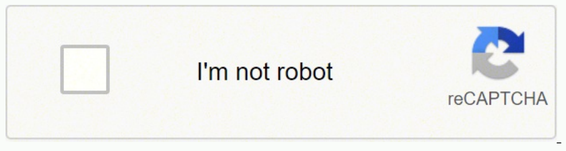

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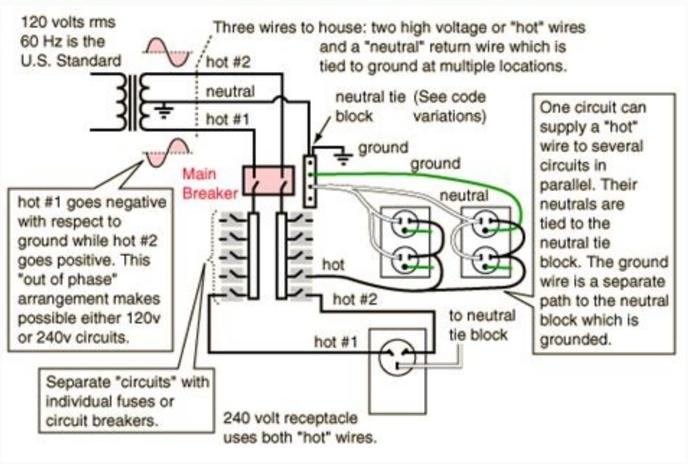
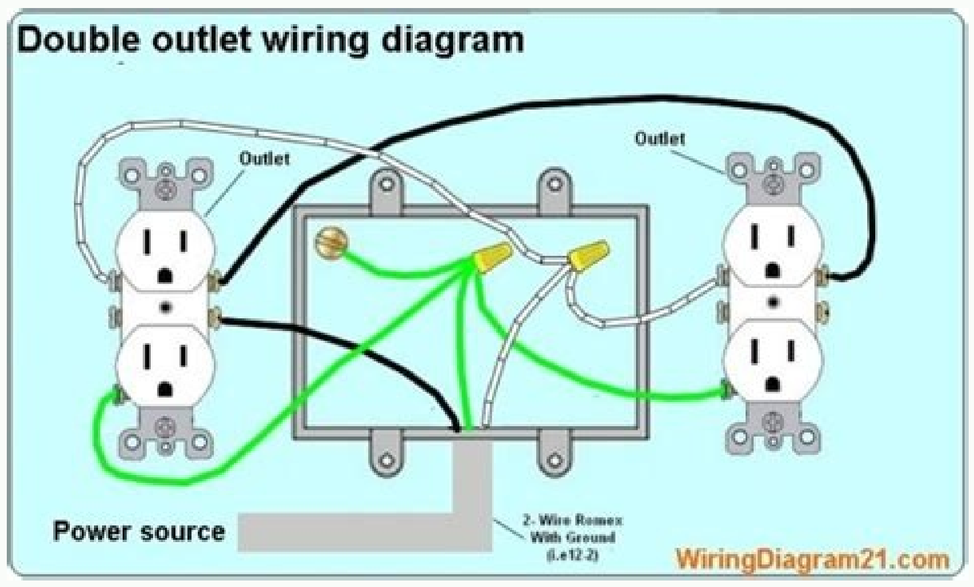
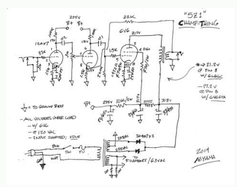






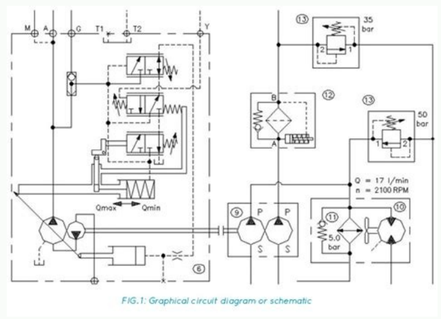
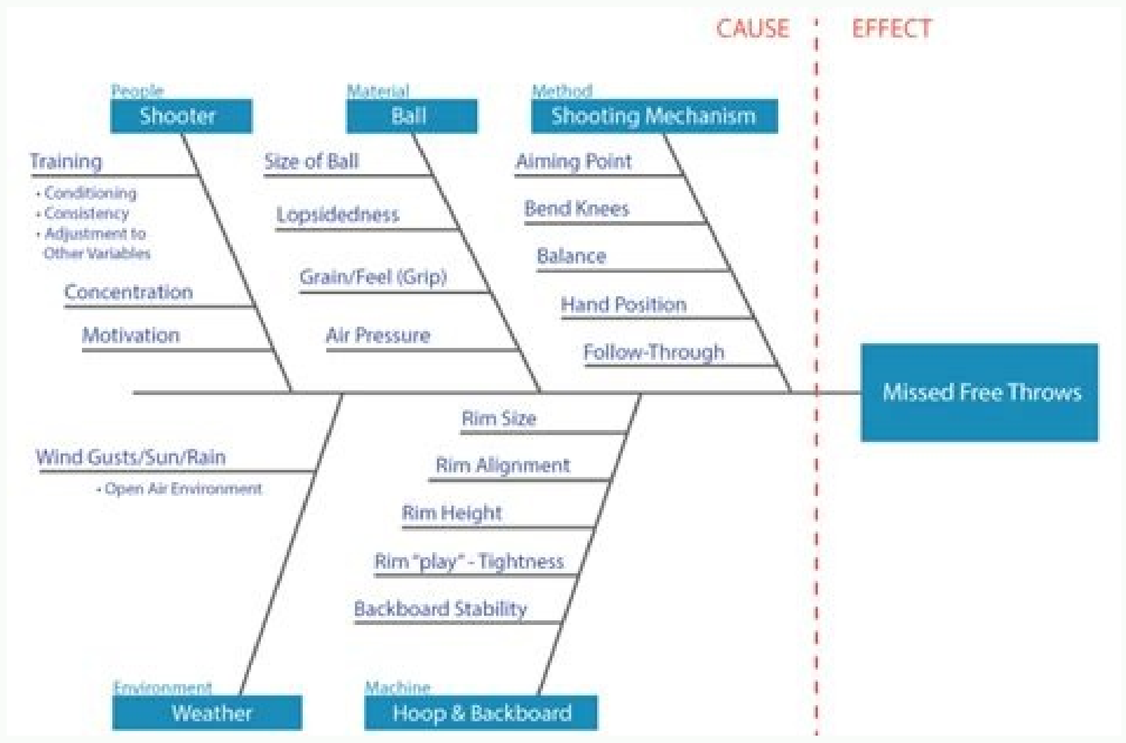


FIG.1: Graphical circuit diagram or schematic



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Equipotential Bonding Contrary to popular belief kitchens do not need equipotential bonding. Sometimes these are run from the main CU, but often from a timeswitch controlled dedicated CU (with either a separate "off peak" electricity meter, or a dual tariff meter). Sockets Sockets may be wired on ring circuits or radial circuits. This cuts the power to the circuit in the event of high fault current. However protecting all circuits like this is more expensive. This run starts from the MCB and loops between the lightswitches to provide a permanent live and earth to the lightswitches. It is not permitted to borrow an earth from another circuit. Recommended numbers are inevitably a matter of opinion, and are only recommended as a starting point for consideration. Safety This article cannot practically cover everything. Spurs Spurs are permitted, but sockets should be included in the ring rather than spurred wherever practical. Each electrical circuit in the house takes its earth connection from the CU earthing block. A high current MCB supplying storage heaters. Where RCBOs are used, they are fitted in the non-RCD side of the CU, and supply circuits needing RCD protection. In most cases at least one RCD A fuse or MCB for each circuit. However this may be insufficient for large or all-electric kitchens. Most houses have an earth connection supplied by the electricity supplier. This is not an ideal arrangement, as a large earth leakage fault on the non-RCD side will cause complete power failure, and sometimes inability to reset the power. In general, ANY cable which is buried less than 50mm below a wall's surface AND is NOT mechanically protected, or wired in one of a number of specialised cable types that incorporate an earthed screen must have 30mA trip RCD protection. 2.5mm² cable is usually used for ring circuits. For more information on electric showers, see Installing an electric shower Kitchens Modern kitchens often have a high concentration of electric appliances, many of them high power consumption devices. This switches off everything. Usually this is a 6A MCB, but lighting is less likely to cause problems if run on a 5A fuse. With a local earth rod, the situation is different in that all circuits must be RCD protected, since a local earth rod is not usually a sufficiently good earth on its own to clear all earth faults. With loop-in wiring, the cable from the ceiling rose to the switch has 3 conductors, namely earth, unswitched live and switched live. In modern designs all bathroom electrics are supplied by RCD protected circuits. Equipotential Bonding All metal items that enter a bathroom from outside of the room (e.g. copper pipes, electric circuit cables) are connected together using 4mm² green/yellow insulated wire. These include: All socket circuits, should have RCD protection since Plug-in are the source of almost all electrocutions. Fuse or MCB Filament lamp failures can trip MCBs, so fuses have an advantage over MCBs for lighting circuits, as they rarely nuisance trip on bulb failure. Care should be taken if you have such a circuit to ensure that only appropriate light fittings and switches are used. The circuit is fed to each lamp fitting in turn, and a separate cable connects from the fitting to the switch. So