





eakTest

• In the LeakView application window, there is a field to enter the resistance R. It is the resistance between minus pole of the car battery and the vehicle's carcass. According to this value, the application calculates the values current values depending on the measured voltage. By default, the application uses the value R = 1 m $\Omega$ , which is suitable for a large part of the cases.



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In some cases, however, it may be necessary to detect and enter the specific magnitude of this resistance into the application, thereby converting the current to actual values.





• For the measurement we need a digital multimeter that measures the DC voltage with a resolution of at least 0.1mV,





and a clamp meter that measures direct current with a resolution of at least 0,1A.

PA430

GCM403

# **Leak**Test



UT203R

DT363

VC330

FC33

A number of common, affordable instruments meet these requirements.

CM901





We will measure the voltage between the negative terminal of the car battery and the carcass, and at the same time the current flowing through the ground cable from the negative terminal of the battery. The motor is off.



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Connect one input (mV) of the multimeter to the car body, to the same place where the the green crocodile clip of the Leaktest recorder connects.







• Connect the second (COM) input of the multimeter to the minus pole of the battery.





Using ammeter pliers, grasp the ground cable that runs from the negative terminal of the car battery to the frame of the vehicle.





We provide a current draw from the battery of several Amper. It should not be a problem, sometimes you just need to open the car door, and the current will increase.



We place the instruments together so that the displayed values are recorded in the same time. It is advisable to wait a moment for the displays to stabilise and, if necessary, to take a photograph of the displays.

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In this case, the current is 3.41A, the voltage is 4.0 mV. From this we calculate  $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{U} / \mathbf{I} = 4.0 / 3.41 = \mathbf{1.17} \mathbf{m}\Omega$ 



Enter this value in the appropriate box in LeakView, the current is automatically converted to the actual value. It is then possible to better to better assess the severity and impact of the discharge current.

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