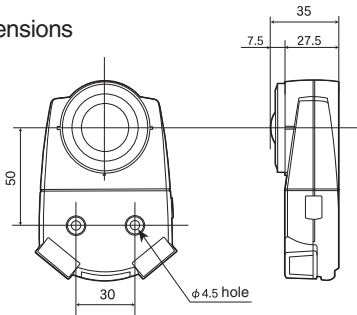
- If the receptor head is connected to the main body through the extension cable and measurement is performed, consumption current will increase by approximately twice.

Fixing the Receptor Head

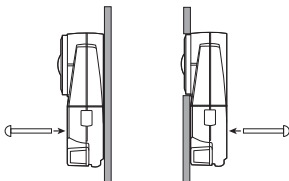
The receptor head can be fixed in the measuring location (e.g. on a panel) by the following methods. (For the reference measurement plane, refer to page 51.)

- ① By using the tripod fixing screw hole on the back of the receptor head
- ② By using the holes on the receptor head adapter (T-A21)

Dimensions



An example of affixing the head to a panel



Multi-Point Measurement

This instrument allows you to perform multi-point measurement by using more than two optional receptor heads and adapters. (Up to 30 receptor heads and adapters can be connected.) Since each receptor head must be powered constantly during multi-point measurement, the optional AC adapter must be used.

Items Required

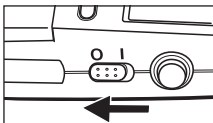
- Main body adapter
(with an extension cable) : T-A20 (optional)
- Receptor head adapter : T-A21 (optional)
- AC adapter
When the number of receptor heads is 10 or less
: AC-A308 (optional)
When the number of receptor heads is 30 or less
: AC-A311 (optional)

If the cable supplied with the adapter is not long enough:

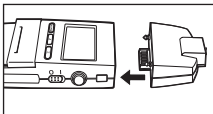
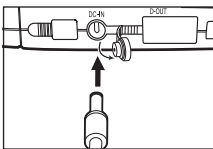
- Use a commercially available 10Base-T network cable (category 5 straight cable). The cable can be extended up to 50 meters. Using a cross cable will disable the instrument and may cause malfunction of the connected system.

Measuring Method

- If measurement is performed with the receptor head connected to the main body with the extension cable, the measured values and operation of the instrument may be affected if equipment which generates electrical noise is present near the extension cable. In this case, such equipment must be kept away from the cable during measurement.

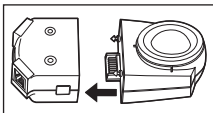


- 1 Set the power switch to “O” (OFF), and attach the AC adapter to the instrument.**

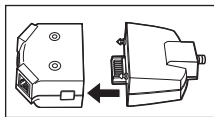


- 2 Attach the main body adapter to the instrument.**

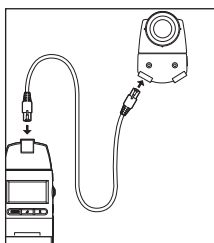
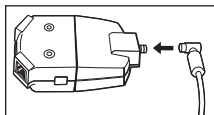
- The receptor of T-10A or mini receptor of T-10MA is not compatible with existing model T-10 or T-10M.



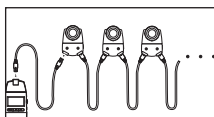
▼For T-10MA



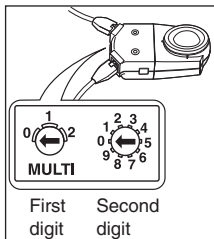
3 Attach a receptor head adapter to each receptor head (mini receptor head in the case of T-10MA).



4 Connect both adapters an extension cable.



5 Connect the remaining receptor heads serially with extension cables.



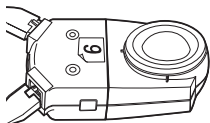
6 Set an ID no. to each receptor head using the rotary switch of the adapters.

