



Induction and Introduction

- Who am I?
 - ICE - Fire exits
 - Time Scale of course
- Exam Registration and Fees
 - Exam requirements
 - Lunch and Tea breaks
- You provide: Yourself, COP 3rd ed., Exam Success
- I provide: Course notes, Assessment Practicals
 - and Mock exam sheets



Timetable Day 1

- Introduction
- Course notes: Introduction, Legislation
- Course notes: Scope, Classification
- Video
- Visual Inspection of plugs
- Lunch
- Course Notes: Inspection, Testing, Results
- Mock Exam
- Homework



Timetable: Day 2

- Homework Autopsy
- Mock Exam 2
- Assessment sheets Practical Testing
- Completion of paperwork
- Exam



Portable Appliance Testing 1

- Contents:
 - Dangers of Electricity
 - Scope of Code of Practice
 - Statutory Regulations
 - Health and Safety
 - Classification of Appliances
 - User Checks and Inspection
 - Testing of Appliances
 - Frequency of inspection and testing



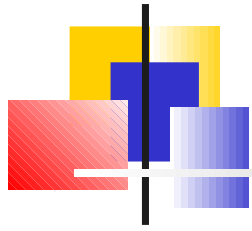
Portable Appliance Testing 2

- Contents:
 - Formal Inspection
 - Test Instruments
 - Essential Tests
 - Optional Tests
 - Expected Values
 - Interpretation of Results
 - Labeling and Documentation
 - Other Information

