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Instruction Manual

BITE 2 and BITE 2P

Battery Impedance
Test Equipment

BITE 2: *Catalog No. 246002B*

BITE 2P: *Catalog No. 246004*

HIGH-VOLTAGE EQUIPMENT
Read this entire manual before operating.

APARATO DE ALTO VOLTAJE
Ante de operar este producto lea este manual enteramente.

Megger

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610-676-8500

www.megger.com

BITE 2 and BITE 2P

Battery Impedance Test Equipment

Instruction Manual

The information presented in this manual is believed to be adequate for the intended use of the product. If the product or its individual instruments are used for purposes other than those specified herein, confirmation of their validity and suitability must be obtained from Megger. Refer to the warranty information below. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

WARRANTY

Products supplied by Megger are warranted against defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year following shipment. Our liability is specifically limited to replacing or repairing, at our option, defective equipment. Equipment returned to the factory for repair must be shipped prepaid and insured. Contact your MEGGER representative for instructions and a return authorization (RA) number. Please indicate all pertinent information, including problem symptoms. Also specify the serial number and the catalog number of the unit. This warranty does not include batteries, lamps or other expendable items, where the original manufacturer's warranty shall apply. We make no other warranty. The warranty is void in the event of abuse (failure to follow recommended operating procedures) or failure by the customer to perform specific maintenance as indicated in this manual.

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INTRODUCTION

About the BITE 2 and BITE 2P…

NOTE: Before attempting to use the BITE 2/2P, be sure that you read and understand the safety requirements and operating procedures contained in this manual.

Thank you for selecting a Megger product. This instrument has been thoroughly tested and inspected to meet rigid specifications before being shipped.

It is ready for use when set up and operated as described in this manual.

The BITE 2 and BITE 2P are testing instruments used to evaluate the condition of stationary battery strings. They measure the complete electrical path of the battery:

internal ac impedance of each cell/jar in the string

dc terminal voltage of each cell/jar

interconnection resistance

These measurements, along with other maintenance data such as ambient and pilot cell temperatures and ac ripple currents, help determine the condition of a battery system.

The BITE 2/2P consists of a **transmitter** and a **receiver** that enable an operator to test for sulfating plates, post-strap corrosion, poor internal connections and poor inter-cell connections.

How the BITE 2/2P Works

Average impedance values for different types of batteries are available from Megger.

The operator connects the **current source leads** from the BITE 2/2P **transmitter** to a battery string so that an ac test current is capacitively coupled through the battery. It is best to test the battery string when it is operating at full float, that is, a constant charge level.

Then the operator uses the **receiver** to measure the voltage drop across the cell terminals. When the voltage drop across the cell is divided by the total ac current passing through the battery, the calculated value is impedance according to Ohm's Law. This impedance value gives the operator an indication of the overall condition of the cell, with high impedance typically indicating an unhealthy cell.

Several factors influence an impedance value, for instance, the size and type of cell, ambient and electrolyte temperature, and state of charge. Therefore, to determine the impedance of a healthy cell, the operator should measure a large number of similar cells under similar conditions and then calculate the average value. Deteriorating cells are easily identified by their higher-than-average impedance.

The BITE 2/2P also automatically measures and records the cell voltage and the time and date of the test. This voltage represents individual cell float voltage while measuring an operational string of cells.

The BITE 2/2P also measures inter-cell or strap connections and stores them with the cell impedance values. The BITE 2/2P can measure and record all aspects of the electrical path of the battery, including:

location ID

user ID

test current

total current

internal cell impedance

dc voltage

inter-cell connector resistance

specific gravity

time and date

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SAFETY

Overview

The BITE 2 and BITE 2P and their recommended operating procedures have been designed with careful attention to safety. However, it is not possible to eliminate all hazards from electrical test equipment or to foresee every possible hazard that may occur. The user not only must follow the safety precautions contained in this manual, but also must carefully consider all safety aspects of the operation before proceeding.

Any use of electricity inherently involves some degree of safety hazard. While Megger has made every effort to reduce the hazard, the operator must assume responsibility for his or her own safety. Any work on batteries is hazardous and requires constant attention to safety. You should guard particularly against the possibility of acid spills, explosion, and electrical shock.

Safety Requirements

The BITE 2/2P test instrument has been designed to the IEC-1010-1 safety standard. Observe all industry standard safety rules for testing batteries

The BITE 2/2P **transmitter** is designed for connection to energized systems. Keep the BITE 2/2P **transmitter** S1 power switch set to **O** (OFF) or turn off the Current On/Off switch when connecting or disconnecting to the battery. Always wear rubber gloves during these operations.

Ensure that the ground pin on the equipment's power cable is properly connected to the building or installation ground.

Always connect the source leads to the BITE 2/2P before connecting to the battery under test.

Always remove the instrument test leads from the battery under test when not in use.

The purpose of this equipment is limited to use as described in this manual. Do not use the equipment or its accessories for any purpose other than specifically described.

To avoid electric shock hazard, operating personnel must not remove the protective instrument covers. Component replacement and internal adjustments must be made by qualified service personnel only.

Do not operate in an explosive atmosphere. Explosive gases such as hydrogen can be present around batteries. A properly vented battery environment is considered safe, but it is the responsibility of the operator to verify conditions before using the BITE 2/2P.

Wear protective clothing and eye protection to guard against skin and eye damage from battery acid or in the event of short-circuit sparking.

Replacement leads can be obtained from Megger.

Ensure that test leads and probes are in good condition, clean, and free of broken or cracked insulation.

Observe all cautions and warnings in this manual and on the equipment.

This instrument is to be used only by suitably trained personnel who are familiar with the hazards involved in testing high voltage dc systems.

Safety is the responsibility of the operator.

Cautions and Warnings

This manual provides cautions and warnings where applicable, and these safety features should be strictly observed.

Cautions
Alert you to possible damage to equipment.

CAUTION

Never allow water to enter the case of the BITE 2/2P.

Warnings
Alert you to conditions that are potentially hazardous to people.

WARNING

Always power off and disconnect the BITE 2/2P before cleaning it.

Notes provide important information.

NOTE: If you do not want to test the strap, pull the trigger and go directly to Step Six.

Margin notes offer extra information and assistance.

Note: Use only the 120V or 240V setting. The 100V and 230V will blow fuses.

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GLOSSARY

Use only in accordance with this Instruction Manual.

active test	The measurements for the cells or battery string to which the transmitter is currently connected
baseline	A value established as a reference for measurement; a benchmark.
BITE	Battery Impedance Test Equipment
cell	A receptacle containing electrodes and an electrolyte either generating electricity by chemical action or for use in electrolysis.
cell reversal	A change in the normal polarity of a cell, typically occurring during a deep discharge.
deviation	The percentage by which a value exceeds or falls short of an established baseline or benchmark.
equivalent circuit	An arrangement of circuit elements that has characteristics, over a range of interest, electrically equivalent to those of a different circuit or device (used for convenience of analysis).
float	A method of operation for storage batteries in which a constant voltage is applied to the battery terminals sufficient to maintain an approximately constant stage of charge.
Hi_A	Screen display for ripple and current measurement (I > 15 A).
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display.
Lo_A	Screen display for BITE 2/2P current measurement (I < 3.0 A).

LOW BATTERY	Receiver screen display indicating low battery-pack capacity.
OVER VOLTAGE	Over range - screen display for dc terminal voltage, impedance, and strap resistance.
RTC	Real-Time Clock.
ripple	The alternating component whose instantaneous current values are the difference between the average and instantaneous values of a pulsating unidirectional current.
RMS	Root mean squared.
stationary battery	A storage battery designed for service in a permanent battery location.
sulfating	Deposit formation of a white scale containing lead sulfate (on the plates of a storage battery).
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply.
variation	The percentage by which the measured impedance of a cell differs from the average impedance for the entire battery string.

4

CONTROLS, CONNECTORS, INDICATORS AND MENUS

Overview

This chapter explains the locations and functions of the controls, connectors, indicators and menus for the BITE 2/BITE 2P **transmitter** and **receiver**. The first section covers the BITE 2 **transmitter**, the second covers the BITE 2P **transmitter**, and the third covers the **receiver**.

Symbols used on the instrument are:

Safety warnings are precautions that must be read and understood before the instrument is used. Refer to accompanying notes in manual.

Equipment complies with current EU directives.

WEEE

The crossed out wheeled bin placed on Megger products is a reminder not to dispose of the product at the end of its life with general waste. Megger is registered in the UK as a Producer of Electrical and Electronic Equipment. The Registration No. is WEE/DJ2235XR.

BITE 2 Transmitter

Figure 4-1 shows a front view of the BITE 2 transmitter.

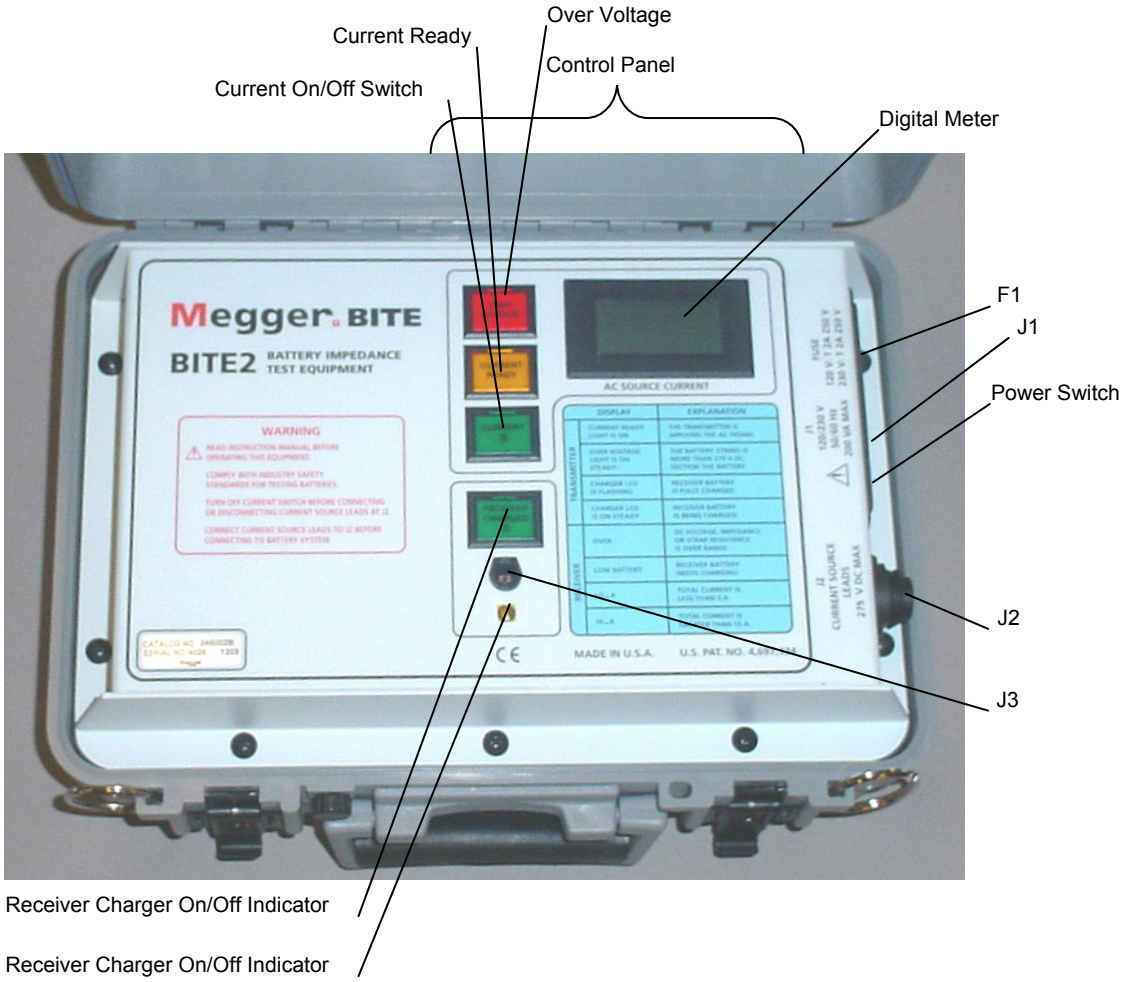

Figure 4-1: BITE 2 transmitter

Digital Meter—ac source current digital indicator with a scale of 0 to 15 A.

Power Switch—The power switch is pressed to turn the **transmitter** on and off. The power switch is marked with **|** (for ON) and **O** (for OFF).

Current On/Off Switch—The current on/off switch is pressed to start or stop the flow of the test current to the battery.

Receiver Charger On/Off Indicator—LED illuminates when

the **receiver** is plugged into the **charger** and the charger is energized. It also indicates the state-of-charge of the **receiver** battery. While the battery is charging, the LED remains constant; when the battery is fully charged, the LED blinks.

Indicator Lamps:

CURRENT READY—Illuminates after the coupling capacitors in the **transmitter** are charged to the bus voltage. A delay timer allows current flow to the battery under test.

POWER—Illuminates whenever the Power Switch is in the **|** (ON) position and the unit is powered by 120 V (230 V) ac line voltage

OVER VOLTAGE—Indicates that the voltage across the **current source leads** is greater than 275 V dc. (The READY light will go out and the current flow to the battery will stop when an over-voltage condition occurs.)

Transmitter Connector Panel

Power module—The **transmitter** power module comprises the following components:

J1 receptacle—The standard power cord supplied with the instrument is inserted into this 120 V/60 Hz (230 V/50 Hz) receptacle for ac power.

F1 Fuse carrier/voltage selector—The fuse carrier is removed as needed to replace fuses. The arrow located on the connector panel directly to the left of the J1 receptacle should point to the indicator on the fuse carrier that corresponds to the proper voltage (120 V or 230 V). *See Figure 4-3.*

J2 connector—The **transmitter current source leads** are connected from this connector to the battery under test.

J3 connector—The **receiver** battery is charged from this connector to J3 on the **receiver** to charge its battery.

BITE 2P Transmitter

Figure 4-2 shows a front view of the **BITE 2P transmitter**.

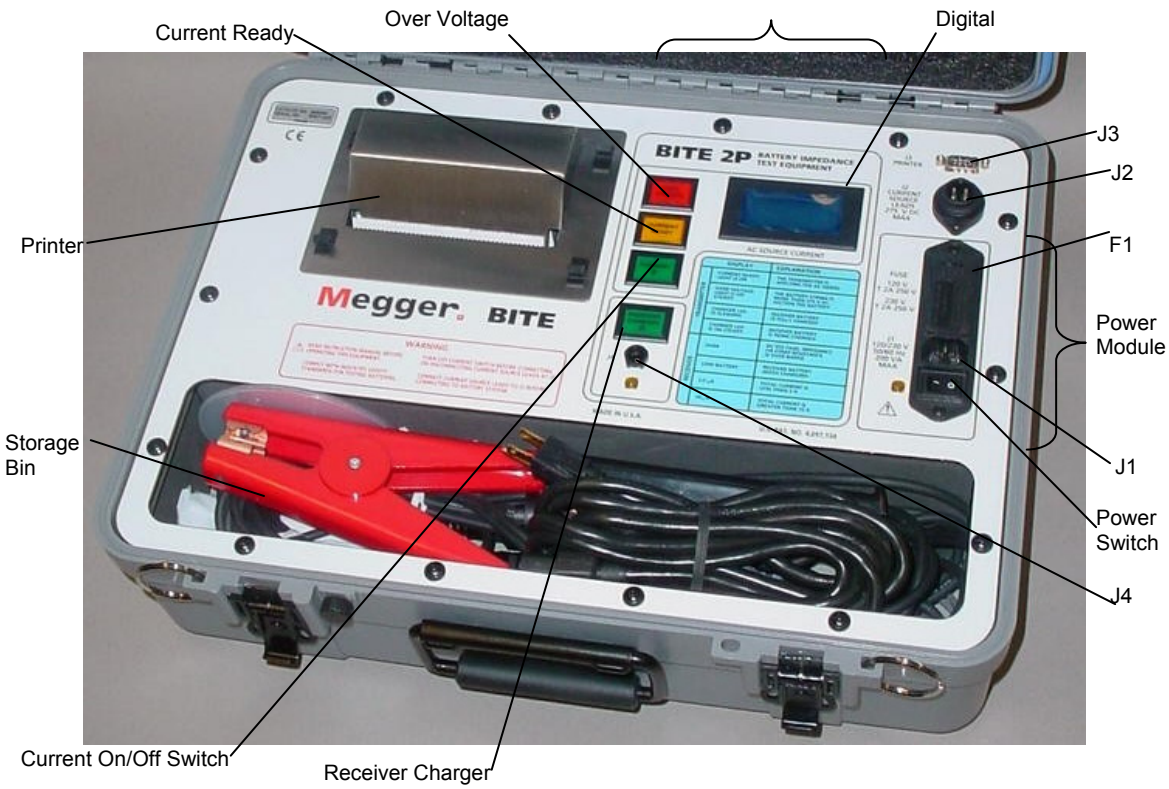

Figure 4-2: BITE 2P transmitter

Digital Meter—ac source current indicator with a scale of 0 to 15 A.

