



LINE BUSTER™

Line Tester/ Neutral Tester

Product Data Sheet

HALF POWER? FLICKERING LIGHT COMPLAINTS? The Brooks Line Buster™ quickly and safely locates loose, open, or faulty connections to lines and neutrals.

FEATURES

- Portable and ergonomic design
- Delivers a 2500 Watt load alternately to each phase
- Two digital LED voltmeters (85-265 VAC) clearly indicate a problem line or neutral
- Fuse protected (field replaceable fuses)
- Dead front neutral/line connection
- Patented ejector handle simplifies removal from sockets with tight jaws
- Banana plugs for easy connection of power quality equipment
- Optional 7' three conductor cable plug assembly for testing non-socket installations, such as A-base or distribution panels

APPLICATIONS

This line/neutral tester should be used by utility employees to test for faulty lines or neutrals when a problem, such as flickering lights or partial power, has been reported.



RELIABILITY



SAFETY



SECURITY

MODEL NUMBERS

LT-SP4629 - Line Buster Unit w/Neutral Lead

1000-SP4639 - Line Buster Kit w/ Neutral Lead, 7' Cable Assembly, & Brooks Equipment Bag

LINE BUSTER™ LINE/NEUTRAL TESTER

Voltmeter Display Indication

Voltage Display

Line Buster Operation

120	120
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The left line-to-neutral and right line-to-neutral voltages are balanced with no load applied.

120	120
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No significant change observed after run in time has elapsed.

110	120
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Left line shows a 10 volt drop, right line does not change. This means there is additional resistance in the left conductor/connections but the neutral is okay.

105	125
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Left line shows a 15 volt drop and right line shows a 5 volt increase. The 10 volt drop (15 volt drop - 5 volt rise = 10 volts) is caused by additional resistance in the left conductor/connections. The 5 volt rise on the right meter indicates resistance in the neutral conductor/connections.

	120
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The left meter is blank, indicating the voltage on the left line has dropped below 85 volts (voltmeter range 85-265). There is a significant resistance in the left conductor/connections which caused the voltage to drop.

	210
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The blank left meter and the extreme rise in the right meter indicates the neutral conductor/connections are open (grounds at the meter socket and transformer can provide an alternative path) or in very poor condition. 90 volts (210 volts - 120 volt starting = 90 volts) is the voltage drop across the ground and/or poor neutral conductor/connections.

	240
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The blank left meter and the extreme rise in the right meter indicates the neutral conductor/connections are open. 120 volts is being dropped across the neutral conductor/connections. No current is flowing through the transformer and meter socket grounds. There are problems with the neutral conductor/connections and with the ground(s).