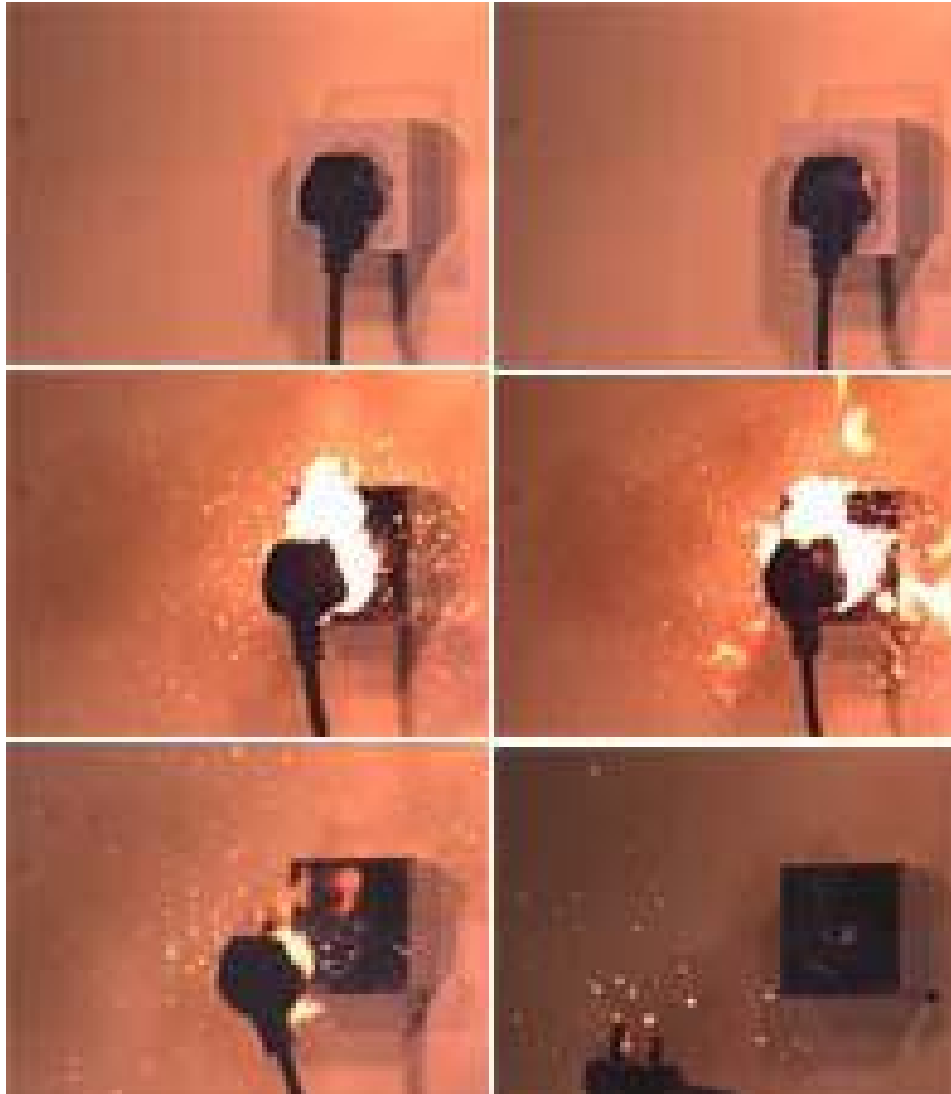


Dangers of Electricity : faults: page 3

- **Shock** - 1-5mA perceptible
10 - 20mA Noticeable, 30 - 60mA Possible Fibrillation,
60mA+ will cause burns and Fatality
- **Burns** - worst of which are arc flashes, effects of
UV, molten metal embedded in your skin
- **Explosion** - having a plug explode in your hands
might cause a violent reaction
- **Arcing and Sparking** - poor contacts and
terminations
- **Fires** - caused by the last two above can be serious!



Types of Fault : Page 9



ASTA BEAB
testing shows
faulty batch
of plugs
imported into
the country

Poorly positioned appliances



Poorly positioned appliances

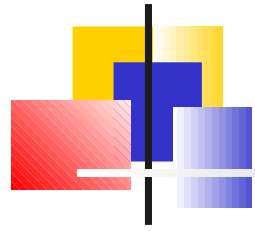


Borrowed from 'Sparky Heaven'

Dangerous extension leads

An extension lead used in a domestic environment

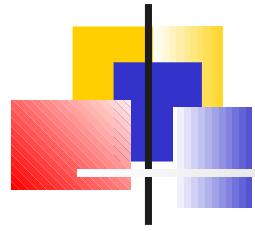




Rewire?