Power Switch—The power switch is pressed to turn the **transmitter** on and off. The power switch is marked with a **|** (for ON) and an **O** (for OFF).

Current On/Off Switch—The current on/off switch is pressed to start or stop the flow of the test current to the battery.

Indicator Lamps:

RECEIVER CHARGER ON/OFF—Illuminates when the **receiver** is plugged into J4 and the **receiver** charger is energized. It also indicates the state-of-charge of the **receiver** battery.

CURRENT READY—Illuminates after the coupling capacitors in the **transmitter** have been charged to the bus voltage. A delay timer allows current flow to the battery under test.

OVER VOLTAGE—Indicates that the voltage across the **current source leads** is greater than 275 V dc. (When an over-voltage condition occurs, the CURRENT READY light will go out and the current will stop being applied to the battery.)

J1 receptacle—The standard power cord supplied with the instrument is inserted into this 120 V (230 V) receptacle for ac power.

F1 Fuse carrier/voltage selector—The fuse carrier is removed as needed to replace fuses.

To change selected voltage: open fuse cover, using small blade screwdriver or similar tool. Pull voltage selector card straight out of housing, using indicator pin. Orient indicator pin to point up when desired voltage is readable at bottom. Insert voltage selector card into housing with printed side of card facing forward toward IEC connector and edge containing the desired voltage first. Replace cover, and verify that indicator pin shows the desired voltage.

Note: Use only the 120V or 240V setting. The 100V and 230V will blow fuses.

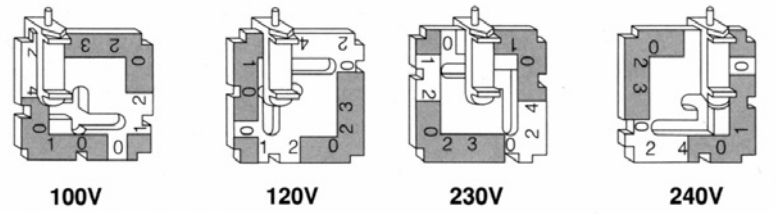

Figure 4-3: Voltage Selector Card Orientation

J2 connector—The **transmitter current source leads** are connected from this connector to the battery under test.

J3 connector—The printer cable from the **receiver** is connected to print test data.

J4 connector—The **receiver** battery is charged from the on the **BITE 2P transmitter** when the J4 connector on the **transmitter** is connected to the J3 connector on the **receiver**.

Receiver

The **receiver** is a universal device that can be used with the entire BITE product family. Figure 4-4 shows a front view of the **receiver**.

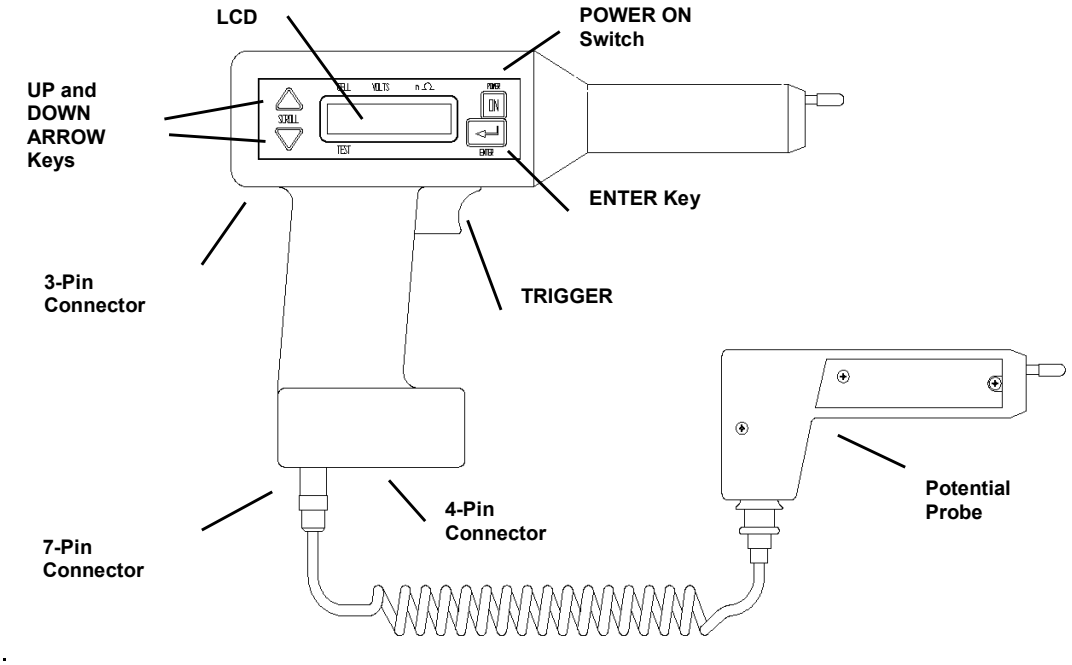

Figure 4-4: Receiver controls, connectors, and indicators

POWER ON switch—The POWER ON switch is pressed to power on the **receiver**. However, it is important to note that *this switch does not power off the **receiver***. You must choose POWER DOWN from Menu 1.

LCD—The graphics-type LCD displays menu choices and **receiver**-related information. *(See the following subsection, "Receiver Keys," for information about keys associated with the screen.)*

Potential probe—The potential probe is used in conjunction with the **receiver** to take cell impedance, voltage, and strap resistance measurements.

Trigger—The trigger is pulled to perform functions on the **receiver**, including entering test information.

7-pin connector—The 7-pin connector is used to insert one of the following: RS-232 communication cable, bar-code wand (optional), potential probe or printer.

4-pin connector—The 4-pin connector is used to connect the current sensor (**CT**).

3-pin connector—The 3-pin connector is used to connect the battery charger.

Buzzer—The buzzer prompts the user to input data. It also sounds under certain error conditions.

Receiver Keys

There are three keys located on the **receiver** that are used to operate the **receiver** and to navigate through the menus and displays on the LCD screen:

The UP ARROW and DOWN ARROW keys are used to select information displayed next to these keys on the screen. These keys are also used to scroll up and down through **receiver** screens.

The ENTER key is used to access **receiver** menus, which are shown in Figures 4-5 though 4-7.

Test Menu Structure

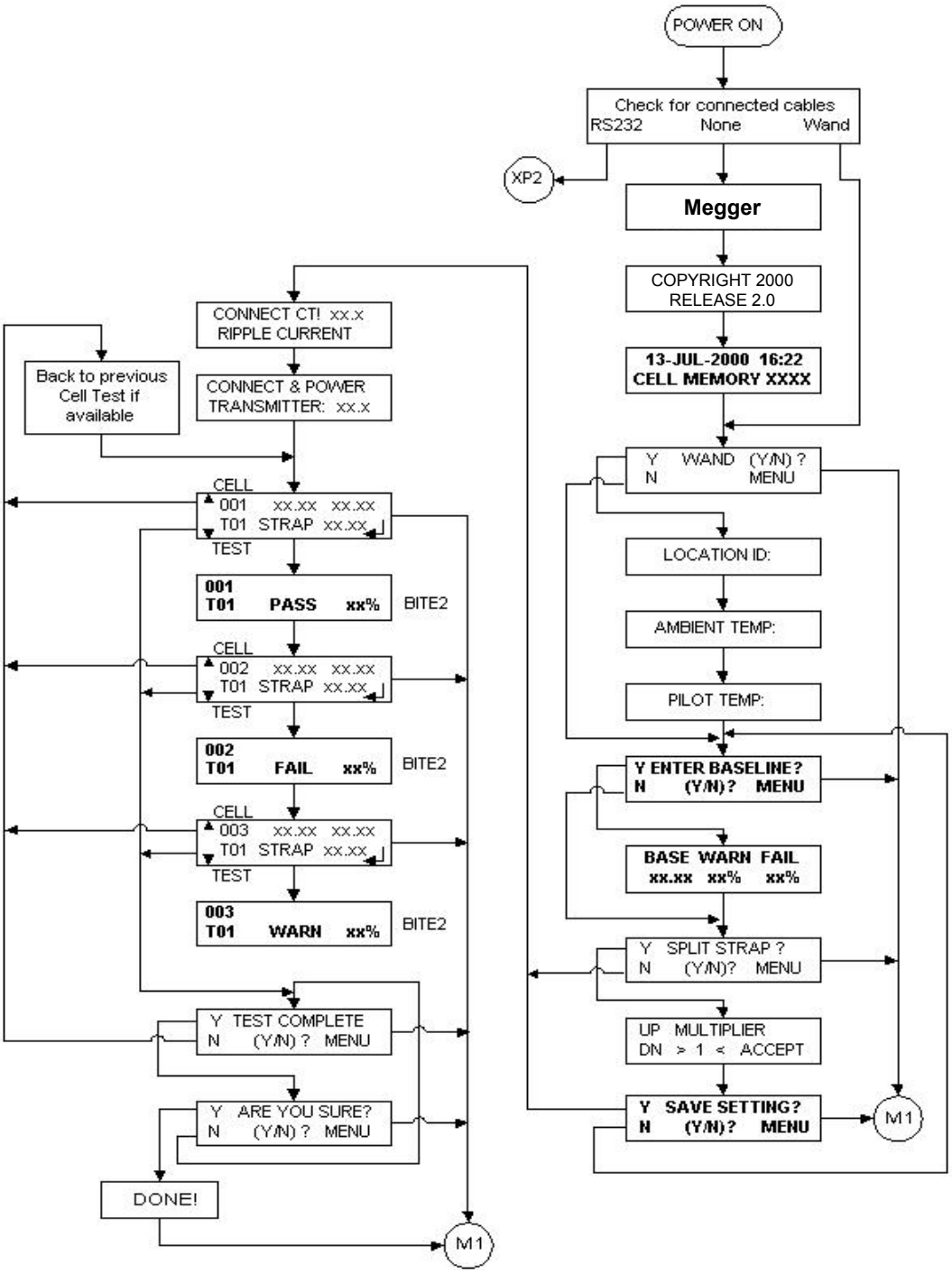

Figure 4-5: Flowchart for Receiver menus

Main Menu Structure

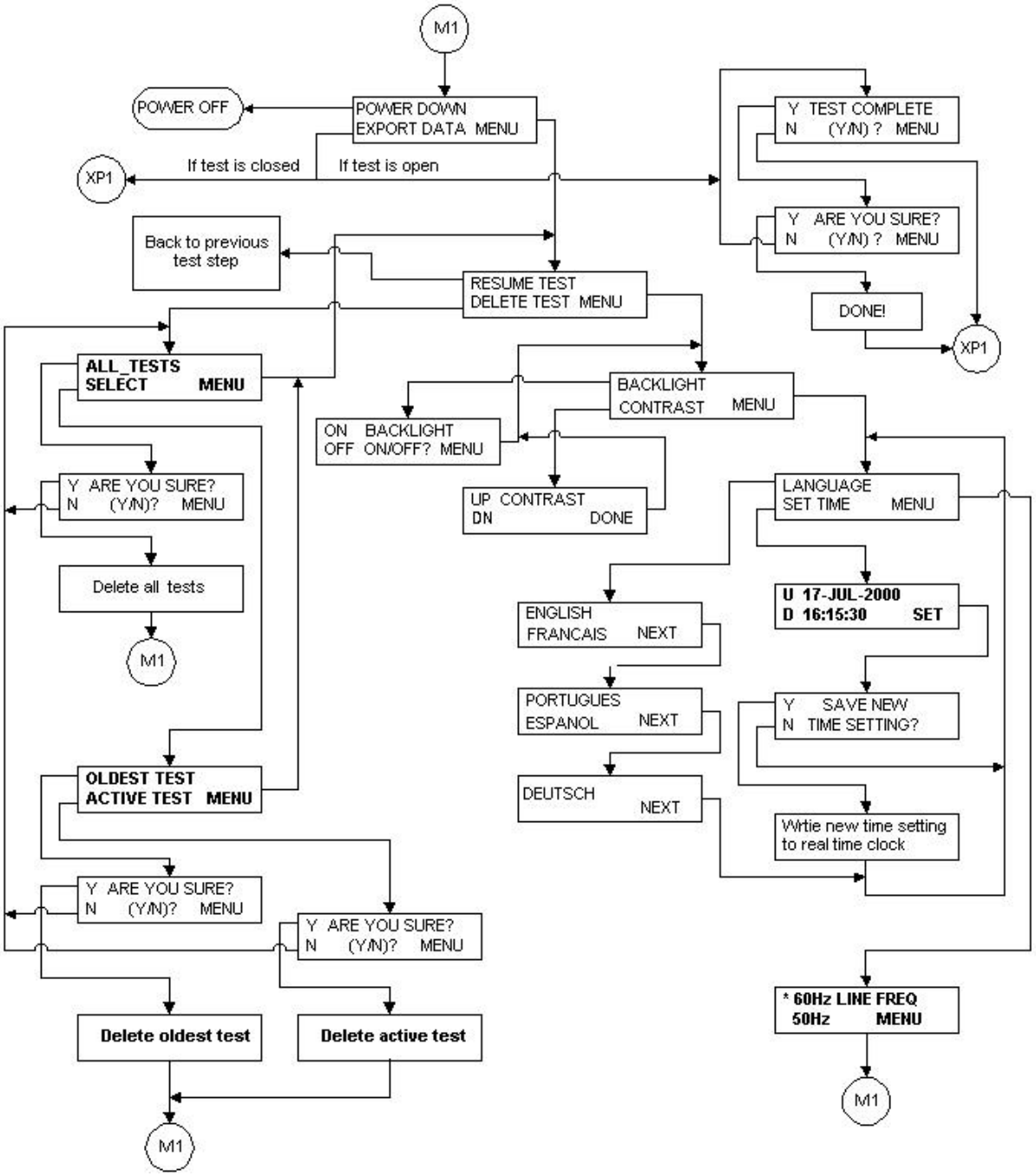

Figure 4-6: Flowchart for Receiver menus (cont'd)

