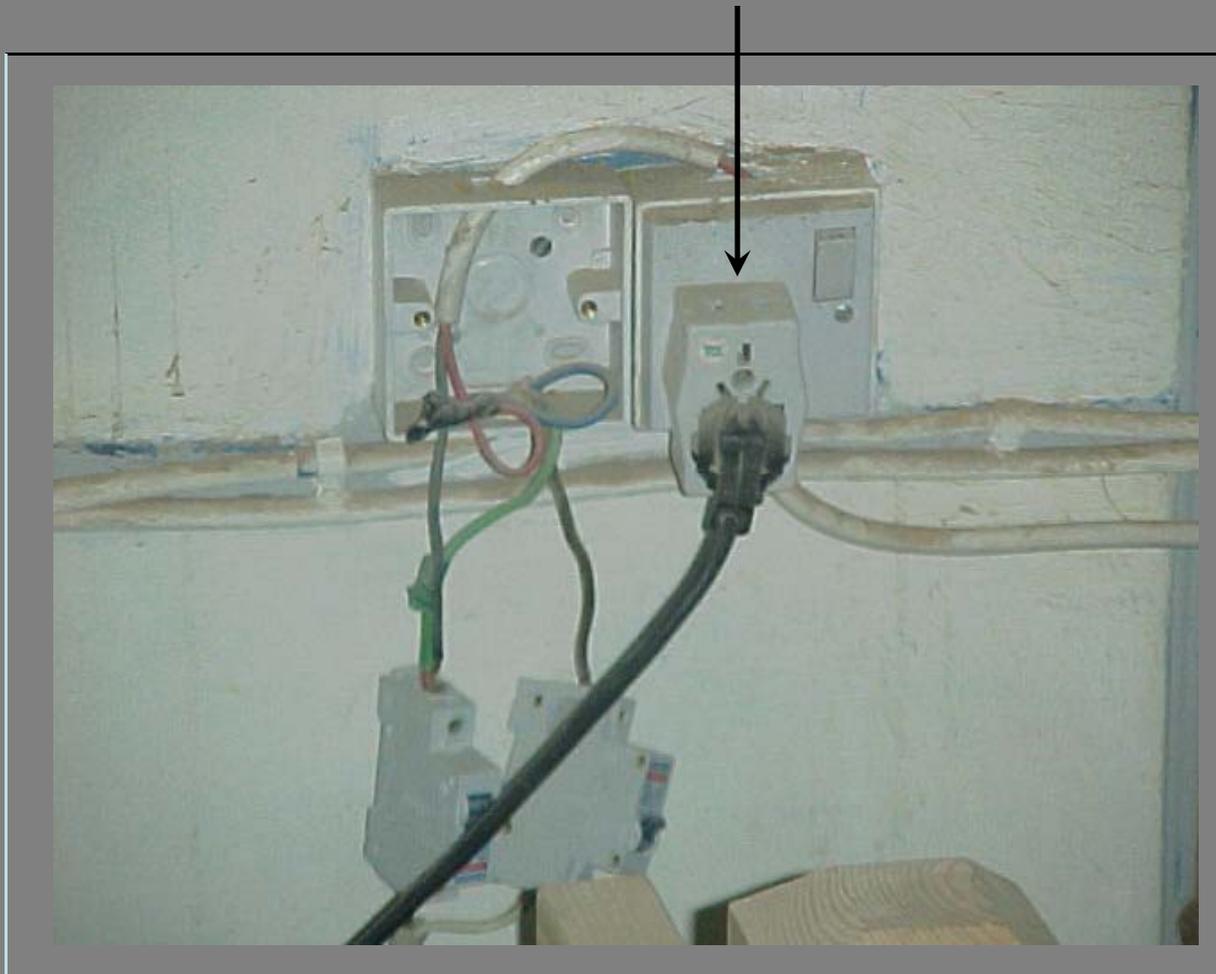


Electrical Safety

Dangerous Adapter



Dangerous Adapter



Dangerous Adapter

This adapter is made in china.

