LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Each Fluke product is warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service. The warranty period is three years and begins on the date of shipment. Parts, product repairs, and services are warranted for 90 days. This warranty extends only to the original buyer or end-user customer of a Fluke authorized reseller, and does not apply to fuses, disposable batteries, or to any product which, in Fluke’s opinion, has been misused, altered, neglected, contaminated, or damaged by accident or abnormal conditions of operation or handling. Fluke warrants that software will operate substantially in accordance with its functional specifications for 90 days and that it has been properly recorded on non-defective media. Fluke does not warrant that software will be error free or operate without interruption.

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To obtain warranty service, contact your nearest Fluke authorized service center within the warranty period. To obtain warranty service, contact your nearest Fluke authorized service center to obtain return authorization information, then send the product to that service center, with a description of the difficulty, postage and insurance prepaid (FOB Destination). Fluke assumes no risk for damage in transit. Following warranty repair, the product will be returned to Buyer, transportation prepaid (FOB Destination). If Fluke determines that failure was caused by neglect, misuse, contamination, alteration, accident, or abnormal condition of operation or handling, including overvoltage failures caused by use outside the product's specified rating, or normal wear and tear of mechanical components, Fluke will provide an estimate of repair costs and obtain authorization before commencing the work. Following repair, the product will be returned to the Buyer transportation prepaid and the Buyer will be billed for the repair and return transportation charges (FOB Shipping Point).

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11/99
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**Introduction**

The Fluke 414D/419D/424D Laser Distance Meters (Meter or Product) are professional-grade laser distance meters. Use these Meters to quickly and accurately get the distance to a target, the area, and the volume measurements.

This Meter is better than an ultrasonic device because it uses laser light waves and measures their reflection. The Meter includes:

- Most advanced technology for distance measurements
- More accurate measurement
- Longer measurement distance – model dependent

This manual identifies when a feature is model-dependent. If not identified, all models include the feature.

**How to Contact Fluke**

To contact Fluke, call one of the following telephone numbers:

- Technical Support USA: 1-800-44-FLUKE (1-800-443-5853)
- Calibration/Repair USA: 1-888-99-FLUKE (1-888-993-5853)
- Canada: 1-800-36-FLUKE (1-800-363-5853)
- Europe: +31 402-675-200
- Japan: +81-3-3434-0181
- Singapore: +65-6799-5566
- Anywhere in the world: +1-425-446-5500

Or, visit Fluke’s website at [www.fluke.com](http://www.fluke.com).

To register your product, visit [http://register.fluke.com](http://register.fluke.com).

To view, print, or download the latest manual supplement, visit [http://us.fluke.com/usen/support/manuals](http://us.fluke.com/usen/support/manuals).
Safety Information

A **Warning** identifies hazardous conditions and procedures that are dangerous to the user. A **Caution** identifies the conditions and procedures that can cause damage to the Product or cause permanent loss of data.

⚠️⚠️ Warning

To prevent eye damage and personal injury, do not look into the laser. Do not point the laser directly at persons or animals or indirectly off reflective surfaces.

⚠️ Warning

To prevent personal injury:
- Read all safety information before you use the Product.
- Carefully read all instructions.
- Use the Product only as specified, or the protection supplied by the Product can be compromised.
- Replace the batteries when the low battery indicator shows to prevent incorrect measurements.
- Do not use the Product around explosive gas.
- Do not use the Product if it operates incorrectly.
- Do not use and disable the Product if it is damaged.

Table 1 is a list of symbols used on the Product and in this manual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🌋</td>
<td>Battery status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶️</td>
<td>Battery or battery compartment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🚨</td>
<td>Important information. See manual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🚨</td>
<td>Warning. Laser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🌋</td>
<td>Conforms to relevant Australian standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>Conforms to requirements of European Union and European Free Trade Association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🚫</td>
<td>Do not dispose of this product as unsorted municipal waste. Go to Fluke's website for recycling information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)
The term "electromagnetic compatibility" identifies that the Product operates smoothly in an environment where electromagnetic radiation and electrostatic discharges are present and does not cause electromagnetic interference to other equipment.

⚠️ Warning
The Product conforms to the most stringent requirements of the relevant standards and regulations. Yet, the possibility that it causes interference in other devices cannot be totally excluded.

⚠️ Caution
Never repair the Product yourself. In case of damage, contact Fluke (www.fluke.com).

FCC Statement (U.S.A Only)
This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications.