Print Menu Structure

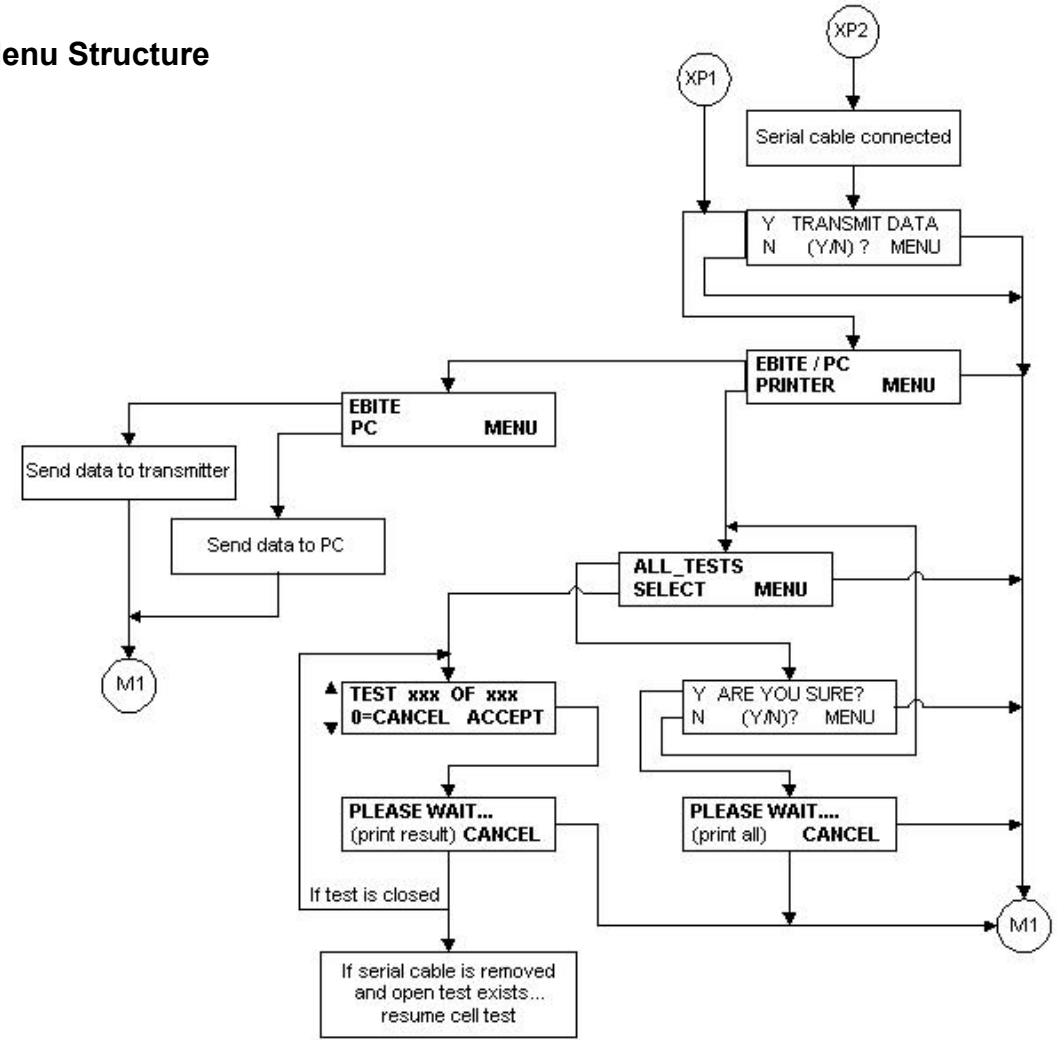

Figure 4-7: Flowchart for Receiver menus (cont'd)

Example of How to Use the Receiver Keys

1. Suppose that the following Menu is displayed on the screen as shown in Figure 4-8.
2. To select EXPORT DATA, press ▼.
3. However, to move from menu to menu, press ↵.

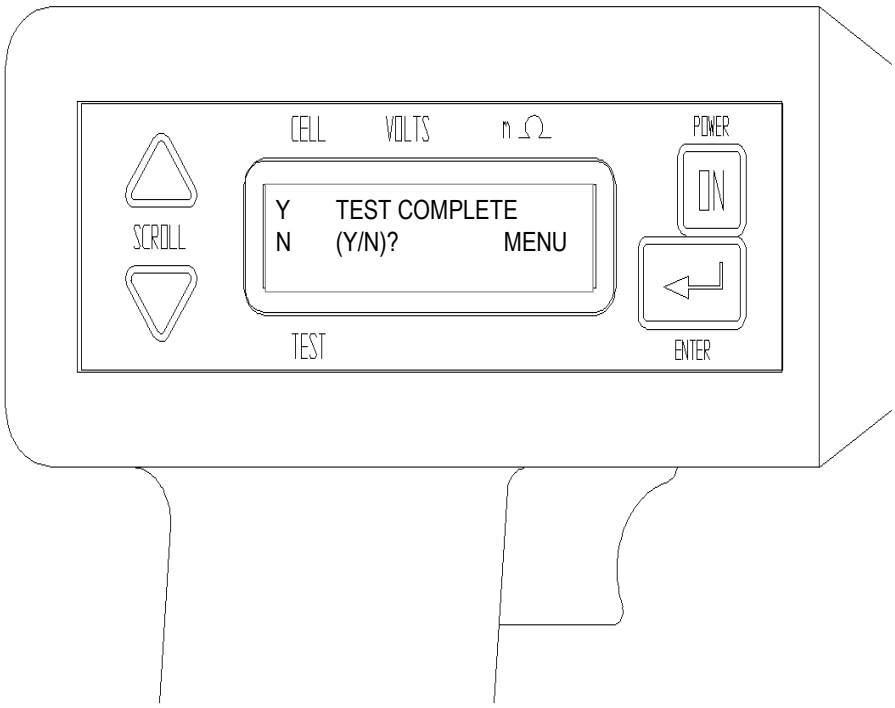

Figure 4-8: Receiver menu

Receiver Reset Switch

The RESET switch *(see Figure 4-9)*, located on the **receiver** back panel, is only for Megger authorized calibration and repair. Activating the RESET switch de-energizes the **receiver**. **Never use the RESET switch**. It will result in permanent loss of data and loss of calibration.

Figure 4-9: Receiver RESET switch

5

STANDARD TEST PROCEDURE

Overview

The testing procedure explained in this chapter represents a generic application of the BITE 2/2P. Actual test scenarios may differ with each application. Contact Megger if you need additional information about a specific test procedure.

> *NOTE***:** *Before performing tests on any battery system, read, understand, and observe all safety precautions as outlined in Chapter 2 "Safety", which starts on page 3 of this manual.*

The BITE 2/2P is used to test battery strings while the dc system is at float potential. It can store up to 2040 cell/jar records in up to 300 tests. The **transmitter** can provide test current for battery strings of up to 275 V dc.

> *NOTE: If the battery under test is greater than 275 V dc, the string must be tested in sections. Refer to "Sectioning a Battery System" on page 45 for information on sectioning a battery.*

Using the BITE 2/2P to test a battery string involves the following steps:

1. Perform pretest activities such as recording information about the test site, visually inspecting the condition of the battery, and recording the temperature.

2. Power on the **receiver** and follow menus.

3. Scan test information with the bar-code wand (optional).

4. Split the strap (if needed).

5. Connect the **BITE current source leads** to the battery and then power on the **transmitter**.

6. Measure the cell impedance, voltage, and strap resistance.

7. Perform post-test activities such as transferring data, reviewing and deleting data, and powering down and disconnecting the **transmitter**.

The detailed procedures needed to perform these steps are explained in the following subsections.

WARNING

Before attempting to use the BITE2 or 2P to perform a test, be sure that you first read and understand the safety requirements and operating procedures contained in this manual. When using the BITE 2/2P, strictly observe all safety precautions.

Operating Note

Do not perform a test while the battery is under a heavy charge or discharge. If the battery under test has been recently subjected to boost charging, a waiting period of 72 hours is recommended before performing an ac impedance test or any other test. If the ac mains are out and the battery is discharging to support the load, then unreliable impedance measurements may be obtained. Relative impedance values are affected by charge and discharge status, cell age, and ambient temperature.

Step One: Prepare for Testing

Record information about the test site, visually inspect the condition of the battery, and record the ambient temperature.

1. Record the installation date and the location and type of cells being tested. You can record the information at the battery test site on a data sheet or on the top of the paper fed from the built-in printer or scanned into memory.

If the battery is to be measured while on standby, ensure that the charger associated with the battery is supplying normal float current and that the battery is not in a discharged condition.

The best reproducible test information occurs when the battery is operating at recommended float voltage. *See "Operating Note" on page 22.*

2. Perform a visual check of all cells and connections.

For flooded cells, use a flashlight and mirror (if necessary) and check for plate corrosion and other internal defects. Record and correct all problems encountered before testing impedance.

For VRLA cells visually inspect for leaking or weeping posts, bulging cells, terminal corrosion and general installation condition. Record and correct all problems encountered before testing impedance.

For NiCD cells, visually inspect each cell and inter-cell connector for general condition. Check electrolyte levels. Record and correct all problems encountered before testing impedance.

NOTE: For valve-regulated (sealed) cells, measure the temperature of the negative post of the cell.

Changes in cell temperature or ambient (room) temperature may affect cell impedance.

3. Record the cell temperature.

4. Record the ambient temperature.

After you have successfully performed these pretest activities, you are ready to power on the ***receiver***. The following subsection contains the appropriate procedures.

Step Two: Powering-on the Receiver

After you successfully perform the pretest activities described Step One, you are ready to power on the **receiver**.

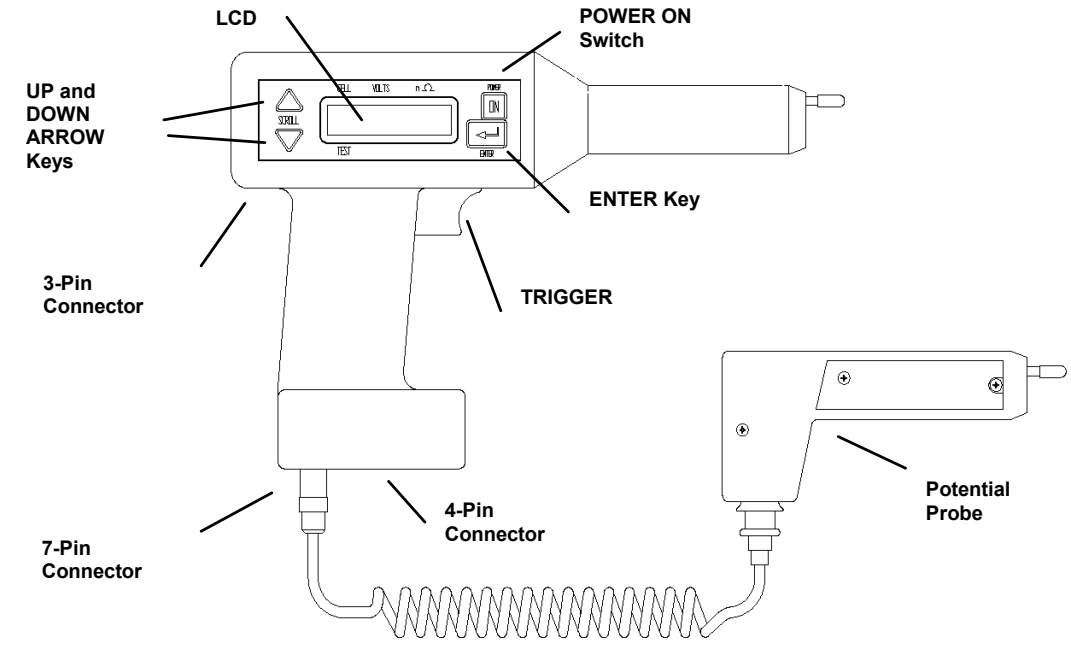

Figure 5-1: Receiver controls, connectors and indicators

1. Make sure the **receiver** charger is disconnected from the receiver.

   NOTE: *Do not use the receiver to perform tests while the charger is connected to the receiver.*

2. Connect the **potential probe cable assembly** to the 7-pin connector on the **receiver**.

3. Press the POWER ON switch on the **receiver**.

The **receiver** powers on and displays several initialization screens.

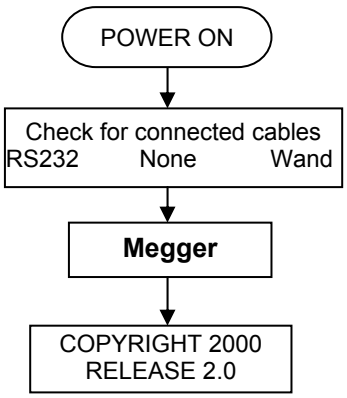

Figure 5-2 screens

NOTE: If the receiver is not sufficiently charged, a low battery message is displayed to alert you. You can work for a short time on a low battery; however, you should charge the receiver as soon as possible to ensure that your work is not disrupted because of low battery power.

NOTE: If the available memory in the receiver is low (that is, if there is not much space left to store test information), a message is displayed to alert you. In this case, prior to testing you may want to export previous test results to a PC and then delete all or some of those test results from the receiver. Doing so will make more memory available for the test you are about to perform.

After initializing, the **receiver** displays a screen that prompts you to decide whether you want to scan bar-coded information related to the test. The following subsection contains the appropriate procedures.

Step Three: Scanning Test Information with the Wand (Optional)

After initialization, the screen on the **receiver** prompts you to decide whether you want to scan the test location ID, ambient temperature, and pilot cell temperature using preprinted bar codes provided by Megger.

```
Y          WAND (Y/N)?
N              MENU
```

*If you connect the wand before powering on the **receiver**, the **receiver** automatically prompts you to scan the location ID.*

If you choose to use the wand, the scanned information is stored in the **receiver** along with the results of the test. It is important to note that the wand is optional and, although it provides a quick and convenient way of recording information, it is not needed to perform a test.

If You Do Not Want to Scan Information Using the Wand

If you do not have a wand or you do not want to scan information about this test, press ▼ on the **receiver**. The ▼ key corresponds to the N (for NO) and instructs the **receiver** to bypass the scanning procedures.

The **receiver** then prompts you to decide whether you want to split the strap. Proceed to "*Step Five: Splitting the Strap*" on page 29.

If You Want to Scan Information Using the Wand

If you have a wand and you want to scan information about this test:

The UP ARROW key corresponds to the Y (for yes).

1. Press ▲ on the **receiver**.

The **receiver** prompts you to connect the wand.

```
CONNECT WAND!
```

2. Using the wand adapter cable, insert the wand into the 7-pin connector on the **receiver**. *(See Figure 5-1 on page 24 for the location of the 7-pin connector.)*

The **receiver** prompts you to begin scanning the test information. For information on creating bar-code labels, refer to the documentation provided with the wand.

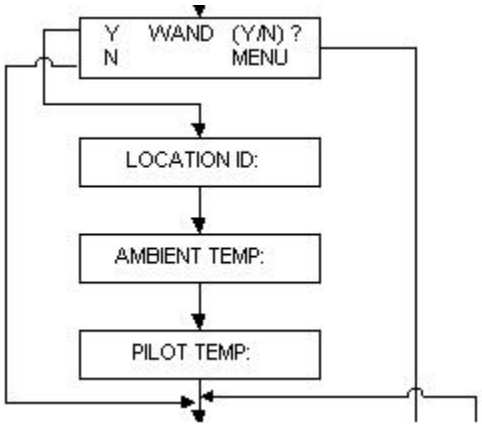

Figure 5-3: Scanning test information

If these indications do not occur, the receiver has not saved the information.

3. Scan the location ID. Then scan Enter. The **receiver** buzzer should sound and the wand LED should light each time you scan information with the wand.

4. Scan the ambient temperature. Then scan Enter.

5. Scan the pilot cell temperature. Then scan Enter.

You are finished scanning information. The **receiver** prompts you to disconnect the wand.

```
DISCONNECT WAND:
........WAITING........
```

6. Disconnect the wand from the 7-pin connector on the **receiver**.

The **receiver** now prompts you to set baseline, warn and fail values for the test.

Step Four: Setting Baseline, Warning and Fail Values

The BITE 2/2P now lets you set baseline, warning and fail impedance values when conducting a test. Then, after displaying the cell or strap measurements, the BITE 2/2P **receiver** screen will indicate PASS, FAIL or WARN and will display the measured value as a percentage of the baseline value.

After you finish wanding information, the **receiver** will display the following menu:

```
Y        ENTER BASELINE?
N        (Y/N)     MENU
```

If you do not want to set baseline, warn and fail values, press ▼ (for NO). The receiver screen will ask whether you want to split the strap. Go to "Step Five: Splitting the Strap" below.

