BE49

EN

OPERATING MANUAL
DIGITAL MULTIMETER

TROTEC

TRT-BA-BE49-TC220328TRT02-001-EN

Table of contents

Notes regarding the instructions

Symbols

Warning of electrical voltage
This symbol indicates dangers to the life and health of persons due to electrical voltage.

Warning
This signal word indicates a hazard with an average risk level which, if not avoided, can result in serious injury or death.

Caution
This signal word indicates a hazard with a low risk level which, if not avoided, can result in minor or moderate injury.

Note
This signal word indicates important information (e.g. material damage), but does not indicate hazards.

Info
Information marked with this symbol helps you to carry out your tasks quickly and safely.

Follow the manual
Information marked with this symbol indicates that the instructions must be observed.

You can download the current version of the instructions and the EU declaration of conformity via the following link:

BE49

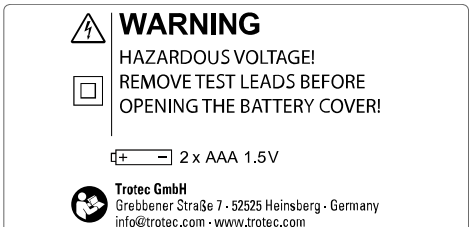
https://hub.trotec.com/?id=46447

Safety

Read this manual carefully before starting or using the device. Always store the manual in the immediate vicinity of the device or its site of use.

Warning
Read all safety warnings and all instructions. Failure to follow the warnings and instructions may result in electric shock, fire and / or serious injury. **Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.**

- The device is supplied with warning signs. Prior to initial start-up, make sure to paste the corresponding warning signs in your local language, if available, over the ones present at the rear of the device as described in the Operation chapter. Otherwise, choose labels in a language you know.



- Do not use the device in potentially explosive rooms or areas and do not install it there.
- Do not use the device in aggressive atmosphere.
- Protect the device from permanent direct sunlight.
- Do not remove any safety signs, stickers or labels from the device. Keep all safety signs, stickers and labels in legible condition.
- Do not open the device.

- Never charge batteries that cannot be recharged.
- Different types of batteries and new and used batteries must not be used together.
- Insert the batteries into the battery compartment according to the correct polarity.
- Remove discharged batteries from the device. Batteries contain materials hazardous to the environment. Dispose of the batteries according to the national regulations.
- Remove the batteries from the device if you will not be using the device for a longer period of time.
- Never short-circuit the supply terminal in the battery compartment!
- Do not swallow batteries! If a battery is swallowed, it can cause severe internal burns within 2 hours! These burns can lead to death!
- If you think batteries might have been swallowed or otherwise entered the body, seek medical attention immediately!
- Keep new and used batteries and an open battery compartment away from children.
- Observe the storage and operating conditions (see Technical data).
- Disconnect the measuring cables from the device before replacing the batteries.
- Do not exceed the measuring range of a function specified in the technical data.
- Always disconnect the measuring tips from the circuit before changing the measuring mode.
- Proceed with the utmost care when measuring voltages above 25 VAC rms or 35 VDC. There is a risk of an electric shock at these voltage levels.
- Ensure that the measuring area has zero potential and the capacitors are discharged before you carry out diode, resistance or continuity tests. Disconnect the measuring lines from the measuring area before switching over the device to diode, resistance or continuity tests if you have previously carried out measurements on live components

Intended use

Only use the multimeter for measuring voltage, current or resistance whilst adhering to the technical data.

To use the device for its intended use, only use accessories and spare parts which have been approved by Trotec.

Foreseeable misuse

Do not use the device in potentially explosive atmospheres, when wet or very humid.

Unauthorized modifications of the device are forbidden.

Personnel qualifications

People who use this device must:

- master the 5 safety rules of electrical engineering
  - 1. De-energise
  - 2. Secure against restart
  - 3. Verify de-energised state (bipolar)
  - 4. Earth and short-circuit
  - 5. Cover neighbouring live parts
- use the measuring device in accordance with safe working procedures.
- be aware of the dangers that occur when working with electric devices in damp areas.
- take measures to protect themselves from direct contact with live parts.
- have read and understood the instructions, especially the Safety chapter.

Residual risks

Warning of electrical voltage

Electric shock due to insufficient insulation! Check the device and the measuring cables for damages and proper function before each use.
If you detect damages, do not use the device any longer.
Do not use the device when either the device or your hands are damp or wet!
Do not use the device when the battery compartment or the housing is open.

Warning of electrical voltage

Electric shock due to contact with live parts! Do not touch any live parts. Secure neighbouring live parts by covering them or by switching them off.

Warning of electrical voltage

Electric shock due to contact with live parts! When using the measuring tips, make sure not to reach behind the protection against contact.

