

Test methodology

Conducting a 500 V insulation test (preferred).

Or

If this cannot be done due to potentially damaging electronic components or the device is protected by surge protection equipment, the test may be done by conducting a 250 V insulation test.

Or

Conducting a touch current test.

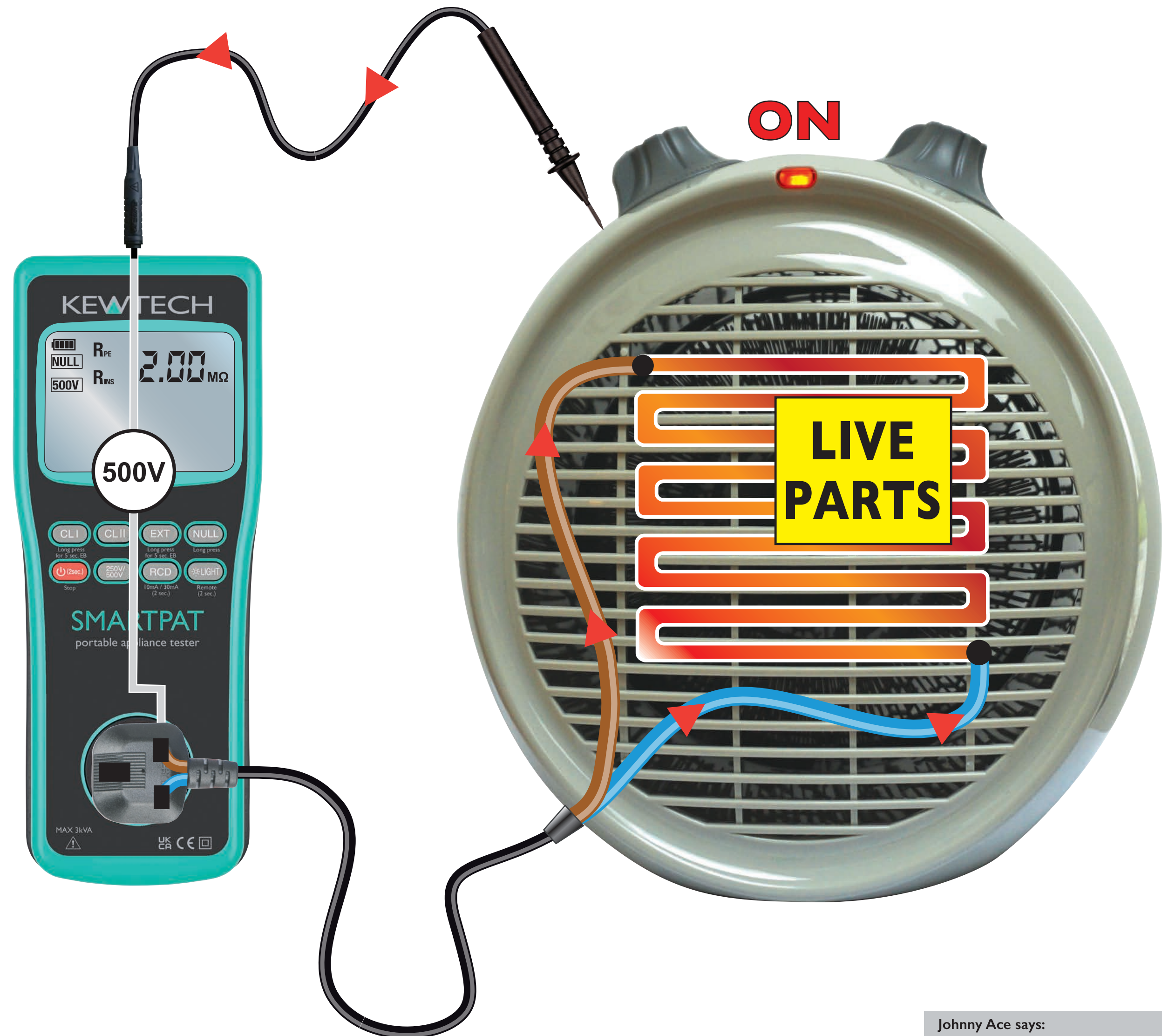
Procedure

The test voltage is applied between live parts and earth (remember that neutrals are considered as live conductors). A PAT tester will automatically combine Neutral and Line.

Attach a test probe into the instrument's socket to provide an earthed return path. This probe is to be connected to any metal parts of the appliance or any joins in the casing where a weakness / dirt ingress may have occurred to compromise the equipment.

Limits

All Class II equipment should be higher than 2 MΩ.



Kewtech 'Clear Thinking' diagrams are schematics to aid the understanding of electrical testing. Ensure proper safety procedures are taken before testing.

Johnny Ace says:

Remember: Use the probe and connect to any exposed metal or seams if there are any signs of ingress of moisture or dirt.