If you want to enter baseline, warn and fail values, press ▲ (for YES).

```
   BASE      WARN      FAIL
    XX.XX    XX%       XX%
```

1. Use the ▲▼ to scroll through the digits until the desired digit is displayed.
2. Press ↵.
3. Repeat for each digit and the decimal point until the desired baseline, warn and fail values are displayed.

Step Five: Splitting the Strap (if needed)

After the Wand Menu and Enter Baseline menu, the **receiver** displays a screen that asks whether you want to split the strap.

You need to split the strap if the strap you want to measure consists of more cables or inter-cell connectors than the diameter of the clamp-on current sensor (CT) can handle.

```
Y          SPLIT STRAP
N            (Y/N)?  MENU
```

NOTE: Splitting a strap may not split the current equally. Verify that the current is split fairly evenly between the straps. If the current split is not even, then try to find another location where the current is more evenly split.

If You Do Not Want to Split the Strap

If you do not want to split the strap, simply press ▼ (for NO) on the **receiver**, which instructs the **receiver** not to split the strap.

You are prompted to connect the **CT** to the strap. Proceed to "*Step Six: Connecting the Receiver and the BITE 2 or BITE 2P Transmitter to the Battery*" on page 31.

If You Want to Split the Strap

If you want to split the strap:

1. Press ▲ on the **receiver** to enter Y (for YES).

The **receiver** prompts you to enter a multiplier, which is a numeric value that the **receiver** uses to determine the measurement of the entire strap.

```
UP         MULTIPLIER
DN           >1_<    ACCEPT
```

For example, suppose that the strap you want to measure consists of four cables, but you can get the standard **CT** around only two of them. You would need to enter a multiplier of 2.

The **receiver** would then multiply the reading you take by two so that the proper test results are computed for all four cables.

Pressing ▲ increases the multiplier. Pressing ▼ decreases the multiplier.

2. Press ▲ or ▼ to specify the correct multiplier.

3. When the multiplier you want to use is displayed, press ↵ to accept the multiplier value.

Saving the settings saves the baseline, warn and fail values and the multiplier.

The receiver screen asks if you want to save settings

```
Y         SAVE SETTING?
N         (Y/N)      MENU
```

Press ▲ (for YES) or ▼ for (NO). Proceed to Step Six.

Step Six: Connecting the Receiver and the BITE 2 or BITE 2P Transmitter to the Battery

WARNING!

To avoid electric shock, always wear rubber gloves when making connection to battery systems. Voltages to ground in excess of 270 V dc are possible.

1. The receiver screen prompts you to connect the CT.

```
CONNECT CT!  XX.X
         RIPPLE CURRENT
```

2. Connect the plug of the CT to the 4-pin connector on the **receiver**. Figure 5-4 shows the location of the 4-pin connector.

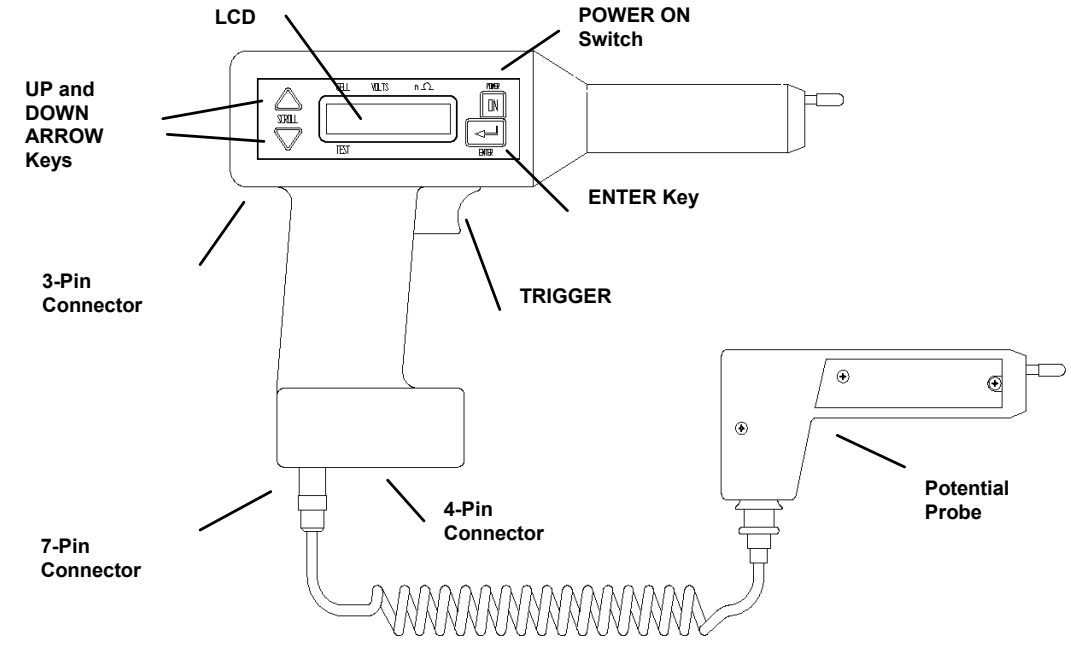

Figure 5-4: Receiver controls, connectors, and indicators

If you are splitting the strap, keep in mind the multiplier you specified. When the CT is connected, the receiver displays a measurement of the system ripple current.

3. Position the clamp-on end of the CT around a convenient inter-tier or inter-cell connection on the battery so that the current you are going to measure will be within the loop created by the **current source leads** from the **transmitter** and the battery string.

> *NOTE: Loads, parallel strings, and charging equipment can create parallel paths for the measurement current. Therefore, place the standard 2 in. CT at a location that verifies the source measurement current for the cells under test. Do not place the CT around the current source lead. This may not represent the current flowing through the battery string.*

4. Pull the **receiver trigger** to advance the receiver and store the ripple-current reading.

5. Next, the receiver screen prompts you to begin connecting the ***BITE 2/2P transmitter*** to the battery.

```
CONNECT & POWER
TRANSMITTER: XX.X
```

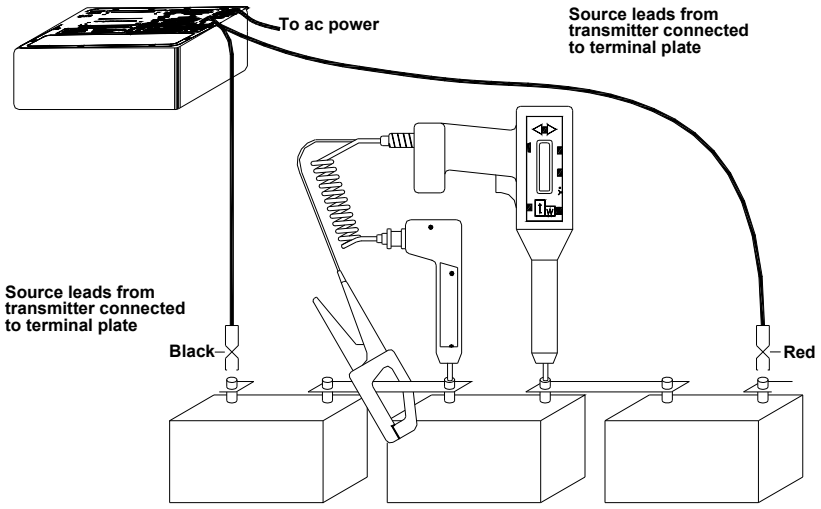

Figure 5-5: BITE 2/2P transmitter connected to the battery

Connecting the BITE 2 or BITE 2P Transmitter

1. Make sure that the transmitter power switch is in the **O** (OFF) position.

See Figure 4-1 for the position of the J2 connector.

2. Insert the plug of the **current source leads** into the **transmitter** connector marked J2. Then rotate the plug collar clockwise to tighten it.

Be sure to make the connections to the battery terminal plate and not to inter-cell connection hardware.

3. Connect the **current source leads** to the end positive and negative terminal *plates* of the battery.

CAUTION

You can use the BITE 2 transmitter to provide test current for measurements on each cell/module for a battery string of up to 275 V dc. If the battery under test exceeds this limit, section the battery into portions that are less than 275 V dc. For information on sectioning a battery, refer to "*Sectioning a Battery System*" on page 45.

4. Insert the power cord into the J1 power receptacle on the **transmitter**. Then plug the power cord into a 120 V (230 V) outlet, as appropriate.

.

5. Power on the **transmitter** by pressing the power switch to the **|** (ON) position.

*BITE 2: The **transmitter** CURRENT READY lamp illuminates when the unit is operating and applying current.*

*BITE 2P: The **transmitter** Power LED illuminates when the unit is on.*

6. Press the current On/Off switch to energize the current source. There is a delay while the coupling capacitors are charged to the bus voltage. Then the CURRENT READY lamp lights.

7. Observe the current reading displayed on the **receiver** screen.

8. Pull the **receiver trigger** to advance the **receiver** and store the source current reading.

The **receiver** displays the first test screen, which prompts you to measure the first cell. Proceed to "Step Seven: Measuring the Cell and the Strap."

Operating Note

If there are less than 3 A flowing within the string of cells selected, the receiver displays a message indicating low current (Lo_A). This ensures proper current magnitude for accurate measurement since the total current includes both current from the BITE 2/2P and any ac ripple current produced by the battery charger. If significant ripple current is present and out of phase with the applied source current, a low current condition may occur. If this happens, first turn off the BITE 2/2P **transmitter**, then reverse the polarity of the **current source leads** to bring the two currents in phase. For the majority of applications, this will not present any difficulty.

Step Seven: Measuring the Cell and the Strap

CAUTION

Do not exceed 25 V dc, the maximum voltage allowed between the receiver and the potential probe.

After the **transmitter** is connected to the battery and is powered on, the **receiver** displays the first test screen.

```
CELL        VOLTSm

001         XX.XX     XX.XX
T01
```

The digits displayed in the upper left corner of the screen (001) indicate that you are ready to test the first cell. The digits in the lower left corner indicate the number of the active test (for example, T01 for test one, T02 for test two, and so on).

To begin testing the first cell in the string:

The twisting action of the probe tips as the handle is pushed down cleans the point of contact and provides a better test connection. See Figure 5-6.

1. Position the **receiver** on the positive terminal and the **potential probe** on the negative terminal of the cell/jar, and then press down.

NOTE: The reason the receiver should be positioned on the positive terminal is to obtain a positive float voltage of the cell. Then a cell that has gone into "cell reversal" becomes very evident when it displays a negative float voltage.

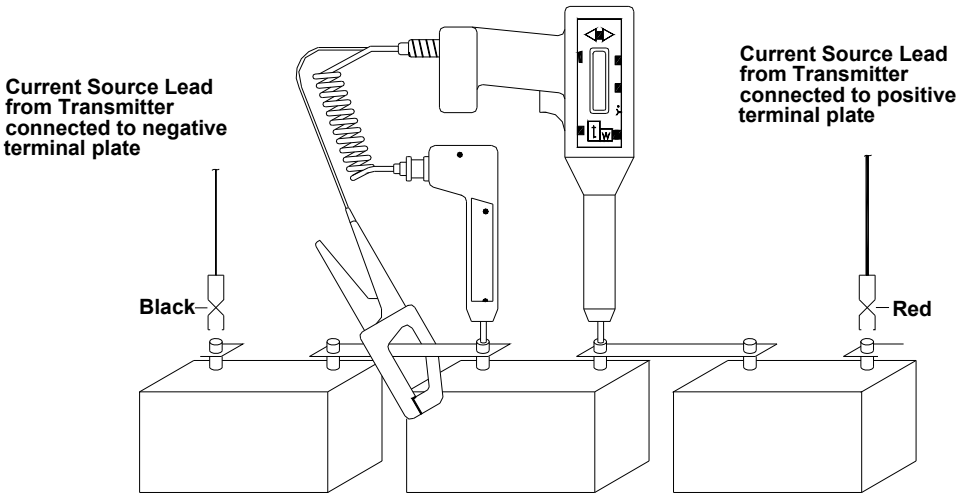

Figure 5-6: Receiver and potential probe positioned on top of battery cell terminals

2. View the cell terminal voltage and ac impedance values that are displayed on the **receiver** screen.

A sample screen is shown below.

```
CELL          VOLTSm

001           13.43      23.33
T01
```

The measurements are stored in the receiver.

3. When the voltage and impedance values displayed on the screen stabilize, pull the trigger on the **receiver** to store the reading.

If you have entered baseline, warn and fail values, the screen will display either PASS, WARN or FAIL and a percentage of baseline.

```
001
T01       PASS              XX%
```

If you do not want to test the strap, pull the trigger and go directly to Step Eight.

The **receiver** LCD now displays the word STRAP, which prompts you to test the strap that is associated with the cell you just tested.

CELL	VOLTS	m
001	13.43	23.33
T01	STRAP	0.112

4. Position the **receiver** and potential probe on top of the battery strap terminals, and then press the probes down. *See the sample placement shown in Figure 5-7.*

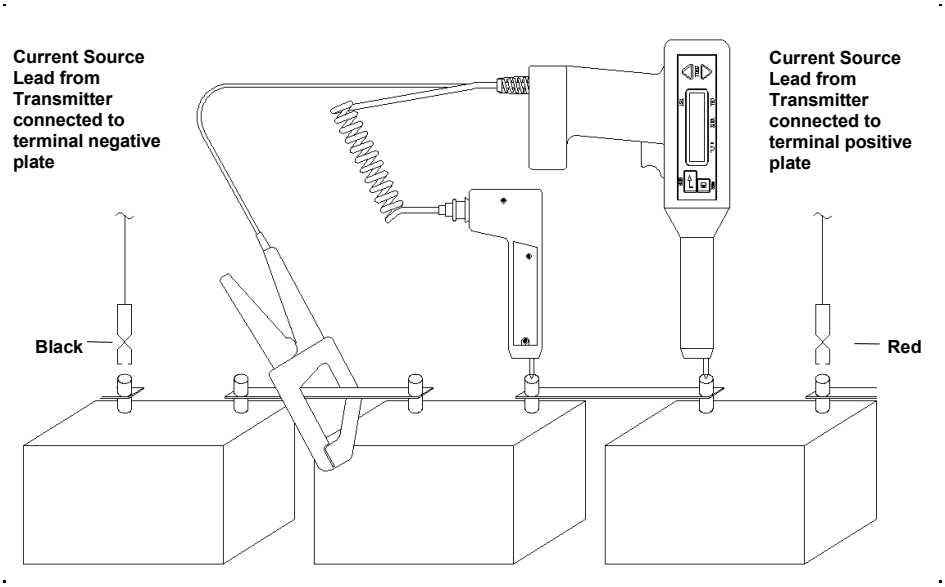

Figure 5-7: Receiver and potential probe positioned on top of battery strap terminals

5. When the strap value displayed on the screen stabilizes, pull the trigger on the **receiver** to store the reading.

The measurements are stored in the **receiver**.

The **receiver** now displays the digits 002 in the top left corner of the test screen. This means that you are ready to test cell #2.

If you are testing a sectioned battery string and want to test the next section, refer to the following subsection, "Measuring the Next Section of a Sectioned Battery String," for the appropriate procedures.

6. Continue to measure the other cells and straps in the string.

7. After the last cell, the **receiver** expects a strap result. Short the receiver and potential probe together and pull the trigger. This saves the last cell's data or else it will be lost.

8. When you are finished measuring all the cells and straps, press ▼ on the **receiver** to complete the test.

The **receiver** prompts you to confirm that the test is complete.

```
Y         TEST COMPLETE
N         (Y/N)?    MENU
```

*Review the test information that is stored in the **receiver**. You can scroll through the results and, if needed, retest individual cells and straps. Refer to "Reviewing a Test" on page 39.*

9. Press ▲ on the **receiver** to enter Y (for YES).

The **receiver** prompts you again to confirm that the test is complete.

```
Y         ARE YOU SURE
N         (Y/N)?          MENU
```

10. Press ▲ on the **receiver** to enter Y (for YES).

The **receiver** displays a screen to indicate that the test is complete.

```
          DONE!
```

For instructions on what to do following the test, see *"Step Eight: What to Do When the Test Is Complete*" on page 39.