Warning of electrical voltage

There is a risk of a short-circuit due to liquids penetrating the housing!
Do not immerse the device and the accessories in water. Make sure that no water or other liquids can enter the housing.

Warning of electrical voltage

Work on the electrical components must only be carried out by an authorised specialist company!

Warning

Risk of suffocation!
Do not leave the packaging lying around. Children may use it as a dangerous toy.

Warning
The device is not a toy and does not belong in the hands of children.

Warning
Dangers can occur at the device when it is used by untrained people in an unprofessional or improper way! Observe the personnel qualifications!

Caution
Keep a sufficient distance from heat sources.

Note
To avoid damages to the device, make sure that the correct measuring range is selected before carrying out a measurement.
If you are unsure, select the largest measuring range. Remove the measuring cables from the measuring point before changing the measuring range.

Note
To prevent damages to the device, do not expose it to extreme temperatures, extreme humidity or moisture.

Note
Do not use abrasive cleaners or solvents to clean the device.

Note
Before commissioning, check the function of the device at a known voltage source, e.g. on a known and safe 230 V voltage source or on a known and safe 9 V battery. Select the correct measuring range!

Information about the device

Device description

The multimeter is a battery-powered, mobile hand-held measuring device with an extensive range of measurement possibilities.

The device is equipped with the following functional properties and equipment features:

- Automatic / manual range selection
- LCD display
- Can also be operated while wearing gloves
- Fold-out stand
- Safety CAT III (600 V)
- AC and DC voltage measurement
- Measurement of direct and alternating currents
- Resistance measurement
- Diode testing function
- Acoustic continuity testing
- Hold function

Overvoltage protection and measurement category

The power grid is permanently subjected to short-time voltage peaks, the so-called voltage surge, which can be very low, for instance when a light switch is actuated, but also very high when a network operator switches over power lines. The height of the surge voltage depends on the position within a low-voltage network in which a device/machine is operated. The closer this position is to the supply line, the higher is the surge voltage to be expected. This means that an electricity meter of a house must be able to absorb a higher surge voltage than a Wlan router.

For the purpose of simplification, the power grid is divided into four overvoltage categories. A rated surge voltage is assigned to overvoltage categories in each case, indicating the voltage peaks for which a device has to be designed:

Overvoltage category	Rated surge voltage	Examples
CAT I	1500 V	Devices with power adapter: e.g.: laptops, monitors, telephones
CAT II	2500 V	Devices with cold-device plugs: e.g.: household appliances, printers, laboratory equipment, telephone system
CAT III	4000 V	Devices without a plug: e.g.: sub-distributions, cables, sockets, CNC machines, construction cranes, energy storage systems
CAT IV	6000 V	Devices at the feed point: e.g.: electricity meters, primary overcurrent protection devices, main switches

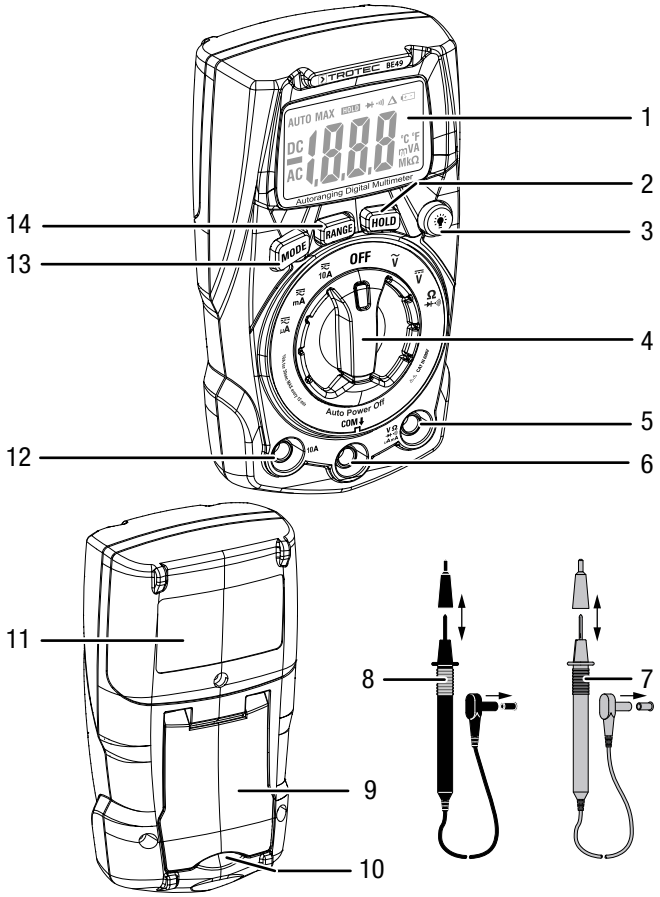
In line with the overvoltage categories there are measurement categories defining the permissible scope of application of measurement and testing devices for electrical equipment and systems in low-voltage networks.