It allows many different male plugs to be plugged in.

Most plugs fit loosely and causes poor connections. These loose connections heat up and often result in melt downs of the adaptor and the male plug. This type of adaptor has caused many fires. The built in fuse is not able to provide protection for loose connecting plugs inserted into the adaptor.

This adaptor should be replaced with the 240 volt surge protector.

Improper splices

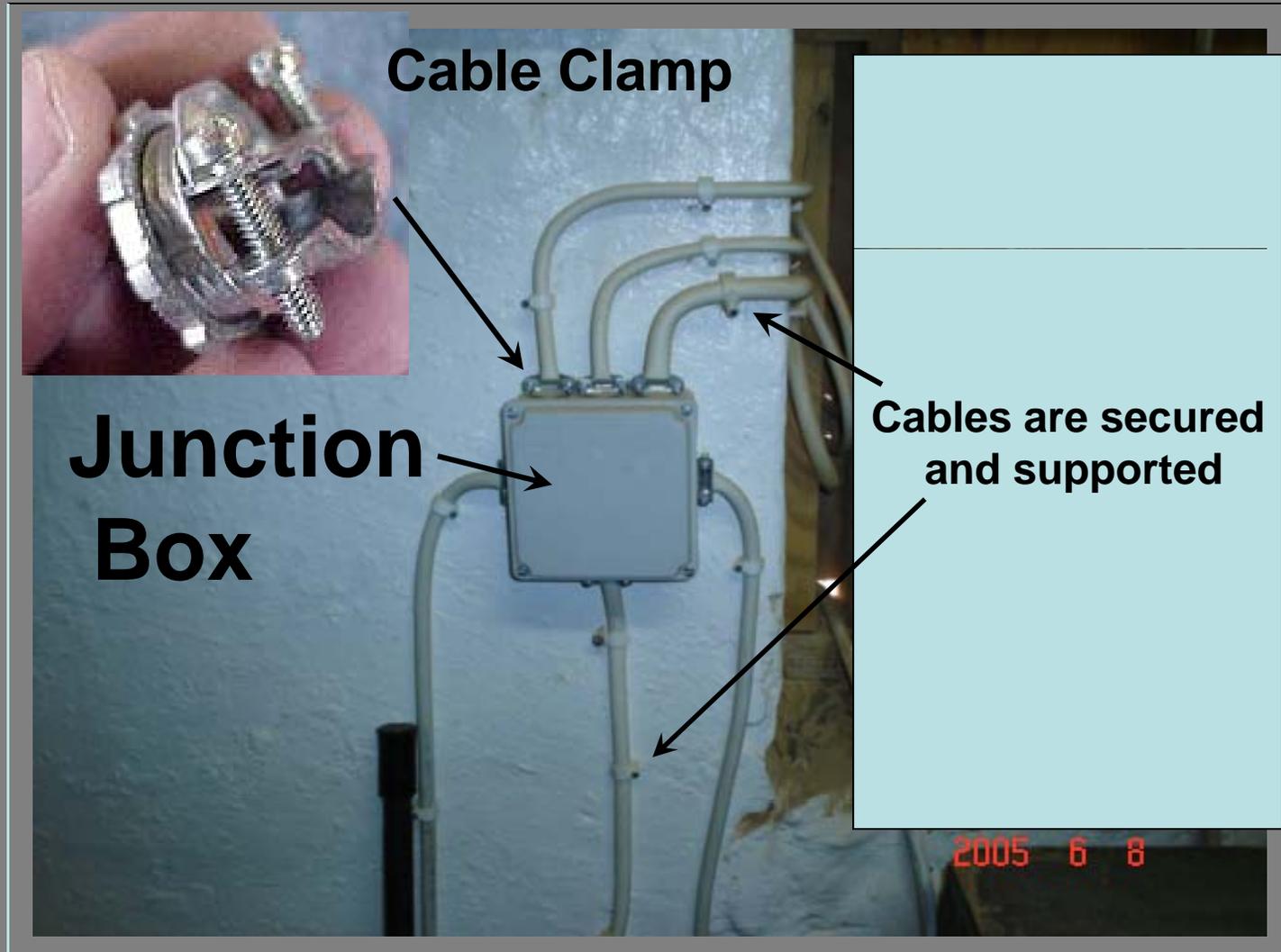


Improper splices