However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference with one or more of these measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

⚠️ Warning
Changes or modifications not expressly approved by Fluke for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.
**Laser Classification**

**Integrated Distance Meter**

The Meter produces a visible laser beam from the front of the Meter. Figure 1 shows the warning that is on the back of the Meter.

It is a Class 2 laser product in accordance with IEC60825-1:2007 “Radiation safety of laser products.”

---

**Laser Class 2 Products**

Do not stare into the laser beam or direct it towards other people unnecessarily. Eye protection is normally afforded by aversion responses including the blink reflex.

⚠️ **Warning**

Do not look directly into the beam with optical aids. Looking directly into the beam with optical aids (for example, binoculars and telescopes) can be hazardous.

⚠️ **Caution**

Looking into the laser beam may be hazardous to the eyes.

Do not look into the laser beam. Make sure the laser is pointed above or below eye level, particularly with fixed installations in machines and similar setups.
Features
Table 2 is a list of features for the Meter by model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>414D</th>
<th>419D</th>
<th>424D</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>414D</th>
<th>419D</th>
<th>424D</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Display Lines</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Timer</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory(^1)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>Display/Keypad Illumination</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add/Subtract</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>Keypad Lock</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>Tripod Measurement</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>Compass</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous Measurement</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td>Triangular Area</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pythagoras Calculations</td>
<td>1+2</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Smart Horizontal Mode (Tilt)</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stake Out(^2)</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td>Height Tracking</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multifunction Endpiece</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td>Room Corner Angle</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beeper</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
<td>Handstrap</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) 419D and 424D store a maximum of 20 complete display readouts.
\(^2\) 419D uses 1 value. 424D uses 2 values.
Before You Start

This section has basic information about the batteries and measurement reference point. It also describes the Meter keypad and display.

Batteries

Replace the batteries when \( \square \) blinks in the display.

To install or replace the batteries:

1. Remove battery compartment lid. See Figure 2.
2. Attach the handstrap.
3. Install two AAA (LR03) batteries with the correct polarity.

Note

Do not use zinc-carbon batteries.

4. Close the battery compartment.

Caution

To prevent corrosion, remove the batteries before a long period of nonuse.
**Multifunctional Endpiece**

The 419D and 424D Meters adapt to multiple measurement situations with the multifunctional endpiece, see Figure 3:

- For measurements from an edge, fold out the endpiece (90°) until it locks into place. See Figure 4.
- For measurements from a corner, fold out the endpiece (90°) until it locks into place. Push the endpiece lightly to the right side to fold it out fully. See Figures 3 and 5.
- A built-in sensor automatically senses the orientation of the endpiece and adjusts the zero point.
Keypad

Figure 6 shows the location of each function button on the keypad.

1. Measure/Power On
2. Plus (+)/Minus (-)
3. Plus (+)/Scroll Up
4. Minus (-)/Scroll Down
5. Clear/Off
6. Reference/Change Units
7. Area/Volume/Indirect Measurement (Pythagoras)
8. Indirect Measurement (Pythagoras and Stake Out)
9. Area/Volume
10. Memory
11. Timer
12. Compass
13. Triangle
14. Compass
15. Tilt
Display

Figure 7 shows the readout location on the display for each function.

1. Battery Status
2. Info
3. Area/VOLUME
4. Measurement Reference
5. Min/Max Measurement (Tracking Mode)
6. Measurement Readout
7. Units of Measurement
8. Pythagoras
9. Memory
10. Circumference
11. Wall Area
12. Addition/Subtraction
13. 2nd Result Available
14. Stake Out
15. Tilt Angle
16. Slope Distance
17. Indirect Height
18. Ceiling Area
19. Timer/Compass (424D only)
20. Leveling
21. Triangle Area
Button Functions

This section is about how to use the buttons and identifies when a function is model-dependent. When not identified, all models include the function.

On/Off

Push to turn on the Meter and laser. The display shows the battery symbol until you push a different button.

Push for 2 seconds to turn off the meter.

Note

The Meter turns off automatically if not used in 180 seconds.

