

Surge Protectors:

Acceptable surge protectors for the residence halls. Some options are below. (they can be found at Walmart & Home Depot)

<http://www.officedepot.com/a/products/950157/Belkin-HomeOffice-Series-Surge-Protector-8/>

<http://www.walmart.com/ip/Belkin-BSE600-06BLK-WM-Belkin-6-Outlet-Surge-Protector-Black/21732259>

All electrical equipment must be plugged into approved surge protectors. Know how much voltage your power strip can hold and don't over load it. Be aware of frayed and cracked cords. Never use three prong adapters that allow a three pronged plug to plug into a two prong outlet. Never daisy chain or piggy back multi-plug strips and electrical cords (plugging strips and cords into each other). Surge protectors must have a fuse or circuit breaker and be UL approved. Must be grounded.



What To Look For In A Quality Surge Protector (Modern surge protection devices (SPDs) of high quality will most certainly follow these guidelines and have the features presented here.)

Clamping Voltage. Clamping voltage is a measurable safeguard against overvoltage that prevents damaging surge power from entering equipment. When the voltage levels of a power line swell to dangerous levels, the clamping voltage will cause a surge protector to activate and block the incoming surge. An ideal clamping voltage for point-of-use devices is anything less than 300 volts. Most surge protection devices have clamping voltages of 330V. You should avoid anything higher than that if possible and 500V is considered the cap for safety in whole house installations.

Energy Absorption / Joule Rating. Energy absorption, often represented as the Joule Rating, determines how much energy a surge protector can absorb, or how many volts of surging electricity it takes to effectively render the device useless. While a lightning strike and surges in excess of 6,000 volts will almost certainly destroy your device and anything connected to it instantly, generally the higher the Joule rating the longer your device will protect you. It's also always good practice to replace your surge protection devices every two years. As a general rule of thumb, the best-rated device would protect 300 Joules per outlet.

Response Time. Response time measures how long it takes for an SPD to react once it's detected a surge on the power line. A recommended response time is one nanosecond.

Three-Line Protection. Three-line protection refers to the wiring system of your home consisting of three wires: Line (hot wire), Neutral and Ground. Each line is represented as L-N, L-G, N-G in three-prong outlets. As a surge can jump to any of these lines, the best protection afforded by surge protection for connected equipment is three-line.

Phone / Data Lines/ Coax. Phone, data and coaxial cable lines are just as vulnerable to surges as power lines. These lines can tie into computers or high definition televisions which will result in costly damages if not protected.