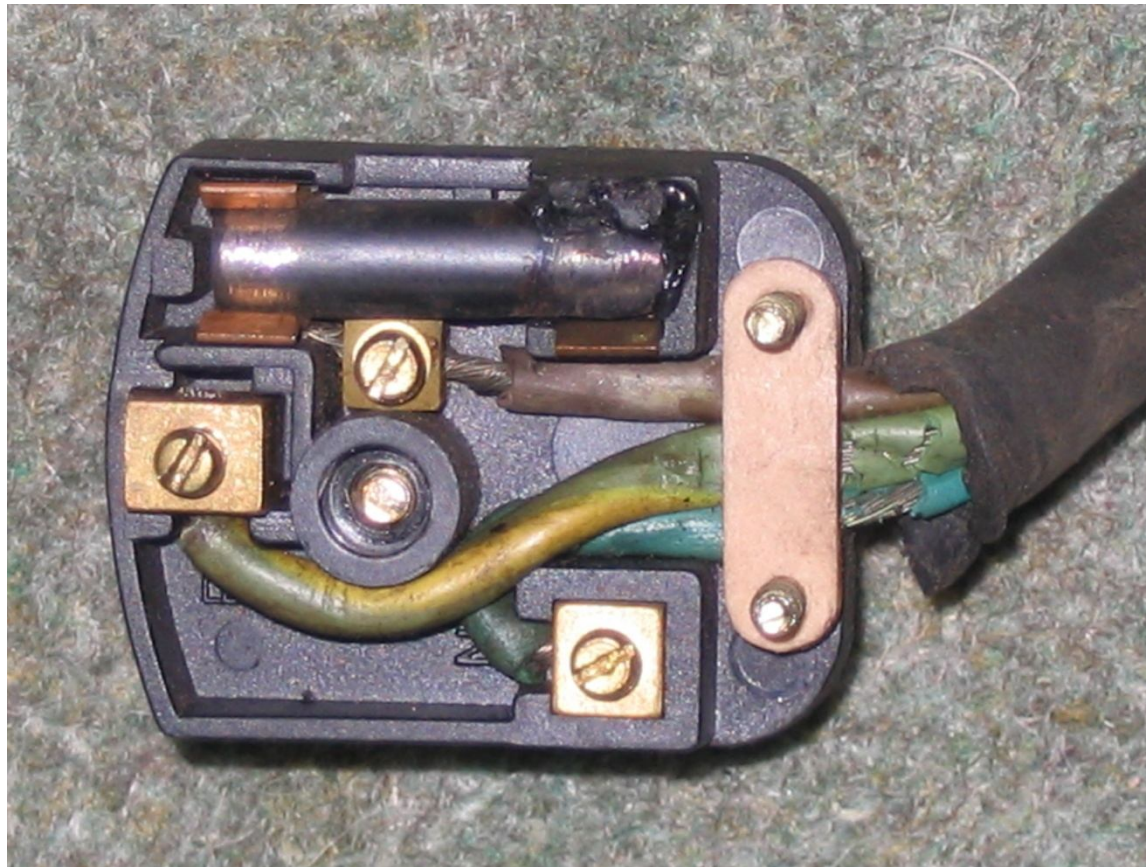


Poor condition of heater without proper fixings



Abused and Dangerous Plug

Plug was once attached to an Arc Welder



Loose connections in the plug

Overheating due to loose connection



Borrowed from some bloke up North



Overheating due to loose connection

Duty of Inspector to make an assessment of the sockets where appliances are fitted



Borrowed from some bloke up North

Some tragic cases

- Barnsley Fish and Chip Shop
- Teesside Company Fined for shoddy equipment
- Graduate Death due to prodding electrical equipment



Statutory Regulations: Page 10

- Health and Safety at Work Act 1974-
HASAWA
- Electricity at Work Regs 1989 - EAWR
- Management of Health and Safety in the
Workplace 1999
- Provision of User Work Equipment
Regulations - PUWER
- Plugs and Sockets Regs



Statutory Regulations

- Health and Safety at Work Act 1974-
HASAWA
 - All persons at work to take responsibility
 - Duty of Care
- Management of Health and Safety in the
Workplace 1999
 - Risk Assessment
- Electricity at Work Regulations 1989
 - Maintenance of Electrical systems & Equipment
 - Competence of Inspectors



Statutory Regulations

The legal requirement is rooted within the realms of HSAW, EWAR, PUWER which ALL place duties on employers, along the lines of Employers who provide equipment for use by ordinary persons are legally required to ensure the electrical safety of such equipment

The combination apply to all electrical equipment used in, or associated with, places of work. And extend down to the smallest piece of electrical equipment.

The Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 puts the duty of care upon both the employer and the employee to ensure the safety of all persons using the work premises. This includes the self employed.



Statutory Regulations

- **The Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999**

"Every employer shall make suitable and sufficient assessment of:

(a) the risks to the health and safety of his employees to which they are exposed whilst at work, and

(b) the risks to ensure the health and safety of persons not in his employment arising out of or in connection with the conduct by him or his undertaking."



Statutory Regulations

PUWER 1998

"Every employer shall ensure that work equipment is maintained in an efficient state, in efficient working order and in good repair."

The PUWER 1998 covers most risks that can result from using work equipment. With respect to risks from electricity, compliance with the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 is likely to achieve compliance with the PUWER 1998..



Statutory Regulations

EAWR 1989

All systems shall at all times be of such construction as to prevent, so far as reasonably practicable, such danger.

As may be necessary to prevent danger, all systems shall be maintained so as to prevent, so far as reasonably practicable, such danger.



Scope of Code of Practice: Page ??

- The Code of Practice includes all appliances
- The COP refers to Appliances in the Work Place but could include appliances installed anywhere where they are used in the process of making money
- An Appliance = A current using machine or instrument providing heat, light, movement, sound, conversion of energy



Portable Appliance Scope: Page 12

- Hand Held - Drills, Hair driers
- Portable < 18kg - Kettles, toasters
- Moveable / Transportable - Pressure washers, Air conditioners, Large Battery Chargers
- Stationary - Fridges, Freezers, Washing Machines
- Fitted - Ovens, Hobs, Extractors
- Fixed - Wall Heaters, Towel Rails
- Single phase & 3 phase - fitted with plugs and/or Hard-Wired

Extension Leads: Page ??

