MULTIMETERS COME IN MANY SHAPES, SIZES, AND CAPABILITIES





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WHAT ARE WE USING A MULTIMETER FOR IN THE FIELD?

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1. CHECK VOLTAGE

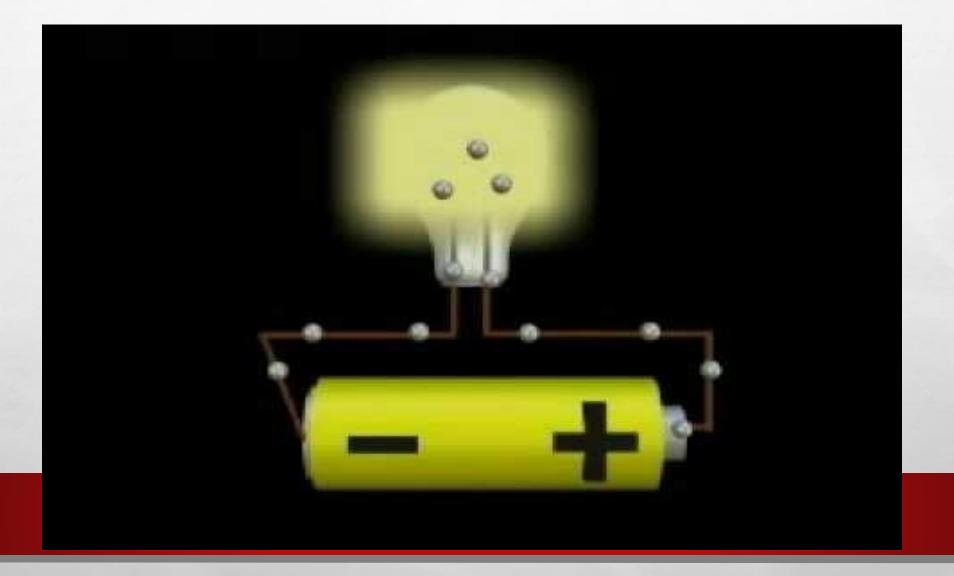
- VOLTAGE IS THE FORCE OF THE CURRENT
- **2.** CONTINUITY OF THE CIRCUIT
 - FINDING A FAULTY WIRE OR "CIRCUIT"
- **3.** AMPERAGE
 - AMOUNT OR VOLUME OF ELECTRICITY

4. RESISTANCE

- A CIRCUIT CAN HAVE CONTINUITY AND STILL BE FAULTY
- HIGH RESISTANCE=LOWER AMPS

E. F.

TUTORIAL (DON'T FALL ASLEEP)



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E. F.

FUSES

• WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A FUSE?

- TO PROTECT THE CIRCUIT (WIRE)
- HOW DO YOU CHECK TO SEE IF A FUSE IS GOOD?
 - CONTINUITY ACROSS THE FUSE

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• CHECK FOR VOLTAGE ON THE BACK SIDE OF THE FUSE

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FUSE TYPES USED THE MOST IN AG

- MINI BLADE
- STANDARD BLADE

E. F.

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- MAXI BLADE
- BUS FUSES



MINI STANDARD



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WHAT WOULD CAUSE A FUSE TO BLOW?

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BROKEN WIRES

- CHECK FOR PINCH POINTS, CORRODED WIRES, AND VARMINT DAMAGE
- ELECTRIC MOTOR STARTING TO GO BAD
 - BRUSH MOTORS WILL SPIKE AMPERAGE WHEN BAD (ELECTRIC PUMPS FOR LIQUID)
- OTHER DEFECTIVE ELECTRONICS
 - PLANTER CLUTCHES
 - PWM VALVES
 - DEFECTIVE SENSORS
 - SERVO MOTORS (WHERE ARE THESE AT?)

- BAD DISPLAY
- ALTERNATOR OR BATTERY ON VEHICLE COULD BE GOING BAD

WHY WOULD PRECISION AG SYSTEMS HAVE MULTIPLE FUSES/POWER SYSTEMS?

