TYPES OF EQUIPMENT

MOBILE, HAND-HELD, STATIONARY OR FIXED?

Class tells you how it protects you. **Type** tells you how it's used. Section 4.1 lists the equipment covered, each with the book's own examples.

4.1 TYPE	THE BOOK'S EXAMPLES
(a) **Mobile**	Desk lights, toasters, fan heaters
(b) **Stationary**	Workshop equipment such as welders, bench grinders and mills; IT racks, server bays, vending machines
(c) **Fixed**	Lighting, hand-dryers, boilers, alarm or security panels, two-part air-conditioning units, electric towel rails, fixed AV such as monitors or projectors
(d) **Hand-held**	Hairdryers, floor polishers, power tools
(e) **Built-in appliances**	Dishwashers, refrigerators
(f) **IT equipment**	Laptop power supplies, monitors, computers, printers
(g) **Leads and adaptors**	Extension leads, RCD extension leads, multiway adaptors, RCD adaptors, EV charging leads
(h) **EV charging equipment**	Where it isn't under another maintenance regime
(i) **Electric heating**	Storage heaters, immersion heaters
(j) **Electrical installations in office furniture**	BS 6396; 4.1.1 (p.35) covers furniture with built-in electrics

✋ **“Portable” is not one of the types.** The word survives in “PAT”, but the list in 4.1 doesn't use it.

Things can fit more than one type
, and that's fine. Pick the one that best describes how the item is used.

TWO GOOD EDGE CASES

1

A robot vacuum

The robot moves about, but its

charging dock

is what plugs into the supply — that's the part you inspect and test.

2

A cordless drill

Batteries are generally outside the scope (4.4.1). You still look the drill and battery over, and you

test the charger

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Section 4 · **4.1** · equipment covered · **pp.33–34**

4.1.1 · office furniture · **p.35**

4.4.1 · batteries · **p.38**

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