

KEWTECH

Your guide to easy Socket Outlet Testing and instructions for use of:



Loopcheck 107 Advanced socket tester with loop function

kewtechcorp.com

Caution

Before use check the socket tester's case and pins for any signs of damage.

Do not use if the case is broken or damaged. To check the correct functioning of the socket tester, plug it into a known correctly-wired live 13A socket.

To clean the tester use only a soft dry cloth.

This unit is maintenance free and contains no user serviceable components. In the unlikely event that this unit malfunctions, it should be withdrawn from service and returned to Kewtech.

This tester must not be used in a manner not specified by Kewtech.

Good work practice

Use of a Socket Tester will be seen to show a responsible attitude to electrical safety, plus the very reasonable price of Kewtech testers means they place a cost effective solution in the hands of many more users at the front end of responsibility and care.

Who should be testing socket outlets?

Basically anyone who wants to know the mains socket about to be used is correctly wired and safe to plug into. In particular those with a responsibility of care for their own homes, employees and the public.

- Home owners
- Land lords
- Local authorities
- Police forces
- Hospitals, including home visits
- Schools and colleges
- Sports facilities
- Military housing and education
- IT managers
- Heads of department
- Health and Safety officers



BS EN
61010-1

The simple solution for testing socket outlets



- Logical 'Green for Go'
- Bright, easy to read LEDs
- Clear audible indication
- Error free testing

What a Kewtech tester WILL tell you

The Loopcheck 107 is unique in that it is the only socket tester that carries out a loop test at mains frequency to check the actual condition of the wiring.

Particular emphasis is placed on detecting very dangerous wiring conditions such as reversed line (live) earth connections, disconnected wires and high earth values.

What a Kewtech tester will NOT tell you

Kewtech socket testers are for simple first line diagnosis for use by those with and without electrical skills. If a problem at the socket is shown it should immediately be investigated by a suitably qualified electrician or contractor recognised by organisations such as:

NAPIT (www.napit.org.uk)

NICEIC (www.niceic.com)

ECA (www.eca.co.uk)

ECA of Scotland (www.select.org.uk)

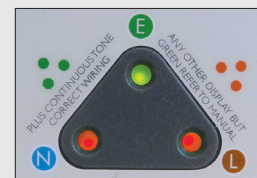
STROMA (www.stroma.com)

Product features

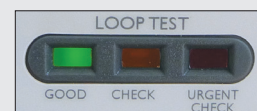
- Bright, durable LEDs out-perform fragile, low visibility neons
- Patented 'Fault Locate' shows actual position of Pin – Line (Live), Neutral or Earth
- Unique new Earth Loop Test
- Tough, smooth-contoured construction
- Rubber overmould tactile case
- Advanced electronic circuits mean positive and reliable indication
- Modern production methods ensure great performance and value
- Audible signal gives additional information
- Microprocessor control with built-in self check

230V 13 amp BS 1363 Socket Testers with self-check and patented 'Fault Locate' plus Earth check

- First Socket Tester to indicate actual fault location – Line (live), Neutral or Earth
- Unique earth loop test at mains frequency to check the actual condition of the wiring
- Built-in automatic visible self-check ensures total confidence in correct functioning at all times
- Tri-coloured LEDs (green, red, orange) give clear and positive indication of Good wiring plus 17 possible fault conditions
- Mains polarity check
- 30mA RCD check



This is an example of 'Fault Locate' showing line (live), neutral, reverse. LEDs flash red plus warble tone.



This is an example of the Earth Loop Test showing green – good, less than 1.8Ω.

Specifications

Socket wiring check

Three green LEDs and a continuous tone indicate that the socket is correctly wired. Earth, Line (Live) and neutral are all in the correct position. Any other indication, such as open circuit or swapped connections, is shown by an orange or red LED accompanied by a warble tone. The socket is incorrectly wired and all further tests are inhibited.

