Fuse tap pigtail

It only takes a minute to sign up. This question is similar to can i split off another circuit from fuse box to run power to cigarette lighter? And I want the Cigarette lighter to have power only when the radio has power, so I connect them via a Fuse Tap:. If the amplifier asks for 25 amps, will this blow the cigarette lighter's fuse? Or will each appliance receive exactly what it asks for? Conversely, if I connected this fuse tap and cigarette lighter instead to a lower amperage, like 10, what would happen if the cigarette lighter asked for 15 amps? A fuse is simply a thin bit of wire or other conductive material that is designed to fail at a particular amperage in order to protect other elements in the circuit. The fuse doesn't regulate or provide amperage to the circuit. The base of the fuse tap pictured is protected based on whatever fuses you put in it or it's stated max amperage. However there is a problem with this device particularly if you use it with higher amperage as you have stated you intend to. Your radio and cigarette lighter will be protected by the fuses, but the wires feeding into the fuse block will be subject to a maximum of 50A instead of the designed 30A max. This means that if those wires are only capable of carrying 40A before overheating they could overheat and cause an electrical fire. I am not familiar enough with the wiring leading into the fuseblock to tell you if they are typically sufficient and it likely varies from one car model to another. It does not ask, it takes, so it would burn the wire supplying the 10 amps, unless it is fuse protected somewhere else. Safest bet is to connect the supply for both directly to the battery, installing fuses at the battery, then use a relay as suggested by Mike to control when those accessories get power. Ignore all of this stuff about electronics "asking for" current. The fuse tap is adding a circuit to the fuse box. That's why it contains two fuses. The bottom fuse goes in line with the existing circuit, and the top fuse goes in line with the new circuit that comes off of the fuse tap. In your diagram, the radio amplifier circuit is protected by a amp fuse before, and a amp fuse after. This is fine. Your added circuit is protected by a amp fuse. As long as the wire on that circuit, and the fuse tap pigtail itself, are adequate for 20 amps, and as long as the bus feeding the relay-switched side of this fuse box is adequate for 20 more amps than it was seeing before, this is also fine. Sign up to join this community. The best answers are voted up and rise to the top. Asked 7 months ago. Active 7 months ago. Viewed times. Is this safe or should I specifically look for another fuse with the same 20 amps? Improve this question. Moshe Moshe 5 5 bronze badges. What are you trying to accomplish with this? Add a comment. Active Oldest Votes. Improve this answer. Yes Conversely, if I connected this fuse tap and cigarette lighter instead to a lower amperage, like 10, what would happen if the cigarette lighter asked for 15 amps? Moab Moab 7, 15 15 silver badges 31 31 bronze badges. If each appliance gets exactly what it takes, then why would one of the 2 fuses burn? Shouldn't the electricity be routed based on demand? Moche The fuse will fail when the demand for amps gets higher than what the fuse is rated for. For a 10 amp fuse, 15 amps is too high, and will cause the fuse to fail. Fuses are designed to fail first , so that more expensive components are protected. Sign up or log in Sign up using Google. Sign up using Facebook. Sign up using Email and Password. Post as a guest Name. Email Required, but never shown. Featured on Meta. Visual design changes to the review queues. Opt-in alpha test for a new Stacks editor. Linked 3. Related 1. Hot Network Questions. Question feed. Best Dash Cams of Comparison Tool. Forums Search forums New posts. What's new New posts New profile posts Latest activity. Contact Us. Log in Register. Search titles only. Search Advanced searchâ€¦. Search forums. New posts. Log in. Install the app. For a better experience, please enable JavaScript in your browser before proceeding. You are using an out of date browser. It may not display this or other websites correctly. You should upgrade or use an alternative browser. Piggy-back fuseholders - a right way and a wrong way? Thread starter eugene1 Start date Sep 25, I'm about to hardwire in another dashcam using a piggy-back mini-fuse holder. Prior to doing this, I had a quick ferret at it with a multimeter and reckon ideally the piggy-back should be fitted one war around and not the other. It will work both ways, but one way will result in the current flowing to the dashcam flowing through both fuses in series. Well, check out the illustration:. Whatatay Member. You are completely correct. Although it works both ways, for