• TROUBLE SHOOTING

• YOU CAN FIND THE PROBLEM MUCH QUICKER IF THERE ARE MULTIPLE CIRCUITS

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS REQUIRE DIFFERENT AMPERAGE

MONITOR	5
GPS/AUTOSTEER	15
IMPLEMENT	30

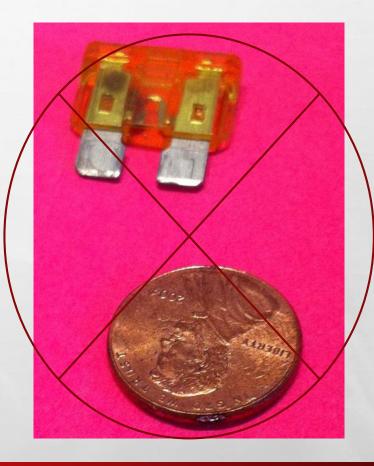
A SENSITIVE SYSTEM CAN BE DAMAGED IF THE WRONG FUSE IS USED

PROPER TECHNIQUES

- A PENNY IS NOT A SUITABLE REPLACEMENT FOR A FUSE
- "TRY" TO REPLACE THE FUSE WITH THE SAME RATED FUSE
- CHECK AND REPLACE ANY DAMAGED OR ERODED FUSE HOLDERS
- MIGHT BE GOOD TO REPLACE BUS FUSES WITH BLADE FUSES IF POSSIBLE







WIRE SIZE

E.E.

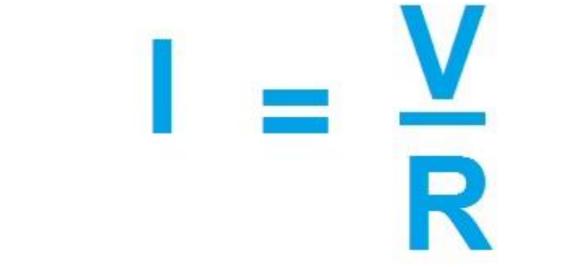
			ŀ	Ameri	can \	Wire (Gaug	е		
Length (feet)	Current (amps)									
	5	10	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	70
15	16	12	10	10	8	8	6	6	4	4
20	14	12	10	8	8	6	6	4	4	4
25	14	10	8	8	6	6	4	4	2	2
30	12	10	8	6	6	4	4	2	2	2
40	12	8	6	6	4	4	2	2	1	1/0
50	10	8	6	4	4	2	2	1	1/0	1/0
60	10	6	6	4	2	2	া	1/0	2/0	2/0
70	10	6	4	2	2	2	1/0	2/0	2/0	3/0
80	8	6	4	2	2	1	1/0	2/0	3/0	3/0
90	8	4	4	2	1	1/0	2/0	3/0	3/0	4/0

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Sector.





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Electric current = Voltage / Resistance

