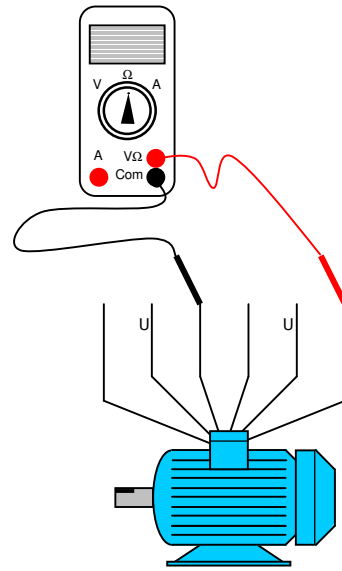


**Step 1.** Identify the 3 pairs of windings. This is easy, using a multimeter. Mark the ends U,U, for the first pair, then V,V, then W,W etc.



**Step 2.** Obtain a LOW voltage AC supply. Around 12 volts will be sufficient. {Note that this will only work with an AC supply, not DC.}. Connect this supply to the winding U,U. but do not turn on yet.

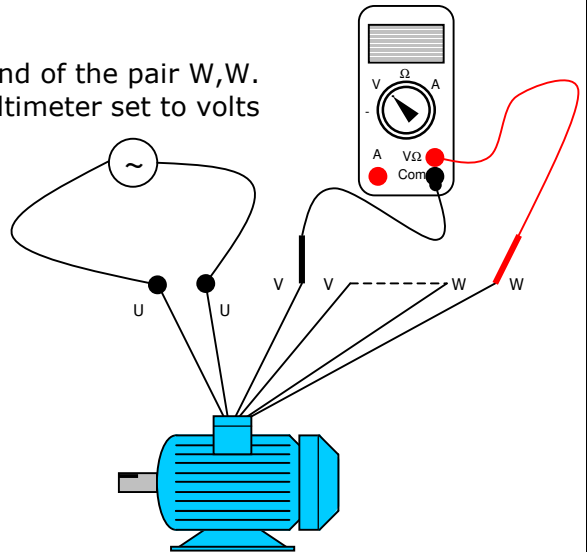
**Step 3.** Pick **one** end of the pair V,V, and connect it to **one** end of the pair W,W. With the remaining wires (one V and one W) connect to a multimeter set to volts AC.

**Step 4.** Turn on the supply. Check for a voltage reading on the multimeter. Now please note the following carefully...

The motor windings are referred to as "Starts" and "Finishes". If the connection between V and W is a "Start" joined to a "Finish", you will read a small voltage on the multimeter.

If no voltage is present, then the connection between V and W is a "Start" joined to a "Start".

If no voltage is detected, swap one of the wires at the connection between V and W.



**Step 5.** Lets say you have successfully produced a voltage... should be around 4 volts. If you get to the stage whereby a voltage is produced, then mark the V wire at the junction with W as V1. Mark the W wire at the multimeter as W1. This will give you the relationship between the V and W wires.

**Step 6.** The above procedure needs to be repeated for the U,U wires....

**Step 7.** Join the wires U1, V1 and W1 to make a STAR (or WYE) connection. Apply your 3 phase power to test your motor...

**Get ready to turn it off quick if something goes wrong!!**