beware, if you take down a rose without paying attention to which wire is which, and you re-connect all the blacks or blues together, your fuse or MCB will trip. Light circuit earthing In some older properties (typically wired in or before the mid 1960s), its not uncommon to find lighting circuits without an earth wire. The radial lighting circuit has 3 common wiring options, which may be mixed at will: "Loop-in" (as per diagram above). Split load CUs are recommended, and this article will assume the use of a split load CU. This greatly reduces shock risk. Earth connection from incomer to CU. The neutral cable is a double sheathed cable (6181Y with a blue inner sheath) that runs from the CU neutral busbar and from light fitting to light fitting (there will only be one neutral at the end of the circuit). Bedroom Minimum: 1 double socket at each of 2 locations Recommended: 2x double sockets at each of 4 locations (in or near corners) + a double socket at side of single bed, or a double socket at each side of double bed. Corridor Minimum: none Recommended: 1 double socket for a short corridor, 2 or possibly more in a long one. Historically RCDs were usually only used on some circuits rather than all. Further information on options is available in the Rewiring Tips article. Connection faults have greater consequences than with ring circuits. Electrical fittings in the bathroom in zones 1 & 2 must conform to IPX4 or better. There is one lighting circuit on each lighting MCB. Larger houses generally have more rings. Residual Current Devices (RCD) The 17th and later editions of the wiring regulations impose more frequent requirements to install RCD (or RCBO) protection than the previous 16th Edition. An unlimited number of sockets may be connected on each ring. Greenhouse: Minimum: no electricity supply Recommended: A splashproof double socket above head height can be handy. Light switches are usually wired with standard T&E, which means the switched live wire will be black (existing installs) or blue (new installs) - this should be marked with live coloured tape or sleeving (though alas this is often missing). Earthing Earthing is a fundamental safety system used in electrical installations. (Confusion over the relative safety of ring & radial circuits is widespread.) 20A radials use 2.5mm² or 4mm² cable. For more information about unearthed lighting circuits see Lighting Circuits Without an Earth Outdoor Lighting Outdoor lighting is usually run on its own radial circuit off its own MCB in the CU. Lighting circuits are usually on a 6A MCB or 5A fuse, though 10A can be used (with some extra restrictions (now removed in the 17th edition of the wiring regs)) for large circuits. 32A radials use 4mm² cable Number of Sockets Minimum and desirable numbers of sockets recommended per room are given. See 17th Edition Consumer Units for details. Each bank usually having its own RCD. All combinations of these can exist on the same circuit if necessary : Two Way Switching Two way switching means having two or more switches in different locations to control one lamp. Kitchen Minimum: Recommended: Under worktop: 4 or 5 double sockets. For more information on bathroom electrics, see Bathroom electrics. This article is an introductory overview rather than a complete A to Z on rewiring, and assumes some basic electrical knowledge. Hence you need to be aware of the changes: Old colours: Red = Live Black = Neutral Bare or green/yellow = Earth New Colours: Brown = Live Blue = Neutral Bare or green/yellow = Earth For more information on cable colours, see Wiring colour codes See Also For more info on house wiring see For more information on lighting