Basics

414D

Measure Button

Push:
- 1x = Laser on
- 2x = Measure

In Pythagoras calculation mode:
- 2 seconds = Tracking (min/max measurement)

Function Buttons

Push:
- 1x = Area
- 2x = Volume
- 3x = Pythagoras 1
- 4x = Pythagoras 2

419D/424D

Measure Button

When off, push for 2 seconds = Continuous Laser On

Push:
- 1x = Laser On
- 2x = Measure
- 2 seconds = Tracking (min/max measurement)

Function Buttons

Push:
- 1x = Pythagoras 1
- 2x = Pythagoras 2
- 3x = Pythagoras 3
- 4x = Stake Out (419D: 1 value / 424D: 2 values)
Laser Distance Meter
Button Functions

Push :
• 1x = Area
• 2x = Volume
• 2 seconds = 2nd Results

424D Only
Push  :
• 1x = Smart Horizontal Mode
• 2x = Height Tracking
• 3x = Leveling

Push  :
• 1x = Room Corner Angle (Triangular Area)
• 2 seconds = 2nd Results

Units of Measurement
Push and hold  (414D) or  (419D/424D) for 2 seconds to toggle between the units for distance measurements, see Table 3.

Table 3. Units of Measurement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>414D</th>
<th>419D/424D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.000 m</td>
<td>0.000 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 00° 1/16*</td>
<td>0.000 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 in 1/16</td>
<td>0.00 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Default</td>
<td>0.00 ft</td>
<td>0 00° 1/32*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.000 in</td>
<td>0.00 in 1/32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Timer (419D/424D)**
Fluke recommends that you use a time-delay for the most accurate measurements at long distances. This prevents Meter movement when you push .

To turn on the timer:
1. Push  1x to turn on the 5-second timer. This is the default time interval to release the laser for a measurement.
2. Push  to increase up to 60 seconds.
3. Push  to decrease the seconds.
4. Push  to begin the timer.

The seconds until measurement (for example, 59, 58, 57...) show as a countdown. The last 5 seconds count down with a beep. After the last beep, the Meter makes the measurement and the value shows on the display.

**Note**
The timer is useful for all measurements.

**Beeper (419D/424D)**
Push   at the same time for 2 seconds to turn on and turn off the beeper. The display shows the status as BEEP On or BEEP OFF.

**Backlight (419D/424D)**
Push   at the same time for 2 seconds to turn on and turn off the backlight. The display shows the status as ILLU On or ILLU OFF.

**Keypad Lock (419D/424D)**
To lock:
1. Push Clear Off  at the same time to lock the keypad.

To unlock:
1. Push .
2. Push  within 2 seconds to unlock the keypad.
### Compass (424D)

The compass feature lets you know the view or direction as you make measurements. This is useful indoors to set the building plans in the correct direction. It is also useful to know the correct direction when you calculate the efficiency for a solar panel.

**Tips:**
- Make sure that the endpiece is folded in.
- When you use the compass feature, the Meter shows the calibration message. See Compass Calibration for more information.
- Compass arrows blink on the display if the Meter is tilted >20° end to end or >10° side to side.
- When you turn on the compass, the Meter shows the calibration message. See Manual Calibration for more information.

**Push Ö:**
- 1x = Arrow points in north direction
- 2 seconds = Arrow points in direction of Laser beam and display shows the direction in degrees and an alpha symbol.

⚠️ **Caution**

To prevent incorrect direction readouts, do not use near magnets and magnetic devices.

### Compass Calibration

#### Automatic Calibration

The compass sensor continuously collects and saves new calibration values in 60-second intervals.

#### Manual Calibration

When you turn on the compass, the Meter shows the calibration message:

1. For no, push Ö. The compass uses old data that can be inaccurate.
2. For yes, push Ö.

To continue with the calibration:

3. Rotate the Meter 180° around the Z-axis. See Figure 8.
4. Rotate the Meter 180° around the X-axis.
5. Rotate the Meter 180° around the Y-axis.

The Meter counts from 1 to 12 during calibration. COMPtracted ÖK shows on the display when the calibration is complete.
Magnetic Declination

The difference between the north geographic pole and the north magnetic pole is known as magnetic declination, or more plainly, declination. The angle of declination is different at different locations on the earth. The geographic and magnetic poles are aligned so declination is minimal. From some locations, the angle between the two poles can be fairly large.

Table 4 is a list of the current angles of declination by location. For other declination values, contact your local Geomagnetic Institute.

To set the Meter with the correct compensation for your location:

1. Push \textit{Men} + at the same time.

   The display shows $\textit{DECL I}$ and the current setting. The default value is 0°.

