

A **multimeter** is a handheld electronic measuring tool that is used to test and measure various electrical properties, most commonly continuity, resistance, and voltage.



Your digital multimeter consists of five main parts.

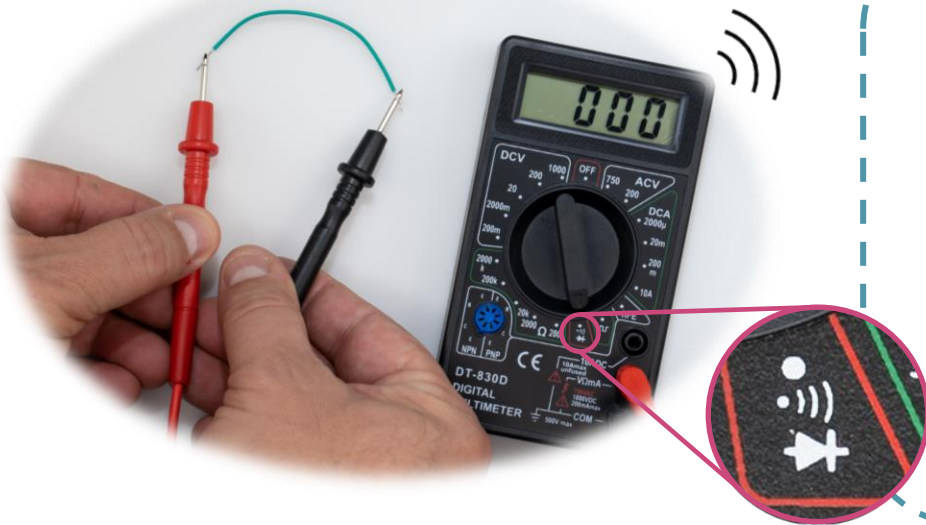
Selection Dial

Ports



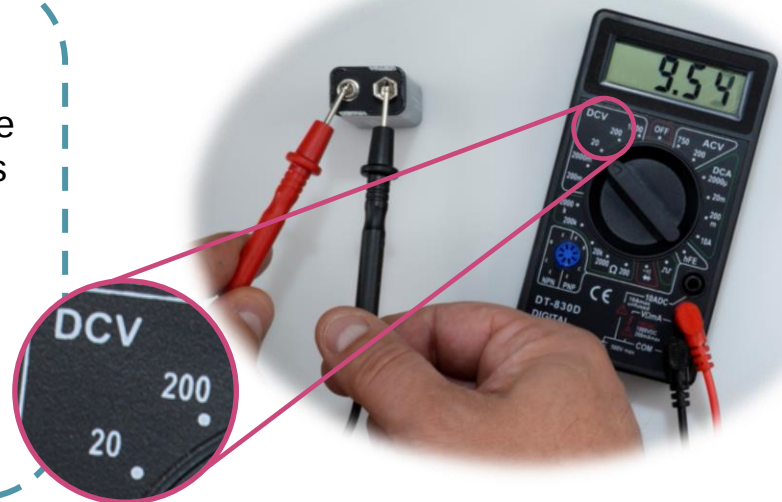
Probes





Continuity means two points have zero or close to zero resistance between them. The multimeter will make an audible beep if two points are “continuous”. If the connection is a broken electrical path or has resistance the multimeter will not make a sound. This indicates no continuity.

DCV stands for **Direct Current Voltage** and when the dial is positioned in this area it allows for the measurement of voltage drop across any component, such as a battery, resistor, or LED. To measure DC Voltage, place the leads on the two points to be tested. The voltage difference will be displayed on the multimeter in volts (V).



The **Ohm** (Ω) setting on a multimeter is used to determine **resistance**; the measure of a material's opposition to electrical current flow. To measure resistance on a multimeter, connect the leads of the multimeter across two points where the resistance is to be measured. The multimeter then calculates the resistance and displays the result in ohms (Ω) on the screen..