Supplementary Protection (RCD)	Connector Type		Conductor Core Area		Max. Length
	BS EN 60309	BS 1363	Class I 3-core	Class II 2-core	
BS 7071 BS EN 61008/9 BS 4293					
Optional Ind	Yes	Yes	1.25mm ²	Never	12 meters
Mandatory Dom					
Optional Ind	Yes	Yes	1.5 mm ²	Never	15 meters
Mandatory Dom					
Optional Ind	Yes	No	2.5 mm ²	Never	25 meters
Mandatory Dom					
Always	Yes	Optional	Any	Never	≥ 25 meters

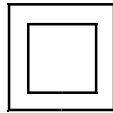
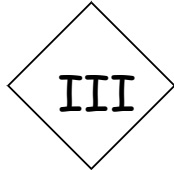
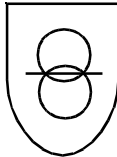
2-core cables never to be used as extension leads



Leads in General

- **Supply cord or Cord Set** - supplied with the appliance maybe 2 or 3-core, if used outside will be coloured orange
- **Extension lead** - supplied as a separate entity and will always be 3-core, that is Phase, Neutral and CPC

Appliance Classification refers to the method of Earthing or protection offered by the appliance against electric shock

- Class I - Require CPC
- Class II - No CPC - 
- Class III - by SELV TX -  and 
- Class 0 - Special case
- Class 0I - Special case

Both 0 and 0I classes rely on non-conducting locations



Classification of Insulation

- **Basic Insulation** - Air/rubber compound
- **Supplementary Insulation** -
Plastic/rubber covering
- **Reinforced Insulation** -
Hardwearing plastic covering
- **Metal-Encased Class II** - Very
hardwearing metal covering over plastic insulation



Definitions: Double Insulation

- Double Insulation - Unlikely to touch live parts

1. Supplementary Insulation
2. Reinforced Insulation

“Where the protective measure of double or reinforced insulation is used for the complete installation or part of the installation, electrical equipment shall comply with the following:”

1. equipment type tested and marked to the relevant standard 412.2.1.1
 2. equipment with basic insulation only shall have supplementary insulation applied in the process of being erected 412.2.1.2
 3. equipment having no insulation around live parts shall have reinforced insulation applied in the process of being erected 412.2.1.3
- 412.2.2 relates directly to enclosures which is applicable to (ii) and (iii) above”



Classification of Environment

The environment will play an important part in determining the

1. Appropriateness of equipment
2. The Frequency of Inspection and Test

Types of environment:

- Domestic
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Educational
- Shops
- Access to Public
- Construction and demolition sites



Portable Appliance testing

- Three types of Inspection
 1. User Checks
 - Daily or when equipment is used
 1. Formal Inspection
 - Agreed frequency
 - Paperwork and results to be completed
 1. Formal Inspection and Test
 - Agreed frequency
 - Paperwork and results to be completed



User Checks and Inspection

- **Plugs** - burn marks, damage, loose pins
- **Sockets** - damage and burns
- **Flexes** - split coverings, damaged
- **Casings and enclosures** , broken or damaged, loss of IP protection



Frequency of inspection and testing

- Table 7.1 page 34 Code of Practice
- User checks
- Formal Inspections
- Formal Inspection and Test

Formal Inspection

Extract from COP frequency of inspections and tests

Equipment use	Type of equipment	User checks	Class I		Class II	
			Formal visual inspection (Note 1)	Combined inspection and testing	Formal visual inspection (Note 1)	Combined inspection and testing
		Not recorded unless a fault is found	Recorded	Recorded	Recorded	Recorded
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Construction sites 110 V equipment	S	none	1 month	3 months	1 month	3 months
	IT	none	1 month	3 months	1 month	3 months
	M	weekly	1 month	3 months	1 month	3 months
	P	weekly	1 month	3 months	1 month	3 months
	H	weekly	1 month	3 months	1 month	3 months
		Note 2				
Industrial including commercial kitchens	S	weekly	none	12 months	none	12 months
	IT	weekly	none	12 months	none	12 months
	M	before use	1 month	12 months	3 months	12 months
	P	before use	1 month	6 months	3 months	6 months
	H	before use	1 month	6 months	3 months	6 months

PAT Testers

- Test Instruments
 - Portable Appliance Tester
 - Earth Bond
 - Insulation
 - Earth Leakage
 - Load Test
 - Flash Test
 - Recording and Storage
 - Programmable
 - Sockets and Connectors





Test Instruments

- Basic Go-No-go testers are not really very useful
- Test Instruments should show quantitative values of the test
- Must be able to test for
 - Continuity of CPC (Earth Bond)
 - Insulation Resistance (Strength Test)

To fulfil the requirements of some Manufacturer's product test it may not be suitable to use a Low-reading Ohmmeter/ Insulation Resistance Tester



Test Instruments

Continuity Ranges:

