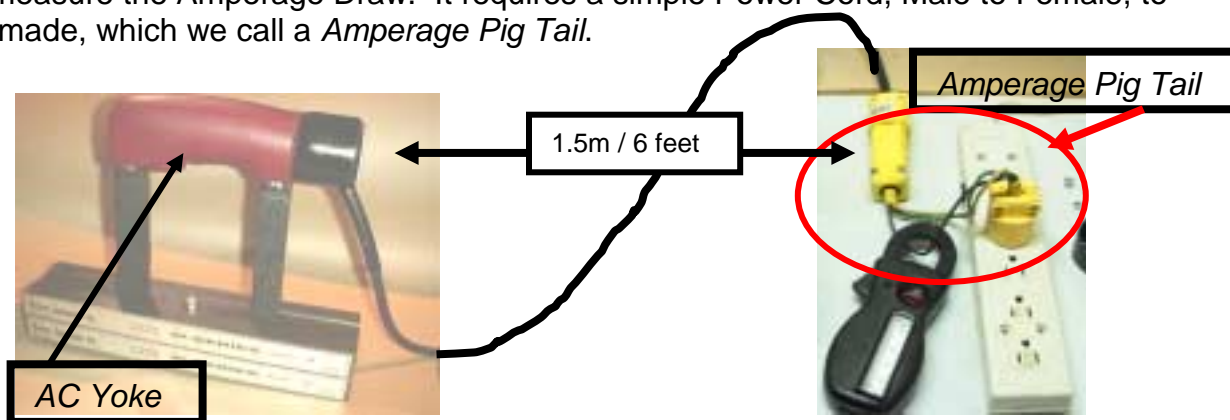


Measuring Amperage Draw on Yokes

If problems are encountered during Pull Testing of a Yoke, a quick way to test them is to measure the Amperage Draw. It requires a simple Power Cord, Male to Female, to be made, which we call a *Amperage Pig Tail*.



The *Amperage Pig Tail* is a short length of power cord (18-3), that has a Male Plug installed on one end and a Female Plug installed on the other end (Illustrated above). After the Plugs are connected, and the clamp type Strain Relief's on the Plugs are tightened, the Rubber Jacket is stripped off the Cord to within about 1" (25mm) of each plug. This exposes the 3 colored wires, which should be connected to the plugs and labeled as follows;

- Green – Ground
- White - Neutral
- Black – Live

For convenience, the *Amperage Pig Tail* is plug into a Power Bar with an On/Off Switch. The Yoke to be tested is plugged into the Female Plug. A Clamp on style Ammeter is Clamp around the Black or Live wire. The Yoke and Pull Test Bar are moved approximately 1 ½ meters (5 feet) from the Power Bar and Ammeter.

When you are ready to test, turn on the Power Bar. Activate the Yoke while it is on the pull test bar, and measure the Amperage. The Chart below is your guide for what the Amperage Draw should be for a given Model of Yoke.

Model	WE-3/3HD	WE-3K/#HDK	WC-6	WC-6K	WE-3LT	WE-3LTK
Amps	4	12	4	2	4	2

When the Yoke is removed from the Pull Test Bar and activated, the amperage will be slightly higher (20% to 30%), and we use the term "Amps In Air". The Amperage Draw published and marked on the Yoke are slightly higher than the draw *in air*.

If the amperage of the Yoke follows the values shown in this guide, then one can simply conclude that the Yoke is Serviceable, but the Contact Feet need to be ground flat. If the amperage draw is drastically lower or higher than those shown, contact Western Instruments for your next action.