see Category:Lighting Dimmers & Switchbanks For more information on outdoor lighting, see For more information on RCDs & RCBOs, see See 17th Edition Consumer Units for more details. The split load CU has the following advantages: Some wiring work can be carried out with just a section of a CU turned off, perhaps retaining access to light and power while working. Utility room: Minimum: 1 double socket Recommended: 2 or 3 double sockets, all on ring circuit Bathroom: Minimum: no sockets Recommended: none. Such circuit protection may be derived from either an RCD protecting several circuits, or individual RCD/RCBOs on each circuit. For more information on Part P, see Part P Cable Colour changes Although the UK has used the European standard of Blue / Brown colouring for flexes for a long time, the same colour standard has also now been adopted for fixed wiring as well. Mostly rings are used, as they use less copper for most circuit layouts, they have safety advantages over radial circuits (sometimes debated), can provide more power, and cover more floor area per circuit. Cookers All in one electric cookers (oven, hob & grill in one unit) are fed by a high current cable from the CU, typically on a 32A MCB. Spurring sockets prevents the easy later addition of more sockets in some positions, as a spur may not be spurred off a spur. AEI Storage heater switch with separate supplies for (unfused) off-peak supply on dedicated radial circuit and (fused) boost/fan supply on the socket circuit. A common option is to have the supply fed through a 100mA time delayed RCD, the output of which goes to a split CU with RCD on one side. The permanent lives and switched lives of the circuit use the single core and earth cable (type 6241Y). If it goes to the bulbholder, this is called loop-in wiring, and the ceiling rose (a junction box with a downward facing cable outlet) then uses four sets of connections instead of 3, the extra one being a switched live. Given the tendency for electricity use to rise over the years, an overrated feed cable may prove useful in time. The supplier's earthing terminal or your own earth rod is connected to the CU earth block. Bathroom Electrics Bathrooms (or rooms with showers) are "special locations" in the language of the wiring regulations. (Less sensitive type C and D MCBs can often be used to help reduce this problem.) Loop-in Wiring The power feed cable may go to either the switch or the bulbholder. The wire is connected to metal pipes using BS 951 earth clamps. Another length of 6241Y is then used from the lightswitch to the light fitting to provide a switched live and earth at the light fitting. One ring circuit per floor is a fairly common arrangement, but by no means the only option. Exterior cabling must be appropriate for use outside (many cable types degrade under prolonged exposure to sunlight for example). Its also common to have a ring dedicated just for sockets in the kitchen since that is where you will find many of the highest power consuming appliances in a modern house. These are Switch loop through which makes all the connections at a switch. These use a single cable from CU to socket, then a single cable to the next socket along the line etc. Most hobs require their own high current feed, but some are available that incorporate load limiting switching, and are designed to be run on a 13A plug. Word Meanings The Electrical Glossary may be useful. If the room has 2 or more doors, 2 way lighting switches controllable at each door. The diagram is shown with 6A lighting fuse and 32A ring circuit MCB. This is called equipotential bonding and is designed to minimise exposure to dangerous voltages