



Record of Polarity Test

A. PARTICULARS OF THE INSTALLATION		(Please tick <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the relevant box)	
Project Name			
Drawing No. / Installation Address			
Block No. / Floor			
DB Designation	<input type="checkbox"/> Single Phase	<input type="checkbox"/> R	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> Three phase

B. TEST INSTRUMENTS USED				
Instrument	Brand	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date
Insulation & Continuity Tester				

C. TEST RESULTS		(Please X where not applicable. Please refer to notes for test procedure)																	
Circuit No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
POLARITY Mark P for Pass and F for Fail.	Lighting Circuits																		
	Sockets (Radial)																		
	Sockets (Ring)																		
	Others (Please State)																		

D. REMARKS

E. PENGAKUAN ORANG KOMPETEN (BAGI PIHAK KONTRAKTOR ELEKTRIK)	F. PENGESAHAN JABATAN
Diuji Oleh: (Nama Pendawai)	Disaksi Oleh: (Nama)
Tandatangan:	Tandatangan:
No. Kekompetenan:	Jawatan:
Tarikh Ujian:	Tarikh:
Nama & Cop Kontraktor:	

NOTES :

- Regulation 713-09-01 calls for a polarity test to be carried out to establish that :
 - All fuses, circuit breakers and single pole switches are connected in the phase conductor only.
 - The centre contact of Edison Screw (ES) lampholders are connected to the phase conductor.
 - The polarity of socket outlets, other accessories and points of utilisation (eg luminaires) is correct
- The polarity of all circuits must be verified before connection to the supply.
- Polarity testing must be carried with the supply isolated from the installation.
- There are a number of ways in which polarity can be tested.
 - Polarity test on lighting circuits, for example, can be conducted at the same time as that for continuity of CPC.
 - See **Fig 1a** for Test Method connection.
- After connection of the supply, polarity should be confirmed using an approved voltage indicator.