Measuring the Next Section of a Sectioned Battery String

If you have finished testing the first section of a sectioned battery string and want to measure the next section:

1. Press the Current ON/OFF switch on the BITE 2/2P **transmitter**.

This blocks the current from being applied to the battery while the **transmitter** powers down.

2. Connect the **current source leads** to the next battery section.

*NOTE: If you are interrupted and need to leave the site unexpectedly, simply shut down the **receiver** and **transmitter**. The receiver will "remember" where you left off when you return to finish the test.*

WARNING

Do not remove the BITE 2/2P transmitter current source leads from the battery until the BITE 2/2P transmitter is powered off. Always disconnect the current source leads from the battery before removing them from the J2 connector on the transmitter. Do not leave the BITE 2/2P connected to the battery when not in use.

3. Press the Current On/Off switch on the BITE 2/2P **transmitter**.

After the CURRENT READY light illuminates, the current is applied to the battery and you can continue testing.

Test the section. Repeat the procedure as needed, depending on the number of sections in the battery string.

Step Eight: What to Do When the Test Is Complete

You can perform the following operations after a test is complete:

1. Export test results to a PC. You can then use the PC to view or print the test results.

2. Print test results on the BITE 2P **transmitter** printer.

3. Delete the test information from the **receiver**.

4. Start a new test. *(Return to "Step One: Prepare for Testing" page 23.)*

5. Power down and disconnect the **transmitter**. You will need to do this if you are finished using the BITE 2/2P for this testing session. (*See "Powering Down and Disconnecting the BITE 2/2P" on page 41).*

Reviewing a Test

At any time while you are performing a test, you can review the results of the active test that are already stored in the **receiver**.

1. To review the current test, press ▲ on the **receiver** to scroll back through the active test screens.

2. Press ▼ to scroll forward through the active test screens.

You may print the active test results on the BITE 2P **transmitter** printer for review. Please note that there are no statistics or bar graphs printed for the active test. *See "Printing an Active Test to Review the Data (BITE 2P)" on page 40.*

Retesting Cells and Straps

You cannot review a test after it has been completed. (Refer to "Step Seven: Measuring the Cell and the Strap,"#'s 6, 7, and 8, for a description of completing a test.)

If needed, you can retest any of the cells or straps in the current test.

1. Navigate through the test screens until information about the cell or strap you want to retest is displayed.

2. Pull the trigger.

   The **receiver** enters into test mode.

```
001          XX.XX      XX.XX
T01
```

3. Position the **receiver** and **potential probe** on top of the battery cell terminals, and then press down.

4. When the voltage and impedance values displayed on the LCD stabilize, pull the **trigger** to store the readings.

See the sample placement shown in Figure 5-7 on page 36.

5. When the strap values displayed on the screen stabilize, pull the **trigger** to store the reading.

   NOTE: *Both measurements must be taken.*

6. To return to testing, scroll forward to the next cell.

7. To retest another cell/strap, repeat steps 1-5.

Printing an Active Test to Review the Data (BITE 2P)

To print the test data of the string for which you are taking measurements, disconnect the **potential probe** and connect the printer cable to J3. The LCD will display the following screen.

```
(EXPORT DATA)
Y     TRANSMIT DATA
N     (Y/N?)                MENU
```

1. Press ▲ for TRANSMIT. The screen will display the following screen.

```
EBITE/PC
PRINTER                     MENU
```

2. Press ▼ for PRINTER, then SELECT. You will be prompted to enter the test number. During printing the following screen will appear:

```
ALLTESTS
SELECT
```

3. Press ▲ until the active test number is displayed. In this example, six is the active test.

```
TEST       001 OF 006
O = CANCEL              ACCEPT
```

4. Reconnect the **potential probe** to resume testing. The measurement screen is displayed again.

Powering Down and Disconnecting the BITE 2/2P

Before you power down and disconnect the **BITE 2/2P transmitter**, first power down and disconnect the **receiver**. Then power down and disconnect the **transmitter**. Carefully follow these steps:

1. To power down the **receiver**, press the  key on the **receiver** until the LCD displays the following:

```
POWER DOWN
EXPORT DATA                 MENU
```

2. Press ▲ on the **receiver** to choose POWER DOWN.

The **receiver** prompts you to confirm your decision.

```
Y          ARE YOU SURE?
N          (Y/N)?              MENU
```

3. Press ▲ on the **receiver** to enter Y (YES). The **receiver** powers down.

4. Disconnect the **CT** from the battery and the **receiver**.

You can now power down the ***transmitter***.

5. To power down the **BITE 2/2P *transmitter***, press the Current ON/OFF switch to disconnect the current source. Then press the **transmitter** power switch to the **O** (OFF) position.

WARNING

Do not remove the BITE 2/2P transmitter current source leads from the battery until the BITE 2/2P transmitter is powered down. Always disconnect the current source leads from the battery before removing them from the J2 connector on the transmitter.

6. Remove the ***current source leads*** from the battery.

7. Remove the **current source leads** from the J2 connector on the **transmitter**.

Remember to recharge the receiver battery. Refer to "Charging the Receiver" on page 70 for detailed procedures.

8. Unplug the power cable and then disconnect it from the J1 receptacle on the ***transmitter***.

NOTE: Disconnecting the power cord does remove power from the transmitter.

CAUTION

Do not leave the BITE 2/2P connected to the battery when not in use.

6

MODIFIED PROCEDURES FOR SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Overview

This chapter explains how to perform alternative test procedures, including reversing the **current source leads** and sectioning battery systems to correct high or low current situations.

This chapter also describes optional equipment that can be used with the BITE 2 and BITE 2P test instruments.

Reversing the Current Source Leads

If the **transmitter** displays a high or low current message, you need to modify the test procedure. See the following subsections for alternative test procedures.

Figure 6-1 shows a battery system with a single string of cells. If a high or low current message is displayed on the **receiver** after you connect the **current source leads** to a similar battery configuration, try reversing the polarity of the **current source leads**. Doing so shifts the test current by 180 degrees and offsets the effect of the system ripple current in the **receiver**. This helps ensure sufficient test current in the section of the battery string to enable computation of cell impedance or strap resistance.

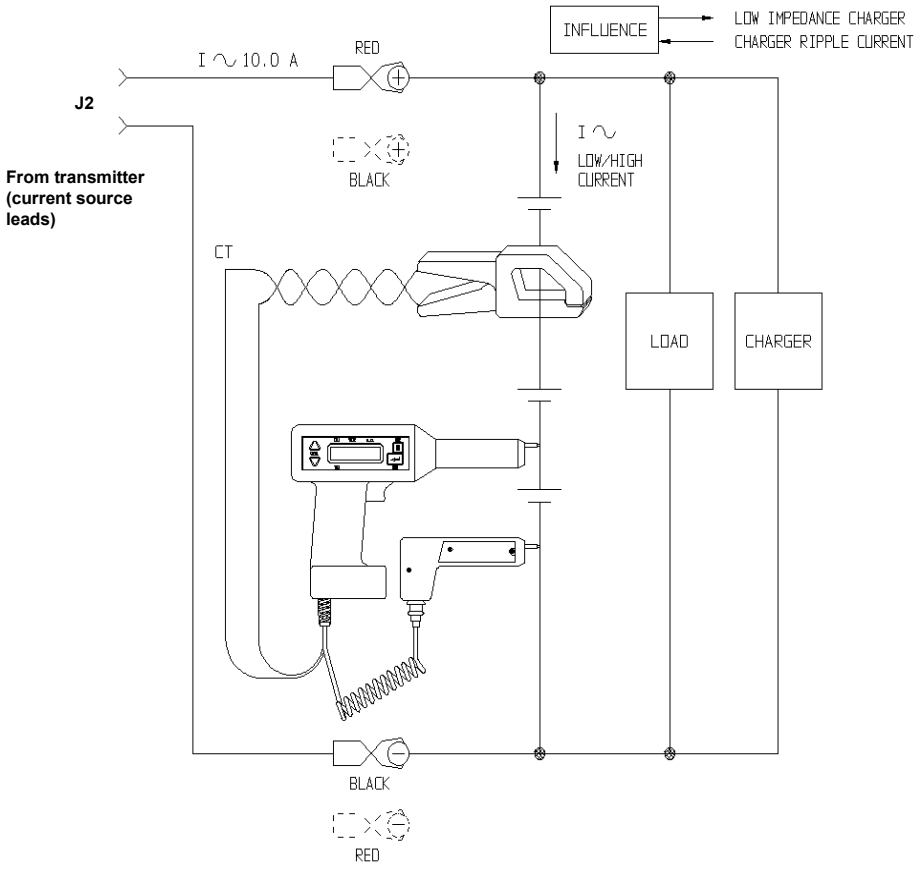

Figure 6-1: Reversing the current source leads on a single string of cells when a high or low current message is displayed.

Verifying the Source Current

A low current indication on the **transmitter's** analog or digital meter can be caused by high resistance in the cell string. To verify whether the magnitude of the source current is within the required limits (3-15 A):

This temporarily "disconnects" the transmitter and blocks the current from going to the battery.

1. Press the Current switch on the BITE 2/2P **transmitter** to the **(** (OFF) position.

2. Disconnect the **current source leads** from the battery.

3. Connect the **current source lead** clips together and restart current flow by pressing the BITE 2/2P **transmitter** Current On/Off switch to the (ON) position.

WARNING

Do not remove the BITE 2/2P transmitter current source leads from the battery until the transmitter is powered off. Always disconnect the current source leads from the battery before removing them from the J2 connector on the transmitter. Do not leave the BITE 2/2P connected to the battery when not in use.

If the LCD displays "Lo_A", refer to page 84 under "*Maintenance and Troubleshooting*."

*The wire for the **current source lead** set extends from only one side of each pair of jaws.*

Section the battery system by connecting the **current source leads** across individual sections of the string to isolate high-resistance or open cells and straps. (See "*Sectioning a Battery System*" below for the correct procedures.)

Sectioning a Battery System

To test certain battery systems with the BITE 2/2P, you must measure individual sections, one at a time. Examples are included in the following subsections.

Sectioning a Battery System Greater than 275 Volts

The non-polarized coupling capacitor in the BITE 2/2P current source is limited to 275 V. This restricts the current source applied across battery systems of 275 V dc and higher.

If the battery system to be tested is greater than 275 V, you must test the system in sections that are 275 V or less. It is recommended that you section the battery in equally-sized sections.

Figure 6-2 shows a 600 V dc UPS system in which the source current leads are connected across a 200 V section of the battery string.

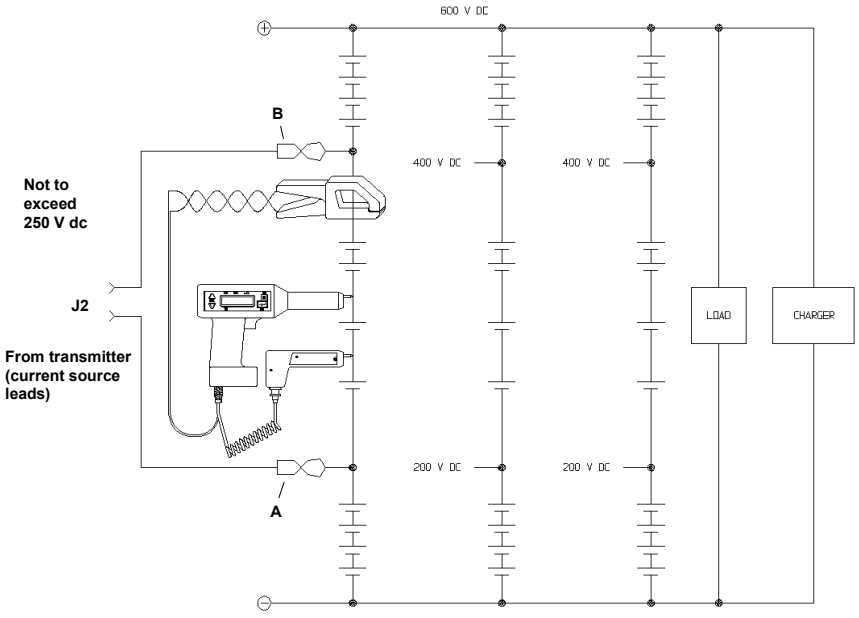

Figure 6-2: Sectioning a battery system greater than 275 V

The potential between the **current source leads** (red at A and black B) in *Figure 6-2* cannot exceed 275 V. To section the string:

1. Place the **current source leads** (at points A and B) in the string so that the potential does not exceed 275 V.

2. Test the cells located between connections A and B.

3. When you are finished testing the cells, press the Current switch on the **transmitter** to the **O** (OFF) position.

   NOTE: If you have to move the transmitter to test the next section, you may need to power down and disconnect the transmitter. (See "Powering Down and Disconnecting the BITE 2/2P" on page 41.)

4. Remove the **current source leads** from the battery. Then move them to the next section to be tested (not to exceed 275 V).

WARNING

Do not remove the BITE 2/2P transmitter current source leads from the battery until the BITE 2/2P transmitter current is de-energized. Always disconnect the current source leads from the battery before removing them from the J2 connector on the transmitter. Do not leave the BITE 2/2P connected to the battery when not in use.

5. Press the Current On/Off switch.

The current is applied to the battery and you can continue testing.

6. Test the section.

Repeat the procedure, as needed, depending on the number of sections in the battery string.

Sectioning a Battery System with Parallel Strings

Figure 6-3 shows how to start sectioning a battery system with parallel strings of cells. To test this string, you must section the system to supply the proper level of test current needed to stimulate the cell impedance or strap resistance measurements.

You may see other ripple current influences as noted in the single string of cells (*see Figure 6-2)* and you may have to interchange the polarity of the current source lead clips.

WARNING

Do not remove the current source leads from the battery until the transmitter is turned off. Always remove the leads at the battery connection before removing them from the J2 connection on the transmitter.

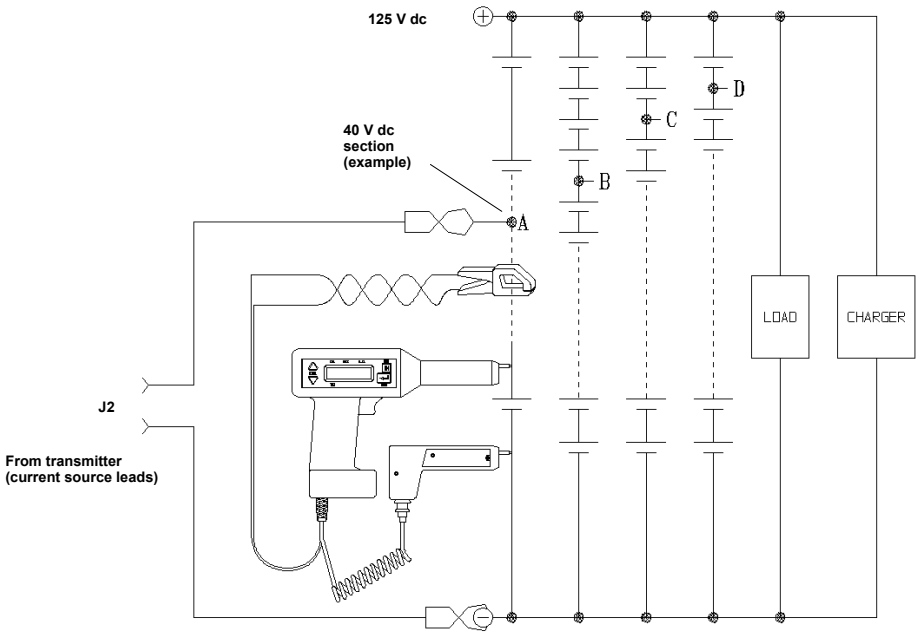

Figure 6-3: Sectioning a parallel string of cells

Sectioning High-Voltage UPS Batteries

Some UPS systems with voltages up to 600 V dc are designed with parallel strings of cells. To test one of these systems, positions the **current source leads** accordingly to satisfy both the test current and the voltage limit of the BITE 2/2P.

