The provisions of Part IV shall not apply to motor circuits rated over 600 volts, nominal.

FPN No. 1: For over 600 volts, nominal, see Part X.

FPN No. 2: See Annex D, Example D8.

430.52 Rating or Setting for Individual Motor Circuit.

(A) General. The motor branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device shall comply with 430.52(B) and either 430.52(C) or (D), as applicable.

(B) All Motors. The motor branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device shall be capable of carrying the starting current of the motor.

(C) Rating or Setting.

(1) In Accordance with Table 430.52. A protective device that has a rating or setting not exceeding the value calculated according to the values given in Table 430.52 shall be used.

Exception No. 1: Where the values for branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective devices determined by Table 430.52 do not correspond to the standard sizes or ratings of fuses, nonadjustable circuit breakers, thermal protective devices, or possible settings of adjustable circuit breakers, a higher size, rating, or possible setting that does not exceed the next higher standard ampere rating shall be permitted.

Exception No. 2: Where the rating specified in Table 430.52, as modified by Exception No. 1, is not sufficient for the starting current of the motor:

(a) The rating of a nontime-delay fuse not exceeding 600 amperes or a time-delay Class CC fuse shall be permitted to be increased but shall in no case exceed 400 percent of the full-load current.

(b) The rating of a time-delay (dual-element) fuse shall be permitted to be increased but shall in no case exceed 225 percent of the full-load current.

(c) The rating of an inverse time circuit breaker shall be permitted to be increased but shall in no case exceed 400 percent for full-load currents of 100 amperes or less or 300 percent for full-load currents greater than 100 amperes.

(d) The rating of a fuse of 601–6000 ampere classification shall be permitted to be increased but shall in no case exceed 300 percent of the full-load current.

FPN: See Annex D, Example D8, and Figure 430.1.

(2) Overload Relay Table. Where maximum branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device ratings are shown in the manufacturer's overload relay table for use with a motor controller or are otherwise marked on the equipment, they shall not be exceeded even if higher values are allowed as shown above.

Table 430.52 Maximum Rating or Setting of Motor Branch-Circuit Short-Circuit and Ground-Fault Protective Devices

	Percentage of Full-Load Current			
Type of Motor	Nontime Delay Fuse[1]	Dual Element (Time-Delay) Fuse[1]	Instantaneous Trip Breaker	Inverse Time Breaker[2]
Single-phase motors	300	175	800	250
AC polyphase motors other than wound-rotor				
Squirrel cage — other than Design E or Design B energy efficient	300	175	800	250
Design E or Design B energy efficient	300	175	1100	250
Synchronous[3]	300	175	800	250
Wound rotor	150	150	800	150
Direct current (constant voltage)	150	150	250	150

Note: For certain exceptions to the values specified, see 430.54.

[1]The values in the Nontime Delay Fuse column apply to Time-Delay Class CC fuses.

[2]The values given in the last column also cover the ratings of nonadjustable inverse time types of circuit breakers that may be modified as in 430.52(C), Exception No. 1 and No. 2.

[3]Synchronous motors of the low-torque, low-speed type (usually 450 rpm or lower), such as are used to drive reciprocating compressors, pumps, and so forth, that start unloaded, do not require a fuse rating or circuit-breaker setting in excess of 200 percent of full-load current.

(3) Instantaneous Trip Circuit Breaker. An instantaneous trip circuit breaker shall be used only if adjustable and if part of a listed combination motor controller having coordinated motor overload and short-circuit and ground-fault protection in each conductor, and the setting is adjusted to no more than the value specified in Table 430.52.

FPN: For the purpose of this article, instantaneous-trip circuit breakers may include a damping means to accommodate a transient motor inrush current without nuisance tripping of the circuit breaker.

Exception No. 1: Where the setting specified in Table 430.52 is not sufficient for the starting current of the motor, the setting of an instantaneous trip circuit breaker shall be permitted to be increased but shall in no case exceed

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1300 percent of the motor full-load current for other than Design E motors or Design B energy efficient motors and no more than 1700 percent of full-load motor current for Design E motors or Design B energy efficient motors. Trip settings above 800 percent for other than Design E motors or Design B energy efficient motors and above 1100 percent for Design E motors or Design B energy efficient motors shall be permitted where the need has been demonstrated by engineering evaluation. In such cases, it shall not be necessary to first apply an instantaneous-trip circuit breaker at 800 percent or 1100 percent.

FPN: For additional information on the requirements for a motor to be classified "energy efficient," see NEMA Standards Publication No. MG1-1993, Revision, *Motors and Generators,* Part 12.59.

Exception No. 2: Where the motor full-load current is 8 amperes or less, the setting of the instantaneous-trip circuit breaker with a continuous current rating of 15 amperes or less in a listed combination motor controller that provides coordinated motor branch-circuit overload and short-circuit and ground-fault protection shall be permitted to be increased to the value marked on the controller.

(4) Multispeed Motor. For a multispeed motor, a single short-circuit and ground-fault protective device shall be permitted for two or more windings of the motor, provided the rating of the protective device does not exceed the above applicable percentage of the nameplate rating of the smallest winding protected.

Exception: For a multispeed motor, a single short-circuit and ground-fault protective device shall be permitted to be used and sized according to the full-load current of the highest current winding, where all of the following conditions are met:

(a) Each winding is equipped with individual overload protection sized according to its full-load current.
(b) The branch-circuit conductors supplying each winding are sized according to the full-load current of the highest full-load current winding.
(c) The controller for each winding has a horsepower rating not less than that required for the winding having the highest horsepower rating.

(5) Power Electronic Devices. Suitable fuses shall be permitted in lieu of devices listed in Table 430.52 for power electronic devices in a solid state motor controller system, provided that the marking for replacement fuses is provided adjacent to the fuses.

(6) Self-Protected Combination Controller. A listed self-protected combination controller shall be permitted in lieu of the devices specified in Table 430.52. Adjustable instantaneous-trip settings shall not exceed 1300 percent of full-load motor current for other than Design E motors or Design B energy efficient motors and not more than 1700 percent of full-load motor current for Design E motors or Design B energy efficient motors.

(7) Motor Short-Circuit Protector. A motor short-circuit protector shall be permitted in lieu of devices listed in Table 430.52 if the motor short-circuit protector is part of a listed combination motor controller having coordinated motor overload protection and short-circuit and ground-fault protection in each conductor and it will open the circuit at currents exceeding 1300 percent of motor full-load current for other than Design E motors or Design B energy efficient motors and 1700 percent of motor full-load motor current for Design E motors or Design B energy efficient motors.

(D) Torque Motors. Torque motor branch circuits shall be protected at the motor nameplate current rating in accordance with 240.4(B).

430.53 Several Motors or Loads on One Branch Circuit. Two or more motors or one or more motors and other loads shall be permitted to be connected to the same branch circuit under conditions specified in 430.53(D) and in 430.53(A), (B), or (C).

(A) Not Over 1 Horsepower. Several motors, each not exceeding 1 hp in rating, shall be permitted on a nominal 120-volt branch circuit protected at not over 20 amperes or a branch circuit of 600 volts, nominal, or less, protected at not over 15 amperes, if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The full-load rating of each motor does not exceed 6 amperes.
(2) The rating of the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device marked on any of the controllers is not exceeded.
(3) Individual overload protection conforms to 430.32.

(B) If Smallest Rated Motor Protected. If the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device is selected not to exceed that allowed by 430.52 for the smallest rated motor, two or more motors or one or more motors and other load(s), with each motor having individual overload protection, shall be permitted to be connected to a branch circuit where it can be determined that the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device will not open under the most severe normal conditions of service that might be encountered.

(C) Other Group Installations. Two or more motors of any rating or one or more motors and other load(s), with each motor having individual overload protection, shall be permitted to be connected to one branch circuit where the motor controller(s) and overload device(s) are (1) installed as a listed factory assembly and the motor branch-circuit

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short-circuit and ground-fault protective device either is provided as part of the assembly or is specified by a marking on the assembly, or (2) the motor branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device, the motor controller(s), and overload device(s) are field-installed as separate assemblies listed for such use and provided with manufacturers' instructions for use with each other, and (3) all of the following conditions are complied with:

(1) Each motor overload device is listed for group installation with a specified maximum rating of fuse, inverse time circuit breaker, or both.
(2) Each motor controller is listed for group installation with a specified maximum rating of fuse, circuit breaker, or both.
(3) Each circuit breaker is one of the inverse time type and listed for group installation.
(4) The branch circuit shall be protected by fuses or inverse time circuit breakers having a rating not exceeding that specified in 430.52 for the highest rated motor connected to the branch circuit plus an amount equal to the sum of the full-load current ratings of all other motors and the ratings of other loads connected to the circuit. Where this calculation results in a rating less than the ampacity of the supply conductors, it shall be permitted to increase the maximum rating of the fuses or circuit breaker to a value not exceeding that permitted by 240.4(B).
(5) The branch-circuit fuses or inverse time circuit breakers are not larger than allowed by 430.40 for the overload relay protecting the smallest rated motor of the group.

FPN: See 110.10 for circuit impedance and other characteristics.

(D) Single Motor Taps. For group installations described above, the conductors of any tap supplying a single motor shall not be required to have an individual branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device, provided they comply with one of the following:

(1) No conductor to the motor shall have an ampacity less than that of the branch-circuit conductors.
(2) No conductor to the motor shall have an ampacity less than one-third that of the branch-circuit conductors, with a minimum in accordance with 430.22, the conductors to the motor overload device being not more than 7.5 m (25 ft) long and being protected from physical damage.
(3) Conductors from the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device to a listed manual motor controller additionally marked "Suitable for Tap Conductor Protection in Group Installations" shall be permitted to have an ampacity not less than 1/10 the rating or setting of the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device. The conductors from the controller to the motor shall have an ampacity in accordance with 430.22. The conductors from the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device to the controller shall (1) be suitably protected from physical damage and enclosed either by an enclosed controller or by a raceway and shall be not more than 3 m (10 ft) long or (2) shall have an ampacity not less than that of the branch circuit conductors.

430.54 Multimotor and Combination-Load Equipment. The rating of the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device for multimotor and combination-load equipment shall not exceed the rating marked on the equipment in accordance with 430.7(D).

430.55 Combined Overcurrent Protection. Motor branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protection and motor overload protection shall be permitted to be combined in a single protective device where the rating or setting of the device provides the overload protection specified in 430.32.

430.56 Branch-Circuit Protective Devices — In Which Conductor. Branch-circuit protective devices shall comply with the provisions of 240.20.

430.57 Size of Fuseholder. Where fuses are used for motor branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protection, the fuseholders shall not be of a smaller size than required to accommodate the fuses specified by Table 430.52.

Exception: Where fuses having time delay appropriate for the starting characteristics of the motor are used, it shall be permitted to use fuseholders sized to fit the fuses that are used.

430.58 Rating of Circuit Breaker. A circuit breaker for motor branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protection shall have a current rating in accordance with 430.52 and 430.110.

V. Motor Feeder Short-Circuit and Ground-Fault Protection

430.61 General. Part V specifies protective devices intended to protect feeder conductors supplying motors against overcurrents due to short circuits or grounds.

FPN: See Annex D, Example D8.

430.62 Rating or Setting — Motor Load.

(A) Specific Load. A feeder supplying a specific fixed motor load(s) and consisting of conductor sizes based on

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430.24 shall be provided with a protective device having a rating or setting not greater than the largest rating or setting of the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device for any motor supplied by the feeder [based on the maximum permitted value for the specific type of a protective device in accordance with 430.52, or 440.22(A) for hermetic refrigerant motor-compressors], plus the sum of the full-load currents of the other motors of the group.

Where the same rating or setting of the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device is used on two or more of the branch circuits supplied by the feeder, one of the protective devices shall be considered the largest for the above calculations.

Exception No. 1: Where one or more instantaneous trip circuit breakers or motor short-circuit protectors are used for motor branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protection as permitted in 430.52(C), the procedure provided above for determining the maximum rating of the feeder protective device shall apply with the following provision: For the purpose of the calculation, each instantaneous trip circuit breaker or motor short-circuit protector shall be assumed to have a rating not exceeding the maximum percentage of motor full-load current permitted by Table 430.52 for the type of feeder protective device employed.

Exception No. 2: Where the feeder overcurrent protective device also provides overcurrent protection for a motor control center, the provisions of 430.94 shall apply.

FPN: See Annex D, Example D8.

(B) Other Installations. Where feeder conductors have an ampacity greater than required by 430.24, the rating or setting of the feeder overcurrent protective device shall be permitted to be based on the ampacity of the feeder conductors.

430.63 Rating or Setting — Power and Lighting Loads. Where a feeder supplies a motor load and, in addition, a lighting or a lighting and appliance load, the feeder protective device shall have a rating sufficient to carry the lighting or lighting and appliance load, plus the following:

(1) For a single motor, the rating permitted by 430.52
(2) For a single hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor, the rating permitted by 440.22
(3) For two or more motors, the rating permitted by 430.62

Exception: Where the feeder overcurrent device provides the overcurrent protection for a motor control center, the provisions of 430.94 shall apply.

VI. Motor Control Circuits

430.71 General. Part VI contains modifications of the general requirements and applies to the particular conditions of motor control circuits.

FPN: See 430.9(B) for equipment device terminal requirements.

Definition: Motor Control Circuit. The circuit of a control apparatus or system that carries the electric signals directing the performance of the controller but does not carry the main power current.

430.72 Overcurrent Protection.

(A) General. A motor control circuit tapped from the load side of a motor branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device(s) and functioning to control the motor(s) connected to that branch circuit shall be protected against overcurrent in accordance with 430.72. Such a tapped control circuit shall not be considered to be a branch circuit and shall be permitted to be protected by either a supplementary or branch-circuit overcurrent protective device(s). A motor control circuit other than such a tapped control circuit shall be protected against overcurrent in accordance with 725.23 or the notes to Tables 11(A) and (B) in Chapter 9, as applicable.

(B) Conductor Protection. The overcurrent protection for conductors shall be provided as specified in 430.72(B)(1) or (B)(2).

Exception No. 1: Where the opening of the control circuit would create a hazard as, for example, the control circuit of a fire pump motor, and the like, conductors of control circuits shall require only short-circuit and ground-fault protection and shall be permitted to be protected by the motor branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device(s).

Exception No. 2: Conductors supplied by the secondary side of a single-phase transformer having only a two-wire (single-voltage) secondary shall be permitted to be protected by overcurrent protection provided on the primary (supply) side of the transformer, provided this protection does not exceed the value determined by multiplying the appropriate maximum rating of the overcurrent device for the secondary conductor from Table 430.72(B) by the secondary-to-primary voltage ratio. Transformer secondary conductors (other than two-wire) shall not be considered to be protected by the primary overcurrent protection.

(1) Separate Overcurrent Protection. Where the motor branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device does not provide protection in accordance with 430.72(B)(2), separate overcurrent protection shall be provided. The overcurrent protection shall not exceed the values specified in Column A of Table 430.72(B).

(2) Branch-Circuit Overcurrent Protective Device. Conductors shall be permitted to be protected by the motor branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective de-

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vice and shall require only short-circuit and ground-fault protection. Where the conductors do not extend beyond the motor control equipment enclosure, the rating of the protective device(s) shall not exceed the value specified in Column B of Table 430.72(B). Where the conductors extend beyond the motor control equipment enclosure, the rating of the protective device(s) shall not exceed the value specified in Column C of Table 430.72(B).

(C) Control Circuit Transformer. Where a motor control circuit transformer is provided, the transformer shall be protected in accordance with 430.72(C)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5).

Exception: Overcurrent protection shall be omitted where the opening of the control circuit would create a hazard as, for example, the control circuit of a fire pump motor and the like.

(1) Compliance with Article 725. Where the transformer supplies a Class 1 power-limited circuit, Class 2, or Class 3 remote-control circuit conforming with the requirements of Article 725, the protection shall comply with Article 725.

(2) Compliance with Article 450. Protection shall be permitted to be provided in accordance with 450.3.

(3) Less Than 50 Volt-Amperes. Control circuit transformers rated less than 50 volt-amperes (VA) and that are an integral part of the motor controller and located within the motor controller enclosure shall be permitted to be protected by primary overcurrent devices, impedance limiting means, or other inherent protective means.

(4) Primary Less Than 2 Amperes. Where the control circuit transformer rated primary current is less than 2 amperes, an overcurrent device rated or set at not more than 500 percent of the rated primary current shall be permitted in the primary circuit.

(5) Other Means. Protection shall be permitted to be provided by other approved means.

430.73 Mechanical Protection of Conductor. Where damage to a motor control circuit would constitute a hazard, all conductors of such a remote motor control circuit that are outside the control device itself shall be installed in a raceway or be otherwise suitably protected from physical damage.

Where one side of the motor control circuit is grounded, the motor control circuit shall be arranged so that an accidental ground in the control circuit remote from the motor controller will (1) not start the motor and (2) not bypass manually operated shutdown devices or automatic safety shutdown devices.

430.74 Disconnection.

(A) General. Motor control circuits shall be arranged so that they will be disconnected from all sources of supply when the disconnecting means is in the open position. The disconnecting means shall be permitted to consist of two or more separate devices, one of which disconnects the motor and the controller from the source(s) of power supply for the motor, and the other(s), the motor control circuit(s) from its power supply. Where separate devices are used, they shall be located immediately adjacent to each other.

Exception No. 1: Where more than 12 motor control circuit conductors are required to be disconnected, the disconnecting means shall be permitted to be located other than im-

Table 430.72(B) Maximum Rating of Overcurrent Protective Device in Amperes

	Protection Provided by Motor Branch-Circuit Protective Device(s)					
	Column A Separate Protection Provided		Column B Conductors Within Enclosure		Column C Conductors Extend Beyond Enclosure	
Control Circuit Conductor Size (AWG)	Copper	Aluminum or Copper-Clad Aluminum	Copper	Aluminum or Copper-Clad Aluminum	Copper	Aluminum or Copper-Clad Aluminum
18	7	—	25	—	7	—
16	10	—	40	—	10	—
14	(Note 1)	—	100	—	45	—
12	(Note 1)	(Note 1)	120	100	60	45
10	(Note 1)	(Note 1)	160	140	90	75
Larger than 10	(Note 1)	(Note 1)	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	(Note3)	(Note 3)

Notes:
1. Value specified in 310.15 as applicable.
2. 400 percent of value specified in Table 310.17 for 60°C conductors.
3. 300 percent of value specified in Table 310.16 for 60°C conductors.

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mediately adjacent to each other where all of the following conditions are complied with.

(a) Access to energized parts is limited to qualified persons in accordance with Part XI of this article.
(b) A warning sign is permanently located on the outside of each equipment enclosure door or cover permitting access to the live parts in the motor control circuit(s), warning that motor control circuit disconnecting means are remotely located and specifying the location and identification of each disconnect. Where energized parts are not in an equipment enclosure as permitted by 430.132 and 430.133, an additional warning sign(s) shall be located where visible to persons who may be working in the area of the energized parts.

Exception No. 2: The motor control circuit disconnecting means shall be permitted to be remote from the motor controller power supply disconnecting means where the opening of one or more motor control circuit disconnect means may result in potentially unsafe conditions for personnel or property and the conditions of items (a) and (b) of Exception No. 1 are complied with.

(B) Control Transformer in Controller Enclosure. Where a transformer or other device is used to obtain a reduced voltage for the motor control circuit and is located in the controller enclosure, such transformer or other device shall be connected to the load side of the disconnecting means for the motor control circuit.

VII. Motor Controllers

430.81 General. Part VII is intended to require suitable controllers for all motors.

(A) Definition. For the definition of *Controller*, see Article 100. For the purpose of this article, a controller is any switch or device that is normally used to start and stop a motor by making and breaking the motor circuit current.

(B) Stationary Motor of ⅛ Horsepower or Less. For a stationary motor rated at ⅛ hp or less that is normally left running and is constructed so that it cannot be damaged by overload or failure to start, such as clock motors and the like, the branch-circuit protective device shall be permitted to serve as the controller.

(C) Portable Motor of ⅓ Horsepower or Less. For a portable motor rated at ⅓ hp or less, the controller shall be permitted to be an attachment plug and receptacle.

430.82 Controller Design.

(A) Starting and Stopping. Each controller shall be capable of starting and stopping the motor it controls and shall be capable of interrupting the locked-rotor current of the motor.

(B) Autotransformer. An autotransformer starter shall provide an "off" position, a running position, and at least one starting position. It shall be designed so that it cannot rest in the starting position or in any position that will render the overload device in the circuit inoperative.

(C) Rheostats. Rheostats shall be in compliance with the following:

(1) Motor-starting rheostats shall be designed so that the contact arm cannot be left on intermediate segments. The point or plate on which the arm rests when in the starting position shall have no electrical connection with the resistor.
(2) Motor-starting rheostats for dc motors operated from a constant voltage supply shall be equipped with automatic devices that will interrupt the supply before the speed of the motor has fallen to less than one-third its normal rate.

430.83 Ratings. The controller shall have a rating as specified in 430.83(A), unless otherwise permitted in 430.83(B) or (C), or as specified in 430.83(D), under the conditions specified.

(A) General.

(1) Horsepower Ratings. Controllers, other than inverse time circuit breakers and molded case switches, shall have horsepower ratings at the application voltage not lower than the horsepower rating of the motor. A controller for a Design E motor rated more than 2 hp shall (1) be marked as rated for use with a Design E motor or (2) have a horsepower rating not less than 1.4 times the rating of a motor rated 3 through 100 hp or not less than 1.3 times the rating of a motor rated over 100 hp.

(2) Circuit Breaker. A branch-circuit inverse time circuit breaker rated in amperes shall be permitted as a controller for all motors, including Design E. Where this circuit breaker is also used for overload protection, it shall conform to the appropriate provisions of this article governing overload protection.

(3) Molded Case Switch. A molded case switch rated in amperes shall be permitted as a controller for all motors, including Design E.

(B) Small Motors. Devices as specified in 430.81(B) and (C) shall be permitted as a controller.

(C) Stationary Motors of 2 Horsepower or Less. For stationary motors rated at 2 hp or less and 300 volts or less, the controller shall be permitted to be either of the following:

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(1) A general-use switch having an ampere rating not less than twice the full-load current rating of the motor
(2) On ac circuits, a general-use snap switch suitable only for use on ac (not general-use ac–dc snap switches) where the motor full-load current rating is not more than 80 percent of the ampere rating of the switch

(D) Torque Motors. For torque motors, the controller shall have a continuous-duty, full-load current rating not less than the nameplate current rating of the motor. For a motor controller rated in horsepower but not marked with the foregoing current rating, the equivalent current rating shall be determined from the horsepower rating by using Tables 430.147, 430.148, 430.149, or 430.150.

(E) Voltage Rating. A controller with a straight voltage rating, for example, 240 volts or 480 volts, shall be permitted to be applied in a circuit in which the nominal voltage between any two conductors does not exceed the controller's voltage rating. A controller with a slash rating, for example, 120/240 volts or 480/277 volts, shall only be applied in a circuit in which the nominal voltage to ground from any conductor does not exceed the lower of the two values of the controller's voltage rating and the nominal voltage between any two conductors does not exceed the higher value of the controller's voltage rating.

430.84 Need Not Open All Conductors. The controller shall not be required to open all conductors to the motor.

Exception: Where the controller serves also as a disconnecting means, it shall open all ungrounded conductors to the motor as provided in 430.111.

430.85 In Grounded Conductors. One pole of the controller shall be permitted to be placed in a permanently grounded conductor, provided the controller is designed so that the pole in the grounded conductor cannot be opened without simultaneously opening all conductors of the circuit.

430.87 Number of Motors Served by Each Controller. Each motor shall be provided with an individual controller.

Exception: For motors rated 600 volts or less, a single controller rated at not less than the equivalent horsepower, as determined in accordance with 430.110(C)(1), of all the motors in the group shall be permitted to serve the group under any of the following conditions:

(a) Where a number of motors drive several parts of a single machine or piece of apparatus, such as metal and woodworking machines, cranes, hoists, and similar apparatus
(b) Where a group of motors is under the protection of one overcurrent device as permitted in 430.53(A)
(c) Where a group of motors is located in a single room within sight from the controller location

430.88 Adjustable-Speed Motors. Adjustable-speed motors that are controlled by means of field regulation shall be equipped and connected so that they cannot be started under a weakened field.

Exception: Starting under a weakened field shall be permitted where the motor is designed for such starting.

430.89 Speed Limitation. Machines of the following types shall be provided with speed-limiting devices or other speed-limiting means:

(1) Separately excited dc motors
(2) Series motors
(3) Motor-generators and converters that can be driven at excessive speed from the dc end, as by a reversal of current or decrease in load

Exception: Separate speed-limiting devices or means shall not be required under either of the following conditions:

(a) Where the inherent characteristics of the machines, the system, or the load and the mechanical connection thereto are such as to safely limit the speed
(b) Where the machine is always under the manual control of a qualified operator

430.90 Combination Fuseholder and Switch as Controller. The rating of a combination fuseholder and switch used as a motor controller shall be such that the fuseholder will accommodate the size of the fuse specified in Part III of this article for motor overload protection.

Exception: Where fuses having time delay appropriate for the starting characteristics of the motor are used, fuseholders of smaller size than specified in Part III of this article shall be permitted.

430.91 Motor Controller Enclosure Types. Table 430.91 provides the basis for selecting enclosures for use in specific locations other than hazardous (classified) locations. The enclosures are not intended to protect against conditions such as condensation, icing, corrosion, or contamination that may occur within the enclosure or enter via the conduit or unsealed openings. These internal conditions shall require special consideration by the installer and user.

VIII. Motor Control Centers

430.92 General. Part VIII covers motor control centers installed for the control of motors, lighting, and power circuits.

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Table 430.91 Motor Controller Enclosure Selection

Provides a Degree of Protection Against the Following Environmental Conditions	Enclosure Type Number[1]									
For Outdoor Use										
	3	3R	3S	3X	3RX	3SX	4	4X	6	6P
Incidental contact with the enclosed equipment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rain, snow, and sleet	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sleet[2]	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
Windblown dust	X	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X
Hosedown	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X
Corrosive agents	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	X	—	X
Temporary submersion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X
Prolonged submersion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
For Indoor Use										
Provides a Degree of Protection Against the Following Environmental Conditions	**Enclosure Type Number[1]**									
	1	2	4	4X	5	6	6P	12	12K	13
Incidental contact with the enclosed equipment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Falling dirt	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Falling liquids and light splashing	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Circulating dust, lint, fibers, and flyings	—	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X
Settling airborne dust, lint, fibers, and flyings	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hosedown and splashing water	—	—	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—
Oil and coolant seepage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X
Oil or coolant spraying and splashing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
Corrosive agents	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	—
Temporary submersion	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	—	—	—
Prolonged submersion	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—

[1]Enclosure type number shall be marked on the motor controller enclosure.
[2]Mechanism shall be operable when ice covered.

430.94 Overcurrent Protection. Motor control centers shall be provided with overcurrent protection in accordance with Parts I, II, and IX of Article 240. The ampere rating or setting of the overcurrent protective device shall not exceed the rating of the common power bus. This protection shall be provided by (1) an overcurrent protective device located ahead of the motor control center or (2) a main overcurrent protective device located within the motor control center.

430.95 Service-Entrance Equipment. Where used as service equipment, each motor control center shall be provided with a single main disconnecting means to disconnect all ungrounded service conductors.

Exception: A second service disconnect shall be permitted to supply additional equipment.

Where a grounded conductor is provided, the motor control center shall be provided with a main bonding jumper, sized in accordance with 250.28(D), within one of the sections for connecting the grounded conductor, on its supply side, to the motor control center equipment ground bus.

Exception: High-impedance grounded neutral systems shall be permitted to be connected as provided in 250.36.

430.96 Grounding. Multisection motor control centers shall be bonded together with an equipment grounding con-

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ductor or an equivalent grounding bus sized in accordance with Table 250.122. Equipment grounding conductors shall terminate on this grounding bus or to a grounding termination point provided in a single-section motor control center.

430.97 Busbars and Conductors.

(A) Support and Arrangement. Busbars shall be protected from physical damage and be held firmly in place. Other than for required interconnections and control wiring, only those conductors that are intended for termination in a vertical section shall be located in that section.

Exception: Conductors shall be permitted to travel horizontally through vertical sections where such conductors are isolated from the busbars by a barrier.

(B) Phase Arrangement. The phase arrangement on 3-phase horizontal common power and vertical buses shall be A, B, C from front to back, top to bottom, or left to right, as viewed from the front of the motor control center. The B phase shall be that phase having the higher voltage to ground on 3-phase, 4-wire, delta-connected systems. Other busbar arrangements shall be permitted for additions to existing installations and shall be marked.

Exception: Rear-mounted units connected to a vertical bus that is common to front-mounted units shall be permitted to have a C, B, A phase arrangement where properly identified.

(C) Minimum Wire-Bending Space. The minimum wire-bending space at the motor control center terminals and minimum gutter space shall be as required in Article 312.

(D) Spacings. Spacings between motor control center bus terminals and other bare metal parts shall not be less than specified in Table 430.97.

(E) Barriers. Barriers shall be placed in all service-entrance motor control centers to isolate service busbars and terminals from the remainder of the motor control center.

430.98 Marking.

(A) Motor Control Centers. Motor control centers shall be marked according to 110.21, and such marking shall be plainly visible after installation. Marking shall also include common power bus current rating and motor control center short-circuit rating.

(B) Motor Control Units. Motor control units in a motor control center shall comply with 430.8.

IX. Disconnecting Means

430.101 General. Part IX is intended to require disconnecting means capable of disconnecting motors and controllers from the circuit.

FPN No. 1: See Figure 430.1.

FPN No. 2: See 110.22 for identification of disconnecting means.

430.102 Location.

(A) Controller. An individual disconnecting means shall be provided for each controller and shall disconnect the controller. The disconnecting means shall be located in sight from the controller location.

Exception No. 1: For motor circuits over 600 volts, nominal, a controller disconnecting means capable of being locked in the open position shall be permitted to be out of sight of the controller, provided the controller is marked with a warning label giving the location of the disconnecting means.

Exception No. 2: A single disconnecting means shall be permitted for a group of coordinated controllers that drive several parts of a single machine or piece of apparatus. The disconnecting means shall be located in sight from the controllers, and both the disconnecting means and the controllers shall be located in sight from the machine or apparatus.

(B) Motor. A disconnecting means shall be located in sight from the motor location and the driven machinery location. The disconnecting means required in accordance with 430.102(A) shall be permitted to serve as the disconnecting

Table 430.97 Minimum Spacing Between Bare Metal Parts

Nominal Voltage	Opposite Polarity Where Mounted on the Same Surface		Opposite Polarity Where Held Free in Air		Live Parts to Ground	
	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.
Not over 125 volts, nominal	19.1	¾	12.7	½	12.7	½
Not over 250 volts, nominal	31.8	1¼	19.1	¾	12.7	½
Not over 600 volts, nominal	50.8	2	25.4	1	25.4	1

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means for the motor if it is located in sight from the motor location and the driven machinery location.

Exception: The disconnecting means shall not be required to be in sight from the motor and the driven machinery location under either condition (a) or (b), provided the disconnecting means required in accordance with 430.102(A) is individually capable of being locked in the open position. The provision for locking or adding a lock to the disconnecting means shall be permanently installed on or at the switch or circuit breaker used as the disconnecting means.

(a) Where such a location of the disconnecting means is impracticable or introduces additional or increased hazards to persons or property

(b) In industrial installations, with written safety procedures, where conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the equipment

FPN No. 1: Some examples of increased or additional hazards include, but are not limited to, motors rated in excess of 100 hp, multimotor equipment, submersible motors, motors associated with variable frequency drives, and motors located in hazardous (classified) locations.

FPN No. 2: For information on lockout/tagout procedures, see NFPA 70E-2000, *Standard for Electrical Safety Requirements for Employee Workplaces.*

430.103 Operation. The disconnecting means shall open all ungrounded supply conductors and shall be designed so that no pole can be operated independently. The disconnecting means shall be permitted in the same enclosure with the controller.

FPN: See 430.113 for equipment receiving energy from more than one source.

430.104 To Be Indicating. The disconnecting means shall plainly indicate whether it is in the open (off) or closed (on) position.

430.105 Grounded Conductors. One pole of the disconnecting means shall be permitted to disconnect a permanently grounded conductor, provided the disconnecting means is designed so that the pole in the grounded conductor cannot be opened without simultaneously disconnecting all conductors of the circuit.

430.107 Readily Accessible. At least one of the disconnecting means shall be readily accessible.

430.108 Every Switch. Every disconnecting means in the motor circuit between the point of attachment to the feeder and the point of connection to the motor shall comply with the requirements of 430.109 and 430.110.

430.109 Type. The disconnecting means shall be a type specified in 430.109(A), unless otherwise permitted in 430.109(B) through (G), under the conditions specified.

(A) General.

(1) Motor Circuit Switch. A listed motor-circuit switch rated in horsepower. For Design E motors rated greater than 2 hp, the motor circuit switch shall be either (1) marked as rated for use with Design E motors or (2) have a horsepower rating not less than 1.4 times the rating of a motor rated 3–100 hp, or not less than 1.3 times the rating of a motor rated over 100 hp.

(2) Molded Case Circuit Breaker. A listed molded case circuit breaker.

(3) Molded Case Switch. A listed molded case switch.

(4) Instantaneous Trip Circuit Breaker. An instantaneous trip circuit breaker that is part of a listed combination motor controller.

(5) Self-Protected Combination Controller. Listed self-protected combination controller.

(6) Manual Motor Controller. Listed manual motor controllers additionally marked "Suitable as Motor Disconnect" shall be permitted as a disconnecting means where installed between the final motor branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device and the motor.

(B) Stationary Motors of ⅛ Horsepower or Less. For stationary motors of ⅛ hp or less, the branch-circuit overcurrent device shall be permitted to serve as the disconnecting means.

(C) Stationary Motors of 2 Horsepower or Less. For stationary motors rated at 2 hp or less and 300 volts or less, the disconnecting means shall be permitted to be one of the devices specified in (1), (2), or (3):

(1) A general-use switch having an ampere rating not less than twice the full-load current rating of the motor
(2) On ac circuits, a general-use snap switch suitable only for use on ac (not general-use ac–dc snap switches) where the motor full-load current rating is not more than 80 percent of the ampere rating of the switch
(3) A listed manual motor controller having a horsepower rating not less than the rating of the motor and marked "Suitable as Motor Disconnect"

(D) Autotransformer-Type Controlled Motors. For motors of over 2 hp to and including 100 hp, the separate disconnecting means required for a motor with an autotransformer-type controller shall be permitted to be a general-use switch where all of the following provisions are met:

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(1) The motor drives a generator that is provided with overload protection.
(2) The controller is capable of interrupting the locked-rotor current of the motors, is provided with a no voltage release, and is provided with running overload protection not exceeding 125 percent of the motor full-load current rating.
(3) Separate fuses or an inverse time circuit breaker rated or set at not more than 150 percent of the motor full-load current are provided in the motor branch circuit.

(E) Isolating Switches. For stationary motors rated at more than 40 hp dc or 100 hp ac, the disconnecting means shall be permitted to be a general-use or isolating switch where plainly marked "Do not operate under load."

(F) Cord-and-Plug-Connected Motors. For a cord-and-plug-connected motor, a horsepower-rated attachment plug and receptacle having ratings no less than the motor ratings shall be permitted to serve as the disconnecting means for other than a Design E motor and for a Design E motor rated 2 hp or less. For a Design E motor rated more than 2 hp, an attachment plug and receptacle used as the disconnecting means shall have a horsepower rating not less than 1.4 times the motor rating. A horsepower-rated attachment plug and receptacle shall not be required for a cord-and-plug-connected appliance in accordance with 422.33, a room air conditioner in accordance with 440.63, or a portable motor rated ⅓ hp or less.

(G) Torque Motors. For torque motors, the disconnecting means shall be permitted to be a general-use switch.

430.110 Ampere Rating and Interrupting Capacity.

(A) General. The disconnecting means for motor circuits rated 600 volts, nominal, or less shall have an ampere rating of at least 115 percent of the full-load current rating of the motor.

Exception: A listed nonfused motor-circuit switch having a horsepower rating equal to or greater than the motor horsepower shall be permitted to have an ampere rating less than 115 percent of the full-load current rating of the motor.

(B) For Torque Motors. Disconnecting means for a torque motor shall have an ampere rating of at least 115 percent of the motor nameplate current.

(C) For Combination Loads. Where two or more motors are used together or where one or more motors are used in combination with other loads, such as resistance heaters, and where the combined load may be simultaneous on a single disconnecting means, the ampere and horsepower ratings of the combined load shall be determined as follows.

(1) Horsepower Rating. The rating of the disconnecting means shall be determined from the sum of all currents, including resistance loads, at the full-load condition and also at the locked-rotor condition. The combined full-load current and the combined locked-rotor current so obtained shall be considered as a single motor for the purpose of this requirement as follows.

The full-load current equivalent to the horsepower rating of each motor shall be selected from Tables 430.147, 430.148, 430.149, or 430.150. These full-load currents shall be added to the rating in amperes of other loads to obtain an equivalent full-load current for the combined load.

The locked-rotor current equivalent to the horsepower rating of each motor shall be selected from Tables 430.151(A) or 430.151(B). The locked-rotor currents shall be added to the rating in amperes of other loads to obtain an equivalent locked-rotor current for the combined load. Where two or more motors or other loads cannot be started simultaneously, the largest sum of locked rotor currents of a motor or group of motors that can be started simultaneously and the full load currents of other concurrent loads shall be permitted to be used to determine the equivalent locked-rotor current for the simultaneous combined loads.

Exception: Where part of the concurrent load is resistance load, and where the disconnecting means is a switch rated in horsepower and amperes, the switch used shall be permitted to have a horsepower rating that is not less than the combined load of the motor(s), if the ampere rating of the switch is not less than the locked-rotor current of the motor(s) plus the resistance load.

(2) Ampere Rating. The ampere rating of the disconnecting means shall not be less than 115 percent of the sum of all currents at the full-load condition determined in accordance with 430.110(C)(1).

Exception: A listed nonfused motor-circuit switch having a horsepower rating equal to or greater than the equivalent horsepower of the combined loads, determined in accordance with 430.110(C)(1), shall be permitted to have an ampere rating less than 115 percent of the sum of all currents at the full-load condition.

(3) Small Motors. For small motors not covered by Tables 430.147, 430.148, 430.149, or 430.150, the locked-rotor current shall be assumed to be six times the full-load current.

430.111 Switch or Circuit Breaker as Both Controller and Disconnecting Means. A switch or circuit breaker shall be permitted to be used as both the controller and disconnecting means if it complies with 430.111(A) and is one of the types specified in 430.111(B).

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(A) General. The switch or circuit breaker complies with the requirements for controllers specified in 430.83, opens all ungrounded conductors to the motor, and is protected by an overcurrent device in each ungrounded conductor (which shall be permitted to be the branch-circuit fuses). The overcurrent device protecting the controller shall be permitted to be part of the controller assembly or shall be permitted to be separate. An autotransformer-type controller shall be provided with a separate disconnecting means.

(B) Type. The device shall be one of the types specified in 430.111(B)(1), (2), or (3).

(1) Air-Break Switch. An air-break switch, operable directly by applying the hand to a lever or handle.

(2) Inverse Time Circuit Breaker. An inverse time circuit breaker operable directly by applying the hand to a lever or handle. The circuit breaker shall be permitted to be both power and manually operable.

(3) Oil Switch. An oil switch used on a circuit whose rating does not exceed 600 volts or 100 amperes, or by special permission on a circuit exceeding this capacity where under expert supervision. The oil switch shall be permitted to be both power and manually operable.

430.112 Motors Served by Single Disconnecting Means. Each motor shall be provided with an individual disconnecting means.

Exception: A single disconnecting means shall be permitted to serve a group of motors under any one of the conditions of (a), (b), and (c). The single disconnecting means shall be rated in accordance with 430.110(C).

(a) Where a number of motors drive several parts of a single machine or piece of apparatus, such as metal and woodworking machines, cranes, and hoists.
(b) Where a group of motors is under the protection of one set of branch-circuit protective devices as permitted by 430.53(A).
(c) Where a group of motors is in a single room within sight from the location of the disconnecting means.

430.113 Energy from More Than One Source. Motor and motor-operated equipment receiving electrical energy from more than one source shall be provided with disconnecting means from each source of electrical energy immediately adjacent to the equipment served. Each source shall be permitted to have a separate disconnecting means. Where multiple disconnecting means are provided, a permanent warning sign shall be provided on or adjacent to each disconnecting means.

Exception No. 1: Where a motor receives electrical energy from more than one source, the disconnecting means for the main power supply to the motor shall not be required to be immediately adjacent to the motor, provided the controller disconnecting means is capable of being locked in the open position.

Exception No. 2: A separate disconnecting means shall not be required for a Class 2 remote-control circuit conforming with Article 725, rated not more than 30 volts, and that is isolated and ungrounded.

X. Over 600 Volts, Nominal

430.121 General. Part X recognizes the additional hazard due to the use of higher voltages. It adds to or amends the other provisions of this article.

430.122 Marking on Controllers. In addition to the marking required by 430.8, a controller shall be marked with the control voltage.

430.123 Conductor Enclosures Adjacent to Motors. Flexible metal conduit or liquidtight flexible metal conduit not exceeding 1.8 m (6 ft) in length shall be permitted to be employed for raceway connection to a motor terminal enclosure.

430.124 Size of Conductors. Conductors supplying motors shall have an ampacity not less than the current at which the motor overload protective device(s) is selected to trip.

430.125 Motor-Circuit Overcurrent Protection.

(A) General. Each motor circuit shall include coordinated protection to automatically interrupt overload and fault currents in the motor, the motor-circuit conductors, and the motor control apparatus.

Exception: Where a motor is vital to operation of the plant and the motor should operate to failure if necessary to prevent a greater hazard to persons, the sensing device(s) shall be permitted to be connected to a supervised annunciator or alarm instead of interrupting the motor circuit.

(B) Overload Protection.

(1) Type of Overload Device. Each motor shall be protected against dangerous heating due to motor overloads and failure to start by a thermal protector integral with the motor or external current-sensing devices, or both.

(2) Wound-Rotor AC Motors. The secondary circuits of wound-rotor ac motors including conductors, controllers, and resistors rated for the application shall be considered as protected against overcurrent by the motor overload protection means.

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(3) Operation. Operation of the overload interrupting device shall simultaneously disconnect all ungrounded conductors.

(4) Automatic Reset. Overload sensing devices shall not automatically reset after trip unless resetting of the overload sensing device does not cause automatic restarting of the motor or there is no hazard to persons created by automatic restarting of the motor and its connected machinery.

(C) Fault-Current Protection.

(1) Type of Protection. Fault-current protection shall be provided in each motor circuit by one of the following means.

(a) A circuit breaker of suitable type and rating arranged so that it can be serviced without hazard. The circuit breaker shall simultaneously disconnect all ungrounded conductors. The circuit breaker shall be permitted to sense the fault current by means of integral or external sensing elements.

(b) Fuses of a suitable type and rating placed in each ungrounded conductor. Fuses shall be used with suitable disconnecting means, or they shall be of a type that can also serve as the disconnecting means. They shall be arranged so that they cannot be serviced while they are energized.

(2) Reclosing. Fault-current interrupting devices shall not automatically reclose the circuit.

Exception: Automatic reclosing of a circuit shall be permitted where the circuit is exposed to transient faults and where such automatic reclosing does not create a hazard to persons.

(3) Combination Protection. Overload protection and fault-current protection shall be permitted to be provided by the same device.

