

**PMLX:** Precision photometer for scientific measurements. Color corrected to the C.I.E photopic response. Pre-calibrated for lux and nits (candela/m<sup>2</sup>).

Optional accessories available: Rotating Illuminance Receptor **PM11** for lux, Rigid Fiber Optic Probe **PM10** for nits, and Flexible Fiber Optic Probe **PM12** for nits.

FOR USE WITH  
PME / PML

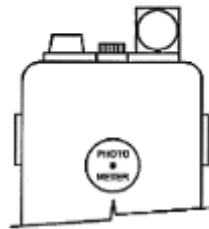


PM-13

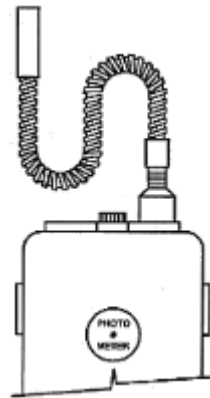
FOR USE WITH  
PMEX / PMLX



PM-10



PM-11

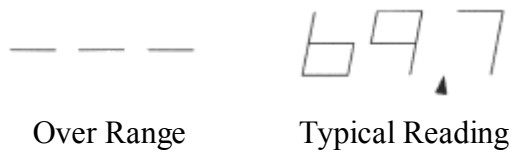


PM-12

## 2. MEASURE CONTROL

The Measure control is located on the right side of Photo-Meter. Press and hold the Measure control to take a reading. Release the control to store the reading in memory and display it for a few seconds.

If the display shows only three dash lines, the light intensity is out of range. The Range control is on the left side of Photo-Meter. Press it repeatedly, while holding Measure, until numbers appear in the display.



The display will stay lit for a few seconds, after releasing Measure, with the last reading frozen in the display.

### 3. RANGE CONTROL

The Range button on the left side of Photo-Meter sets the readout range on the digital display. Each time the Range button is pressed the meter switches to the next higher range. At the highest range, the next Range button press switches to the lowest (most sensitive) range.

The table below illustrates how to cycle through the ranges. Each arrow signifies the action when Range is depressed.



Range	PMLX	MEANING
1	00.1 to 99.9	As Shown
2	001 to 999	As Shown
3	"0.01" to "9.99"	10 to 9,990
4	"00.1" to "99.9"	100 to 99,900
5	"001" to "999"	1000 to 999,000

The quotes ("xxx") indicate a fast blinking display. When that occurs, multiply the display number by 1000 for the correct reading. For example, a blinking "6.43" signifies a reading of 6,430.

The units of measurement are indicated by the turret tabs, as read from the front of the Photo-Meter.

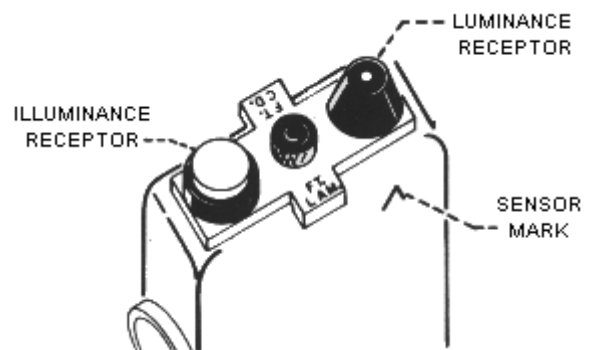
### 4. MEASURING MODE

#### For Models PMLX:

The turret on top of the instrument may be set for illuminance or luminance measurements. To change the mode of measurement lift off the turret, rotate it 180°, and press it back into place.

The turret has two labels on tabs that identify the mode of measurement. The tab next to the front of the instrument is the current mode.

Model PMLX can be set for lux or nits (candela/m<sup>2</sup>).