The design of a measurement device determines in which environments and for which voltages it can be safely used. What is important in this connection for example is the touchability of live parts, anti-kink protection guards on the measuring lines or the insulation. Depending on the design details, the measurement device can carry out safe measurements up to a specific voltage in one or several overvoltage categories. The measurement category is specified on the measurement device as well as in the operating manual.

The measurement category is indicated including the maximum voltage height, which can either be 300, 600 or 1000 Volt. The designation CAT III/1000 V for example means that the measurement device may be used in low-voltage indoor installation for voltages up to 1000 volts.

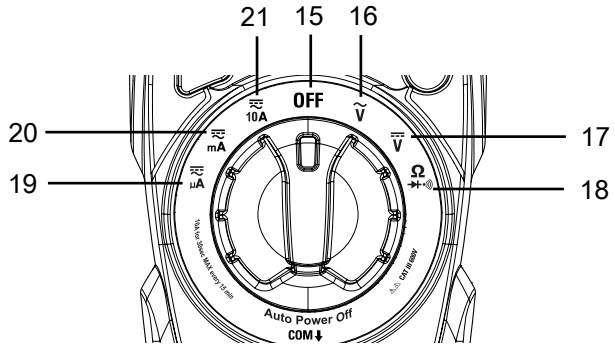
Often several values are indicated on the device, for instance CAT III/ 1000 V and CAT IV/600 V. In these cases, different maximum voltages apply to the stated scopes of application. If no measurement category is specified, the measurement device is only considered as safe in measurement category CAT I.

Device depiction



No.	Designation
1	LC display
2	*HOLD* button
3	Illumination button
4	Rotary switch
5	mA/V/Ω socket
6	COM socket
7	Red measuring tip
8	Black measuring tip
9	Fold-out stand
10	Fuse compartment (below stand)
11	Battery compartment
12	10 A socket
13	*MODE* button
14	*RANGE* button

Rotary switch



No.	position	Description
15	OFF	Device is switched off.
16	$\widetilde{V}$	AC voltage: 200 mV to 600 V
17	$\overline{\overline{V}}$	DC voltage: 200 mV to 600 V
18	Ω	Resistance measurement: 200 Ω to 20 MΩ
		Diode test / continuity measurement
19	µA	Direct and alternating current: up to 200 µA
20	mA	Direct and alternating current: up to 200 mA
21	10A	Direct and alternating current: up to 10 A

Technical data

General characteristics

Parameter	Value
Diode test	max. testing current of 0.3 mA, open-circuit voltage of 1.5 V DC (typically)
Continuity test	An acoustic signal is emitted if the resistance amount to less than 150 Ω.
Input impedance	10 MΩ (V DC and V AC)
Frequency range	50 Hz to 400 Hz (AAC and VAC)
LC display	2000 Count LCD
Measuring range exceeded	OL will be displayed.
Polarity	Automatic (no indication for positive); minus (-) sign for negative
Measuring speed	2 x per second, nominal
Battery indication	*BAT* is indicated if the battery voltage drops below the operating voltage threshold
Battery	2 x AAA battery, 1.5 V
Fuses	Measuring range µA/mA: 200 mA/600 V (fast acting) Measuring range 10 A: 10 A / 600 V (fast acting)
Operating temperature	5°C to 40°C (41°F to 104°F)
Storage temperature	-20°C to 60°C (-4°F to 140°F)
Type of protection	IPX0
Relative humidity	Operation: max. 80 % up to 31 °C (87 °F), linear decreasing to 50 % at 40 °C (104 °F) Storage: <80%
Operating height above sea level	Maximum 2000 m (7000 ft)
Weight	170 g
Dimensions (length x width x height)	121 mm x 65 mm x 35 mm
Automatic switch-off	after 15 minutes of inactivity
Safety	This measuring device is designed for indoor use and complies with over-voltage category CAT III (600 V).