430.126 Rating of Motor Control Apparatus. The ultimate trip current of overcurrent (overload) relays or other motor-protective devices used shall not exceed 115 percent of the controller's continuous current rating. Where the motor branch-circuit disconnecting means is separate from the controller, the disconnecting means current rating shall not be less than the ultimate trip setting of the overcurrent relays in the circuit.

430.127 Disconnecting Means. The controller disconnecting means shall be capable of being locked in the open position.

XI. Protection of Live Parts — All Voltages

430.131 General. Part XI specifies that live parts shall be protected in a manner judged adequate for the hazard involved.

430.132 Where Required. Exposed live parts of motors and controllers operating at 50 volts or more between terminals shall be guarded against accidental contact by enclosure or by location as follows:

(1) By installation in a room or enclosure that is accessible only to qualified persons
(2) By installation on a suitable balcony, gallery, or platform, elevated and arranged so as to exclude unqualified persons
(3) By elevation 2.5 m (8 ft) or more above the floor

Exception: Live parts of motors operating at more than 50 volts between terminals shall not require additional guarding for stationary motors that have commutators, collectors, and brush rigging located inside of motor-end brackets and not conductively connected to supply circuits operating at more than 150 volts to ground.

430.133 Guards for Attendants. Where live parts of motors or controllers operating at over 150 volts to ground are guarded against accidental contact only by location as specified in 430.132, and where adjustment or other attendance may be necessary during the operation of the apparatus, suitable insulating mats or platforms shall be provided so that the attendant cannot readily touch live parts unless standing on the mats or platforms.

FPN: For working space, see 110.26 and 110.34.

XII. Grounding — All Voltages

430.141 General. Part XII specifies the grounding of exposed non–current-carrying metal parts, likely to become energized, of motor and controller frames to prevent a voltage above ground in the event of accidental contact between energized parts and frames. Insulation, isolation, or guarding are suitable alternatives to grounding of motors under certain conditions.

430.142 Stationary Motors. The frames of stationary motors shall be grounded under any of the following conditions:

(1) Where supplied by metal-enclosed wiring
(2) Where in a wet location and not isolated or guarded
(3) If in a hazardous (classified) location as covered in Articles 500 through 517
(4) If the motor operates with any terminal at over 150 volts to ground

Where the frame of the motor is not grounded, it shall be permanently and effectively insulated from the ground.

430.143 Portable Motors. The frames of portable motors that operate at over 150 volts to ground shall be guarded or grounded.

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FPN No. 1: See 250.114(4) for grounding of portable appliances in other than residential occupancies.

FPN No. 2: See 250.119(B) for color of equipment grounding conductor.

430.144 Controllers. Controller enclosures shall be grounded regardless of voltage. Controller enclosures shall have means for attachment of an equipment grounding conductor termination in accordance with 250.8.

Exception: Enclosures attached to ungrounded portable equipment shall not be required to be grounded.

430.145 Method of Grounding. Where required, grounding shall be done in the manner specified in Part V of Article 250.

(A) Grounding Through Terminal Housings. Where the wiring to fixed motors is metal-enclosed cable or in metal raceways, junction boxes to house motor terminals shall be provided, and the armor of the cable or the metal raceways shall be connected to them in the manner specified in Article 250.

FPN: See 430.12(E) for equipment grounding connection means required at motor terminal housings.

(B) Separation of Junction Box from Motor. The junction box required by 430.145(A) shall be permitted to be separated from the motor by not more than 1.8 m (6 ft), provided the leads to the motor are Type AC cable or armored cord or are stranded leads enclosed in liquidtight flexible metal conduit, flexible metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, rigid metal conduit, or electrical metallic tubing not smaller than metric designator 12 (trade size 3/8), the armor or raceway being connected both to the motor and to the box.

Liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit and rigid nonmetallic conduit shall be permitted to enclose the leads to the motor, provided the leads are stranded and the required equipment grounding conductor is connected to both the motor and to the box.

Where stranded leads are used, protected as specified above, each strand within the conductor shall be not larger than 10 AWG and shall comply with other requirements of this *Code* for conductors to be used in raceways.

(C) Grounding of Controller-Mounted Devices. Instrument transformer secondaries and exposed non–current-carrying metal or other conductive parts or cases of instrument transformers, meters, instruments, and relays shall be grounded as specified in 250.170 through 250.178.

XIII. Tables

Table 430.147 Full-Load Current in Amperes, Direct-Current Motors

The following values of full-load currents* are for motors running at base speed.

	Armature Voltage Rating*					
Horse-power	**90 Volts**	**120 Volts**	**180 Volts**	**240 Volts**	**500 Volts**	**550 Volts**
¼	4.0	3.1	2.0	1.6	—	—
⅓	5.2	4.1	2.6	2.0	—	—
½	6.8	5.4	3.4	2.7	—	—
¾	9.6	7.6	4.8	3.8	—	—
1	12.2	9.5	6.1	4.7	—	—
1½	—	13.2	8.3	6.6	—	—
2	—	17	10.8	8.5	—	—
3	—	25	16	12.2	—	—
5	—	40	27	20	—	—
7½	—	58	—	29	13.6	12.2
10	—	76	—	38	18	16
15	—	—	—	55	27	24
20	—	—	—	72	34	31
25	—	—	—	89	43	38
30	—	—	—	106	51	46
40	—	—	—	140	67	61
50	—	—	—	173	83	75
60	—	—	—	206	99	90
75	—	—	—	255	123	111
100	—	—	—	341	164	148
125	—	—	—	425	205	185
150	—	—	—	506	246	222
200	—	—	—	675	330	294

*These are average dc quantities.

Table 430.148 Full-Load Currents in Amperes, Single-Phase Alternating-Current Motors

The following values of full-load currents are for motors running at usual speeds and motors with normal torque characteristics. Motors built for especially low speeds or high torques may have higher full-load currents, and multispeed motors will have full-load current varying with speed, in which case the nameplate current ratings shall be used.

The voltages listed are rated motor voltages. The currents listed shall be permitted for system voltage ranges of 110 to 120 and 220 to 240 volts.

Horsepower	**115 Volts**	**200 Volts**	**208 Volts**	**230 Volts**
⅙	4.4	2.5	2.4	2.2
¼	5.8	3.3	3.2	2.9
⅓	7.2	4.1	4.0	3.6
½	9.8	5.6	5.4	4.9
¾	13.8	7.9	7.6	6.9
1	16	9.2	8.8	8.0
1½	20	11.5	11.0	10
2	24	13.8	13.2	12
3	34	19.6	18.7	17
5	56	32.2	30.8	28
7½	80	46.0	44.0	40
10	100	57.5	55.0	50

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Table 430.149 Full-Load Current, Two-Phase Alternating-Current Motors (4-Wire)

The following values of full-load current are for motors running at speeds usual for belted motors and motors with normal torque characteristics. Motors built for especially low speeds or high torques may require more running current, and multispeed motors will have full-load current varying with speed, in which case the nameplate current rating shall be used. Current in the common conductor of a 2-phase, 3-wire system will be 1.41 times the value given.

The voltages listed are rated motor voltages. The currents listed shall be permitted for system voltage ranges of 110 to 120, 220 to 240, 440 to 480, and 550 to 600 volts.

	Induction-Type Squirrel Cage and Wound Rotor (Amperes)				
Horsepower	115 Volts	230 Volts	460 Volts	575 Volts	2300 Volts
½	4.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	—
¾	4.8	2.4	1.2	1.0	—
1	6.4	3.2	1.6	1.3	—
1½	9.0	4.5	2.3	1.8	—
2	11.8	5.9	3.0	2.4	—
3	—	8.3	4.2	3.3	—
5	—	13.2	6.6	5.3	—
7½	—	19	9.0	8.0	—

Table 430.149 *Continued*

	Induction-Type Squirrel Cage and Wound Rotor (Amperes)				
Horsepower	115 Volts	230 Volts	460 Volts	575 Volts	2300 Volts
10	—	24	12	10	—
15	—	36	18	14	—
20	—	47	23	19	—
25	—	59	29	24	—
30	—	69	35	28	—
40	—	90	45	36	—
50	—	113	56	45	—
60	—	133	67	53	14
75	—	166	83	66	18
100	—	218	109	87	23
125	—	270	135	108	28
150	—	312	156	125	32
200	—	416	208	167	43

Table 430.150 Full-Load Current, Three-Phase Alternating-Current Motors

The following values of full-load currents are typical for motors running at speeds usual for belted motors and motors with normal torque characteristics.

Motors built for low speeds (1200 rpm or less) or high torques may require more running current, and multispeed motors will have full-load current varying with speed. In these cases, the nameplate current rating shall be used.

The voltages listed are rated motor voltages. The currents listed shall be permitted for system voltage ranges of 110 to 120, 220 to 240, 440 to 480, and 550 to 600 volts.

	Induction-Type Squirrel Cage and Wound Rotor (Amperes)							Synchronous-Type Unity Power Factor* (Amperes)			
Horsepower	115 Volts	200 Volts	208 Volts	230 Volts	460 Volts	575 Volts	2300 Volts	230 Volts	460 Volts	575 Volts	2300 Volts
½	4.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.1	0.9	—	—	—	—	—
¾	6.4	3.7	3.5	3.2	1.6	1.3	—	—	—	—	—
1	8.4	4.8	4.6	4.2	2.1	1.7	—	—	—	—	—
1½	12.0	6.9	6.6	6.0	3.0	2.4	—	—	—	—	—
2	13.6	7.8	7.5	6.8	3.4	2.7	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	11.0	10.6	9.6	4.8	3.9	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	17.5	16.7	15.2	7.6	6.1	—	—	—	—	—
7½	—	25.3	24.2	22	11	9	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	32.2	30.8	28	14	11	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	48.3	46.2	42	21	17	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	62.1	59.4	54	27	22	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	78.2	74.8	68	34	27	—	53	26	21	—
30	—	92	88	80	40	32	—	63	32	26	—
40	—	120	114	104	52	41	—	83	41	33	—
50	—	150	143	130	65	52	—	104	52	42	—
60	—	177	169	154	77	62	16	123	61	49	12
75	—	221	211	192	96	77	20	155	78	62	15
100	—	285	273	248	124	99	26	202	101	81	20
125	—	359	343	312	156	125	31	253	126	101	25
150	—	414	396	360	180	144	37	302	151	121	30
200		552	528	480	240	192	49	400	201	161	40
250	—	—	—	—	302	242	60	—	—	—	—
300	—	—	—	—	361	289	72	—	—	—	—
350	—	—	—	—	414	336	83	—	—	—	—
400	—	—	—	—	477	382	95	—	—	—	—
450	—	—	—	—	515	412	103	—	—	—	—
500	—	—	—	—	590	472	118	—	—	—	—

*For 90 and 80 percent power factor, the figures shall be multiplied by 1.1 and 1.25, respectively.

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Table 430.151(A) Conversion Table of Single-Phase Locked-Rotor Currents for Selection of Disconnecting Means and Controllers as Determined from Horsepower and Voltage Rating

For use only with 430.110, 440.12, 440.41 and 455.8(C).

Rated Horsepower	Maximum Locked-Rotor Current in Amperes, Single Phase		
	115 Volts	208 Volts	230 Volts
½	58.8	32.5	29.4
¾	82.8	45.8	41.4
1	96	53	48
1½	120	66	60
2	144	80	72
3	204	113	102
5	336	186	168
7½	480	265	240
10	600	332	300

Table 430.151(B) Conversion Table of Polyphase Design B, C, D, and E Maximum Locked-Rotor Currents for Selection of Disconnecting Means and Controllers as Determined from Horsepower and Voltage Rating and Design Letter

For use only with 430.110, 440.12*, 440.41* and 455.8(C).

Rated Horsepower	Maximum Motor Locked-Rotor Current in Amperes, Two- and Three-Phase, Design B, C, D, and E											
	115 Volts		200 Volts		208 Volts		230 Volts		460 Volts		575 Volts	
	B, C, D	E	B, C, D	E	B, C, D	E	B, C, D	E	B, C, D	E	B, C, D	E
½	40	40	23	23	22.1	22.1	20	20	10	10	8	8
¾	50	50	28.8	28.8	27.6	27.6	25	25	12.5	12.5	10	10
1	60	60	34.5	34.5	33	33	30	30	15	15	12	12
1½	80	80	46	46	44	44	40	40	20	20	16	16
2	100	100	57.5	57.5	55	55	50	50	25	25	20	20
3	—	—	73.6	84	71	81	64	73	32	36.5	25.6	29.2
5	—	—	105.8	140	102	135	92	122	46	61	36.8	48.8
7½	—	—	146	210	140	202	127	183	63.5	91.5	50.8	73.2
10	—	—	186.3	259	179	249	162	225	81	113	64.8	90
15	—	—	267	388	257	373	232	337	116	169	93	135
20	—	—	334	516	321	497	290	449	145	225	116	180
25	—	—	420	646	404	621	365	562	183	281	146	225
30	—	—	500	775	481	745	435	674	218	337	174	270
40	—	—	667	948	641	911	580	824	290	412	232	330
50	—	—	834	1185	802	1139	725	1030	363	515	290	412
60	—	—	1001	1421	962	1367	870	1236	435	618	348	494
75	—	—	1248	1777	1200	1708	1085	1545	543	773	434	618
100	—	—	1668	2154	1603	2071	1450	1873	725	937	580	749
125	—	—	2087	2692	2007	2589	1815	2341	908	1171	726	936
150	—	—	2496	3230	2400	3106	2170	2809	1085	1405	868	1124
200	—	—	3335	4307	3207	4141	2900	3745	1450	1873	1160	1498
250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1825	2344	1460	1875
300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2200	2809	1760	2247
350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2550	3277	2040	2622
400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2900	3745	2320	2996
450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3250	4214	2600	3371
500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3625	4682	2900	3746

*In determining compliance with 440.12 and 440.41, the values in the B, C, D columns shall be used.

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ARTICLE 440
Air-Conditioning and Refrigerating Equipment

I. General

440.1 Scope. The provisions of this article apply to electric motor-driven air-conditioning and refrigerating equipment and to the branch circuits and controllers for such equipment. It provides for the special considerations necessary for circuits supplying hermetic refrigerant motor-compressors and for any air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment that is supplied from a branch circuit that supplies a hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor.

440.2 Definitions.

Branch-Circuit Selection Current. The value in amperes to be used instead of the rated-load current in determining the ratings of motor branch-circuit conductors, disconnecting means, controllers, and branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective devices wherever the running overload protective device permits a sustained current greater than the specified percentage of the rated-load current. The value of branch-circuit selection current will always be equal to or greater than the marked rated-load current.

Hermetic Refrigerant Motor-Compressor. A combination consisting of a compressor and motor, both of which are enclosed in the same housing, with no external shaft or shaft seals, the motor operating in the refrigerant.

Leakage Current Detection and Interruption (LCDI) Protection. A device provided in a power supply cord or cord set that senses leakage current flowing between or from the cord conductors and interrupts the circuit at a predetermined level of leakage current.

Rated-Load Current. The rated-load current for a hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor is the current resulting when the motor-compressor is operated at the rated load, rated voltage, and rated frequency of the equipment it serves.

440.3 Other Articles.

(A) Article 430. These provisions are in addition to, or amendatory of, the provisions of Article 430 and other articles in this *Code*, which apply except as modified in this article.

(B) Articles 422, 424, or 430. The rules of Articles 422, 424, or 430, as applicable, shall apply to air-conditioning and refrigerating equipment that does not incorporate a hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor. This equipment includes devices that employ refrigeration compressors driven by conventional motors, furnaces with air-conditioning evaporator coils installed, fan-coil units, remote forced air-cooled condensers, remote commercial refrigerators, and so forth.

(C) Article 422. Equipment such as room air conditioners, household refrigerators and freezers, drinking water coolers, and beverage dispensers shall be considered appliances, and the provisions of Article 422 shall also apply.

(D) Other Applicable Articles. Hermetic refrigerant motor-compressors, circuits, controllers, and equipment shall also comply with the applicable provisions of Table 440.3(D).

Table 440.3(D) Other Articles

Equipment/Occupancy	Article	Section
Capacitors		460.9
Commercial garages, aircraft hangars, motor fuel dispensing facilities, bulk storage plants, spray application, dipping, and coating processes, and inhalation anesthetizing locations	511, 513, 514, 515, 516, and 517 Part IV	
Hazardous (classified) locations	500–503 and 505	
Motion picture and television studios and similar locations	530	
Resistors and reactors	470	

440.4 Marking on Hermetic Refrigerant Motor-Compressors and Equipment.

(A) Hermetic Refrigerant Motor-Compressor Name plate. A hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor shall be provided with a nameplate that shall indicate the manufacturer's name, trademark, or symbol; identifying designation; phase; voltage; and frequency. The rated-load current in amperes of the motor-compressor shall be marked by the equipment manufacturer on either or both the motor-compressor nameplate and the nameplate of the equipment in which the motor-compressor is used. The locked-rotor current of each single-phase motor-compressor having a rated-load current of more than 9 amperes at 115 volts, or more than 4.5 amperes at 230 volts, and each polyphase motor-compressor shall be marked on the motor-compressor nameplate. Where a thermal protector complying with 440.52(A)(2) and (B)(2) is used, the motor-compressor nameplate or the equipment nameplate shall be marked with the words "thermally protected." Where a protective system complying with 440.52(A)(4) and (B)(4) is used and is furnished with the equipment, the equipment

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nameplate shall be marked with the words, "thermally protected system." Where a protective system complying with 440.52(A)(4) and (B)(4) is specified, the equipment nameplate shall be appropriately marked.

(B) Multimotor and Combination-Load Equipment. Multimotor and combination-load equipment shall be provided with a visible nameplate marked with the maker's name, the rating in volts, frequency and number of phases, minimum supply circuit conductor ampacity, and the maximum rating of the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device. The ampacity shall be calculated by using Part IV and counting all the motors and other loads that will be operated at the same time. The branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device rating shall not exceed the value calculated by using Part III. Multimotor or combination-load equipment for use on two or more circuits shall be marked with the above information for each circuit.

Exception No. 1: Multimotor and combination-load equipment that is suitable under the provisions of this article for connection to a single 15- or 20-ampere, 120-volt, or a 15-ampere, 208- or 240-volt, single-phase branch circuit shall be permitted to be marked as a single load.

Exception No. 2: The minimum supply circuit conductor ampacity and the maximum rating of the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device shall not be required to be marked on a room air conditioner conforming with 440.62(A).

(C) Branch-Circuit Selection Current. A hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor, or equipment containing such a compressor, having a protection system that is approved for use with the motor-compressor that it protects and that permits continuous current in excess of the specified percentage of nameplate rated-load current given in 440.52(B)(2) or (B)(4) shall also be marked with a branch-circuit selection current that complies with 440.52(B)(2) or (B)(4). This marking shall be provided by the equipment manufacturer and shall be on the nameplate(s) where the rated-load current(s) appears.

440.5 Marking on Controllers. A controller shall be marked with the manufacturer's name, trademark, or symbol; identifying designation; voltage; phase; full-load and locked-rotor current (or horsepower) rating; and such other data as may be needed to properly indicate the motor-compressor for which it is suitable.

440.6 Ampacity and Rating. The size of conductors for equipment covered by this article shall be selected from Tables 310.16 through 310.19 or calculated in accordance with 310.15 as applicable. The required ampacity of conductors and rating of equipment shall be determined according to 440.6(A) and (B).

(A) Hermetic Refrigerant Motor-Compressor. For a hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor, the rated-load current marked on the nameplate of the equipment in which the motor-compressor is employed shall be used in determining the rating or ampacity of the disconnecting means, the branch-circuit conductors, the controller, the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protection, and the separate motor overload protection. Where no rated-load current is shown on the equipment nameplate, the rated-load current shown on the compressor nameplate shall be used.

Exception No. 1: Where so marked, the branch-circuit selection current shall be used instead of the rated-load current to determine the rating or ampacity of the disconnecting means, the branch-circuit conductors, the controller, and the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protection.

Exception No. 2: For cord-and-plug-connected equipment, the nameplate marking shall be used in accordance with 440.22(B), Exception No. 2.

FPN: For disconnecting means and controllers, see 440.12 and 440.41.

(B) Multimotor Equipment. For multimotor equipment employing a shaded-pole or permanent split-capacitor-type fan or blower motor, the full-load current for such motor marked on the nameplate of the equipment in which the fan or blower motor is employed shall be used instead of the horsepower rating to determine the ampacity or rating of the disconnecting means, the branch-circuit conductors, the controller, the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protection, and the separate overload protection. This marking on the equipment nameplate shall not be less than the current marked on the fan or blower motor nameplate.

440.7 Highest Rated (Largest) Motor. In determining compliance with this article and with 430.24, 430.53(B) and (C), and 430.62(A), the highest rated (largest) motor shall be considered to be the motor that has the highest rated-load current. Where two or more motors have the same highest rated-load current, only one of them shall be considered as the highest rated (largest) motor. For other than hermetic refrigerant motor-compressors, and fan or blower motors as covered in 440.6(B), the full-load current used to determine the highest rated motor shall be the equivalent value corresponding to the motor horsepower rating selected from Tables 430.148, 430.149, or 430.150.

Exception: Where so marked, the branch-circuit selection current shall be used instead of the rated-load current in determining the highest rated (largest) motor-compressor.

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440.8 Single Machine. An air-conditioning or refrigerating system shall be considered to be a single machine under the provisions of 430.87, Exception, and 430.112, Exception. The motors shall be permitted to be located remotely from each other.

II. Disconnecting Means

440.11 General. The provisions of Part II are intended to require disconnecting means capable of disconnecting air-conditioning and refrigerating equipment, including motor-compressors and controllers from the circuit conductors.

440.12 Rating and Interrupting Capacity.

(A) Hermetic Refrigerant Motor-Compressor. A disconnecting means serving a hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor shall be selected on the basis of the nameplate rated-load current or branch-circuit selection current, whichever is greater, and locked-rotor current, respectively, of the motor-compressor as follows.

(1) Ampere Rating. The ampere rating shall be at least 115 percent of the nameplate rated-load current or branch-circuit selection current, whichever is greater.

Exception: A listed nonfused motor circuit switch having a horsepower rating not less than the equivalent horsepower determined in accordance with 440.12(A)(2) shall be permitted to have an ampere rating less than 115 percent of the specified current.

(2) Equivalent Horsepower. To determine the equivalent horsepower in complying with the requirements of 430.109, the horsepower rating shall be selected from Tables 430.148, 430.149, or 430.150 corresponding to the rated-load current or branch-circuit selection current, whichever is greater, and also the horsepower rating from Tables 430.151(A) or 430.151(B) corresponding to the locked-rotor current. In case the nameplate rated-load current or branch-circuit selection current and locked-rotor current do not correspond to the currents shown in Tables 430.148, 430.149, 430.150, 430.151(A), or 430.151(B), the horsepower rating corresponding to the next higher value shall be selected. In case different horsepower ratings are obtained when applying these tables, a horsepower rating at least equal to the larger of the values obtained shall be selected.

(B) Combination Loads. Where the combined load of two or more hermetic refrigerant motor-compressors or one or more hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor with other motors or loads may be simultaneous on a single disconnecting means, the rating for the disconnecting means shall be determined in accordance with 440.12(B)(1) and (B)(2).

(1) Horsepower Rating. The horsepower rating of the disconnecting means shall be determined from the sum of all currents, including resistance loads, at the rated-load condition and also at the locked-rotor condition. The combined rated-load current and the combined locked-rotor current so obtained shall be considered as a single motor for the purpose of this requirement as follows:

(a) The full-load current equivalent to the horsepower rating of each motor, other than a hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor, and fan or blower motors as covered in 440.6(B) shall be selected from Tables 430.148, 430.149, or 430.150. These full-load currents shall be added to the motor-compressor rated-load current(s) or branch-circuit selection current(s), whichever is greater, and to the rating in amperes of other loads to obtain an equivalent full-load current for the combined load.

(b) The locked-rotor current equivalent to the horsepower rating of each motor, other than a hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor, shall be selected from Tables 430.151(A) or 430.151(B), and, for fan and blower motors of the shaded-pole or permanent split-capacitor type marked with the locked-rotor current, the marked value shall be used. The locked-rotor currents shall be added to the motor-compressor locked-rotor current(s) and to the rating in amperes of other loads to obtain an equivalent locked-rotor current for the combined load. Where two or more motors or other loads such as resistance heaters, or both, cannot be started simultaneously, appropriate combinations of locked-rotor and rated-load current or branch-circuit selection current, whichever is greater, shall be an acceptable means of determining the equivalent locked-rotor current for the simultaneous combined load.

Exception: Where part of the concurrent load is a resistance load and the disconnecting means is a switch rated in horsepower and amperes, the switch used shall be permitted to have a horsepower rating not less than the combined load to the motor-compressor(s) and other motor(s) at the locked-rotor condition, if the ampere rating of the switch is not less than this locked-rotor load plus the resistance load.

(2) Full-Load Current Equivalent. The ampere rating of the disconnecting means shall be at least 115 percent of the sum of all currents at the rated-load condition determined in accordance with 440.12(B)(1).

Exception: A listed nonfused motor circuit switch having a horsepower rating not less than the equivalent horsepower determined by 440.12(B)(1) shall be permitted to have an ampere rating less than 115 percent of the sum of all currents.

(C) Small Motor-Compressors. For small motor-compressors not having the locked-rotor current marked on the nameplate, or for small motors not covered by Tables

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430.147, 430.148, 430.149, or 430.150, the locked-rotor current shall be assumed to be six times the rated-load current.

(D) Every Switch. Every disconnecting means in the refrigerant motor-compressor circuit between the point of attachment to the feeder and the point of connection to the refrigerant motor-compressor shall comply with the requirements of 440.12.

(E) Disconnecting Means Rated in Excess of 100 Horsepower. Where the rated-load or locked-rotor current as determined above would indicate a disconnecting means rated in excess of 100 hp, the provisions of 430.109(E) shall apply.

440.13 Cord-Connected Equipment. For cord-connected equipment such as room air conditioners, household refrigerators and freezers, drinking water coolers, and beverage dispensers, a separable connector or an attachment plug and receptacle shall be permitted to serve as the disconnecting means.

FPN: For room air conditioners, see 440.63.

440.14 Location. Disconnecting means shall be located within sight from and readily accessible from the air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment. The disconnecting means shall be permitted to be installed on or within the air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment.

The disconnecting means shall not be located on panels that are designed to allow access to the air-conditioning or refrigeration equipment.

Exception No. 1: Where the disconnecting means provided in accordance with 430.102(A) is capable of being locked in the open position, and the refrigerating or air-conditioning equipment is essential to an industrial process in a facility where the conditions of maintenance and the supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the equipment, a disconnecting means within sight from the equipment shall not be required.

Exception No. 2: Where an attachment plug and receptacle serve as the disconnecting means in accordance with 440.13, their location shall be accessible but shall not be required to be readily accessible.

FPN: See Parts VII and IX of Article 430 for additional requirements.

III. Branch-Circuit Short-Circuit and Ground-Fault Protection

440.21 General. The provisions of Part III specify devices intended to protect the branch-circuit conductors, control apparatus, and motors in circuits supplying hermetic refrigerant motor-compressors against overcurrent due to short circuits and grounds. They are in addition to or amendatory of the provisions of Article 240.

440.22 Application and Selection.

(A) Rating or Setting for Individual Motor Compressor. The motor-compressor branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device shall be capable of carrying the starting current of the motor. A protective device having a rating or setting not exceeding 175 percent of the motor-compressor rated-load current or branch-circuit selection current, whichever is greater, shall be permitted, provided that, where the protection specified is not sufficient for the starting current of the motor, the rating or setting shall be permitted to be increased but shall not exceed 225 percent of the motor rated-load current or branch-circuit selection current, whichever is greater.

Exception: The rating of the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device shall not be required to be less than 15 amperes.

(B) Rating or Setting for Equipment. The equipment branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device shall be capable of carrying the starting current of the equipment. Where the hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor is the only load on the circuit, the protection shall conform with 440.22(A). Where the equipment incorporates more than one hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor or a hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor and other motors or other loads, the equipment short-circuit and ground-fault protection shall conform with 430.53 and the following.

(1) Motor-Compressor Largest Load. Where a hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor is the largest load connected to the circuit, the rating or setting of the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device shall not exceed the value specified in 440.22(A) for the largest motor-compressor plus the sum of the rated-load current or branch-circuit selection current, whichever is greater, of the other motor-compressor(s) and the ratings of the other loads supplied.

(2) Motor-Compressor Not Largest Load. Where a hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor is not the largest load connected to the circuit, the rating or setting of the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device shall not exceed a value equal to the sum of the rated-load current or branch-circuit selection current, whichever is greater, rating(s) for the motor-compressor(s) plus the value specified in 430.53(C)(4) where other motor loads are supplied, or the value specified in 240.4 where only nonmotor loads are supplied in addition to the motor-compressor(s).

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Exception No. 1: Equipment that starts and operates on a 15- or 20-ampere 120-volt, or 15-ampere 208- or 240-volt single-phase branch circuit, shall be permitted to be protected by the 15- or 20-ampere overcurrent device protecting the branch circuit, but if the maximum branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device rating marked on the equipment is less than these values, the circuit protective device shall not exceed the value marked on the equipment nameplate.

Exception No. 2: The nameplate marking of cord-and-plug-connected equipment rated not greater than 250 volts, single-phase, such as household refrigerators and freezers, drinking water coolers, and beverage dispensers, shall be used in determining the branch-circuit requirements, and each unit shall be considered as a single motor unless the nameplate is marked otherwise.

(C) Protective Device Rating Not to Exceed the Manufacturer's Values. Where maximum protective device ratings shown on a manufacturer's overload relay table for use with a motor controller are less than the rating or setting selected in accordance with 440.22(A) and (B), the protective device rating shall not exceed the manufacturer's values marked on the equipment.

IV. Branch-Circuit Conductors

440.31 General. The provisions of Part IV and Article 310 specify ampacities of conductors required to carry the motor current without overheating under the conditions specified, except as modified in 440.6(A), Exception No. 1.

The provisions of these articles shall not apply to integral conductors of motors, motor controllers and the like, or to conductors that form an integral part of approved equipment.

FPN: See 300.1(B) and 310.1 for similar requirements.

440.32 Single Motor-Compressor. Branch-circuit conductors supplying a single motor-compressor shall have an ampacity not less than 125 percent of either the motor-compressor rated-load current or the branch-circuit selection current, whichever is greater.

For a wye-start, delta-run connected motor-compressor, the selection of branch-circuit conductors between the controller and the motor-compressor shall be permitted to be based on 58 percent of either the motor-compressor rated-load current or the branch-circuit selection current, whichever is greater.

440.33 Motor-Compressor(s) With or Without Additional Motor Loads. Conductors supplying one or more motor-compressor(s) with or without an additional load(s) shall have an ampacity not less than the sum of the rated-load or branch-circuit selection current ratings, whichever is larger, of all the motor-compressors plus the full-load currents of the other motors, plus 25 percent of the highest motor or motor-compressor rating in the group.

Exception No. 1: Where the circuitry is interlocked so as to prevent the starting and running of a second motor-compressor or group of motor-compressors, the conductor size shall be determined from the largest motor-compressor or group of motor-compressors that is to be operated at a given time.

Exception No. 2: The branch circuit conductors for room air conditioners shall be in accordance with Part VII of Article 440.

440.34 Combination Load. Conductors supplying a motor-compressor load in addition to a lighting or appliance load as computed from Article 220 and other applicable articles shall have an ampacity sufficient for the lighting or appliance load plus the required ampacity for the motor-compressor load determined in accordance with 440.33, or, for a single motor-compressor, in accordance with 440.32.

Exception: Where the circuitry is interlocked so as to prevent simultaneous operation of the motor-compressor(s) and all other loads connected, the conductor size shall be determined from the largest size required for the motor-compressor(s) and other loads to be operated at a given time.

440.35 Multimotor and Combination-Load Equipment. The ampacity of the conductors supplying multimotor and combination-load equipment shall not be less than the minimum circuit ampacity marked on the equipment in accordance with 440.4(B).

V. Controllers for Motor-Compressors

440.41 Rating.

(A) Motor-Compressor Controller. A motor-compressor controller shall have both a continuous-duty full-load current rating and a locked-rotor current rating not less than the nameplate rated-load current or branch-circuit selection current, whichever is greater, and locked-rotor current, respectively, of the compressor. In case the motor controller is rated in horsepower but is without one or both of the foregoing current ratings, equivalent currents shall be determined from the ratings as follows. Tables 430.148, 430.149, and 430.150 shall be used to determine the equivalent full-load current rating. Tables 430.151(A) and 430.151(B) shall be used to determine the equivalent locked-rotor current ratings.

(B) Controller Serving More Than One Load. A controller serving more than one motor-compressor or a motor-

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compressor and other loads shall have a continuous-duty full-load current rating and a locked-rotor current rating not less than the combined load as determined in accordance with 440.12(B).

VI. Motor-Compressor and Branch-Circuit Overload Protection

440.51 General. The provisions of Part VI specify devices intended to protect the motor-compressor, the motor-control apparatus, and the branch-circuit conductors against excessive heating due to motor overload and failure to start.

FPN: See 240.4(G) for application of Parts III and VI of Article 440.

440.52 Application and Selection.

(A) Protection of Motor-Compressor. Each motor-compressor shall be protected against overload and failure to start by one of the following means:

(1) A separate overload relay that is responsive to motor-compressor current. This device shall be selected to trip at not more than 140 percent of the motor-compressor rated-load current.
(2) A thermal protector integral with the motor-compressor, approved for use with the motor-compressor that it protects on the basis that it will prevent dangerous overheating of the motor-compressor due to overload and failure to start. If the current-interrupting device is separate from the motor-compressor and its control circuit is operated by a protective device integral with the motor-compressor, it shall be arranged so that the opening of the control circuit will result in interruption of current to the motor-compressor.
(3) A fuse or inverse time circuit breaker responsive to motor current, which shall also be permitted to serve as the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device. This device shall be rated at not more than 125 percent of the motor-compressor rated-load current. It shall have sufficient time delay to permit the motor-compressor to start and accelerate its load. The equipment or the motor-compressor shall be marked with this maximum branch-circuit fuse or inverse time circuit breaker rating.
(4) A protective system, furnished or specified and approved for use with the motor-compressor that it protects on the basis that it will prevent dangerous overheating of the motor-compressor due to overload and failure to start. If the current-interrupting device is separate from the motor-compressor and its control circuit is operated by a protective device that is not integral with the current-interrupting device, it shall be arranged so that the opening of the control circuit will result in interruption of current to the motor-compressor.

(B) Protection of Motor-Compressor Control Apparatus and Branch-Circuit Conductors. The motor-compressor controller(s), the disconnecting means, and the branch-circuit conductors shall be protected against overcurrent due to motor overload and failure to start by one of the following means, which shall be permitted to be the same device or system protecting the motor-compressor in accordance with 440.52(A):

Exception: Overload protection of motor-compressors and equipment on 15- and 20-ampere, single-phase, branch circuits shall be permitted to be in accordance with 440.54 and 440.55.

(1) An overload relay selected in accordance with 440.52(A)(1)
(2) A thermal protector applied in accordance with 440.52(A)(2), that will not permit a continuous current in excess of 156 percent of the marked rated-load current or branch-circuit selection current
(3) A fuse or inverse time circuit breaker selected in accordance with 440.52(A)(3)
(4) A protective system, in accordance with 440.52(A)(4), that will not permit a continuous current in excess of 156 percent of the marked rated-load current or branch-circuit selection current

440.53 Overload Relays. Overload relays and other devices for motor overload protection that are not capable of opening short circuits shall be protected by fuses or inverse time circuit breakers with ratings or settings in accordance with Part III unless approved for group installation or for part-winding motors and marked to indicate the maximum size of fuse or inverse time circuit breaker by which they shall be protected.

Exception: The fuse or inverse time circuit breaker size marking shall be permitted on the nameplate of approved equipment in which the overload relay or other overload device is used.

440.54 Motor-Compressors and Equipment on 15- or 20-Ampere Branch Circuits — Not Cord-and-Attachment-Plug-Connected. Overload protection for motor-compressors and equipment used on 15- or 20-ampere 120-volt, or 15-ampere 208- or 240-volt single-phase branch circuits as permitted in Article 210 shall be permitted as indicated in 440.54(A) and (B).

(A) Overload Protection. The motor-compressor shall be provided with overload protection selected as specified in 440.52(A). Both the controller and motor overload protective device shall be approved for installation with the short-

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circuit and ground-fault protective device for the branch circuit to which the equipment is connected.

(B) Time Delay. The short-circuit and ground-fault protective device protecting the branch circuit shall have sufficient time delay to permit the motor-compressor and other motors to start and accelerate their loads.

440.55 Cord-and-Attachment-Plug-Connected Motor-Compressors and Equipment on 15- or 20-Ampere Branch Circuits. Overload protection for motor-compressors and equipment that are cord-and-attachment-plug-connected and used on 15- or 20-ampere 120-volt, or 15-ampere 208- or 240-volt single-phase branch circuits as permitted in Article 210 shall be permitted as indicated in 440.55(A), (B), and (C).

(A) Overload Protection. The motor-compressor shall be provided with overload protection as specified in 440.52(A). Both the controller and the motor overload protective device shall be approved for installation with the short-circuit and ground-fault protective device for the branch circuit to which the equipment is connected.

(B) Attachment Plug and Receptacle Rating. The rating of the attachment plug and receptacle shall not exceed 20 amperes at 125 volts or 15 amperes at 250 volts.

(C) Time Delay. The short-circuit and ground-fault protective device protecting the branch circuit shall have sufficient time delay to permit the motor-compressor and other motors to start and accelerate their loads.

VII. Provisions for Room Air Conditioners

440.60 General. The provisions of Part VII shall apply to electrically energized room air conditioners that control temperature and humidity. For the purpose of Part VII, a room air conditioner (with or without provisions for heating) shall be considered as an ac appliance of the air-cooled window, console, or in-wall type that is installed in the conditioned room and that incorporates a hermetic refrigerant motor-compressor(s). The provisions of Part VII cover equipment rated not over 250 volts, single phase, and such equipment shall be permitted to be cord-and-attachment-plug-connected.

A room air conditioner that is rated three phase or rated over 250 volts shall be directly connected to a wiring method recognized in Chapter 3, and provisions of Part VII shall not apply.

440.61 Grounding. Room air conditioners shall be grounded in accordance with 250.110, 250.112, and 250.114.

440.62 Branch-Circuit Requirements.

(A) Room Air Conditioner as a Single Motor Unit. A room air conditioner shall be considered as a single motor unit in determining its branch-circuit requirements where all the following conditions are met:

(1) It is cord-and-attachment-plug-connected.
(2) Its rating is not more than 40 amperes and 250 volts, single phase.
(3) Total rated-load current is shown on the room air-conditioner nameplate rather than individual motor currents.
(4) The rating of the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device does not exceed the ampacity of the branch-circuit conductors or the rating of the receptacle, whichever is less.

(B) Where No Other Loads Are Supplied. The total marked rating of a cord-and-attachment-plug-connected room air conditioner shall not exceed 80 percent of the rating of a branch circuit where no other loads are supplied.

(C) Where Lighting Units or Other Appliances Are Also Supplied. The total marked rating of a cord-and-attachment-plug-connected room air conditioner shall not exceed 50 percent of the rating of a branch circuit where lighting outlets, other appliances, or general-use receptacles are also supplied. Where the circuitry is interlocked to prevent simultaneous operation of the room air conditioner and energization of other outlets on the same branch circuit, a cord-and-attachment-plug-connected room air conditioner shall not exceed 80 percent of the branch-circuit rating.

440.63 Disconnecting Means. An attachment plug and receptacle shall be permitted to serve as the disconnecting means for a single-phase room air conditioner rated 250 volts or less if (1) the manual controls on the room air conditioner are readily accessible and located within 1.8 m (6 ft) of the floor or (2) an approved manually operable switch is installed in a readily accessible location within sight from the room air conditioner.

440.64 Supply Cords. Where a flexible cord is used to supply a room air conditioner, the length of such cord shall not exceed 3.0 m (10 ft) for a nominal, 120-volt rating or 1.8 m (6 ft) for a nominal, 208- or 240-volt rating.

440.65 Leakage Current Detection and Interruption (LCDI) and Arc Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI). Single-phase cord-and-plug-connected room air conditioners shall be provided with factory-installed LCDI or AFCI protection. The LCDI or AFCI protection shall be an integral part of the attachment plug or be located in the power supply cord within 300 mm (12 in.) of the attachment plug.

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ARTICLE 445
Generators

445.1 Scope. This article covers the installation of generators.

445.3 Other Articles. Generators and their associated wiring and equipment shall also comply with the applicable provisions of Articles 695, 700, 701, 702, and 705.

445.10 Location. Generators shall be of a type suitable for the locations in which they are installed. They shall also meet the requirements for motors in 430.14. Generators installed in hazardous (classified) locations as described in Articles 500 through 503 and Article 505, or in other locations as described in Articles 510 through 517, and in Articles 518, 520, 525, 530, 665, and 695 shall also comply with the applicable provisions of those articles.

445.11 Marking. Each generator shall be provided with a nameplate giving the manufacturer's name, the rated frequency, power factor, number of phases if of alternating current, the rating in kilowatts or kilovolt amperes, the normal volts and amperes corresponding to the rating, rated revolutions per minute, insulation system class and rated ambient temperature or rated temperature rise, and time rating.

445.12 Overcurrent Protection.

(A) Constant-Voltage Generators. Constant-voltage generators, except ac generator exciters, shall be protected from overloads by inherent design, circuit breakers, fuses, or other acceptable overcurrent protective means suitable for the conditions of use.

(B) Two-Wire Generators. Two-wire, dc generators shall be permitted to have overcurrent protection in one conductor only if the overcurrent device is actuated by the entire current generated other than the current in the shunt field. The overcurrent device shall not open the shunt field.

(C) 65 Volts or Less. Generators operating at 65 volts or less and driven by individual motors shall be considered as protected by the overcurrent device protecting the motor if these devices will operate when the generators are delivering not more than 150 percent of their full-load rated current.

(D) Balancer Sets. Two-wire, dc generators used in conjunction with balancer sets to obtain neutrals for 3-wire systems shall be equipped with overcurrent devices that will disconnect the 3-wire system in case of excessive unbalancing of voltages or currents.

(E) Three-Wire, Direct-Current Generators. Three-wire, dc generators, whether compound or shunt wound, shall be equipped with overcurrent devices, one in each armature lead, and connected so as to be actuated by the entire current from the armature. Such overcurrent devices shall consist either of a double-pole, double-coil circuit breaker or of a 4-pole circuit breaker connected in the main and equalizer leads and tripped by two overcurrent devices, one in each armature lead. Such protective devices shall be interlocked so that no one pole can be opened without simultaneously disconnecting both leads of the armature from the system.

Exception to (A) through (E): Where deemed by the authority having jurisdiction, a generator is vital to the operation of an electrical system and the generator should operate to failure to prevent a greater hazard to persons. The overload sensing device(s) shall be permitted to be connected to an annunciator or alarm supervised by authorized personnel instead of interrupting the generator circuit.

445.13 Ampacity of Conductors. The ampacity of the conductors from the generator terminals to the first distribution device(s) containing overcurrent protection shall not be less than 115 percent of the nameplate current rating of the generator. It shall be permitted to size the neutral conductors in accordance with 220.22. Conductors that must carry ground-fault currents shall not be smaller than required by 250.24(B). Neutral conductors of dc generators that must carry ground-fault currents shall not be smaller than the minimum required size of the largest conductor.

Exception: Where the design and operation of the generator prevent overloading, the ampacity of the conductors shall not be less than 100 percent of the nameplate current rating of the generator.

445.14 Protection of Live Parts. Live parts of generators operated at more than 50 volts to ground shall not be exposed to accidental contact where accessible to unqualified persons.