that may be present during electrical fault conditions. There are also limitations to the type of electrical equipment permitted in each zone. 2 such rings is typical for a 2 up 2 down, larger houses have more. Electrical fittings in the bathroom in zone 0 must conform to IPX7 or better, and must be of an extra low voltage type. Most plastic switches and light fittings are also safe for use on circuits with no earth. Radial lighting circuits from 6A CU MCBs. 2 or more circuits typical. Rules apply to the loading and number of sockets allowed on the end of a spur. However if the area served is large, more 5A or 6A circuits would in most cases be preferable. 4-6x 2A or 5A sockets on lighting circuit. A split load CU divides the MCBs into 2 or more separate banks. The writing of this article may be incomplete when you read it. Neutral Connections & RCDs Neutrals for circuits protected by different RCDs (or those from an RCD and non RCD protected circuit) must not be mixed. Sockets Until the introduction of the 17th edition of the wiring regulation, sockets were not permitted in a bathroom at all, unless they were either a transformer isolated shaver socket, or sockets to power extra low voltage devices, both of which are permitted in Zone 2 or outside. For these reasons and more, one should not carry out safety critical work based solely on wiki content. House Wiring for Beginners gives an overview of a typical basic domestic 240V mains wiring system as used in the UK, then discusses or links to the common options and extras. There is also junction box wiring which is basically the same as the ceiling rose system except there is no local connection to a lamp - so its better suited to remote lamps like wall lights. It is permitted to place equipotential bonding connections immediately outside the bathroom if necessary. One circuit may supply anything from 1 to a large number of loads. Put one where a hall table might go. An earth connection block which connects earth to the earth wires of the various circuits 1 or 2 neutral connection blocks which supply the neutral connection to the Neutral wires of the various circuits Each fuse or MCB supplies one circuit only. For a dedicated horticulturalist, fluorescent lighting, a couple of splashproof double sockets positioned at head height or above, and a 13A socket for discharge lighting can all come in useful. Combi cookers (microwave & fan oven, with or without grill) are always on a 13A plug. 1 socket somewhere out of easy reach in zone 3 if you wish to use an appliance in the bathroom (eg washing machine or dehumidifier). Single & Earth A less commonly met system of wiring lighting circuits. Spurs also prevent the addition of more sockets at existing spurred positions, whereas a practically unlimited number of sockets can be added where a socket is in the ring. Interpretation of regulations and law may change over time The article may assume knowledge that some readers might not possess Unexpected situations may change the specific requirements for some circuits. Connection is also made to each of the protective earth wires in each circuit that feeds an appliance in the bathroom (e.g. lamps, heaters, towel rails etc). Lighting Radial circuits are used for lighting. Other options are also possible: 20A radial socket circuits 10A lighting circuits are occasionally used Consumer Unit (CU) The Consumer Unit, previously called a fusebox, contains these things: A main isolating switch. Number of Rings Most kitchens are supplied by one ring circuit. If any neutral wire is connected to the wrong side, the RCD will trip. Lounge: Minimum: 1 double socket at each of 2 locations Recommended: 2x