Refer to the procedure explained in the preceding subsection, "*Sectioning a Battery System Greater than 275 Volts*". In addition consider the string impedance with reference to the remaining parallel string influences. Ensure that the majority of the current flows through the cells under test and not through parallel influences (*see Figure 6-3*).

Sectioning Noisy UPS Systems

The BITE 2/2P source current may be affected by the noise generated by the switching power supply or the inverter. In this situation, test only a few cells at a time. *See Figure 6-2* and refer to the procedure explained earlier in the subsection, *"Sectioning a Battery System Greater than 275 Volts."*

An alternative, although not normally recommended, is to not apply a test signal from the **transmitter**, but to use the noise in the system to induce the signal that is measured. Impedance will be calculated based on the current signal as an artifact of the noisy charger/rectifier. The **receiver** will not take measurements if the total current is less than 3 A or more than 15 A to maintain data reliability.

7

TRANSFERRING, PRINTING, AND DELETING TEST RESULTS

Overview

This chapter explains how to:

Transfer test results from the **receiver** to a personal computer (PC)

Print test results from the **receiver** to the BITE 2P **transmitter**

Delete test results from the **receiver**

When a test is completed using the BITE 2/2P, the results are automatically stored in the **receiver**.

If needed the test results can be exported to a personal computer (PC) where it can then be viewed or printed.

If the PC has the appropriate software, the test information can be imported into standard spreadsheet programs for further analysis.

Test results can also be printed from the **receiver** to the BITE 2P **transmitter** printer.

Test results that are no longer needed may also be deleted from the **receiver**.

The following subsections contain the appropriate procedures.

Exporting Test Results from the Receiver to a PC

NOTE: The device receiving the data must be ready before transmitting the data.

The results of a test can be exported from the **receiver** directly to the PC.

1. Run the software on the PC that you are using to import the data.

If needed, refer to the instruction manual that came with the software. Megger has shipped with the BITE 2/2P a software program called PowerDB.

2. Press the **receiver** Power On switch to energize the receiver.

*If you insert the RS-232 communication cable into the **receiver** before powering on the **receiver**, the Transmit Data Menu is automatically displayed in place of Menu 1.*

3. Press ↵ on the **receiver** to access Menu 1.

```
POWER DOWN
EXPORT DATA                MENU
```

```
Y    Transmit Data
N       (Y/N)   Menu
```

Press ▲ on the Receiver to select Y and skip steps 4 and 5 below.

```
Y  TRANSMIT DATA
N          (Y/N)          MENU
```

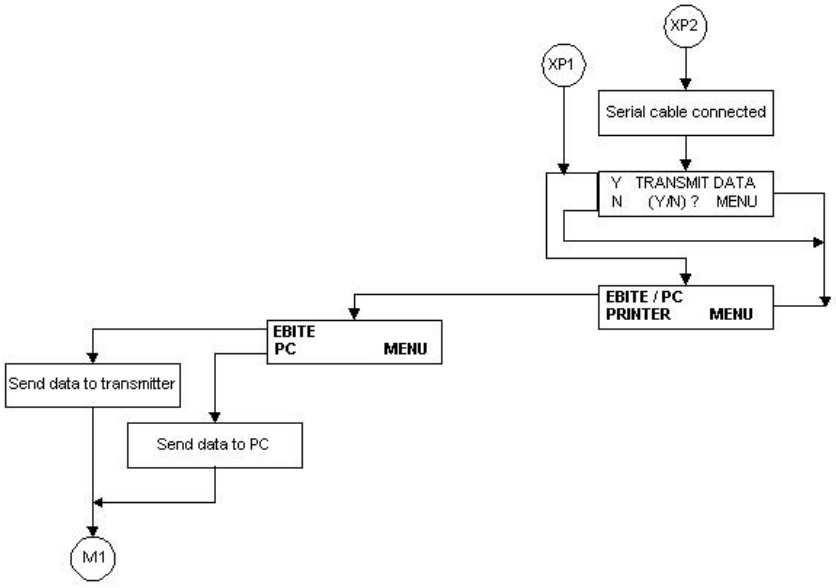

Figure 7-1: Exporting data to a PC

If the RS-232 communication cable is not connected, the receiver displays a message instructing you to connect it.

4. Connect the plug of the RS-232 communication cable/printer (Cat. No. 35340) to the 7-pin connector on the **receiver**. Then insert the pin end of the communication cable into the com port on the PC.

5. Press ▼ on the **receiver** to select EXPORT DATA.

The **receiver** prompts you to select EBITE/PC or printer.

```
EBITE/PC
PRINTER                    MENU
```

6. Press ▲ on the **receiver** to select PC.

A screen on the **receiver** tells you to wait as the test results are transferred.

When the transfer is complete, the **receiver** prompts you to choose POWER DOWN or EXPORT DATA.

```
POWER DOWN
EXPORT DATA                MENU
```

7. Disconnect the RS-232 communication cable from both the **receiver** and the PC.

8. Turn off the power to the **transmitter** and **receiver**. (See "*Powering Down and Disconnecting the BITE 2/2P*" on page 41.)

Printing Test Results in the BITE 2P Transmitter Printer

To print test results on the built-in printer of the BITE 2P **transmitter**, connect the printer cable to the 7-pin connector on the **receiver** and to J3 on the BITE 2P **transmitter**. Follow the menus on the **receiver** to select the tests you wish to print.

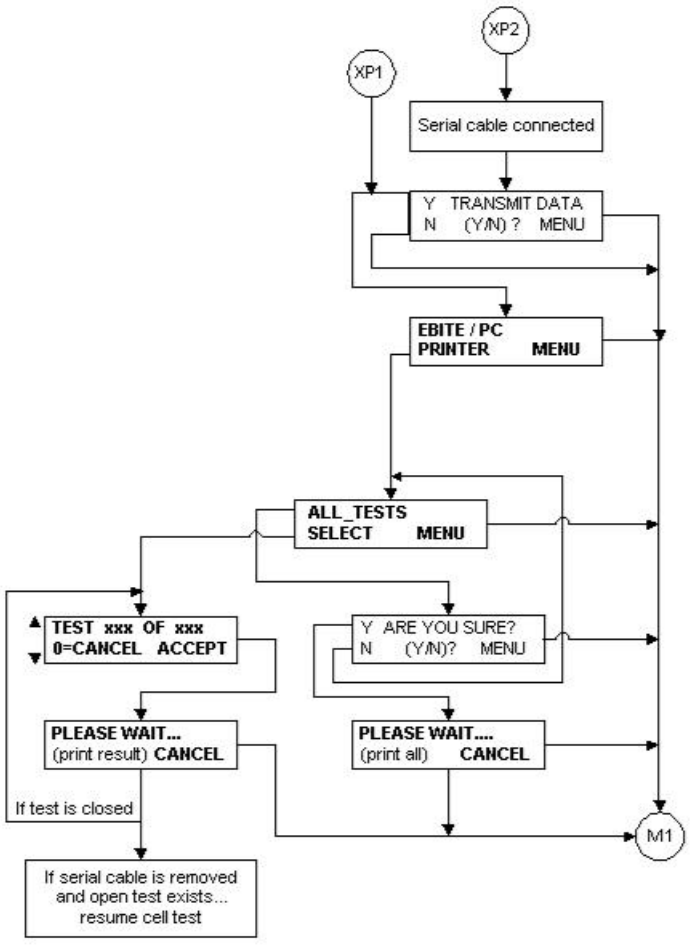

Figure 7-2: Printing test results

Deleting Test Results from the Receiver

When the results of a test are no longer needed, they can be deleted from the **receiver** by choosing DELETE DATA from receiver Menu 2.

1. Press ↵ on the **receiver** to access receiver Menu 2.

```
RESUME TEST
DELETE DATA                MENU
```

2. Press ▼ on the **receiver** to choose DELETE DATA.

You are prompted to select a test or all tests.

The **receiver** asks if you are sure you want to delete the data:

```
Y          ARE YOU SURE?
N             (Y/N)          MENU
```

3. Press ▲ on the **receiver** to enter Y (for YES).

The test results are deleted and you are returned to Menu 1.

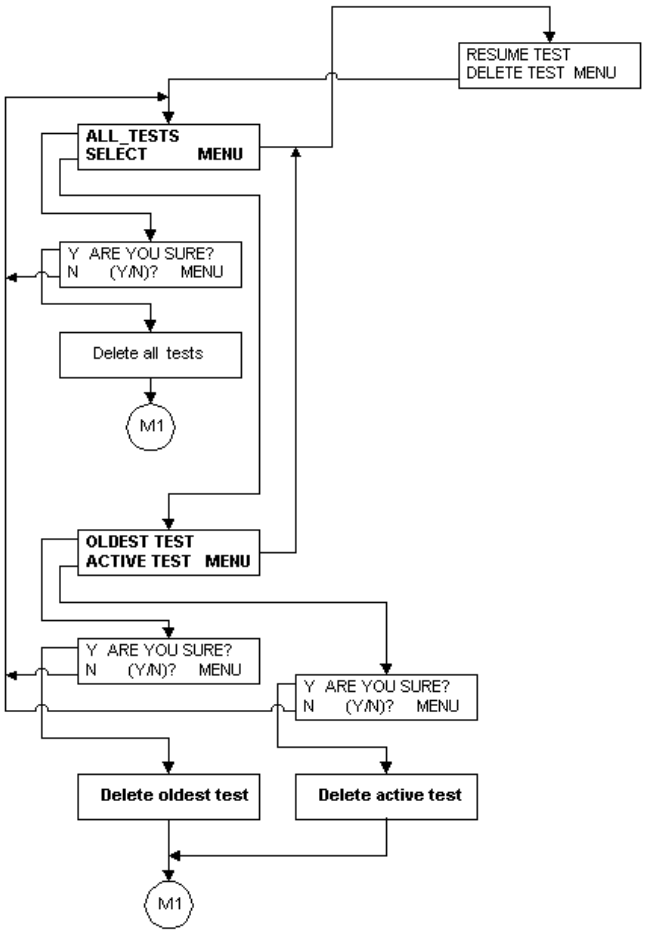

Figure 7-3: Deleting test results from the Receiver

8

INTERPRETING TEST RESULTS

Overview

This chapter discusses various factors to consider when interpreting results of tests obtained with the BITE 2/BITE 2P.

Impedance measurements with the BITE 2/2P should be made part of a battery maintenance program with readings taken and recorded semiannually for flooded lead-acid and nickel-cadmium cells and quarterly for VRLA.

Increases in impedance are caused by numerous factors. Some of the failure modes that can be detected by impedance are:

plate sulphation

dry-out

soft shorts (dendrite shorts)

hard shorts (due to sediment build-up or paste lumps)

inter-cell and inter-tier connections (due to loose hardware or corrosion)

internal corrosion

However, there are other factors that can change the impedance value of a cell. Impedance shifts can be caused by:

temperature

state of charge

load conditions

These conditions should be monitored and recorded before making measurements. A large difference in the impedance of an individual or group of cells indicates a potential problem and warrants additional investigation.

Instantaneous Interpretation

The BITE 2/2P **receiver** has the ability to calculate impedance deviations based on a preset baseline or benchmark value. On start-up (or after wanding) the following screen will appear:

```
Y        ENTER BASELINE?
N        (Y/N)     MENU
```

To enter a baseline or benchmark value, press ▲ to display the following screen:

```
   BASE     WARN      FAIL
   XX.XX    XX%       XX%
```

Enter the value by using ▲▼ to enter 0-9 or decimal point. Use ↵ to move to the next place.

To set the "Warning" level, enter a percent change using the same technique. The default warning value is 20% deviation. The screen will display:

```
   BASE     WARN      FAIL
   20.25    25%       XX%
```

Continue to the "Fail" level and follow the same steps. The default fail value is 40% deviation.

```
   BASE     WARN      FAIL
   20.25    25%       40%
```

After each cell/strap measurement, the **receiver** displays the percent deviation and the cell status. Also, the **receiver** will remember the last values entered since they were saved when they were entered.

Short-Term Interpretation

Impedance readings for individual cells can be used in the short term to compare each cell with the average impedance reading for the entire battery. Cells with the variations listed below require further investigation:

Flooded lead-acid cells of more than 15% variation from the string average

Valve-regulated, lead-acid cell of more than 35% variation from the string average

Nickel-cadmium cells of more than 50% variation from the string average and may be exhibiting "memory."

The variations are shown in the bar graph accompanying the printout of a closed test.

Additional investigation of cells exhibiting the above variations is recommended (cell temperature and specific gravity, if appropriate) and perhaps a load cycle test. Megger recommends that you perform a complete analysis before replacing cells due solely to high or increasing impedance values.

Long-Term Interpretation

Impedance readings for the entire battery can be used in the long term to determine the need for replacement. Battery cell impedance values should be recorded and compared to previous readings to determine the position of the cell on the curve of impedance versus cell life. Generally speaking, cells with the following deviations require immediate attention:

Flooded lead-acid cells having deviations (from baseline) greater than 20%

Valve-regulated, lead-acid cell having deviations greater than 50%

Nickel-cadmium cells having deviations greater than 100%.

A sample curve for a generic valve-regulated, lead-acid cell is shown in *Figure 8-1*. Curves may differ for other manufacturers and battery chemistries, such as nickel-cadmium.

The initial decrease in impedance is due to the completion of the formation process, i.e., the conversion to active plate material.

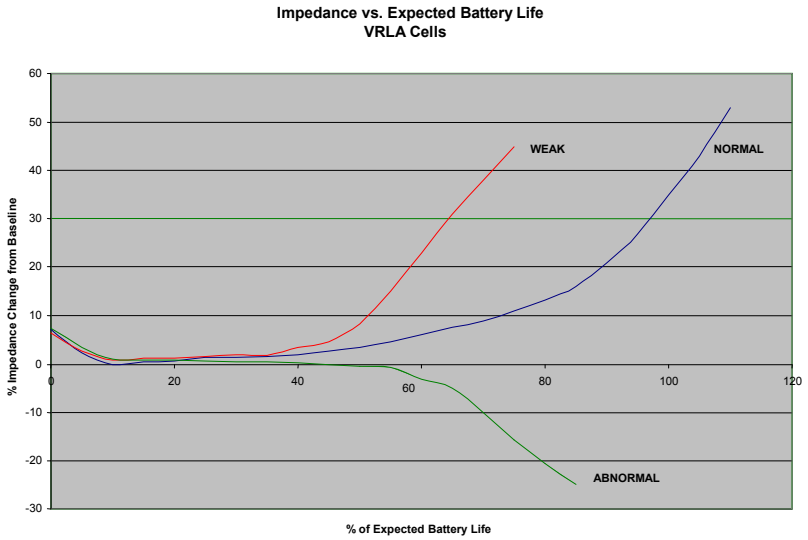

Figure 8-1: **Generic *curve of impedance vs. cell life***

Temperature Corrections

The internal impedance of a cell is inversely influenced by temperature. In addition, the degree of influence depends on battery type and length of exposure to the present ambient temperature.

Flooded battery types have a significantly more thermal mass and are slower to react to changing ambient temperatures than VRLA cells. The actual internal cell temperature can be measured by inserting a thermometer into the flooded cell via a fill tube or vent cap to determine the temperature present during impedance testing. Measure the temperature of VRLA cells at the negative terminal.

NOTE: Please note the placements of HVAC systems as they can have a significant effect on the temperatures of the cells in the battery. For example, cell on the top tier of a three-tier rack may have higher temperatures than the cells on the bottom tier.

NOTE: Middle cells in three-cell or four-cell trays of Valve-regulated, lead-acid batteries may have a higher temperature due to the inability to remove heat as well as the outside cells.