Note: Like all socket (and other similar) testers a neutral – earth swap cannot be detected unless the distribution board is fitted with an RCD in which case the RCD will trip.

Socket condition check

This is carried out by injecting a loop impedance test current between line (live) and neutral and also between neutral and earth. If during the pre-test there is an indication the earthed metal work could raise to touch voltage of greater than 25V the test is inhibited.

The result is shown by one of three LEDs.

Indication	LED	Tone
Good	Green	Continuous
Check	Amber	Warble
Urgent Check	Red	Warble

Mains Polarity test

This is a capacitively coupled pad. The user is the earth reference point for true earth.

This test is used to indicate that there is not a line (live) neutral swap of the mains supply at the supply entry point to the premises.

RCD test (30mA RCD only)

Operation of the test switch injects a test current of 30mA Line (Live) to earth to provide an operational check for the RCD. The test current is restricted to 300ms.

Rating 230V. Input current: <18mA (L-E <7mA)

Frequency: 50Hz.

Suitable for use in environmental conditions:

Temperature 0–40°C

Humidity: <95% non-condensing

This tester is not intended for continuous use – do not leave connected in a socket for longer than 2 minutes.

Instructions for use

Note: This tester is intended for use only on a 230V mains 13A socket outlet. (BS 1363 configuration)

1 Plug the tester into a 13A socket outlet.



2 Switch on.

When first powered up the LEDs in the grey triangle flash green then red once as it performs a self test. This is immediately followed by a socket correct wiring test. The LEDs will show all green with a continuous tone if the wiring is correct. Any other LED colour or warble tone indicates incorrect wiring and all further tests are inhibited. Check the indication displayed by the



LEDs against the table for an indication of the wiring status.

After approximately 4 seconds the green LEDs turn off.

3 Read the socket outlet condition.

The tester will then check the condition of the wiring and show the result in the three LED Loop Test bar.



Green LED with continuous tone indicates the wiring condition is good with safety earth path less than 1.80Ω.

Flashing amber LED with warble tone indicates the incoming

mains should be checked to see if the system is using an earth rod for protection. Safety earth path is between 1.80Ω and 92Ω. If the system is protected by an earth rod then an RCD should be present.

Flashing red LED with warbling means the earth path is over 93Ω. This may not be dangerous but the value should be checked using an earth loop tester with a read out to check the value meets the wiring regulations.

The tester is designed not to trip RCDs.

If the main distribution board is fitted with an RCD and it trips during the test this could be:

- there is already high leakage current between Line (Live) and earth
- the earth and neutral are reversed.

Either needs investigation by a qualified electrician.

Additional functions

4 Polarity Check

The LEDs in the grey triangle flash green with a continuous tone if it is correct.

If the LEDs flash red with a warble tone this is potentially a very hazardous condition – immediate attention required.



5 RCD Check (30mA RCD)

Press the purple test switch for at least half a second to start the RCD test.



If the LED goes out and the tone stops the RCD has tripped and is working.

If the LED remains illuminated and the tone continues, the test button has not been pressed for

long enough to start the test. If the LED in the Loop Test bar goes out and the three LEDs in the grey triangle flash amber accompanied by a warble tone, the test current has been applied for 300ms and the RCD has not tripped. It should be investigated.

Wiring Indication Chart

LEDs show actual pin location Line, Earth, Neutral

Condition number	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-NE miswire	E L N	●●●	Warble
4	L-N reverse	L E N	●●●	Warble
5	L-NE 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	Faulty L / N-E miswire	L N NC	●●●	Warble
15	Faulty L / E miswire	N L NC	●●●	Warble
16	Faulty L / N-E miswire	E L NC	●●●	Warble
17	Faulty L / N miswire	L E NC	●●●	Warble
18	No mains	NC NC NC	●●●	●
19	Poor earth		●●●	Warble

Note: LEDs will also flash to indicate fault condition.

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