

Short Circuit Test



Using an ohmmeter, make sure a resistance exists between the active(s) and the neutral of each circuit.

The resistance should be infinity if there is no load connected. If load is connected the resistance will depend on the load.

Step 4 **Polarity**

SUPPLY ON

Consumer Mains

Use a remote earth and test lamps.



For the following polarity tests, only test with supply on where necessary, safe and where risk is addressed. Otherwise test dead (3.3 AS3017:2007)

Socket outlets

Use a purpose built polarity tester.



Lighting points

Ensure actives are switched.
A proximity tester may be used.



Other equipment

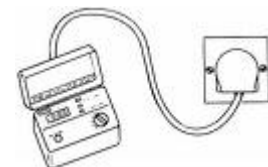
A multimeter is suitable to check the polarity of connections.



Note the MEN must be in position whenever supply is on

Step 5 **Fault Loop Impedance (FLZ)**

Where required as per clause 8.3.9.1. For circuits with socket outlets not protected by an RCD. The FLZ of the circuit must comply with AS 3000 Table B8.1, tested with a FLZ meter (MEN left intact). A high impedance result may indicate a faulty neutral on the service supply system. Or, with no supply available, the internal FLZ must comply with Table 8.2 (R_{phe}). (See 3.6 of AS3017:2007 for further information)



Step 6 **RCD Operation**

SUPPLY ON

The test button must be verified as operational. The test must ensure the designated circuit is disconnected. The MEN should be intact. Use of suitable RCD test equipment to establish the correct tripping time is recommended. (See 3.7 of AS3017:2007 for further information)

AFTER TESTING – ENSURE THE M.E.N. LINK IS IN POSITION

Ensure you are competent before you commence testing. Always use a Risk Assessment.