445.15 Guards for Attendants. Where necessary for the safety of attendants, the requirements of 430.133 shall apply.

445.16 Bushings. Where wires pass through an opening in an enclosure, conduit box, or barrier, a bushing shall be used to protect the conductors from the edges of an opening having sharp edges. The bushing shall have smooth, well-rounded surfaces where it may be in contact with the conductors. If used where oils, grease, or other contaminants may be present, the bushing shall be made of a material not deleteriously affected.

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445.17 Generator Terminal Housings. Generator terminal housings shall comply with 430.12. Where a horsepower rating is required to determine the required minimum size of the generator terminal housing, the full-load current of the generator shall be compared with comparable motors in Tables 430.147 through 430.150. The higher horsepower rating of Tables 430.147 and 430.150 shall be used whenever the generator selection is between two ratings.

445.18 Disconnecting Means Required for Generators. Generators shall be equipped with a disconnect by means of which the generator and all protective devices and control apparatus are able to be disconnected entirely from the circuits supplied by the generator except where:

(1) The driving means for the generator can be readily shut down; and
(2) The generator is not arranged to operate in parallel with another generator or other source of voltage.

ARTICLE 450
Transformers and Transformer Vaults (Including Secondary Ties)

450.1 Scope. This article covers the installation of all transformers.

Exception No. 1: Current transformers.

Exception No. 2: Dry-type transformers that constitute a component part of other apparatus and comply with the requirements for such apparatus.

Exception No. 3: Transformers that are an integral part of an X-ray, high-frequency, or electrostatic-coating apparatus.

Exception No. 4: Transformers used with Class 2 and Class 3 circuits that comply with Article 725.

Exception No. 5: Transformers for sign and outline lighting that comply with Article 600.

Exception No. 6: Transformers for electric-discharge lighting that comply with Article 410.

Exception No. 7: Transformers used for power-limited fire alarm circuits that comply with Part III of Article 760.

Exception No. 8: Transformers used for research, development, or testing, where effective arrangements are provided to safeguard persons from contacting energized parts.

This article covers the installation of transformers dedicated to supplying power to a fire pump installation as modified by Article 695.

This article also covers the installation of transformers in hazardous (classified) locations as modified by Articles 501 through 504.

I. General Provisions

450.2 Definition. For the purpose of this article, the following definition shall apply.

Transformer. An individual transformer, single- or polyphase, identified by a single nameplate, unless otherwise indicated in this article.

450.3 Overcurrent Protection. Overcurrent protection of transformers shall comply with 450.3(A), (B), or (C). As used in this section, the word *transformer* shall mean a transformer or polyphase bank of two or more single-phase transformers operating as a unit.

FPN No. 1: See 240.4, 240.21, 240.100, and 240.101 for overcurrent protection of conductors.

FPN No. 2: Nonlinear loads can increase heat in a transformer without operating its overcurrent protective device.

(A) Transformers Over 600 Volts, Nominal. Overcurrent protection shall be provided in accordance with Table 450.3(A).

(B) Transformers 600 Volts, Nominal, or Less. Overcurrent protection shall be provided in accordance with Table 450.3(B).

Exception: Where the transformer is installed as a motor-control circuit transformer in accordance with 430.72(C)(1) through (5).

(C) Voltage Transformers. Voltage transformers installed indoors or enclosed shall be protected with primary fuses.

FPN: For protection of instrument circuits including voltage transformers, see 408.32.

450.4 Autotransformers 600 Volts, Nominal, or Less.

(A) Overcurrent Protection. Each autotransformer 600 volts, nominal, or less shall be protected by an individual overcurrent device installed in series with each ungrounded input conductor. Such overcurrent device shall be rated or set at not more than 125 percent of the rated full-load input current of the autotransformer. Where this calculation does not correspond to a standard rating of a fuse or nonadjustable circuit breaker and the rated input current is 9 amperes or more, the next higher standard rating described in 240.6 shall be permitted. An overcurrent device shall not be installed in series with the shunt winding (the winding common to both the input and the output circuits) of the autotransformer between Points A and B as shown in Figure 450.4.

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Table 450.3(A) Maximum Rating or Setting of Overcurrent Protection for Transformers Over 600 Volts (as a Percentage of Transformer-Rated Current)

		Primary Protection Over 600 Volts		Secondary Protection (See Note 2.)		
				Over 600 Volts		600 Volts or Below
Location Limitations	Transformer Rated Impedance	Circuit Breaker (See Note 4.)	Fuse Rating	Circuit Breaker (See Note 4.)	Fuse Rating	Circuit Breaker or Fuse Rating
Any location	Not more than 6%	600% (See Note 1.)	300% (See Note 1.)	300% (See Note 1.)	250% (See Note 1.)	125% (See Note 1.)
	More than 6% and not more than 10%	400% (See Note 1.)	300% (See Note 1.)	250% (See Note 1.)	225% (See Note 1.)	125% (See Note 1.)
Supervised locations only (See Note 3.)	Any	300% (See Note 1.)	250% (See Note 1.)	Not required	Not required	Not required
	Not more than 6%	600%	300%	300% (See Note 5.)	250% (See Note 5.)	250% (See Note 5.)
	More than 6% and not more than 10%	400%	300%	250% (See Note 5.)	225% (See Note 5.)	250% (See Note 5.)

Notes:

1. Where the required fuse rating or circuit breaker setting does not correspond to a standard rating or setting, a higher rating or setting that does not exceed the next higher standard rating or setting shall be permitted.
2. Where secondary overcurrent protection is required, the secondary overcurrent device shall be permitted to consist of not more than six circuit breakers or six sets of fuses grouped in one location. Where multiple overcurrent devices are utilized, the total of all the device ratings shall not exceed the allowed value of a single overcurrent device. If both circuit breakers and fuses are used as the overcurrent device, the total of the device ratings shall not exceed that allowed for fuses.
3. A supervised location is a location where conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons monitor and service the transformer installation.
4. Electronically actuated fuses that may be set to open at a specific current shall be set in accordance with settings for circuit breakers.
5. A transformer equipped with a coordinated thermal overload protection by the manufacturer shall be permitted to have separate secondary protection omitted.

Exception: Where the rated input current of the autotransformer is less than 9 amperes, an overcurrent device rated or set at not more than 167 percent of the input current shall be permitted.

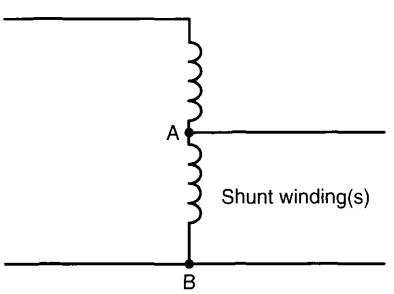


Figure 450.4 Autotransformer.

(B) Transformer Field-Connected as an Auto-transformer. A transformer field-connected as an autotransformer shall be identified for use at elevated voltage.

FPN: For information on permitted uses of autotransformers, see 210.9 and 215.11.

450.5 Grounding Autotransformers. Grounding autotransformers covered in this section are zigzag or T-connected transformers connected to 3-phase, 3-wire ungrounded systems for the purpose of creating a 3-phase, 4-wire distribution system or providing a neutral reference for grounding purposes. Such transformers shall have a continuous per-phase current rating and a continuous neutral current rating.

FPN: The phase current in a grounding autotransformer is one-third the neutral current.

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Table 450.3(B) Maximum Rating or Setting of Overcurrent Protection for Transformers 600 Volts and Less (as a Percentage of Transformer-Rated Current)

	Primary Protection			Secondary Protection (See Note 2.)	
Protection Method	Currents of 9 Amperes or More	Currents Less Than 9 Amperes	Currents Less Than 2 Amperes	Currents of 9 Amperes or More	Currents Less Than 9 Amperes
Primary only protection	125% (See Note 1.)	167%	300%	Not required	Not required
Primary and secondary protection	250% (See Note 3.)	250% (See Note 3.)	250% (See Note 3.)	125% (See Note 1.)	167%

Notes:

1. Where 125 percent of this current does not correspond to a standard rating of a fuse or nonadjustable circuit breaker, a higher rating that does not exceed the next higher standard rating shall be permitted.
2. Where secondary overcurrent protection is required, the secondary overcurrent device shall be permitted to consist of not more than six circuit breakers or six sets of fuses grouped in one location. Where multiple overcurrent devices are utilized, the total of all the device ratings shall not exceed the allowed value of a single overcurrent device. If both breakers and fuses are utilized as the overcurrent device, the total of the device ratings shall not exceed that allowed for fuses.
3. A transformer equipped with coordinated thermal overload protection by the manufacturer and arranged to interrupt the primary current shall be permitted to have primary overcurrent protection rated or set at a current value that is not more than six times the rated current of the transformer for transformers having not more than 6 percent impedance and not more than four times the rated current of the transformer for transformers having more than 6 percent but not more than 10 percent impedance.

(A) Three-Phase, 4-Wire System. A grounding autotransformer used to create a 3-phase, 4-wire distribution system from a 3-phase, 3-wire ungrounded system shall conform to 450.5(A)(1) through (A)(4).

(1) Connections. The transformer shall be directly connected to the ungrounded phase conductors and shall not be switched or provided with overcurrent protection that is independent of the main switch and common-trip overcurrent protection for the 3-phase, 4-wire system.

(2) Overcurrent Protection. An overcurrent sensing device shall be provided that will cause the main switch or common-trip overcurrent protection referred to in 450.5 (A)(1) to open if the load on the autotransformer reaches or exceeds 125 percent of its continuous current per-phase or neutral rating. Delayed tripping for temporary overcurrents sensed at the autotransformer overcurrent device shall be permitted for the purpose of allowing proper operation of branch or feeder protective devices on the 4-wire system.

(3) Transformer Fault Sensing. A fault-sensing system that causes the opening of a main switch or common-trip overcurrent device for the 3-phase, 4-wire system shall be provided to guard against single-phasing or internal faults.

FPN: This can be accomplished by the use of two subtractive-connected donut-type current transformers installed to sense and signal when an unbalance occurs in the line current to the autotransformer of 50 percent or more of rated current.

(4) Rating. The autotransformer shall have a continuous neutral-current rating that is sufficient to handle the maximum possible neutral unbalanced load current of the 4-wire system.

(B) Ground Reference for Fault Protection Devices. A grounding autotransformer used to make available a specified magnitude of ground-fault current for operation of a ground-responsive protective device on a 3-phase, 3-wire ungrounded system shall conform to 450.5(B)(1) and (2).

(1) Rating. The autotransformer shall have a continuous neutral-current rating sufficient for the specified ground-fault current.

(2) Overcurrent Protection. An overcurrent protective device of adequate short-circuit rating that will open simultaneously all ungrounded conductors when it operates shall be applied in the grounding autotransformer branch circuit and shall be rated or set at a current not exceeding 125 percent of the autotransformer continuous per-phase current rating or 42 percent of the continuous-current rating of any series connected devices in the autotransformer neutral connection. Delayed tripping for temporary overcurrents to permit the proper operation of ground-responsive tripping devices on the main system shall be permitted but shall not exceed values that would be more than the short-time current rating of the grounding autotransformer or any series connected devices in the neutral connection thereto.

(C) Ground Reference for Damping Transitory Overvoltages. A grounding autotransformer used to limit transitory overvoltages shall be of suitable rating and connected in accordance with 450.5(A)(1).

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450.6 Secondary Ties. A secondary tie is a circuit operating at 600 volts, nominal, or less between phases that connects two power sources or power supply points, such as the secondaries of two transformers. The tie shall be permitted to consist of one or more conductors per phase.

As used in this section, the word *transformer* means a transformer or a bank of transformers operating as a unit.

(A) Tie Circuits. Tie circuits shall be provided with overcurrent protection at each end as required in Article 240.

Under the conditions described in 450.6(A)(1) and 450.6(A)(2), the overcurrent protection shall be permitted to be in accordance with 450.6(A)(3).

(1) Loads at Transformer Supply Points Only. Where all loads are connected at the transformer supply points at each end of the tie and overcurrent protection is not provided in accordance with Article 240, the rated ampacity of the tie shall not be less than 67 percent of the rated secondary current of the largest transformer connected to the secondary tie system.

(2) Loads Connected Between Transformer Supply Points. Where load is connected to the tie at any point between transformer supply points and overcurrent protection is not provided in accordance with Article 240, the rated ampacity of the tie shall not be less than 100 percent of the rated secondary current of the largest transformer connected to the secondary tie system.

Exception: As otherwise provided in 450.6(A)(4).

(3) Tie Circuit Protection. Under the conditions described in 450.6(A)(1) and (A)(2), both ends of each tie conductor shall be equipped with a protective device that opens at a predetermined temperature of the tie conductor under short-circuit conditions. This protection shall consist of one of the following: (1) a fusible link cable connector, terminal, or lug, commonly known as a limiter, each being of a size corresponding with that of the conductor and of construction and characteristics according to the operating voltage and the type of insulation on the tie conductors or (2) automatic circuit breakers actuated by devices having comparable current-time characteristics.

(4) Interconnection of Phase Conductors Between Transformer Supply Points. Where the tie consists of more than one conductor per phase, the conductors of each phase shall comply with one of the following provisions.

(a) *Interconnected.* The conductors shall be interconnected in order to establish a load supply point, and the protection specified in 450.6(A)(3) shall be provided in each tie conductor at this point.

(b) *Not Interconnected.* The loads shall be connected to one or more individual conductors of a paralleled conductor tie without interconnecting the conductors of each phase and without the protection specified in 450.6(A)(3) at load connection points. Where this is done, the tie conductors of each phase shall have a combined capacity of not less than 133 percent of the rated secondary current of the largest transformer connected to the secondary tie system, the total load of such taps shall not exceed the rated secondary current of the largest transformer, and the loads shall be equally divided on each phase and on the individual conductors of each phase as far as practicable.

(5) Tie Circuit Control. Where the operating voltage exceeds 150 volts to ground, secondary ties provided with limiters shall have a switch at each end that, when open, de-energizes the associated tie conductors and limiters. The current rating of the switch shall not be less than the rated current of the conductors connected to the switch. It shall be capable of opening its rated current, and it shall be constructed so that it will not open under the magnetic forces resulting from short-circuit current.

(B) Overcurrent Protection for Secondary Connections. Where secondary ties are used, an overcurrent device rated or set at not more than 250 percent of the rated secondary current of the transformers shall be provided in the secondary connections of each transformer. In addition, an automatic circuit breaker actuated by a reverse-current relay set to open the circuit at not more than the rated secondary current of the transformer shall be provided in the secondary connection of each transformer.

450.7 Parallel Operation. Transformers shall be permitted to be operated in parallel and switched as a unit provided the overcurrent protection for each transformer meets the requirements of 450.3(A) for primary and secondary protective devices over 600 volts or 450.3(B) for primary and secondary protective devices 600 volts or less.

450.8 Guarding. Transformers shall be guarded as specified in 450.8(A) through (D).

(A) Mechanical Protection. Appropriate provisions shall be made to minimize the possibility of damage to transformers from external causes where the transformers are exposed to physical damage.

(B) Case or Enclosure. Dry-type transformers shall be provided with a noncombustible moisture-resistant case or enclosure that provides protection against the accidental insertion of foreign objects.

(C) Exposed Energized Parts. Switches or other equipment operating at 600 volts, nominal, or less and serving only equipment within a transformer enclosure shall be permitted to be installed in the transformer enclosure if accessible to qualified persons only. All energized parts shall be guarded in accordance with 110.27 and 110.34.

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(D) Voltage Warning. The operating voltage of exposed live parts of transformer installations shall be indicated by signs or visible markings on the equipment or structures.

450.9 Ventilation. The ventilation shall be adequate to dispose of the transformer full-load losses without creating a temperature rise that is in excess of the transformer rating.

FPN No. 1: See ANSI/IEEE C57.12.00-1993, *General Requirements for Liquid-Immersed Distribution, Power, and Regulating Transformers*, and ANSI/IEEE C57.12.01-1989, *General Requirements for Dry-Type Distribution and Power Transformers*.

FPN No. 2: Additional losses may occur in some transformers where nonsinusoidal currents are present, resulting in increased heat in the transformer above its rating. See ANSI/IEEE C57.110-1993, *Recommended Practice for Establishing Transformer Capability When Supplying Nonsinusoidal Load Currents*, where transformers are utilized with nonlinear loads.

Transformers with ventilating openings shall be installed so that the ventilating openings are not blocked by walls or other obstructions. The required clearances shall be clearly marked on the transformer.

450.10 Grounding. Exposed non–current-carrying metal parts of transformer installations, including fences, guards, and so forth, shall be grounded where required under the conditions and in the manner specified for electric equipment and other exposed metal parts in Article 250.

450.11 Marking. Each transformer shall be provided with a nameplate giving the name of the manufacturer, rated kilovolt-amperes, frequency, primary and secondary voltage, impedance of transformers 25 kVA and larger, required clearances for transformers with ventilating openings, and the amount and kind of insulating liquid where used. In addition, the nameplate of each dry-type transformer shall include the temperature class for the insulation system.

450.12 Terminal Wiring Space. The minimum wire-bending space at fixed, 600-volt and below terminals of transformer line and load connections shall be as required in 312.6. Wiring space for pigtail connections shall conform to Table 314.16(B).

450.13 Accessibility. All transformers and transformer vaults shall be readily accessible to qualified personnel for inspection and maintenance or shall meet the requirements of 450.13(A) or (B).

(A) Open Installations. Dry-type transformers 600 volts, nominal, or less, located in the open on walls, columns, or structures, shall not be required to be readily accessible.

(B) Hollow Space Installations. Dry-type transformers 600 volts, nominal, or less and not exceeding 50 kVA shall be permitted in hollow spaces of buildings not permanently closed in by structure, provided they meet the ventilation requirements of 450.9 and separation from combustible materials requirements of 450.21(A). Transformers so installed shall not be required to be readily accessible.

II. Specific Provisions Applicable to Different Types of Transformers

450.21 Dry-Type Transformers Installed Indoors.

(A) Not Over 112½ kVA. Dry-type transformers installed indoors and rated 112½ kVA or less shall have a separation of at least 305 mm (12 in.) from combustible material unless separated from the combustible material by a fire-resistant, heat-insulated barrier.

Exception: This rule shall not apply to transformers rated for 600 volts, nominal, or less that are completely enclosed, with or without ventilating openings.

(B) Over 112½ kVA. Individual dry-type transformers of more than 112½ kVA rating shall be installed in a transformer room of fire-resistant construction. Unless specified otherwise in this article, the term *fire resistant* means a construction having a minimum fire rating of 1 hour.

Exception No. 1: Transformers with Class 155 or higher insulation systems and separated from combustible material by a fire-resistant, heat-insulating barrier or by not less than 1.83 m (6 ft) horizontally and 3.7 m (12 ft) vertically.

Exception No. 2: Transformers with Class 155 or higher insulation systems and completely enclosed except for ventilating openings.

FPN: See ANSI/ASTM E119-1995, *Method for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, and NFPA 251-1999, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Endurance of Building Construction and Materials*.

(C) Over 35,000 Volts. Dry-type transformers rated over 35,000 volts shall be installed in a vault complying with Part III of this article.

450.22 Dry-Type Transformers Installed Outdoors. Dry-type transformers installed outdoors shall have a weatherproof enclosure.

Transformers exceeding 112½ kVA shall not be located within 305 mm (12 in.) of combustible materials of buildings unless the transformer has Class 155 insulation systems or higher and is completely enclosed except for ventilating openings.

450.23 Less-Flammable Liquid-Insulated Transformers. Transformers insulated with listed less-flammable

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liquids that have a fire point of not less than 300°C shall be permitted to be installed in accordance with 450.23(A) or (B).

(A) Indoor Installations. Indoor installations shall be permitted in accordance with one of the following:

(1) In Type I or Type II buildings, in areas where all of the following requirements are met:
   a. The transformer is rated 35,000 volts or less.
   b. No combustible materials are stored.
   c. A liquid confinement area is provided.
   d. The installation complies with all restrictions provided for in the listing of the liquid.

(2) With an automatic fire extinguishing system and a liquid confinement area, provided the transformer is rated 35,000 volts or less

(3) In accordance with 450.26

(B) Outdoor Installations. Less-flammable liquid-filled transformers shall be permitted to be installed outdoors, attached to, adjacent to, or on the roof of buildings, where installed in accordance with (1) or (2):

(1) For Type I and Type II buildings, the installation shall comply with all restrictions provided for in the listing of the liquid.

FPN: Installations adjacent to combustible material, fire escapes, or door and window openings may require additional safeguards such as those listed in 450.27.

(2) In accordance with 450.27.

FPN No. 1: As used in this section, *Type I and Type II buildings* refers to Type I and Type II building construction as defined in NFPA 220-1999, *Standard on Types of Building Construction. Combustible materials* refers to those materials not classified as noncombustible or limited-combustible as defined in NFPA 220-1999, *Standard on Types of Building Construction.*

FPN No. 2: See definition of *Listed* in Article 100.

450.24 Nonflammable Fluid-Insulated Transformers. Transformers insulated with a dielectric fluid identified as nonflammable shall be permitted to be installed indoors or outdoors. Such transformers installed indoors and rated over 35,000 volts shall be installed in a vault. Such transformers installed indoors shall be furnished with a liquid confinement area and a pressure-relief vent. The transformers shall be furnished with a means for absorbing any gases generated by arcing inside the tank, or the pressure-relief vent shall be connected to a chimney or flue that will carry such gases to an environmentally safe area.

FPN: Safety may be increased if fire hazard analyses are performed for such transformer installations.

For the purposes of this section, a nonflammable dielectric fluid is one that does not have a flash point or fire point and is not flammable in air.

450.25 Askarel-Insulated Transformers Installed Indoors. Askarel-insulated transformers installed indoors and rated over 25 kVA shall be furnished with a pressure-relief vent. Where installed in a poorly ventilated place, they shall be furnished with a means for absorbing any gases generated by arcing inside the case, or the pressure-relief vent shall be connected to a chimney or flue that carries such gases outside the building. Askarel-insulated transformers rated over 35,000 volts shall be installed in a vault.

450.26 Oil-Insulated Transformers Installed Indoors. Oil-insulated transformers installed indoors shall be installed in a vault constructed as specified in Part III of this article.

Exception No. 1: Where the total capacity does not exceed 112½ kVA, the vault specified in Part III of this article shall be permitted to be constructed of reinforced concrete that is not less than 100 mm (4 in.) thick.

Exception No. 2: Where the nominal voltage does not exceed 600, a vault shall not be required if suitable arrangements are made to prevent a transformer oil fire from igniting other materials and the total capacity in one location does not exceed 10 kVA in a section of the building classified as combustible or 75 kVA where the surrounding structure is classified as fire-resistant construction.

Exception No. 3: Electric furnace transformers that have a total rating not exceeding 75 kVA shall be permitted to be installed without a vault in a building or room of fire-resistant construction, provided suitable arrangements are made to prevent a transformer oil fire from spreading to other combustible material.

Exception No. 4: A transformer that has a total rating not exceeding 75 kVA and a supply voltage of 600 volts or less that is an integral part of charged-particle-accelerating equipment shall be permitted to be installed without a vault in a building or room of noncombustible or fire-resistant construction, provided suitable arrangements are made to prevent a transformer oil fire from spreading to other combustible material.

Exception No. 5: Transformers shall be permitted to be installed in a detached building that does not comply with Part III of this article if neither the building nor its contents present a fire hazard to any other building or property, and if the building is used only in supplying electric service and the interior is accessible only to qualified persons.

Exception No. 6: Oil-insulated transformers shall be permitted to be used without a vault in portable and mobile

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surface mining equipment (such as electric excavators) if each of the following conditions is met:

(a) Provision is made for draining leaking fluid to the ground.
(b) Safe egress is provided for personnel.
(c) A minimum 6-mm (¼-in.) steel barrier is provided for personnel protection.

450.27 Oil-Insulated Transformers Installed Outdoors. Combustible material, combustible buildings, and parts of buildings, fire escapes, and door and window openings shall be safeguarded from fires originating in oil-insulated transformers installed on roofs, attached to or adjacent to a building or combustible material.

In cases where the transformer installation presents a fire hazard, one or more of the following safeguards shall be applied according to the degree of hazard involved:

(1) Space separations
(2) Fire-resistant barriers
(3) Automatic fire suppression systems
(4) Enclosures that confine the oil of a ruptured transformer tank

Oil enclosures shall be permitted to consist of fire-resistant dikes, curbed areas or basins, or trenches filled with coarse, crushed stone. Oil enclosures shall be provided with trapped drains where the exposure and the quantity of oil involved are such that removal of oil is important.

FPN: For additional information on transformers installed on poles or structures or under ground, see ANSI C2-1997, *National Electrical Safety Code*.

450.28 Modification of Transformers. When modifications are made to a transformer in an existing installation that change the type of the transformer with respect to Part II of this article, such transformer shall be marked to show the type of insulating liquid installed, and the modified transformer installation shall comply with the applicable requirements for that type of transformer.

III. Transformer Vaults

450.41 Location. Vaults shall be located where they can be ventilated to the outside air without using flues or ducts wherever such an arrangement is practicable.

450.42 Walls, Roofs, and Floors. The walls and roofs of vaults shall be constructed of materials that have adequate structural strength for the conditions with a minimum fire resistance of 3 hours. The floors of vaults in contact with the earth shall be of concrete that is not less than 100 mm (4 in.) thick, but where the vault is constructed with a vacant space or other stories below it, the floor shall have adequate structural strength for the load imposed thereon and a minimum fire resistance of 3 hours. For the purposes of this section, studs and wallboard construction shall not be acceptable.

Exception: Where transformers are protected with automatic sprinkler, water spray, carbon dioxide, or halon, construction of 1-hour rating shall be permitted.

FPN No. 1: For additional information, see ANSI/ASTM E119-1995, *Method for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, and NFPA 251-1999, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Endurance of Building Construction and Materials*.

FPN No. 2: A typical 3-hour construction is 150 mm (6 in.) thick reinforced concrete.

450.43 Doorways. Vault doorways shall be protected in accordance with 450.43(A), (B), and (C).

(A) Type of Door. Each doorway leading into a vault from the building interior shall be provided with a tight-fitting door that has a minimum fire rating of 3 hours. The authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to require such a door for an exterior wall opening where conditions warrant.

Exception: Where transformers are protected with automatic sprinkler, water spray, carbon dioxide, or halon, construction of 1-hour rating shall be permitted.

FPN: For additional information, see NFPA 80-1999, *Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows*.

(B) Sills. A door sill or curb that is of sufficient height to confine the oil from the largest transformer within the vault shall be provided, and in no case shall the height be less than 100 mm (4 in.).

(C) Locks. Doors shall be equipped with locks, and doors shall be kept locked, access being allowed only to qualified persons. Personnel doors shall swing out and be equipped with panic bars, pressure plates, or other devices that are normally latched but open under simple pressure.

450.45 Ventilation Openings. Where required by 450.9, openings for ventilation shall be provided in accordance with 450.45(A) through (F).

(A) Location. Ventilation openings shall be located as far as possible from doors, windows, fire escapes, and combustible material.

(B) Arrangement. A vault ventilated by natural circulation of air shall be permitted to have roughly half of the total area of openings required for ventilation in one or more openings near the floor and the remainder in one or more openings in the roof or in the sidewalls near the roof,

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or all of the area required for ventilation shall be permitted in one or more openings in or near the roof.

(C) Size. For a vault ventilated by natural circulation of air to an outdoor area, the combined net area of all ventilating openings, after deducting the area occupied by screens, gratings, or louvers, shall not be less than 1900 mm^2 (3 $in.^2$) per kVA of transformer capacity in service, and in no case shall the net area be less than 0.1 m^2 (1 ft^2) for any capacity under 50 kVA.

(D) Covering. Ventilation openings shall be covered with durable gratings, screens, or louvers, according to the treatment required in order to avoid unsafe conditions.

(E) Dampers. All ventilation openings to the indoors shall be provided with automatic closing fire dampers that operate in response to a vault fire. Such dampers shall possess a standard fire rating of not less than 1½ hours.

FPN: See ANSI/UL 555-1995, *Standard for Fire Dampers.*

(F) Ducts. Ventilating ducts shall be constructed of fire-resistant material.

450.46 Drainage. Where practicable, vaults containing more than 100 kVA transformer capacity shall be provided with a drain or other means that will carry off any accumulation of oil or water in the vault unless local conditions make this impracticable. The floor shall be pitched to the drain where provided.

450.47 Water Pipes and Accessories. Any pipe or duct system foreign to the electrical installation shall not enter or pass through a transformer vault. Piping or other facilities provided for vault fire protection, or for transformer cooling, shall not be considered foreign to the electrical installation.

450.48 Storage in Vaults. Materials shall not be stored in transformer vaults.

ARTICLE 455
Phase Converters

I. General

455.1 Scope. This article covers the installation and use of phase converters.

455.2 Definitions.

Manufactured Phase. The manufactured or derived phase originates at the phase converter and is not solidly connected to either of the single-phase input conductors.

Phase Converter. An electrical device that converts single-phase power to 3-phase electrical power.

FPN: Phase converters have characteristics that modify the starting torque and locked-rotor current of motors served, and consideration is required in selecting a phase converter for a specific load.

Rotary-Phase Converter. A device that consists of a rotary transformer and capacitor panel(s) that permits the operation of 3-phase loads from a single-phase supply.

Static-Phase Converter. A device without rotating parts, sized for a given 3-phase load to permit operation from a single-phase supply.

455.3 Other Articles. All applicable requirements of this *Code* shall apply to phase converters except as amended by this article.

455.4 Marking. Each phase converter shall be provided with a permanent nameplate indicating the following:

(1) Manufacturer's name
(2) Rated input and output voltages
(3) Frequency
(4) Rated single-phase input full-load amperes
(5) Rated minimum and maximum single load in kilovolt-amperes (kVA) or horsepower
(6) Maximum total load in kilovolt-amperes (kVA) or horsepower
(7) For a rotary-phase converter, 3-phase amperes at full load

455.5 Equipment Grounding Connection. A means for attachment of an equipment grounding conductor termination in accordance with 250.8 shall be provided.

455.6 Conductors.

(A) Ampacity. The ampacity of the single-phase supply conductors shall be determined by 455.6(A)(1) or (A)(2).

FPN: Single-phase conductors sized to prevent a voltage drop not exceeding 3 percent from the source of supply to the phase converter may help ensure proper starting and operation of motor loads.

(1) Variable Loads. Where the loads to be supplied are variable, the conductor ampacity shall not be less than 125 percent of the phase converter nameplate single-phase input full-load amperes.

(2) Fixed Loads. Where the phase converter supplies specific fixed loads, and the conductor ampacity is less than 125 percent of the phase converter nameplate single-phase input full-load amperes, the conductors shall have an ampacity not less than 250 percent of the sum of the full-load, 3-phase current rating of the motors and other loads served

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where the input and output voltages of the phase converter are identical. Where the input and output voltages of the phase converter are different, the current as determined by this section shall be multiplied by the ratio of output to input voltage.

(B) Manufactured Phase Marking. The manufactured phase conductors shall be identified in all accessible locations with a distinctive marking. The marking shall be consistent throughout the system and premises.

455.7 Overcurrent Protection. The single-phase supply conductors and phase converter shall be protected from overcurrent by 455.7(A) or (B). Where the required fuse rating or circuit breaker setting does not correspond to a standard rating or setting, the next higher standard rating or setting shall be permitted.

(A) Variable Loads. Where the loads to be supplied are variable, overcurrent protection shall be set at not more than 125 percent of the phase converter nameplate single-phase input full-load amperes.

(B) Fixed Loads. Where the phase converter supplies specific fixed loads and the conductors are sized in accordance with 455.6(A)(2), the conductors shall be protected in accordance with their ampacity. The overcurrent protection determined from this section shall not exceed 125 percent of the phase converter nameplate single-phase input amperes.

455.8 Disconnecting Means. Means shall be provided to disconnect simultaneously all ungrounded single-phase supply conductors to the phase converter.

(A) Location. The disconnecting means shall be readily accessible and located in sight from the phase converter.

(B) Type. The disconnecting means shall be a switch rated in horsepower, a circuit breaker, or a molded-case switch. Where only nonmotor loads are served, an ampere-rated switch shall be permitted.

(C) Rating. The ampere rating of the disconnecting means shall not be less than 115 percent of the rated maximum single-phase input full-load amperes or, for specific fixed loads, shall be permitted to be selected from 455.7(C)(1) or (C)(2).

(1) Current Rated Disconnect. The disconnecting means shall be a circuit breaker or molded-case switch with an ampere rating not less than 250 percent of the sum of the following:

(1) Full-load, 3-phase current ratings of the motors
(2) Other loads served

(2) Horsepower Rated Disconnect. The disconnecting means shall be a switch with a horsepower rating. The equivalent locked rotor current of the horsepower rating of the switch shall not be less than 200 percent of the sum of the following:

(1) Nonmotor loads
(2) The 3-phase, locked-rotor current of the largest motor as determined from Table 430.151(B)
(3) The full-load current of all other 3-phase motors operating at the same time

(D) Voltage Ratios. The calculations in 455.8(C) shall apply directly where the input and output voltages of the phase converter are identical. Where the input and output voltages of the phase converter are different, the current shall be multiplied by the ratio of the output to input voltage.

455.9 Connection of Single-Phase Loads. Where single-phase loads are connected on the load side of a phase converter, they shall not be connected to the manufactured phase.

455.10 Terminal Housings. A terminal housing shall be provided on a phase converter, and the terminal housing shall be in accordance with the provisions of 430.12.

II. Specific Provisions Applicable to Different Types of Phase Converters

455.20 Disconnecting Means. The single-phase disconnecting means for the input of a static phase converter shall be permitted to serve as the disconnecting means for the phase converter and a single load if the load is within sight of the disconnecting means.

455.21 Start-Up. Power to the utilization equipment shall not be supplied until the rotary-phase converter has been started.

455.22 Power Interruption. Utilization equipment supplied by a rotary-phase converter shall be controlled in such a manner that power to the equipment will be disconnected in the event of a power interruption.

FPN: Magnetic motor starters, magnetic contactors, and similar devices, with manual or time delay restarting for the load, provide restarting after power interruption.

455.23 Capacitors. Capacitors that are not an integral part of the rotary-phase conversion system but are installed for a motor load shall be connected to the line side of that motor overload protective device.

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ARTICLE 460
Capacitors

460.1 Scope. This article covers the installation of capacitors on electric circuits.

Surge capacitors or capacitors included as a component part of other apparatus and conforming with the requirements of such apparatus are excluded from these requirements.

This article also covers the installation of capacitors in hazardous (classified) locations as modified by Articles 501 through 503.

460.2 Enclosing and Guarding.

(A) Containing More Than 11 L (3 gal) of Flammable Liquid. Capacitors containing more than 11 L (3 gal) of flammable liquid shall be enclosed in vaults or outdoor fenced enclosures complying with Article 110, Part III. This limit shall apply to any single unit in an installation of capacitors.

(B) Accidental Contact. Where capacitors are accessible to unauthorized and unqualified persons, they shall be enclosed, located, or guarded so that persons cannot come into accidental contact or bring conducting materials into accidental contact with exposed energized parts, terminals, or buses associated with them. However, no additional guarding is required for enclosures accessible only to authorized and qualified persons.

I. 600 Volts, Nominal, and Under

460.6 Discharge of Stored Energy. Capacitors shall be provided with a means of discharging stored energy.

(A) Time of Discharge. The residual voltage of a capacitor shall be reduced to 50 volts, nominal, or less within 1 minute after the capacitor is disconnected from the source of supply.

(B) Means of Discharge. The discharge circuit shall be either permanently connected to the terminals of the capacitor or capacitor bank or provided with automatic means of connecting it to the terminals of the capacitor bank on removal of voltage from the line. Manual means of switching or connecting the discharge circuit shall not be used.

460.8 Conductors.

(A) Ampacity. The ampacity of capacitor circuit conductors shall not be less than 135 percent of the rated current of the capacitor. The ampacity of conductors that connect a capacitor to the terminals of a motor or to motor circuit conductors shall not be less than one-third the ampacity of the motor circuit conductors and in no case less than 135 percent of the rated current of the capacitor.

(B) Overcurrent Protection. An overcurrent device shall be provided in each ungrounded conductor for each capacitor bank. The rating or setting of the overcurrent device shall be as low as practicable.

Exception: A separate overcurrent device shall not be required for a capacitor connected on the load side of a motor overload protective device.

(C) Disconnecting Means. A disconnecting means shall be provided in each ungrounded conductor for each capacitor bank and shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The disconnecting means shall open all ungrounded conductors simultaneously.
(2) The disconnecting means shall be permitted to disconnect the capacitor from the line as a regular operating procedure.
(3) The rating of the disconnecting means shall not be less than 135 percent of the rated current of the capacitor.

Exception: A separate disconnecting means shall not be required where a capacitor is connected on the load side of a motor controller.

460.9 Rating or Setting of Motor Overload Device. Where a motor installation includes a capacitor connected on the load side of the motor overload device, the rating or setting of the motor overload device shall be based on the improved power factor of the motor circuit.

The effect of the capacitor shall be disregarded in determining the motor circuit conductor rating in accordance with 430.22.

460.10 Grounding. Capacitor cases shall be grounded in accordance with Article 250.

Exception: Capacitor cases shall not be grounded where the capacitor units are supported on a structure designed to operate at other than ground potential.

460.12 Marking. Each capacitor shall be provided with a nameplate giving the name of the manufacturer, rated voltage, frequency, kilovar or amperes, number of phases, and, if filled with a combustible liquid, the volume of liquid. Where filled with a nonflammable liquid, the nameplate shall so state. The nameplate shall also indicate whether a capacitor has a discharge device inside the case.

II. Over 600 Volts, Nominal

460.24 Switching.

(A) Load Current. Group-operated switches shall be used for capacitor switching and shall be capable of the following:

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(1) Carrying continuously not less than 135 percent of the rated current of the capacitor installation
(2) Interrupting the maximum continuous load current of each capacitor, capacitor bank, or capacitor installation that will be switched as a unit
(3) Withstanding the maximum inrush current, including contributions from adjacent capacitor installations
(4) Carrying currents due to faults on capacitor side of switch

(B) Isolation.

(1) General. A means shall be installed to isolate from all sources of voltage each capacitor, capacitor bank, or capacitor installation that will be removed from service as a unit. The isolating means shall provide a visible gap in the electrical circuit adequate for the operating voltage.

(2) Isolating or Disconnecting Switches with No Interrupting Rating. Isolating or disconnecting switches (with no interrupting rating) shall be interlocked with the load-interrupting device or shall be provided with prominently displayed caution signs in accordance with 490.22 to prevent switching load current.

(C) Additional Requirements for Series Capacitors. The proper switching sequence shall be ensured by use of one of the following:

(1) Mechanically sequenced isolating and bypass switches
(2) Interlocks
(3) Switching procedure prominently displayed at the switching location

460.25 Overcurrent Protection.

(A) Provided to Detect and Interrupt Fault Current. A means shall be provided to detect and interrupt fault current likely to cause dangerous pressure within an individual capacitor.

(B) Single Pole or Multipole Devices. Single-pole or multipole devices shall be permitted for this purpose.

(C) Protected Individually or in Groups. Capacitors shall be permitted to be protected individually or in groups.

(D) Protective Devices Rated or Adjusted. Protective devices for capacitors or capacitor equipment shall be rated or adjusted to operate within the limits of the safe zone for individual capacitors. If the protective devices are rated or adjusted to operate within the limits for Zone 1 or Zone 2, the capacitors shall be enclosed or isolated.

In no event shall the rating or adjustment of the protective devices exceed the maximum limit of Zone 2.

FPN: For definitions of *Safe Zone, Zone 1,* and *Zone 2,* see ANSI/IEEE 18-1992, *Shunt Power Capacitors.*

460.26 Identification. Each capacitor shall be provided with a permanent nameplate giving the manufacturer's name, rated voltage, frequency, kilovar or amperes, number of phases, and the volume of liquid identified as flammable, if such is the case.

460.27 Grounding. Capacitor neutrals and cases, if grounded, shall be grounded in accordance with Article 250.

Exception: Where the capacitor units are supported on a structure that is designed to operate at other than ground potential.

460.28 Means for Discharge.

(A) Means to Reduce the Residual Voltage. A means shall be provided to reduce the residual voltage of a capacitor to 50 volts or less within 5 minutes after the capacitor is disconnected from the source of supply.

(B) Connection to Terminals. A discharge circuit shall be either permanently connected to the terminals of the capacitor or provided with automatic means of connecting it to the terminals of the capacitor bank after disconnection of the capacitor from the source of supply. The windings of motors, transformers, or other equipment directly connected to capacitors without a switch or overcurrent device interposed shall meet the requirements of 460.28(A).

ARTICLE 470
Resistors and Reactors

I. 600 Volts, Nominal, and Under

470.1 Scope. This article covers the installation of separate resistors and reactors on electric circuits.

Exception: Resistors and reactors that are component parts of other apparatus.

This article also covers the installation of resistors and reactors in hazardous (classified) locations as modified by Articles 501 through 504.

470.2 Location. Resistors and reactors shall not be placed where exposed to physical damage.

470.3 Space Separation. A thermal barrier shall be required if the space between the resistors and reactors and any combustible material is less than 305 mm (12 in.).

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470.4 Conductor Insulation. Insulated conductors used for connections between resistance elements and controllers shall be suitable for an operating temperature of not less than 90°C (194°F).

Exception: Other conductor insulations shall be permitted for motor starting service.

II. Over 600 Volts, Nominal

470.18 General.

(A) Protected Against Physical Damage. Resistors and reactors shall be protected against physical damage.

(B) Isolated by Enclosure or Elevation. Resistors and reactors shall be isolated by enclosure or elevation to protect personnel from accidental contact with energized parts.

(C) Combustible Materials. Resistors and reactors shall not be installed in close enough proximity to combustible materials to constitute a fire hazard and shall have a clearance of not less than 305 mm (12 in.) from combustible materials.

(D) Clearances. Clearances from resistors and reactors to grounded surfaces shall be adequate for the voltage involved.

FPN: See Article 490.

(E) Temperature Rise from Induced Circulating Currents. Metallic enclosures of reactors and adjacent metal parts shall be installed so that the temperature rise from induced circulating currents is not hazardous to personnel or does not constitute a fire hazard.

470.19 Grounding. Resistor and reactor cases or enclosures shall be grounded in accordance with Article 250.

Exception: Resistor or reactor cases or enclosures supported on a structure designed to operate at other than ground potential shall not be grounded.

470.20 Oil-Filled Reactors. Installation of oil-filled reactors, in addition to the above requirements, shall comply with applicable requirements of Article 450.

ARTICLE 480
Storage Batteries

480.1 Scope. The provisions of this article shall apply to all stationary installations of storage batteries.

480.2 Definitions.

Nominal Battery Voltage. The voltage computed on the basis of 2 volts per cell for the lead-acid type and 1.2 volts per cell for the alkali type.

Sealed Cell or Battery. A sealed cell or battery is one that has no provision for the addition of water or electrolyte or for external measurement of electrolyte specific gravity. The individual cells shall be permitted to contain a venting arrangement as described in 480.10(B).

Storage Battery. A battery comprised of one or more rechargeable cells of the lead-acid, nickel-cadmium, or other rechargeable electrochemical types.

480.3 Wiring and Equipment Supplied from Batteries. Wiring and equipment supplied from storage batteries shall be subject to the requirements of this *Code* applying to wiring and equipment operating at the same voltage, unless otherwise permitted by 480.4.

480.4 Overcurrent Protection for Prime Movers. Overcurrent protection shall not be required for conductors from a battery rated less than 50 volts if the battery provides power for starting, ignition, or control of prime movers. Section 300.3 shall not apply to these conductors.