- ID nos. can be between 00 and 29.
- Make sure that ID nos. are unique.

- The ID nos. will be read to the main body when the power switch is set to “I” (ON). To set or change them, make sure to set the power switch to “O” (OFF) first. If an ID no. is changed during measurement, it will not be acknowledged by the main body.

Print the ID nos. on labels using a label writer and affix them on the corresponding receptor head adapters. This will help you find the ID nos. easily.

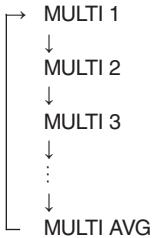
▼An example of affixing a label “09” (ID no.) on the corresponding receptor head adapter





7 Set the power switch to "I" (ON).

- ◆ The smallest ID no. among those currently set will be displayed at the upper right of the display section.
- Press the [▲] or [▼] keys to check that the ID no. switches from one to another. Make sure that the ID nos. of all the connected receptor heads are displayed one at a time (they are displayed in the ascending order: starting from the smallest ID no.).
- If they are not displayed, check connection between the main body and receptor heads as well as the ID nos.



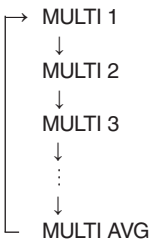
Average value of those measured by all the connected receptor heads

* In the above example, the [▲] key is pressed to change the display. The display will change in opposite direction if the [▼] key is pressed.



8 Push out the hold button (RUN).

- ◆ Measurement will start, and the value measured by one of the receptor heads or the average value of those measured by the connected receptor heads will be displayed.
- Measured values are displayed in the order of ID nos.
- Each time the [▲] or [▼] key is pressed, the measured value will switch from one receptor head to another.



Average value of those measured by all the connected receptor heads

* In the above example, the [▲] key is pressed to change the display. The display will change in opposite direction if the [▼] key is pressed.

* If a large number of receptor heads are connected, the display will not switch from MULTI AVG immediately even if the [▲] (or [▼]) key is pressed. In this case, keep holding down the [▲] (or [▼]) key.

Notes on Multi-Point Measurement

Receptor Head ID No.

- Be sure to set unique ID numbers for all heads. If you set the same number on more than one head, the ILLUMINANCE METER will fail recognizing the heads, resulting in measurement errors.

Illuminance Difference/Ratio Measurement

- The reference value must be set for each receptor head.
- Measured value will be displayed individually for each receptor head.

Integrated Illuminance Measurement

- Illuminance measurement setting must be made for each receptor head.
- Measured value will be displayed individually for each receptor head.

Automatic Integration Stop Function

- Integration time/integrated illuminance must be set for each receptor head.
- When integration is paused, the unit (lx·h, lx, h) will blink individually for each receptor head.

Color Correction Factor (CCF)

- The color correction factor must be set for each receptor head, and whether or not to operate the instrument in CCF mode (i.e. whether or not to apply the factor) must also be set for the receptor head.
- In CCF mode, the value which has been corrected by the CCF will always be displayed, irrespective of measurement mode (illuminance difference/ratio, integrated illuminance, automatic integration stop and MULTI AVG display).

About Printing

- When [▼/D-OUT] is pressed, the readout on the display of the currently selected head is sent to the printer. You can print out data for other heads by changing the head selection.

Manual Range Setting

Before setting the measuring range for multi-point measurement, the optional mini plug must be connected to the analog output terminal of the receptor head. The following points differ from when only one receptor head is connected.

- The range which was in effect when the mini plug was connected will be selected.
- It is not possible to change the range since the [▲] or [▼] keys are used to switch the receptor head from one to another.
- If you want to change the range, insert the mini plug while measurement is performed with the desired range. (For the auto/manual measuring range, refer to page 32.)

