

Information on power supply

The power supply is 16 amp and max length of lead supplied 15 mtrs. There are three locations that the power to the cabin can trip if there is a problem. (see below)

If fuse is tripping, it will trip in one of three places

- A)** In the house (Photo A—house switchboard)
- B)** Interface box on power lead (Photo B)

Photo A:
Example of House switch board



Photo B:
Interface box on power lead



Photo C:
Switchboard in the cabin



If there is no power to the cabin

- 1)** Check that the power point where the interface box is plugged in to is working. (the best way to do this is to plug an electrical device or appliance into that power point and make sure the device or appliance works)
- 2)** If you find that there is no power to the power point— check the circuit breakers (fuses) on the switch board in the house to make sure they are on.

In the house—if circuit breaker (fuse) has switched off.

It could mean that the house circuit is overloaded. Try putting cabin plug in a different power point. If it still blows the same fuse it could mean that power point is on the same circuit (there could be up to six power plugs on the same circuit in the house)

Interface box (Photo B)

If the circuit breaker has switched to “off” - it could mean the power supply has become overloaded. In this case use less appliances at the same time. If this continues, it may be worth checking your appliances and what power they are drawing. In particular, kettles, hair dryers and heaters can draw high levels of power.

In the cabin—Switchboard (Photo C)

If a circuit breakers has switched to “off” - it could mean there is a problem with an appliance or device in the cabin. Remove all appliances (including the power supply to a black box pump if the cabin has one), reset circuit breaker and one at a time, plug each appliance or device back in. This will determine which appliance is causing problems and should be checked by an electrician or appliance service person for a fault.