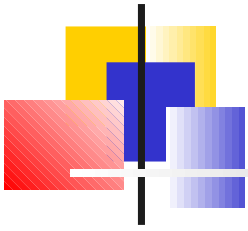
- 1.5 times current rating (sometimes known as Fuse rating) up to a maximum of 25 or 26A
- Soft Test 100mA - 200mA max
(20mA - 200mA)



Test Instruments

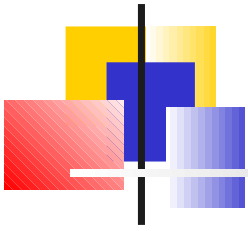
Insulation Resistance Testers

- 250V - 500V at 1mA
- Run test 1.06 times nominal voltage
leakage current is measured
($<2.5\text{mA} - 7.5\text{mA}$)
- Strength Test 1500 - 3750V AC for 1
minute
leakage:
Class II $< 0.25\text{mA}$
Class I $< 0.75\text{mA}$



Essential Tests Pages 31, 33

1. **Continuity of Earthing conductor**
(Earth Bond Test) Class I enclosures
2. **Insulation Resistance** Between live conductors and casing - Both Class I and Class II enclosures
3. **Functional Tests** for switches and effective running



Optional Tests: Page 34

- **Fuse Test** - Phase Neutral loop with switch on
- **Earth Leakage tests** - current leakage from phase conductor to CPC under normal conditions
- **Touch Current Test** - likelihood of shock level current under normal working conditions
- **Run and Load Tests** - simulation of normal running and actual power of appliance
- **Flash Test** - High Voltage insulation integrity test, performed at the manufacturing stage (product testing) and after repair work



Test Values: Page 31

- Continuity of earth within appliance $\leq 0.1\Omega$
- Continuity of Lead = $R\Omega$
- Total continuity of CPC = $0.1 + R\Omega$
- Values should be declared - not Pass or fail
- Minimum Insulation Resistance Values
- Class I = $1M\Omega$
- Class II = $2M\Omega$

- 'Earth Bond' Test Pass Levels
- *Old Standard*
- Equipment <3 Amps Must be <0.5 Ohms
- Equipment >3 Amps Must be <0.1 Ohms
- *New Standard*
- Makes reference to **Appliance** rating but states
- Earth Bond Level shall not exceed 0.1 Ohms + (r) where r is the resistance of the supply cord.



Test Values and Interpretation of results

Insulation Resistance

- *Old Standard*
- Class 1 Appliances Pass Level >2 MOhm
- Class 2 Appliances Pass Level >7 MOhm
- *New Standard*
- Class 1 Appliances Pass Level >1 MOhm
- Class 2 Appliances Pass Level >2 MOhm