Spliced cables/wires where the copper is simply twisted together and tapped with electrical tape are dangerous. The stranded copper wire is flexible. In the United States solid copper is required for the same applications. Pliers are needed to twist solid copper together. In contrast, the stranded copper wire being used in Iraq and Kuwait can be twisted together with fingers. Copper wire that is easy to twist is easy to pull loose.

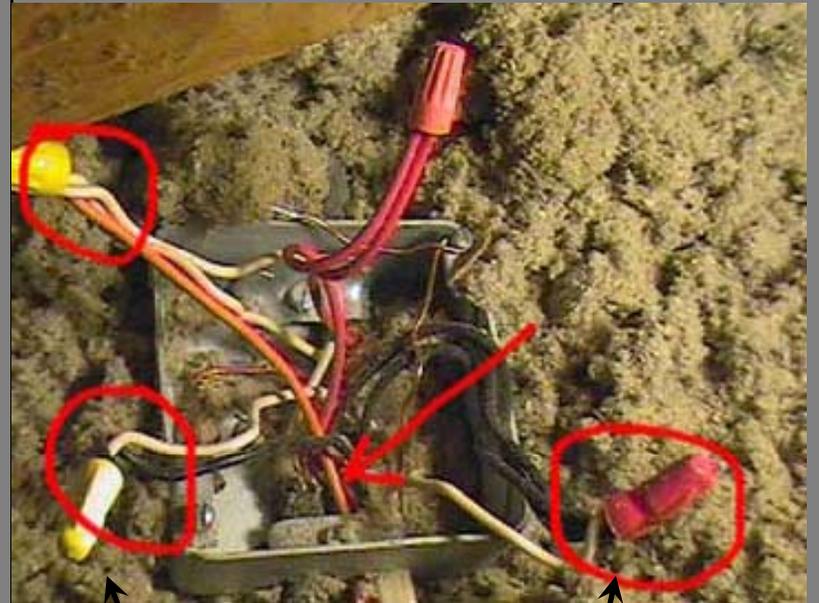
Connection held together with just tape are loose. Loose connection always heat up and may cause a fire. Wire nuts are required and splices should be made in junction boxes.