480.5 Grounding. The requirements of Article 250 shall apply.

480.6 Insulation of Batteries Not Over 250 Volts. This section shall apply to storage batteries having cells connected so as to operate at a nominal battery voltage of not over 250 volts.

(A) Vented Lead-Acid Batteries. Cells and multicompartment batteries with covers sealed to containers of nonconductive, heat-resistant material shall not require additional insulating support.

(B) Vented Alkaline-Type Batteries. Cells with covers sealed to jars of nonconductive, heat-resistant material shall require no additional insulation support. Cells in jars of conductive material shall be installed in trays of nonconductive material with not more than 20 cells (24 volts, nominal) in the series circuit in any one tray.

(C) Rubber Jars. Cells in rubber or composition containers shall require no additional insulating support where the total nominal voltage of all cells in series does not exceed 150 volts. Where the total voltage exceeds 150 volts, batteries shall be sectionalized into groups of 150 volts or less, and each group shall have the individual cells installed in trays or on racks.

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(D) Sealed Cells or Batteries. Sealed cells and multicompartment sealed batteries constructed of nonconductive, heat-resistant material shall not require additional insulating support. Batteries constructed of a conducting container shall have insulating support if a voltage is present between the container and ground.

480.7 Insulation of Batteries of Over 250 Volts. The provisions of 480.6 shall apply to storage batteries having the cells connected so as to operate at a nominal voltage exceeding 250 volts, and, in addition, the provisions of this section shall also apply to such batteries. Cells shall be installed in groups having a total nominal voltage of not over 250 volts. Insulation, which can be air, shall be provided between groups and shall have a minimum separation between live battery parts of opposite polarity of 50 mm (2 in.) for battery voltages not exceeding 600 volts.

480.8 Racks and Trays. Racks and trays shall comply with 480.8(A) and (B).

(A) Racks. Racks, as required in this article, are rigid frames designed to support cells or trays. They shall be substantial and be made of one of the following:

(1) Metal, treated so as to be resistant to deteriorating action by the electrolyte and provided with nonconducting members directly supporting the cells or with continuous insulating material other than paint on conducting members
(2) Other construction such as fiberglass or other suitable nonconductive materials

(B) Trays. Trays are frames, such as crates or shallow boxes usually of wood or other nonconductive material, constructed or treated so as to be resistant to deteriorating action by the electrolyte.

480.9 Battery Locations. Battery locations shall conform to 480.9(A), (B) and (C).

(A) Ventilation. Provisions shall be made for sufficient diffusion and ventilation of the gases from the battery to prevent the accumulation of an explosive mixture.

(B) Live Parts. Guarding of live parts shall comply with 110.27.

(C) Working Space. Working space about the battery systems shall comply with 110.26. Working clearance shall be measured from the edge of the battery rack.

480.10 Vents.

(A) Vented Cells. Each vented cell shall be equipped with a flame arrester that is designed to prevent destruction of the cell due to ignition of gases within the cell by an external spark or flame under normal operating conditions.

(B) Sealed Cells. Sealed battery or cells shall be equipped with a pressure-release vent to prevent excessive accumulation of gas pressure, or the battery or cell shall be designed to prevent scatter of cell parts in event of a cell explosion.

ARTICLE 490
Equipment, Over 600 Volts, Nominal

I. General

490.1 Scope. This article covers the general requirements for equipment operating at more than 600 volts, nominal.

FPN No. 1: See NFPA 70E-2000, *Standard for Electrical Safety Requirements for Employee Workplaces*, for electrical safety requirements for employee workplaces.

FPN No. 2: For further information on hazard signs and labels, see ANSI Z535-4, *Product Signs and Safety Labels.*

490.2 Definition.

High Voltage. For the purposes of this article, more than 600 volts, nominal.

490.3 Oil-Filled Equipment. Installation of electrical equipment, other than transformers covered in Article 450, containing more than 38 L (10 gal) of flammable oil per unit shall meet the requirements of Parts II and III of Article 450.

II. Equipment — Specific Provisions

490.21 Circuit-Interrupting Devices.

(A) Circuit Breakers.

(1) Location.

(a) Circuit breakers installed indoors shall be mounted either in metal-enclosed units or fire-resistant cell-mounted units, or they shall be permitted to be open-mounted in locations accessible to qualified persons only.

(b) Circuit breakers used to control oil-filled transformers shall either be located outside the transformer vault or be capable of operation from outside the vault.

(c) Oil circuit breakers shall be arranged or located so that adjacent readily combustible structures or materials are safeguarded in an approved manner.

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(2) Operating Characteristics. Circuit breakers shall have the following equipment or operating characteristics:

(1) An accessible mechanical or other approved means for manual tripping, independent of control power.
(2) Be release free (trip free).
(3) If capable of being opened or closed manually while energized, the main contacts shall operate independently of the speed of the manual operation.
(4) A mechanical position indicator at the circuit breaker to show the open or closed position of the main contacts.
(5) A means of indicating the open and closed position of the breaker at the point(s) from which they may be operated.

(3) Nameplate. A circuit breaker shall have a permanent and legible nameplate showing manufacturer's name or trademark, manufacturer's type or identification number, continuous current rating, interrupting rating in megavolt-amperes (MVA) or amperes, and maximum voltage rating. Modification of a circuit breaker affecting its rating(s) shall be accompanied by an appropriate change of nameplate information.

(4) Rating. Circuit breakers shall have the following ratings:

(1) The continuous current rating of a circuit breaker shall not be less than the maximum continuous current through the circuit breaker.
(2) The interrupting rating of a circuit breaker shall not be less than the maximum fault current the circuit breaker will be required to interrupt, including contributions from all connected sources of energy.
(3) The closing rating of a circuit breaker shall not be less than the maximum asymmetrical fault current into which the circuit breaker can be closed.
(4) The momentary rating of a circuit breaker shall not be less than the maximum asymmetrical fault current at the point of installation.
(5) The rated maximum voltage of a circuit breaker shall not be less than the maximum circuit voltage.

(B) Power Fuses and Fuseholders.

(1) Use. Where fuses are used to protect conductors and equipment, a fuse shall be placed in each ungrounded conductor. Two power fuses shall be permitted to be used in parallel to protect the same load if both fuses have identical ratings and both fuses are installed in an identified common mounting with electrical connections that will divide the current equally. Power fuses of the vented type shall not be used indoors, under ground, or in metal enclosures unless identified for the use.

(2) Interrupting Rating. The interrupting rating of power fuses shall not be less than the maximum fault current the fuse will be required to interrupt, including contributions from all connected sources of energy.

(3) Voltage Rating. The maximum voltage rating of power fuses shall not be less than the maximum circuit voltage. Fuses having a minimum recommended operating voltage shall not be applied below this voltage.

(4) Identification of Fuse Mountings and Fuse Units. Fuse mountings and fuse units shall have permanent and legible nameplates showing the manufacturer's type or designation, continuous current rating, interrupting current rating, and maximum voltage rating.

(5) Fuses. Fuses that expel flame in opening the circuit shall be designed or arranged so that they function properly without hazard to persons or property.

(6) Fuseholders. Fuseholders shall be designed or installed so that they are de-energized while a fuse is being replaced.

Exception: Fuses and fuseholders designed to permit fuse replacement by qualified persons using equipment designed for the purpose without de-energizing the fuseholder shall be permitted.

(7) High-Voltage Fuses. Metal-enclosed switchgear and substations that utilize high-voltage fuses shall be provided with a gang-operated disconnecting switch. Isolation of the fuses from the circuit shall be provided by either connecting a switch between the source and the fuses or providing roll-out switch and fuse-type construction. The switch shall be of the load-interrupter type, unless mechanically or electrically interlocked with a load-interrupting device arranged to reduce the load to the interrupting capability of the switch.

Exception: More than one switch shall be permitted as the disconnecting means for one set of fuses where the switches are installed to provide connection to more than one set of supply conductors. The switches shall be mechanically or electrically interlocked to permit access to the fuses only when all switches are open. A conspicuous sign shall be placed at the fuses identifying the presence of more than one source.

(C) Distribution Cutouts and Fuse Links — Expulsion Type.

(1) Installation. Cutouts shall be located so that they may be readily and safely operated and re-fused, and so that the exhaust of the fuses does not endanger persons. Distribution cutouts shall not be used indoors, underground, or in metal enclosures.

(2) Operation. Where fused cutouts are not suitable to interrupt the circuit manually while carrying full load, an

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approved means shall be installed to interrupt the entire load. Unless the fused cutouts are interlocked with the switch to prevent opening of the cutouts under load, a conspicuous sign shall be placed at such cutouts identifying that they shall not be operated under load.

(3) Interrupting Rating. The interrupting rating of distribution cutouts shall not be less than the maximum fault current the cutout is required to interrupt, including contributions from all connected sources of energy.

(4) Voltage Rating. The maximum voltage rating of cutouts shall not be less than the maximum circuit voltage.

(5) Identification. Distribution cutouts shall have on their body, door, or fuse tube a permanent and legible nameplate or identification showing the manufacturer's type or designation, continuous current rating, maximum voltage rating, and interrupting rating.

(6) Fuse Links. Fuse links shall have a permanent and legible identification showing continuous current rating and type.

(7) Structure Mounted Outdoors. The height of cutouts mounted outdoors on structures shall provide safe clearance between lowest energized parts (open or closed position) and standing surfaces, in accordance with 110.34(E).

(D) Oil-Filled Cutouts.

(1) Continuous Current Rating. The continuous current rating of oil-filled cutouts shall not be less than the maximum continuous current through the cutout.

(2) Interrupting Rating. The interrupting rating of oil-filled cutouts shall not be less than the maximum fault current the oil-filled cutout is required to interrupt, including contributions from all connected sources of energy.

(3) Voltage Rating. The maximum voltage rating of oil-filled cutouts shall not be less than the maximum circuit voltage.

(4) Fault Closing Rating. Oil-filled cutouts shall have a fault closing rating not less than the maximum asymmetrical fault current that can occur at the cutout location, unless suitable interlocks or operating procedures preclude the possibility of closing into a fault.

(5) Identification. Oil-filled cutouts shall have a permanent and legible nameplate showing the rated continuous current, rated maximum voltage, and rated interrupting current.

(6) Fuse Links. Fuse links shall have a permanent and legible identification showing the rated continuous current.

(7) Location. Cutouts shall be located so that they are readily and safely accessible for re-fusing, with the top of the cutout not over 1.5 m (5 ft) above the floor or platform.

(8) Enclosure. Suitable barriers or enclosures shall be provided to prevent contact with nonshielded cables or energized parts of oil-filled cutouts.

(E) Load Interrupters. Load-interrupter switches shall be permitted if suitable fuses or circuit breakers are used in conjunction with these devices to interrupt fault currents. Where these devices are used in combination, they shall be coordinated electrically so that they will safely withstand the effects of closing, carrying, or interrupting all possible currents up to the assigned maximum short-circuit rating.

Where more than one switch is installed with interconnected load terminals to provide for alternate connection to different supply conductors, each switch shall be provided with a conspicuous sign identifying this hazard.

(1) Continuous Current Rating. The continuous current rating of interrupter switches shall equal or exceed the maximum continuous current at the point of installation.

(2) Voltage Rating. The maximum voltage rating of interrupter switches shall equal or exceed the maximum circuit voltage.

(3) Identification. Interrupter switches shall have a permanent and legible nameplate including the following information: manufacturer's type or designation, continuous current rating, interrupting current rating, fault closing rating, maximum voltage rating.

(4) Switching of Conductors. The switching mechanism shall be arranged to be operated from a location where the operator is not exposed to energized parts and shall be arranged to open all ungrounded conductors of the circuit simultaneously with one operation. Switches shall be arranged to be locked in the open position. Metal-enclosed switches shall be operable from outside the enclosure.

(5) Stored Energy for Opening. The stored-energy operator shall be permitted to be left in the uncharged position after the switch has been closed if a single movement of the operating handle charges the operator and opens the switch.

(6) Supply Terminals. The supply terminals of fused interrupter switches shall be installed at the top of the switch enclosure, or, if the terminals are located elsewhere, the equipment shall have barriers installed so as to prevent persons from accidentally contacting energized parts or dropping tools or fuses into energized parts.

490.22 Isolating Means. Means shall be provided to completely isolate an item of equipment. The use of isolating switches shall not be required where there are other ways of

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de-energizing the equipment for inspection and repairs, such as draw-out-type metal-enclosed switchgear units and removable truck panels.

Isolating switches not interlocked with an approved circuit-interrupting device shall be provided with a sign warning against opening them under load.

A fuseholder and fuse, designed for the purpose, shall be permitted as an isolating switch.

490.23 Voltage Regulators. Proper switching sequence for regulators shall be ensured by use of one of the following:

(1) Mechanically sequenced regulator bypass switch(es)
(2) Mechanical interlocks
(3) Switching procedure prominently displayed at the switching location

490.24 Minimum Space Separation. In field-fabricated installations, the minimum air separation between bare live conductors and between such conductors and adjacent grounded surfaces shall not be less than the values given in Table 490.24. These values shall not apply to interior portions or exterior terminals of equipment designed, manufactured, and tested in accordance with accepted national standards.

III. Equipment — Metal-Enclosed Power Switchgear and Industrial Control Assemblies

490.30 General. This part covers assemblies of metal-enclosed power switchgear and industrial control, including but not limited to switches, interrupting devices and their control, metering, protection and regulating equipment, where an integral part of the assembly, with associated interconnections and supporting structures. This part also includes metal-enclosed power switchgear assemblies that form a part of unit substations, power centers, or similar equipment.

490.31 Arrangement of Devices in Assemblies. Arrangement of devices in assemblies shall be such that individual components can safely perform their intended function without adversely affecting the safe operation of other components in the assembly.

490.32 Guarding of High-Voltage Energized Parts Within a Compartment. Where access for other than visual inspection is required to a compartment that contains energized high-voltage parts, barriers shall be provided to prevent accidental contact by persons, tools, or other equipment with energized parts. Exposed live parts shall only be permitted in compartments accessible to qualified persons.

Table 490.24 Minimum Clearance of Live Parts*

Nominal Voltage Rating (kV)	Impulse Withstand, B.I.L (kV)		Minimum Clearance of Live Parts							
			Phase-to-Phase				Phase-to-Ground			
			Indoors		Outdoors		Indoors		Outdoors	
	Indoors	Outdoors	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.
2.4–4.16	60	95	115	4.5	180	7	80	3.0	155	6
7.2	75	95	140	5.5	180	7	105	4.0	155	6
13.8	95	110	195	7.5	305	12	130	5.0	180	7
14.4	110	110	230	9.0	305	12	170	6.5	180	7
23	125	150	270	10.5	385	15	190	7.5	255	10
34.5	150	150	320	12.5	385	15	245	9.5	255	10
	200	200	460	18.0	460	18	335	13.0	335	13
46	—	200	—	—	460	18	—	—	335	13
	—	250	—	—	535	21	—	—	435	17
69	—	250	—	—	535	21	—	—	435	17
	—	350	—	—	790	31	—	—	635	25
115	—	550	—	—	1350	53	—	—	1070	42
138	—	550	—	—	1350	53	—	—	1070	42
	—	650	—	—	1605	63	—	—	1270	50
161	—	650	—	—	1605	63	—	—	1270	50
	—	750	—	—	1830	72	—	—	1475	58
230	—	750	—	—	1830	72	—	—	1475	58
	—	900	—	—	2265	89	—	—	1805	71
	—	1050	—	—	2670	105	—	—	2110	83

*The values given are the minimum clearance for rigid parts and bare conductors under favorable service conditions. They shall be increased for conductor movement or under unfavorable service conditions or wherever space limitations permit. The selection of the associated impulse withstand voltage for a particular system voltage is determined by the characteristics of the surge protective equipment.

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Fuses and fuseholders designed to enable future replacement without de-energizing the fuse holder shall only be permitted for use by qualified persons.

490.33 Guarding of Low-Voltage Energized Parts Within a Compartment. Energized bare parts mounted on doors shall be guarded where the door must be opened for maintenance of equipment or removal of draw-out equipment.

490.34 Clearance for Cable Conductors Entering Enclosure. The unobstructed space opposite terminals or opposite raceways or cables entering a switchgear or control assembly shall be adequate for the type of conductor and method of termination.

490.35 Accessibility of Energized Parts.

(A) High-Voltage Equipment. Doors that would provide unqualified persons access to high-voltage energized parts shall be locked.

(B) Low-Voltage Control Equipment. Low-voltage control equipment, relays, motors, and the like shall not be installed in compartments with exposed high-voltage energized parts or high-voltage wiring unless either of the following conditions is met:

(1) The access means is interlocked with the high-voltage switch or disconnecting means to prevent the access means from being opened or removed.
(2) The high-voltage switch or disconnecting means is in the isolating position.

(C) High-Voltage Instruments or Control Transformers and Space Heaters. High-voltage instrument or control transformers and space heaters shall be permitted to be installed in the high-voltage compartment without access restrictions beyond those that apply to the high-voltage compartment generally.

490.36 Grounding. Frames of switchgear and control assemblies shall be grounded.

490.37 Grounding of Devices. Devices with metal cases or frames, or both, such as instruments, relays, meters, and instrument and control transformers, located in or on switchgear or control, shall have the frame or case grounded.

490.38 Door Stops and Cover Plates. External hinged doors or covers shall be provided with stops to hold them in the open position. Cover plates intended to be removed for inspection of energized parts or wiring shall be equipped with lifting handles and shall not exceed 1.1 m^2 (12 ft^2) in area or 27 kg (60 lb) in weight, unless they are hinged and bolted or locked.

490.39 Gas Discharge from Interrupting Devices. Gas discharged during operating of interrupting devices shall be directed so as not to endanger personnel.

490.40 Inspection Windows. Windows intended for inspection of disconnecting switches or other devices shall be of suitable transparent material.

490.41 Location of Devices.

(A) Control and Instrument Transfer Switch Handles or Push Buttons. Control and instrument transfer switch handles or push buttons other than those covered in 490.41(B) shall be in a readily accessible location at an elevation of not over 2.0 m (78 in.).

Exception: Operating handles requiring more than 23 kg (50 lb) of force shall be located no higher than 1.7 m (66 in.) in either the open or closed position.

(B) Infrequently Operated Devices. Operating handles for infrequently operated devices, such as drawout fuses, fused potential or control transformers and their primary disconnects, and bus transfer switches, shall be permitted to be located where they are safely operable and serviceable from a portable platform.

490.42 Interlocks — Interrupter Switches. Interrupter switches equipped with stored energy mechanisms shall have mechanical interlocks to prevent access to the switch compartment unless the stored energy mechanism is in the discharged or blocked position.

490.43 Stored Energy for Opening. The stored energy operator shall be permitted to be left in the uncharged position after the switch has been closed if a single movement of the operating handle charges the operator and opens the switch.

490.44 Fused Interrupter Switches.

(A) Supply Terminals. The supply terminals of fused interrupter switches shall be installed at the top of the switch enclosure or, if the terminals are located elsewhere, the equipment shall have barriers installed so as to prevent persons from accidentally contacting energized parts or dropping tools or fuses into energized parts.

(B) Backfeed. Where fuses can be energized by backfeed, a sign shall be placed on the enclosure door identifying this hazard.

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(C) Switching Mechanism. The switching mechanism shall be arranged to be operated from a location outside the enclosure where the operator is not exposed to energized parts and shall be arranged to open all ungrounded conductors of the circuit simultaneously with one operation. Switches shall be capable of being locked in the open position.

490.45 Circuit Breakers — Interlocks.

(A) Circuit Breakers. Circuit breakers equipped with stored energy mechanisms shall be designed to prevent the release of the stored energy unless the mechanism has been fully charged.

(B) Mechanical Interlocks. Mechanical interlocks shall be provided in the housing to prevent the complete withdrawal of the circuit breaker from the housing when the stored energy mechanism is in the fully charged position, unless a suitable device is provided to block the closing function of the circuit breaker before complete withdrawal.

IV. Mobile and Portable Equipment

490.51 General.

(A) Covered. The provisions of this part shall apply to installations and use of high-voltage power distribution and utilization equipment that is portable, mobile, or both, such as substations and switch houses mounted on skids, trailers, or cars; mobile shovels; draglines; cranes; hoists; drills; dredges; compressors; pumps; conveyors; underground excavators; and the like.

(B) Other Requirements. The requirements of this part shall be additional to, or amendatory of, those prescribed in Articles 100 through 725 of this *Code*. Special attention shall be paid to Article 250.

(C) Protection. Adequate enclosures, guarding, or both, shall be provided to protect portable and mobile equipment from physical damage.

(D) Disconnecting Means. Disconnecting means shall be installed for mobile and portable high-voltage equipment according to the requirements of Part VIII of Article 230 and shall disconnect all ungrounded conductors.

490.52 Overcurrent Protection. Motors driving single or multiple dc generators supplying a system operating on a cyclic load basis do not require overload protection, provided that the thermal rating of the ac drive motor cannot be exceeded under any operating condition. The branch-circuit protective device(s) shall provide short-circuit and locked-rotor protection and shall be permitted to be external to the equipment.

490.53 Enclosures. All energized switching and control parts shall be enclosed in effectively grounded metal cabinets or enclosures. These cabinets or enclosures shall be marked "DANGER — HIGH VOLTAGE — KEEP OUT" and shall be locked so that only authorized and qualified persons can enter. Circuit breakers and protective equipment shall have the operating means projecting through the metal cabinet or enclosure so these units can be reset without opening locked doors. With doors closed, reasonable safe access for normal operation of these units shall be provided.

490.54 Collector Rings. The collector ring assemblies on revolving-type machines (shovels, draglines, etc.) shall be guarded to prevent accidental contact with energized parts by personnel on or off the machine.

490.55 Power Cable Connections to Mobile Machines. A metallic enclosure shall be provided on the mobile machine for enclosing the terminals of the power cable. The enclosure shall include provisions for a solid connection for the ground wire(s) terminal to effectively ground the machine frame. Ungrounded conductors shall be attached to insulators or be terminated in approved high-voltage cable couplers (which include ground wire connectors) of proper voltage and ampere rating. The method of cable termination used shall prevent any strain or pull on the cable from stressing the electrical connections. The enclosure shall have provision for locking so only authorized and qualified persons may open it and shall be marked

DANGER — HIGH VOLTAGE — KEEP OUT.

490.56 High-Voltage Portable Cable for Main Power Supply. Flexible high-voltage cable supplying power to portable or mobile equipment shall comply with Article 250 and Article 400, Part III.

V. Electrode-Type Boilers

490.70 General. The provisions of this part shall apply to boilers operating over 600 volts, nominal, in which heat is generated by the passage of current between electrodes through the liquid being heated.

490.71 Electric Supply System. Electrode-type boilers shall be supplied only from a 3-phase, 4-wire solidly grounded wye system, or from isolating transformers arranged to provide such a system. Control circuit voltages shall not exceed 150 volts, shall be supplied from a grounded system, and shall have the controls in the ungrounded conductor.

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490.72 Branch-Circuit Requirements.

(A) Rating. Each boiler shall be supplied from an individual branch circuit rated not less than 100 percent of the total load.

(B) Common-Trip Fault-Interrupting Device. The circuit shall be protected by a 3-phase, common-trip fault-interrupting device, which shall be permitted to automatically reclose the circuit upon removal of an overload condition but shall not reclose after a fault condition.

(C) Phase-Fault Protection. Phase-fault protection shall be provided in each phase, consisting of a separate phase-overcurrent relay connected to a separate current transformer in the phase.

(D) Ground Current Detection. Means shall be provided for detection of the sum of the neutral and ground currents and shall trip the circuit-interrupting device if the sum of those currents exceeds the greater of 5 amperes or 7½ percent of the boiler full-load current for 10 seconds or exceeds an instantaneous value of 25 percent of the boiler full-load current.

(E) Grounded Neutral Conductor. The grounded neutral conductor shall be as follows:

(1) Connected to the pressure vessel containing the electrodes
(2) Insulated for not less than 600 volts
(3) Have not less than the ampacity of the largest ungrounded branch-circuit conductor
(4) Installed with the ungrounded conductors in the same raceway, cable, or cable tray, or, where installed as open conductors, in close proximity to the ungrounded conductors
(5) Not used for any other circuit

490.73 Pressure and Temperature Limit Control. Each boiler shall be equipped with a means to limit the maximum temperature, pressure, or both, by directly or indirectly interrupting all current flow through the electrodes. Such means shall be in addition to the temperature, pressure, or both, regulating systems and pressure relief or safety valves.

490.74 Grounding. All exposed non–current-carrying metal parts of the boiler and associated exposed grounded structures or equipment shall be bonded to the pressure vessel or to the neutral conductor to which the vessel is connected in accordance with 250.102, except the ampacity of the bonding jumper shall not be less than the ampacity of the neutral conductor.

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Chapter 5 Special Occupancies

ARTICLE 500
Hazardous (Classified) Locations, Classes I, II, and III, Divisions 1 and 2

FPN: Rules that are followed by a reference in brackets contain text that has been extracted from NFPA 497, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*, 1997 edition, and NFPA 499, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installation in Chemical Process Areas,* 1997 edition. Only editorial changes were made to the extracted text to make it consistent with this *Code*.

500.1 Scope — Articles 500 Through 504. Articles 500 through 504 cover the requirements for electrical and electronic equipment and wiring for all voltages in Class I, Divisions 1 and 2; Class II, Divisions 1 and 2; and Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 locations where fire or explosion hazards may exist due to flammable gases or vapors, flammable liquids, combustible dust, or ignitible fibers or flyings.

FPN: For the requirements for electrical and electronic equipment and wiring for all voltages in Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1, and Zone 2 hazardous (classified) locations where fire or explosion hazards may exist due to flammable gases or vapors or flammable liquids, refer to Article 505.

500.2 Definitions. For purposes of Articles 500 through 504 and Articles 510 through 516, the following definitions apply.

Associated Nonincendive Field Wiring Apparatus. Apparatus in which the circuits are not necessarily nonincendive themselves but that affect the energy in nonincendive field wiring circuits and are relied upon to maintain nonincendive energy levels. Associated nonincendive field wiring apparatus may be either of the following:

(1) Electrical apparatus that has an alternative type of protection for use in the appropriate hazardous (classified) location
(2) Electrical apparatus not so protected that shall not be used in a hazardous (classified) location

FPN: Associated nonincendive field wiring apparatus has designated associated nonincendive field wiring apparatus connections for nonincendive field wiring apparatus and may also have connections for other electrical apparatus.

Combustible Gas Detection System. A protection technique utilizing stationary gas detectors in industrial establishments.

Control Drawing. A drawing or other document provided by the manufacturer of the intrinsically safe or associated apparatus, or of the nonincendive field wiring apparatus or associated nonincendive field wiring apparatus, that details the allowed interconnections between the intrinsically safe and associated apparatus or between the nonincendive field wiring apparatus or associated nonincendive field wiring apparatus.

Dust-Ignitionproof. Equipment enclosed in a manner that excludes dusts and does not permit arcs, sparks, or heat otherwise generated or liberated inside of the enclosure to cause ignition of exterior accumulations or atmospheric suspensions of a specified dust on or in the vicinity of the enclosure.

FPN: For further information on dust-ignitionproof enclosures, see Type 9 enclosure in ANSI/NEMA 250-1991, *Enclosures for Electrical Equipment*, and ANSI/UL 1203-1994, *Explosionproof and Dust-Ignitionproof Electrical Equipment for Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

Dusttight. Enclosures constructed so that dust will not enter under specified test conditions.

FPN: See ANSI/ISA 12.12.01-2000, *Nonincendive Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I and II, Division 2, and Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations* , and UL 1604-1994, *Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I and II, Division 2 and Class III Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

Electrical and Electronic Equipment. Materials, fittings, devices, appliances, and the like that are part of, or in connection with, an electrical installation.

FPN: Portable or transportable equipment having self-contained power supplies, such as battery-operated equipment, could potentially become an ignition source in hazardous (classified) locations.

Explosionproof Apparatus. Apparatus enclosed in a case that is capable of withstanding an explosion of a specified gas or vapor that may occur within it and of preventing the ignition of a specified gas or vapor surrounding the enclosure by sparks, flashes, or explosion of the gas or vapor within, and that operates at such an external temperature that a surrounding flammable atmosphere will not be ignited thereby.

FPN: For further information, see ANSI/UL 1203-1994, *Explosion-Proof and Dust-Ignition-Proof Electrical Equipment for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

Hermetically Sealed. Equipment sealed against the entrance of an external atmosphere where the seal is made by fusion, for example, soldering, brazing, welding, or the fusion of glass to metal.

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FPN: For further information, see ANSI/ISA 12.12.01-2000, *Nonincendive Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I and II, Division 2, and Class III, Division 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

Nonincendive Circuit. A circuit, other than field wiring, in which any arc or thermal effect produced under intended operating conditions of the equipment is not capable, under specified test conditions, of igniting the flammable gas–air, vapor–air, or dust–air mixture.

FPN: Conditions are described in ANSI/ISA 12.12.01-2000, *Nonincendive Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I and II, Division 2, and Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

Nonincendive Component. A component having contacts for making or breaking an incendive circuit and the contacting mechanism is constructed so that the component is incapable of igniting the specified flammable gas–air or vapor–air mixture. The housing of a nonincendive component is not intended to exclude the flammable atmosphere or contain an explosion.

FPN: For further information, see UL 1604-1994, *Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I and II, Division 2, and Class III Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

Nonincendive Equipment. Equipment having electrical/electronic circuitry that is incapable, under normal operating conditions, of causing ignition of a specified flammable gas–air, vapor–air, or dust–air mixture due to arcing or thermal means.

FPN: For further information, see ANSI/ISA 12.12.01-2000, *Nonincendive Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I and II, Division 2, and Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

Nonincendive Field Wiring. Wiring that enters or leaves an equipment enclosure and, under normal operating conditions of the equipment, is not capable, due to arcing or thermal effects, of igniting the flammable gas–air, vapor–air, or dust–air mixture. Normal operation includes opening, shorting, or grounding the field wiring.

Nonincendive Field Wiring Apparatus. Apparatus intended to be connected to nonincendive field wiring.

FPN: For further information see ANSI/ISA 12.12.01-2000, *Nonincendive Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I and II, Division 2, and Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

Oil Immersion. Electrical equipment immersed in a protective liquid in such a way that an explosive atmosphere that may be above the liquid or outside the enclosure cannot be ignited.

FPN: For further information, see ANSI/UL 698-1995, *Industrial Control Equipment for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

Purged and Pressurized. The process of supplying an enclosure with a protective gas at a sufficient flow and positive pressure to reduce the concentration of any flammable gas or vapor initially present to an acceptable level.

FPN: For further information, see ANSI/ NFPA 496-1998, *Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment.*

Unclassified Locations. Locations determined to be neither Class I, Division 1; Class I, Division 2; Class I, Zone 0; Class I, Zone 1; Class I, Zone 2; Class II, Division 1; Class II, Division 2; Class III, Division 1; Class III, Division 2; or any combination thereof.

500.3 Other Articles. Except as modified in Articles 500 through 504, all other applicable rules contained in this *Code* shall apply to electrical equipment and wiring installed in hazardous (classified) locations.

500.4 General.

(A) Documentation. All areas designated as hazardous (classified) locations shall be properly documented. This documentation shall be available to those authorized to design, install, inspect, maintain, or operate electrical equipment at the location.

(B) Reference Standards. Important information relating to topics covered in Chapter 5 may be found in other publications.

FPN No. 1: It is important that the authority having jurisdiction be familiar with recorded industrial experience as well as with the standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), the American Petroleum Institute (API), and the Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society (ISA) that may be of use in the classification of various locations, the determination of adequate ventilation, and the protection against static electricity and lightning hazards.

FPN No. 2: For further information on the classification of locations, see NFPA 30-2000, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*; NFPA 32-2000, *Standard for Drycleaning Plants*; NFPA 33-2000, *Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials*; NFPA 34-2000, *Standard for Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids*; NFPA 35-1999, *Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings*; NFPA 36-2001, *Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants*; NFPA 45-2000, *Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals*; NFPA 50A-1999, *Standard for Gaseous Hydrogen Systems at Consumer Sites*; NFPA 50B-1999, *Standard for Liquefied Hydrogen Systems at Consumer Sites*; NFPA 58-2001, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*; NFPA 59-2001, *Utility LP-Gas Plant Code*; NFPA 497-1997, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*; NFPA 499-1997, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified)*

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Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas; NFPA 820-1999, *Standard for Fire Protection in Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facilities*; ANSI/API RP500-1997, *Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations of Electrical Installations at Petroleum Facilities Classified as Class I, Division 1 and Division 2*; ISA 12.10-1988, *Area Classification In Hazardous (Classified) Dust Locations.*

FPN No. 3: For further information on protection against static electricity and lightning hazards in hazardous (classified) locations, see NFPA 77-2000, *Recommended Practice on Static Electricity*; NFPA 780-1997, *Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems*; and API RP 2003-1998, *Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static Lightning and Stray Currents.*

FPN No. 4: For further information on ventilation, see NFPA 30-2000, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*; and API RP 500-1997, *Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations at Petroleum Facilities Classified as Class I, Division 1 and Division 2.*

FPN No. 5: For further information on electrical systems for hazardous (classified) locations on offshore oil- and gas-producing platforms, see ANSI/API RP 14F-1999, *Recommended Practice for Design and Installation of Electrical Systems for Fixed and Floating Offshore Petroleum Facilities for Unclassified and Class I, Division 1 and Division 2 Locations.*

500.5 Classifications of Locations.

(A) Classifications of Locations. Locations shall be classified depending on the properties of the flammable vapors, liquids, or gases, or combustible dusts or fibers that may be present, and the likelihood that a flammable or combustible concentration or quantity is present. Where pyrophoric materials are the only materials used or handled, these locations shall not be classified. Each room, section, or area shall be considered individually in determining its classification.

FPN: Through the exercise of ingenuity in the layout of electrical installations for hazardous (classified) locations, it is frequently possible to locate much of the equipment in a reduced level of classification or in an unclassified location and, thus, to reduce the amount of special equipment required.

Rooms and areas containing ammonia refrigeration systems that are equipped with adequate mechanical ventilation may be classified as "unclassified" locations.

FPN: For further information regarding classification and ventilation of areas involving ammonia, see ANSI/ASHRAE 15-1994, *Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration*, and ANSI/CGA G2.1-1989, *Safety Requirements for the Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia.*

(B) Class I Locations. Class I locations are those in which flammable gases or vapors are or may be present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitible mixtures. Class I locations shall include those specified in 500.5(B)(1) and (B)(2).

(1) Class I, Division 1. A Class I, Division 1 location is a location

(1) In which ignitible concentrations of flammable gases or vapors can exist under normal operating conditions, or
(2) In which ignitible concentrations of such gases or vapors may exist frequently because of repair or maintenance operations or because of leakage, or
(3) In which breakdown or faulty operation of equipment or processes might release ignitible concentrations of flammable gases or vapors and might also cause simultaneous failure of electrical equipment in such a way as to directly cause the electrical equipment to become a source of ignition.

FPN No. 1: This classification usually includes the following locations:

(1) Where volatile flammable liquids or liquefied flammable gases are transferred from one container to another
(2) Interiors of spray booths and areas in the vicinity of spraying and painting operations where volatile flammable solvents are used
(3) Locations containing open tanks or vats of volatile flammable liquids
(4) Drying rooms or compartments for the evaporation of flammable solvents
(5) Locations containing fat- and oil-extraction equipment using volatile flammable solvents
(6) Portions of cleaning and dyeing plants where flammable liquids are used
(7) Gas generator rooms and other portions of gas manufacturing plants where flammable gas may escape
(8) Inadequately ventilated pump rooms for flammable gas or for volatile flammable liquids
(9) The interiors of refrigerators and freezers in which volatile flammable materials are stored in open, lightly stoppered, or easily ruptured containers
(10) All other locations where ignitible concentrations of flammable vapors or gases are likely to occur in the course of normal operations

FPN No. 2: In some Division 1 locations, ignitible concentrations of flammable gases or vapors may be present continuously or for long periods of time. Examples include the following:

(1) The inside of inadequately vented enclosures containing instruments normally venting flammable gases or vapors to the interior of the enclosure
(2) The inside of vented tanks containing volatile flammable liquids
(3) The area between the inner and outer roof sections of a floating roof tank containing volatile flammable fluids
(4) Inadequately ventilated areas within spraying or coating operations using volatile flammable fluids

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(5) The interior of an exhaust duct that is used to vent ignitible concentrations of gases or vapors

Experience has demonstrated the prudence of avoiding the installation of instrumentation or other electric equipment in these particular areas altogether or where it cannot be avoided because it is essential to the process and other locations are not feasible [see 500.5(A), FPN] using electric equipment or instrumentation approved for the specific application or consisting of intrinsically safe systems as described in Article 504.

(2) Class I, Division 2. A Class I, Division 2 location is a location

(1) In which volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases are handled, processed, or used, but in which the liquids, vapors, or gases will normally be confined within closed containers or closed systems from which they can escape only in case of accidental rupture or breakdown of such containers or systems or in case of abnormal operation of equipment, or
(2) In which ignitible concentrations of gases or vapors are normally prevented by positive mechanical ventilation, and which might become hazardous through failure or abnormal operation of the ventilating equipment, or
(3) That is adjacent to a Class I, Division 1 location, and to which ignitible concentrations of gases or vapors might occasionally be communicated unless such communication is prevented by adequate positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clean air and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided.

FPN No. 1: This classification usually includes locations where volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases or vapors are used but that, in the judgment of the authority having jurisdiction, would become hazardous only in case of an accident or of some unusual operating condition. The quantity of flammable material that might escape in case of accident, the adequacy of ventilating equipment, the total area involved, and the record of the industry or business with respect to explosions or fires are all factors that merit consideration in determining the classification and extent of each location.

FPN No. 2: Piping without valves, checks, meters, and similar devices would not ordinarily introduce a hazardous condition even though used for flammable liquids or gases. Depending on factors such as the quantity and size of the containers and ventilation, locations used for the storage of flammable liquids or liquefied or compressed gases in sealed containers may be considered either hazardous (classified) or unclassified locations. See NFPA 30-2000, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, and NFPA 58-2001, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*.

(C) Class II Locations. Class II locations are those that are hazardous because of the presence of combustible dust. Class II locations shall include those specified in 500.5(C)(1) and (C)(2).

(1) Class II, Division 1. A Class II, Division 1 location is a location

(1) In which combustible dust is in the air under normal operating conditions in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitible mixtures, or
(2) Where mechanical failure or abnormal operation of machinery or equipment might cause such explosive or ignitible mixtures to be produced, and might also provide a source of ignition through simultaneous failure of electric equipment, through operation of protection devices, or from other causes, or
(3) In which combustible dusts of an electrically conductive nature may be present in hazardous quantities.

FPN: Combustible dusts that are electrically nonconductive include dusts produced in the handling and processing of grain and grain products, pulverized sugar and cocoa, dried egg and milk powders, pulverized spices, starch and pastes, potato and wood-flour, oil meal from beans and seed, dried hay, and other organic materials that may produce combustible dusts when processed or handled. Only Group E dusts are considered to be electrically conductive for classification purposes. Dusts containing magnesium or aluminum are particularly hazardous, and the use of extreme precaution is necessary to avoid ignition and explosion.

(2) Class II, Division 2. A Class II, Division 2 location is a location

(1) Where combustible dust is not normally in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitible mixtures, and dust accumulations are normally insufficient to interfere with the normal operation of electrical equipment or other apparatus, but combustible dust may be in suspension in the air as a result of infrequent malfunctioning of handling or processing equipment and
(2) Where combustible dust accumulations on, in, or in the vicinity of the electrical equipment may be sufficient to interfere with the safe dissipation of heat from electrical equipment or may be ignitible by abnormal operation or failure of electrical equipment.

FPN No. 1: The quantity of combustible dust that may be present and the adequacy of dust removal systems are factors that merit consideration in determining the classification and may result in an unclassified area.

FPN No. 2: Where products such as seed are handled in a manner that produces low quantities of dust, the amount of dust deposited may not warrant classification.

(D) Class III Locations. Class III locations are those that are hazardous because of the presence of easily ignitible fibers or flyings, but in which such fibers or flyings are not likely to be in suspension in the air in quantities sufficient to produce ignitible mixtures. Class III locations shall include those specified in 500.5(D)(1) and (D)(2).

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(1) Class III, Division 1. A Class III, Division 1 location is a location in which easily ignitible fibers or materials producing combustible flyings are handled, manufactured, or used.

FPN No. 1: Such locations usually include some parts of rayon, cotton, and other textile mills; combustible fiber manufacturing and processing plants; cotton gins and cotton-seed mills; flax-processing plants; clothing manufacturing plants; woodworking plants; and establishments and industries involving similar hazardous processes or conditions.

FPN No. 2: Easily ignitible fibers and flyings include rayon, cotton (including cotton linters and cotton waste), sisal or henequen, istle, jute, hemp, tow, cocoa fiber, oakum, baled waste kapok, Spanish moss, excelsior, and other materials of similar nature.

(2) Class III, Division 2. A Class III, Division 2 location is a location in which easily ignitible fibers are stored or handled other than in the process of manufacture.

500.6 Material Groups. For purposes of testing, approval, and area classification, various air mixtures (not oxygen-enriched) shall be grouped in accordance with 500.6(A) and 500.6(B).

Exception: Equipment identified for a specific gas, vapor, or dust.

FPN: This grouping is based on the characteristics of the materials. Facilities are available for testing and identifying equipment for use in the various atmospheric groups.

(A) Class I Group Classifications. Class I groups shall be according to 500.6(A)(1) through (A)(4).

FPN No. 1: FPN Nos. 2 and 3 apply to 500.6(A).

FPN No. 2: The explosion characteristics of air mixtures of gases or vapors vary with the specific material involved. For Class I locations, Groups A, B, C, and D, the classification involves determinations of maximum explosion pressure and maximum safe clearance between parts of a clamped joint in an enclosure. It is necessary, therefore, that equipment be identified not only for class but also for the specific group of the gas or vapor that will be present.

FPN No. 3: Certain chemical atmospheres may have characteristics that require safeguards beyond those required for any of the Class I groups. Carbon disulfide is one of these chemicals because of its low ignition temperature [100°C (212°F)] and the small joint clearance permitted to arrest its flame.

(1) Group A. Acetylene. [NFPA 497, 1-3]

(2) Group B. Flammable gas, flammable liquid–produced vapor, or combustible liquid–produced vapor mixed with air that may burn or explode, having either a maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) value less than or equal to 0.45 mm or a minimum igniting current ratio (MIC ratio) less than or equal to 0.40. [NFPA 497, 1-3]

FPN: A typical Class I, Group B material is hydrogen.

Exception No. 1: Group D equipment shall be permitted to be used for atmospheres containing butadiene, provided all conduit runs into explosionproof equipment are provided with explosionproof seals installed within 450 mm (18 in.) of the enclosure.

Exception No. 2: Group C equipment shall be permitted to be used for atmospheres containing allyl glycidyl ether, n-butyl glycidyl ether, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, and acrolein, provided all conduit runs into explosionproof equipment are provided with explosionproof seals installed within 450 mm (18 in.) of the enclosure.

(3) Group C. Flammable gas, flammable liquid–produced vapor, or combustible liquid–produced vapor mixed with air that may burn or explode, having either a maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) value greater than 0.45 mm and less than or equal to 0.75 mm, or a minimum igniting current ratio (MIC ratio) greater than 0.40 and less than or equal to 0.80. [NFPA 497, 1-3]

FPN: A typical Class I, Group C material is ethylene.

(4) Group D. Flammable gas, flammable liquid–produced vapor, or combustible liquid–produced vapor mixed with air that may burn or explode, having either a maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) value greater than 0.75 mm or a minimum igniting current ratio (MIC ratio) greater than 0.80. [NFPA 497, 1-3]

FPN No. 1: A typical Class I, Group D material is propane.