MULTI AVG Display

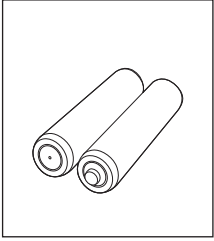
- If an error (range-over error, communication error etc.) occurs with any of the connected receptor heads, no data will be displayed during measurement.
- No measured values will be displayed in illuminance difference/ratio, integrated illuminance and automatic integration stop modes.
- The CCF mark will not displayed even if the color correction factor (CCF) is valid.

About Extension Cable

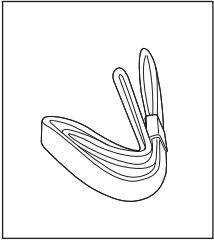
- Be sure to use a category 5 straight cable when extending the receptor cable length or performing multi-point measurement.
Using a cross cable will disable the instrument and may cause malfunction of the connected system.

Accessories

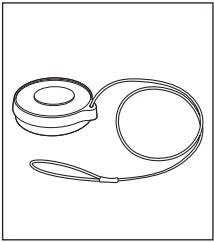
Standard Accessories



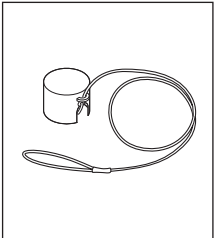
Batteries



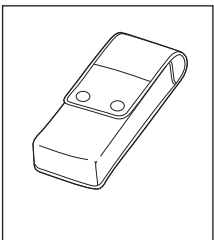
Strap



**Cap T-A13
(for T-10 only)**

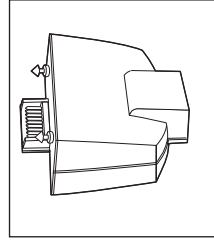


**Mini Cap T-A14
(for T-10M only)**

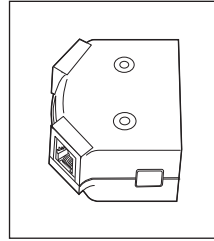


Case T-A10

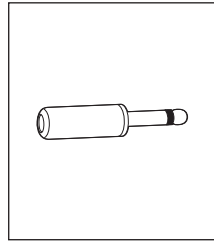
Optional Accessories



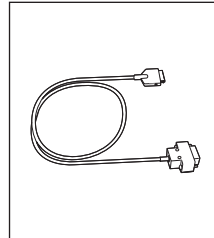
**Main body
adapter T-A20**



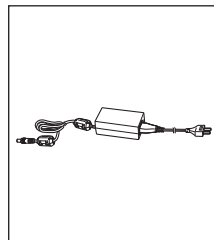
**Receptor head
adapter
T-A21**
● With an extension
cable (1 m)



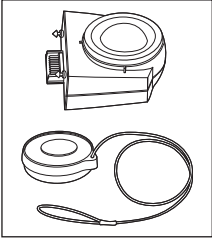
Mini plug



**Connecting cable
T-A11 (for personal
computer)
T-A12 (for printer)**

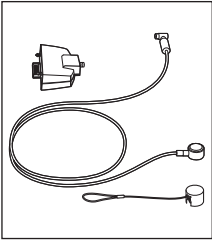


**AC adapter
AC-A308
AC-A311**



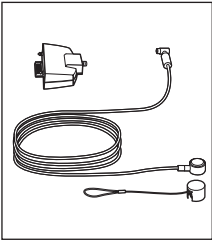
T-10A receptor head

- With a cap



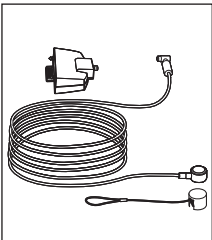
T-10MA receptor head (mini type)

- With a mini cap



T-10W_sA receptor head (water-proof mini type: 5 m)

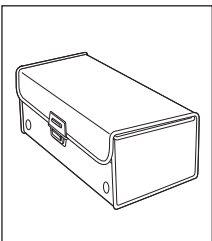
- With a mini cap



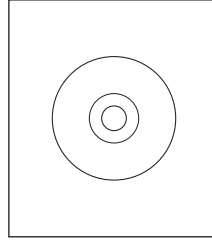
T-10W_LA receptor head (water-proof mini type: 10 m)