Proper Slices



Proper Slices

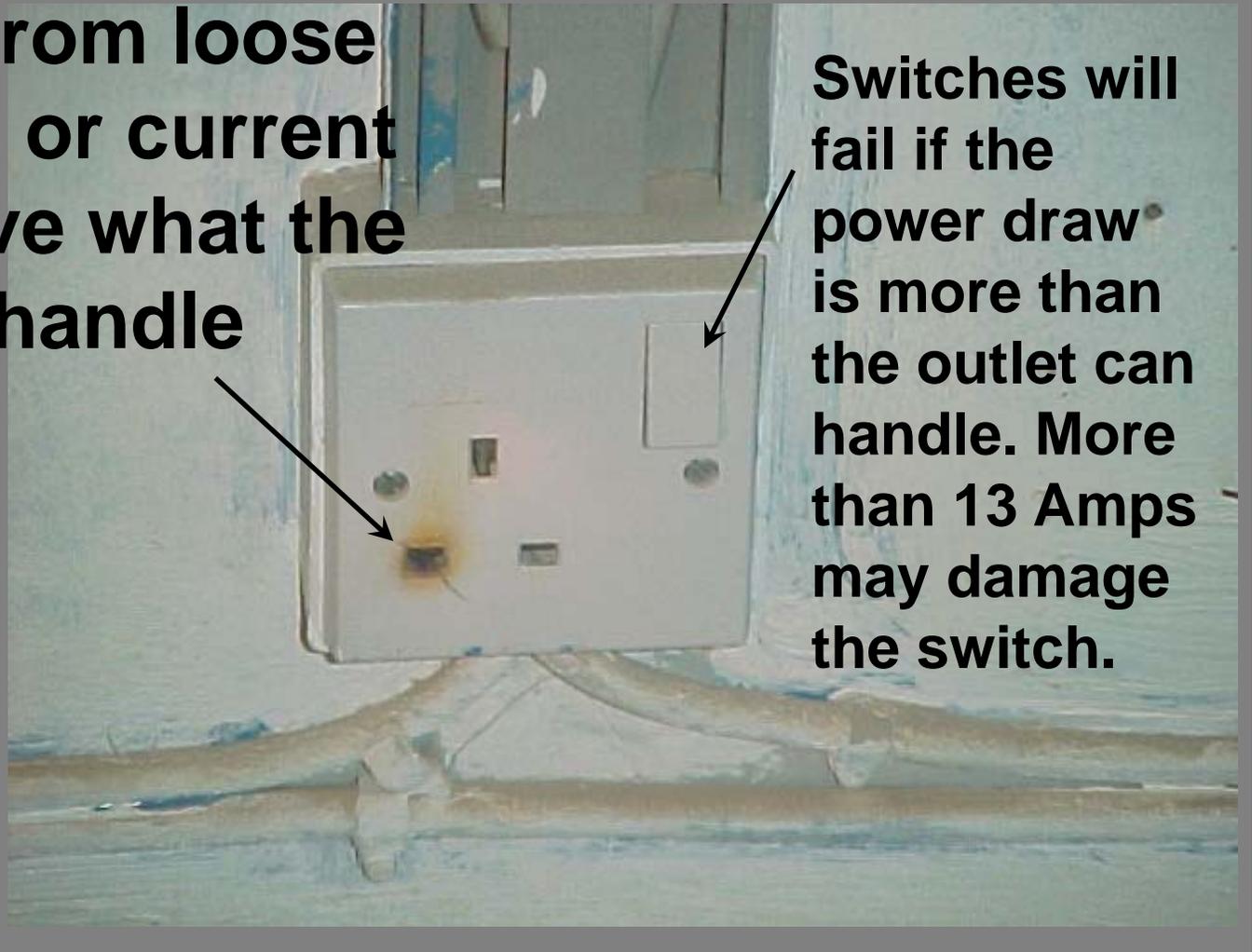
Proper splices are tight connections between the copper conductors, protected from water, and are placed in junction boxes. Cable clamps ensure conductors are secured so that they do not pull loose.