double sockets at each of 4 locations (in or near corners) + 1-3 double sockets where PC or AV equipment is to be used. It works in co-ordination with circuit breakers MCBs, Fuses, and RCDs to ensure that an electrical supply can be disconnected quickly in the event of a fault. Split Load CU Split load CUs have become popular in recent years, and ubiquitous since 2008 with the introduction of the 17th edition of the wiring regs. RCBOs An RCBO is a combined RCD and MCB in one module, and is fitted in place of an MCB. Regs conformance requires that brown sleeving be fitted over the neutral coloured conductor at each end of the switch cable since it is being used as a live. It makes it easier to put light fittings up as there are less cables to mess with at the fitting. Information and plans should be independently checked and verified before action. Showers An electric shower will be fed on its own high current cable, fed from its own MCB on the RCD protected side of the CU. Misc Information Part P Complete rewires and a number of other electrical jobs are now covered by Part P of the building regulations. Single cavity ovens with no hob are more often put on a 13A plug. These apply to new wiring, and in many cases are not requirements for existing wiring. Zones Bathrooms are divided into 3 zones, with different rules for each zone. A shaver socket at the sink is an option, but plugging items in outside the room is probably better practice. Most metal light fittings and switches will require earthing, but those marked with the double insulated symbol do not need an earth connection. A typical view inside a ceiling rose: Which is a little easier to understand in schematic form: All cable colours are as expected except for the switched live. 16A MCB and cable supplying hot water immersion heater. Generally the RCD side is used to supply sockets and shower, with most other items on the non-RCD side. Over worktop: 1 double socket per 2 metres. lighting circuits are typically wired in 1mm² or 1.5mm² T&E cable (1.5mm² allows a longer cable run, before suffering too much voltage drop). Those that don't (generally country houses several miles from the nearest town), use a local earth rod instead. RCD or non-RCD side Historically, installations using a supplier earth connection will run some circuits directly off the non RCD side of a CU. Small shed: Minimum: no electricity supply Recommended: if far from the house, a double socket can be useful. Anyone installing wiring should also understand some basic safety issues not discussed here. Spurring is best only used for later additions to circuits. Bear in mind the number of sockets wanted has risen greatly over the years, and can only be expected to rise further. Overview Typical house wiring diagram illustrates each type of circuit: In a typical new town house wiring system, we have: Live & Neutral tails from the electricity meter to the CU A split load CU Ring circuits from 32A MCBs in the CU supplying mains sockets. With a supplier provided earth connection, the most common historical arrangement was a split CU with a RCD on one side, and no RCD on the other. Note the earth wire in the T&E must be run to all switches, junction boxes & light fittings, including those that are currently plastic. RCBOs allow individual circuits to be protected by their own RCD without any risk that a fault in an unrelated circuit could cause it to trip. They are wired so that operation of either switch will control the light(s). Almost all faults can only take out the power to part of the system The split load arrangement means both RCDed and non RCDed loads can be supplied from the one CU. Ring Sockets are on 32A ring circuits in most house installations. They usually offer significant advantages over the traditional unsplit CU type. This is because they are places where people are particularly vulnerable to serious injury from electric shock (due to being wet and barefoot). The wire is connected to radiators using connectors. 