Measuring ranges

Function	Measuring range	Resolution	Accuracy
DC voltage (V DC)	200 mV	0.1 mV	± (0.8 % + 2 digits)
	2000 mV	1 mV	± (1.5 % + 2 digits)
	20 V	0.01 V	
	200 V	0.1 V	
	600 V	1 V	± (2.0 % + 2 digits)
AC voltage (V AC, 50 / 60 Hz)	200 mV	0.1 mV	± (1.5 % + 35 digits)
	2000 mV	1 mV	± (1.8 % + 8 digits)
	20 V	0.01 V	
	200 V	0.1 V	
	600 V	1 V	± (2.5 % + 8 digits)
Direct current (A DC)	200 µA	0.1 µA	± (1.0 % + 3 digits)
	2000 µA	1 µA	± (1.5 % + 3 digits)
	20 mA	10 µA	
	200 mA	100 µA	
	10 A	10 mA	± (2.5 % + 5 digits)
Alternating current (A AC)	200 µA	0.1 µA	± (1.5 % +5 digits)
	2000 µA	1 µA	± (2.0 % + 5 digits)
	20 mA	10 µA	
	200 mA	100 µA	
	10 A	10 mA	± (3.0 % + 7 digits)
Resistance (Ω)	200 Ω	0.1 Ω	± (1.0 % +4 digits)
	2000 Ω	1 Ω	± (1.5 % +2 digits)
	20 kΩ	0.01 kΩ	
	200 kΩ	0.1 kΩ	
	2000 kΩ	1 kΩ	± (2.5 % + 3 digits)
	20 MΩ	10 kΩ	± (3.5 % + 5 digits)

Note:
The accuracy is based on an ambient temperature of 18 °C to 28 °C and a relative humidity of less than 80 %.
The accuracy specification consists of two values:

- % value referring to the reading: Corresponds to the accuracy of the installation to be measured.
- + digits: Corresponds to the accuracy referring to the analogue to digital converter.

Scope of delivery

- 1 x Multimeter
- 1 x Safety measuring lines with test probes
- 2 x AAA battery
- 1 x Quick guide

Transport and storage

Note

If you store or transport the device improperly, the device may be damaged.
Note the information regarding transport and storage of the device.

Transport

When transporting the device, ensure dry conditions and and protect the device from external influences e.g. by using a suitable bag.

Storage

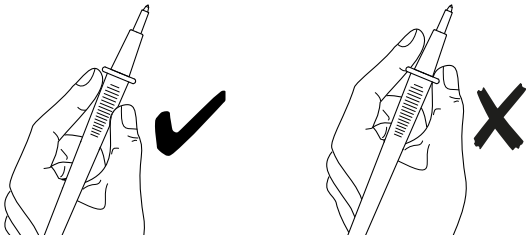
When the device is not being used, observe the following storage conditions:

- dry and protected from frost and heat
- protected from dust and direct sunlight
- the storage temperature complies with the values specified in the Technical data
- Remove the batteries from the device.

Operation

Warning of electrical voltage

Electric shock due to contact with live parts! When using the measuring tips, make sure not to reach behind the protection against contact.



Inserting the batteries

Insert the batteries before first use.

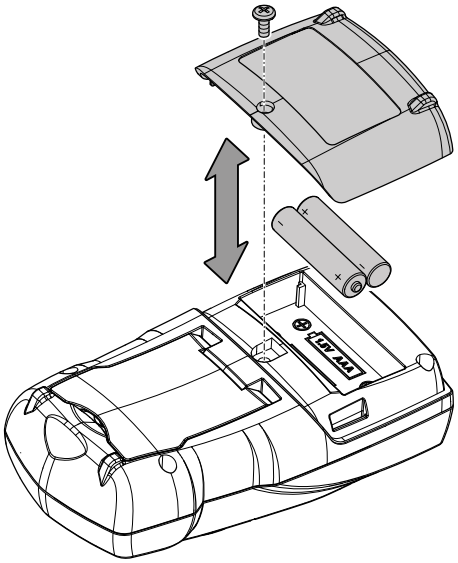
Note

Disconnect the measuring tips from the device before opening the battery compartment.

Note

Make sure that the surface of the device is dry and the device is switched off.

1. Loosen the screw at the battery compartment (11).
2. Open the battery compartment.
3. Insert both batteries in the battery compartment (+/-) with correct polarity.

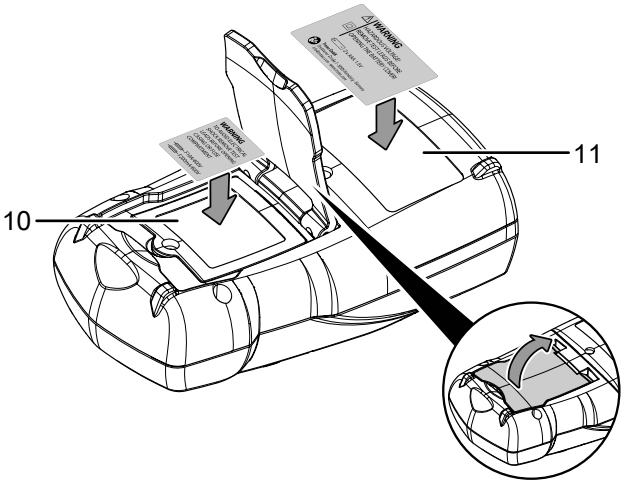


4. Close the battery compartment and retighten the screw.

Attaching the warning signs

Prior to initial start-up, check whether the warning signs at the rear of the device are in your local language, if not, paste the proper ones over it. Warning signs in your native language are supplied along with the device. Please proceed as follows to attach the warning signs to the rear of the device:

1. Remove the label for the battery compartment in your local language from the supplied film.
2. Affix the label in the intended position on the battery compartment (11) of the device.
3. Remove the label for the fuse compartment in your local language from the supplied film.
4. Fold out the stand on the back of the device and affix the label in the intended position on the fuse compartment (10) of the device.



Undefined displays

If measuring inputs are open or touched by hand, this can lead to undefined displays. This is not a malfunction but a reaction of the sensitive measuring input to existing interference voltages.

Normally, when there is no high interference level at the workplace or in case of a short circuit at the measuring input zero is displayed immediately. Or, if the measuring object is connected, the exact measured value is displayed. Fluctuations in the displayed value by some digits are systemic and within the tolerance.

If the resistance measuring range, the continuity testing range or the diode test was selected and the measuring input is open, the *OL* indication (exceedance of the measuring range) will be displayed.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE MEASURING PROCESS!

Warning of electrical voltage
Improper handling of the measuring device entails a risk of electric shock!

Before carrying out voltage measurements, observe the following:

- Never apply a voltage exceeding the rated nominal voltage of the measuring device between the connections or between the connections and earth (see imprint on the housing).
- Check the measuring tips for damaged insulation and for continuity. Replace damaged measuring tips.
- Check the insulation of the measuring device sockets.
- Before using the measuring device, check its functionality by carrying out measurements with a known voltage.
- First connect the measuring tip connected to earth and afterwards the live measuring tip. When disconnecting the measuring tips, proceed in reverse order, i.e. disconnect the live measuring tip first.
- Prior to every voltage measurement make sure that the measuring device is not set to the current measuring range.
- If the device indicates an exceedance of the measuring range (*OL*) immediately after being connected to the measuring object, first switch off the circuit at the measuring object, then immediately remove the measuring tips from the measuring object.
- Do not switch any motors in the measuring circuit on or off during a measurement. Voltage peaks caused by a switch-on or switch-off can damage the measuring device.

Manual range selection

The device is equipped with an auto-range function, i.e. it adjusts the indication of the measured value to the value that has been measured.

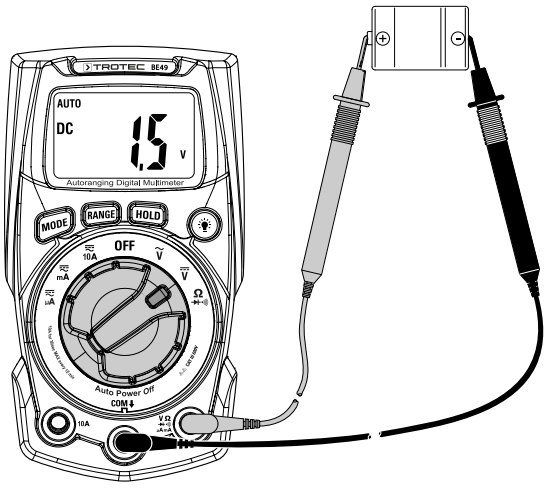
The *RANGE* button (14) is used to change the display of the measured value by changing the number of decimal places. To do so, press the *RANGE* button until the measured value is indicated as desired.

Press the *RANGE* button for approx. 2 seconds to return from manual range selection to the auto range function.

Measuring DC voltage

1. Set the rotary switch to position $\overline{\overline{\mathbf{V}}}$.
2. Insert the plug of the black measuring tip into the *COM* measuring socket and the plug of the red measuring tip into the *V/Ω* measuring socket.
3. Connect both measuring tips to the measuring object with correct polarity (black to minus, red to plus).
   ⇨ If the input voltage is negative, a minus (-) will appear in front of the measured value on the display.
   ⇨ The measured value will be indicated on the display.
4. If the *OL* indication (exceedance of the measuring range) appears after the manual range selection, immediately switch over to the respectively next higher range (*RANGE* button). If the *OL* indication appears and the maximum range has been set already or in case of the automatic range selection, immediately switch off the voltage supply at the measuring object and disconnect the measuring device from the measuring object.