- With a mini cap

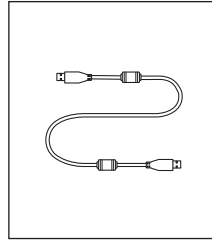
* Custom order



**Hard Case
CL-A10**

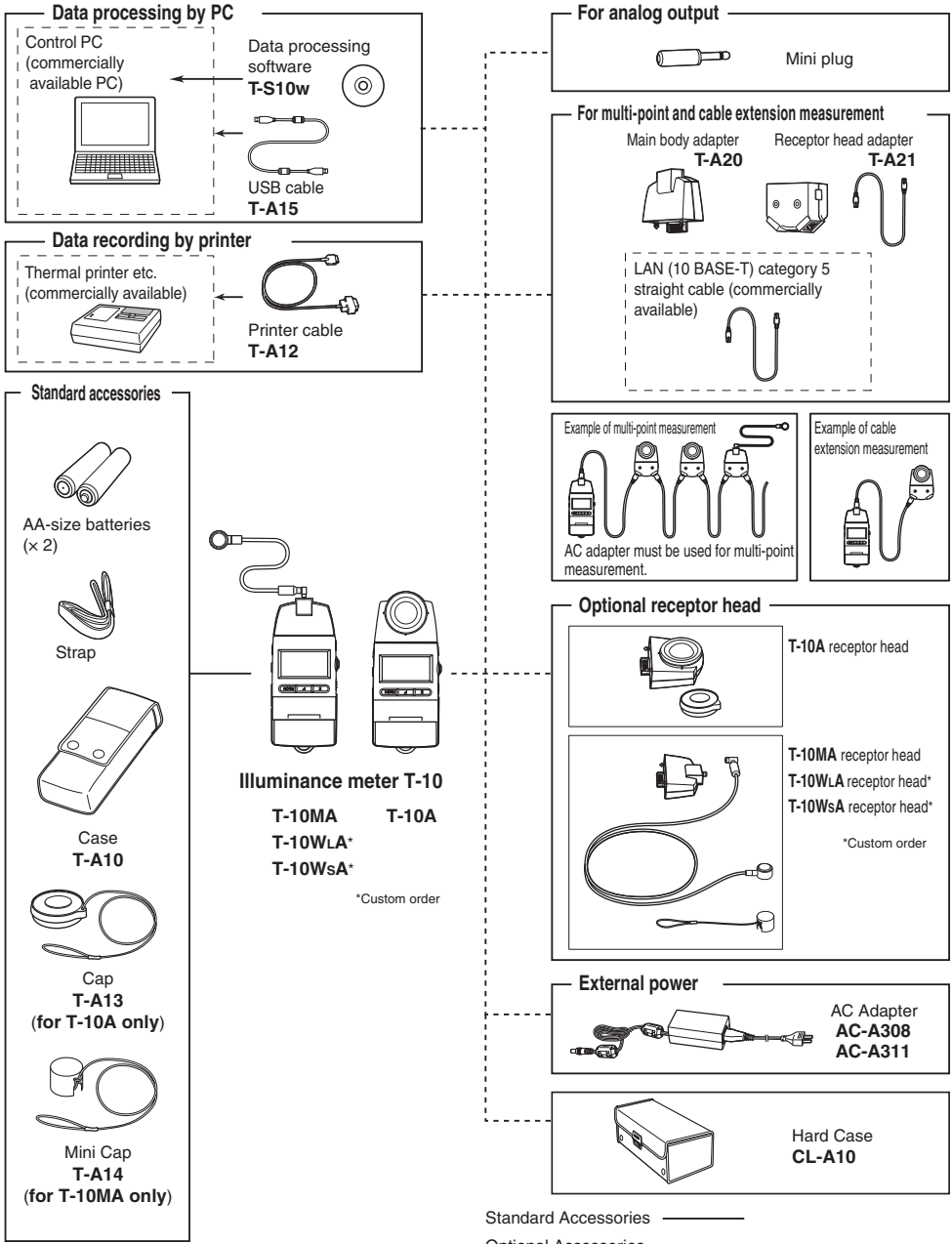


**Data
Management
Software
T-S10w**



**USB Cable
T-A15**

System Diagram