A suggested correction factor for impedance values of flooded lead-acid cells is shown below:

$$Z_b @ 77 \quad F = \frac{0.088\ (Z_m)}{(T + 30)^{-0.520}}$$

Z_b = corrected battery impedance to 77 F

Z_m = measured impedance value

T = measured temperature value in F

Contact Megger at 610-676-8500.

Valve-regulated, lead-acid cells may differ among battery vendors and electrolyte types. Gel style cells have a different temperature response curve than the starved-electrolyte (AGM) types. If temperature correction is required, contact the battery manufacturer for these data.

9

SETTING OPTIONS

Overview

You can change these default options to optimize the BITE 2 and BITE 2P functions for your use.

This chapter explains how to set options that control the operation of the BITE2/2P **receiver**.

The BITE 2/2P **receiver** is shipped with certain options set, including:

Turning the backlight on and off so that the **receiver** screen does or does not light up when the instrument is powered on

Adjusting the screen contrast

Selecting the language in which the **receiver** displays information (English, Français, Deutsch, Español, Português)

Setting the date and time

Setting the line frequency to 50 or 60Hz

Turning the Receiver Backlight ON and OFF

To turn the **receiver** backlight on and off so that the **receiver** screen does or does not light when the instrument is powered on:

1. Press ↵ to access the following **receiver** Menu.

BACKLIGHT	
CONTRAST	**MENU**

2. Press ▲ to select Backlighting.

You are prompted to turn the backlight on or off.

ON	**BACKLIGHT**	
OFF	**ON/OFF?**	**MENU**

3. Press ▲ to turn the backlight on. Or press ▼ to turn the backlight off.

The **receiver** backlight is set as you specified.

Adjusting the Receiver Screen Contrast

To adjust the contrast of the **receiver** screen:

1. Press ↵ to access the **receiver** Menu 3.

BACKLIGHT	
CONTRAST	**MENU**

2. Press ▼ to select CONTRAST.

You are prompted to turn the contrast up or down.

UP	**CONTRAST**	
DN		**DONE**

3. Press ▲ to turn the contrast up. Or press ▼ to turn

the contrast down. Select DONE when the display is set as desired.

Selecting the Receiver Language

The **receiver** is programmed to display information in a number of languages. English is the default; however, you can easily select another language.

1. Press ↵ to access the **receiver** Menu 4.

```
LANGUAGE
SETTIME                    MENU
```

2. Press ▲ to select LANGUAGE.

The first two language choices are displayed.

```
ENGLISH
FRANCAIS                   NEXT
```

Press ▲ or ▼ to select one of the languages displayed. Or press ↵ to view additional available languages.

Once you make a selection, the **receiver** displays screen information using the language you chose.

Setting the Receiver Clock

To set the date and time in the **receiver** clock:

1. Press ↵ to access the **receiver** Menu.

```
LANGUAGE
SETTIME                    MENU
```

2. Press ▼ to select SET TIME.

   The date and time as they are now set in the **receiver** are displayed.

The BITE receiver uses a global date format, DD-MMM-YYYY, e.g. 10-OCT-2000.

```
U        DD-MMM-YYYY
D        15:30:00  SET
```

3. If you want to change the month, press ▲▼ until the month is set correctly. Then press ↵.

Pressing ↵ moves the cursor from the month field to the day, year, hour, minutes, and seconds fields.

The BITE receiver uses military time (that is, a 24-hour clock). For example, 3:15 p.m. would be displayed as 15:15:00.

4. Set the day, year, hour, minutes, and seconds as needed.

5. When you are finished setting the clock, press ↵ as needed so that the minutes field is selected. Then press ↵ again.

The **receiver** prompts you to save the new time and date.

```
Y        SAVE NEW
N        TIME SETTING?
```

6. Press ▲ to enter Y (for YES).

The **receiver** clock is set.

Selecting the Line Frequency

The frequency setting in the **receiver** must be the same as the line frequency at the outlet. To set the line frequency:

1. Press  until the following screen appears.
2. Use  to select the correct frequency.
3. Press MENU to exit the line frequency set-up.

```
* 60 Hz      LINE FREQ
  50 Hz                    MENU
```

10

MAINTENANCE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

Overview

This chapter explains:

How to maintain the BITE 2/2P so that it remains in good operating condition

How to interpret error messages

What to do if repairs are needed

NOTE: Before performing maintenance on the BITE 2 or BITE 2P, please read, understand, and observe all safety precautions as indicated in Chapter 2, "Safety". Maintenance should be performed only by qualified personnel familiar with the hazards involved with line-operated test equipment.

WARNING

The BITE 2/2P transmitters contain large high-voltage capacitors. During operation these capacitors could be charged up to about 300 V dc. Normally these capacitors are automatically discharged when the instrument is switched off. However, under certain fault conditions, these capacitors may be left charged. Always use a voltmeter to check the state of the charge and wear rubber gloves as necessary when touching the capacitors and the circuits connected to them.

Cleaning and Inspecting the BITE 2 and BITE 2P

WARNING

Always power off and disconnect the BITE 2/2P transmitter before cleaning it.

Since the BITE 2/2P are used in corrosive environments, all components and test leads should be cleaned periodically (approximately every six months) with a mild detergent and a soft cloth.

CAUTION

Do not immerse the any components of the BITE 2/2P in water or allow moisture to enter the case.

Inspect measuring and **current source leads** for corrosion and wear.

Charging the Receiver

The BITE **receiver** is powered by a 4.8 V rechargeable NiMH battery pack. The built-in NiMH battery charger is designed to recharge the battery pack in approximately one hour.

To recharge the receiver battery pack:

Refer to "Powering Down and Disconnecting the BITE 2/2P" on page 41.

1. Turn off the **receiver**.

2. Insert the ac power cord into the **transmitter** ac receptacle at J1. Plug the power cord into an outlet.

Refer to Figure 4-1 and Figure 4-2 for the location of the receiver charger on the BITE 2 and BITE 2P transmitters.

3. Connect the charger 3-pin input connector to J4 on the **transmitter** at the charger panel.

Refer to Figure 5-4 on for the location of the 3-PIN connector.

4. Connect the charger 3-pin output connector to the **receiver** 3-pin mating connector.

5. Press the Charger On/Off switch.

The yellow / red LED on the panel turns on to indicate that charging is underway. The yellow / red light flashes when charging is complete.

WARNING

If the yellow light does not turn on after approximately 10 seconds, there may be a serious electrical problem that should be addressed by qualified personnel.

*NOTE: The **receiver** cannot be operated while it is being charged.*

6. Unplug the ac power cord from the outlet and disconnect the charger from the **receiver**.

Replacing Batteries in the Receiver

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

The BITE2/2P contains four 1.2 V AA NiMH batteries and an RTC battery. They are located in the receiver handle.

They can be safely removed by following the instructions below.

Spent NiMH batteries are classified as Portable Batteries and should be disposed of in the UK in accordance with Local Authority requirements. For disposal of batteries in other parts of the EU contact your local distributor. Megger is registered in the UK as a producer of batteries. The Registration number is BPRN01235.

Megger recommends that you use the *exact* type of batteries for replacement since they match the corresponding charger characteristics.

NOTE: All data will be lost when the RTC battery is replaced. The receiver may have to be recalibrated, too.

To replace the receiver battery pack of four 1.2 V AA NiMH:

Refer to "Powering Down and Disconnecting the BITE 2/2P" on page 41.

1. Turn off the **receiver**.

2. Disconnect all cables from the **receiver**.

WARNING

Be sure to power down the receiver and disconnect all cables before disassembling the receiver to replace the battery pack. Do not connect the charger to the receiver while replacing batteries.

3. Lay the **receiver** on a flat surface with the display screen face down. Using a Phillips head screwdriver, remove the eight screws fastening the back cover and probe housing.

4. Carefully remove the probe housing. Remove the back cover.

CAUTION

Do not disturb the wrist strap, trigger assembly, or wiring harness.

5. Locate the battery pack at the base of the **receiver**. Unplug the battery pack from the 5-PIN connector of the **receiver** printed circuit board

Dispose of the NiMH battery pack in an environmentally safe way.

6. Install the replacement battery pack (part number 30654).

Be sure to align the replacement battery pack connector with the keyed mating connector on the printed circuit board.

7. Reassemble the **receiver** by placing the back cover over the printed circuit board. Ensure that the two connector-mounting plates are aligned with the channels inside the back cover.

8. Snap the back cover into place, and then fasten it using the six Phillips head screws.

9. Snap the probe housing into place, and then fasten it using the two Phillips head screws.

WARNING

Make sure that no wires are pinched when replacing covers and housings!!!!!

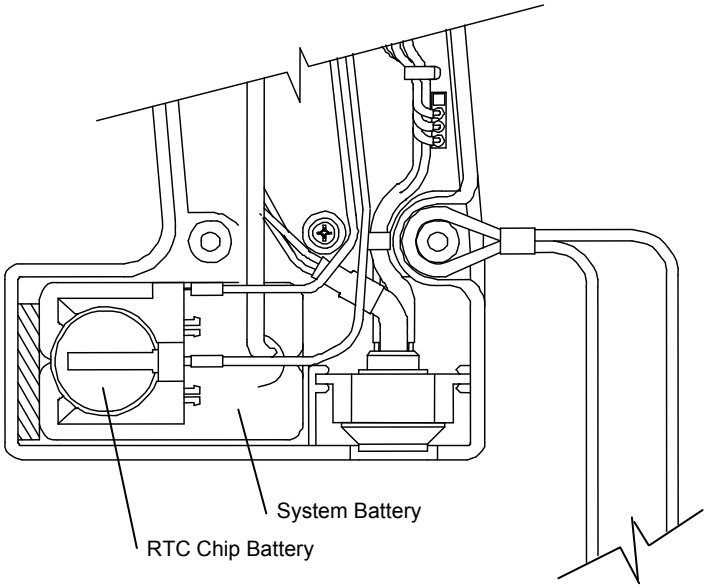

Figure 10-1: RTC battery "piggybacks" the system battery

.

To replace the receiver RTC (Real-Time Clock) battery:

Refer to "Powering Down and Disconnecting the BITE 2/2P" on page 41.

1. Turn off the **receiver**.

2. Disconnect all cables from the **receiver**.

WARNING

Be sure to power down the receiver and disconnect all cables before disassembling the receiver to replace batteries. Do not connect the charger to the receiver while replacing batteries.

3. Lay the **receiver** on a flat surface with the display screen face down. Using a Phillips head screwdriver, remove the eight screws fastening the back cover and probe housing.

4. Carefully remove the probe housing. Remove the back cover.

CAUTION

Do not disturb the wrist strap, trigger assembly, or wiring harness.

RTC battery is P/N 35569.

5. Locate the battery at the base of the **receiver**. Remove the battery from the holder.

Dispose of the lithium battery in an environmentally safe way.

6. Install the replacement battery (part number 35569).

Be sure to align the replacement battery polarity with the mating battery holder.

7. Reassemble the **receiver** by placing the back cover over the printed circuit board.

Ensure that the two connector-mounting plates are aligned with the channels inside the back cover.

8. Snap the back cover into place, and then fasten it using the six Phillips head screws.

9. Snap the probe housing into place, and then fasten it using the two Phillips head screws.

WARNING

Make sure that no wires are pinched when replacing covers and housings!!!!!

Maintaining the Receiver Charger in the BITE 2 and BITE 2P

NOTE: The charger in the BITE 2P transmitter does not have a user-replaceable fuse. Please call Megger at 610-676-8500 (or email to battery@megger.com) if there are problems with this charger.

Maintaining Fuses in the BITE 2 and BITE 2P Transmitters

Both the BITE 2 and BITE 2P **transmitters** contain two primary fuses and two secondary fuses.

The J1 ac receptacle on the **transmitter** contains the following primary fuse configuration:

Refer to Figure 4-1. For the location of the BITE 2 transmitter primary fuse.

Catalog No. 246002B

Double Pole 2 AT, 250 V, 5 mm x 20 mm

Catalog No. 246004

Double Pole 2 AT, 250 V, 5 mm x 20 mm.

The output of the **transmitter** is double pole fused with two 15 ATM, 600 V type fuses. These secondary fuses are installed to protect the operator from possible shock and to protect the BITE 2/2P circuitry in the event of catastrophic component failure. The secondary fuses are mounted on the bottom base panel internal to the BITE 2 **transmitter** as in *Figure 10-2*. See *Figure 10-3* for the BITE 2P configuration. The fuses are coordinated for fast response to a dc inrush from the battery under test.

WARNING

Under no circumstances should any fuse be defeated or replaced with another type of fuse. Replace with the fuse types specified in *Replaceable Parts*.

Verifying a Transmitter Fuse Problem

If you encounter a problem with the BITE 2 or BITE 2P **transmitter**, check the primary and secondary fuses to see if the problem is fuse related.

Identifying a Primary Fuse Problem

To identify a primary fuse problem in the transmitter:

1. Remove the **transmitter** from the vicinity of the battery room.

2. Verify that the **transmitter** ac line voltage selector is set for the correct ac line voltage (120 V or 230 V).

   The arrow located on the connector panel directly to the left of the J1 receptacle should point to the arrow on the fuse carrier that corresponds to the proper voltage.

3. Insert the ac power cord into the J1 ac receptacle. Then plug the power cord into the (120 V or 230 V) outlet.

4. Press the power switch to (ON), and then the Current On/Off switch.

5. The **transmitter** POWER light and Current On/Off switch should illuminate followed by the CURRENT READY indicator. If neither indication occurs, the primary fuse may be bad. Refer to the appropriate subsection, *"Replacing Fuses in the BITE 2 Transmitter" on page 78 or "Replacing Fuses in the BITE 2P Transmitter" on page 81.*

Identifying a Secondary Fuse Problem

To identify a secondary fuse problem in the transmitter:

1. Remove the **transmitter** from the vicinity of the battery room.

2. Verify that the **transmitter** ac line voltage selector is set for the correct ac line voltage (120 V or 230 V).

   The arrow located on the connector panel directly to the left of the J1 receptacle should point to the arrow on the fuse carrier that corresponds to the proper voltage.

3. Insert the ac power cord into the J1 ac receptacle. Then plug the power cord into the 120 V (230V) outlet.

4. Connect the **current source leads** to the J2 connector on the **transmitter** connector panel. Then short (or clamp) together the red and black clamps of the **current source leads**.

5. Press the power switch to the (ON) position to power on the **transmitter**. Press the Current On/Off switch to energize the current circuit.

   The **transmitter** POWER light and the CURRENT READY light should illuminate. Also, the digital meter should indicate current.

6. Observe the AC source current reading on analog or digital meter. Current reading should be about 10 amps for 60 Hz or about 8 amps for 50 Hz.

If the displayed reading is 0, the transmitter secondary fuses may be bad. Refer to "Replacing Fuses in the BITE 2 Transmitter" on page 78, or "Replacing Fuses in the BITE 2P Transmitter" on page 81, as appropriate.

Replacing Fuses in the BITE 2 Transmitter

If you identify a fuse problem and suitably trained repair personnel are available to perform the operation, refer to the following subsections to replace primary and secondary fuses.

Replacing the BITE 2 Transmitter Primary Fuse

To replace the BITE 2 transmitter primary fuse:

1. Remove the **transmitter** from the vicinity of the battery room.

2. Press the **transmitter** power switch to the **O** (OFF) position. Then disconnect the ac power cord from the ac outlet.

3. Remove the **current source leads** from the battery under test.

WARNING

Do not remove the BITE 2 transmitter current source leads from the battery until the BITE 2 transmitter is powered down. Always disconnect the current source leads from the battery before removing them from the J2 connector on the transmitter.

4. Remove the **current source leads** from the J2 connector on the **transmitter**.

5. Remove the fuse carrier from the power module on the **transmitter**.

If the fuse is not bad, refer to "Identifying a Secondary Fuse Problem" on page 77.

6. Remove the damaged fuse and replace with exact replacement spares (not provided) as specified in *Replaceable Parts*. Verify with an ohmmeter that the removed fuse is indeed bad.

