



METHOD STATEMENT OF ELECTRIC WORKS

Don't get con-fused, follow these steps.

Step 1: Installation of conduits

Start by first running the longest wires to stop waste ducts in walls, even though you don't intend to use them immediately. Start upstairs with each wire and drag it to the basement. You do not need a ladder to lift the wire up between floors in this case.

Just in case you need to switch stuff around later, you can also leave at least one foot of extra wire at either end.

Step 2: Get the Outlet Count

Determine on one circuit how many outlets and switches can operate. Usually, in a living room, six outlets per 110-voltage circuit are preferred, whereas in a kitchen, where appliances consume more wattage, only two per circuit are the norm.

Step 3: Drilling wire holes

Before drilling any holes to avoid getting through any power wires, ductwork, or water pipes, make sure you know what's on the other side of the wall / floor. Using a 1-inch bit, begin cutting holes in the middle of the studs where the wires can pass. The more money you've got, the better your house is.

Step 4: Set a breaker

Place the breaker box for the future, so that you can quickly open it. A place is ideal in a basement or a laundry space.

Step 5: Pull the wires to the outlets

Place the wire roll next to the breaker box and pull the wire to the nearest outlet or switch for each circuit. You should run the cables right into the box. Any wires that reach out of the box can only be dry walled over or taken out of the electrical box.

To remove the outer plastic coating from the ends of the wires, use wire strippers and connect them to each plug, fixture or switch, as per the instructions on the box.

Step 6: Installation of the circuits

For any wiring package, connect individual circuits. The circuits must balance the wire amperage and the outlet's intended function.

