ELECTRICAL AC AND DC SYSTEMS	Notes
Lights	
Most RV light fixtures, aside from lamps, are 12-Volt DC, powered through the coach converter or directly from the coach batteries. Do all the coach lights work?	
AC power outlets	
Test all 120-Volt AC outlets when the coach is connected to shore power using an outlet tester. Do all the outlets work? Do any outlets show a wiring fault?	
GFCI outlets	
Test all 120-Volt AC GFCI outlets using the same procedures as the standard 120-Volt outlets. Do all the outlets work? Do any outlets show a wiring fault? Test the GFCI circuit by pressing the test switch. Did the GFCI circuit trip?	
12 volt DC ports	
Many RVs come with some 12-Volt DC accessory ports. These ports look like the traditional cigarette lighter plug ports found in passenger cars. Test the accessory plugs using a phone charger or any other 12-Volt DC accessory device you have access to. Do they all work properly?	
USB ports	
Many RVs come with some USB charging ports. These ports look like the USB ports on your personal computer. Test the USB charging ports using a phone charger or any other USB accessory device you have access to. Do they all work properly?	
AC power when generator is running	
With the generator running, check all the RVs outlets for power. Are all outlets working?	
AC power to appropriate plugs via inverter	
With no shore or generator power, check the outlets powered by the coach inverter. Often, a limited number of outlets are wired to the RV inverter. Do the outlets have power?	

DC operable while on shore power or generator

Do the 12-Volt DC lights, fans and other 12-Volt DC accessories work while on shore and generator power?

Battery charging from shore power

Check that the coach batteries are charging once connected to shore power. Some RVs will have a meter showing charging status while some units have a power information center. Depending on the unit, verify that the batteries are charging.

Transfer switch

Check for proper operation of the coach transfer switch. The transfer switch is responsible for managing electrical input to the coach. When connected to shore power, you should hear a thud from the transfer switch and then the coach should have 120-Volt AC available from shore power. If you change to generator power, the transfer switch should swap from shore power to generator power. Again, you should hear a slight thud when the transfer switch changes configuration. Check the status of the system for proper operation.

Battery charging when generator is running

Check that the coach batteries are charging once the generator is running. Some RVs will have a meter showing charging status, some units have a power information center. Depending on your unit, verify that the batteries are charging.

Solar

There are a number of ways solar panels can be installed on coaches. If you have solar panels installed, check the product manuals for information on verifying that the panels are providing a charge to the batteries. Depending on the output of the panels, the system may have a very elaborate charging and status panel. Some panels that just provide a minimal amount of charge back to the battery will likely be wired directly back to the battery using a simple charging module.

120-Volt circuit breaker location

Your coach should have an electrical panel located either in the basement, an interior cabinet or access panel. Locate the 120-Volt AC circuit breaker panel. Not to be confused with the 12-Volt DC fuse box, the 120-Volt AC circuit breakers operate just as they do in a traditional house. The panel should include individual circuits for all major appliances, air conditioners, residential refrigerators, washer-dryers, and outlets. Check to make sure all the circuit breakers are in operational condition.

12-Volt DC fuses

Locate the 12-Volt DC fuse box. These fuses are linked to the 12-Volt DC devices, lights, appliances, appliance controllers, and accessories in your coach. Check to make sure the fuses are marked and that they are all in working order.