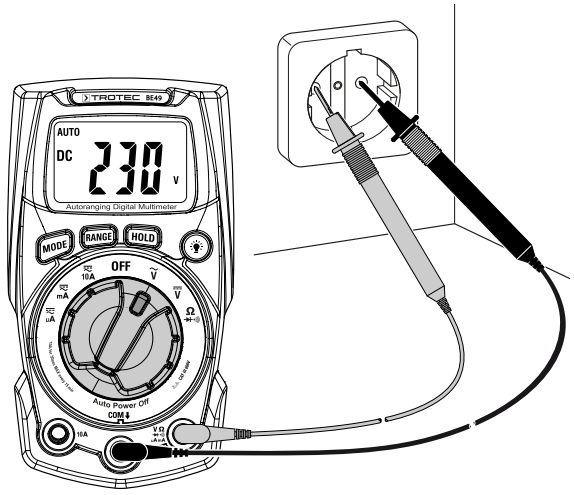
⇨ The measured value will be indicated on the display.



Measuring AC voltage

1. Set the rotary switch to position $\tilde{V}$.
2. Insert the plug of the black measuring tip into the *COM* measuring socket and the plug of the red measuring tip into the *V/Ω* measuring socket.
3. Connect both measuring tips to the measuring object.
   ⇨ If the input voltage is negative, a minus (-) will appear in front of the measured value on the display.
   ⇨ The measured value will be indicated on the display.
4. If the *OL* indication (exceedance of the measuring range) appears after the manual range selection, immediately switch over to the respectively next higher range (*RANGE* button). If the *OL* indication appears and the maximum range has been set already or in case of the automatic range selection, immediately switch off the voltage supply at the measuring object and disconnect the measuring device from the measuring object.

⇨ The measured value will be indicated on the display.



Current measurements

Note

Never connect a voltage source to the multimeter's measuring sockets when a current measuring range is selected. Otherwise the device could be damaged.

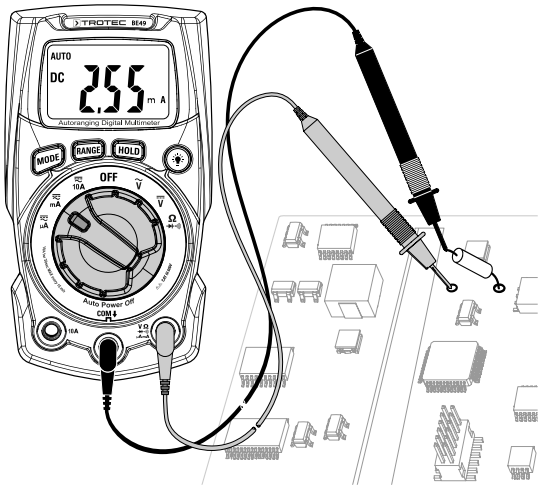
Before carrying out current measurements, observe the following:

- The voltage in the measuring circuit must not be higher than 600 V (CAT III) to ground.
- For measuring higher currents starting at 200 mA in the 10 A range, one must observe a maximum measurement duration of 30 s each with an intermission of 15 minutes between two measurements. Otherwise, the device may be damaged due to excessive heating.

1. For measuring the current, interrupt the circuit to be checked and connect the measuring device in series with the consumer in this circuit.
2. Depending on the expected measuring current, turn the rotary switch to position $\tilde{\mu A}$, $\tilde{mA}$ or $\tilde{10A}$.
3. Use the *MODE* button (3) to select the desired measuring mode (for direct current: *DC* indication, for alternating current: *AC* indication).
4. Insert the plug of the black measuring tip into the *COM* measuring socket and the plug of the red measuring tip into the *µA/mA* or *10 A* measuring socket – depending on the selected range.
5. Switch off the voltage supply at the measuring object and connect the measuring tips to the measuring object. For direct current, make sure that the polarity of the connection to the measuring object is correct (in series; red to plus, black to minus).
6. Switch the measuring circuit back on and read the measured value from the display.
7. If the *OL* indication (exceedance of the measuring range) appears after the manual range selection, immediately switch over to the respectively next higher range. If the *OL* indication appears and the maximum range has been set already or in case of the automatic range selection, immediately switch off the voltage supply at the measuring object and disconnect the measuring device from the measuring object.

Info

If you have selected the 10 A range for safety's sake, but the measuring current amounts to less than 200 mA, switch the measuring circuit back off. Plug the red measuring tip into the mA socket and select a measuring range in the mA range. Switch the measuring circuit back on.



Info

If there is no indication and all connections have been established correctly, the cause of the fault may be a defective internal fuse protecting the current measuring ranges (see chapter Fuse replacement).

Measuring resistance

Warning of electrical voltage
Before carrying out resistance, continuity or diode measurements, switch off the current of the electric circuit and discharge all capacitors.