Explanation

Error Messages

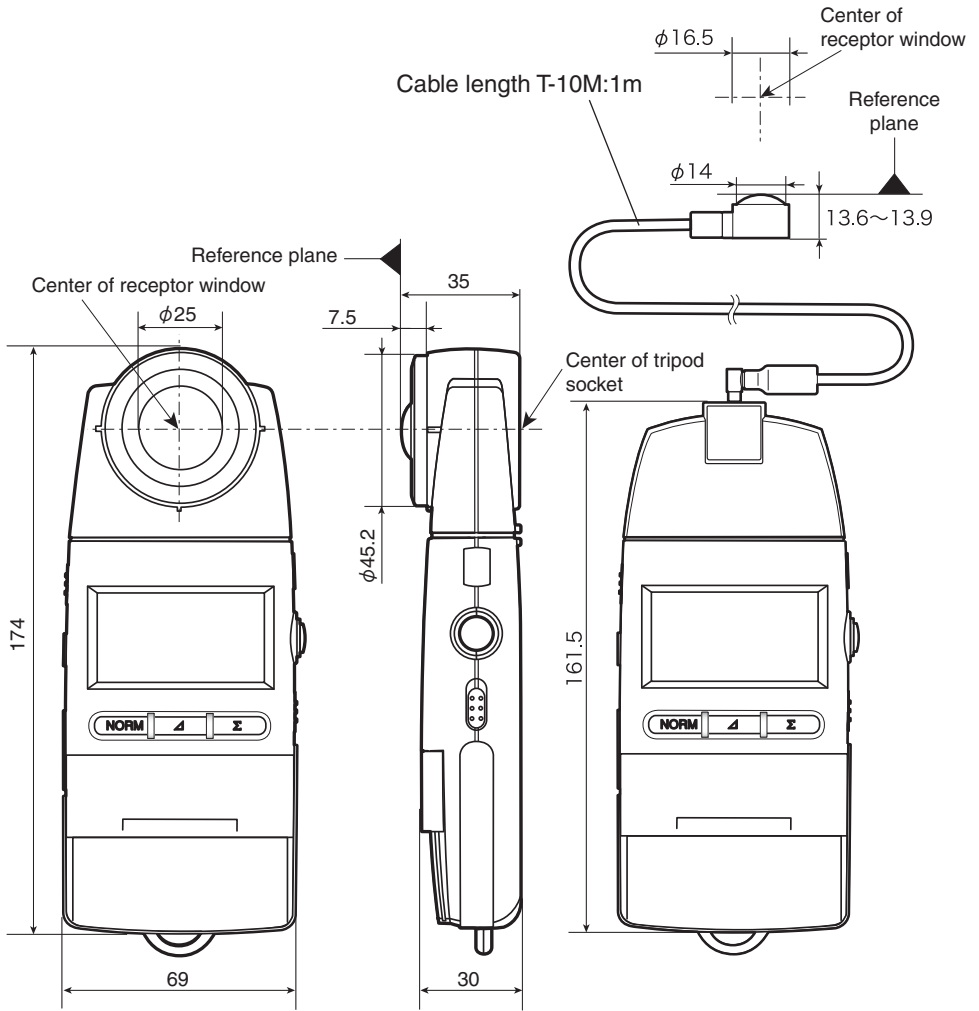
An error may occur during operation due to some problems. If an error occurs, refer to the table below and take the necessary action.