2 South

RELAYS

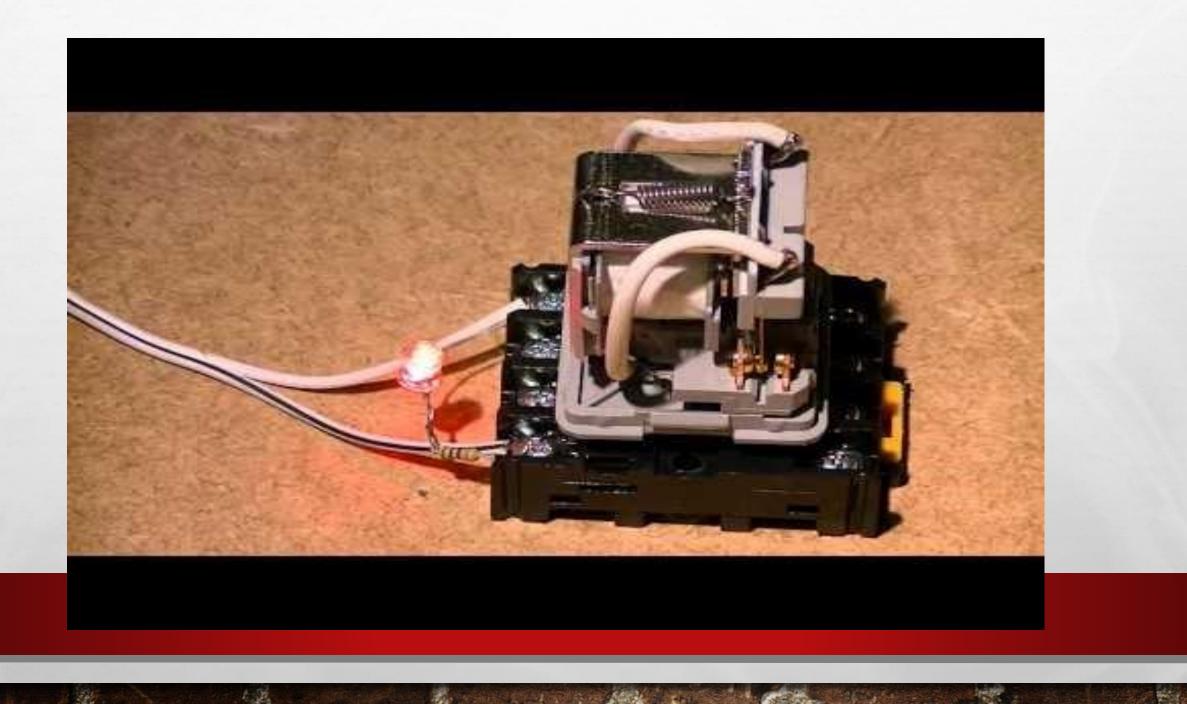
• ANYBODY HEARD OF A RELAY?

- A RELAY IS SIMPLY A SWITCH. IT TAKES A POWER SIGNAL TO ACTIVATE. ONCE THAT SIGNAL IS RECEIVED, IT WILL SEND POWER OUT ON ANOTHER SET OF WIRES.
- USED MANY TIMES TO SIMPLIFY A WIRING HARNESS AND CAN USE LOWER VOLTAGE TO SWITCH HIGHER Voltage.

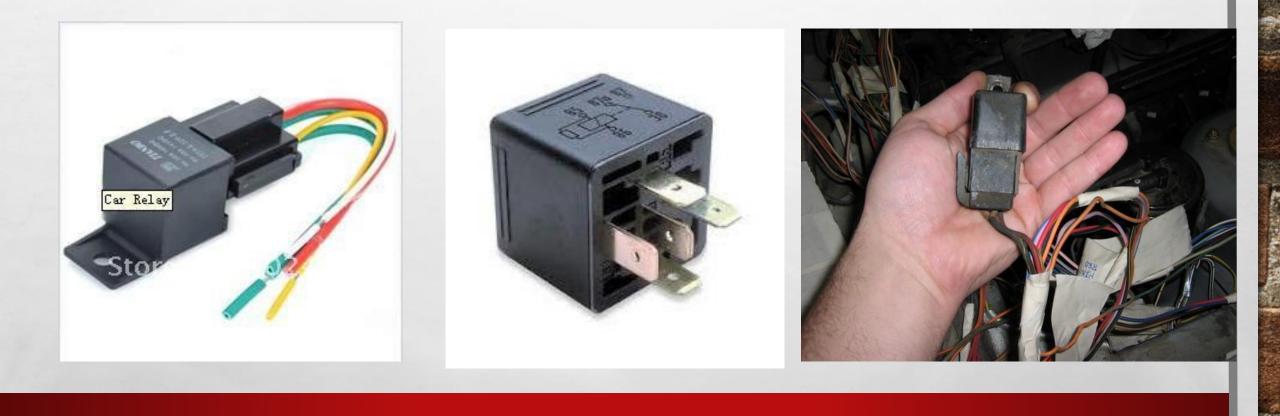
• COMPONENTS OF A RELAY

E. F.

- POLES
- CONTACTS
- COIL



WHAT DO THEY LOOK LIKE?



