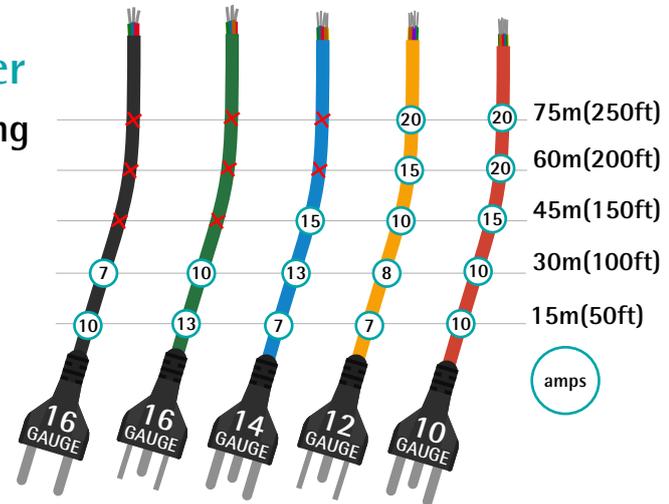


Electrical Splicing Safety

Splicing is the joining together, by weaving or overlapping, two ends of electrical conductors. The two main reasons to splice are to repair a damaged chord and to lengthen a chord.

1 Do not splice a chord to make it longer

- A longer conductor will result in overheating
- Rather provide temporary power sources closer to the workstations
- Plan the positioning of the power sources before construction begins



Fans, Small Appliances, Stereos, Household tools, Lawnmowers, Hedge Trimmers, Space Heaters, Jig Saws

MEDIUM DUTY

Drills, Belt Sanders, Routers, Table Saws

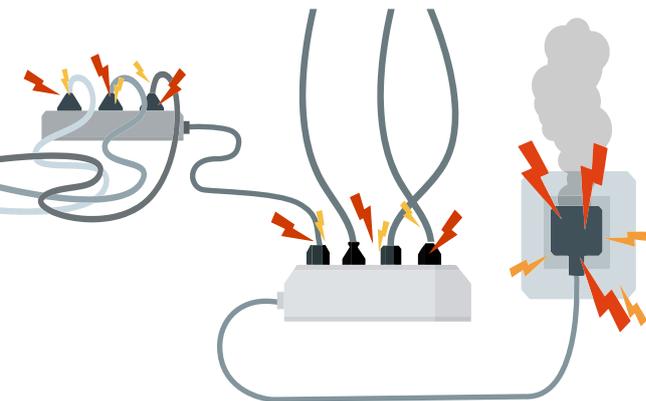
HEAVY DUTY

Circular Saws, Chain Saws, Worm Drives, Grinders

EXTRA HEAVY DUTY

Generators, Recipro Saws, Rotary Hammers, Compressors

ULTRA HEAVY DUTY



2 Do not exceed the amperage allowed by the gauge of the power cord's conductors

- A 16 gauge cord can safely conduct 10amps at 15m(50ft), but only 7 amps at 30m(100ft)
- This is why daisy chaining is not permitted

3 Do not use electrician's tape for splicing

- Splicing components must be compatible with the gauge conductor
- This will keep the amperage constant and not affect the resistance
- Splices must be sealed to prevent water and oil from entering
- Use heat shrink tubes for this