2. Push + and - to change the value.

3. Push \textit{Men} to accept the new value.
Table 4. Estimated Values of Magnetic Field

| Country      | City         | Declination in Degrees (+E | -W) | Country      | City         | Declination in Degrees (+E | -W) | Country      | City         | Declination in Degrees (+E | -W) |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Argentina    | Buenos Aires | -7                          | Greenland                   | Godthab      | -29                         | Spain                       | Madrid       | -1                          |                             |
| Australia    | Darwin       | 3                           | Iceland                     | Reykjavik    | -15                         | Switzerland                 | Zurich       | 1                           |                             |
| Australia    | Perth        | -1                          | Italy                       | Rome         | 2                           | Thailand                    | Bangkok      | 0                           |                             |
| Australia    | Sidney       | 12                          | India                       | Mumbai       | 0                           | Ukraine                     | Donetsk      | 7                           |                             |
| Austria      | Vienna       | 3                           | Japan                       | Tokyo        | -7                          | UAE                         | Dubai        | 1                           |                             |
| Brazil       | Brasilia     | -20                         | Kenya                       | Nairobi      | 0                           | United Kingdom              | London       | -1                          |                             |
| Brazil       | Rio de Janeiro | -22                        | Norway                      | Oslo         | 2                           | USA                         | Anchorage    | 18                          |                             |
| Canada, BC   | Vancouver    | 17                          | Panama                      | Panama       | -3                          | USA                         | Dallas       | 3                           |                             |
| Chili        | Santiago de Chile | 2                   | Russia                      | Irkutsk      | -3                          | USA                         | Denver       | 8                           |                             |
| China        | Beijing      | -6                          | Russia                      | Moscow       | 10                          | USA                         | Honolulu     | 9                           |                             |
| Egypt        | Cairo        | 3                           | Russia                      | Omsk         | 11                          | USA                         | Los Angeles   | 12                          |                             |
| France       | Paris        | 0                           | Senegal                     | Dakar        | -8                          | USA                         | Miami        | -6                          |                             |
| Germany      | Berlin       | 2                           | Singapore                   | Singapore    | 0                           | USA                         | New York      | -13                         |                             |
| Greece       | Athens       | 3                           | South Africa                | Cape Town    | -24                         | Venezuela                   | Caracas      | -11                         |                             |
Clear
Push \textit{Clear Off}:
- \(1x = \) Clear last value
- \(2x = \) Clear all
- 2 seconds = Turn off Meter

Measurements with a Tripod
Measurements with the 419D and 424D that use a tripod must have the tripod reference set. When set, \(\mathbb{1}\) shows on the display.

Reference Point
The display shows the reference point for a measurement. The default reference point is from the end of the Meter. If the beeper is on, the Meter beeps as you change the reference point. See Figure 9 for more information.

414D
Push \(\mathbb{1}\) 1x to change the reference point between the front and the end of the Meter. The display shows \(\mathbb{1}\) or \(\mathbb{1}\).

419D/424D
The Meter automatically adjusts the reference point when you use the endpiece and \(\mathbb{1}\) shows on the display.

Push \(\mathbb{2}\):
- \(1x = \) Measure from front \(\mathbb{1}\)
- \(2x = \) Measure from tripod screw \(\mathbb{1}\)
- \(3x = \) Measure from end \(\mathbb{1}\)

\textbf{Note}

The tripod mode overrides other reference points. The Meter stays in the tripod mode until you change to a different reference point.
Measurements

The Meter measures the distance to a target, the area bounded by two distances, or the volume in three measurements. This manual identifies when a feature is model-dependent. When not identified, all models include the feature.

**Single Distance Measurement**

To measure distance:
1. Push \( \text{on} \) to turn on the laser.
2. Push \( \text{on} \) again to make the distance measurement.
   The measurement shows on the display.

   **Note**
   Measurement errors can occur if you point the laser at colorless liquids, glass, Styrofoam, semi-permeable surfaces, and high-gloss surfaces. The measurement time increases when you point the laser at dark surfaces.

A target plate is useful for long distance measurements if the target reflectivity and illumination is a problem.

**Minimum/Maximum Tracking**

The tracking function measures the room diagonal (maximum value) and the horizontal distance (minimum value) from a stable measurement point. It also can find the distance between objects. See Figure 10.

To measure:
1. Push and hold \( \text{on} \) for 2 seconds. \( \text{on} \) shows on the display to confirm that the Meter is in tracking mode.
2. Move the laser side to side, up and down on the target area (for example, into the corner of a room).
3. Push \( \text{on} \) to stop tracking mode.
   The last measured value shows in the summary line.

   **Note**
   419D/424D Only: The values for maximum and minimum distances show in the display. The last measured value shows in the summary line.
**Addition/Subtraction**
The Meter adds and subtracts a value to a single distance, area, and volume measurements.

