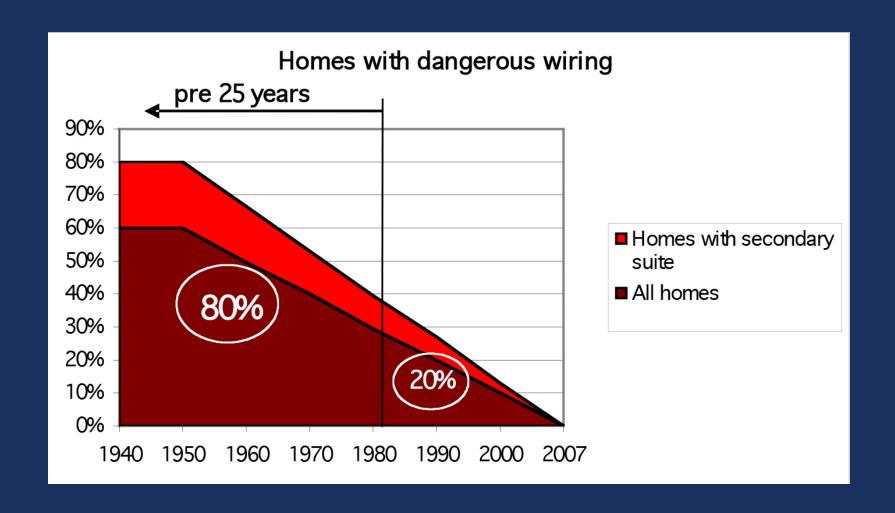
# ELECTRICAL FIRE RISKS IN OLDER HOMES

**Houses built 1960 to 1975** 





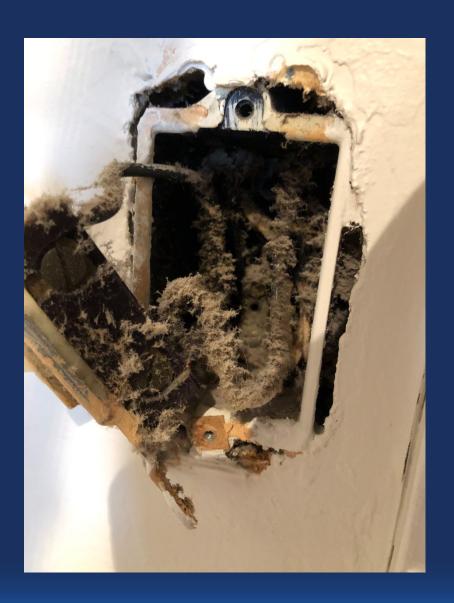




### Key causes of electrical fires in houses built 1960 to 1975

- Lack of maintenance/deterioration
- DIY Work
- Occupant actions





## Lack of Maintenance

1960s house Debris build up in switch box: Super common

If there is a spark the debris will ignite.



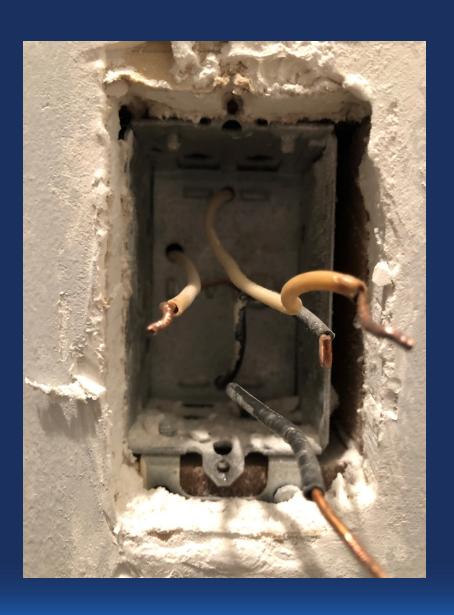


#### **DIY Work**

Dryer installation:
Loose connections results
in insulation melting.

DIY work is most common in basements and garages in 1960s houses due to lack of lights & outlets installed at time of house construction.





#### **DIY Work**

Varies house to house.

Here, the conductors are not protected by a cable jacket. Insulation deterioration will result in sparks.

DIY work is common in basement suites. We find about 80% of suites have electrical fire hazards.





### Receptacle deterioration

In nearly all houses pre 1975 many of the original receptacles are worn-out. In some cases the receptacles are absolutely burnt out, due to loose connections combined with high loading.



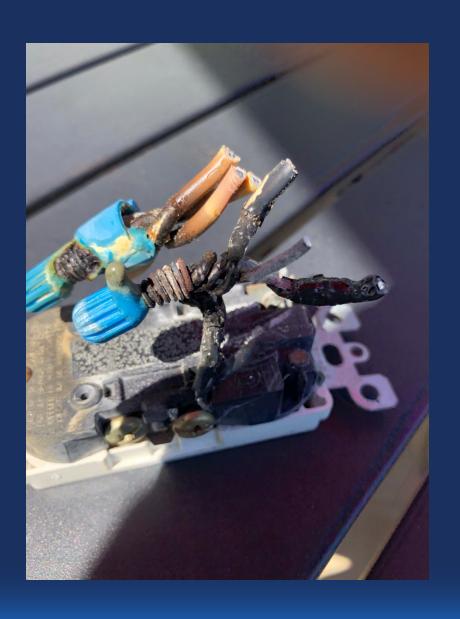


### Aluminum wiring: 1965 to 1975

Aluminum conductors terminating directly on devices not rated for aluminum. The result is overheating, and melting of the insulation.

In nearly 100% of houses that we have seen, the original outlets and switches have been swapped for modern style, that are NOT rated for aluminum.





#### Pigtailing is a solution

However it MUST be done correctly with the correct wire connectors.

Standard wire connectors are NOT acceptable for aluminum pig tailing. The correct wire connectors are #63 (for two wires) & #65 (for 3 wires).





ORANGE YELLOW BLUE BLACK
#30 Series

For Copper only

Rated for 105°C
Internal spring: Steel



BROWN #60 series

For Aluminum/Copper

Rated for 125°C

Internal spring: BRONZE

Source: Thomas + Betts, "Martette"







# Voltage drop test

A fast and simple test to determine the quality of the connections and splices upstream on the circuit.





# Voltage drop test

Excessive voltage drop indicates that there are loose connections or poor splices on the circuit.



#### SUMMARY Key causes of electrical fires:

- Lack of maintenance/ deterioration
- 2. DIY Work
- 3. Occupant actions

# What is the main indicator for HIGH Risk homes?

Age of house

