

Secondary distribution boxes do not require residual current devices RCDs



Overview

Residual current devices (RCDs) are no longer optional—they are mandatory on all circuits in new consumer unit installations. RCDs protect against electric shocks and reduce fire risks by detecting leakage currents. All circuits, including lighting and sockets, must be RCD-protected. RCDs are invaluable safety devices and are essential for anyone using or. Learn how residual current devices work, the difference between RCDs, RCBOs, and ELCBs, what 30 mA and 300 mA thresholds mean, what RCDs cannot protect against, and why long cable runs cause nuisance tripping. Understanding these regulations is essential, whether you're upgrading an old fuse. Where an RCD is required, it must have a tripping current that does not exceed 30 milliamps if electricity is supplied to the equipment through a socket outlet not exceeding 20 amps. RCDs can be non-portable or portable.



Article Content

HS437 Residual Current Devices Guideline

Make sure power cords do not run across pathways or ensure that they are run in cable ramps. Always use residual current devices (RCDs) with portable electrical equipment, including extension cables.

Contact Us

Continue your research online:

Website: <https://jewelbluimages.co.za>

Technical inquiry: <https://jewelbluimages.co.za/contact.html>

This document is for preliminary research. Verify specifications against current standards, product documentation and project requirements.