**414D**
To add or subtract:
Push 
- 1x = Add the next measurement
- 2x = Subtract the next measurement

**419D/424D**
To add or subtract:
1. Push to add the next measurement to the previous measurement.
2. Push to subtract the next measurement from the previous measurement.
3. Do these steps again for each measurement.
   The total measurement result is always shown in the summary line with the value before in the second line.
4. Push to cancel the last step.

**Area**
To measure area:

**414D**
1. Push 1x. The symbol appears in the display.
2. Push to make the first measurement (for example, length).
3. Push again to make the second measurement (for example, width).
   The result shows in the summary line.

**419D/424D**
1. Push 1x. The symbol shows in the display.
2. Push to make the first measurement (for example, length).
3. Push again to make the second measurement (for example, width).
   The result shows in the summary line.
4. Push and hold for 2 seconds to get the 2nd result as a circumference.
Volume

414D

To measure volume:

1. Push \(\text{²} \times\) twice. The \(\text{²}\) symbol shows in the display.
2. Push \(\text{³}\) to make the first length measurement (for example, length).
3. Push \(\text{³}\) again to make the second length measurement (for example, width).
4. Push \(\text{³}\) again to make the third length measurement (for example, depth).

The result displays in the summary line.

419D/424D

To measure volume:

1. Push \(\text{²} \times\) twice. The \(\text{²}\) symbol appears in the display.
2. Push \(\text{³}\) to make the first measurement (for example, length).
3. Push \(\text{³}\) again to make the second measurement (for example, height).
4. Push \(\text{³}\) again to make the third length measurement (for example, depth).

The result shows in the summary line.

5. Push \(\text{²}\) x 2 seconds to show additional room information such as ceiling/floor area, surface area of the walls, circumference.

- Ceiling/floor area (424D)
- Wall area (419/424)
- Circumference (419D/424D)
Tilt (424D only)

Note

The inclinometer senses tilts at 360 °. For tilt measurements, hold the Meter without a transverse tilt (±10 °).

Smart Horizontal Mode (424D only)

The Smart Horizontal mode (indirect horizontal distance) function lets you find a horizontal distance when the line-of-sight is blocked by an object or obstacle. See Figure 11 for more information.

The tilt is continuously shown as ° or %. To change the units, push and hold \( \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \) at the same time for 2 seconds. The default unit is °.

To measure:

1. Push \( \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \) = Smart Horizontal Mode. \( \text{ } \) shows in the display.
2. Point laser at target.
3. Push \( \text{ } \). The display shows all results as \( \alpha \) (angle \( \triangleleft \)), \( x \) (diagonal distance \( \triangleleft \)), and \( y \) (vertical distance \( \triangleleft \)). The \( z \) (horizontal distance) shows in the summary line.
4. Push \( \text{ } \) to turn off Smart Horizontal Mode.

Height Tracking (424D only)

Height tracking shows continuously on the display as the Meter turns on a tripod. The tilt is continuously shown in the selected unit of measure as ° or %.

To measure:

1. Push \( \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \) = Height tracking. \( \text{ } \) shows in the display.
2. Point the laser at lower target.
3. Push \( \text{ } \). \( \text{ } \) shows in the display with the distance and angle to the lower target.
4. Move the laser upwards to the top target. Height Tracking starts automatically. The display shows the angle to the actual target and the vertical distance from the lower target.
5. Push \( \text{____________________________________} \) at the top target. Height Tracking stops and the display shows the vertical distance between the two measured targets. See Figure 12 for more information.

Note

*The minimum/maximum tracking is very helpful for 90° angle measurements. See page 17 for more information.*

**Leveling**

The Leveling function continuously shows the angle of the Meter. From an angle of \( \pm 5 \)°, the Meter starts to beep. As it gets near \( \pm 1 \)°, the Meter beeps faster. At \( \pm 0.3 \)°, the Meter beeps constantly.

To level:
1. Push \( \text{____________________________________} \) 3x = Leveling. \( \text{____________________} \) shows in the display.
2. Put the Meter on object to do a test for level.

The angle continuously shows on the display as the object moves.
Tilt Sensor Calibration

To calibrate the tilt sensor:

1. Push \(\text{\textbullet} \text{\textbullet} \) at the same time for 2 seconds.

   The display shows \(\text{CAL}\) message and the instructions for the first measurement. See Figure 13.