FPN No. 2: For classification of areas involving ammonia atmospheres, see ANSI/ASHRAE 15-1994, *Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration*, and ANSI/CGA G2.1-1989, *Safety Requirements for the Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia*.

(B) Class II Group Classifications. Class II groups shall be according to 500.6(B)(1) through (B)(3).

(1) Group E. Atmospheres containing combustible metal dusts, including aluminum, magnesium, and their commercial alloys, or other combustible dusts whose particle size, abrasiveness, and conductivity present similar hazards in the use of electrical equipment. [NFPA 499, 1-3]

FPN: Certain metal dusts may have characteristics that require safeguards beyond those required for atmospheres containing the dusts of aluminum, magnesium, and their commercial alloys. For example, zirconium, thorium, and uranium dusts have extremely low ignition temperatures [as low as 20°C (68°F)] and minimum ignition energies lower than any material classified in any of the Class I or Class II groups.

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(2) Group F. Atmospheres containing combustible carbonaceous dusts that have more than 8 percent total entrapped volatiles (see ASTM D 3175-89, *Standard Test Method for Volatile Material in the Analysis Sample for Coal and Coke*, for coal and coke dusts) or that have been sensitized by other materials so that they present an explosion hazard. Coal, carbon black, charcoal, and coke dusts are examples of carbonaceous dusts. [NFPA 499, 1-3]

(3) Group G. Atmospheres containing combustible dusts not included in Group E or F, including flour, grain, wood, plastic, and chemicals.

FPN No. 1: For additional information on group classification of Class II materials, see NFPA 499-1997, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas.*

FPN No. 2: The explosion characteristics of air mixtures of dust vary with the materials involved. For Class II locations, Groups E, F, and G, the classification involves the tightness of the joints of assembly and shaft openings to prevent the entrance of dust in the dust-ignitionproof enclosure, the blanketing effect of layers of dust on the equipment that may cause overheating, and the ignition temperature of the dust. It is necessary, therefore, that equipment be identified not only for the class, but also for the specific group of dust that will be present.

FPN No. 3: Certain dusts may require additional precautions due to chemical phenomena that can result in the generation of ignitible gases. See ANSI C2-1997, *National Electrical Safety Code*, Section 127A, Coal Handling Areas.

500.7 Protection Techniques. Section 500.7(A) through (L) shall be acceptable protection techniques for electrical and electronic equipment in hazardous (classified) locations.

(A) Explosionproof Apparatus. This protection technique shall be permitted for equipment in Class I, Division 1 or 2 locations.

(B) Dust Ignitionproof. This protection technique shall be permitted for equipment in Class II, Division 1 or 2 locations.

(C) Dusttight. This protection technique shall be permitted for equipment in Class II, Division 2 or Class III, Division 1 or 2 locations.

(D) Purged and Pressurized. This protection technique shall be permitted for equipment in any hazardous (classified) location for which it is identified.

(E) Intrinsic Safety. This protection technique shall be permitted for equipment in Class I, Division 1 or 2; or Class II, Division 1 or 2; or Class III, Division 1 or 2 locations. The provisions of Articles 501 through 503 and Articles 510 through 516 shall not be considered applicable to such installations, except as required by Article 504, and installation of intrinsically safe apparatus and wiring shall be in accordance with the requirements of Article 504.

(F) Nonincendive Circuit. This protection technique shall be permitted for equipment in Class I, Division 2; Class II, Division 2; or Class III, Division 1 or 2 locations.

(G) Nonincendive Equipment. This protection technique shall be permitted for equipment in Class I, Division 2; Class II, Division 2; or Class III, Division 1 or 2 locations.

(H) Nonincendive Component. This protection technique shall be permitted for equipment in Class I, Division 2; Class II, Division 2; or Class III, Division 1 or 2 locations.

(I) Oil Immersion. This protection technique shall be permitted for current-interrupting contacts in Class I, Division 2 locations as described in 501.6(B)(1)(2).

(J) Hermetically Sealed. This protection technique shall be permitted for equipment in Class I, Division 2; Class II, Division 2; or Class III, Division 1 or 2 locations.

(K) Combustible Gas Detection System. A combustible gas detection system shall be permitted as a means of protection in industrial establishments with restricted public access and where the conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the installation. Gas detection equipment shall be listed for detection of the specific gas or vapor to be encountered. Where such a system is installed, equipment specified in 500.7(K)(1), (2), or (3) shall be permitted.

(1) Inadequate Ventilation. In a Class I, Division 1 location that is so classified due to inadequate ventilation, electrical equipment suitable for Class I, Division 2 locations shall be permitted.

(2) Interior of a Building. In a building located in, or with an opening into, a Class I, Division 2 location where the interior does not contain a source of flammable gas or vapor, electrical equipment for unclassified locations shall be permitted.

(3) Interior of a Control Panel. In the interior of a control panel containing instrumentation utilizing or measuring flammable liquids, gases, or vapors, electrical equipment suitable for Class I, Division 2 locations shall be permitted.

FPN No. 1: For further information, see ANSI/ISA-12.13.01, *Performance Requirements, Combustible Gas Detectors.*

FPN No. 2: For further information., see ANSI/API RP 500, *Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations at Petroleum Facilities Classified as Class I, Division I or Division 2.*

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FPN No. 3: For further information, see ISA-RP12.13.02, *Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Combustible Gas Detection Instruments.*

(L) Other Protection Techniques. Other protection techniques used in equipment identified for use in hazardous (classified) locations.

500.8 Equipment. Articles 500 through 504 require equipment construction and installation that ensure safe performance under conditions of proper use and maintenance.

FPN No. 1: It is important that inspection authorities and users exercise more than ordinary care with regard to installation and maintenance.

FPN No. 2: Low ambient conditions require special consideration. Explosionproof or dust-ignitionproof equipment may not be suitable for use at temperatures lower than –25°C (–13°F) unless they are identified for low-temperature service. However, at low ambient temperatures, flammable concentrations of vapors may not exist in a location classified Class I, Division 1 at normal ambient temperature.

(A) Approval for Class and Properties.

(1) Equipment shall be identified not only for the class of location but also for the explosive, combustible, or ignitible properties of the specific gas, vapor, dust, fiber, or flyings that will be present. In addition, Class I equipment shall not have any exposed surface that operates at a temperature in excess of the ignition temperature of the specific gas or vapor. Class II equipment shall not have an external temperature higher than that specified in 500.8(C)(2). Class III equipment shall not exceed the maximum surface temperatures specified in 503.1.

FPN: Luminaires (lighting fixtures) and other heat-producing apparatus, switches, circuit breakers, and plugs and receptacles are potential sources of ignition and are investigated for suitability in classified locations. Such types of equipment, as well as cable terminations for entry into explosionproof enclosures, are available as listed for Class I, Division 2 locations. Fixed wiring, however, may utilize wiring methods that are not evaluated with respect to classified locations. Wiring products such as cable, raceways, boxes, and fittings, therefore, are not marked as being suitable for Class I, Division 2 locations. Also see Exception No. 3 to 500.8(B).

Suitability of identified equipment shall be determined by any of the following:

(1) Equipment listing or labeling
(2) Evidence of equipment evaluation from a qualified testing laboratory or inspection agency concerned with product evaluation
(3) Evidence acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction such as a manufacturer's self-evaluation or an owner's engineering judgment.

(2) Equipment that has been identified for a Division 1 location shall be permitted in a Division 2 location of the same class and group.

(3) Where specifically permitted in Articles 501 through 503, general-purpose equipment or equipment in general-purpose enclosures shall be permitted to be installed in Division 2 locations if the equipment does not constitute a source of ignition under normal operating conditions.

(4) Equipment, regardless of the classification of the location in which it is installed, that depends on a single compression seal, diaphragm, or tube to prevent flammable or combustible fluids from entering the equipment shall be identified for a Class I, Division 2 location. Equipment installed in a Class I, Division 1 location shall be identified for the Class I, Division 1 location.

FPN: See 501.5(F)(3) for additional requirements.

(5) Unless otherwise specified, normal operating conditions for motors shall be assumed to be rated full-load steady conditions.

(6) Where flammable gases or combustible dusts are or may be present at the same time, the simultaneous presence of both shall be considered when determining the safe operating temperature of the electrical equipment.

FPN: The characteristics of various atmospheric mixtures of gases, vapors, and dusts depend on the specific material involved.

(B) Marking. Equipment shall be marked to show the class, group, and operating temperature or temperature class referenced to a 40°C ambient.

Exception No. 1: Equipment of the non–heat-producing type, such as junction boxes, conduit, and fittings, and equipment of the heat-producing type having a maximum temperature not more than 100°C (212°F) shall not be required to have a marked operating temperature or temperature class.

Exception No. 2: Fixed luminaires (lighting fixtures) marked for use in Class I, Division 2 or Class II, Division 2 locations only shall not be required to be marked to indicate the group.

Exception No. 3: Fixed general-purpose equipment in Class I locations, other than fixed luminaires (lighting fixtures), that is acceptable for use in Class I, Division 2 locations shall not be required to be marked with the class, group, division, or operating temperature.

Exception No. 4: Fixed dusttight equipment other than fixed luminaires (lighting fixtures) that is acceptable for use in Class II, Division 2 and Class III locations shall not be required to be marked with the class, group, division, or operating temperature.

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Exception No. 5: Electric equipment suitable for ambient temperatures exceeding 40°C (104°F) shall be marked with both the maximum ambient temperature and the operating temperature or temperature class at that ambient temperature.

FPN: Equipment not marked to indicate a division, or marked "Division 1" or "Div. 1," is suitable for both Division 1 and 2 locations. Equipment marked "Division 2" or "Div. 2" is suitable for Division 2 locations only.

The temperature class, if provided, shall be indicated using the temperature class (T Codes) shown in Table 500.8(B). The temperature class (T Code) marked on equipment nameplates shall be in accordance with Table 500.8(B). Equipment for Class I and Class II shall be marked with the maximum safe operating temperature, as determined by simultaneous exposure to the combinations of Class I and Class II conditions.

FPN: Since there is no consistent relationship between explosion properties and ignition temperature, the two are independent requirements.

Table 500.8(B) Classification of Maximum Surface Temperature

Maximum Temperature		Temperature Class (T Code)
C°	F°	
450	842	T1
300	572	T2
280	536	T2A
260	500	T2B
230	446	T2C
215	419	T2D
200	392	T3
180	356	T3A
165	329	T3B
160	320	T3C
135	275	T4
120	248	T4A
100	212	T5
85	185	T6

(C) Temperature.

(1) Class I Temperature. The temperature marking specified in 500.8(B) shall not exceed the ignition temperature of the specific gas or vapor to be encountered.

FPN: For information regarding ignition temperatures of gases and vapors, see NFPA 497-1997, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors, and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas.*

(2) Class II Temperature. The temperature marking specified in 500.8(B) shall be less than the ignition temperature of the specific dust to be encountered. For organic dusts that may dehydrate or carbonize, the temperature marking shall not exceed the lower of either the ignition temperature or 165°C (329°F).

FPN: See NFPA 499-1997, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*, for minimum ignition temperatures of specific dusts.

The ignition temperature for which equipment was approved prior to this requirement shall be assumed to be as shown in Table 500.8(C)(2).

Table 500.8(C)(2) Class II Temperatures

Class II Group	Equipment Not Subject to Overloading		Equipment (Such as Motors or Power Transformers) That May Be Overloaded			
			Normal Operation		Abnormal Operation	
	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F
E	200	392	200	392	200	392
F	200	392	150	302	200	392
G	165	329	120	248	165	329

(D) Threading. All threaded conduit or fittings referred to herein shall be threaded with a National (American) Standard Pipe Taper (NPT) standard conduit cutting die that provides a taper of 1 in 16 (¾-in. taper per foot). Such conduit shall be made wrenchtight to prevent sparking when fault current flows through the conduit system and to ensure the explosionproof or flameproof integrity of the conduit system where applicable. Equipment provided with threaded entries for field wiring connections shall be installed in accordance with 500.8(D)(1) or (D)(2).

(1) Equipment Provided with Threaded Entries for NPT Threaded Conduit or Fittings. For equipment provided with threaded entries for NPT threaded conduit or fittings, listed conduit, conduit fittings, or cable fittings shall be used.

FPN: Thread form specifications for NPT threads are located in ANSI/ASME B1.20.1-1983, *Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch).*

(2) Equipment Provided with Threaded Entries for Metric Threaded Conduit or Fittings. For equipment with metric threaded entries, such entries shall be identified as being metric, or listed adapters to permit connection to conduit or NPT-threaded fittings shall be provided with the equipment. Adapters shall be used for connection to con-

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duit or NPT-threaded fittings. Listed cable fittings that have metric threads shall be permitted to be used.

FPN: Threading specifications for metric threaded entries are located in ISO 965/1-1980, *Metric Screw Threads*, and ISO 965/3-1980, *Metric Screw Threads*.

(E) Fiber Optic Cable Assembly. Where a fiber optic cable assembly contains conductors that are capable of carrying current, the fiber optic cable assembly shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of Articles 500, 501, 502, or 503, as applicable.

500.9 Specific Occupancies. Articles 510 through 517 cover garages, aircraft hangars, motor fuel dispensing facilities, bulk storage plants, spray application, dipping and coating processes, and health care facilities.

ARTICLE 501
Class I Locations

501.1 General. The general rules of this *Code* shall apply to the electric wiring and equipment in locations classified as Class I in 500.5. Equipment listed and marked in accordance with 505.9(C)(2) for use in Class I, Zone 0, 1, or 2 locations shall be permitted in Class I, Division 2 locations for the same gas and with a suitable temperature class.

Exception: As modified by this article.

501.2 Transformers and Capacitors.

(A) Class I, Division 1. In Class I, Division 1 locations, transformers and capacitors shall comply with 501.2(A)(1) and (A)(2).

(1) Containing Liquid That Will Burn. Transformers and capacitors containing a liquid that will burn shall be installed only in vaults that comply with 450.41 through 450.48 and, in addition, with (a) through (d).

(a) There shall be no door or other communicating opening between the vault and the Division 1 location.

(b) Ample ventilation shall be provided for the continuous removal of flammable gases or vapors.

(c) Vent openings or ducts shall lead to a safe location outside of buildings.

(d) Vent ducts and openings shall be of sufficient area to relieve explosion pressures within the vault, and all portions of vent ducts within the buildings shall be of reinforced concrete construction.

(2) Not Containing Liquid That Will Burn. Transformers and capacitors that do not contain a liquid that will burn shall be installed in vaults complying with 501.2(A)(1) or be approved for Class I locations.

(B) Class I, Division 2. In Class I, Division 2 locations, transformers and capacitors shall comply with 450.21 through 450.27.

501.3 Meters, Instruments, and Relays.

(A) Class I, Division 1. In Class I, Division 1 locations, meters, instruments, and relays, including kilowatt-hour meters, instrument transformers, resistors, rectifiers, and thermionic tubes, shall be provided with enclosures identified for Class I, Division 1 locations. Enclosures for Class I, Division 1 locations include explosionproof enclosures and purged and pressurized enclosures.

FPN: See NFPA 496-1998, *Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment.*

(B) Class I, Division 2. In Class I, Division 2 locations, meters, instruments, and relays shall comply with 501.3(B)(1) through (B)(6).

(1) Contacts. Switches, circuit breakers, and make-and-break contacts of pushbuttons, relays, alarm bells, and horns shall have enclosures identified for Class I, Division 1 locations in accordance with 501.3(A).

Exception: General-purpose enclosures shall be permitted if current-interrupting contacts are

(a) Immersed in oil, or
(b) Enclosed within a chamber that is hermetically sealed against the entrance of gases or vapors, or
(c) In nonincendive circuits, or
(d) Part of a listed nonincendive component.

(2) Resistors and Similar Equipment. Resistors, resistance devices, thermionic tubes, rectifiers, and similar equipment that are used in or in connection with meters, instruments, and relays shall comply with 501.3(A).

Exception: General-purpose-type enclosures shall be permitted if such equipment is without make-and-break or sliding contacts [other than as provided in 501.3(B)(1)] and if the maximum operating temperature of any exposed surface will not exceed 80 percent of the ignition temperature in degrees Celsius of the gas or vapor involved or has been tested and found incapable of igniting the gas or vapor. This exception shall not apply to thermionic tubes.

(3) Without Make-or-Break Contacts. Transformer windings, impedance coils, solenoids, and other windings that do not incorporate sliding or make-or-break contacts shall be provided with enclosures. General-purpose-type enclosures shall be permitted.

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(4) General-Purpose Assemblies. Where an assembly is made up of components for which general-purpose enclosures are acceptable as provided in 501.3(B)(1), (B)(2), and (B)(3), a single general-purpose enclosure shall be acceptable for the assembly. Where such an assembly includes any of the equipment described in 501.3(B)(2), the maximum obtainable surface temperature of any component of the assembly shall be clearly and permanently indicated on the outside of the enclosure. Alternatively, equipment shall be permitted to be marked to indicate the temperature class for which it is suitable, using the temperature class (T Code) of Table 500.8(B).

(5) Fuses. Where general-purpose enclosures are permitted in 501.3(B)(1), (B)(2), (B)(3), and (B)(4), fuses for overcurrent protection of instrument circuits not subject to overloading in normal use shall be permitted to be mounted in general-purpose enclosures if each such fuse is preceded by a switch complying with 501.3(B)(1).

(6) Connections. To facilitate replacements, process control instruments shall be permitted to be connected through flexible cord, attachment plug, and receptacle, provided all of the following conditions apply:

(1) A switch complying with 501.3(B)(1) is provided so that the attachment plug is not depended on to interrupt current.
(2) The current does not exceed 3 amperes at 120 volts, nominal.
(3) The power-supply cord does not exceed 900 mm (3 ft), is of a type listed for extra-hard usage or for hard usage if protected by location, and is supplied through an attachment plug and receptacle of the locking and grounding type.
(4) Only necessary receptacles are provided.
(5) The receptacle carries a label warning against unplugging under load.

501.4 Wiring Methods. Wiring methods shall comply with 501.4(A) or (B).

(A) Class I, Division 1.

(1) General. In Class I, Division 1 locations, the wiring methods in (a) through (d) shall be permitted.

(a) Threaded rigid metal conduit or threaded steel intermediate metal conduit. Threaded joints shall be made up with at least five threads fully engaged.

Exception: Rigid nonmetallic conduit complying with Article 352 shall be permitted where encased in a concrete envelope a minimum of 50 mm (2 in.) thick and provided with not less than 600 mm (24 in.) of cover measured from the top of the conduit to grade. The concrete encasement shall be permitted to be omitted where subject to the provisions of 511.4, Exception; 514.8, Exception No. 2; and 515.8(A). Threaded rigid metal conduit or threaded steel intermediate metal conduit shall be used for the last 600 mm (24 in.) of the underground run to emergence or to the point of connection to the aboveground raceway. An equipment grounding conductor shall be included to provide for electrical continuity of the raceway system and for grounding of non–current-carrying metal parts.

(b) Type MI cable with termination fittings listed for the location. Type MI cable shall be installed and supported in a manner to avoid tensile stress at the termination fittings.

(c) In industrial establishments with restricted public access, where the conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the installation, Type MC-HL cable, listed for use in Class I, Division 1 locations, with a gas/vaportight continuous corrugated metallic sheath, an overall jacket of suitable polymeric material, separate grounding conductors in accordance with 250.122, and provided with termination fittings listed for the application.

FPN: See 330.10 and 330.12 for restrictions on use of Type MC cable.

(d) In industrial establishments with restricted public access, where the conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the installation, Type ITC-HL cable, listed for use in Class I, Division 1 locations, with a gas/vaportight continuous corrugated metallic sheath, an overall jacket of suitable polymeric material and provided with termination fittings listed for the application.

(2) Flexible Connections. Where necessary to employ flexible connections, as at motor terminals, flexible fittings listed for Class I, Division 1 locations or flexible cord in accordance with the provisions of 501.11 shall be permitted.

(3) Boxes, Fittings, and Joints. All boxes, fittings, and joints shall be approved for Class I, Division 1.

(B) Class I, Division 2.

(1) General. In Class I, Division 2 locations, the following wiring methods shall be permitted:

(1) All wiring methods permitted in Article 501.4(A).
(2) Threaded rigid metal conduit, threaded steel intermediate metal conduit.
(3) Enclosed gasketed busways, enclosed gasketed wireways.
(4) Type PLTC cable in accordance with the provisions of Article 725, or in cable tray systems. PLTC shall be installed in a manner to avoid tensile stress at the termination fittings.

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(5) Type ITC cable in cable trays, in raceways, supported by messenger wire, afforded mechanical protection and run as open wiring, or directly buried where the cable is listed for this use.
(6) Type MI, MC, MV, or TC cable with termination fittings, or in cable tray systems and installed in a manner to avoid tensile stress at the termination fittings.

(2) Flexible Connections. Where provision must be made for limited flexibility, flexible metal fittings, flexible metal conduit with listed fittings, liquidtight flexible metal conduit with listed fittings, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit with listed fittings, or flexible cord listed for extra-hard usage and provided with listed bushed fittings shall be used. An additional conductor for grounding shall be included in the flexible cord.

FPN: See 501.16(B) for grounding requirements where flexible conduit is used.

(3) Nonincendive Field Wiring. Nonincendive field wiring shall be permitted using any of the wiring methods permitted for unclassified locations. Nonincendive field wiring systems shall be installed in accordance with the control drawing(s). Simple apparatus, not shown on the control drawing, shall be permitted in a nonincendive field wiring circuit, provided the simple apparatus does not interconnect the nonincendive field wiring circuit to any other circuit.

FPN: Simple apparatus is defined in 504.2.

Separate nonincendive field wiring circuits shall be installed in accordance with one of the following:

(1) In separate cables
(2) In multiconductor cables where the conductors of each circuit are within a grounded metal shield
(3) In multiconductor cables, where the conductors of each circuit have insulation with a minimum thickness of 0.25 mm (0.01 in.)

(4) Boxes, Fittings, and Joints. Boxes, fittings, and joints shall not be required to be explosionproof except as required by 501.3(B)(1), 501.6(B)(1), and 501.14(B)(1).

501.5 Sealing and Drainage. Seals in conduit and cable systems shall comply with 501.5(A) through (F). Sealing compound shall be used in Type MI cable termination fittings to exclude moisture and other fluids from the cable insulation.

FPN No. 1: Seals are provided in conduit and cable systems to minimize the passage of gases and vapors and prevent the passage of flames from one portion of the electrical installation to another through the conduit. Such communication through Type MI cable is inherently prevented by construction of the cable. Unless specifically designed and tested for the purpose, conduit and cable seals are not intended to prevent the passage of liquids, gases, or vapors at a continuous pressure differential across the seal. Even at differences in pressure across the seal equivalent to a few inches of water, there may be a slow passage of gas or vapor through a seal and through conductors passing through the seal. See 501.5(E)(2). Temperature extremes and highly corrosive liquids and vapors can affect the ability of seals to perform their intended function. See 501.5(C)(2).

FPN No. 2: Gas or vapor leakage and propagation of flames may occur through the interstices between the strands of standard stranded conductors larger than 2 AWG. Special conductor constructions, for example, compacted strands or sealing of the individual strands, are means of reducing leakage and preventing the propagation of flames.

(A) Conduit Seals, Class I, Division 1. In Class I, Division 1 locations, conduit seals shall be located in accordance with 501.5(A)(1) through (A)(4).

(1) Entering Enclosures. In each conduit entry into an explosionproof enclosure where either

(1) The enclosure contains apparatus, such as switches, circuit breakers, fuses, relays, or resistors, that may produce arcs, sparks, or high temperatures that are considered to be an ignition source in normal operation, or
(2) The entry is metric designator 53 (trade size 2) or larger and the enclosure contains terminals, splices, or taps.

For the purposes of this section, high temperatures shall be considered to be any temperatures exceeding 80 percent of the autoignition temperature in degrees Celsius of the gas or vapor involved.

Exception to 501.5(A)(1)(1): Seals shall not be required for conduit entering an enclosure where such switches, circuit breakers, fuses, relays, or resistors are

(a) Enclosed within a chamber hermetically sealed against the entrance of gases or vapors, or
(b) Immersed in oil in accordance with 501.6(B)(1)(2), or
(c) Enclosed within a factory-sealed explosionproof chamber located within the enclosure, identified for the location, and marked "factory sealed" or equivalent, unless the enclosure entry is metric designator 53 (trade size 2) or larger.
(d) In nonincendive circuits.

Factory-sealed enclosures shall not be considered to serve as a seal for another adjacent explosionproof enclosure that is required to have a conduit seal.

Conduit seals shall be installed within 450 mm (18 in.) from the enclosure. Only explosionproof unions, couplings, reducers, elbows, capped elbows, and conduit bodies similar to L, T, and Cross types that are not larger than the trade size of the conduit shall be permitted between the sealing fitting and the explosionproof enclosure.

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(2) Pressurized Enclosures. In each conduit entry into a pressurized enclosure where the conduit is not pressurized as part of the protection system. Conduit seals shall be installed within 450 mm (18 in.) from the pressurized enclosure.

FPN No. 1: Installing the seal as close as possible to the enclosure will reduce problems with purging the dead airspace in the pressurized conduit.

FPN No. 2: For further information, see NFPA 496-1998, *Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment.*

(3) Two or More Explosionproof Enclosures. Where two or more explosionproof enclosures for which conduit seals are required under 501.5(A)(1) are connected by nipples or by runs of conduit not more than 900 mm (36 in.) long, a single conduit seal in each such nipple connection or run of conduit shall be considered sufficient if located not more than 450 mm (18 in.) from either enclosure.

(4) Class I, Division 1 Boundary. In each conduit run leaving a Class I, Division 1 location. The sealing fitting shall be permitted on either side of the boundary of such location within 3.05 m (10 ft) of the boundary and shall be designed and installed so as to minimize the amount of gas or vapor within the Division 1 portion of the conduit from being communicated to the conduit beyond the seal. Except for listed explosionproof reducers at the conduit seal, there shall be no union, coupling, box, or fitting between the conduit seal and the point at which the conduit leaves the Division 1 location.

Exception No. 1: Metal conduit that contains no unions, couplings, boxes, or fittings and passes completely through a Class I, Division 1 location with no fittings less than 300 mm (12 in.) beyond each boundary shall not require a conduit seal if the termination points of the unbroken conduit are in unclassified locations.

Exception No. 2: For underground conduit installed in accordance with 300.5 where the boundary is beneath the ground, the sealing fitting shall be permitted to be installed after the conduit leaves the ground, but there shall be no union, coupling, box, or fitting, other than listed explosionproof reducers at the sealing fitting, in the conduit between the sealing fitting and the point at which the conduit leaves the ground.

(B) Conduit Seals, Class I, Division 2. In Class I, Division 2 locations, conduit seals shall be located in accordance with 501.5(B)(1) and (B)(2).

(1) Entering Enclosures. For connections to enclosures that are required to be explosionproof, a conduit seal shall be provided in accordance with 501.5(A)(1)(1) and (A)(3). All portions of the conduit run or nipple between the seal and such enclosure shall comply with 501.4(A).

(2) Class I, Division 2 Boundary. In each conduit run passing from a Class I, Division 2 location into an unclassified location. The sealing fitting shall be permitted on either side of the boundary of such location within 3.05 m (10 ft) of the boundary and shall be designed and installed so as to minimize the amount of gas or vapor within the Division 2 portion of the conduit from being communicated to the conduit beyond the seal. Rigid metal conduit or threaded steel intermediate metal conduit shall be used between the sealing fitting and the point at which the conduit leaves the Division 2 location, and a threaded connection shall be used at the sealing fitting. Except for listed explosionproof reducers at the conduit seal, there shall be no union, coupling, box, or fitting between the conduit seal and the point at which the conduit leaves the Division 2 location.

Exception No. 1: Metal conduit that contains no unions, couplings, boxes, or fittings and passes completely through a Class I, Division 2 location with no fittings less than 300 mm (12 in.) beyond each boundary shall not be required to be sealed if the termination points of the unbroken conduit are in unclassified locations.

Exception No. 2: Conduit systems terminating at an unclassified location where a wiring method transition is made to cable tray, cablebus, ventilated busway, Type MI cable, or open wiring shall not be required to be sealed where passing from the Class I, Division 2 location into the unclassified location. The unclassified location shall be outdoors or, if the conduit system is all in one room, it shall be permitted to be indoors. The conduits shall not terminate at an enclosure containing an ignition source in normal operation.

Exception No. 3: Conduit systems passing from an enclosure or room that is unclassified as a result of pressurization into a Class I, Division 2 location shall not require a seal at the boundary.

FPN: For further information, refer to NFPA 496-1998, *Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment.*

Exception No. 4: Segments of aboveground conduit systems shall not be required to be sealed where passing from a Class I, Division 2 location into an unclassified location if the following conditions are met:

(a) No part of the conduit system segment passes through a Class I, Division 1 location where the conduit contains unions, couplings, boxes, or fittings within 300 mm (12 in.) of the Class I, Division 1 location; and
(b) The conduit system segment is located entirely in outdoor locations; and
(c) The conduit system segment is not directly connected to canned pumps, process or service connections for flow, pressure, or analysis measurement, and so forth, that

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depend on a single compression seal, diaphragm, or tube to prevent flammable or combustible fluids from entering the conduit system; and

(d) The conduit system segment contains only threaded metal conduit, unions, couplings, conduit bodies, and fittings in the unclassified location; and

(e) The conduit system segment is sealed at its entry to each enclosure or fitting housing terminals, splices, or taps in Class I, Division 2 locations

(C) Class I, Divisions 1 and 2. Where required, seals in Class I, Division 1 and 2 locations shall comply with 501.5(C)(1) through (C)(6).

(1) Fittings. Enclosures for connections or equipment shall be provided with an integral means for sealing, or sealing fittings listed for the location shall be used. Sealing fittings shall be listed for use with one or more specific compounds and shall be accessible.

(2) Compound. The compound shall provide a seal against passage of gas or vapors through the seal fitting, shall not be affected by the surrounding atmosphere or liquids, and shall not have a melting point of less than 93°C (200°F).

(3) Thickness of Compounds. In a completed seal, the minimum thickness of the sealing compound shall not be less than the trade size of the sealing fitting and, in no case, less than 16 mm (⅝ in.).

Exception: Listed cable sealing fittings shall not be required to have a minimum thickness equal to the trade size of the fitting.

(4) Splices and Taps. Splices and taps shall not be made in fittings intended only for sealing with compound, nor shall other fittings in which splices or taps are made be filled with compound.

(5) Assemblies. In an assembly where equipment that may produce arcs, sparks, or high temperatures is located in a compartment separate from the compartment containing splices or taps, and an integral seal is provided where conductors pass from one compartment to the other, the entire assembly shall be identified for the location. Seals in conduit connections to the compartment containing splices or taps shall be provided in Class I, Division 1 locations where required by 501.5(A)(1)(2).

(6) Conductor Fill. The cross-sectional area of the conductors permitted in a seal shall not exceed 25 percent of the cross-sectional area of a rigid metal conduit of the same trade size unless it is specifically identified for a higher percentage of fill.

(D) Cable Seals, Class I, Division 1. In Class I, Division 1 locations, cable seals shall be located according to 501.5(D)(1) through (D)(3).

(1) At Terminations. Cable shall be sealed at all terminations. The sealing fitting shall comply with 501.5(C). Multiconductor Type MC-HL cables with a gas/vaportight continuous corrugated metallic sheath and an overall jacket of suitable polymeric material shall be sealed with a listed fitting after removing the jacket and any other covering so that the sealing compound surrounds each individual insulated conductor in such a manner as to minimize the passage of gases and vapors.

Exception: Shielded cables and twisted pair cables shall not require the removal of the shielding material or separation of the twisted pairs, provided the termination is by an approved means to minimize the entrance of gases or vapors and prevent propagation of flame into the cable core.

(2) Cables Capable of Transmitting Gases or Vapors. Cables in conduit with a gas/vaportight continuous sheath capable of transmitting gases or vapors through the cable core shall be sealed in the Division 1 location after removing the jacket and any other coverings so that the sealing compound will surround each individual insulated conductor and the outer jacket.

Exception: Multiconductor cables with a gas/vaportight continuous sheath capable of transmitting gases or vapors through the cable core shall be permitted to be considered as a single conductor by sealing the cable in the conduit within 450 mm (18 in.) of the enclosure and the cable end within the enclosure by an approved means to minimize the entrance of gases or vapors and prevent the propagation of flame into the cable core, or by other approved methods. For shielded cables and twisted pair cables, it shall not be required to remove the shielding material or separate the twisted pair.

(3) Cables Incapable of Transmitting Gases or Vapors. Each multiconductor cable in conduit shall be considered as a single conductor if the cable is incapable of transmitting gases or vapors through the cable core. These cables shall be sealed in accordance with 501.5(A).

(E) Cable Seals, Class I, Division 2. In Class I, Division 2 locations, cable seals shall be located in accordance with 501.5(E)(1) through (E)(4).

(1) Terminations. Cables entering enclosures that are required to be explosionproof shall be sealed at the point of entrance. The sealing fitting shall comply with 501.5(B)(1). Multiconductor cables with a gas/vaportight continuous sheath capable of transmitting gases or vapors through the cable core shall be sealed in a listed fitting in the Division 2 location after removing the jacket and any other coverings so that the sealing compound surrounds each individual insulated conductor in such a manner as to minimize

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the passage of gases and vapors. Multiconductor cables in conduit shall be sealed as described in 501.5(D).

Exception No. 1: Cables passing from an enclosure or room that is unclassified as a result of Type Z pressurization into a Class I, Division 2 location shall not require a seal at the boundary.

Exception No. 2: Shielded cables and twisted pair cables shall not require the removal of the shielding material or separation of the twisted pairs, provided the termination is by an approved means to minimize the entrance of gases or vapors and prevent propagation of flame into the cable core.

(2) Cables That Do Not Transmit Gases or Vapors. Cables that have a gas/vaportight continuous sheath and do not transmit gases or vapors through the cable core in excess of the quantity permitted for seal fittings shall not be required to be sealed except as required in 501.5(E)(1). The minimum length of such cable run shall not be less than that length that limits gas or vapor flow through the cable core to the rate permitted for seal fittings [200 cm^3/hr (0.007 ft^3/hr) of air at a pressure of 1500 pascals (6 in. of water)].

FPN No. 1: See ANSI/UL 886-1994, *Outlet Boxes and Fittings for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

FPN No. 2: The cable core does not include the interstices of the conductor strands.

(3) Cables Capable of Transmitting Gases or Vapors. Cables with a gas/vaportight continuous sheath capable of transmitting gases or vapors through the cable core shall not be required to be sealed except as required in 501.5(E)(1), unless the cable is attached to process equipment or devices that may cause a pressure in excess of 1500 pascals (6 in. of water) to be exerted at a cable end, in which case a seal, barrier, or other means shall be provided to prevent migration of flammables into an unclassified location.

Exception: Cables with an unbroken gas/vaportight continuous sheath shall be permitted to pass through a Class I, Division 2 location without seals.

(4) Cables Without Gas/Vaportight Sheath. Cables that do not have gas/vaportight continuous sheath shall be sealed at the boundary of the Division 2 and unclassified location in such a manner as to minimize the passage of gases or vapors into an unclassified location.

(F) Drainage.

(1) Control Equipment. Where there is a probability that liquid or other condensed vapor may be trapped within enclosures for control equipment or at any point in the raceway system, approved means shall be provided to prevent accumulation or to permit periodic draining of such liquid or condensed vapor.

(2) Motors and Generators. Where the authority having jurisdiction judges that there is a probability that liquid or condensed vapor may accumulate within motors or generators, joints and conduit systems shall be arranged to minimize the entrance of liquid. If means to prevent accumulation or to permit periodic draining are judged necessary, such means shall be provided at the time of manufacture and shall be considered an integral part of the machine.

(3) Canned Pumps, Process, or Service Connections, etc. For canned pumps, process, or service connections for flow, pressure, or analysis measurement, and so forth, that depend on a single compression seal, diaphragm, or tube to prevent flammable or combustible fluids from entering the electrical raceway or cable system capable of transmitting fluids, an additional approved seal, barrier, or other means shall be provided to prevent the flammable or combustible fluid from entering the raceway or cable system capable of transmitting fluids beyond the additional devices or means, if the primary seal fails. The additional approved seal or barrier and the interconnecting enclosure shall meet the temperature and pressure conditions to which they will be subjected upon failure of the primary seal, unless other approved means are provided to accomplish the purpose above. Drains, vents, or other devices shall be provided so that primary seal leakage will be obvious.

FPN: See also the fine print notes to 501.5.

501.6 Switches, Circuit Breakers, Motor Controllers, and Fuses.

(A) Class I, Division 1. In Class I, Division 1 locations, switches, circuit breakers, motor controllers, and fuses, including pushbuttons, relays, and similar devices, shall be provided with enclosures, and the enclosure in each case, together with the enclosed apparatus, shall be identified as a complete assembly for use in Class I locations.

(B) Class I, Division 2. Switches, circuit breakers, motor controllers, and fuses in Class I, Division 2 locations shall comply with 501.6(B)(1) through (B)(4).

(1) Type Required. Circuit breakers, motor controllers, and switches intended to interrupt current in the normal performance of the function for which they are installed shall be provided with enclosures identified for Class I, Division 1 locations in accordance with 501.3(A), unless general-purpose enclosures are provided and any of the following apply:

(1) The interruption of current occurs within a chamber hermetically sealed against the entrance of gases and vapors.

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(2) The current make-and-break contacts are oil-immersed and of the general-purpose type having a 50-mm (2-in.) minimum immersion for power contacts and a 25-mm (1-in.) minimum immersion for control contacts.
(3) The interruption of current occurs within a factory-sealed explosionproof chamber.
(4) The device is a solid state, switching control without contacts, where the surface temperature does not exceed 80 percent of the ignition temperature in degrees Celsius of the gas or vapor involved.

(2) Isolating Switches. Fused or unfused disconnect and isolating switches for transformers or capacitor banks that are not intended to interrupt current in the normal performance of the function for which they are installed shall be permitted to be installed in general-purpose enclosures.

(3) Fuses. For the protection of motors, appliances, and lamps, other than as provided in 501.6(B)(4), standard plug or cartridge fuses shall be permitted, provided they are placed within enclosures identified for the location; or fuses shall be permitted if they are within general-purpose enclosures, and if they are of a type in which the operating element is immersed in oil or other approved liquid, or the operating element is enclosed within a chamber hermetically sealed against the entrance of gases and vapors, or the fuse is a nonindicating, filled, current-limiting type.

(4) Fuses Internal to Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures). Listed cartridge fuses shall be permitted as supplementary protection within luminaires (lighting fixtures).

501.7 Control Transformers and Resistors. Transformers, impedance coils, and resistors used as, or in conjunction with, control equipment for motors, generators, and appliances shall comply with 501.7(A) and (B).

(A) Class I, Division 1. In Class I, Division 1 locations, transformers, impedance coils, and resistors, together with any switching mechanism associated with them, shall be provided with enclosures identified for Class I, Division 1 locations in accordance with 501.3(A).

(B) Class I, Division 2. In Class I, Division 2 locations, control transformers and resistors shall comply with 501.7(B)(1) through (B)(3).

(1) Switching Mechanisms. Switching mechanisms used in conjunction with transformers, impedance coils, and resistors shall comply with 501.6(B).

(2) Coils and Windings. Enclosures for windings of transformers, solenoids, or impedance coils shall be permitted to be of the general-purpose type.

(3) Resistors. Resistors shall be provided with enclosures; and the assembly shall be identified for Class I locations, unless resistance is nonvariable and maximum operating temperature, in degrees Celsius, will not exceed 80 percent of the ignition temperature of the gas or vapor involved or has been tested and found incapable of igniting the gas or vapor.

501.8 Motors and Generators.

(A) Class I, Division 1. In Class I, Division 1 locations, motors, generators, and other rotating electric machinery shall be as follows:

(1) Identified for Class I, Division 1 locations; or
(2) Of the totally enclosed type supplied with positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clean air with discharge to a safe area, so arranged to prevent energizing of the machine until ventilation has been established and the enclosure has been purged with at least 10 volumes of air, and also arranged to automatically de-energize the equipment when the air supply fails; or
(3) Of the totally enclosed inert gas-filled type supplied with a suitable reliable source of inert gas for pressuring the enclosure, with devices provided to ensure a positive pressure in the enclosure and arranged to automatically de-energize the equipment when the gas supply fails; or
(4) Of a type designed to be submerged in a liquid that is flammable only when vaporized and mixed with air, or in a gas or vapor at a pressure greater than atmospheric and that is flammable only when mixed with air; and the machine is arranged so to prevent energizing it until it has been purged with the liquid or gas to exclude air, and also arranged to automatically de-energize the equipment when the supply of liquid or gas or vapor fails or the pressure is reduced to atmospheric.

Totally enclosed motors of the types specified in 501.8(A)(2) or (A)(3) shall have no external surface with an operating temperature in degrees Celsius in excess of 80 percent of the ignition temperature of the gas or vapor involved. Appropriate devices shall be provided to detect and automatically de-energize the motor or provide an adequate alarm if there is any increase in temperature of the motor beyond designed limits. Auxiliary equipment shall be of a type identified for the location in which it is installed.

FPN: See D 2155-69, ASTM Test Procedure.

(B) Class I, Division 2. In Class I, Division 2 locations, motors, generators, and other rotating electric machinery in which are employed sliding contacts, centrifugal or other types of switching mechanism (including motor overcurrent, overloading, and overtemperature devices), or integral resistance devices, either while starting or while running, shall be identified for Class I, Division 1 locations, unless such sliding contacts, switching mechanisms, and resis-

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tance devices are provided with enclosures identified for Class I, Division 2 locations in accordance with 501.3(B). The exposed surface of space heaters used to prevent condensation of moisture during shutdown periods shall not exceed 80 percent of the ignition temperature in degrees Celsius of the gas or vapor involved when operated at rated voltage, and the maximum surface temperature [based on a 40°C (104°F) ambient] shall be permanently marked on a visible nameplate mounted on the motor. Otherwise, space heaters shall be identified for Class I, Division 2 locations. In Class I, Division 2 locations, the installation of open or nonexplosionproof enclosed motors, such as squirrel-cage induction motors without brushes, switching mechanisms, or similar arc-producing devices that are not identified for use in a Class I, Division 2 location, shall be permitted.

FPN No. 1: It is important to consider the temperature of internal and external surfaces that may be exposed to the flammable atmosphere.

FPN No. 2: It is important to consider the risk of ignition due to currents arcing across discontinuities and overheating of parts in multisection enclosures of large motors and generators. Such motors and generators may need equipotential bonding jumpers across joints in the enclosure and from enclosure to ground. Where the presence of ignitible gases or vapors is suspected, clean-air purging may be needed immediately prior to and during start-up periods.

501.9 Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures). Luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall comply with 501.9(A) or (B).

(A) Class I, Division 1. In Class I, Division 1 locations, luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall comply with 501.9(A)(1) through (A)(4).

(1) Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures). Each luminaire (lighting fixture) shall be identified as a complete assembly for the Class I, Division 1 location and shall be clearly marked to indicate the maximum wattage of lamps for which it is identified. Luminaires (lighting fixtures) intended for portable use shall be specifically listed as a complete assembly for that use.

(2) Physical Damage. Each luminaire (lighting fixture) shall be protected against physical damage by a suitable guard or by location.

(3) Pendant Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures). Pendant luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall be suspended by and supplied through threaded rigid metal conduit stems or threaded steel intermediate conduit stems, and threaded joints shall be provided with set-screws or other effective means to prevent loosening. For stems longer than 300 mm (12 in.), permanent and effective bracing against lateral displacement shall be provided at a level not more than 300 mm (12 in.) above the lower end of the stem, or flexibility in the form of a fitting or flexible connector identified for the Class I, Division 1 location shall be provided not more than 300 mm (12 in.) from the point of attachment to the supporting box or fitting.

