Disclaimer of Liability
for improper use of
Flexible Power Extension Cords

The purchasers of power strips, surge protectors and flexible power extension cords expressly agree to save and hold harmless CBT Supply, Inc. dba SMARTdesks, their officers, management, agents and employees from any and all claims, demands, suits, liability, damage, costs, attorney fees, losses for injury to a person or persons (including death) or damage to property and expenses of whatever kind or nature arising in connection with the use of said power extension cord products.

Background

To meet power supply needs, extension cords or surge protected power strips are often interconnected, or “daisy chained,” to readily provide more outlets and/or to reach greater distances. Another common solution is to create a “mixed daisy chain,” interconnecting extension cords and power strips. However, interconnecting these devices is a violation of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations and the National Electrical Code because doing so can cause them to become overloaded, leading to their failure and a possible fire.

Extension cords are sometimes used to energize power strips in locations far from outlets. Because electrical resistance increases with increased power cord length, interconnecting cords increases the total resistance and resultant heat generation. This creates an additional risk of equipment failure and fire, particularly when paper and other combustible materials are in contact with the wires. Additionally, OSHA’s regulations allow extension cords to be used only as temporary wiring for up to 90 days. Unfortunately, once in place, extension cords tend to become permanent wiring and a fire hazard.
Daisy Chaining Surge Protectors Doesn’t Work

THE FIRST STRIP WILL TRIP IF A SECOND IS PLUGGED INTO IT AND USED.

Biggest threat to safety: Overloading
which may be result in fire or electrocution,
and may be caused by the following unsafe conditions:

• one wall receptacle serves multiple high-use power strips;
• the power strip serves an excessive number of appliances; and
• the power strip serves high-voltage items that are not intended to be plugged into ancillary
  power sources, such as refrigerators, microwaves or space heaters.
• the device is hot to the touch. If the power strip feels hot, unplug it immediately;
• it is located in an area where air circulation is limited, which may lead to overheating, such as
  beneath carpeting or behind furniture;
• it is used as permanent wiring, which is defined as wiring used for a period greater than 90
  days, according to the U.its grounding wire has been cut off to fit into an ungrounded electrical
  receptacle;
• its cord length is excessive, as this may present a trip hazard. According to the UL, “The
  length of the power-supply cord, as measured from the outside surface of the enclosure of the
  relocatable power tap to the plane of the face of the attachment plug, should not exceed 25
  feet (7.62 m) nor be less than 1.5 feet
• it is in use at a healthcare facility to power medical equipment. The UL states that power
  strips “have not been investigated and are not intended for use with general patient-care
  areas or critical patient-care areas of healthcare facilities.”