2. Put the Meter on a flat horizontal surface.
3. Push \(\text{\textbullet} \).

   The display shows the instructions for the subsequent measurement.

4. Turn the Meter horizontally \(180^\circ\) on the same flat horizontal surface.
5. Push \(\text{\textbullet} \).

   The display shows the instructions for the subsequent measurement.
6. Put the Meter upright on a flat horizontal surface.
7. Push \(\text{\textbullet} \).

   The display shows the instructions for the subsequent measurement.
8. Turn the upright Meter \(180^\circ\) on the same flat surface.
9. Push \(\text{\textbullet} \).

   The display shows the calibration results as OK \(\text{CAL}\).
Stake Out Measurement (419D/424D)
A specific distance can be set in the Meter and used to mark off defined measured lengths. An example of this application is in the construction of wooden frames. See Figure 14 for more information.

Note
For best results, it is recommended to use the end reference point for a stake out measurement. See page 16 for more information.

1. Push 4x. shows on the display.
2. Push + and - to increase and decrease the value that shows in the summary line.
   Note
   Hold the buttons down to increase the rate of change for the values.
3. Push to accept the value.
   The display shows the stake out distance in the summary line between the stake out point and the Meter (rear reference).
4. Move the Meter slowly along the stake out line and the distance decreases on the display.
   The arrows in the display indicate in which direction the Meter needs to be moved in order to achieve the defined distance.
   Note
   It the beeper feature is on, the Meter starts to beep at a distance of 0.1 m (4 in) from the next stake out point. As the Meter moves near to the stake out point, the beep changes and the arrows do not show on the display.
5. Push to stop the stake out function.
424D (2 Values)

You can enter two different distances (a and b) into the Meter and use them to mark off measured lengths, for example, in the construction of wooden frames.

To find stake out distances with 2 values:

1. Push \( \mathbf{4x} \) \( \mathbf{r} \) shows in the display.

2. Push \( \mathbf{+} \) and \( \mathbf{-} \) to increase and decrease the values that shows on the display.
   
   The value (a), and the intermediate line that corresponds, blink on the display.

3. Push \( \mathbf{+} \) and \( \mathbf{-} \) to adjust the (a) value.

   \textit{Note}

   \textit{Hold the buttons down to increase the rate of change for the values.}

4. Push \( \mathbf{on} \) to accept the (a) value.

5. Push \( \mathbf{+} \) and \( \mathbf{-} \) to adjust the (b) value.

6. Push \( \mathbf{on} \) to accept the (b) value.

   The display shows the stake out distance in the summary line between the stake out point (a and then b) and the Meter (rear reference).

7. Move the Meter slowly along the stake out line the displayed distance decreases.

   The arrows in the display \( \mathbf{D} \) indicate in which direction the Meter needs to be moved in order to achieve the defined distance (either a, or b).

   \textit{Note}

   \textit{If the beeper feature is on, the Meter starts to beep at a distance of 0.1 m (4 in) from the next stake out point. As the Meter moves near to the stake out point, the beep changes and the arrows do not show on the display.}

8. Push \( \mathbf{on} \) to stop the stake out function.
Corner Angle Measurement (424D only)
The Meter calculates the angles in a triangle with measurements from the three sides. As an example, use this function with a right-angle room corner. See Figure 15 for more information.

To make corner angle measurements:

1. Push \( \text{ } \uparrow \text{ } \downarrow \) 1x. \( \text{(room corner)} \) shows in the display.
2. Put marks for the reference points to the right and left \((d1/d2)\) of the angle for measurement.
3. Push \( \text{ } \rightarrow \) to make a measurement of the first side of the triangle \((d1\text{ or }d2)\).
4. Push \( \text{ } \rightarrow \) to make a measurement of the second side of the triangle \((d1\text{ or }d2)\).
5. Push \( \text{ } \rightarrow \) to make a measurement of the third side of the triangle \((d3)\).
6. The result shows in the summary line as the room triangle area.

7. Push \( \text{ } \uparrow \text{ } \downarrow \) for 2 seconds to get the second results as the angle between \(d1\) and \(d2\), the triangle circumference, and the area.
**Indirect Measurement**

The Meter can calculate distances with Pythagoras’ theorem. With this function, you can find a distance with two auxiliary measurements, such as building height or width measurements. It is helpful to use a tripod for a height measurement that uses two or three measurements.