Message	Description	Action
E r r U E r r E	Initial communication error No response from the receptor head during initial communication	Check connection. If the instrument is connected properly, contact the nearest KONICA MINOLTA SENSING-authorized service facility.
	Start command error The receptor head has not received the start command, because, for instance, the receptor head was not connected to the main body at the time the power was turned ON.	Set the power switch to “I” (ON) again. If this message reappears, contact the nearest KONICA MINOLTA SENSING-authorized service facility.
E r r	EEPROM error Error with the EEPROM data (in the receptor head)	Remove the batteries (or AC adapter), then re-install them. If this message reappears, contact the nearest KONICA MINOLTA SENSING-authorized service facility.
E r r A	Preset value error The value is outside the settable range.	Check the settable range, and make sure that the value is inside the range.
E r r C	Communication error (main body ↔ receptor head) Communication between the main body and receptor head was not performed properly.	Check connection. If the instrument is connected properly, contact the nearest KONICA MINOLTA SENSING-authorized service facility.

Reference Measurement Plane / Dimension Diagram

(Unit: mm)

The top of the receptor window is used as the reference plane for measurement as shown below.



T-10A

T-10MA

Relative Spectral Response

[Conforms to JIS]

Ideally, the relative spectral responsivity of the illuminance meter should match $V(\lambda)$ the spectral luminous efficiency of the human eye for photopic vision.

As shown in the graph above, the relative spectral responsivity of Konica Minolta Illuminance Meters T-10A/T-10MA is within 6% (f_1') of the **JIS** spectral luminous efficiency $V(\lambda)$.

Class	General class Precise	General class AA	General class A
f_1' (%)	3	6	9

JIS ; Japanese Industrial Standards

f_1' (**JIS's** symbol) ; The degree to which the relative spectral responsivity matches $V(\lambda)$ is characterized by means of the error f_1' .

$$f_1' = \frac{\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} |S'(\lambda)_{rel} - V(\lambda)| d\lambda}{\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} V(\lambda) d\lambda} \times 100(\%)$$

Note : The constant has the dimension nm^{-1}

$S'(\lambda)_{rel}$ normalized relative spectral responsivity

$$S'(\lambda)_{rel} = \frac{\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} P(\lambda)_A V(\lambda) d\lambda}{\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} P(\lambda)_A S(\lambda)_{rel} d\lambda} \cdot S(\lambda)_{rel}$$

$P(\lambda)_A$ Spectral distribution of the illuminant used in the calibration
(**standard illuminant A**)

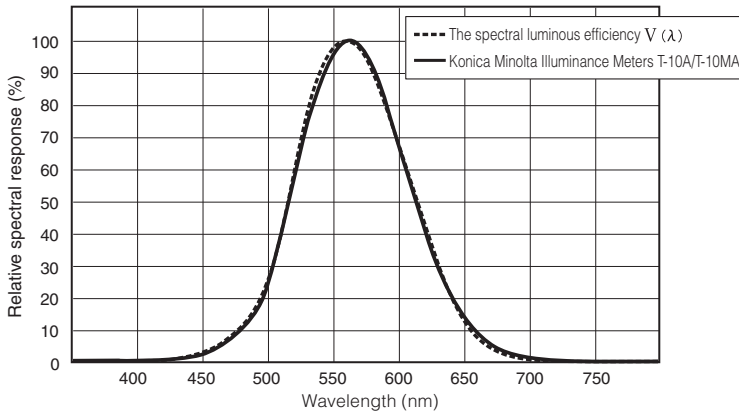
$S(\lambda)_{rel}$ Relative spectral responsivity with arbitrary reference

$V(\lambda)$ Spectral luminous efficiency of the human eye for photopic vision

$d\lambda$ Wavelength pitch

λ_1 Lower limit of visible wavelength region

λ_2 Upper limit of visible wavelength region



[Conforms to DIN]

Ideally, the relative spectral responsivity of the illuminance meter should match $V(\lambda)$ the spectral luminous efficiency of the human eye for photopic vision.

