

Component Testing Guide

Circuit Breakers

Where Used:

On many different types of electrical or battery powered equipment in the floor care industry. They will be found on automatic scrubbers, burnishers, etc.

Purpose:

To protect the electrical wiring and electrical components of a circuit from being overloaded.

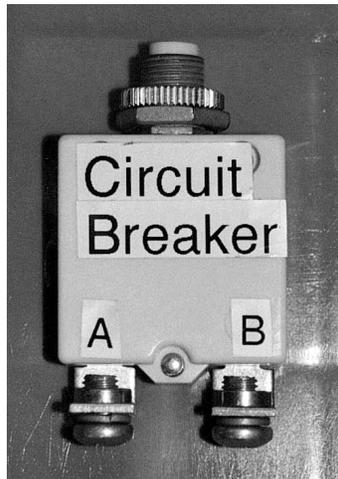
How to Test:

A circuit breaker can be tested with an OHM Meter or a continuity tester to determine if the circuit breaker is "open" or "tripped".

To test the circuit breaker:

- 1). Put your OHM Meter on the lowest scale to measure resistance and zero out your meter.
- 2). Disconnect the wires from the circuit breaker.
- 3). Put one lead from your meter on terminal (A) and the other lead from your meter on terminal (B).
- 4). If your meter reads continuity with no resistance, breaker is functional. If no continuity is shown on the meter and the breaker will not reset, the circuit breaker is defective.

NOTE: *If the customer has had repeated tripping of the circuit breaker the breaker must be replaced and the components in the circuit must be tested for excessive current draw. A circuit breaker value drops each time it is tripped.*



CAUTION: *These tests should only be performed by a qualified technician. Working with electricity can be dangerous. When using jumper wires to help diagnosis an electrical component, care must be exercised to prevent a short circuit from occurring. Do not allow the two test leads (jumpers) to touch or personal injury or damage to the equipment will result.*