**Note**

Make sure that you use the correct sequence of measurement:

- All target points must be in a horizontal or vertical plane.
- For the best results, turn the Meter about a set point. An example of this is with the endpiece fully open and the Meter on a wall.
- Make sure that the first measurement and the measurement distance are at 90° angles.
- The minimum/maximum tracking is very helpful for 90° angle measurements. See page 17 for more information.

**414D**

To find a vertical distance with two measurements (Pythagoras 1):

1. Push \( \text{3x} \). \( \text{} \) shows on the display.
2. Point the laser at the first target (1). See Figure 16.
3. Push \( \text{} \) for the first distance (diagonal) measurement.
4. Point the laser at the second target (2).
5. Make sure that the Meter is perpendicular to the wall.
6. Push \( \text{} \) for the second distance measurement.

The Meter shows the height in the summary line. The distance of the second measurement shows in the secondary line.
To find a total distance with three measurements (Pythagoras 2):

1. Push \(4x\). \(\square\) shows on the display.
2. Point the laser at the first target (1). See Figure 17.
3. Push \(\square\) for the first distance (diagonal) measurement.
4. Point the laser at the second target (2).
5. Make sure that the Meter is perpendicular to the wall.
6. Push \(\square\) for the second distance.
7. Point the laser at the third (3) target.
8. Push \(\square\) for the third distance measurement.

The Meter shows the height in the summary line. The distance is the total vertical height from the first to last targets. The third measurement shows in the secondary line.

As an option, use the tracking mode on one or more targets. To use tracking mode:

1. Push and hold \(\square\) for 2 seconds to start tracking mode.
2. Move the laser side to side and up and down on the ideal horizontal target point.
3. Push \(\square\) to stop the tracking mode.
419D/424D

To find a distance with two measurements (Pythagoras 1):
1. Push \( \boxed{1} \) 1x. \( \square \) shows on the display.
2. Point the laser at the top point (1). See Figure 16.
3. Push \( \boxed{2} \).
4. Point the laser at the second target (2).
5. Make sure that the Meter is perpendicular to the wall.
6. Push \( \boxed{3} \) for the second distance measurement.

The Meter shows the height in the summary line. The distance of the second measurement shows in the secondary line.

To find a total distance with three measurements (Pythagoras 2):
1. Push \( \boxed{1} \) 2x. \( \square \) shows on the display.
2. Point the laser at the first target. See Figure 17.
3. Push \( \boxed{2} \) for the first distance (diagonal) measurement.
4. Point the laser at the second target (2).
5. Make sure that the Meter is perpendicular to the wall.
6. Push \( \boxed{3} \) for the second distance.
7. Point the laser at the third (3) target.
8. Push \( \boxed{4} \) for the third distance measurement.

The Meter shows the result in the summary line. The measured distance to the subsequent measurement shows in the second line.

To find a partial distance, see Figure 18, with three measurements (Pythagoras 3):
1. Push \( \boxed{5} \) 3x. The laser turns on and \( \square \) shows on the display.
2. Point at the top target (1).
3. Push \( \boxed{6} \). The Meter stores this measurement value.
4. Point the laser at the second diagonal target (2).
5. Push \( \boxed{7} \) for the second distance measurement.
6. Make sure that the Meter is perpendicular to the wall.

7. Push \( \text{ } \) to trigger the bottom target (3) measurement.

   The result is the partial vertical distance between target 1 and target 2. The third measurement shows in the secondary line.

As an option, use the tracking mode on one or more targets. To use tracking mode:

1. Push and hold \( \text{ } \) for 2 seconds to start tracking mode.

2. Move the laser side to side and up and down on the ideal horizontal target point.

3. Push \( \text{ } \) to stop the tracking mode.

**Memory (419D/424D)**

You can recall a previous measurement from memory, for example, the height of a room. The Meter stores a maximum of 20 displays.

To recall:

1. Push \( \text{ } \) 1x.

2. Push \( \text{ } \) and \( \text{ } \) to move through the stored displays.

\( \text{ } \) and the memory ID show on the display.

3. Push \( \text{ } \) for 2 seconds to use the value shown in the Summary line for further calculations.

To delete:

1. Push \( \text{ } \) and \( \text{ } \) at the same time.

   The Meter deletes all the stored values in memory.

**Maintenance**

Maintenance and calibration is not necessary for the Meter. To keep the Meter in good condition:

- Remove dirt with a moist, soft cloth.
- Do not put in water.
- Do not use aggressive detergents or solutions.

