

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF A POWER TEST



The power test measures the load of the devices operating at the time of testing.

Ask an electrician for assistance in interpreting the test results more precisely.

Power test types:

- A one-time test, i.e. measuring the load of electric devices one time only.
- A 24-hour test, i.e. within 24 hours as many measurements can be taken as you wish.

Good to know: What to do if the main fuse is switched off during the test due to overload?

The switching off of the main fuse is not a fault. You can switch the switched off main fuse on again yourself. Confirm the location of the electrical cabinet and main fuse in your household, before starting the test and taking measurements. Be convinced that you have a key for opening the electrical cabinet.

Application of a power test:

Is it necessary to increase the capacity of the main fuse?

The purpose of the test is to determine if the size of the main fuse is sufficient and if any of the phases are overloaded.

It is not required to increase the main fuse, in the case of an overloaded phase. It is sufficient to redistribute the loads of the devices within the home network, which can be done by an electrician.

The test is suitable for apartments, as well as private houses.

1. Switch on the devices that create problematic situations (for example power outages).
 - Leave some devices switched off (for example the range and/or oven), for the duration of the test, if an overload occurs, when switching devices on and the fuse switches off.
2. Run the test and wait until the measurement is complete, acquaint yourself with the report results and recommendations.
 - Do one more test if you switched some of the devices while conducting the test and now measure the loads of the devices that were previously switched off.
3. Switch off previously tested devices.
4. Switch on the devices that you did not measure in the course of the first test.
5. Add together the results of each phase, from each measuring, for evaluating the results of the measurements. For example, Phase 1 measurement 1 + Phase 1 measurement 2 + etc.
 - Compare the result obtained with the value of your main fuse.
 - The phase is overloaded, if the result is greater than the value of the main fuse.
 - Repeat the same with phase 2 and 3.

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Is the capacity of the main fuse too high, and will I be able to save on network fee by reducing it?

The purpose of the test is to determine if the consumption is below the limit of the main fuse and you could consider reducing the main fuse.

The test should be conducted at least once.

The test is suitable for private houses.

1. Switch on the devices usually in use.
2. Run the test and wait until the measurement is complete.
3. Acquaint yourself with the report, after measuring is complete. The report will show if it is reasonable to reduce the capacity of the main fuse.

Can I add a new device to the household?

The purpose of the test is to determine if it is possible to add a new device to the household.

The test should be conducted at least once.

The test is suitable for apartments, as well as private houses.

1. Switch on all devices.
2. Run the test and wait until the measurement is complete.
3. The report displayed to you at the end of the measurement, shows you how much of a load in kilowatts you can add. Check the power of the new device and if it remains below the limit value in the report.

Do you know how much electricity your home appliances consume?

Testing devices individually and in groups allows you to assess how much power your devices use, as well as what is their estimated impact on the electricity invoice.

The test is suitable for apartments, as well as private houses.

1. Switch off all electrical devices in the household.
 - If you want to check whether or not all of the equipment has been switched off, do a separate test. In this case, measurement results should include the information that the load on all phases has been 0 A (zero amperes).
2. Switch on the first device.
 - Indicate as the test title, the name of the device, the consumption of which you are measuring.
 - Run the test
3. Acquaint yourself with the report, at the end of the test, where the consumption of the electrical device being checked will be recorded.
4. Repeat the test with the desired devices, within 24 hours, without paying an additional fee.

Definitions

A (ampere) – current strength (The current strength helps to decide on the capacity of the main fuse).

kW (kilowatt) – As a rule, it is specified on the body of a device or in its passport.

kWh (kilowatt-hour) – The number of kilowatts consumed within an hour.

Main fuse – Protects the household in the case of an overload and establishes what is the amount of power to be let through.

Meter – A device that measures the kWh consumed in the household. Remotely read meters are capable of measuring and forwarding the current consumed by devices, in amperes.

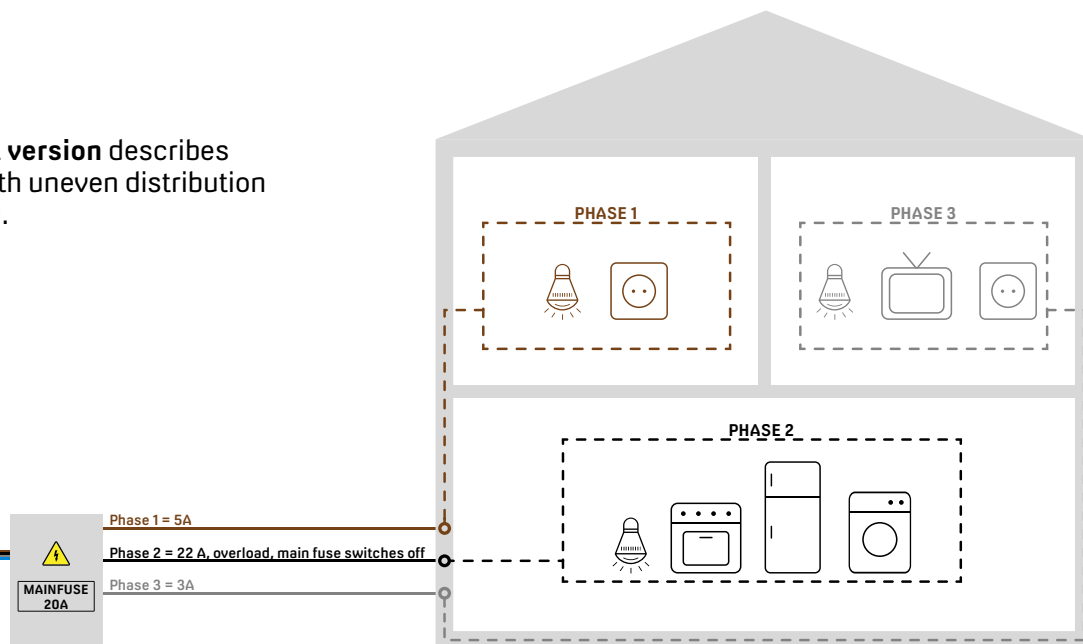
Phases – Household current may be 1-phased or 3-phased. For example, if the main fuse has a capacity of 32 A, then each phase separately can consume up to 32 A. This means that in the case of three phases, it is possible with the same main fuse to consume up to 3 x 32 A.

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Distribution of load between phases

The first version describes loads with uneven distribution overload.



The second version indicates loads with more even distribution.

