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The spruce / Margot Cavin helps to understand some basic terms used to describe the wiring. An electric wire is a type of conductor. It consists of one or more individual conductors twisted together, which are encased in a material that leads the electricity. In the case of families wiring, the conductor himself is usually copper or aluminum (or copper-coated aluminium), and is a solid metal component; it's called "solid core". Solid-core wires consist of two or more individual cables wrapped within a protective plastic sheath. The NM cable usually contains one or more orange A & B - Hot/A & B - (current) wires, a neutral wire and a thread of land. As an alternative to the NM cable, the individual cables can be installed inside a metal or rigid or flexible plastic tube called conduit. The conduit is generally used where wiring will be exposed and not hidden inside walls, floors or ceilings. These larger wires of your home bring the voltage of the circuit and can be very dangerous to touch. There are also several wires in your home that lead much less "low voltage" current quantities. These are less dangerous, and with some, the tension transported is so low that there is virtually no shock possibility. However, until you know exactly what kind of wires you are dealing with, it's better to treat them all as dangerous.

The wiring of your house is the power highway that feeds all electric in the family. Over time, the parties can be damaged or deteriorated and can present a serious risk of fire or shock. But the alone does not mean that wiring is intrinsically not safe, nor the old wiring must be replaced automatically. It takes a professional expert to correctly evaluate the condition of the old wiring and its ability to manage the electrical loads of your home, but there are some things you can verify that you can give you an early indication of where it is. The most ancient type of wiring system found in the houses is called knob and tube, named for knobs and insulating pipes used to perform long wiring and through the frame of the house. The wiring of the knob and the tube has been performed as individual cables - a hot black thread and a white neutral wire

"throughout the house. Ceramic insulators hold the threads to each other and touch the wood and Other combustible materials. To make connections e Of thread, the electricians hired the wires, then wrapped them with a rubber electric bell called friction tape. The joints typically have not been made in junction boxes, as if they were today would be considered unsafe by modern standards. If the wires had been run under the floor, they could have caused fires. Knob-and-tube wiring was never intended to be covered up, but over time, homeowners have tried to cover up their wiring, creating a hazardous situation. Most homes still have knob-and-tube wiring, even though it is now illegal to install new knob-and-tube wiring without having a licensed electrician remove it from the building. This means that many older homes may have knob-and-tube wiring throughout the entire house. While knob-and-tube wiring is not inherently dangerous, it is not designed to handle the same load as modern wiring systems. It lacks ground wires, which are essential for safety. This does not necessarily make the wiring not safe to use, but excludes an important safety functionality found on modern wiring systems. It also means there is no ground to protect the appliances and sensitive electronics, leaving them vulnerable to damage from power peaks. It is not feasible to add a wiring to knob and tubes, so if you need real ground for any circuits at your home, you will need to replace the wiring. The knob and tube systems can be equipped with GFCI containers to improve their safety, provided that the wires are connected with the correct polarity (hot threaded to the hot terminal, neutral wire to the neutral terminal). The GFCI containers do not create a real grounding way, but perceive earth failures and turn off power. According to the national electrical code (NEC) and most local codes that follow the NEC, the wiring of the existing e-tube knob can remain in use in a house. A₀A₁A₂A₃A₄A₅A₆A₇A₈A₉A₀A₁A₂A₃A₄A₅A₆A₇A₈A₉A₀A₁A₂A₃A₄A₅A₆A₇A₈A₉A₀A₁A₂A₃A₄A₅A₆A₇A₈A₉A₀A₁A₂A₃A₄A₅A₆A₇A₈A₉A₀A₁A₂A₃A₄A₅A₆A₇A₈A₉A₀A₁A₂A₃A₄A₅A₆A₇A₈A₉A₀A₁A₂A₃A₄A₅A₆A₇A₈A₉A₀A₁A₂A₃A₄A₅A₆A₇A₈A₉A₀A₁A₂A₃A₄A₅A₆A₇A₈A₉A₀A₁A₂A₃A₄A₅A₆A₇A₈A₉

appropriate materials and techniques are used. Historical houses can be granted special permit for various restoration work on knobs and tubes wiring systems. In situations where the wiring of the knob and the wiring of the tubes works, it is possible to turn the old wiring with a new non-metallic cable (NM), using junction boxes to protect all connections. However, this and any other work carried out on E-Tube/Knob wiring must adhere to the requirements of the local code. The wiring of the knob and the metro becomes dangerous when the isolation of the thread has taken away, when the installation or alteration practices were improper, or when it is covered with building insulation, which can cause wiring overheating and potentially start a fire. a $\Delta_A \Delta_B \Delta_C \Delta_D \Delta_E \Delta_F \Delta_G \Delta_H \Delta_I \Delta_J \Delta_K \Delta_L \Delta_M \Delta_N \Delta_O \Delta_P \Delta_Q \Delta_R \Delta_S \Delta_T \Delta_U \Delta_V \Delta_W \Delta_X \Delta_Y \Delta_Z \Delta_{AA} \Delta_{AB}$ Some typical problems with the old wiring that are possible dangers and could indicate that the wiring must be replaced:

- collapsing wire insulation, missing or damaged, exposing the metal part of the thread: this is a Very common problem and wires with damaged insulation are extremely flammable;
- the wiring surrounded by the presence of water (e.g., in bathrooms);
- the wiring surrounded by an active gas leak (natural gas or propane).

If the wiring is not surrounded by an active gas leak or a liquid leak, inspecting the wiring and replacing it with modern wiring is recommended. Fuses in the fuse box are labeled with amperage ratings such as 15 ampere fuses, 20 ampere fuses, etc. Old-style wiring uses 15-ampere fuses, while newer wiring uses 20-ampere fuses. Older wiring is often labeled with a rating of 15A, indicating it is suitable for use with 15-ampere fuses. Newer wiring is often labeled with a rating of 20A, indicating it is suitable for use with 20-ampere fuses. When upgrading the wiring, ensure that the new wiring is rated for the appropriate amperage. If the wiring is labeled with a rating of 15A, it indicates it is suitable for use with 15-ampere fuses. If the wiring is labeled with a rating of 20A, it indicates it is suitable for use with 20-ampere fuses. When upgrading the wiring, ensure that the new wiring is rated for the appropriate amperage.

This symbol indicates a "overlay circuit," which is highly dangerous. a $\Delta_A \Delta_B \Delta_C \Delta_D \Delta_E \Delta_F \Delta_G \Delta_H \Delta_I \Delta_J \Delta_K \Delta_L \Delta_M \Delta_N \Delta_O \Delta_P \Delta_Q \Delta_R \Delta_S \Delta_T \Delta_U \Delta_V \Delta_W \Delta_X \Delta_Y \Delta_Z \Delta_{AA} \Delta_{AB}$ Home general rule, the old wiring circuits must be melted for no more than 15 amplifiers since the wiring of the knob and the tube does not have a grounding path, are typically wired with Two-wire containers, which do not have the round ground wire. When replacing a damaged receptacle, it is a very common mistake for people to replace a two-pin receptacle with a three-slot receptacle with a ground receptacle, which is the standard in most installations. However, this is a serious mistake, since the presence of the Three slots implies a grounding system that is not present with the and-tube knob wiring. The NEC allows two solutions: replacing the old two-slot receptacle with a new two-crack receptacle; Or by replacing the receptacle with a GFCI receptacle, which is labeled "no equipment" to identify the fact that it does not have a grounding path. This solution will allow you to use modern three-pole caps. Plugless.

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