7. Replace the fuse carrier in the power module on the **transmitter**.

> *NOTE: An indicator pin is located on the fuse carrier to the right of the J1 receptacle. Make sure that this indicator pin points to the correct voltage (120 V or 230 V).*

8. Test the **transmitter** as described under "*Verifying a Transmitter Fuse Problem*" on page 75.

If the instrument still does not respond correctly, return it to Megger for service. Please refer to the repair section later in this chapter.

Replacing the BITE 2 Transmitter Secondary Fuses

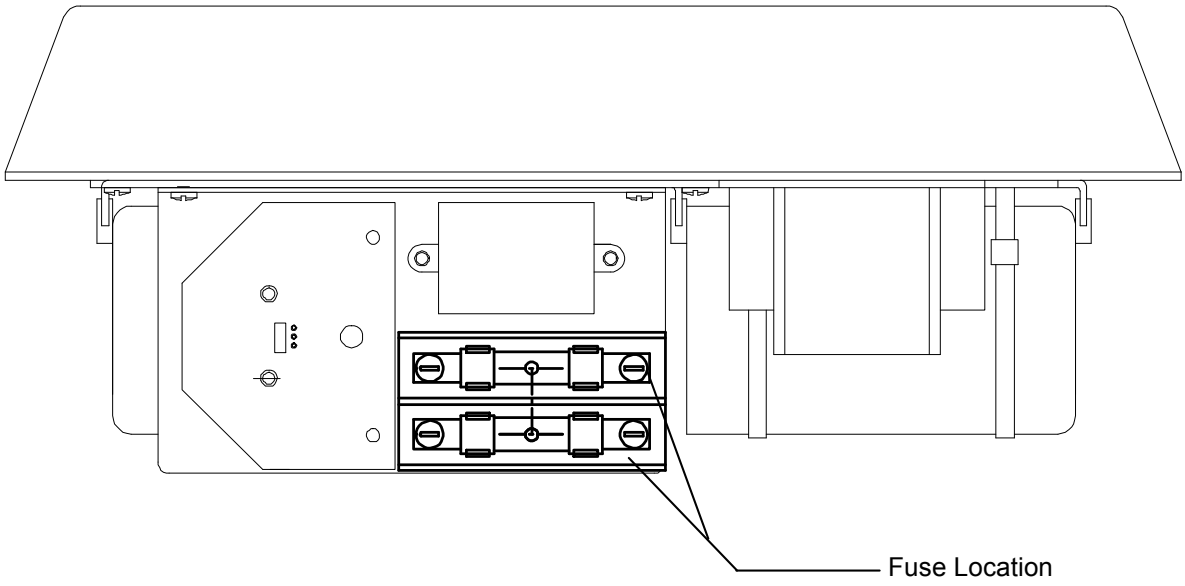

Figure 10-2: BITE 2 transmitter secondary fuses (front view)

To replace the transmitter secondary fuses:

1. Remove the **transmitter** from the vicinity of the battery room.

2. Press the **transmitter** power switch to the **O** (OFF position to power down the **transmitter**. Then remove all cables from the J1 and J2 connectors.

WARNING

Do not remove the BITE 2 transmitter current source leads from the battery until the transmitter is powered down. Always disconnect the current source leads from the battery before removing them from connector J2 on the transmitter.

3. Remove the top panel screws.

4. Carefully lift the transmitter chassis out of the case.

5. Locate the two-pole fuse block on the front plate of the transmitter chassis (see *Figure 10-2* shown earlier in this chapter). The fuses should be marked 15 ATM or 15 KLM.

6. Remove the fuses from the fuse block. Verify if one or both fuses are bad.

7. If needed, replace the bad fuse(s) with the exact replacement type as specified in *Replaceable Parts*.

8. Reassemble the **transmitter** by returning the chassis to the case, inserting the top panel screws into the recessed holes and tightening to 0.7 Newton-Meters. Do not over-tighten because this will misalign required clearances for mechanical operation. Then test the **transmitter** as described earlier in "*Verifying a Transmitter Fuse Problem*" on page 75.

9. Replace the top panel screws.

   If the instrument still does not respond correctly, return it to Megger for service. *Please refer to "If the BITE 2 or BITE 2P Needs Repairs" on page 84*.

WARNING

Under no circumstances should any fuse be defeated or replaced with another type of fuse. Replace with the fuse types specified in *Replaceable Parts*.

Replacing Fuses in the BITE 2P Transmitter

If you identify a fuse problem and suitably trained repair personnel are available to perform the operation, refer to the following subsections to replace primary and secondary fuses.

Replacing the BITE 2P Transmitter Primary Fuse

To replace the transmitter primary fuse:

1. Remove the **transmitter** from the vicinity of the battery room.
2. Press the **transmitter** power switch to the **O** (OFF) position. Then disconnect the ac power cord from the 120 V (230 V) ac outlet.
3. Remove the **current source leads** from the battery under test.
4. Remove the **current source leads** from the J2 connector on the **transmitter**.
5. Remove the fuse carrier from the power module on the **transmitter**.

If the fuse is not bad, refer to "Identifying a Secondary Fuse Problem" on page 77.

6. Remove the damaged fuse and replace with exact replacement spares (provided) as specified in *Replaceable Parts*. Verify with an ohmmeter that the removed fuse is indeed bad.
7. Replace the fuse carrier in the power module on the **transmitter**.

NOTE: An indicator pin is located on the fuse carrier to the right of the J1 receptacle. Make sure that this indicator pin points to the correct voltage (120 V or 230 V).

8. Test the **transmitter** as described earlier in the subsection, "*Verifying a Transmitter Fuse Problem*."

If the instrument still does not respond correctly, return it to Megger for service. Please refer to "*If the BITE 2 or BITE 2P Needs Repairs*" on page 84 for the necessary information.

Replacing BITE 2P Transmitter Secondary Fuses

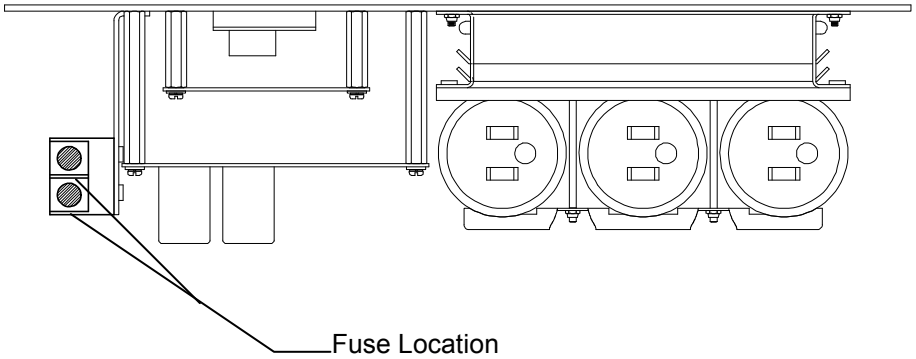

Figure 10-3: BITE 2P transmitter secondary fuses (front view)

To replace the transmitter secondary fuses:

1. Remove the **transmitter** from the vicinity of the battery room.

2. Press the **transmitter** power switch to the **O** (OFF) position to power down the transmitter. Then remove all cables from J1 and J2 connectors.

WARNING

Do not remove the BITE 2P transmitter current source leads from the battery until the transmitter is powered down. Always disconnect the current source leads from the battery before removing them from connector J2 on the transmitter.

3. Remove the screws around the top panel of the transmitter.

4. Carefully lift the transmitter chassis out of the case.

5. Locate the two-pole fuse block on the front plate of the transmitter chassis (see *Figure 10-3* shown earlier in this chapter). The fuses should be marked 15 ATM or 15 KLM.

6. Remove the fuses from the fuse block. Verify if one or both fuses are bad.

7. If needed, replace the bad fuse(s) with the exact replacement type as specified in *Replaceable Parts*.

8. Reassemble the **transmitter** by returning the chassis to the case; replace the screws around the top panel and tightening to 0.7 Newton-Meters. Do not over-tighten because this will misalign required clearances for mechanical operation. Then test the **transmitter** as described earlier under "*Verifying a Transmitter Fuse Problem*" on page 75.

   If the instrument still does not respond correctly, return it to Megger for service. *Please refer to page 84 for the necessary information.*

Interpreting Error Messages

Condition	Display	Explanation
Low Current	Lo_A	Receiver screen display for **transmitter** current measurement (I < 3.0 A)
High Current	Hi_A	Receiver screen display for ripple and **transmitter** current measurement (I > 15.0 A)
Over-range	OVER	Receiver screen display for dc terminal voltage, impedance, and strap resistance
Low Battery	LOW BATTERY	Receiver screen display indicating low battery pack capacity
Over Voltage	OVER VOLTAGE lamp	The OVER VOLTAGE light illuminates when the voltage across which the current source leads are connected is greater than 275 Vdc. Section the battery as described under "*Sectioning a Battery System*" on page 45.

If the BITE 2 or BITE 2P Needs Repairs

Megger offers complete repair service and recommends that its customers take advantage of this service in the event of equipment malfunction. Please call 610-676-8500 and ask for Customer Service to obtain an RA #, then ship to:

TEL: 610-676-8500

Megger
ATTN: Repair Department
Valley Forge Corporate Center
2621 Van Buren Avenue
Norristown, PA 19403 U.S.A.

It is best if you return the entire instrument, including leads, to help us find the source of the problem. Many times the problem appears to be the **transmitter**, but the problem is eventually found to be in the **receiver**. Please indicate all pertinent information, including problem symptoms and attempted repairs. Equipment returned for repair must be shipped prepaid and insured and marked for the attention of the Repair Department.

11

SPECIFICATIONS

Application

The BITE 2/2P can test lead-acid and nickel-cadmium cells of less than 7000 Ah capacity.

Tests on most battery systems require the standard clamp-on current sensor (CT) with a 2-inch opening.

Maximum total voltage at BITE2/2P transmitter current source connections is 275 V dc (larger battery systems can be sectioned to accommodate this specification).

Electrical

BITE 2 and BITE 2P Transmitters

Supply Voltage:

IEC 1010-1 Class I, Installation category II

Cat Nos. 246002 & 246004: 100 to 240 V nominal, (50/60 Hz). Do NOT exceed 264 V max.

200VA Max.

Source Output Current:

IEC 1010-I Installation category I

11A +/- 2A at 60Hz

9A +/- 2A at 50Hz

Output:

6.50 V dc @ 1.10 A dc charging (max)

9.60 V dc open circuit

Maximum Battery Test Voltage:

275 V dc at transmitter source lead terminals

Receiver

Precision:

ac impedance	± 0.3%	one sigma
dc voltage	± 0.1%	one sigma

Accuracy:

ac impedance	± (5% of rdg + 1 LSD)
dc voltage	± (1.5% of rdg + 1 LSD)

Resolution:

dc voltage

(0 to 2.5 V)	1 mV
(2.5 to 25 V)	10 mV

ac impedance

(0–1.000 mΩ)	1 μΩ
(1-10.00 mΩ)	10 μΩ
(10-100.0 mΩ)	100 μΩ

Supply:

4.8 V dc, 800 mAh, quick-charge NiMH battery pack

Battery Pack Life, Full Charge:

5 hours continuous

Maximum Voltage Between Potential Probes:

25V dc

Fuses

Function	Location	Type
Primary Double Pole	J1 Connector Panel	T, 2 A, 250 V 5 mm x 20 mm
Secondary Double Pole	Internal XF1, XF2	ATM 15, 600 V 10.3 mm x 38.1 mm
Leads Double Pole	Source Leads	ATM 15, 600 V 10.3 mm x 38.1 mm

Mechanical

Dimensions

BITE 2 Transmitter Enclosure	14 x 10.5 x 6.5 in. (L x W x D) (36 x 27 x 16 cm)
BITE 2P Transmitter Enclosure	18.5 x 14.6 x 7.5 in. (L x W x D) (47 x 37 x 19 cm)
Receiver Enclosure	7.25 x 11.25 x 2 in. (irregular shape)

BITE 2P instrument includes standard accessories.

Weight (Total)

BITE 2 Transmitter:	18 lb. (8.2 kg)
BITE 2P Transmitter Only	29 lb. (13 kg)
Receiver:	1.6 lb. (0.72 kg)

Receiver Display

Digital LCD meter, 5 x 7 dot matrix, 2-line 16 character, electroluminescent backlighting,

2.19 in. (55.7 mm) x 0.43 in. (11 mm) viewing area, displays measured parameters in dark numbers on an electroluminescent background. Contrast adjustable from menu selection

Commercial temperature and humidity ranges for the LCD will limit the useful measurement environment.

Printer

BITE 2	None
BITE 2P	The BITE 2P has a built-in printer with a 4.25 in. (110 mm) printing width. Thermal paper for the printer, as currently stocked by Megger, is listed in *Replaceable Parts*.

Environmental

Operating temperature range: 32 to 105 F (0 to 40 C)

Storage temperature range: -5 to 130 F (-20 to 55 C)

Humidity: 20 to 90 % relative humidity, non-condensing

Ingress Protection Rating

246002B BITE2	Lid Closed	IP67
246002B BITE2	Lid Open	IP50
246004 BITE2P	Lid Closed	IP67
246004 BITE2P	Lid Open	IP30

Accessories - Standard

Current source leads (transmitter to battery): two 14 AWG standard copper leads with acid resistant insulation.

Wire rating	600 V dc
Length:	20 ft (3.0 m)
Termination (transmitter):	4-pin, shrouded
Termination (battery):	Bulldog-type Mueller clips
Fuse (Cat. No. 246003-47):	15 ATM, 600 V (each conductor)

Current sensor: clamp-on CT with 2-in (50.8 mm) opening.

Wire rating	600 V dc
CT ratio:	1000:1, 4% accuracy
Length:	5 ft (1.5 m)
Termination (transmitter):	Nonmetallic push lock, 7 pin
Termination (CT):	Direct connection

CT Extension cable: for clamp-on current sensor (CT).

Wire rating	300 V
Length:	6 ft (1.8 m)
Termination:	Nonmetallic push lock 7 pin, both ends

Accessory bag: for receiver, charger and test leads. (BITE 2)

Communication cable: interconnects **receiver** to **transmitter** or personal computer serial port.

Wire rating	300 V dc
Length:	6 ft (1.8 m)
Termination (receiver):	Nonmetallic push lock 7-pin
Termination (computer):	Receptacle 9-pin

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REPLACEABLE PARTS

Catalog Numbers 246002B and 246004

Replaceable Part – Standard Accessory	Part Number
AC line cord, 8 ft (2.4 m)	17032-7
BITE 2 receiver	30620-3
BITE 2 transmitter	30044-600
BITE 2P transmitter	30044-100
Current source lead set, fused	
10 ft (3 m)	246310
20 ft (6 m)	29386-2
Fuse, Current Source Lead, ATM 15, 600 V, 10.3 x 38.1 mm	29440-1
Primary fuse, 2 AT, 250 V, 2A	2567-27
Secondary fuses, 15 ATM, 60 V, 10.3 x 38.1 mm	29440-1
Spare battery pack (receiver), NiMH, 800 mAh	30654
RTC battery	35569
ProActiv – Database Management Tool	BI-90001
Instruction manual, BITE 2-2P	AVTM246004
Canvas accessory bag (BITE 2)	29996

Catalog Numbers 246002B and 246004

Replaceable Parts – Optional Accessories	Part Number
Clamp-on current sensor, CT with 0.5 in (12.7 mm) opening, 2.5 ft (0.76 m) lead	246034
Current source lead set, fused	
30 ft (9.1 m)	246330
40 ft (12.2 m)	246340
Extension cable for CT, 20 ft (6 m)	246005-8
Single contact probe cable	29435-2
Bar Code Wand Kit	246201
Bar code labeling software for WINDOWS	33506-2
Canvas carrying case, instrument	218746
Thermal printer paper	26999

How to Order Replaceable Parts for the BITE 2/2P

To order one or more replaceable parts for the BITE 2P, call 1-610-676-8500. Ask for Customer Service.