



Easy to Use:

Discharge static from body by touching a grounded metal object. Press the red rocker switch into the "LO" or "HI" position. Press the black rocker switch twice towards "ZERO". Without touching the electrode to the object under measurement, point the electrode at the target and move to a distance of either 4" or 0.5" away. Note reading on appropriate meter scale.

Product # ACL 300B includes carrying case, 9-volt battery, and NIST-traceable calibration certificate.

ACL 300B Precision Electrostatic Locator

**Measures static charges instantly,
reliably, economically!**

The ACL 300B Electrostatic Locator has been the classic field meter of choice among engineers for over 25 years. This hand-held analog meter has proven to be reliable in its detection of electrostatic fields on charged surfaces. It is a key component to any static control program as it determines:

1. Where static is generating
2. How much voltage is being generated
3. The polarity of the charge

This lightweight unit is designed for close and repetitive readings. The unique "Quick Zero" function allows the user to re-zero the unit instantly, providing ground compensation. A standard 9-volt battery powers the meter and can be checked using the battery test feature.

No auxiliary attenuators or heads are required; the ACL 300B is completely self-contained. To minimize error from extraneous static fields, the unit utilizes a recessed nickel-plated sensing electrode which operates on a high/low circuit.

The ACL 300B is suitable to use in static-sensitive areas and other locations where static is a concern such as electronic component production and assembly areas, clean rooms, medical device manufacturing, printing presses, packing, and production lines.

Specifications:

- ✧ **Accuracy:** $\pm 10\%$
- ✧ **Repeatability:** $\pm 1\%$
- ✧ **Power Supply:** 9-volt alkaline battery
- ✧ **Weight:** 5.5 ounces (with battery)
- ✧ **Size:** $4 \frac{3}{8}" \times 2 \frac{3}{8}" \times 1 \frac{5}{16}"$
- ✧ **Range:**
 - LO at $1/2"$: 0 ± 500 volt
 - LO at $4"$: $0 \pm 3,000$ volt
 - HI at $1/2"$: $0 \pm 5,000$ volt
 - HI at $4"$: $0 \pm 30,000$ volt