Wire Nuts

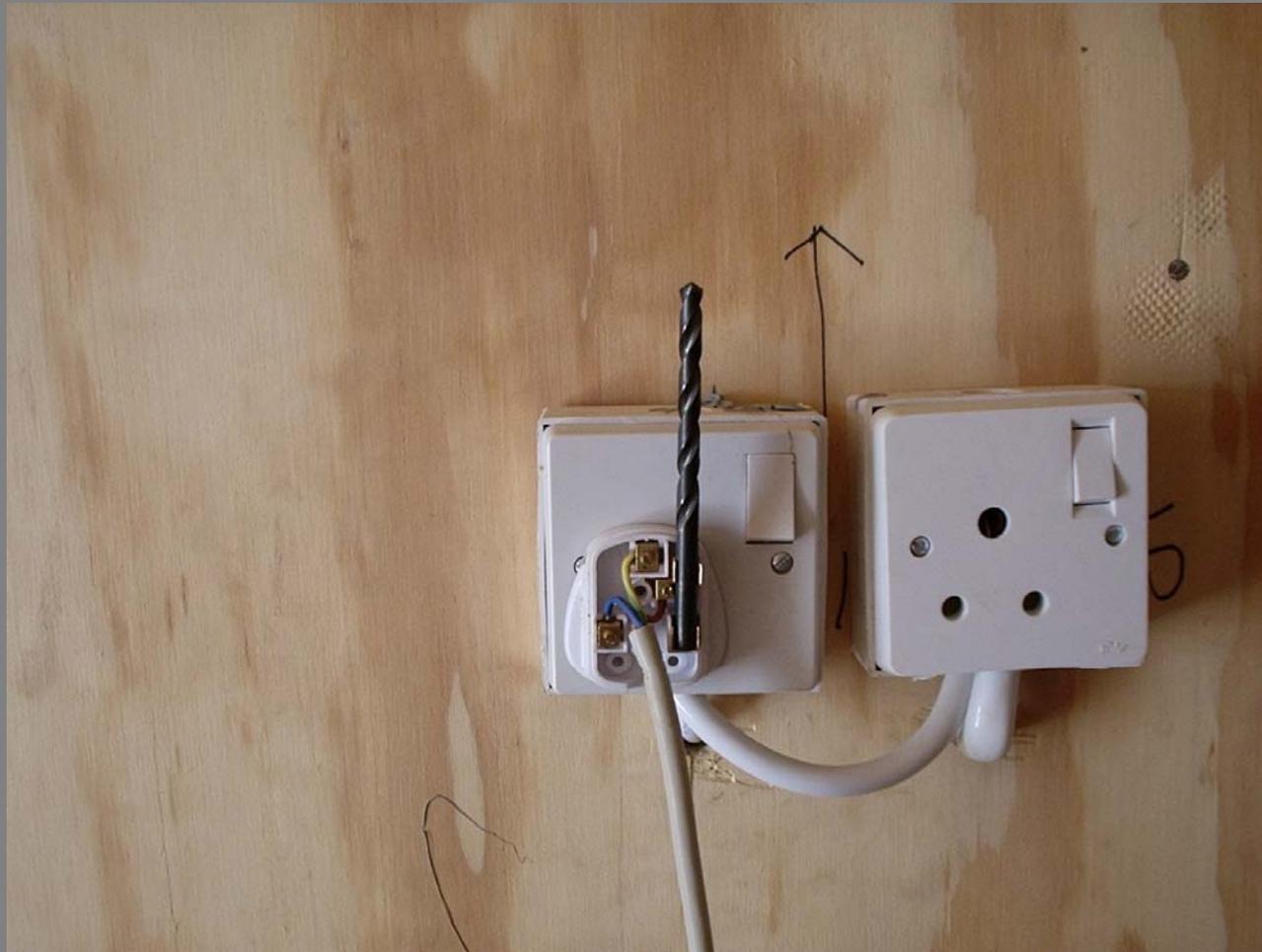
Overloading Outlets

Damaged from loose fitting plug or current rating above what the outlet can handle



Switches will fail if the power draw is more than the outlet can handle. More than 13 Amps may damage the switch.

Red Neck Methods



Red Neck Methods

If you can't wire things correctly wait until you have the proper materials.



Electrical Concerns

- *Are conductors protected from physical damage?
- *Are cables properly supported so that connections are free from strain?
- *Are splices contained in boxes?
- *Are splices made with mechanical devices such as wire nuts or using screws under terminals?
- *Are splices on the ground?
- *Are Cable clamps or electrician's knots used to prevent cables from being pulled free from boxes?
- *Are devices with known high amperage draw hard wired into the system rather than using plugs that were not installed by the manufacturer?
- *Are conductors exposed?
- *Are outlets and devices grounded so that when items are plugged in they will be protected through the grounding system?
- *Are the wires protected by circuit breakers or fuses?