THREE WAYS TO GET PROSPECTIVE FAULT CURRENT

MUST YOU MEASURE PFC?

METHOD	NOTE
Measurement	Do the loop test, then press the fault current button. This is how you get the **maximum** — record the greater of PSCC and PEFC, and check the device's breaking capacity is greater
Calculation	$(U_o \times C_{min}) \div Z_s$ gives the **lowest** fault current at that point — the figure for checking the device disconnects in time, not for breaking capacity
Enquiry	Ask the **DNO** for the figure

> **The schedule says so.**
> Next to I_{pf} it reads "by enquiry or by measurement" — so you are not obliged to measure it.

And the two faults it covers:

	FAULT BETWEEN
PEFC — prospective earth fault current	Line to **protective conductor** (earth)
PSCC — prospective short-circuit current	**Line to neutral**, or line to line on three phase

> **On the instrument.**
> With three leads in you press one button and it cycles, deciding which value it is giving you. Some instruments want a two-lead test for one and a three-lead for the other — learn which yours does.

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