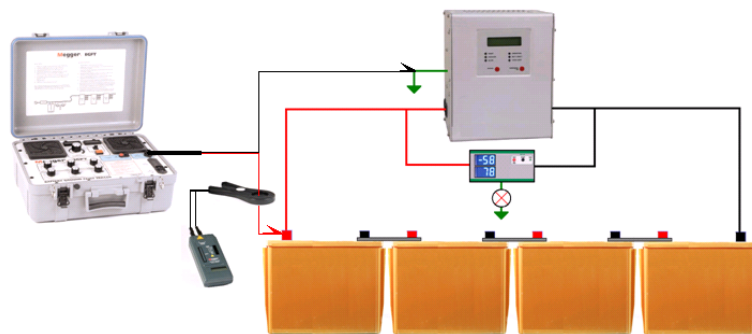
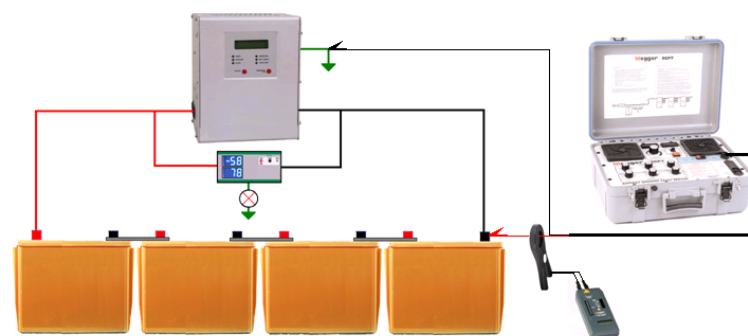


1. Determine if the ground fault is on negative or positive by finding which side measures the lower voltage.
2. If tracing a positive ground fault then connect the BGFT between the positive battery terminal and earth ground. If tracing a negative ground fault then connect the BGFT between the negative battery terminal and earth ground, as shown.



POSITIVE GROUND FAULT



NEGATIVE GROUND FAULT

(NOTE: Do NOT connect the transmitter across the plus and minus terminals of the battery string.)

3. Set the receiver to (X1) and place it around one lead of the BGFT.
4. Disconnect the ground lead of any battery ground fault monitor or isolate it from the circuit if possible. (Battery ground fault monitors can add a path to ground.)
5. Turn on the output of the BGFT.



6. Slowly raise the transmitter's output voltage until the receiver measures current. (0.1 is sufficient)
7. If the receiver does not measure current then increase the scale to (X10) then (X100) if needed. (0.1 is still sufficient on either range)
8. Open the main panel and place the receiver clamp around each circuit individually.
9. Locate the circuit with the current flow. This will be the circuit with the ground fault.

(NOTE: If 2 or more circuits display the current then use the bridge in the unit to tune out any false paths. (See the BGFT manual for instructions).)