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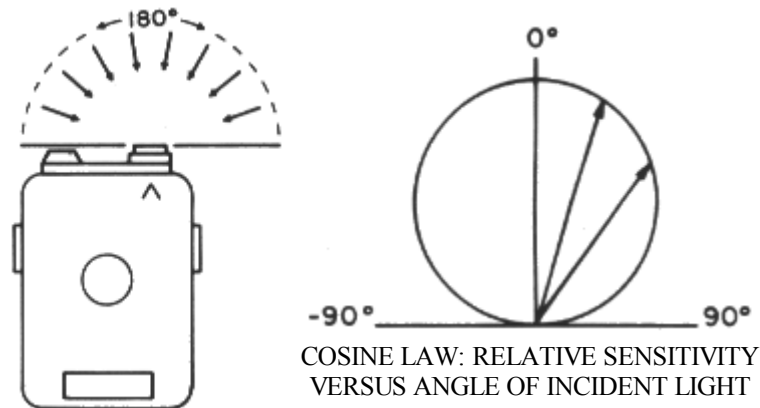
## 5. MEASURE TECHNIQUE

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### Illuminance - foot-candles or lux

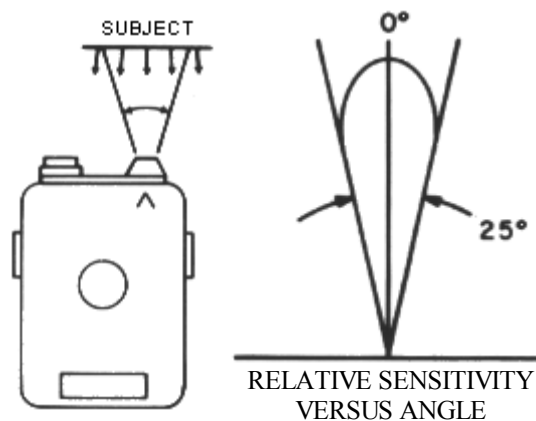
This is the amount of light energy incident upon a plane. The plane is defined by the geometric plane of the white disc on the turret. Light sources within the (180°) hemisphere in front of the white disc will be sensed according to the cosine law.

For best accuracy do not block light sources in the 180° hemisphere. The orientation of the white disc is designed to minimize the effect of the operator's presence on the measurement.



### Luminance - foot-lamberts or nits ( $\text{candela}/\text{m}^2$ )

Luminance is the photometric brightness of sources or light reflected from objects. Photo-Meters read the overall luminance in approximately a 25° field of view, as shown.



When attempting luminance readings avoid casting shadows upon the subjects when those are reflecting objects (i.e., not light sources).

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## 6. MISCELLANEOUS

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Photo-Meters are very sensitive instruments that respond to slight changes in illumination. This is especially true when measuring fluorescent lights.

Fluorescent illumination varies in brightness at twice the rate of the AC line frequency (60 hz). This variation is not apparent to the human eye, but it will be apparent in readings with Photo-Meters. A slight drift in the reading of the instruments might indicate the condition of fluorescent illumination. The average of the highest

and lowest reading is the effective light value.

Conversion factors are shown below for other units of measurement.

lux = footcandles x 10.8

footcandles = lux x .093

cd/m<sup>2</sup> (nit) = footlamberts x 3.43

footlamberts = cd/m<sup>2</sup> x .392

To determine candlepower (luminous intensity) of a light source, measure footcandles at a known distance from the source. Preferably, the distance (d) should be 10 times (or more) greater than the size of the source. Then multiply the square of the distance by footcandles to obtain candlepower in candela. candlepower = ft.cd. x d<sup>2</sup>.

The amount of candela calculated above is the intensity of light emitted in the direction of the measurement position. It is sometimes called beam candlepower.

Electric lamps are frequently specified in terms of lumens output. This figure is not so useful as beam candlepower for predicting footcandles at the area of interest, since the beam pattern of the lamp is usually not known. Also, lamp housings, reflectors, and lenses can have a great effect on beam candlepower. For detailed definitions of the terms of light measurement you may consult the various books available, including RCA's Electro-Optics Handbook, RCA, Harrison, N.J. 07029, especially Section 2.

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## 7. BATTERIES

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When the batteries are low the display will light a marker above the 2nd and 3rd display digits.



To change batteries, loosen the battery door screw with a coin. Handle the new batteries with tissue paper to avoid corrosion of the contacts. Replace with type A-76 button cells, or alternate types MS-76, 10L14, RW42, 357.

If the instrument will not operate, clean all batteries and contacts inside the instrument. Be careful to use a clean cloth or paper. Observe battery polarity.

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## 8. OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

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All optional adapters must be calibrated to the Photo-Meter with which they will be used. Therefore, when ordering accessories the Photo-Meter must be returned to Abbeon for re-calibration.