Test Values and Interpretation of results

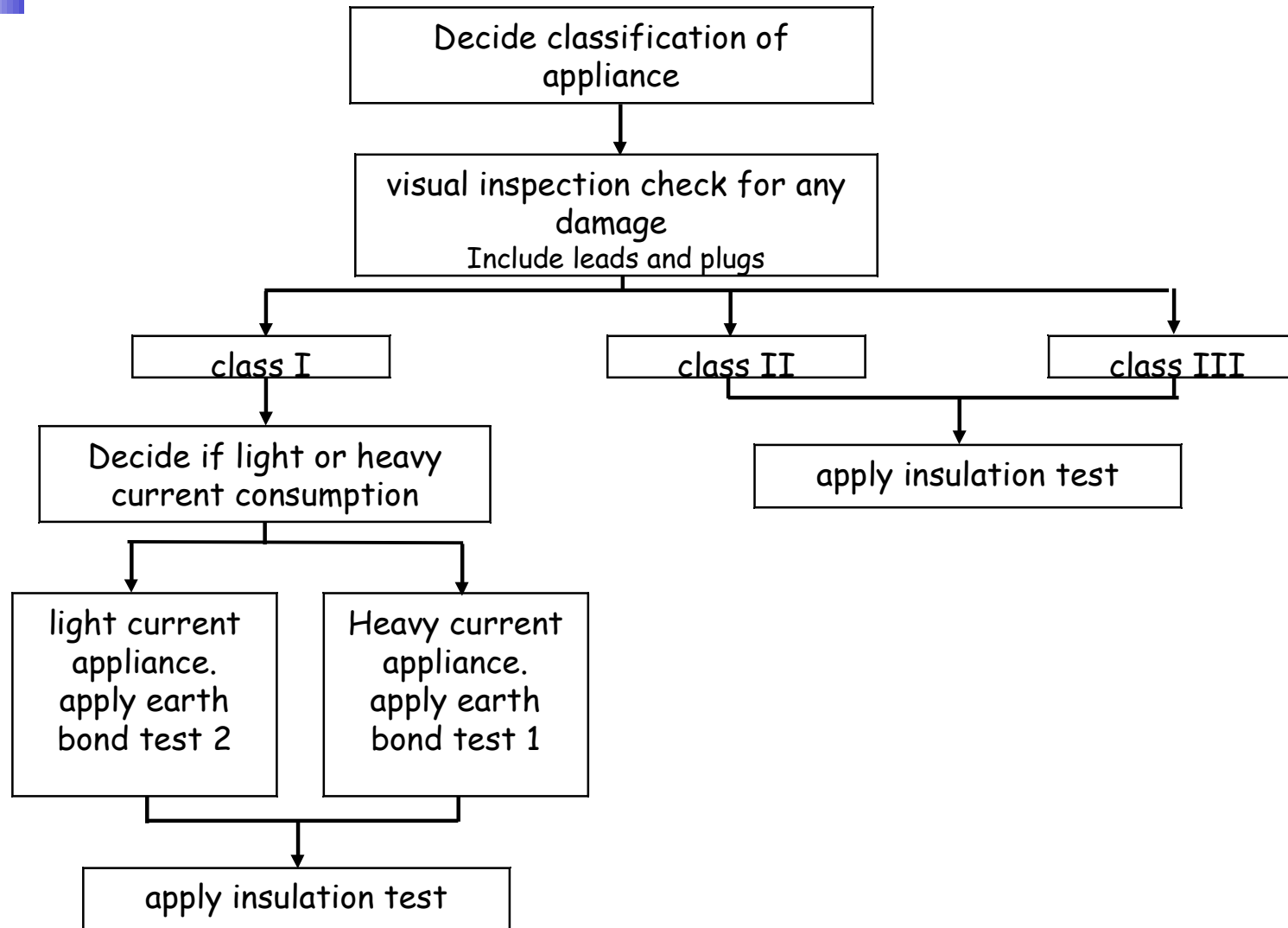
- **Earth Leakage/Touch Current Test**
- This test is an alternative to the Insulation Test and used where it would be dangerous for the appliance as well as reliable results cannot be obtained by the standard Insulation test
-
- **Not All Portable Appliance Testers have this extremely useful Test Function**