**Disable the Meter**

If damaged, do not use and disable the Meter. To disable, remove the batteries. See page 6 for more information.
**Table 5. Message Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Transverse tilt greater than 10 °</td>
<td>Hold the Meter without a transverse tilt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>Calibration mistake</td>
<td>Make sure that the device is on a horizontal and flat surface. Do the calibration procedure again. If the code continues, contact Fluke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>Calculation error</td>
<td>Do the measurement again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>Temperature too high</td>
<td>Let the Meter cool down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>Temperature too low</td>
<td>Let the Meter warm up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>Received signal too low, measurement time too long</td>
<td>Change target surface (for example, white paper).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>Received signal too high</td>
<td>Change target surface (for example, white paper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>Too much background light</td>
<td>Darken target surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258</td>
<td>Measurement outside of measurement range</td>
<td>Correct the range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>Laser beam interrupted</td>
<td>Do the measurement again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error</td>
<td>Hardware error</td>
<td>Turn on and turn off the device 2 to 3 times. If the symbol stays on the display, then your Meter is defective, contact Fluke.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance Measurement</th>
<th>414D</th>
<th>419D</th>
<th>424D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Typical Measurement Tolerance[1]</td>
<td>± 2.0 mm (± 0.08 in)[3]</td>
<td>± 1.0 mm (± 0.04 in)[3]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Measurement Tolerance[2]</td>
<td>± 3.0 mm (± 0.12 in)[3]</td>
<td>± 2.0 mm (± 0.08 in)[3]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range at target plate</td>
<td>50 m / 165 ft</td>
<td>80 m / 260 ft</td>
<td>100 m / 330 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical Range[1]</td>
<td>40 m / 130 ft</td>
<td>80 m / 260 ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range at unfavorable condition[4]</td>
<td>35 m / 115 ft</td>
<td>60 m / 200 ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallest unit displayed</td>
<td>1 mm / 1/16 in</td>
<td>1 mm / 1/32 in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ø laser point at distances</td>
<td>6 mm @ 10 m / 30 mm @ 50 m / 60 mm @ 100 m</td>
<td>0.24 in @ 33 ft / 1.2 in @ 164 ft / 2.4 in @ 328 ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilt measurement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement tolerance to laser beam[5]</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>± 0.2 °</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement tolerance to case[5]</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>± 0.2 °</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>360 °</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compass accuracy</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>8 points (± 22.5 °)[6]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>414D</th>
<th>419D</th>
<th>424D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laser class</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser type</td>
<td>635 nm, &lt;1 mW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection class</td>
<td>IP40</td>
<td>IP54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic laser off</td>
<td>90 seconds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic power off</td>
<td>180 seconds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery life (2 x AAA) 1.5 V NEDA 24A/IEC LR03</td>
<td>up to 3,000 measurements</td>
<td>up to 5,000 measurements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (H x W x L)</td>
<td>11.6 cm x 5.3 cm x 3.3 cm (4.6 in x 2.1 in x 1.3 in)</td>
<td>12.7 x 5.6 x 3.3 cm (5.0 in x 2.2 in x 1.3 in)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (with batteries)</td>
<td>113 g (4 oz)</td>
<td>153 g (5 oz)</td>
<td>158 g (6 oz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature range:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>-25 °C to +70 °C (-13 °F to +158 °F)</td>
<td>-25 °C to +70 °C (-13 °F to +158 °F)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>0 °C to +40 °C (32 °F to +104 °F)</td>
<td>-10 °C to +50 °C (14 °F to +122 °F)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calibration cycle</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Tilt and Compass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum altitude</td>
<td>3500 m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Laser Distance Meter
### Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>414D</th>
<th>419D</th>
<th>424D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum relative humidity</td>
<td>85 % at 20 °F to 120 °F (-7 °C to 50 °C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMC</td>
<td>EN 55022:2010</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-3:2010</td>
<td>EN 61000-4-8:2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[1] Applies for 100 % target reflectivity (white painted wall), low background illumination, 25 °C.
[2] Applies for 10 to 500 % target reflectivity, high background illumination, -10 °C to +50 °C.
[3] Tolerances apply from 0.05 m to 10 m with a confidence level of 95 %. The maximum tolerance may deteriorate to 0.15 mm/m between 10 m to 30 m and to 0.2 mm/m for distances above 30 m.
[4] Applies for 100 % target reflectivity, background illumination ~ 30,000 lux.
[5] After user calibration. Additional angle related deviation of ±0.01 ° per degree up to ±45 ° in each quadrant. Applies at room temperature. For the whole operating temperature range the maximum deviation increases by ±0.1 °.