(4) Supports. Boxes, box assemblies, or fittings used for the support of luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall be identified for Class I locations.

(B) Class I, Division 2. In Class I, Division 2 locations, luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall comply with 501.9(B)(1) through (B)(5).

(1) Portable Lighting Equipment. Portable lighting equipment shall comply with 501.9(A)(1).

Exception: Where portable lighting equipment is mounted on movable stands and is connected by flexible cords, as covered in 501.11, it shall be permitted, where mounted in any position, if it conforms to 501.9(B)(2).

(2) Fixed Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures). Luminaires (lighting fixtures) for fixed lighting shall be protected from physical damage by suitable guards or by location. Where there is danger that falling sparks or hot metal from lamps or fixtures might ignite localized concentrations of flammable vapors or gases, suitable enclosures or other effective protective means shall be provided. Where lamps are of a size or type that may, under normal operating conditions, reach surface temperatures exceeding 80 percent of the ignition temperature in degrees Celsius of the gas or vapor involved, fixtures shall comply with 501.9(A)(1) or shall be of a type that has been tested in order to determine the marked operating temperature or temperature class (T Code).

(3) Pendant Luminaires (Fixtures). Pendant luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall be suspended by threaded rigid metal conduit stems, threaded steel intermediate metal conduit stems, or other approved means. For rigid stems longer than 300 mm (12 in.), permanent and effective bracing against lateral displacement shall be provided at a level not more than 300 mm (12 in.) above the lower end of the stem, or flexibility in the form of an identified fitting or flexible connector shall be provided not more than 300 mm (12 in.) from the point of attachment to the supporting box or fitting.

(4) Switches. Switches that are a part of an assembled fixture or of an individual lampholder shall comply with 501.6(B)(1).

(5) Starting Equipment. Starting and control equipment for electric-discharge lamps shall comply with 501.7(B).

Exception: A thermal protector potted into a thermally protected fluorescent lamp ballast if the luminaire (lighting fixture) is identified for the location.

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501.10 Utilization Equipment.

(A) Class I, Division 1. In Class I, Division 1 locations, all utilization equipment shall be identified for Class I, Division 1 locations.

(B) Class I, Division 2. In Class I, Division 2 locations, all utilization equipment shall comply with 501.10(B)(1) through (B)(3).

(1) Heaters. Electrically heated utilization equipment shall conform with either item (1) or (2):

(1) The heater shall not exceed 80 percent of the ignition temperature in degrees Celsius of the gas or vapor involved on any surface that is exposed to the gas or vapor when continuously energized at the maximum rated ambient temperature. If a temperature controller is not provided, these conditions shall apply when the heater is operated at 120 percent of rated voltage.

Exception No. 1: For motor-mounted anticondensation space heaters, see 501.8(B).

Exception No. 2: Where current-limiting device is applied to the circuit serving the heater to limit the current in the heater to a value less than that required to raise the heater surface temperature to 80 percent of the ignition temperature.

(2) The heater shall be identified for Class I, Division 1 locations.

Exception: Electrical resistance heat tracing identified for Class I, Division 2 locations.

(2) Motors. Motors of motor-driven utilization equipment shall comply with 501.8(B).

(3) Switches, Circuit Breakers, and Fuses. Switches, circuit breakers, and fuses shall comply with 501.6(B).

501.11 Flexible Cords, Class I, Divisions 1 and 2. A flexible cord shall be permitted for connection between portable lighting equipment or other portable utilization equipment and the fixed portion of their supply circuit. Flexible cord shall also be permitted for that portion of the circuit where the fixed wiring methods of 501.4(A) cannot provide the necessary degree of movement for fixed and mobile electrical utilization equipment, in an industrial establishment where conditions of maintenance and engineering supervision ensure that only qualified persons install and service the installation, and the flexible cord is protected by location or by a suitable guard from damage. The length of the flexible cord shall be continuous. Where flexible cords are used, the cords shall be as follows:

(1) Of a type listed for extra-hard usage
(2) Contain, in addition to the conductors of the circuit, a grounding conductor complying with 400.23
(3) Connected to terminals or to supply conductors in an approved manner
(4) Supported by clamps or by other suitable means in such a manner that there is no tension on the terminal connections
(5) Provided with suitable seals where the flexible cord enters boxes, fittings, or enclosures of the explosion-proof type

Exception: As provided in 501.3(B)(6) and 501.4(B).

Electric submersible pumps with means for removal without entering the wet-pit shall be considered portable utilization equipment. The extension of the flexible cord within a suitable raceway between the wet-pit and the power source shall be permitted. Electric mixers intended for travel into and out of open-type mixing tanks or vats shall be considered portable utilization equipment.

FPN: See 501.13 for flexible cords exposed to liquids having a deleterious effect on the conductor insulation.

501.12 Receptacles and Attachment Plugs, Class I, Divisions 1 and 2. Receptacles and attachment plugs shall be of the type providing for connection to the grounding conductor of a flexible cord and shall be identified for the location.

Exception: As provided in 501.3(B)(6).

501.13 Conductor Insulation, Class I, Divisions 1 and 2. Where condensed vapors or liquids may collect on, or come in contact with, the insulation on conductors, such insulation shall be of a type identified for use under such conditions; or the insulation shall be protected by a sheath of lead or by other approved means.

501.14 Signaling, Alarm, Remote-Control, and Communications Systems.

(A) Class I, Division 1. In Class I, Division 1 locations, all apparatus and equipment of signaling, alarm, remote-control, and communications systems, regardless of voltage, shall be identified for Class I, Division 1 locations, and all wiring shall comply with 501.4(A) and 501.5(A) and (C).

(B) Class I, Division 2. In Class I, Division 2 locations, signaling, alarm, remote-control, and communications systems shall comply with 501.14(B)(1) through (B)(4).

(1) Contacts. Switches, circuit breakers, and make-and-break contacts of pushbuttons, relays, alarm bells, and horns shall have enclosures identified for Class I, Division 1 locations in accordance with 501.3(A).

Exception: General-purpose enclosures shall be permitted if current-interrupting contacts are one of the following:

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(a) Immersed in oil, or
(b) Enclosed within a chamber hermetically sealed against the entrance of gases or vapors, or
(c) In nonincendive circuits, or
(d) Part of a listed nonincendive component

(2) Resistors and Similar Equipment. Resistors, resistance devices, thermionic tubes, rectifiers, and similar equipment shall comply with 501.3(B)(2).

(3) Protectors. Enclosures shall be provided for lightning protective devices and for fuses. Such enclosures shall be permitted to be of the general-purpose type.

(4) Wiring and Sealing. All wiring shall comply with 501.4(B) and 501.5(B) and (C).

501.15 Live Parts, Class I, Divisions 1 and 2. There shall be no exposed live parts.

501.16 Grounding, Class I, Divisions 1 and 2. Wiring and equipment in Class I, Division 1 and 2 locations shall be grounded as specified in Article 250 and with the requirements in 501.16(A) and (B).

(A) Bonding. The locknut-bushing and double-locknut types of contacts shall not be depended on for bonding purposes, but bonding jumpers with proper fittings or other approved means of bonding shall be used. Such means of bonding shall apply to all intervening raceways, fittings, boxes, enclosures, and so forth between Class I locations and the point of grounding for service equipment or point of grounding of a separately derived system.

Exception: The specific bonding means shall only be required to the nearest point where the grounded circuit conductor and the grounding electrode are connected together on the line side of the building or structure disconnecting means as specified in 250.32(A), (B), and (C), provided the branch-circuit overcurrent protection is located on the load side of the disconnecting means.

FPN: See 250.100 for additional bonding requirements in hazardous (classified) locations.

(B) Types of Equipment Grounding Conductors. Where flexible metal conduit or liquidtight flexible metal conduit is used as permitted in 501.4(B) and is to be relied on to complete a sole equipment grounding path, it shall be installed with internal or external bonding jumpers in parallel with each conduit and complying with 250.102.

Exception: In Class I, Division 2 locations, the bonding jumper shall be permitted to be deleted where all the following conditions are met.

(a) Listed liquidtight flexible metal conduit 1.8 m (6 ft) or less in length, with fittings listed for grounding, is used.
(b) Overcurrent protection in the circuit is limited to 10 amperes or less.
(c) The load is not a power utilization load.

501.17 Surge Protection.

(A) Class I, Division 1. Surge arresters, including their installation and connection, shall comply with Article 280. The surge arresters and capacitors shall be installed in enclosures identified for Class I, Division 1 locations. Surge-protective capacitors shall be of a type designed for specific duty.

(B) Class I, Division 2. Surge arresters shall be nonarcing, such as metal-oxide varistor (MOV), sealed type, and surge-protective capacitors shall be of a type designed for specific duty. Installation and connection shall comply with Article 280. Enclosures shall be permitted to be of the general-purpose type. Surge protection of types other than described above shall be installed in enclosures identified for Class I, Division 1 locations.

501.18 Multiwire Branch Circuits. In a Class I, Division 1 location, a multiwire branch circuit shall not be permitted.

Exception: Where the disconnect device(s) for the circuit opens all ungrounded conductors of the multiwire circuit simultaneously.

ARTICLE 502
Class II Locations

502.1 General. The general rules of this *Code* shall apply to the electric wiring and equipment in locations classified as Class II locations in 500.5(C).

Exception: As modified by this article.

Equipment installed in Class II locations shall be able to function at full rating without developing surface temperatures high enough to cause excessive dehydration or gradual carbonization of any organic dust deposits that may occur.

FPN: Dust that is carbonized or excessively dry is highly susceptible to spontaneous ignition.

Explosionproof equipment and wiring shall not be required and shall not be acceptable in Class II locations unless identified for such locations. Where Class II, Group E dusts are present in hazardous quantities, there are only Division 1 locations.

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502.2 Transformers and Capacitors.

(A) Class II, Division 1. In Class II, Division 1 locations, transformers and capacitors shall comply with 502.2(A)(1) through (A)(3).

(1) Containing Liquid That Will Burn. Transformers and capacitors containing a liquid that will burn shall be installed only in vaults complying with 450.41 through 450.48, and, in addition, (a), (b), and (c) shall apply.

(a) Doors or other openings communicating with the Division 1 location shall have self-closing fire doors on both sides of the wall, and the doors shall be carefully fitted and provided with suitable seals (such as weather stripping) to minimize the entrance of dust into the vault.

(b) Vent openings and ducts shall communicate only with the outside air.

(c) Suitable pressure-relief openings communicating with the outside air shall be provided.

(2) Not Containing Liquid That Will Burn. Transformers and capacitors that do not contain a liquid that will burn shall be installed in vaults complying with 450.41 through 450.48 or be identified as a complete assembly, including terminal connections for Class II locations.

(3) Metal Dusts. No transformer or capacitor shall be installed in a location where dust from magnesium, aluminum, aluminum bronze powders, or other metals of similarly hazardous characteristics may be present.

(B) Class II, Division 2. In Class II, Division 2 locations, transformers and capacitors shall comply with 502.2(B)(1) through (B)(3).

(1) Containing Liquid That Will Burn. Transformers and capacitors containing a liquid that will burn shall be installed in vaults that comply with 450.41 through 450.48.

(2) Containing Askarel. Transformers containing askarel and rated in excess of 25 kVA shall be as follows:

(1) Provided with pressure-relief vents
(2) Provided with a means for absorbing any gases generated by arcing inside the case, or the pressure-relief vents shall be connected to a chimney or flue that will carry such gases outside the building
(3) Have an airspace of not less than 150 mm (6 in.) between the transformer cases and any adjacent combustible material

(3) Dry-Type Transformers. Dry-type transformers shall be installed in vaults or shall have their windings and terminal connections enclosed in tight metal housings without ventilating or other openings and shall operate at not over 600 volts, nominal.

502.4 Wiring Methods. Wiring methods shall comply with 502.4(A) or (B).

(A) Class II, Division 1.

(1) General. In Class II, Division 1 locations, the wiring methods in (a) through (e) shall be permitted.

(a) Threaded rigid metal conduit, or threaded steel intermediate metal conduit.

(b) Type MI cable with termination fittings listed for the location. Type MI cable shall be installed and supported in a manner to avoid tensile stress at the termination fittings.

(c) In industrial establishments with limited public access, where the conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the installation, Type MC cable, listed for use in Class II, Division 1 locations, with a gas/vaportight continuous corrugated metallic sheath, an overall jacket of suitable polymeric material, separate grounding conductors in accordance with 250.122, and provided with termination fittings listed for the application, shall be permitted.

(d) Fittings and boxes shall be provided with threaded bosses for connection to conduit or cable terminations and shall be dusttight. Fittings and boxes in which taps, joints, or terminal connections are made, or that are used in Group E locations, shall be identified for Class II locations.

(e) Where necessary to employ flexible connections, dusttight flexible connectors, liquidtight flexible metal conduit with listed fittings, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit with listed fittings, or flexible cord listed for extra-hard usage and provided with bushed fittings shall be used. Where flexible cords are used, they shall comply with 502.12. Where flexible connections are subject to oil or other corrosive conditions, the insulation of the conductors shall be of a type listed for the condition or shall be protected by means of a suitable sheath.

FPN: See 502.16(B) for grounding requirements where flexible conduit is used.

(B) Class II, Division 2.

(1) General. In Class II, Division 2 locations, the following wiring methods shall be permitted:

(1) All wiring methods permitted in 502.4(A).
(2) Rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing, dusttight wireways.
(3) Type MC or MI cable with listed termination fittings.
(4) Type PLTC in cable trays.
(5) Type ITC in cable trays.
(6) Type MC, MI, or TC cable installed in ladder, ventilated trough, or ventilated channel cable trays in a single layer, with a space not less than the larger cable diameter between the two adjacent cables, shall be the wiring method employed.

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Exception: Type MC cable listed for use in Class II, Division 1 locations shall be permitted to be installed without the above required spacings.

(2) Flexible Connections. Where provision must be made for flexibility, 502.4(A)(1)(e) shall apply.

(3) Nonincendive Field Wiring. Nonincendive field wiring shall be permitted using any of the wiring methods permitted for unclassified locations. Nonincendive field wiring systems shall be installed in accordance with the control drawing(s). Simple apparatus, not shown on the control drawing, shall be permitted in a nonincendive field wiring circuit, provided the simple apparatus does not interconnect the nonincendive field wiring circuit to any other circuit.

FPN: Simple apparatus is defined in 504.2.

Separate nonincendive field wiring circuits shall be as follows:

(1) In separate cables, or
(2) In multiconductor cables where the conductors of each circuit are within a grounded metal shield, or
(3) In multiconductor cables where the conductors of each circuit have insulation with a minimum thickness of 0.25 mm (0.01 in.)

(4) Boxes and Fittings. All boxes and fittings shall be dusttight.

502.5 Sealing, Class II, Divisions 1 and 2. Where a raceway provides communication between an enclosure that is required to be dust-ignitionproof and one that is not, suitable means shall be provided to prevent the entrance of dust into the dust-ignitionproof enclosure through the raceway. One of the following means shall be permitted:

(1) A permanent and effective seal
(2) A horizontal raceway not less than 3.05 m (10 ft) long, or
(3) A vertical raceway not less than 1.5 m (5 ft) long and extending downward from the dust-ignitionproof enclosure

Where a raceway provides communication between an enclosure that is required to be dust-ignitionproof and an enclosure in an unclassified location, seals shall not be required.

Sealing fittings shall be accessible.

Seals shall not be required to be explosionproof.

FPN: Electrical sealing putty is a method of sealing.

502.6 Switches, Circuit Breakers, Motor Controllers, and Fuses.

(A) Class II, Division 1. In Class II, Division 1 locations, switches, circuit breakers, motor controllers, and fuses shall comply with 502.6(A)(1) through (A)(3).

(1) Type Required. Switches, circuit breakers, motor controllers, and fuses, including pushbuttons, relays, and similar devices that are intended to interrupt current during normal operation or that are installed where combustible dusts of an electrically conductive nature may be present, shall be provided with identified dust-ignitionproof enclosures.

(2) Isolating Switches. Disconnecting and isolating switches containing no fuses and not intended to interrupt current and not installed where dusts may be of an electrically conductive nature shall be provided with tight metal enclosures that shall be designed to minimize the entrance of dust and that shall (1) be equipped with telescoping or close-fitting covers or with other effective means to prevent the escape of sparks or burning material and (2) have no openings (such as holes for attachment screws) through which, after installation, sparks or burning material might escape or through which exterior accumulations of dust or adjacent combustible material might be ignited.

(3) Metal Dusts. In locations where dust from magnesium, aluminum, aluminum bronze powders, or other metals of similarly hazardous characteristics may be present, fuses, switches, motor controllers, and circuit breakers shall have enclosures identified for such locations.

(B) Class II, Division 2. In Class II, Division 2 locations, enclosures for fuses, switches, circuit breakers, and motor controllers, including pushbuttons, relays, and similar devices, shall be dusttight.

502.7 Control Transformers and Resistors.

(A) Class II, Division 1. In Class II, Division 1 locations, control transformers, solenoids, impedance coils, resistors, and any overcurrent devices or switching mechanisms associated with them shall have dust-ignitionproof enclosures identified for Class II locations. No control transformer, impedance coil, or resistor shall be installed in a location where dust from magnesium, aluminum, aluminum bronze powders, or other metals of similarly hazardous characteristics may be present unless provided with an enclosure identified for the specific location.

(B) Class II, Division 2. In Class II, Division 2 locations, transformers and resistors shall comply with 502.7(B)(1) through (B)(3).

(1) Switching Mechanisms. Switching mechanisms (including overcurrent devices) associated with control transformers, solenoids, impedance coils, and resistors shall be provided with dusttight enclosures.

(2) Coils and Windings. Where not located in the same enclosure with switching mechanisms, control transform-

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ers, solenoids, and impedance coils shall be provided with tight metal housings without ventilating openings.

(3) Resistors. Resistors and resistance devices shall have dust-ignitionproof enclosures identified for Class II locations.

Exception: Where the maximum normal operating temperature of the resistor will not exceed 120°C (248°F), nonadjustable resistors or resistors that are part of an automatically timed starting sequence shall be permitted to have enclosures complying with 502.7(B)(2).

502.8 Motors and Generators.

(A) Class II, Division 1. In Class II, Division 1 locations, motors, generators, and other rotating electrical machinery shall be

(1) Identified for Class II, Division 1 locations, or
(2) Totally enclosed pipe-ventilated, meeting temperature limitations in 502.1.

(B) Class II, Division 2. In Class II, Division 2 locations, motors, generators, and other rotating electrical equipment shall be totally enclosed nonventilated, totally enclosed pipe-ventilated, totally enclosed water-air-cooled, totally enclosed fan-cooled or dust-ignitionproof for which maximum full-load external temperature shall be in accordance with 500.8(C)(2) for normal operation when operating in free air (not dust blanketed) and shall have no external openings.

Exception: If the authority having jurisdiction believes accumulations of nonconductive, nonabrasive dust will be moderate and if machines can be easily reached for routine cleaning and maintenance, the following shall be permitted to be installed:

(a) Standard open-type machines without sliding contacts, centrifugal or other types of switching mechanism (including motor overcurrent, overloading, and overtemperature devices), or integral resistance devices
(b) Standard open-type machines with such contacts, switching mechanisms, or resistance devices enclosed within dusttight housings without ventilating or other openings
(c) Self-cleaning textile motors of the squirrel-cage type

502.9 Ventilating Piping. Ventilating pipes for motors, generators, or other rotating electric machinery, or for enclosures for electric equipment, shall be of metal not less than 0.53 mm (0.021 in.) in thickness or of equally substantial noncombustible material and shall comply with all of the following:

(1) Lead directly to a source of clean air outside of buildings
(2) Be screened at the outer ends to prevent the entrance of small animals or birds
(3) Be protected against physical damage and against rusting or other corrosive influences

Ventilating pipes shall also comply with 502.9(A) and (B).

(A) Class II, Division 1. In Class II, Division 1 locations, ventilating pipes, including their connections to motors or to the dust-ignitionproof enclosures for other equipment, shall be dusttight throughout their length. For metal pipes, seams and joints shall comply with one of the following:

(1) Be riveted and soldered
(2) Be bolted and soldered
(3) Be welded
(4) Be rendered dusttight by some other equally effective means

(B) Class II, Division 2. In Class II, Division 2 locations, ventilating pipes and their connections shall be sufficiently tight to prevent the entrance of appreciable quantities of dust into the ventilated equipment or enclosure and to prevent the escape of sparks, flame, or burning material that might ignite dust accumulations or combustible material in the vicinity. For metal pipes, lock seams and riveted or welded joints shall be permitted; and tight-fitting slip joints shall be permitted where some flexibility is necessary, as at connections to motors.

502.10 Utilization Equipment.

(A) Class II, Division 1. In Class II, Division 1 locations, all utilization equipment shall be identified for Class II locations. Where dust from magnesium, aluminum, aluminum bronze powders, or other metals of similarly hazardous characteristics may be present, such equipment shall be identified for the specific location.

(B) Class II, Division 2. In Class II, Division 2 locations, all utilization equipment shall comply with 502.10(B)(1) through (B)(4).

(1) Heaters. Electrically heated utilization equipment shall be identified for Class II locations.

Exception: Metal-enclosed radiant heating panel equipment shall be dusttight and marked in accordance with 500.8(B).

(2) Motors. Motors of motor-driven utilization equipment shall comply with 502.8(B).

(3) Switches, Circuit Breakers, and Fuses. Enclosures for switches, circuit breakers, and fuses shall be dusttight.

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(4) Transformers, Solenoids, Impedance Coils, and Resistors. Transformers, solenoids, impedance coils, and resistors shall comply with 502.7(B).

502.11 Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures). Luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall comply with 502.11(A) and (B).

(A) Class II, Division 1. In Class II, Division 1 locations, luminaires (lighting fixtures) for fixed and portable lighting shall comply with 502.11(A)(1) through (A)(4).

(1) Fixtures. Each luminaire (fixture) shall be identified for Class II locations and shall be clearly marked to indicate the maximum wattage of the lamp for which it is designed. In locations where dust from magnesium, aluminum, aluminum bronze powders, or other metals of similarly hazardous characteristics may be present, luminaires (fixtures) for fixed or portable lighting and all auxiliary equipment shall be identified for the specific location.

(2) Physical Damage. Each luminaire (fixture) shall be protected against physical damage by a suitable guard or by location.

(3) Pendant Luminaires (Fixtures). Pendant luminaires (fixtures) shall be suspended by threaded rigid metal conduit stems, threaded steel intermediate metal conduit stems, by chains with approved fittings, or by other approved means. For rigid stems longer than 300 mm (12 in.), permanent and effective bracing against lateral displacement shall be provided at a level not more than 300 mm (12 in.) above the lower end of the stem, or flexibility in the form of a fitting or a flexible connector listed for the location shall be provided not more than 300 mm (12 in.) from the point of attachment to the supporting box or fitting. Threaded joints shall be provided with set-screws or other effective means to prevent loosening. Where wiring between an outlet box or fitting and a pendant luminaire (fixture) is not enclosed in conduit, flexible cord listed for hard usage shall be used, and suitable seals shall be provided where the cord enters the luminaire (fixture) and the outlet box or fitting. Flexible cord shall not serve as the supporting means for a fixture.

(4) Supports. Boxes, box assemblies, or fittings used for the support of luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall be identified for Class II locations.

(B) Class II, Division 2. In Class II, Division 2 locations, luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall comply with 502.11(B)(1) through (B)(5).

(1) Portable Lighting Equipment. Portable lighting equipment shall be identified for Class II locations. They shall be clearly marked to indicate the maximum wattage of lamps for which they are designed.

(2) Fixed Lighting. Luminaires (lighting fixtures) for fixed lighting, where not of a type identified for Class II locations, shall provide enclosures for lamps and lampholders that shall be designed to minimize the deposit of dust on lamps and to prevent the escape of sparks, burning material, or hot metal. Each fixture shall be clearly marked to indicate the maximum wattage of the lamp that shall be permitted without exceeding an exposed surface temperature in accordance with 500.8(C)(2) under normal conditions of use.

(3) Physical Damage. Luminaires (lighting fixtures) for fixed lighting shall be protected from physical damage by suitable guards or by location.

(4) Pendant Luminaires (Fixtures). Pendant luminaires (fixtures) shall be suspended by threaded rigid metal conduit stems, threaded steel intermediate metal conduit stems, by chains with approved fittings, or by other approved means. For rigid stems longer than 300 mm (12 in.), permanent and effective bracing against lateral displacement shall be provided at a level not more than 300 mm (12 in.) above the lower end of the stem, or flexibility in the form of an identified fitting or a flexible connector shall be provided not more than 300 mm (12 in.) from the point of attachment to the supporting box or fitting. Where wiring between an outlet box or fitting and a pendant luminaire (fixture) is not enclosed in conduit, flexible cord listed for hard usage shall be used. Flexible cord shall not serve as the supporting means for a fixture.

(5) Electric-Discharge Lamps. Starting and control equipment for electric-discharge lamps shall comply with the requirements of 502.7(B).

502.12 Flexible Cords — Class II, Divisions 1 and 2. Flexible cords used in Class II locations shall comply with all of the following:

(1) Be of a type listed for extra-hard usage

Exception: Flexible cord listed for hard usage as permitted by 502.11(A)(3) and (B)(4).

(2) Contain, in addition to the conductors of the circuit, a grounding conductor complying with 400.23

(3) Be connected to terminals or to supply conductors in an approved manner

(4) Be supported by clamps or by other suitable means in such a manner that there will be no tension on the terminal connections

(5) Be provided with suitable seals to prevent the entrance of dust where the flexible cord enters boxes or fittings that are required to be dust-ignitionproof

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502.13 Receptacles and Attachment Plugs.

(A) Class II, Division 1. In Class II, Division 1 locations, receptacles and attachment plugs shall be of the type providing for connection to the grounding conductor of the flexible cord and shall be identified for Class II locations.

(B) Class II, Division 2. In Class II, Division 2 locations, receptacles and attachment plugs shall be of the type that provides for connection to the grounding conductor of the flexible cord and shall be designed so that connection to the supply circuit cannot be made or broken while live parts are exposed.

502.14 Signaling, Alarm, Remote-Control, and Communications Systems; and Meters, Instruments, and Relays.

FPN: See Article 800 for rules governing the installation of communications circuits.

(A) Class II, Division 1. In Class II, Division 1 locations, signaling, alarm, remote-control, and communications systems; and meters, instruments, and relays shall comply with 502.14(A)(1) through (A)(6).

(1) Wiring Methods. The wiring method shall comply with 502.4(A).

(2) Contacts. Switches, circuit breakers, relays, contactors, fuses and current-breaking contacts for bells, horns, howlers, sirens, and other devices in which sparks or arcs may be produced shall be provided with enclosures identified for a Class II location.

Exception: Where current-breaking contacts are immersed in oil or where the interruption of current occurs within a chamber sealed against the entrance of dust, enclosures shall be permitted to be of the general-purpose type.

(3) Resistors and Similar Equipment. Resistors, transformers, choke coils, rectifiers, thermionic tubes, and other heat-generating equipment shall be provided with enclosures identified for Class II locations.

Exception: Where resistors or similar equipment are immersed in oil or enclosed in a chamber sealed against the entrance of dust, enclosures shall be permitted to be of the general-purpose type.

(4) Rotating Machinery. Motors, generators, and other rotating electric machinery shall comply with 502.8(A).

(5) Combustible, Electrically Conductive Dusts. Where dusts are of a combustible, electrically conductive nature, all wiring and equipment shall be identified for Class II locations.

(6) Metal Dusts. Where dust from magnesium, aluminum, aluminum bronze powders, or other metals of similarly hazardous characteristics may be present, all apparatus and equipment shall be identified for the specific conditions.

(B) Class II, Division 2. In Class II, Division 2 locations, signaling, alarm, remote-control, and communications systems; and meters, instruments, and relays shall comply with the following.

(1) Contacts. Enclosures shall comply with 502.14(A), (2) or contacts shall have tight metal enclosures designed to minimize the entrance of dust and shall have telescoping or tight-fitting covers and no openings through which, after installation, sparks or burning material might escape.

Exception: In nonincendive circuits, enclosures shall be permitted to be of the general-purpose type.

(2) Transformers and Similar Equipment. The windings and terminal connections of transformers, choke coils, and similar equipment shall be provided with tight metal enclosures without ventilating openings.

(3) Resistors and Similar Equipment. Resistors, resistance devices, thermionic tubes, rectifiers, and similar equipment shall comply with 502.14(A)(3).

Exception: Enclosures for thermionic tubes, nonadjustable resistors, or rectifiers for which maximum operating temperature will not exceed 120°C (248°F) shall be permitted to be of the general-purpose type.

(4) Rotating Machinery. Motors, generators, and other rotating electric machinery shall comply with 502.8(B).

(5) Wiring Methods. The wiring method shall comply with 502.4(B).

502.15 Live Parts, Class II, Divisions 1 and 2. Live parts shall not be exposed.

502.16 Grounding, Class II, Divisions 1 and 2. Wiring and equipment in Class II, Divisions 1 and 2 locations shall be grounded as specified in Article 250 and with the requirements in 502.16(A) and (B).

(A) Bonding. The locknut-bushing and double-locknut types of contact shall not be depended on for bonding purposes, but bonding jumpers with proper fittings or other approved means of bonding shall be used. Such means of bonding shall apply to all intervening raceways, fittings, boxes, enclosures, and so forth, between Class II locations and the point of grounding for service equipment or point of grounding of a separately derived system.

Exception: The specific bonding means shall only be required to the nearest point where the grounded circuit con-

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ductor and the grounding electrode conductor are connected together on the line side of the building or structure disconnecting means as specified in 250.32(A), (B), and (C), if the branch-circuit overcurrent protection is located on the load side of the disconnecting means.

FPN: See 250.100 for additional bonding requirements in hazardous (classified) locations.

(B) Types of Equipment Grounding Conductors. Where flexible conduit is used as permitted in 502.4, it shall be installed with internal or external bonding jumpers in parallel with each conduit and complying with 250.102.

Exception: In Class II, Division 2 locations, the bonding jumper shall be permitted to be deleted where all the following conditions are met:

(a) Listed liquidtight flexible metal conduit 1.8 m (6 ft) or less in length, with fittings listed for grounding, is used.
(b) Overcurrent protection in the circuit is limited to 10 amperes or less.
(c) The load is not a power utilization load.

502.17 Surge Protection — Class II, Divisions 1 and 2. Surge arresters, including their installation and connection, shall comply with Article 280. In addition, surge arresters, if installed in a Class II, Division 1 location, shall be in suitable enclosures. Surge-protective capacitors shall be of a type designed for specific duty.

502.18 Multiwire Branch Circuits. In a Class II, Division 1 location, a multiwire branch circuit shall not be permitted.

Exception: Where the disconnect device(s) for the circuit opens all ungrounded conductors of the multiwire circuit simultaneously.

ARTICLE 503
Class III Locations

503.1 General. The general rules of this *Code* shall apply to electric wiring and equipment in locations classified as Class III locations in 500.5(D).

Exception: As modified by this article.

Equipment installed in Class III locations shall be able to function at full rating without developing surface temperatures high enough to cause excessive dehydration or gradual carbonization of accumulated fibers or flyings. Organic material that is carbonized or excessively dry is highly susceptible to spontaneous ignition. The maximum surface temperatures under operating conditions shall not exceed 165°C (329°F) for equipment that is not subject to overloading, and 120°C (248°F) for equipment (such as motors or power transformers) that may be overloaded.

FPN: For electric trucks, see NFPA 505-1999, *Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operation.*

503.2 Transformers and Capacitors — Class III, Divisions 1 and 2. Transformers and capacitors shall comply with 502.2(B).

503.3 Wiring Methods. Wiring methods shall comply with 503.3(A) or (B).

(A) Class III, Division 1. In Class III, Division 1 locations, the wiring method shall be rigid metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit, intermediate metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing, dusttight wireways, or Type MC or MI cable with listed termination fittings.

(1) Boxes and Fittings. All boxes and fittings shall be dusttight.

(2) Flexible Connections. Where necessary to employ flexible connections, dusttight flexible connectors, liquidtight flexible metal conduit with listed fittings, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit with listed fittings, or flexible cord in conformance with 503.10 shall be used.

FPN: See 503.16(B) for grounding requirements where flexible conduit is used.

(B) Class III, Division 2. In Class III, Division 2 locations, the wiring method shall comply with 503.3(A).

Exception: In sections, compartments, or areas used solely for storage and containing no machinery, open wiring on insulators shall be permitted where installed in accordance with Article 398, but only on condition that protection as required by 398.15(C) be provided where conductors are not run in roof spaces and are well out of reach of sources of physical damage.

503.4 Switches, Circuit Breakers, Motor Controllers, and Fuses — Class III, Divisions 1 and 2. Switches, circuit breakers, motor controllers, and fuses, including pushbuttons, relays, and similar devices, shall be provided with dusttight enclosures.

503.5 Control Transformers and Resistors — Class III, Divisions 1 and 2. Transformers, impedance coils, and resistors used as or in conjunction with control equipment for motors, generators, and appliances shall be provided with

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dusttight enclosures complying with the temperature limitations in 503.1.

503.6 Motors and Generators — Class III, Divisions 1 and 2. In Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 locations, motors, generators, and other rotating machinery shall be totally enclosed nonventilated, totally enclosed pipe ventilated, or totally enclosed fan cooled.

Exception: In locations where, in the judgment of the authority having jurisdiction, only moderate accumulations of lint or flyings are likely to collect on, in, or in the vicinity of a rotating electric machine and where such machine is readily accessible for routine cleaning and maintenance, one of the following shall be permitted:

(a) Self-cleaning textile motors of the squirrel-cage type
(b) Standard open-type machines without sliding contacts, centrifugal or other types of switching mechanisms, including motor overload devices
(c) Standard open-type machines having such contacts, switching mechanisms, or resistance devices enclosed within tight housings without ventilating or other openings

503.7 Ventilating Piping — Class III, Divisions 1 and 2. Ventilating pipes for motors, generators, or other rotating electric machinery, or for enclosures for electric equipment, shall be of metal not less than 0.53 mm (0.021 in.) in thickness, or of equally substantial noncombustible material, and shall comply with the following:

(1) Lead directly to a source of clean air outside of buildings
(2) Be screened at the outer ends to prevent the entrance of small animals or birds
(3) Be protected against physical damage and against rusting or other corrosive influences

Ventilating pipes shall be sufficiently tight, including their connections, to prevent the entrance of appreciable quantities of fibers or flyings into the ventilated equipment or enclosure and to prevent the escape of sparks, flame, or burning material that might ignite accumulations of fibers or flyings or combustible material in the vicinity. For metal pipes, lock seams and riveted or welded joints shall be permitted; and tight-fitting slip joints shall be permitted where some flexibility is necessary, as at connections to motors.

503.8 Utilization Equipment — Class III, Divisions 1 and 2.

(A) Heaters. Electrically heated utilization equipment shall be identified for Class III locations.

(B) Motors. Motors of motor-driven utilization equipment shall comply with 503.6.

(C) Switches, Circuit Breakers, Motor Controllers, and Fuses. Switches, circuit breakers, motor controllers, and fuses shall comply with 503.4.

503.9 Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures) — Class III, Divisions 1 and 2.

(A) Fixed Lighting. Luminaires (lighting fixtures) for fixed lighting shall provide enclosures for lamps and lampholders that are designed to minimize entrance of fibers and flyings and to prevent the escape of sparks, burning material, or hot metal. Each luminaire (fixture) shall be clearly marked to show the maximum wattage of the lamps that shall be permitted without exceeding an exposed surface temperature of 165°C (329°F) under normal conditions of use.

(B) Physical Damage. A luminaire (fixture) that may be exposed to physical damage shall be protected by a suitable guard.

(C) Pendant Luminaires (Fixtures). Pendant luminaires (fixtures) shall be suspended by stems of threaded rigid metal conduit, threaded intermediate metal conduit, threaded metal tubing of equivalent thickness, or by chains with approved fittings. For stems longer than 300 mm (12 in.), permanent and effective bracing against lateral displacement shall be provided at a level not more than 300 mm (12 in.) above the lower end of the stem, or flexibility in the form of an identified fitting or a flexible connector shall be provided not more than 300 mm (12 in.) from the point of attachment to the supporting box or fitting.

(D) Portable Lighting Equipment. Portable lighting equipment shall be equipped with handles and protected with substantial guards. Lampholders shall be of the unswitched type with no provision for receiving attachment plugs. There shall be no exposed current-carrying metal parts, and all exposed non–current-carrying metal parts shall be grounded. In all other respects, portable lighting equipment shall comply with 503.9(A).

503.10 Flexible Cords — Class III, Divisions 1 and 2. Flexible cords shall comply with the following:

(1) Be of a type listed for extra-hard usage
(2) Contain, in addition to the conductors of the circuit, a grounding conductor complying with 400.23
(3) Be connected to terminals or to supply conductors in an approved manner
(4) Be supported by clamps or other suitable means in such a manner that there will be no tension on the terminal connections
(5) Be provided with suitable means to prevent the entrance of fibers or flyings where the cord enters boxes or fittings

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503.11 Receptacles and Attachment Plugs — Class III, Divisions 1 and 2. Receptacles and attachment plugs shall be of the grounding type and shall be designed so as to minimize the accumulation or the entry of fibers or flyings, and shall prevent the escape of sparks or molten particles.

Exception: In locations where, in the judgment of the authority having jurisdiction, only moderate accumulations of lint or flyings will be likely to collect in the vicinity of a receptacle, and where such receptacle is readily accessible for routine cleaning, general-purpose grounding-type receptacles mounted so as to minimize the entry of fibers or flyings shall be permitted.

503.12 Signaling, Alarm, Remote-Control, and Local Loudspeaker Intercommunications Systems — Class III, Divisions 1 and 2. Signaling, alarm, remote-control, and local loudspeaker intercommunications systems shall comply with the requirements of Article 503 regarding wiring methods, switches, transformers, resistors, motors, luminaires (lighting fixtures), and related components.

503.13 Electric Cranes, Hoists, and Similar Equipment — Class III, Divisions 1 and 2. Where installed for operation over combustible fibers or accumulations of flyings, traveling cranes and hoists for material handling, traveling cleaners for textile machinery, and similar equipment shall comply with 503.13(A) through (D).

(A) Power Supply. Power supply to contact conductors shall be isolated from all other systems and shall be equipped with an acceptable ground detector that gives an alarm and automatically de-energizes the contact conductors in case of a fault to ground or gives a visual and audible alarm as long as power is supplied to the contact conductors and the ground fault remains.

(B) Contact Conductors. Contact conductors shall be located or guarded so as to be inaccessible to other than authorized persons and shall be protected against accidental contact with foreign objects.

(C) Current Collectors. Current collectors shall be arranged or guarded so as to confine normal sparking and prevent escape of sparks or hot particles. To reduce sparking, two or more separate surfaces of contact shall be provided for each contact conductor. Reliable means shall be provided to keep contact conductors and current collectors free of accumulations of lint or flyings.

(D) Control Equipment. Control equipment shall comply with 503.4 and 503.5.

503.14 Storage Battery Charging Equipment — Class III, Divisions 1 and 2. Storage battery charging equipment shall be located in separate rooms built or lined with substantial noncombustible materials. The rooms shall be constructed to prevent the entrance of ignitible amounts of flyings or lint and shall be well ventilated.

503.15 Live Parts — Class III, Divisions 1 and 2. Live parts shall not be exposed.

Exception: As provided in 503.13.

503.16 Grounding — Class III, Divisions 1 and 2. Wiring and equipment in Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 locations shall be grounded as specified in Article 250 and with the following additional requirements in 503.16(A) and (B).

(A) Bonding. The locknut-bushing and double-locknut types of contacts shall not be depended on for bonding purposes, but bonding jumpers with proper fittings or other approved means of bonding shall be used. Such means of bonding shall apply to all intervening raceways, fittings, boxes, enclosures, and so forth, between Class III locations and the point of grounding for service equipment or point of grounding of a separately derived system.

Exception: The specific bonding means shall only be required to the nearest point where the grounded circuit conductor and the grounding electrode conductor are connected together on the line side of the building or structure disconnecting means as specified in 250.32(A), (B), and (C), if the branch-circuit overcurrent protection is located on the load side of the disconnecting means.

FPN: See 250.100 for additional bonding requirements in hazardous (classified) locations.

(B) Types of Equipment Grounding Conductors. Where flexible conduit is used as permitted in 503.3, it shall be installed with internal or external bonding jumpers in parallel with each conduit and complying with 250.102.

Exception: In Class III, Division 1 and 2 locations, the bonding jumper shall be permitted to be deleted where all the following conditions are met:

(a) Listed liquidtight flexible metal 1.8 m (6 ft) or less in length, with fittings listed for grounding, is used.
(b) Overcurrent protection in the circuit is limited to 10 amperes or less.
(c) The load is not a power utilization load.

ARTICLE 504
Intrinsically Safe Systems

504.1 Scope. This article covers the installation of intrinsically safe (I.S.) apparatus, wiring, and systems for Class I, II, and III locations.

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FPN: For further information, see ANSI/ISA RP 12.6-1995, *Wiring Practices for Hazardous (Classified) Locations Instrumentation — Part 1: Intrinsic Safety.*

504.2 Definitions.

Associated Apparatus. Apparatus in which the circuits are not necessarily intrinsically safe themselves but that affect the energy in the intrinsically safe circuits and are relied on to maintain intrinsic safety. Associated apparatus may be either of the following:

(1) Electrical apparatus that has an alternative-type protection for use in the appropriate hazardous (classified) location, or
(2) Electrical apparatus not so protected that shall not be used within a hazardous (classified) location

FPN No. 1: Associated apparatus has identified intrinsically safe connections for intrinsically safe apparatus and also may have connections for nonintrinsically safe apparatus.

FPN No. 2: An example of associated apparatus is an intrinsic safety barrier, which is a network designed to limit the energy (voltage and current) available to the protected circuit in the hazardous (classified) location, under specified fault conditions.

Control Drawing. See definition in 500.2.

Different Intrinsically Safe Circuits. Intrinsically safe circuits in which the possible interconnections have not been evaluated and identified as intrinsically safe.

Intrinsically Safe Apparatus. Apparatus in which all the circuits are intrinsically safe.

Intrinsically Safe Circuit. A circuit in which any spark or thermal effect is incapable of causing ignition of a mixture of flammable or combustible material in air under prescribed test conditions.

FPN: Test conditions are described in ANSI/UL 913-1997, *Standard for Safety, Intrinsically Safe Apparatus and Associated Apparatus for Use in Class I, II, and III, Division I, Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

Intrinsically Safe System. An assembly of interconnected intrinsically safe apparatus, associated apparatus, and interconnecting cables in that those parts of the system that may be used in hazardous (classified) locations are intrinsically safe circuits.

FPN: An intrinsically safe system may include more than one intrinsically safe circuit.

Simple Apparatus. An electrical component or combination of components of simple construction with well-defined electrical parameters that does not generate more than 1.5 volts, 100 milliamps, and 25 milliwatts, or a passive component that does not dissipate more than 1.3 watts and is compatible with the intrinsic safety of the circuit in which it is used.

FPN: The following apparatus are examples of simple apparatus:

(a) Passive components; for example, switches, junction boxes, resistance temperature devices, and simple semiconductor devices such as LEDs
(b) Sources of generated energy, for example, thermocouples and photocells, which do not generate more than 1.5 V, 100 mA, and 25 mW

504.3 Application of Other Articles. Except as modified by this article, all applicable articles of this *Code* shall apply.

