# BLOCKER® Testing

**Installed in the field**

Measure the voltage drop (AC) across the terminals of the BLOCKER.

- If a voltage drop is measured, then the BLOCKER is good. The measured voltage should be the same approximate voltage measured on an open bond test. If the voltage measured is near the saturation level of the BLOCKER (11V or 22V), then a more serious problem may exist with the service.
- If no voltage drop is measured, then perform an open bond test to see if stray voltage still exists (problem may have been fixed). Alternate paths (phone, cable, etc.) around the BLOCKER will allow stray voltage even if the BLOCKER is functioning properly. If unable to find a path around the BLOCKER, then a Bench Test must be done to see if shorted.

**Bench Test**

Items needed:

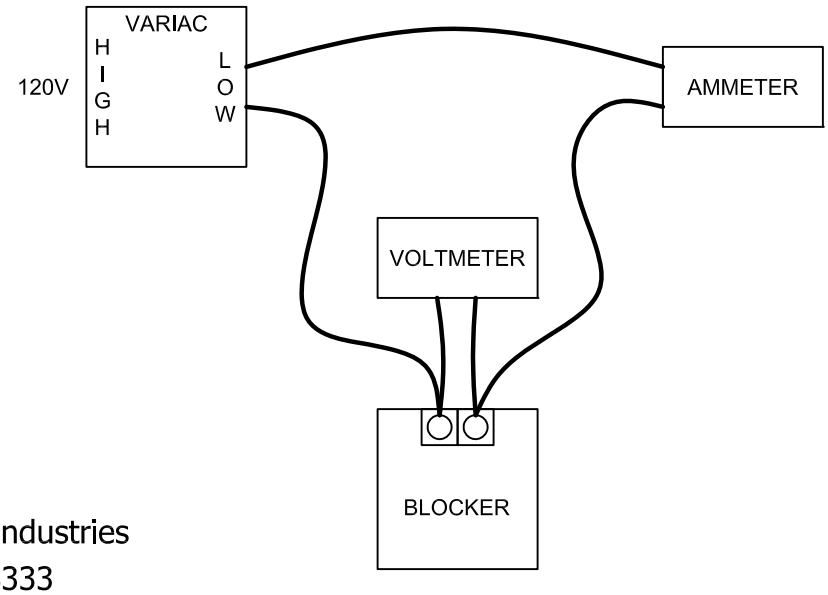
Variac 0-25 Volts ac or fixed ac low voltage source
6 volt max on 11V BLOCKER, 12 volt max on 22V BLOCKER
Ammeter ~300mA
Voltmeter ~25 Volts ac

Turn up Variac slowly, causing the amps and volts to slowly rise. If amperage climbs rapidly, then the BLOCKER is bad (shorted by lightning arrestor or turn to turn on core). If using a fixed low voltage power supply (i.e. control xfmr), high amps from a shorted BLOCKER may blow power supply fuses.

Approximate measurements:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11V Blocker | 3 mA at 6 volts | 22 mA at 11 volts |
| 22V Blocker | 2 mA at 12 volts | 44 mA at 22 volts |

As long as BLOCKER doesn't act like it is shorted, the device should still be good.




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