the reason you mentioned, only one way is correct, also for the reason you mentioned. The intention is to use the A side to tap off power to go to the red wire through a fuse rated for that circuit while leaving the original circuit as it is. If it is used correctly, both fuses do not need to be the same rating. They are two different circuits. If used incorrectly and the lower fuse for the original circuit is a lower rating than the new circuit connected to the red wire, it may blow before the fuse for the new circuit does. Last edited: Sep 26, Nigel Well-Known Member. I reckon you plan to have it the wrong way around! If you connect it as you plan and have both fuses the same rating as the original then you can draw twice the original power, however the cable providing the power to the A side of the fuse will probably only be rated to match the original fuse, or in my case the relay supplying power to the A side of the fuse is only rated to match the original fuse. Realistically, if you are only powering a dashcam and fit a 2 or 3 amp

fuse in the top and the original 10 or 20 amp fuse in the bottom then there isn't much to worry about whichever way around you have it. The right way is to insert the fuse tap with what you called A is the one that receives the voltage. Break the connection in the middle of a spare fuse the lowest amp rating - the thinner you don't need create a separation between the "legs" A and B. Insert that fuse to the place you want to tap. Check with a multimeter or a fuse tester like this one below which leg is A and which is B. Chode Active Member. The third one was used to create a manual breaker for a particular circuit. Harry Lime New Member. Good thread, I hadn't thought about which way round when I fitted one the other day but there's a really simple way to check which way is correct. Just pull the 'main' fuse from the piggy back module and plug it back in with just the 'accessory' fuse in place. It will only work one way round and that is the correct way. Then put the 'main' fuse back in again. Harry Lime said:. Nigel said:. I still say that is the wrong way! Now we decide to get the power from the fuse for the clock using a fuse tap, the clock uses 10 milliamps and is protected by a 1A fuse, so we put the original 1A fuse in the bottom of the fuse tap and the new 20A fuse for our new spot lights in the top of the fuse tap. Now we have two options for fitting the fuse tap: If we fit the fuse tap your way around then when the new lights are turned on we draw 17A for the lights plus 10mA for the clock but the wiring for the clock is only rated at 1A so it will very quickly get very hot, melt it's insulation causing a short circuit and maybe burn the car to it's metal shell. If we fit the fuse tap the other way around then all that happens is that the 1A fuse burns out to protect the 1A wiring and the car lives for another day. Which is the safer option? Why would you not choose the safe option? It is possible that every fuse in your fuse box is provided with power by A cable via A relays but copper cable is both expensive and heavy and A relays are expensive and rather large so that is very unlikely! And, yes, if we decide to do something stupid then your way around protects you. Hi Nigel, I think you're wrong there. The 12v bus is on the one side of all the fuses. That's kind of the point. The piggy back unit should be fitted so both fuses are tapping power from the bus side. If fitted wrong way around, the accessory fuse is getting power via the main fuse and that can never be right. After all, if we are to fit the piggy back your way, there is no point in using a second fuse at all for the acc circuit, it might as well share the current from the main fuse directly. So I'm unpersuaded that my method is wrong. I'm always open to rethink with a logical argument of course, but I still think this is correct: Just pull the 'main' fuse from the piggy back module and plug it back in with just the 'accessory' fuse in place. Hi Nir, Yep, saw that, and you're right of course. The second fuse should be getting power from the 12v input. My contribution to the thread, which I thought was being helpful until all this contraversy, was that you can achieve that correct connection without using broken fuses or multimeters. Just pull the main fuse and test which way around turns your camera on, then put it back. Job done. Hillbilly Well-Known Member. Chode said:. Bumping up an old thread! See the quoted section in the post right above yours - it answers your question. I'm still not sure, I feel like I'm missing something very obvious. You must log in or register to reply here. Piggyback fuse. Dec 23, Mar 18, Sep 24, Skip to main content of over 1, results for "pigtail fuse". Skip to main search results. 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