1. Set the rotary switch to the resistance measuring range (*Ω//CAP*), then use the *MODE* button to select the resistance measurement (*MΩ* indication).
2. Insert the plug of the red measuring tip into the *V/Ω* measuring socket and the plug of the black measuring tip into the *COM* measuring socket.
3. Connect the measuring tips to the measuring object. The measuring device may take some time to display a stable value. This is due to the measuring principle and not a malfunction.
   ⇨ The measured value will be indicated on the display.
4. Turn the rotary switch to the position that is closest to the indicated value but does not fall below it.

⇨ The measured value will be indicated on the display.

Note:
In case of very low resistance values (400 Ω range) the internal resistors of the measuring tips and sockets might lead to a falsified display. The resistance value displayed in case of short-circuited measuring tips will be put down in writing and later subtract from the measured value for the subsequent measurements.

Diode testing

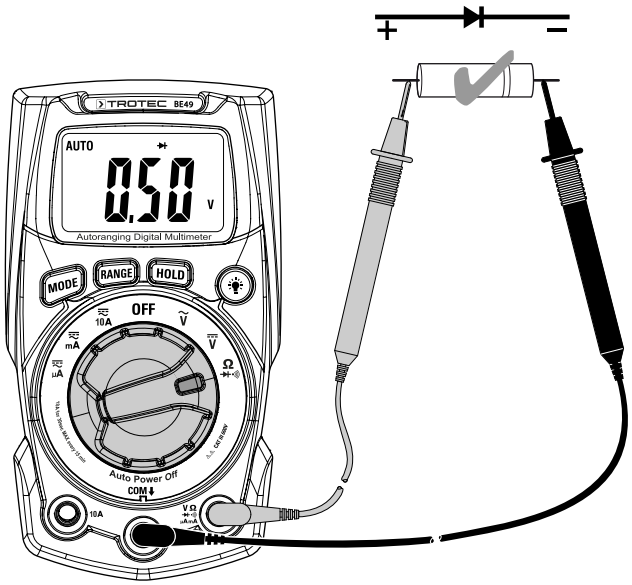
This function permits the testing of semi-conductor paths for continuity and locking function.

Warning of electrical voltage
Before carrying out resistance, continuity or diode measurements, switch off the current of the electric circuit and discharge all capacitors.

1. Set the rotary switch to position Ω and use the *MODE* button to select the diode test (→+ indication).
2. Insert the plug of the red measuring tip into the *V/Ω* measuring socket and the plug of the black measuring tip into the *COM* measuring socket.
3. Connect the measuring tips to the diode.

The following indications are available:

- OL: wrong polarity – swap the connections of the measuring tips on the diode
- OL (even after measuring tips have been swapped): open circuit
- 0.2 V to 0.7 V: the component is working properly (approx. 0.2 V for Ge diodes and approx. 0.5 V in case of Si diodes).
- Value close to 0 mV: circuit is shorted



Continuity test

Warning of electrical voltage

Before carrying out resistance, continuity or diode measurements, switch off the current of the electric circuit and discharge all capacitors.

1. Set the rotary switch to position Ω and use the *MODE* button to select the continuity test (•)) indication).
2. Insert the plug of the red measuring tip into the *V/Ω* measuring socket and the plug of the black measuring tip into the *COM* measuring socket.
3. Connect the measuring lines to the circuit to be tested.
   ⇨ When the circuit is closed and the resistance is smaller than 150 Ω, an acoustic signal is emitted.
   ⇨ When the circuit is open, OL is displayed.

Hold function

Press the *HOLD* button (2) to freeze the currently measured value on the display. The *HOLD* indication on the display shows that the hold function is active.

Press the *HOLD* button again to exit the hold function and return to the measuring function. The *HOLD* indication disappears.

Switching on the display illumination

Press the illumination button (3) to switch on the background illumination of the display.

With the display illuminated, press the illumination button (3) to switch off the background illumination.

Switching the device off

Info

After 15 minutes of inactivity the device switches off automatically.

Switch the device off by turning the rotary switch to position *OFF*.

Maintenance and repair

Battery change

A battery change is required when the battery status indication displays an empty battery symbol, when incorrect measured values are displayed or when the device can no longer be switched on (see chapter Inserting the battery).

Info

In case of a low battery the displayed values may be inaccurate or incorrect! If so, stop using the measuring device and exchange the batteries immediately.