504.4 Equipment. All intrinsically safe apparatus and associated apparatus shall be listed.

Exception: Simple apparatus, as described on the control drawing, shall not be required to be listed.

504.10 Equipment Installation.

(A) Control Drawing. Intrinsically safe apparatus, associated apparatus, and other equipment shall be installed in accordance with the control drawing(s).

Exception: A simple apparatus that does not interconnect intrinsically safe circuits.

FPN: The control drawing identification is marked on the apparatus.

(B) Location. Intrinsically safe apparatus shall be permitted to be installed in any hazardous (classified) locations for which it has been identified. General-purpose enclosures shall be permitted for intrinsically safe apparatus.

Associated apparatus shall be permitted to be installed in any hazardous (classified) location for which it has been identified or, if protected by other means, permitted by Articles 501 through 503 and Article 505.

504.20 Wiring Methods. Intrinsically safe apparatus and wiring shall be permitted to be installed using any of the wiring methods suitable for unclassified locations, including Chapter 7 and Chapter 8. Sealing shall be as provided in 504.70, and separation shall be as provided in 504.30.

504.30 Separation of Intrinsically Safe Conductors.

(A) From Nonintrinsically Safe Circuit Conductors.

(1) Open Wiring. Conductors and cables of intrinsically safe circuits not in raceways or cable trays shall be separated at least 50 mm (2 in.) and secured from conductors and cables of any nonintrinsically safe circuits.

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Exception: Where either (1) all of the intrinsically safe circuit conductors are in Type MI or MC cables or (2) all of the nonintrinsically safe circuit conductors are in raceways or Type MI or MC cables where the sheathing or cladding is capable of carrying fault current to ground.

(2) In Raceways, Cable Trays, and Cables. Conductors of intrinsically safe circuits shall not be placed in any raceway, cable tray, or cable with conductors of any nonintrinsically safe circuit.

Exception No. 1: Where conductors of intrinsically safe circuits are separated from conductors of nonintrinsically safe circuits by a distance of at least 50 mm (2 in.) and secured, or by a grounded metal partition or an approved insulating partition.

FPN: No. 20 gauge sheet metal partitions 0.91 mm (0.0359 in.) or thicker are generally considered acceptable.

Exception No. 2: Where either (1) all of the intrinsically safe circuit conductors or (2) all of the nonintrinsically safe circuit conductors are in grounded metal-sheathed or metal-clad cables where the sheathing or cladding is capable of carrying fault current to ground.

FPN: Cables meeting the requirements of Articles 330 and 332 are typical of those considered acceptable.

(3) Within Enclosures.

(a) Conductors of intrinsically safe circuits shall be separated at least 50 mm (2 in.) from conductors of any nonintrinsically safe circuits, or as specified in 504.30(A)(2).

(b) All conductors shall be secured so that any conductor that might come loose from a terminal cannot come in contact with another terminal.

FPN No. 1: The use of separate wiring compartments for the intrinsically safe and nonintrinsically safe terminals is the preferred method of complying with this requirement.

FPN No. 2: Physical barriers such as grounded metal partitions or approved insulating partitions or approved restricted access wiring ducts separated from other such ducts by at least 19 mm (¾ in.) can be used to help ensure the required separation of the wiring.

(B) From Different Intrinsically Safe Circuit Conductors. Different intrinsically safe circuits shall be in separate cables or shall be separated from each other by one of the following means:

(1) The conductors of each circuit are within a grounded metal shield.
(2) The conductors of each circuit have insulation with a minimum thickness of 0.25 mm (0.01 in.).

Exception: Unless otherwise identified.

504.50 Grounding.

(A) Intrinsically Safe Apparatus, Associated Apparatus, and Raceways. Intrinsically safe apparatus, associated apparatus, cable shields, enclosures, and raceways, if of metal, shall be grounded.

FPN: Supplementary bonding to the grounding electrode may be needed for some associated apparatus, for example, zener diode barriers, if specified in the control drawing. See ANSI/ISA RP 12.6-1995, *Wiring Practices for Hazardous (Classified) Locations Instrumentation Part 1: Intrinsic Safety.*

(B) Connection to Grounding Electrodes. Where connection to a grounding electrode is required, the grounding electrode shall be as specified in 250.52(A)(1), (2), (3), and (4) and shall comply with 250.30(A)(3). Section 250.52(A)(5), (6) and (7) shall not be used if electrodes specified in 250.52(A)(1), (2), (3) or (4) are available.

(C) Shields. Where shielded conductors or cables are used, shields shall be grounded.

Exception: Where a shield is part of an intrinsically safe circuit.

504.60 Bonding.

(A) Hazardous Locations. In hazardous (classified) locations, intrinsically safe apparatus shall be bonded in the hazardous (classified) location in accordance with 250.100.

(B) Unclassified. In unclassified or nonhazardous locations, where metal raceways are used for intrinsically safe system wiring in hazardous (classified) locations, associated apparatus shall be bonded in accordance with 501.16(A), 502.16(A), 503.16(A), or 505.25, as applicable.

504.70 Sealing. Conduits and cables that are required to be sealed by 501.5 and 502.5 shall be sealed to minimize the passage of gases, vapors, or dusts. Such seals shall not be required to be explosionproof or flameproof.

Exception: Seals shall not be required for enclosures that contain only intrinsically safe apparatus, except as required by 501.5(F)(3).

504.80 Identification. Labels required by this section shall be suitable for the environment where they are installed with consideration given to exposure to chemicals and sunlight.

(A) Terminals. Intrinsically safe circuits shall be identified at terminal and junction locations in a manner that will prevent unintentional interference with the circuits during testing and servicing.

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(B) Wiring. Raceways, cable trays, and other wiring methods for intrinsically safe system wiring shall be identified with permanently affixed labels with the wording "Intrinsic Safety Wiring" or equivalent. The labels shall be located so as to be visible after installation and placed so that they may be readily traced through the entire length of the installation. Intrinsic safety circuit labels shall appear in every section of the wiring system that is separated by enclosures, walls, partitions, or floors. Spacing between labels shall not be more than 7.5 m (25 ft).

Exception: Circuits run underground shall be permitted to be identified where they become accessible after emergence from the ground.

FPN No. 1: Wiring methods permitted in unclassified locations may be used for intrinsically safe systems in hazardous (classified) locations. Without labels to identify the application of the wiring, enforcement authorities cannot determine that an installation is in compliance with the *Code*.

FPN No. 2: In unclassified locations, the identification is necessary to ensure that nonintrinsically safe wire will not be inadvertently added to existing raceways at a later date.

(C) Color Coding. Color coding shall be permitted to identify intrinsically safe conductors where they are colored light blue and where no other conductors colored light blue are used. Likewise, color coding shall be permitted to identify raceways, cable trays, and junction boxes where they are colored light blue and contain only intrinsically safe wiring.

ARTICLE 505
Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 Locations

FPN: Rules that are followed by a reference in brackets contain text that has been extracted from NFPA 497-1997, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*. Only editorial changes were made to the extracted text to make it consistent with this *Code*.

505.1 Scope. This article covers the requirements for the zone classification system as an alternative to the division classification system covered in Article 500 for electrical and electronic equipment and wiring for all voltages in Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1, and Zone 2 hazardous (classified) locations where fire or explosion hazards may exist due to flammable gases, vapors, or liquids.

FPN: For the requirements for electrical and electronic equipment and wiring for all voltages in Class I, Division 1 or Division 2; Class II, Division 1 or Division 2; and Class III, Division 1 or Division 2 hazardous (classified) locations where fire or explosion hazards may exist due to flammable gases or vapors, flammable liquids, or combustible dusts or fibers, refer to Articles 500 through 504.

505.2 Definitions. For purposes of this article, the following definitions apply.

Combustible Gas Detection System. A protection technique utilizing stationary gas detectors in industrial establishments.

Electrical and Electronic Equipment. Materials, fittings, devices, appliances, and the like that are part of, or in connection with, an electrical installation.

FPN: Portable or transportable equipment having self-contained power supplies, such as battery-operated equipment, could potentially become an ignition source in hazardous (classified) locations.

Encapsulation "m." Type of protection where electrical parts that could ignite an explosive atmosphere by either sparking or heating are enclosed in a compound in such a way that this explosive atmosphere cannot be ignited.

FPN: See ISA 12.23.01-1998, *Electrical Apparatus for Use in Class I, Zone 1 Hazardous (Classified) Locations, Type of Protection — Encapsulation "m"*; IEC 60079-18-1992, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres — Part 18: Encapsulation "m"* ; and ANSI/UL 2279-1997(Part 18), *Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations*.

Flameproof "d." Type of protection where the enclosure will withstand an internal explosion of a flammable mixture that has penetrated into the interior, without suffering damage and without causing ignition, through any joints or structural openings in the enclosure, of an external explosive gas atmosphere consisting of one or more of the gases or vapors for which it is designed.

FPN: See ISA 12.22.01-1998, *Electrical Apparatus for Use in Class I, Zone 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations, Type of Protection — Flameproof "d"*; IEC 60079-1-2000, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres, Part 1 — Construction and Verification Test of Flameproof Enclosures of Electrical Apparatus*; ANSI/UL 2279-1997 (Part 1), *Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations*.

Increased Safety "e." Type of protection applied to electrical equipment that does not produce arcs or sparks in normal service and under specified abnormal conditions, in which additional measures are applied so as to give increased security against the possibility of excessive temperatures and of the occurrence of arcs and sparks.

FPN: See ISA — 12.16.01-1998, *Electrical Apparatus for Use in Class I, Zone 1 Hazardous (Classified) Locations, Type of Protection — Increased Safety "e"*; IEC 60079-7-1990, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres*

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— *Part 7: Increased Safety "e"*, Amendment No. 1 (1991) and Amendment No. 2 (1993); and ANSI/UL 2279-1997(Part 7), *Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

Intrinsic Safety "i." Type of protection where any spark or thermal effect is incapable of causing ignition of a mixture of flammable or combustible material in air under prescribed test conditions.

FPN No. 1: See ANSI/UL 913-1997, *Intrinsically Safe Apparatus and Associated Apparatus for Use in Class I, II, and III, Hazardous Locations*; ISA —12.02.01-1999, *Electrical Apparatus for Use in Class I, Zones 0, 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations — Intrinsic Safety "i"*; IEC 60079-11-1999, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres — Part 11: Intrinsic Safety "i"*; and ANSI/UL 2279-1997 (Part 11), *Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

FPN No. 2: Intrinsic safety is designated type of protection "ia" for use in Zone 0 locations. Intrinsic safety is designated type of protection "ib" for use in Zone 1 locations.

FPN No. 3: Intrinsically safe associated apparatus, designated by [ia] or [ib], is connected to intrinsically safe apparatus ("ia" or "ib," respectively) but is located outside the hazardous (classified) location unless also protected by another type of protection (such as flameproof).

Oil Immersion "o." Type of protection where electrical equipment is immersed in a protective liquid in such a way that an explosive atmosphere that may be above the liquid or outside the enclosure cannot be ignited.

FPN: See ISA 12.26.01-1998, *Electrical Apparatus for Use in Class I, Zone 1 Hazardous (Classified) Locations, Type of Protection — Oil-Immersion "o"*; IEC 60079-6-1995, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres*, Part 6 — Oil-Immersion "o" ; and ANSI/UL 2279-1997 (Part 6), *Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

Powder Filling "q." Type of protection where electrical parts capable of igniting an explosive atmosphere are fixed in position and completely surrounded by filling material (glass or quartz powder) to prevent the ignition of an external explosive atmosphere.

FPN: See ISA-12.25.01-1996, *Electrical Apparatus for Use in Class I, Zone 1 Hazardous (Classified) Locations Type of Protection — Powder Filling "q"*; IEC 60079-5-1996, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres — Part 5: Powder Filling, Type of Protection "q"* ; and ANSI/UL 2279-1997 (Part 5), *Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

Purged and Pressurized. Type of protection for electrical equipment that uses the technique of guarding against the ingress of the external atmosphere, which may be explosive, into an enclosure by maintaining a protective gas therein at a pressure above that of the external atmosphere.

FPN No. 1: See NFPA 496-1998, *Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment.*

FPN No. 2: See IEC 60079-2-2000, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres — Part 2: Electrical Apparatus, Type of Protection "p"*; and IEC 60079-13-1982, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres — Part 13: Construction and Use of Rooms or Buildings Protected by Pressurization.*

Type of Protection "n." Type of protection where electrical equipment, in normal operation, is not capable of igniting a surrounding explosive gas atmosphere and a fault capable of causing ignition is not likely to occur.

FPN: See IEC 60079-15-2000, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres, Part 15 — Electrical Apparatus with Type of Protection "n"*; and ANSI/UL 2279-1997 (Part 15), *Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

Unclassified Locations. Locations determined to be neither Class I, Division 1; Class I, Division 2; Class I, Zone 0; Class I, Zone 1; Class I, Zone 2; Class II, Division 1; Class II, Division 2; Class III, Division 1; Class III, Division 2; or any combination thereof.

505.3 Other Articles. All other applicable rules contained in this *Code* shall apply to electrical equipment and wiring installed in hazardous (classified) locations.

Exception: As modified by Article 504 and this article.

505.4 General.

(A) Documentation for Industrial Occupancies. All areas in industrial occupancies designated as hazardous (classified) locations shall be properly documented. This documentation shall be available to those authorized to design, install, inspect, maintain, or operate electrical equipment at the location.

FPN: For examples of area classification drawings, see ANSI/API RP 505-1997, *Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations at Petroleum Facilities Classified as Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1, or Zone 2*; ISA RP12.24.01-1998, *Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations Classified as Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1, or Zone 2*; IEC 60079-10-1995, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres, Classification of Hazardous Areas*; and *Model Code of Safe Practice in the Petroleum Industry, Part 15: Area Classification Code for Petroleum Installations*, IP 15, The Institute of Petroleum, London.

(B) Reference Standards. Important information relating to topics covered in Chapter 5 may be found in other publications.

FPN No. 1: It is important that the authority having jurisdiction be familiar with recorded industrial experience as well as with standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), the American Petroleum Institute (API),

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Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society (ISA), and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) that may be of use in the classification of various locations, the determination of adequate ventilation, and the protection against static electricity and lightning hazards.

FPN No. 2: For further information on the classification of locations, see ANSI/API RP 505-1997, *Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations at Petroleum Facilities Classified as Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1, or Zone 2*; ISA RP12.24.01-1998, *Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations Classified as Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1, or Zone 2*; IEC 60079-10-1995, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres, Classification of Hazardous Areas*; and *Model Code of Safe Practice in the Petroleum Industry, Part 15: Area Classification Code for Petroleum Installations*, IP 15, The Institute of Petroleum, London.

FPN No. 3: For further information on protection against static electricity and lightning hazards in hazardous (classified) locations, see NFPA 77-2000, *Recommended Practice on Static Electricity*; NFPA 780-1997, *Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems*; and API RP 2003-1998, *Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static Lightning and Stray Currents.*

FPN No. 4: For further information on ventilation, see NFPA 30-2000, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, and ANSI/API RP 505-1997, *Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations at Petroleum Facilities Classified as Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1, or Zone 2.*

FPN No. 5: For further information on electrical systems for hazardous (classified) locations on offshore oil and gas producing platforms, see ANSI/API RP 14FZ-2000, *Recommended Practice for Design and Installation of Electrical Systems for Fixed and Floating Offshore Petroleum Facilities for Unclassified and Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1, and Zone 2 Locations.*

FPN No. 6: For further information on the installation of electrical equipment in hazardous (classified) locations in general, see IEC 60079-14-1996, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres — Part 14: Electrical Installations in Explosive Gas Atmospheres (Other Than Mines)*, and IEC 60079-16-1990, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres — Part 16: Artificial Ventilation for the Protection of Analyzer(s) Houses.*

FPN No. 7: For further information on application of electrical equipment in hazardous (classified) locations in general, see ISA 12.00.01-1999, *Electrical Apparatus for Use in Class I, Zones 0 and 1, Hazardous (Classified) Locations: General Requirements*; ISA 12.01.01-1999, *Definitions and Information Pertaining to Electrical Apparatus in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*; and ANSI/UL 2279-1997 (Part 0), *Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

505.5 Classifications of Locations.

(A) Classification of Locations. Locations shall be classified depending on the properties of the flammable vapors, liquids, or gases that may be present and the likelihood that a flammable or combustible concentration or quantity is present. Where pyrophoric materials are the only materials used or handled, these locations shall not be classified. Each room, section, or area shall be considered individually in determining its classification.

FPN No. 1: See 505.7 for restrictions on area classification.

FPN No. 2: Through the exercise of ingenuity in the layout of electrical installations for hazardous (classified) locations, it is frequently possible to locate much of the equipment in reduced level of classification or in an unclassified location and, thus, to reduce the amount of special equipment required.

Rooms and areas containing ammonia refrigeration systems that are equipped with adequate mechanical ventilation may be classified as "unclassified" locations.

FPN: For further information regarding classification and ventilation of areas involving ammonia, see ANSI/ASHRAE 15-1994, *Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration*; and ANSI/CGA G2.1-1989 (14-39), *Safety Requirements for the Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia.*

(B) Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 Locations. Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 locations are those in which flammable gases or vapors are or may be present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitible mixtures. Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 locations shall include those specified in 505(B)(1), (B)(2), and (B)(3).

(1) Class I, Zone 0. A Class I, Zone 0 location is a location in which

(1) Ignitible concentrations of flammable gases or vapors are present continuously, or
(2) Ignitible concentrations of flammable gases or vapors are present for long periods of time.

FPN No. 1: As a guide in determining when flammable gases or vapors are present continuously or for long periods of time, refer to ANSI/API RP 505-1997, *Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations of Petroleum Facilities Classified as Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1 or Zone 2*; ISA 12.24.01-1998, *Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations Classified as Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1, or Zone 2*; IEC 60079-10-1995, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres, Classifications of Hazardous Areas*; and *Area Classification Code for Petroleum Installations, Model Code, Part 15*, Institute of Petroleum.

FPN No. 2: This classification includes locations inside vented tanks or vessels that contain volatile flammable liquids; inside inadequately vented spraying or coating enclosures, where volatile flammable solvents are used; between the inner and outer roof sections of a floating roof tank containing volatile flammable liquids; inside open vessels, tanks and pits containing volatile flammable liquids; the interior of an exhaust duct that is used to vent ignitible concentrations of gases or vapors; and inside inadequately

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ventilated enclosures that contain normally venting instruments utilizing or analyzing flammable fluids and venting to the inside of the enclosures.

FPN No. 3: It is not good practice to install electrical equipment in Zone 0 locations except when the equipment is essential to the process or when other locations are not feasible. [See 505.5(A) FPN No. 2.] If it is necessary to install electrical systems in a Zone 0 location, it is good practice to install intrinsically safe systems as described by Article 504.

(2) Class I, Zone 1. A Class I, Zone 1 location is a location

(1) In which ignitible concentrations of flammable gases or vapors are likely to exist under normal operating conditions; or
(2) In which ignitible concentrations of flammable gases or vapors may exist frequently because of repair or maintenance operations or because of leakage; or
(3) In which equipment is operated or processes are carried on, of such a nature that equipment breakdown or faulty operations could result in the release of ignitible concentrations of flammable gases or vapors and also cause simultaneous failure of electrical equipment in a mode to cause the electrical equipment to become a source of ignition; or
(4) That is adjacent to a Class I, Zone 0 location from which ignitible concentrations of vapors could be communicated, unless communication is prevented by adequate positive pressure ventilation from a source of clean air and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided.

FPN No. 1: Normal operation is considered the situation when plant equipment is operating within its design parameters. Minor releases of flammable material may be part of normal operations. Minor releases include the releases from mechanical packings on pumps. Failures that involve repair or shutdown (such as the breakdown of pump seals and flange gaskets, and spillage caused by accidents) are not considered normal operation.

FPN No. 2: This classification usually includes locations where volatile flammable liquids or liquefied flammable gases are transferred from one container to another. In areas in the vicinity of spraying and painting operations where flammable solvents are used; adequately ventilated drying rooms or compartments for evaporation of flammable solvents; adequately ventilated locations containing fat and oil extraction equipment using volatile flammable solvents; portions of cleaning and dyeing plants where volatile flammable liquids are used; adequately ventilated gas generator rooms and other portions of gas manufacturing plants where flammable gas may escape; inadequately ventilated pump rooms for flammable gas or for volatile flammable liquids; the interiors of refrigerators and freezers in which volatile flammable materials are stored in the open, lightly stoppered, or in easily ruptured containers; and other locations where ignitible concentrations of flammable vapors or gases are likely to occur in the course of normal operation but not classified Zone 0.

(3) Class I, Zone 2. A Class I, Zone 2 location is a location

(1) In which ignitible concentrations of flammable gases or vapors are not likely to occur in normal operation and, if they do occur, will exist only for a short period; or
(2) In which volatile flammable liquids, flammable gases, or flammable vapors are handled, processed, or used but in which the liquids, gases, or vapors normally are confined within closed containers of closed systems from which they can escape, only as a result of accidental rupture or breakdown of the containers or system, or as a result of the abnormal operation of the equipment with which the liquids or gases are handled, processed, or used; or
(3) In which ignitible concentrations of flammable gases or vapors normally are prevented by positive mechanical ventilation but which may become hazardous as a result of failure or abnormal operation of the ventilation equipment; or
(4) That is adjacent to a Class I, Zone 1 location, from which ignitible concentrations of flammable gases or vapors could be communicated, unless such communication is prevented by adequate positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clean air and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided.

FPN: The Zone 2 classification usually includes locations where volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases or vapors are used but which would become hazardous only in case of an accident or of some unusual operating condition.

505.6 Material Groups. For purposes of testing, approval, and area classification, various air mixtures (not oxygen enriched) shall be grouped as required in 505.6(A), (B), and (C).

FPN: Group I is intended for use in describing atmospheres that contain firedamp (a mixture of gases, composed mostly of methane, found underground, usually in mines). This *Code* does not apply to installations underground in mines. See 90.2(B).

Group II shall be subdivided into IIC, IIB, and IIA, as noted in 505.6(A), (B), and (C), according to the nature of the gas or vapor, for protection techniques "d," "ia," "ib," "[ia]," and "[ib]," and, where applicable, "n" and "o."

FPN No. 1: The gas and vapor subdivision as described above is based on the maximum experimental safe gap (MESG), minimum igniting current (MIC), or both. Test equipment for determining the MESG is described in IEC 60079-1A-1975, Amendment No. 1 (1993), *Construction and Verification Tests of Flameproof Enclosures of Electrical Apparatus*; and *UL Technical Report No. 58* (1993). The test equipment for determining MIC is described in IEC 60079-11-1999, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres — Part 11: Intrinsic Safety "i"*. The classification of gases or vapors according to their maximum

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experimental safe gaps and minimum igniting currents is described in IEC 60079-12-1978, *Classification of Mixtures of Gases or Vapours with Air According to Their Maximum Experimental Safe Gaps and Minimum Igniting Currents.*

FPN No. 2: Verification of electrical equipment utilizing protection techniques "e," "m," "p," and "q," due to design technique, does not require tests involving MESG or MIC. Therefore, Group II is not required to be subdivided for these protection techniques.

FPN No. 3: It is necessary that the meanings of the different equipment markings and Group II classifications be carefully observed to avoid confusion with Class I, Divisions 1 and 2, Groups A, B, C, and D.

Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2, groups shall be as follows:

(A) Group IIC. Atmospheres containing acetylene, hydrogen, or flammable gas, flammable liquid-produced vapor, or combustible liquid-produced vapor mixed with air that may burn or explode, having either a maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) value less than or equal to 0.50 mm or minimum igniting current ratio (MIC ratio) less than or equal to 0.45. [NFPA 497, 1-3]

FPN: Group IIC is equivalent to a combination of Class I, Group A, and Class I, Group B, as described in 500.6(A)(1) and 500.6(A)(2).

(B) Group IIB. Atmospheres containing acetaldehyde ethylene, or flammable gas, flammable liquid-produced vapor, or combustible liquid-produced vapor mixed with air that may burn or explode, having either maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) values greater than 0.50 mm and less than or equal to 0.90 mm or minimum igniting current ratio (MIC ratio) greater than 0.45 and less than or equal to 0.80. [NFPA 497, 1-3]

FPN: Group IIB is equivalent to Class I, Group C as described in 500.6(A)(3).

(C) Group IIA. Atmospheres containing acetone, ammonia, ethyl alcohol, gasoline, methane, propane, or flammable gas, flammable liquid-produced vapor, or combustible liquid-produced vapor mixed with air that may burn or explode, having either a maximum experiment safe gap (MESG) value greater than 0.90 mm or minumum igniting current ratio (MIC ratio) greater than 0.80. [NFPA 497, 1-3]

FPN: Group IIA is equivalent to Class I, Group D as described in 500.6(A)(4).

505.7 Special Precaution. Article 505 requires equipment construction and installation that ensures safe performance under conditions of proper use and maintenance.

FPN No. 1: It is important that inspection authorities and users exercise more than ordinary care with regard to the installation and maintenance of electrical equipment in hazardous (classified) locations.

FPN No. 2: Low ambient conditions require special consideration. Electrical equipment depending on the protection techniques described by 505.8(A) may not be suitable for use at temperatures lower than –20°C (–4°F) unless they are identified for use at lower temperatures. However, at low ambient temperatures, flammable concentrations of vapors may not exist in a location classified Class I, Zones 0, 1, or 2 at normal ambient temperature.

(A) Supervision of Work. Classification of areas and selection of equipment and wiring methods shall be under the supervision of a qualified Registered Professional Engineer.

(B) Dual Classification. In instances of areas within the same facility classified separately, Class I, Zone 2 locations shall be permitted to abut, but not overlap, Class I, Division 2 locations. Class I, Zone 0 or Zone 1 locations shall not abut Class I, Division 1 or Division 2 locations.

(C) Reclassification Permitted. A Class I, Division 1 or Division 2 location shall be permitted to be reclassified as a Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1, or Zone 2 location, provided all of the space that is classified because of a single flammable gas or vapor source is reclassified under the requirements of this article.

(D) Solid Obstacles. Flameproof equipment with flanged joints shall not be installed such that the flange openings are closer than the distances shown in Table 505.7(D) to any solid obstacle that is not a part of the equipment (such as steelworks, walls, weather guards, mounting brackets, pipes, or other electrical equipment) unless the equipment is listed for a smaller distance of separation.

Table 505.7(D) Minimum Distance of Obstructions from Flameproof "d" Flange Openings

	Minimum Distance	
Gas Group	**mm**	**in.**
IIC	40	1 37/64
IIB	30	1 3/16
IIA	10	25/64

505.8 Protection Techniques. Acceptable protection techniques for electrical and electronic equipment in hazardous (classified) locations shall be as described in 505.8(A) through (I).

FPN: For additional information, see ISA 12.00.01-1999, *Electrical Apparatus for Use in Class I, Zones 0 and 1 Hazardous (Classified) Locations, General Requirements*; ISA 12.01.01-1999, *Definitions and Information Pertaining to Electrical Apparatus in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*; ANSI/UL 2279, 1997, *Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Loca-*

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tions; and IEC 60079-0-1998, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres — Part 0: General Requirements.*

(A) Flameproof "d". This protection technique shall be permitted for equipment in Class I, Zone 1 or Zone 2 locations.

(B) Purged and Pressurized. This protection technique shall be permitted for equipment in those Class I, Zone 1 or Zone 2 locations for which it is identified.

(C) Intrinsic Safety. This protection technique shall be permitted for apparatus and associated apparatus in Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1, or Zone 2 locations for which it is listed.

(D) Type of Protection "n". This protection technique shall be permitted for equipment in Class I, Zone 2 locations. Type of protection "n" is further subdivided into nA, nC, and nR.

FPN: See Table 505.9(C)(2)(4) for the descriptions of subdivisions for type of protection "n."

(E) Oil Immersion "o". This protection technique shall be permitted for equipment in Class I, Zone 1 or Zone 2 locations.

(F) Increased Safety "e". This protection technique shall be permitted for equipment in Class I, Zone 1 or Zone 2 locations.

(G) Encapsulation "m". This protection technique shall be permitted for equipment in Class I, Zone 1 or Zone 2 locations.

(H) Powder Filling "q". This protection technique shall be permitted for equipment in Class I, Zone 1 or Zone 2 locations.

(I) Combustible Gas Detection System. A combustible gas detection system shall be permitted as a means of protection in industrial establishments with restricted public access and where the conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the installation. Gas detection equipment shall be listed for detection of the specific gas or vapor to be encountered. Where such a system is installed, equipment specified in 505.8(I)(1), (2), or (3) shall be permitted.

(1) Inadequate Ventilation. In a Class I, Zone 1 location that is so classified due to inadequate ventilation, electrical equipment suitable for Class I, Zone 2 locations shall be permitted.

(2) Interior of a Building. In a building located in, or with an opening into, a Class I, Zone 2 location where the interior does not contain a source of flammable gas or vapor, electrical equipment for unclassified locations shall be permitted.

(3) Interior of a Control Panel. In the interior of a control panel containing instrumentation utilizing or measuring flammable liquids, gases, or vapors, electrical equipment suitable for Class I, Zone 2 locations shall be permitted.

FPN No. 1: For further information, see ANSI/ISA-12.13.01, *Performance Requirements, Combustible Gas Detectors.*

FPN No. 2: For further information, see ANSI/API RP 500, *Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations at Petroleum Facilities Classified as Class I, Division 1 or Division 2.*

FPN No. 3: For further information, see ISA-RP12.13.02, *Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Combustible Gas Detection Instruments.*

505.9 Equipment.

(A) Suitability. Suitability of identified equipment shall be determined by one of the following:

(1) Equipment listing or labeling
(2) Evidence of equipment evaluation from a qualified testing laboratory or inspection agency concerned with product evaluation
(3) Evidence acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction such as a manufacturer's self-evaluation or an owner's engineering judgment

(B) Listing.

(1) Equipment that is listed for a Zone 0 location shall be permitted in a Zone 1 or Zone 2 location of the same gas or vapor. Equipment that is listed for a Zone 1 location shall be permitted in a Zone 2 location of the same gas or vapor.
(2) Equipment shall be permitted to be listed for a specific gas or vapor, specific mixtures of gases or vapors, or any specific combination of gases or vapors.

FPN: One common example is equipment marked for "IIB. + H2."

(C) Marking. Equipment shall be marked in accordance with 505.9(C)(1) or (2).

(1) Division Equipment. Equipment identified for Class I, Division 1 or Class I, Division 2 shall, in addition to being marked in accordance with 500.8(B), be permitted to be marked with the following:

(1) Class I, Zone 1 or Class I, Zone 2 (as applicable), and
(2) Applicable gas classification group(s) in accordance with Table 505.9(C), and
(3) Temperature classification in accordance with 505.9(D)(1).

(2) Zone Equipment. Equipment meeting one or more of the protection techniques described in 505.8 shall be marked with the following in the order shown:

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Table 505.9(C) Gas Classification Groups

Gas Group	Comment
IIC	See 505.6(A)(1)
IIB	See 505.6(A)(2)
IIA	See 505.6(A)(3)

(1) Class
(2) Zone
(3) Symbol "AEx"
(4) Protection technique(s) in accordance with Table 505.9(C)(2)(4)
(5) Applicable gas classification group(s) in accordance with Table 505.9(C)
(6) Temperature classification in accordance with 505.9(D)(1).

Exception: Intrinsically safe associated apparatus shall be required to be marked only with (3), (4), and (5).

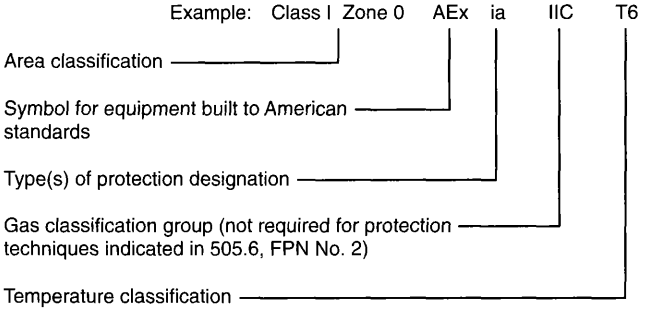
Table 505.9(C)(2)(4) Types of Protection Designation

Designation	Technique	Zone*
d	Flameproof enclosure	1
e	Increased safety	1
ia	Intrinsic safety	0
ib	Intrinsic safety	1
[ia]	Intrinsically safe associated apparatus	Unclassified
[ib]	Intrinsically safe associated apparatus	Unclassified
m	Encapsulation	1
nA	Nonsparking equipment	2
nC	Sparking equipment in which the contacts are suitably protected other than by restricted breathing enclosure	2
nR	Restricted breathing enclosure	2
o	Oil immersion	1
p	Purged and pressurized	1 or 2
q	Powder filled	1

*Does not address use where a combination of techniques is used.

Electrical equipment of types of protection "e," "m," "p," or "q," shall be marked Group II. Electrical equipment of types of protection "d," "ia," "ib," "[ia]," or "[ib]" shall be marked Group IIA, IIB, or IIC, or for a specific gas or vapor. Electrical equipment of types of protection "n" shall be marked Group II unless it contains enclosed-break devices, nonincendive components, or energy-limited equipment or circuits, in which case it shall be marked Group IIA, IIB, or IIC, or a specific gas or vapor. Electrical equipment of other types of protection shall be marked Group II unless the type of protection utilized by the equipment requires that it shall be marked Group IIA, IIB, or IIC, or a specific gas or vapor.

FPN: An example of such a required marking is "Class I, Zone 0, AEx ia IIC T6." An explanation of the marking that is required is shown in FPN Figure 505.9(C)(2).



FPN Figure 505.9(C)(2) Zone equipment marking.

(D) Class I Temperature. The temperature marking specified below shall not exceed the ignition temperature of the specific gas or vapor to be encountered.

FPN: For information regarding ignition temperatures of gases and vapors, see NFPA 497-1997, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*; and IEC 60079-20-1996, *Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres, Data for Flammable Gases and Vapours, Relating to the Use of Electrical Apparatus.*

(1) Temperature Classifications. Equipment shall be marked to show the operating temperature or temperature class referenced to a 40°C (104°F) ambient. The temperature class, if provided, shall be indicated using the temperature class (T Code) shown in Table 505.9(D)(1).

Table 505.9(D)(1) Classification of Maximum Surface Temperature for Group II Electrical Equipment

Temperature Class (T Code)	Maximum Surface Temperature (°C)
T1	≤450
T2	≤300
T3	≤200
T4	≤135
T5	≤100
T6	≤85

Electrical equipment designed for use in the ambient temperature range between −20°C and +40°C shall require no additional ambient temperature marking.

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Electrical equipment that is designed for use in a range of ambient temperatures other than –20°C and +40°C is considered to be special; and the ambient temperature range shall then be marked on the equipment, including either the symbol "Ta" or "Tamb" together with the special range of ambient temperatures. As an example, such a marking might be "–30°C ≤ Ta ≤ + 40°C."

Electrical equipment suitable for ambient temperatures exceeding 40°C (104°F) shall be marked with both the maximum ambient temperature and the operating temperature or temperature class at that ambient temperature.

Exception No. 1: Equipment of the non–heat-producing type, such as conduit fittings, and equipment of the heat-producing type having a maximum temperature of not more than 100°C (212°F) shall not be required to have a marked operating temperature or temperature class.

Exception No. 2: Equipment identified for Class I, Division 1 or Division 2 locations as permitted by 505.20(B) and (C) shall be permitted to be marked in accordance with 500.8(B) and Table 500.8(B).

(E) Threading. All threaded conduit referred to herein shall be threaded with a National (American) Standard Pipe Taper (NPT) standard conduit cutting die that provides a taper of 1 in 16 (¾-in. taper per foot). Such conduit shall be made wrenchtight to prevent sparking when fault current flows through the conduit system, and to ensure the explosionproof or flameproof integrity of the conduit system where applicable. Threaded joints shall be made up with at least five threads fully engaged for entries into flameproof or explosionproof equipment.

Equipment provided with threaded entries for field wiring connections shall be installed in accordance with 505.9(D)(1) or (2).

(1) Equipment Provided with Threaded Entries for NPT Threaded Conduit or Fittings. For equipment provided with threaded entries for NPT threaded conduit or fittings, listed conduit fittings, or cable fittings shall be used.

FPN: Thread form specifications for NPT threads are located in ANSI/ASME B1.20.1-1983, *Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch).*

(2) Equipment Provided with Threaded Entries for Metric Threaded Conduit or Fittings. For equipment with metric threaded entries, such entries shall be identified as being metric, or listed adapters to permit connection to conduit or NPT-threaded fittings shall be provided with the equipment. Adapters shall be used for connection to conduit or NPT-threaded fittings. Listed cable fittings that have metric threads shall be permitted to be used.

FPN: Threading specifications for metric threaded entries are located in ISO 965/1-1980, *Metric Screw Threads*; and ISO 965/3-1980, *Metric Screw Threads.*

505.15 Wiring Methods. Wiring methods shall maintain the integrity of protection techniques and shall comply with 505.15(A), (B), or (C).

(A) Class I, Zone 0. In Class I, Zone 0 locations, only intrinsically safe wiring methods in accordance with Article 504 shall be permitted.

FPN: Article 504 only includes protection technique "ia."

(B) Class I, Zone 1.

(1) General. In Class I, Zone 1 locations, the wiring methods in (a) through (e) shall be permitted.

(a) In industrial establishments with restricted public access, where the conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the installation, and where the cable is not subject to physical damage, Type MC-HL cable listed for use in Class I, Zone 1 or Division 1 locations, with a gas/vaportight continuous corrugated metallic sheath, an overall jacket of suitable polymeric material, separate grounding conductors in accordance with 250.122, and provided with termination fittings listed for the application.

FPN: See 330.10 and 330.12 for restrictions on use of Type MC cable.

(b) In industrial establishments with restricted public access, where the conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the installation, and where the cable is not subject to physical damage, Type ITC-HL cable, listed for use in Class I, Zone 1 or Division 1 locations, with a gas/vaportight continuous corrugated metallic sheath, an overall jacket of suitable polymeric material and provided with termination fittings listed for the application.

(c) Type MI cable with termination fittings listed for Class I, Zone 1 or Division 1 locations. Type MI cable shall be installed and supported in a manner to avoid tensile stress at the termination fittings.

(d) Threaded rigid metal conduit, or threaded steel intermediate metal conduit.

(e) Rigid nonmetallic conduit complying with Article 352 shall be permitted where encased in a concrete envelope a minimum of 50 mm (2 in.) thick and provided with not less than 600 mm (24 in.) of cover measured from the top of the conduit to grade. Threaded rigid metal conduit or threaded steel intermediate metal conduit shall be used for the last 600 mm (24 in.) of the underground run to emergence or to the point of connection to the aboveground raceway. An equipment grounding conductor shall be included to provide for electrical continuity of the raceway system and for grounding of non–current-carrying metal parts.

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(2) Flexible Connections. Where necessary to employ flexible connections, flexible fittings listed for Class I, Zone 1 or Division 1 locations or flexible cord in accordance with the provisions of 505.17 shall be permitted.

(C) Class I, Zone 2.

(1) General. In Class I, Zone 2 locations, the wiring methods in (a) through (g) shall be permitted.

(a) All wiring methods permitted by 505.15(B).

(b) Types MI, MC, MV, or TC cable with termination fittings, or in cable tray systems and installed in a manner to avoid tensile stress at the termination fittings.

(c) Type ITC cable in cable trays, in raceways, supported by messenger wire, where afforded mechanical protection and run as open wiring, or directly buried where the cable is listed for this use.

(d) Type PLTC cable in accordance with the provisions of Article 725, or in cable tray systems. PLTC shall be installed in a manner to avoid tensile stress at the termination fittings.

(e) Enclosed gasketed busways, enclosed gasketed wireways.

(f) Threaded rigid metal conduit, threaded steel intermediate metal conduit.

(g) Nonincendive field wiring shall be permitted using any of the wiring methods permitted for unclassified locations. Nonincendive field wiring systems shall be installed in accordance with the control drawing(s). Simple apparatus, not shown on the control drawing, shall be permitted in a nonincendive field wiring circuit, provided the simple apparatus does not interconnect the nonincendive field wiring circuit to any other circuit.

FPN: Simple apparatus is defined in 504.2.

Separate nonincendive field wiring circuits shall be installed as follows:

(1) In separate cables, or
(2) In multiconductor cables where the conductors of each circuit are within a grounded metal shield, or
(3) In multiconductor cables where the conductors of each circuit have insulation with a minimum thickness of 0.25 mm (0.01 in.)

(2) Flexible Connections. Where provision must be made for limited flexibility, flexible metal fittings, flexible metal conduit with listed fittings, liquidtight flexible metal conduit with listed fittings, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit with listed fittings, or flexible cord in accordance with the provisions of 505.17 shall be permitted.

FPN: See 505.25(B) for grounding requirements where flexible conduit is used.

505.16 Sealing and Drainage. Seals in conduit and cable systems shall comply with 505.16(A) through (E). Sealing compound shall be used in Type MI cable termination fittings to exclude moisture and other fluids from the cable insulation.

FPN No. 1: Seals are provided in conduit and cable systems to minimize the passage of gases and vapors and prevent the passage of flames from one portion of the electrical installation to another through the conduit. Such communication through Type MI cable is inherently prevented by construction of the cable. Unless specifically designed and tested for the purpose, conduit and cable seals are not intended to prevent the passage of liquids, gases, or vapors at a continuous pressure differential across the seal. Even at differences in pressure across the seal equivalent to a few inches of water, there may be a slow passage of gas or vapor through a seal, and through conductors passing through the seal. See 505.16(C)(2)(b). Temperature extremes and highly corrosive liquids and vapors can affect the ability of seals to perform their intended function. See 505.16(D)(2).

FPN No. 2: Gas or vapor leakage and propagation of flames may occur through the interstices between the strands of standard stranded conductors larger than 2 AWG. Special conductor constructions, for example, compacted strands or sealing of the individual strands, are means of reducing leakage and preventing the propagation of flames.

(A) Zone 0. In Class I, Zone 0 locations, seals shall be located according to 505.16(A)(1), (A)(2), and (A)(3).

(1) Conduit Seals. Seals shall be provided within 3.05 m (10 ft) of where a conduit leaves a Zone 0 location. There shall be no unions, couplings, boxes, or fittings, except listed reducers at the seal, in the conduit run between the seal and the point at which the conduit leaves the location.

Exception: A rigid unbroken conduit that passes completely through the Zone 0 location with no fittings less than 300 mm (12 in.) beyond each boundary shall not be required to be sealed if the termination points of the unbroken conduit are in unclassified locations.

(2) Cable Seals. Seals shall be provided on cables at the first point of termination after entry into the Zone 0 location.

(3) Not Required to Be Explosionproof or Flameproof. Seals shall not be required to be explosionproof or flameproof.

(B) Zone 1. In Class I, Zone 1 locations, seals shall be located in accordance with 505.16(B)(1) through (B)(8).

(1) Type of Protection "d" or "e" Enclosures. Conduit seals shall be provided for each conduit entering enclosures having type of protection "d" or "e."

Exception: Where the enclosure having type of protection "d" is marked to indicate that a seal is not required.

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(2) Explosionproof Equipment. Conduit seals shall be provided for each conduit entering explosionproof equipment according to (a), (b), and (c).

(a) In each conduit entry into an explosionproof enclosure where either (1) the enclosure contains apparatus, such as switches, circuit breakers, fuses, relays, or resistors, that may produce arcs, sparks, or high temperatures that are considered to be an ignition source in normal operation, or (2) the entry is metric designator 53 (trade size 2) or larger and the enclosure contains terminals, splices, or taps. For the purposes of this section, high temperatures shall be considered to be any temperatures exceeding 80 percent of the autoignition temperature in degrees Celsius of the gas or vapor involved.

