Resistance between positive and negative battery

What if a battery meter has zero resistance?
Zero resistance would be perfect continuity. Measuring resistance between the positive and negative cables with them off of the battery will show an extremely high resistance due to having the voltage from the meter being forced to travel through all different types of resistors before getting back to the meter.

What is the difference between positive and negative on a battery?
In the context of telecom,the negative terminalof a battery is used to provide -48 volts,while the positive terminal is grounded. Batteries are arranged in series to achieve the desired voltage (48V),and then more batteries are connected in parallel to provide long-lasting current for the same output. Do not confuse this with the general usage of positive and negative terminals in other contexts.

Is there continuity between positive and negative battery terminals?
For those interested,the answer to my original question is NO- there should not be any continuity between the positive and negative battery terminals when the battery is unplugged (as this would indicate a short circuit!).

Why is the resistor at the positive terminal?
Let's calculate it first then understand why the resistor is at the positive terminal: You are using 2 * AA battery. Each AA battery has 1.5 volts. It means the total voltage is 3 volts because you are using two batteries. V = 3 volts I assume that you use 100 ohm resistor. The current that should flow in the circuit = 3 / 100 = 0.03 ampere

Should a resistor be placed at a negative terminal?
The real electrons moves from the negative terminal to positive terminal. But that does not mean we should put the resistor at the negative terminal. Current pass or flow inside the wire and If you want to put something to interrupt it or make it slow down,you can put it in any place in series with the wire and it will interrupt the current.

Why is the energy flowing from a Postive to a negative?
The energy is flowing from the postive to negative: It limits it to the correct voltage to not damage the LED. Or The energy is flowing from the negative to postive and this example is showing the voltage pass through the LED then uses the resistor to eliminate the remaining voltage before it reaches the postive terminal.

I tested the positive and negative terminals of several battery connectors of typical household electronics such as remote controls and my digital scale. No continuity. Apparently I am rusty ...

So last night I decided to pull out the battery and give it a full charge. While it was out I took a multimeter (which thanks to the Navy I am very familiar with) and read resistance to ground on the positive battery cable.

Resistance between positive and negative battery

Read zero OHMS. Negative battery cable to ground is also zero ohms. Positve to negative battery cable is zero ohms.

I know I have a short, measure the resistance between the positive battery lead and the negative lead without the battery connected I have no resistance. Nor is it open, as the needle on the meter deflects all the way to ...

Why is there continuity between the negative and the positive terminals of both the RAMPS and the power supply? Furthermore, why is there continuity on RAMPS with only b/w one positive and the two negative terminals and not with the second positive? Just a side note my multimeter does not beep when I connect the negative and the positive ...

Here"s the other odd thing: If I set the multimeter to Ohms and put the black probe on the open ground wire and the red probe on the negative battery terminal, I get no resistance. If I move ...

1. Voltage b/w battery positive lead and frame--- No voltage (expected 12V) 2. Continuity/resistance b/w battery negative lead and frame-- Open circuit. Probably a contact issue at the frame 3. Voltage b/w battery negative terminal and engine block-- Expected close to 0V, but got a large voltage difference.

Connect the black lead of the multimeter to the negative battery terminal. The red lead should be connected to the positive battery terminal. Step 3: Check voltage readings. With the multimeter connected to the battery terminals, check the voltage readings on the multimeter display. The voltage reading should be between 12.4 to 12.6 volts.

Specifically, I would like to know if the Legnum electrical system is such that there is continuity between the negative battery terminal (which is connected to chassis ...

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