















## Kewcheck 103

### Instructions for use

1. Plug in
2. Switch on
3. Read the wiring conditions

**Fault indication chart:** LEDs show actual pin location Live, Earth, Neutral

Condition No.	Wiring condition	Supply terminal			LED display	Buzzer
		N	E	L		
Socket wiring						
1	Correct	N	E	L		Continuous
2	L-E reverse	N	L	E		Warble
3	L-N-E miswire	E	L	N		Warble
4	L-N reverse	L	E	N		Warble
5	L-N-E miswire	L	N	E		Warble
6	Faulty N/L-E miswire	NC	L	N		Warble
7	Faulty N/E miswire	NC	N	L		Warble
8	Faulty N	NC	E	L		Warble
9	Faulty N/L-E reverse	NC	L	E		Warble
10	Faulty E/L-N reverse	L	NC	N		Warble
11	Faulty E	N	NC	L		Warble
12	Faulty E/N miswire	E	NC	L		Warble
13	Faulty E/L-N miswire	L	NC	E		Warble
14	No mains	NC	NC	NC		-

Key: The letter indicates the mains supply. The coloured box indicates which socket terminal it is connected to, eg **L** = Live supply connected to neutral terminal on the socket. NC = No connection.  
 = LEDs lit = LEDs off E = Protective earth. Continuous tone indicates good wiring. Warble tone indicates error.

This unit is intended for first line fault finding only. A three line conductor system can provide up to 34 fault permutations. The general rule is unless three green LEDs are lit, there's a problem - check the wiring!

#### Audible fuse finding

- 1 Plug kewcheck into socket on circuit to be tested
  - 2 Ensure that you can clearly hear the continuous tone when at the distribution board
  - 3 Pull and refit fuse one at a time to identify which stops the tone
- If out of earshot get someone to dial your mobile from a nearby phone