As shown in the graph above, the relative spectral responsivity of Konica Minolta Illuminance Meters T-10A/T-10MA is within 6% (f_1) of the DIN spectral luminous efficiency $V(\lambda)$.

Class	L	A	B	C
f_1 (%)	1.5	3	6	9

DIN ; Deutsche Industrie Normen

f_1 (DIN's symbol) ; The degree to which the relative spectral responsivity matches $V(\lambda)$ is characterized by means of the error f_1 .

$$f_1 = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} |S_{rel}^*(\lambda) - V(\lambda)| d\lambda}{\int_0^{\infty} V(\lambda) d\lambda} \times 100(\%)$$

Note : The constant has the dimension nm^{-1}

$$S_{rel}^*(\lambda) = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} S_A(\lambda) V(\lambda) d\lambda}{\int_0^{\infty} S_A(\lambda) S_{rel}(\lambda) d\lambda} \cdot S_{rel}(\lambda)$$

- $S_{rel}^*(\lambda)$ Normalized relative spectral responsivity
- $S_A(\lambda)$ Spectral distribution of the illuminant used in the calibration
- $S_{rel}(\lambda)$ Relative spectral responsivity with arbitrary reference
- $V(\lambda)$ Spectral luminous efficiency of the human eye for photopic vision

Cosine Correction Characteristics

[Conforms to JIS]

Since the brightness at the measurement plane is proportional to the cosine of the angle at which the light is incident, the response of the receptor must also be proportional to the cosine of the incidence angle. The graph above shows the cosine correction characteristics of Konica Minolta Illuminance Meters T-10. The cosine error of T-10 are shown in the table right.

Class	General class Precise	General class AA	General class A
f ₂ (%)	1.5	3	6

f₂ can be calculated as follows.

$$f_2 = \int_0^{\frac{80^\circ \pi}{180^\circ}} |f_2^*(\theta)| \sin 2\theta d\theta$$

In addition, f₂* (θ) is represented by the following equation.

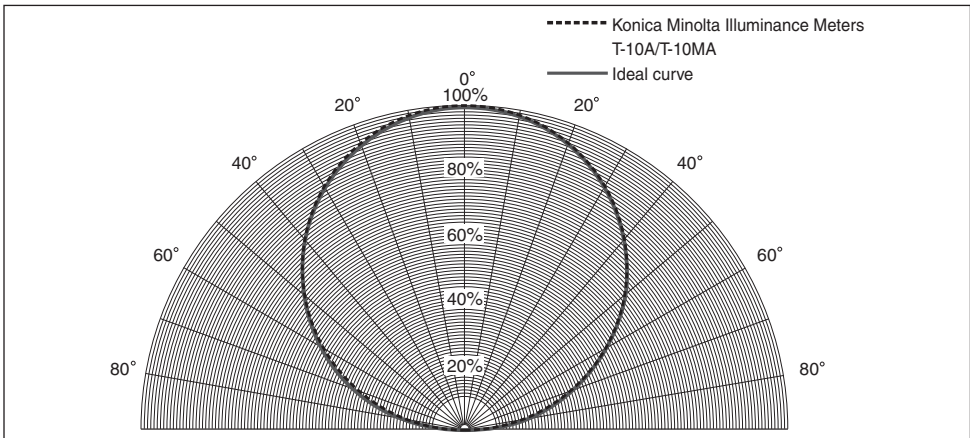
$$f_2^*(\theta) = \left| \frac{Y(\theta)}{Y_0 \cos \theta} - 1 \right| \times 100 \text{ (%)}$$

Y₀ : Vertical illuminance values
Y (θ) : Illuminance values in the incident angle (θ)

The following shows the angle deviation from cosine characteristics in terms of the incident angle of the light for reference.