Test Values and Interpretation of results

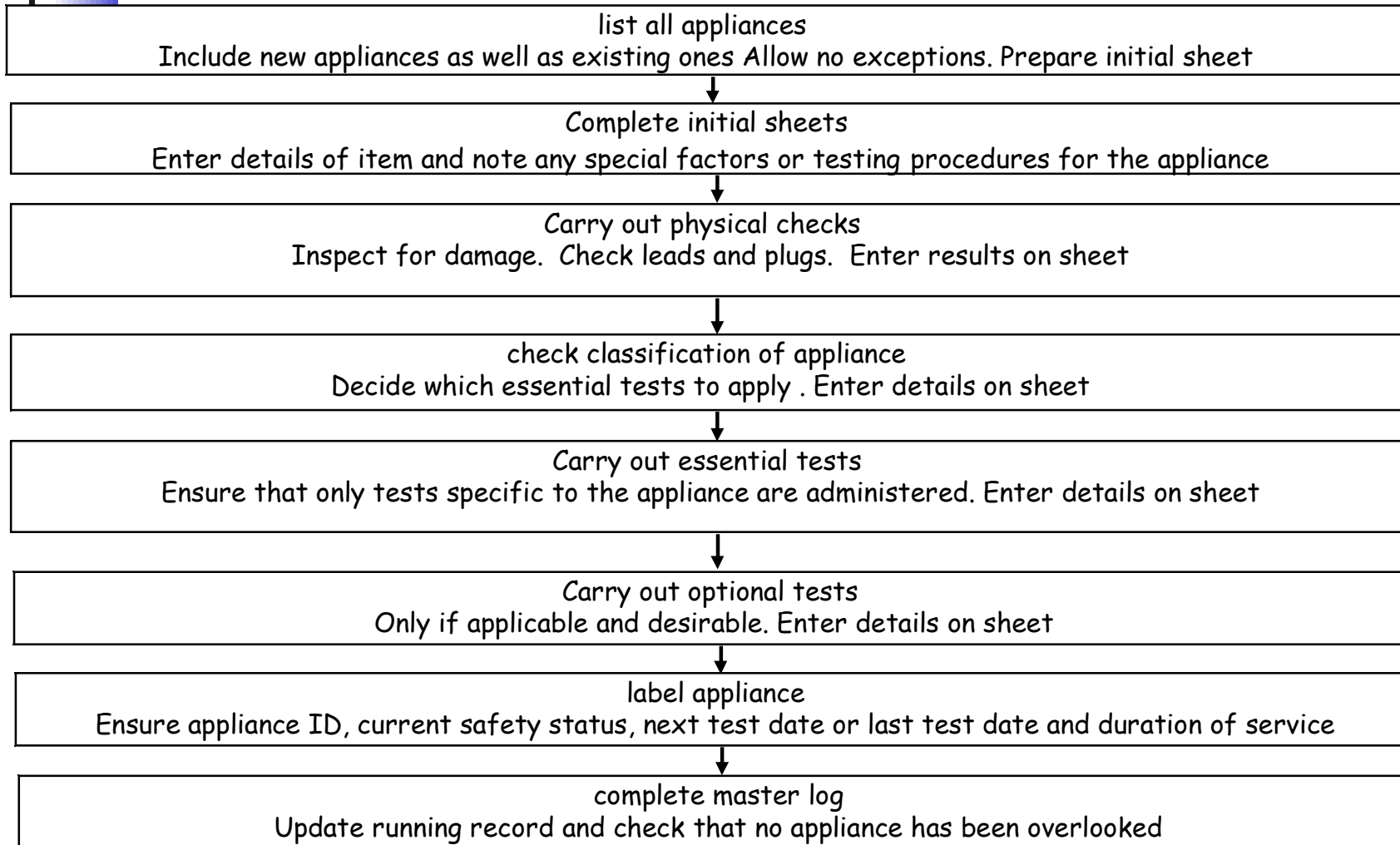
- **Class 1 Earth Leakage Test**
- The Leakage current is measured from live parts to earth.
- Hand Held or Portable Equipment $<0.75\text{mA}$
- Heating Appliances $<0.75\text{mA}$ or 0.75mA per kW (Whichever is greater) Up to a Maximum of 5mA
- All Other Class 1 Appliances $<3.5\text{mA}$
- **Class 2 Touch Current Test**
- The Touch Current is measured from Live Parts to Accessible surfaces. For all **Appliance** types the reported value must not exceed 0.25mA

Deciding which tests to apply: Page 27





Producing a test method

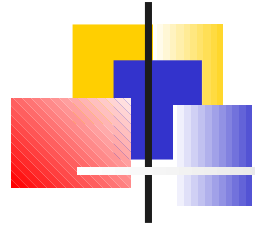


- Documentation
 - Auditable and Inventory
 - Maintaining Records
 - Inspection and Test Sheets
 - Labels and Labelling
 - Insurance



Labeling and Documentation

- Date of Test
- Date of Next Test
- Time between tests
- Pass or Fail Status
- Unique Identification code
- Initials or name of inspector and tester



Documentation: Typical Test Label

Company Logo

Status of Equipment: or

Unique Identification number: _____

Date of Inspection and Test / Frequency of Testing
or

Date of next Inspection and Test: _____

Name of Inspector: _____



Useful sites for more information

- <http://www.theiet.org.uk/forums>
- <http://www.pat-testing.info/>



Portable Appliance Testers

- Fluke 6200
- Fluke 6500
- Kewtech KT71
- Kewtech KT73
- Kewtech KT75
- Martindale EasyPat 1600
- Martindale EasyPat 2100
- Martindale MicroPat
- Megger PAT32
- Megger PAT4DV/3
- Metrel AutoPat
- Metrel AlphaPat
- Metrel BetaPat
- Metrel OmegaPat
- Seaward Primetest 50
- Seaward Primetest 100
- Seaward Primetest 200
- Seaward Primetest 300
- Seaward EuropaPAC Plus
- Seaward Europa Plus
- Seaward Supernova Plus
- Robin Smart PAT 5500
- Robin SmartPAT 5000
- Robin SmartPAT 3500
- Transmille 5080
- Transmille 6080
- Robin Smart PAT 6500