

Overview

Electrical requirements:

All electrical units are configured to suit a single phase supply operation unless specified or requested prior to the order.

- H07RN- F cable type is fitted as standard.
- It is the purchasers responsibility to outline any particular site requirements such as electrical supply, phase requirements, cable type, length, and control requirements prior to order.
- All model units 2.9 Kw or less come factory fitted with 2 metre 13amp supply cable(s).
- Units above 2.9Kw must be hard-wired or fitted with the appropriate commando plug and specified at time of order.
- Electrical diversity is not applicable; as a non-domestic installation, provision must be included for all appliances, socket-outlets etc., to operate simultaneously at full power.

RCD protection:

It is highly recommended that supplementary electrical protection be utilized with all appliances. We strongly advise the incorporation of a suitable residual current device (RCD).

While an RCD can decrease the probability of an electrical injury, it is important to note that a shock can still result in severe or even fatal injuries. Therefore, it is crucial to consider an RCD as a supplementary measure in reducing the risk of individuals being harmed by electricity, rather than relying solely on its effectiveness.

The most optimal location for an RCD is within the main switchboard, as this ensures continuous protection of the electrical supply. In cases where this is not feasible, an alternative option for enhanced safety is to utilize an electrical socket outlet that includes an RCD or to employ a plug-in RCD adaptor. These alternatives can provide additional layers of protection. In order to minimize the risk of injury to individuals, it is recommended that the tripping current of the RCD should not exceed 30 milliamps (mA). RCDs with a higher tripping current are typically employed for the purpose of fire protection.

Warning:

Multiple units must not be connected to a double 13amp power socket, each unit should be connected to a separate 13amp power socket. Additionally any Moffat appliances fitted with 2 x 13amp plugs must also be connected to two separate 13amp power sockets. Do not connect two 13amp plugs to a 13 amp double socket.



Warning:

Power cables and plugs on mobile units are frequently damaged when the plugs are left connected to wall sockets while the mobile unit is being moved. This accidental practice poses a significant safety risk and should be emphasized by the duty holder as a potential safety concern.



It is the clients responsibility to check that all sockets to be used are in good working order and not old or worn. Do not use if the plug is a slack fit and slides into the socket easily. Poor contact may cause overheating and failure over time.

Do not over load the socket, always switch off the appliance before inserting or removing the plug. E&R Moffat Ltd will not accept responsibility for issues caused by faulty 13amp sockets.

Check electrical power supply is safe:

Regularly check plugs mains cable and sockets are safe before and after using the appliance, make sure no damage is evident.

13amp Plugs & Sockets:

- Ensure the plug meets British standard BS.1363. The correct rating and BS number must be marked on the plug.
- Inspect the casing for any indications of damage or cracks.
- Carefully inspect for indications of overheating, such as a discoloured or melted casing or cable.
- Look for signs of connection pins damage, the pins must protrude straight and true.

Power Cables:

- Ensure that the cable is securely fastened within the plug and that there are no visible internal wires exposed.
- Inspect the cable for any cuts, or damaged.
- Cables must not be temporarily repaired or re-joined if damaged.
- If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer, service agent or suitably qualified person.

Examples of damage that can occur:



Broken Casing



Worn Sockets



Exposed Wires



Overloading



Cable Strain

Warning:

If the user of the equipment becomes aware of damaged power supplies that are in disrepair they must not be used and the duty holder must be informed.

Power Extension Cables:

Power extensions with multiple sockets offer the convenience of accommodating a greater number of appliances to be connected to a single wall socket. However, it is important to note that the availability of multiple sockets does not automatically guarantee safety. To prevent overloading sockets and minimize the risk of fire, it is advisable to adhere to the following steps:



- Before connecting appliances to an extension lead, it is essential to verify the current rating of the lead. While the majority of extension leads have a rating of 13A, it is worth noting that certain leads may have a lower rating of 10A or even less. The rating is typically clearly indicated on the back or underside of the extension lead. If the rating is not readily visible, it is advisable to consult the manufacturer's instructions for clarification.
- It is crucial to consider that extension leads on a cable reel may have different current ratings depending on whether they are fully wound or fully unwound. Extension cables should always be used be fully extended.
- It is strongly advised to never connect one extension lead into another extension lead.
- Never exceed the maximum current rating specified for an extension lead by plugging in multiple appliances that collectively surpass this limit. Overloading an extension lead in such a manner should be strictly avoided.



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