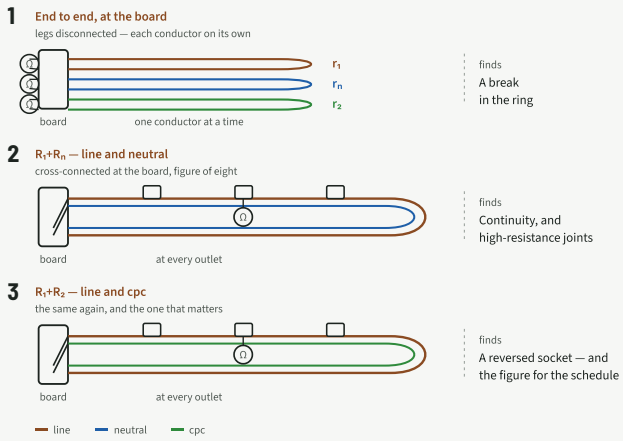
THE RING FINAL CIRCUIT IN THREE STEPS, AND SPURS

DOES THE RING TEST COVER A SPUR?

THE RING FINAL CIRCUIT, IN THREE STEPS

Still continuity, still a low-resistance ohmmeter. Step 1 happens at the board; steps 2 and 3 happen at **every outlet**.

STEP	WHAT	WHERE	FINDS
1	End to end on **each** conductor separately — r_1, r_n, r_2	At the board, legs disconnected	A break in the ring
2	**R_1+R_n** — cross-connect line and neutral, figure of eight	Every outlet	Continuity and high-resistance joints
3	**R_1+R_2** — cross-connect line and CPC, figure of eight	Every outlet	**Line–neutral reversal**, and the figure for the schedule



Step 1 happens once, at the board, and only proves the ring is a ring. Steps 2 and 3 happen at **every outlet** — cross-connecting the pair is what makes the reading stay flat all the way round, so anything standing out is a joint. Step 3 is the one that catches a reversed socket, and it is the figure that goes on the schedule.

> ✋ **When you swap the pairs at the board, swap the leads at the adapter too.** Forgetting is the single most common slip in ring testing — the reading comes back open circuit and the fault is in your hands, not the circuit.

SPURS AND FUSED CONNECTION UNITS

Step 1 only sees the ring itself. A spur is a dead end hanging off it, so **end-to-end testing never registers it**.

> `Every outlet on the ring gets tested at steps 2 and 3 — and a fused connection unit is an outlet`

Plug-in adapters do the sockets. An FCU needs the faceplate dropping and the probes putting directly on the conductors — or the conductors moving temporarily into a connector block. **Do not skip past it.**

> **A spur reads high, and should.**
> It is further from the board than the ring is at that point, so expect it.

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