SPURS ON A RING, AND THE READING THAT CATCHES PEOPLE OUT

THE SOCKET READS HIGHER THAN ITS SPUR. WHY?

A **spur** is a branch off the ring. The ring test does not include it — your three steps are proving the ring itself.

> `A spur reads higher than the ring`

Because there is extra cable, and more length means more resistance. If the ring reads 0.04 Ω at step 2, the spur comes in above 0.04 Ω. You are not asked to calculate it — just to expect it higher.

> **If the spur is not a socket.**
> On a fused connection unit, drop the front cover and probe into the back of it.

> ✋ **The trap.** Sometimes the socket the spur is **connected into** reads higher than the spur itself. That socket has more conductors in its terminals, and one may not have been fully caught — a loose connection driving the reading up. That is a **fault**, not normal behaviour. If the higher reading is not the spur, open it up and look.

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