Fuse replacement

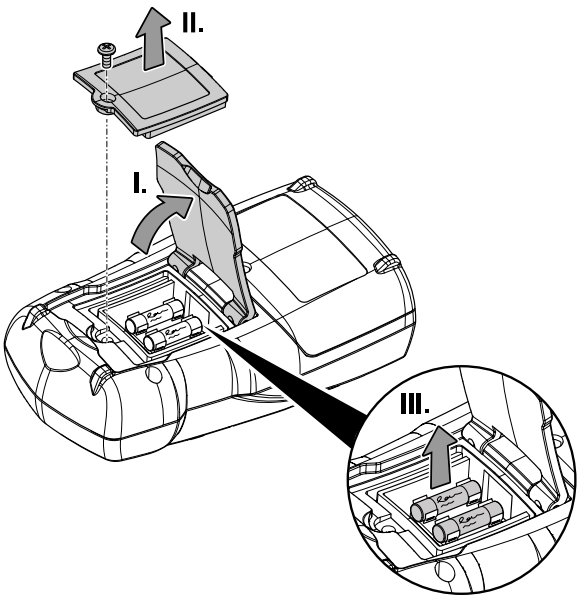
Caution

Switch the device off and remove the measuring tips from the measuring sockets before opening the device! Internal fuses may only ever be replaced with fuses of the same type, never with one of a higher amperage or with a provisional solution! Otherwise the consequences include the risk of accidents, the destruction of the device and the loss of warranty.

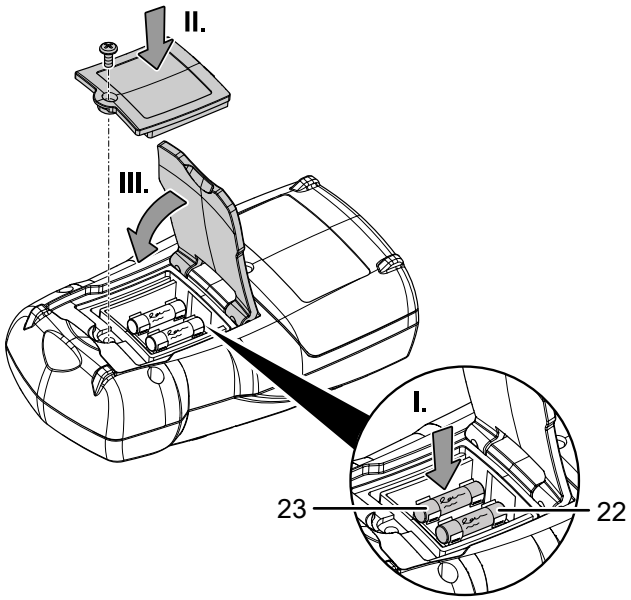
Note

Only replace fuses of the same type!

1. Fold out the stand at the rear of the device.
2. Loosen the screw of the fuse compartment and remove the fuse compartment cover.
3. Remove the defective fuse.



4. Insert a new fuse:
   - 10 A range: 10 A / 600 V (22)
   - 200 mA range: 200 mA / 600 V (23)
5. Attach the cover and secure it by tightening the screws.
6. Fold back the stand.



Cleaning

Clean the device with a soft, damp and lint-free cloth. Make sure that no moisture enters the housing. Do not use any sprays, solvents, alcohol-based cleaning agents or abrasive cleaners, but only clean water to moisten the cloth.

Repair

Do not modify the device or install any spare parts. For repairs or device testing, contact the manufacturer.

Errors and faults

The device has been checked for proper functioning several times during production. If malfunctions occur nonetheless, check the device according to the following list.

Display segments are only faintly visible or flicker:

- Do not perform another measurement or stop ongoing measurements immediately!
- The battery voltage is too low. Exchange the batteries immediately.

The device displays implausible measured values:

- Do not perform another measurement or stop ongoing measurements immediately!
- The battery voltage is too low. Exchange the batteries immediately.

Disposal

Always dispose of packing materials in an environmentally friendly manner and in accordance with the applicable local disposal regulations.

The icon with the crossed-out waste bin on waste electrical or electronic equipment is taken from Directive 2012/19/EU. It states that this device must not be disposed of with the household waste at the end of its life. You will find collection points for free return of waste electrical and electronic equipment in your vicinity. The addresses can be obtained from your municipality or local administration. You can also find out about other return options that apply for many EU countries on the website https://hub.trotec.com/?id=45090. Otherwise, please contact an official recycling centre for electronic and electrical equipment authorised for your country.

The separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment aims to enable the re-use, recycling and other forms of recovery of waste equipment as well as to prevent negative effects for the environment and human health caused by the disposal of hazardous substances potentially contained in the equipment.

In the European Union, batteries and accumulators must not be treated as domestic waste, but must be disposed of professionally in accordance with Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators. Please dispose of batteries and accumulators according to the relevant legal requirements.

Only for United Kingdom

According to Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013 (SI 2013/3113) (as amended) and the Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/890) (as amended), devices that are no longer usable must be collected separately and disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner.

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