Oblique incident angle	General class Precise	General class AA	General class A
10°	± 1%	± 1%	± 1.5%
20°	± 1.5%	—	—
30°	± 2%	± 2%	± 3%
40°	± 3%	—	—
50°	± 4%	± 6%	—
60°	± 5%	± 7%	± 10%
70°	± 8%	—	—
80°	± 20%	± 25%	± 30%

The instrument has the following optical characteristics of the oblique incident lights denoting that this is an illuminance meter conforming to JIS general class AA (f₂=3% max.).



[Conforms to DIN]

Since the brightness at the measurement plane is proportional to the cosine of the angle at which the light is incident, the response of the receptor must also be proportional to the cosine of the incidence angle. The graph above shows the cosine correction characteristics of Konica Minolta Illuminance Meters T-10. The cosine error of T-10 are shown in the table right.

Class	L	A	B	C
f ₂ (%)	1.5	1.5	3	6

f₂ can be calculated as follows.

$$f_2 = \int_0^{\frac{85^\circ \pi}{180^\circ}} |f_2(\theta)| \sin 2\theta d\theta$$

In addition, f₂ (θ) is represented by the following equation.

$$f_2(\theta) = \left| \frac{Y(\theta)}{Y(0) \cos \theta} - 1 \right| \times 100 \text{ (\%)}$$

Y (θ) : Signal output as a function of the angle of incidence
 θ : Azimuth angle measured with respect to the normal to the measuring plane or optical axis

Specifications

Model	ILLUMINANCE METER T-10A	ILLUMINANCE METERT-10MA
Type	Digital illuminance meter with detachable receptor head	
Receptor	Silicon photocell	
Relative Spectral Response (f_1)	The amount of departure from $V(\lambda)$...within 6% (CIE)	
Cosine correction characteristics (f_2)	within 3%	
Illuminance units	Lux [lx] or foot candles [fcd] (switchable)	
Range setting	Auto range (range can be switched between five ranges manually)	
Measuring function	NORM: illuminance in lux (lx) or footcandles (fcd), delta: illuminance difference lx (fcd) / ratio (%), Σ : integrated illuminance in lux-hours (lx-h) or footcandle-hours (fcd-h) / integration time (h) / average illuminance in lux (lx) or footcandles (fcd)	
Measuring range	0.01 – 299,900 lx / 0.001 – 29,990 fcd	
User calibration function	Set the correction factor (CCF) ranging from 0.500 to 2.000.	
Integrated illuminance/time	0.01 – 999,900 103 lx-h, 0.001 to 99,990 103 fcd-h / 0.001 – 9,999 h	
Correction function	Settable range of the color correction factor (CCF): 0.500 to 2.000	
Linearity	2% \pm 1 digit of value displayed	
Temperature drift	within 3%	
Humidity drift	within 3%	
Digital output	Conforms to USB standard.	
Analog output	1 mV / digit, maximum saturation voltage 3 V, output impedance 10 k Ω , 90% response time: FAST setting: 1 ms, SLOW setting: 1 s	
Display	3 or 4 significant - digit LCD with back - light illumination	
Operating temperature / humidity range	-10 to 40 °C, relative humidity 85% or less (at 35 °C) with no condensation	
Storage temperature/ humidity range	-20 to 55 °C, relative humidity 85% or less (at 35 °C) with no condensation	
Power	AA-size batteries (x2) / AC adapter (optional)	
Battery life	72 hours or longer (when alkaline batteries are used for continuous measurement)	
Dimensions	69 × 174 × 35 mm	69 × 161.5 × 30 mm Receptor: ϕ 16.5 × 13.8 (height) mm Cord length: 1 m
Weight	200 g without batteries	205 g without batteries
Standard accessories	batteries, case, cap, strap	batteries, case, Mini cap, strap

● Specifications are subject to change without notice.



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