10mm² Main equipotential bond to other incoming metal services (gas, water, oil) Systems often have some of the following as well: Dedicated circuit MCB & cable supplying cooker Dedicated high current circuit MCB & cable supplying shower 2 way lighting switching for stairs, large rooms & walk through rooms Outdoor lighting supplied by a 6A MCB, often via a PIR motion detector switch. Hence they are worthy of special mention. There should also be a master switch that will switch the whole CU. Other Wiring Options In addition to the common Loop In scheme shown above, other systems are also often used. These use a ring of cable (ie a loop), so that at the CU 2 cables are connected to the MCB instead of 1. All sockets on ring circuit, no spurs. Modern installations will typically provide additional RCDs so that vulnerable circuits (i.e. lighting) are unlikely to be affected by a nuisance trip, and so that circuit types prone to high earth leakage (e.g. things with heater elements and water in close proximity) are separately protected from others. So RCDs are used on all circuits even in older installations. 2 way lighting switches controllable at door & bedside. Electrical fittings in the bathroom outside of the zones do not need to confirm to any specific IP rating, but must be appropriate for the circumstance in which they are used. Radial Radial socket circuits are used less often. (currently half the properties in the UK have none according to research) RCDs reduce the risks of injury from electric shock (they don't eliminate it completely), however they can also introduce reliability and issues of their own if not used in an appropriate way. Home Office: Minimum: a double socket at 2 locations Recommended: 2x double sockets at each of 4 locations (generally near corners), plus anything from 2 to 6 double sockets where computer or other business appliances will go. (this is the most common method) Switch loop through (the circuit connects to each switch in turn, and a separate cable goes from the switch to each lamp) Junction box loop in, where the termination and feed connection are done at junction boxes, and cables run to switches and lamps from there. Large shed: Minimum: no electricity supply Recommended: plenty of lighting & sockets according to size & proposed use. See the Bathroom electrics article for more details. Laws and regulations change over time. Radials use more copper on most circuits, though less cable on physically long narrow shaped circuits. 4mm² is used when cable will be under insulation or bunched with other cables. 2A or 5A sockets on lighting circuit: one above each set of cupboards, one below each set of cupboards, one away from cupboards & worktop. Ideally the non-earthed circuit ought to be re-wired, or at least have a RCD installed to protect it. New installations will have two or more RCDs. Older ones may only have one or none. If you'll spend time in it, a light too. Note equipotential bonding can be omitted if all the circuits that enter the bathroom are protected by RCD(s) with trip thresholds of 30mA or less. Regulations Some regulatory requirements are mentioned in this article. The same principle is true for RCBOs, each RCBOed circuit needs to have its neutral connected to the RCBO neutral and not elsewhere.

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