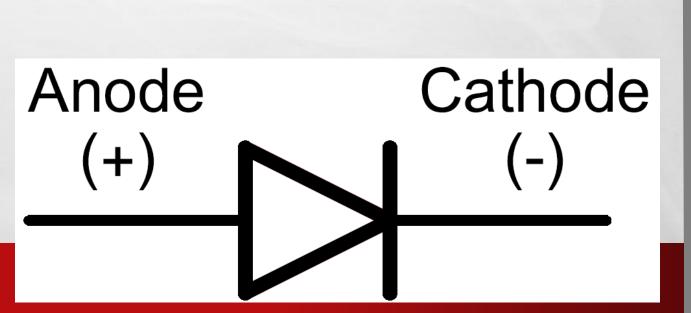
HOW DOES A RELAY WORK?



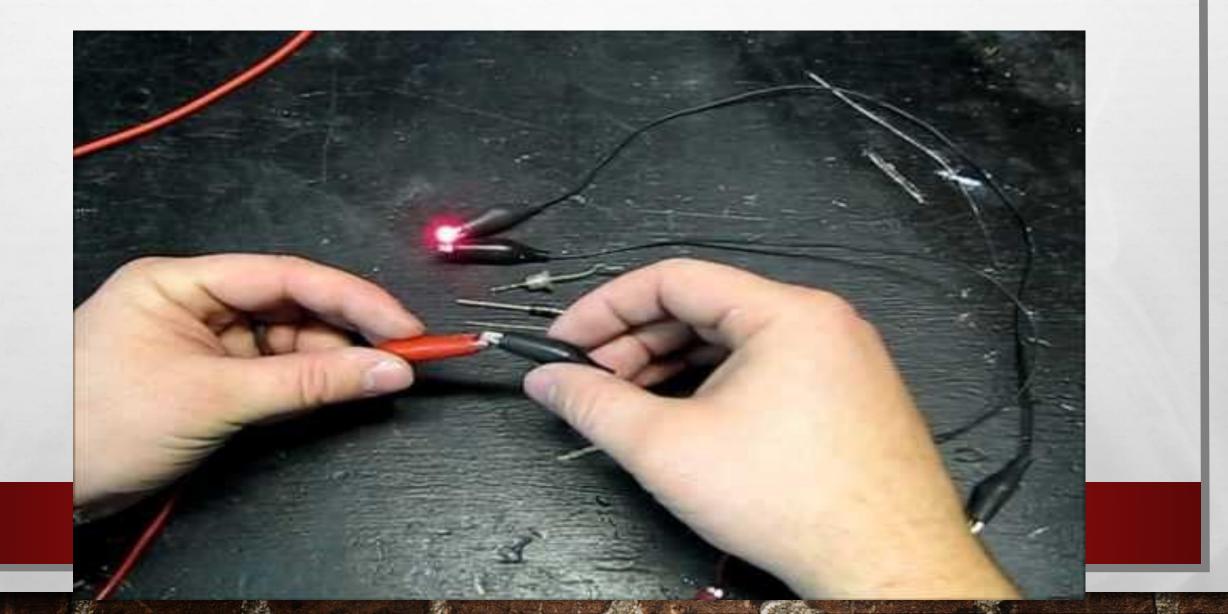
DIODES

- ANYONE GOT A GUESS WHAT A DIODE IS?
 - ONE WAY FLOW OF ELECTRONS OR "CHECK VALVE" FOR ELECTRICITY
- WHAT DO WE USE IT FOR?
 - PROTECT CIRCUITS
 - LIGHT EMITTING DIODES (LED)

• CREATE "DC" CURRENT



HOW DOES A DIODE WORK?



PRECISION AG KNOWLEDGE OVERVIEW

IN PRECISION AG WE NEED TO KNOW A LITTLE ABOUT EVERYTHING

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- ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRONICS
- GPS TECHNOLOGY
- HYDRAULICS
- DISPLAY INTERFACE
- DATA COLLECTING, PROCESSING, AND APPLICATIONS (PRECISION AG TECH)
- WIRELESS COMMUNICATION (WHY)