Exception: Conduit entering an enclosure where such switches, circuit breakers, fuses, relays, or resistors are

(a) Enclosed within a chamber hermetically sealed against the entrance of gases or vapors, or
(b) Immersed in oil, or
(c) Enclosed within a factory-sealed explosionproof chamber located within the enclosure, identified for the location, and marked "factory sealed" or equivalent, unless the entry is metric designator 53 (trade size 2) or larger. Factory-sealed enclosures shall not be considered to serve as a seal for another adjacent explosionproof enclosure that is required to have a conduit seal.

(b) Conduit seals shall be installed within 450 mm (18 in.) from the enclosure. Only explosionproof unions, couplings, reducers, elbows, capped elbows, and conduit bodies similar to L, T, and Cross types that are not larger than the trade size of the conduit shall be permitted between the sealing fitting and the explosionproof enclosure.

(c) Where two or more explosionproof enclosures for which conduit seals are required under 505.16(B)(2) are connected by nipples or by runs of conduit not more than 900 mm (36 in.) long, a single conduit seal in each such nipple connection or run of conduit shall be considered sufficient if located not more than 450 mm (18 in.) from either enclosure.

(3) Pressurized Enclosures. Conduit seals shall be provided in each conduit entry into a pressurized enclosure where the conduit is not pressurized as part of the protection system. Conduit seals shall be installed within 450 mm (18 in.) from the pressurized enclosure.

FPN No. 1: Installing the seal as close as possible to the enclosure reduces problems with purging the dead airspace in the pressurized conduit.

FPN No. 2: For further information, see NFPA 496-1998, *Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment.*

(4) Class I, Zone 1 Boundary. Conduit seals shall be provided in each conduit run leaving a Class I, Zone 1 location. The sealing fitting shall be permitted on either side of the boundary of such location within 3.05 m (10 ft) of the boundary and shall be designed and installed so as to minimize the amount of gas or vapor within the Zone 1 portion of the conduit from being communicated to the conduit beyond the seal. Except for listed explosionproof reducers at the conduit seal, there shall be no union, coupling, box, or fitting between the conduit seal and the point at which the conduit leaves the Zone 1 location.

Exception: Metal conduit containing no unions, couplings, boxes, or fittings and passing completely through a Class I, Zone 1 location with no fittings less than 300 mm (12 in.) beyond each boundary shall not require a conduit seal if the termination points of the unbroken conduit are in unclassified locations.

(5) Cables Capable of Transmitting Gases or Vapors. Conduits containing cables with a gas/vaportight continuous sheath capable of transmitting gases or vapors through the cable core shall be sealed in the Zone 1 location after removing the jacket and any other coverings so that the sealing compound surrounds each individual insulated conductor and the outer jacket.

Exception: Multiconductor cables with a gas/vaportight continuous sheath capable of transmitting gases or vapors through the cable core shall be permitted to be considered as a single conductor by sealing the cable in the conduit within 450 mm (18 in.) of the enclosure and the cable end within the enclosure by an approved means to minimize the entrance of gases or vapors and prevent the propagation of flame into the cable core, or by other approved methods. For shielded cables and twisted pair cables, it shall not be required to remove the shielding material or separate the twisted pair.

(6) Cables Incapable of Transmitting Gases or Vapors. Each multiconductor cable in conduit shall be considered as a single conductor if the cable is incapable of transmitting gases or vapors through the cable core. These cables shall be sealed in accordance with 505.16(D).

(7) Cables Entering Enclosures. Cable seals shall be provided for each cable entering flameproof or explosionproof enclosures. The seal shall comply with 505.16(D).

(8) Class I, Zone 1 Boundary. Cables shall be sealed at the point at which they leave the Zone 1 location.

Exception: Where cable is sealed at the termination point.

(C) Zone 2. In Class I, Zone 2 locations, seals shall be located in accordance with 505.16(C)(1) and (C)(2).

(1) Conduit Seals. Conduit seals shall be located in accordance with (a) and (b).

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(a) For connections to enclosures that are required to be flameproof or explosionproof, a conduit seal shall be provided in accordance with 505.16(B)(1) and 505.16(B)(2). All portions of the conduit run or nipple between the seal and such enclosure shall comply with 505.16(B).

(b) In each conduit run passing from a Class I, Zone 2 location into an unclassified location. The sealing fitting shall be permitted on either side of the boundary of such location within 3.05 m (10 ft) of the boundary and shall be designed and installed so as to minimize the amount of gas or vapor within the Zone 2 portion of the conduit from being communicated to the conduit beyond the seal. Rigid metal conduit or threaded steel intermediate metal conduit shall be used between the sealing fitting and the point at which the conduit leaves the Zone 2 location, and a threaded connection shall be used at the sealing fitting. Except for listed explosionproof reducers at the conduit seal, there shall be no union, coupling, box, or fitting between the conduit seal and the point at which the conduit leaves the Zone 2 location.

Exception No. 1: Metal conduit containing no unions, couplings, boxes, or fittings and passing completely through a Class I, Zone 2 location with no fittings less than 300 mm (12 in.) beyond each boundary shall not be required to be sealed if the termination points of the unbroken conduit are in unclassified locations.

Exception No. 2: Conduit systems terminating at an unclassified location where a wiring method transition is made to cable tray, cablebus, ventilated busway, Type MI cable, or open wiring shall not be required to be sealed where passing from the Class I, Zone 2 location into the unclassified location. The unclassified location shall be outdoors or, if the conduit system is all in one room, it shall be permitted to be indoors. The conduits shall not terminate at an enclosure containing an ignition source in normal operation.

Exception No. 3: Conduit systems passing from an enclosure or room that is unclassified as a result of pressurization into a Class I, Zone 2 location shall not require a seal at the boundary.

FPN: For further information, refer to NFPA 496-1998, *Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment.*

Exception No. 4: Segments of aboveground conduit systems shall not be required to be sealed where passing from a Class I, Zone 2 location into an unclassified location if all the following conditions are met:

(a) No part of the conduit system segment passes through a Class I, Zone 0 or Class I, Zone 1 location where the conduit contains unions, couplings, boxes, or fittings within 300 mm (12 in.) of the Class I, Zone 0 or Class I, Zone 1 location.

(b) The conduit system segment is located entirely in outdoor locations.

(c) The conduit system segment is not directly connected to canned pumps, process or service connections for flow, pressure, or analysis measurement, and so forth, that depend on a single compression seal, diaphragm, or tube to prevent flammable or combustible fluids from entering the conduit system.

(d) The conduit system segment contains only threaded metal conduit, unions, couplings, conduit bodies, and fittings in the unclassified location.

(e) The conduit system segment is sealed at its entry to each enclosure or fitting housing terminals, splices, or taps in Class I, Zone 2 locations.

(2) Cable Seals. Cable seals shall be located in accordance with (a), (b), and (c).

(a) Explosionproof and Flameproof Enclosures. Cables entering enclosures required to be flameproof or explosionproof shall be sealed at the point of entrance. The seal shall comply with 505.16(D). Multiconductor cables with a gas/vaportight continuous sheath capable of transmitting gases or vapors through the cable core shall be sealed in the Zone 2 location after removing the jacket and any other coverings so that the sealing compound surrounds each individual insulated conductor in such a manner as to minimize the passage of gases and vapors. Multiconductor cables in conduit shall be sealed as described in 505.16(B)(4).

Exception No. 1: Cables passing from an enclosure or room that is unclassified as a result of Type Z pressurization into a Class I, Zone 2 location shall not require a seal at the boundary.

Exception No. 2: Shielded cables and twisted pair cables shall not require the removal of the shielding material or separation of the twisted pairs, provided the termination is by an approved means to minimize the entrance of gases or vapors and prevent propagation of flame into the cable core.

(b) Cables That Will Not Transmit Gases or Vapors. Cables with a gas/vaportight continuous sheath and that will not transmit gases or vapors through the cable core in excess of the quantity permitted for seal fittings shall not be required to be sealed except as required in 505.16(C)(2)(a). The minimum length of such cable run shall not be less than the length that limits gas or vapor flow through the cable core to the rate permitted for seal fittings [200 cm^3/hr (0.007 ft^3/hr) of air at a pressure of 1500 pascals (6 in. of water)].

FPN No. 1: See ANSI/UL 886-1994, *Outlet Boxes and Fittings for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

FPN No. 2: The cable core does not include the interstices of the conductor strands.

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(c) Cables Capable of Transmitting Gases or Vapors. Cables with a gas/vaportight continuous sheath capable of transmitting gases or vapors through the cable core shall not be required to be sealed except as required in 505.16(C)(2)(a), unless the cable is attached to process equipment or devices that may cause a pressure in excess of 1500 pascals (6 in. of water) to be exerted at a cable end, in which case a seal, barrier, or other means shall be provided to prevent migration of flammables into an unclassified area.

Exception: Cables with an unbroken gas/vaportight continuous sheath shall be permitted to pass through a Class I, Zone 2 location without seals.

(d) Cables Without Gas/Vaportight Continuous Sheath. Cables that do not have gas/vaportight continuous sheath shall be sealed at the boundary of the Zone 2 and unclassified location in such a manner as to minimize the passage of gases or vapors into an unclassified location.

FPN: The cable sheath may be either metal or a nonmetallic material.

(D) Class I, Zones 0, 1, and 2. Where required, seals in Class I, Zones 0, 1, and 2 locations shall comply with 505.16(D)(1) through (D)(5).

(1) Fittings. Enclosures for connections or equipment shall be provided with an integral means for sealing, or sealing fittings listed for the location shall be used. Sealing fittings shall be listed for use with one or more specific compounds and shall be accessible.

(2) Compound. The compound shall provide a seal against passage of gas or vapors through the seal fitting, shall not be affected by the surrounding atmosphere or liquids, and shall not have a melting point less than 93°C (200°F).

(3) Thickness of Compounds. In a completed seal, the minimum thickness of the sealing compound shall not be less than the trade size of the sealing fitting and, in no case, less than 16 mm (⅝ in.).

Exception: Listed cable sealing fittings shall not be required to have a minimum thickness equal to the trade size of the fitting.

(4) Splices and Taps. Splices and taps shall not be made in fittings intended only for sealing with compound, nor shall other fittings in which splices or taps are made be filled with compound.

(5) Conductor Fill. The cross-sectional area of the conductors permitted in a seal shall not exceed 25 percent of the cross-sectional area of a rigid metal conduit of the same trade size unless it is specifically listed for a higher percentage of fill.

(E) Drainage.

(1) Control Equipment. Where there is a probability that liquid or other condensed vapor may be trapped within enclosures for control equipment or at any point in the raceway system, approved means shall be provided to prevent accumulation or to permit periodic draining of such liquid or condensed vapor.

(2) Motors and Generators. Where the authority having jurisdiction judges that there is a probability that liquid or condensed vapor may accumulate within motors or generators, joints and conduit systems shall be arranged to minimize entrance of liquid. If means to prevent accumulation or to permit periodic draining are judged necessary, such means shall be provided at the time of manufacture and shall be considered an integral part of the machine.

(3) Canned Pumps, Process or Service Connections, and So Forth. For canned pumps, process or service connections for flow, pressure, or analysis measurement, and so forth, that depend upon a single compression seal, diaphragm, or tube to prevent flammable or combustible fluids from entering the electrical conduit system, an additional approved seal, barrier, or other means shall be provided to prevent the flammable or combustible fluid from entering the conduit system beyond the additional devices or means if the primary seal fails.

The additional approved seal or barrier and the interconnecting enclosure shall meet the temperature and pressure conditions to which they will be subjected upon failure of the primary seal, unless other approved means are provided to accomplish the purpose in the preceding paragraph.

Drains, vents, or other devices shall be provided so that primary seal leakage is obvious.

505.17 Flexible Cords, Class I, Zones 1 and 2. A flexible cord shall be permitted for connection between portable lighting equipment or other portable utilization equipment and the fixed portion of their supply circuit. Flexible cord shall also be permitted for that portion of the circuit where the fixed wiring methods of 505.15(B) cannot provide the necessary degree of movement for fixed and mobile electrical utilization equipment, in an industrial establishment where conditions of maintenance and engineering supervision ensure that only qualified persons install and service the installation, and the flexible cord is protected by location or by a suitable guard from damage. The length of the flexible cord shall be continuous. Where flexible cords are used, the cords shall be as follows:

(1) Of a type listed for extra-hard usage;
(2) Contain, in addition to the conductors of the circuit, a grounding conductor complying with 400.23;

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(3) Connected to terminals or to supply conductors in an approved manner;
(4) Be supported by clamps or by other suitable means in such a manner that there will be no tension on the terminal connections; and
(5) Be provided with listed seals where the flexible cord enters boxes, fittings, or enclosures that are required to be explosionproof or flameproof.

Exception: As provided in 505.16.

Electric submersible pumps with means for removal without entering the wet-pit shall be considered portable utilization equipment. The extension of the flexible cord within a suitable raceway between the wet-pit and the power source shall be permitted.

Electric mixers intended for travel into and out of open-type mixing tanks or vats shall be considered portable utilization equipment.

FPN: See 505.18 for flexible cords exposed to liquids having a deleterious effect on the conductor insulation.

505.18 Conductors and Conductor Insulation.

(A) Conductors. For type of protection "e," field wiring conductors shall be copper.

(B) Conductor Insulation. Where condensed vapors or liquids may collect on, or come in contact with, the insulation on conductors, such insulation shall be of a type identified for use under such conditions or the insulation shall be protected by a sheath of lead or by other approved means.

505.19 Live Parts. There shall be no exposed live parts.

505.20 Equipment Requirements.

(A) Zone 0. In Class I, Zone 0 locations, only equipment specifically listed and marked as suitable for the location shall be permitted.

Exception: Intrinsically safe apparatus listed for use in Class I, Division 1 locations for the same gas, or as permitted by 505.9(B)(2), and with a suitable temperature class shall be permitted.

(B) Zone 1. In Class I, Zone 1 locations, only equipment specifically listed and marked as suitable for the location shall be permitted.

Exception No. 1: Equipment identified for use in Class I, Division 1 or listed for use in Class I, Zone 0 locations for the same gas, or as permitted by 505.9(B)(2), and with a suitable temperature class shall be permitted.

Exception No. 2: Equipment identified for Class I, Zone 1, or Zone 2 type of protection "p" shall be permitted.

(C) Zone 2. In Class I, Zone 2 locations, only equipment specifically listed and marked as suitable for the location shall be permitted.

Exception No. 1: Equipment listed for use in Class I, Zone 0 or Zone 1 locations for the same gas, or as permitted by 505.9(B)(2), and with a suitable temperature class, shall be permitted.

Exception No. 2: Equipment identified for Class I, Zone 1 or Zone 2 type of protection "p" shall be permitted.

Exception No. 3: Equipment identified for use in Class I, Division 1 or Division 2 locations for the same gas, or as permitted by 505.9(B)(2), and with a suitable temperature class shall be permitted.

Exception No. 4: In Class I, Zone 2 locations, the installation of open or nonexplosionproof or nonflameproof enclosed motors, such as squirrel-cage induction motors without brushes, switching mechanisms, or similar arc-producing devices that are not identified for use in a Class I, Zone 2 location shall be permitted.

FPN No. 1: It is important to consider the temperature of internal and external surfaces that may be exposed to the flammable atmosphere.

FPN No. 2: It is important to consider the risk of ignition due to currents arcing across discontinuities and overheating of parts in multisection enclosures of large motors and generators. Such motors and generators may need equipotential bonding jumpers across joints in the enclosure and from enclosure to ground. Where the presence of ignitible gases or vapors is suspected, clean air purging may be needed immediately prior to and during start-up periods.

(D) Manufacturer's Instructions. Electrical equipment installed in hazardous (classified) locations shall be installed in accordance with the instructions (if any) provided by the manufacturer.

505.21 Multiwire Branch Circuits. In a Class I, Zone 1 location, a multiwire branch circuit shall not be permitted.

Exception: Where the disconnect device(s) for the circuit opens all ungrounded conductors of the multiwire circuit simultaneously.

505.22 Increased Safety "e" Motors and Generators. In Class I, Zone 1 locations, Increased Safety "e" motors and generators of all voltage ratings shall be listed for Class I, Zone 1 locations, and shall comply with the following:

(1) Motors shall be marked with the current ratio, I_A/I_N, and time, t_E.
(2) Motors shall have controllers marked with the model or identification number, output rating (horsepower or kilowatt), full-load amperes, starting current ratio (I_A/I_N), and time (t_E) of the motors that they are intended to protect; the controller marking shall also include the specific over-

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load protection type (and setting, if applicable) that is listed with the motor or generator.

(3) Connections shall be made with the specific terminals listed with the motor or generator.

(4) Terminal housings shall be permitted to be of substantial, nonmetallic, nonburning material, provided an internal grounding means between the motor frame and the equipment grounding connection is incorporated within the housing.

(5) The provisions of Part III of Article 430 shall apply regardless of the voltage rating of the motor.

(6) The motors shall be protected against overload by a separate overload device that is responsive to motor current. This device shall be selected to trip or shall be rated in accordance with the listing of the motor and its overload protection.

(7) Sections 430.32(C) and 430.44 shall not apply to such motors.

(8) The motor overload protection shall not be shunted or cut out during the starting period.

505.25 Grounding and Bonding. Grounding and bonding shall comply with Article 250 and the requirements in 505.25(A) and (B).

(A) Bonding. The locknut-bushing and double-locknut types of contacts shall not be depended on for bonding purposes, but bonding jumpers with proper fittings or other approved means of bonding shall be used. Such means of bonding shall apply to all intervening raceways, fittings, boxes, enclosures, and so forth, between Class I locations and the point of grounding for service equipment or point of grounding of a separately derived system.

Exception: The specific bonding means shall only be required to the nearest point where the grounded circuit conductor and the grounding electrode are connected together on the line side of the building or structure disconnecting means as specified in 250.32(A), (B), and (C), provided the branch-circuit overcurrent protection is located on the load side of the disconnecting means.

FPN: See 250.100 for additional bonding requirements in hazardous (classified) locations.

(B) Types of Equipment Grounding Conductors. Where flexible metal conduit or liquidtight flexible metal conduit is used as permitted in 505.15(C) and is to be relied on to complete a sole equipment grounding path, it shall be installed with internal or external bonding jumpers in parallel with each conduit and complying with 250.102.

Exception: In Class I, Zone 2 locations, the bonding jumper shall be permitted to be deleted where all the following conditions are met:

(a) Listed liquidtight flexible metal conduit 1.8 m (6 ft) or less in length, with fittings listed for grounding, is used.

(b) Overcurrent protection in the circuit is limited to 10 amperes or less.

(c) The load is not a power utilization load.

ARTICLE 510
Hazardous (Classified) Locations — Specific

510.1 Scope. Articles 511 through 517 cover occupancies or parts of occupancies that are or may be hazardous because of atmospheric concentrations of flammable liquids, gases, or vapors, or because of deposits or accumulations of materials that may be readily ignitible.

510.2 General. The general rules of this *Code* and the provisions of Articles 500 through 504 shall apply to electric wiring and equipment in occupancies within the scope of Articles 511 through 517, except as such rules are modified in Articles 511 through 517. Where unusual conditions exist in a specific occupancy, the authority having jurisdiction shall judge with respect to the application of specific rules.

ARTICLE 511
Commercial Garages, Repair and Storage

FPN: Rules that are followed by a reference in brackets contain text that has been extracted from NFPA 88B-1997, *Standard for Repair Garages*. Only editorial changes were made to the extracted text to make it consistent with this *Code*.

511.1 Scope. These occupancies shall include locations used for service and repair operations in connection with self-propelled vehicles (including, but not limited to, passenger automobiles, buses, trucks, and tractors) in which volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases are used for fuel or power.

511.3 Classifications of Locations.

(A) Unclassified Locations. Parking garages used for parking or storage and where no repair work is done except exchange of parts and routine maintenance requiring no use of electrical equipment, open flame, welding, or the use of volatile flammable liquids are not classified.

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The storage, handling, or dispensing into motor vehicles of alcohol-based windshield washer fluid in areas used for the service and repair operations of the vehicles shall not cause such areas to be classified as hazardous (classified) locations.

FPN No. 1: For further information, see NFPA 88A-1998, *Standard for Parking Structures* and NFPA 88B-1997, *Standard for Repair Garages.*

FPN No. 2: For further information, see 8.3.5 of NFPA 30A, *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages.*

(B) Classified Locations. Classification shall be in accordance with Article 500. Areas in which flammable fuel is transferred to vehicle fuel tanks shall also conform to Article 514.

(1) Up to a Level of 450 mm (18 in.) Above the Floor. For each floor, the entire area up to a level of 450 mm (18 in.) above the floor shall be considered to be a Class I, Division 2 location.

Exception: Where the enforcing agency determines that there is mechanical ventilation providing a minimum of four air changes per hour or one cubic foot per minute of exchanged air for each square foot of floor area. Ventilation shall provide for air exchange across the entire floor area within 0.3 m (12 in.) of the floor.

(2) Within 450 mm (18 in.) of the Ceiling. Where compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles are repaired or stored, the area within 450 mm (18 in.) of the ceiling shall be classified as Class I, Division 2, except where ventilation of at least four air changes per hour is provided. [NFPA 88B, 3-1.1]

(3) Any Pit or Depression Below Floor Level. Any pit or depression below floor level shall be considered to be a Class I, Division 1 location and shall extend up to said floor level.

Exception No. 1: Any pit or depression in which six air changes per hour are exhausted at the floor level of the pit shall be permitted to be judged by the enforcing agency to be a Class I, Division 2 location.

Exception No. 2: Lubrication and service rooms without dispensing shall be classified in accordance with Table 514.3(B)(1).

(4) Areas Adjacent to Defined Locations or with Positive-Pressure Ventilation. Areas adjacent to defined locations in which flammable vapors are not likely to be released, such as stock rooms, switchboard rooms, and other similar locations, shall not be classified where mechanically ventilated at a rate of four or more air changes per hour or where effectively cut off by walls or partitions.

(5) Adjacent Areas by Special Permission. Adjacent areas that by reason of ventilation, air pressure differentials, or physical spacing are such that, in the opinion of the authority enforcing this *Code*, no ignition hazard exists, shall be unclassified.

511.4 Wiring and Equipment in Class I Locations.

(A) Wiring Located in Class I Locations. Within Class I locations as classified in 511.3, wiring shall conform to applicable provisions of Article 501.

(1) Raceways. Raceways embedded in a masonry wall or buried beneath a floor shall be considered to be within the Class I location above the floor if any connections or extensions lead into or through such areas.

Exception: Rigid nonmetallic conduit that complies with Article 352 shall be permitted where buried under not less than 600 mm (24 in.) of cover. Where rigid nonmetallic conduit is used, threaded rigid metal conduit or threaded steel intermediate metal conduit shall be used for the last 600 mm (24 in.) of the underground run to emergence or to the point of connection to the aboveground raceway and an equipment grounding conductor shall be included to provide electrical continuity of the raceway system and for grounding of non–current-carrying metal parts.

(B) Equipment Located in Class I Locations. Within Class I locations as defined in 511.3, equipment shall conform to applicable provisions of Article 501.

(1) Fuel-Dispensing Units. Where fuel-dispensing units (other than liquid petroleum gas, which is prohibited) are located within buildings, the requirements of Article 514 shall govern.

Where mechanical ventilation is provided in the dispensing area, the control shall be interlocked so that the dispenser cannot operate without ventilation as prescribed in 500.5(B)(2).

(2) Portable Lighting Equipment. Portable lighting equipment shall be equipped with handle, lampholder, hook, and substantial guard attached to the lampholder or handle. All exterior surfaces that might come in contact with battery terminals, wiring terminals, or other objects shall be of nonconducting material or shall be effectively protected with insulation. Lampholders shall be of an unswitched type and shall not provide means for plug-in of attachment plugs. The outer shell shall be of molded composition or other suitable material. Unless the lamp and its cord are supported or arranged in such a manner that they cannot be used in the locations classified in 511.3, they shall be of a type identified for Class I, Division 1 locations.

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511.7 Wiring and Equipment Installed Above Class I Locations.

(A) Wiring in Spaces Above Class I Locations.

(1) Fixed Wiring Above Class I Locations. All fixed wiring above Class I locations shall be in metal raceways, rigid nonmetallic conduit, electrical nonmetallic tubing, flexible metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, or liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit or shall be Type MC, MI, manufactured wiring systems, or PLTC cable in accordance with Article 725, or Type TC cable or Type ITC cable in accordance with Article 727. Cellular metal floor raceways or cellular concrete floor raceways shall be permitted to be used only for supplying ceiling outlets or extensions to the area below the floor, but such raceways shall have no connections leading into or through any Class I location above the floor.

(2) Pendant. For pendants, flexible cord suitable for the type of service and listed for hard usage shall be used.

(B) Electrical Equipment Installed Above Class I Locations.

(1) Fixed Electrical Equipment. Electrical equipment in a fixed position shall be located above the level of any defined Class I location or shall be identified for the location.

(a) Arcing Equipment. Equipment that is less than 3.7 m (12 ft) above the floor level and that may produce arcs, sparks, or particles of hot metal, such as cutouts, switches, charging panels, generators, motors, or other equipment (excluding receptacles, lamps, and lampholders) having make-and-break or sliding contacts, shall be of the totally enclosed type or constructed so as to prevent the escape of sparks or hot metal particles.

(b) Fixed Lighting. Lamps and lampholders for fixed lighting that is located over lanes through which vehicles are commonly driven or that may otherwise be exposed to physical damage shall be located not less than 3.7 m (12 ft) above floor level, unless of the totally enclosed type or constructed so as to prevent escape of sparks or hot metal particles.

511.9 Sealing. Seals conforming to the requirements of 501.5 and 501.5(B)(2) shall be provided and shall apply to horizontal as well as vertical boundaries of the defined Class I locations.

511.10 Special Equipment.

(A) Battery Charging Equipment. Battery chargers and their control equipment, and batteries being charged, shall not be located within locations classified in 511.3.

(B) Electric Vehicle Charging Equipment.

(1) General. All electrical equipment and wiring shall be installed in accordance with Article 625, except as noted in 511.10(B)(2) and (B)(3). Flexible cords shall be of a type identified for extra-hard usage.

(2) Connector Location. No connector shall be located within a Class I location as defined in 511.3.

(3) Plug Connections to Vehicles. Where the cord is suspended from overhead, it shall be arranged so that the lowest point of sag is at least 150 mm (6 in.) above the floor. Where an automatic arrangement is provided to pull both cord and plug beyond the range of physical damage, no additional connector shall be required in the cable or at the outlet.

511.12 Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection for Personnel. All 125-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles installed in areas where electrical diagnostic equipment, electrical hand tools, or portable lighting equipment are to be used shall have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel.

511.16 Grounded and Grounding Requirements.

(A) General Grounding Requirements. All metal raceways, the metal armor or metallic sheath on cables, and all non–current-carrying metal parts of fixed or portable electrical equipment, regardless of voltage, shall be grounded as provided in Article 250.

(B) Supplying Circuits with Grounded and Grounding Conductors in Class I Locations. Grounding in Class I locations shall comply with 501.16.

(1) Circuits Supplying Portable Equipment or Pendants. Where a circuit supplies portables or pendants and includes a grounded conductor as provided in Article 200, receptacles, attachment plugs, connectors, and similar devices shall be of the grounding type, and the grounded conductor of the flexible cord shall be connected to the screw shell of any lampholder or to the grounded terminal of any utilization equipment supplied.

(2) Approved Means. Approved means shall be provided for maintaining continuity of the grounding conductor between the fixed wiring system and the non–current-carrying metal portions of pendant luminaires (fixtures), portable lamps, and portable utilization equipment.

ARTICLE 513
Aircraft Hangars

513.1 Scope. This article shall apply to buildings or structures in any part of which aircraft containing Class I (flam-

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mable) liquids or Class II (combustible) liquids whose temperatures are above their flash points are housed or stored and in which aircraft might undergo service, repairs, or alterations. It shall not apply to locations used exclusively for aircraft that have never contained fuel or unfueled aircraft.

FPN No. 1: For definitions of aircraft hangar and unfueled aircraft, see NFPA 409-1995, *Standard on Aircraft Hangars*.

FPN No. 2: For further information on fuel classification see NFPA 30-2000, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

513.2 Definitions. For the purpose of this article, the following definitions shall apply.

Mobile Equipment. Equipment with electric components suitable to be moved only with mechanical aids or is provided with wheels for movement by person(s) or powered devices.

Portable Equipment. Equipment with electric components suitable to be moved by a single person without mechanical aids.

513.3 Classification of Locations.

(A) Below Floor Level. Any pit or depression below the level of the hangar floor shall be classified as a Class I, Division 1 or Zone 1 location that shall extend up to said floor level.

(B) Areas Not Cut Off or Ventilated. The entire area of the hangar, including any adjacent and communicating areas not suitably cut off from the hangar, shall be classified as a Class I, Division 2 or Zone 2 location up to a level 450 mm (18 in.) above the floor.

(C) Vicinity of Aircraft. The area within 1.5 m (5 ft) horizontally from aircraft power plants or aircraft fuel tanks shall be classified as a Class I, Division 2 or Zone 2 location that shall extend upward from the floor to a level 1.5 m (5 ft) above the upper surface of wings and of engine enclosures.

(D) Areas Suitably Cut Off and Ventilated. Adjacent areas in which flammable liquids or vapors are not likely to be released, such as stock rooms, electrical control rooms, and other similar locations, shall not be classified where adequately ventilated and where effectively cut off from the hangar itself by walls or partitions.

513.4 Wiring and Equipment in Class I Locations.

(A) General. All wiring and equipment that is or may be installed or operated within any of the Class I locations defined in 513.3 shall comply with the applicable provisions of Article 501 or Article 505 for the division or zone in which they are used.

Attachment plugs and receptacles in Class I locations shall be identified for Class I locations or shall be designed so that they cannot be energized while the connections are being made or broken.

(B) Stanchions, Rostrums, and Docks. Electric wiring, outlets, and equipment (including lamps) on or attached to stanchions, rostrums, or docks that are located or likely to be located in a Class I location, as defined in 513.3(C), shall comply with the applicable provisions of Article 501 or Article 505 for the division or zone in which they are used.

513.7 Wiring and Equipment Not Installed in Class I Locations.

(A) Fixed Wiring. All fixed wiring in a hangar but not installed in a Class I location as classified in 513.3 shall be installed in metal raceways or shall be Type MI, TC, or MC cable.

Exception: Wiring in unclassified locations, as classified in 513.3(D), shall be of a type recognized in Chapter 3.

(B) Pendants. For pendants, flexible cord suitable for the type of service and identified for hard usage or extra-hard usage shall be used. Each such cord shall include a separate equipment grounding conductor.

(C) Arcing Equipment. In locations above those described in 513.3, equipment that is less than 3.0 m (10 ft) above wings and engine enclosures of aircraft and that may produce arcs, sparks, or particles of hot metal, such as lamps and lampholders for fixed lighting, cutouts, switches, receptacles, charging panels, generators, motors, or other equipment having make-and-break or sliding contacts, shall be of the totally enclosed type or constructed so as to prevent the escape of sparks or hot metal particles.

Exception: Equipment in areas described in 513.3(D) shall be permitted to be of the general-purpose type.

(D) Lampholders. Lampholders of metal-shell, fiber-lined types shall not be used for fixed incandescent lighting.

(E) Stanchions, Rostrums, or Docks. Where stanchions, rostrums, or docks are not located or likely to be located in a Class I location, as defined in 513.3(C), wiring and equipment shall comply with 513.7, except that such wiring and equipment not more than 457 mm (18 in.) above the floor in any position shall comply with 513.4(B). Receptacles and attachment plugs shall be of a locking type that will not readily disconnect.

(F) Mobile Stanchions. Mobile stanchions with electric equipment complying with 513.7(E) shall carry at least one

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permanently affixed warning sign with the following words or equivalent:

WARNING
KEEP 5 FT CLEAR OF AIRCRAFT
ENGINES AND FUEL TANK AREAS

or

WARNING
KEEP 1.5 METERS CLEAR OF AIRCRAFT
ENGINES AND FUEL TANK AREAS

513.8 Wiring and Equipment Embedded, Under Slab, or Under Ground. All wiring installed in or under the hangar floor shall comply with the requirements for Class I, Division 1 locations. Where such wiring is located in vaults, pits, or ducts, adequate drainage shall be provided.

513.9 Sealing. Seals shall be provided in accordance with 501.5 and 505.16. Sealing requirements specified shall apply to horizontal as well as to vertical boundaries of the defined Class I locations. Raceways embedded in a concrete floor or buried beneath a floor shall be considered to be within the Class I location above the floor.

513.10 Special Equipment.

(A) Aircraft Electrical Systems.

(1) De-energizing Aircraft Electrical Systems. Aircraft electrical systems shall be de-energized when the aircraft is stored in a hangar and, whenever possible, while the aircraft is undergoing maintenance.

(2) Aircraft Batteries. Aircraft batteries shall not be charged where installed in an aircraft located inside or partially inside a hangar.

(B) Aircraft Battery Charging and Equipment. Battery chargers and their control equipment shall not be located or operated within any of the Class I locations defined in 513.3 and shall preferably be located in a separate building or in an area such as defined in 513.3(D). Mobile chargers shall carry at least one permanently affixed warning sign with the following words or equivalent:

WARNING
KEEP 5 FT CLEAR OF AIRCRAFT ENGINES
AND FUEL TANK AREAS

or

WARNING
KEEP 1.5 METERS CLEAR OF AIRCRAFT
ENGINES AND FUEL TANK AREAS

Tables, racks, trays, and wiring shall not be located within a Class I location and, in addition, shall comply with Article 480.

(C) External Power Sources for Energizing Aircraft.

(1) Not Less Than 450 mm (18 in.) Above Floor. Aircraft energizers shall be designed and mounted so that all electric equipment and fixed wiring will be at least 450 mm (18 in.) above floor level and shall not be operated in a Class I location as defined in 513.3(C).

(2) Marking for Mobile Units. Mobile energizers shall carry at least one permanently affixed warning sign with the following words or equivalent:

WARNING
KEEP 5 FT CLEAR OF AIRCRAFT ENGINES
AND FUEL TANK AREAS.

or

WARNING
KEEP 1.5 METERS CLEAR OF AIRCRAFT
ENGINES AND FUEL TANK AREAS

(3) Cords. Flexible cords for aircraft energizers and ground support equipment shall be identified for the type of service and extra-hard usage and shall include an equipment grounding conductor.

(D) Mobile Servicing Equipment with Electric Components.

(1) General. Mobile servicing equipment (such as vacuum cleaners, air compressors, air movers, etc.) having electric wiring and equipment not suitable for Class I, Division 2 or Zone 2 locations shall be designed and mounted so that all such fixed wiring and equipment will be at least 450 mm (18 in.) above the floor. Such mobile equipment shall not be operated within the Class I location defined in 513.3(C) and shall carry at least one permanently affixed warning sign with the following words or equivalent:

WARNING
KEEP 5 FT CLEAR OF AIRCRAFT ENGINES
AND FUEL TANK AREAS

or

WARNING
KEEP 1.5 METERS CLEAR OF AIRCRAFT
ENGINES AND FUEL TANK AREAS

(2) Cords and Connectors. Flexible cords for mobile equipment shall be suitable for the type of service and identified for extra-hard usage and shall include an equipment grounding conductor. Attachment plugs and receptacles shall be identified for the location in which they are installed and shall provide for connection of the equipment grounding conductor.

(3) Restricted Use. Equipment that is not identified as suitable for Class I, Division 2 locations shall not be operated in locations where maintenance operations likely to release flammable liquids or vapors are in progress.

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(E) Portable Equipment.

(1) Portable Lighting Equipment. Portable lighting equipment that is used within a hangar shall be identified for the location in which they are used. For portable lamps, flexible cord suitable for the type of service and identified for extra-hard usage shall be used. Each such cord shall include a separate equipment grounding conductor.

(2) Portable Utilization Equipment. Portable utilization equipment that is or may be used within a hangar shall be of a type suitable for use in Class I, Division 2 or Zone 2 locations. For portable utilization equipment flexible cord suitable for the type of service and approved for extra-hard usage shall be used. Each such cord shall include a separate equipment grounding conductor.

513.16 Grounded and Grounding Requirements.

(A) General Grounding Requirements. All metal raceways, the metal armor or metallic sheath on cables, and all non–current-carrying metal parts of fixed or portable electrical equipment, regardless of voltage, shall be grounded as provided in Article 250. Grounding in Class I locations shall comply with 501.16 for Class I, Division 1 and 2 locations and 505.25 for Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 locations.

(B) Supplying Circuits with Grounded and Grounding Conductors in Class I Locations.

(1) Circuits Supplying Portable Equipment or Pendants. Where a circuit supplies portables or pendants and includes a grounded conductor as provided in Article 200, receptacles, attachment plugs, connectors, and similar devices shall be of the grounding type, and the grounded conductor of the flexible cord shall be connected to the screw shell of any lampholder or to the grounded terminal of any utilization equipment supplied.

(2) Approved Means. Approved means shall be provided for maintaining continuity of the grounding conductor between the fixed wiring system and the non–current-carrying metal portions of pendant luminaires (fixtures), portable lamps, and portable utilization equipment.

ARTICLE 514
Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities

FPN: Rules that are followed by a reference in brackets contain text that has been extracted from NFPA 30A-2000, *Automotive and Marine Service Station Code*. Only editorial changes were made to the extracted text to make it consistent with this *Code*.

514.1 Scope. These occupancies shall include locations where gasoline or other volatile flammable liquids or liquefied flammable gases are transferred to the fuel tanks (including auxiliary fuel tanks) of self-propelled vehicles or approved containers.

FPN: For further information regarding safeguards for motor fuel dispensing facilities, see NFPA 30A-2000, *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages*.

514.2 Definition.

Motor Fuel Dispensing Facility. A location where gasoline or other volatile flammable liquids or liquefied flammable gases are transferred to the fuel tanks (including auxiliary fuel tanks) of self-propelled vehicles or approved containers.

FPN: Refer to Articles 510 and 511 with respect to electric wiring and equipment for other areas used as lubritoriums, service rooms, repair rooms, offices, salesrooms, compressor rooms, and similar locations.

514.3 Classification of Locations.

(A) Unclassified Locations. Where the authority having jurisdiction can satisfactorily determine that flammable liquids having a flash point below 38°C (100°F), such as gasoline, will not be handled, such location shall not be required to be classified.

(B) Classified Locations.

(1) Class I Locations. Table 514.3(B)(1) shall be applied where Class I liquids are stored, handled, or dispensed and shall be used to delineate and classify motor fuel dispensing facilities and commercial garages as defined in Article 511. Table 515.3 shall be used for the purpose of delineating and classifying aboveground tanks. A Class I location shall not extend beyond an unpierced wall, roof, or other solid partition. [NFPA 30A, 8.1, 8.3]

(2) Compressed Natural Gas, Liquefied Natural Gas, and Liquefied Petroleum Gas Areas. Table 514.3(B)(2) shall be used to delineate and classify areas where compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) are stored, handled, or dispensed. Where CNG or LNG dispensers are installed beneath a canopy or enclosure, either the canopy or enclosure shall be designed to prevent accumulation or entrapment of ignitible vapors, or all electrical equipment installed beneath the canopy or enclosure shall be suitable for Class I, Division 2 hazardous (classified) locations. Dispensing devices for liquefied petroleum gas shall be located not less than 1.5 m (5 ft) from any dispensing device for Class I liquids. [NFPA 30A, 12.1, 12.4, 12.5]

FPN No. 1: For information on area classification where liquefied petroleum gases are dispensed, see NFPA 58-2001, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*.

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FPN No. 2: For information on classified areas pertaining to LP-Gas systems other than residential or commercial, see NFPA 58-2001, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code* and NFPA 59-2001, *Utility LP-Gas Plant Code.*

FPN No. 3: See 555.21 for gasoline dispensing stations in marinas and boatyards.

Table 514.3(B)(1) Class I Locations — Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Commercial Garages

Location	Class I, Group D Division	Extent of Classified Location
Underground Tank		
Fill opening	1	Any pit, box, or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or Division 2, Zone 1 or Zone 2 classified location
	2	Up to 450 mm (18 in.) above grade level within a horizontal radius of 3.0 m (10 ft) from a loose fill connection and within a horizontal radius of 1.5 m (5 ft) from a tight fill connection
Vent — discharging upward	1	Within 900 mm (3 ft) of open end of vent, extending in all directions
	2	Space between 900 mm (3 ft) and 1.5 m (5 ft) of open end of vent, extending in all directions
Dispensing Device[1,4] (except overhead type)[2]		
Pits	1	Any pit, box, or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or Division 2, Zone 1 or Zone 2 classified location
Dispenser		FPN: Space classification inside the dispenser enclosure is covered in ANSI/UL 87-1995, *Power Operated Dispensing Devices for Petroleum Products.*
	2	Within 450 mm (18 in.) horizontally in all directions extending to grade from the dispenser enclosure or that portion of the dispenser enclosure containing liquid-handling components FPN: Space classification inside the dispenser enclosure is covered in ANSI/UL 87-1995, *Power Operated Dispensing Devices for Petroleum Products.*
Outdoor	2	Up to 450 mm (18 in.) above grade level within 6.0 m (20 ft) horizontally of any edge of enclosure.
Indoor with mechanical ventilation with gravity ventilation	2 2	Up to 450 mm (18 in.) above grade or floor level within 6.0 m (20 ft) horizontally of any edge of enclosure Up to 450 mm (18 in.) above grade or floor level within 7.5 m (25 ft) horizontally of any edge of enclosure
Dispensing Device[4]		
Overhead type [2]	1	The space within the dispenser enclosure, and all electrical equipment integral with the dispensing hose or nozzle
	2	A space extending 450 mm (18 in.) horizontally in all directions beyond the enclosure and extending to grade
	2	Up to 450 mm (18 in.) above grade level within 6.0 m (20 ft) horizontally measured from a point vertically below the edge of any dispenser enclosure
Remote Pump — Outdoor	1	Any pit, box, or space below grade level if any part is within a horizontal distance of 3.0 m (10 ft) from any edge of pump
	2	Within 900 mm (3 ft) of any edge of pump, extending in all directions. Also up to 450 mm (18 in.) above grade level within 3.0 m (10 ft) horizontally from any edge of pump
Remote Pump — Indoor	1	Entire space within any pit
	2	Within 1.5 m (5 ft) of any edge of pump, extending in all directions. Also up to 900 mm (3 ft) above grade level within 7.5 m (25 ft) horizontally from any edge of pump
Lubrication or Service Room — with Dispensing	1	Any pit within any unventilated space
	2	Any pit with ventilation
	2	Space up to 450 mm (18 in.) above floor or grade level and 900 mm (3 ft) horizontally from a lubrication pit

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Table 514.3(B)(1) *Continued*

Location	Class I, Group D Division	Extent of Classified Location
Dispenser for Class I liquids	2	Within 900 mm (3 ft) of any fill or dispensing point, extending in all directions
Lubrication or Service Room — Without Dispensing	2	Entire area within any pit used for lubrication or similar services where Class I liquids may be released
	2	Area up to 450 mm (18 in.) above any such pit and extending a distance of 900 mm (3 ft) horizontally from any edge of the pit
	2	Entire unventilated area within any pit, belowgrade area, or subfloor area
	2	Area up to 450 mm (18 in.) above any such unventilated pit, belowgrade work area, or subfloor work area and extending a distance of 900 mm (3 ft) horizontally from the edge of any such pit, belowgrade work area, or subfloor work area
	Unclassified	Any pit, belowgrade work area, or subfloor work area that is provided with exhaust ventilation at a rate of not less than 0.3 $m^3/min/m^2$ (1 cfm/ft^2) of floor area at all times that the building is occupied or when vehicles are parked in or over this area and where exhaust air is taken from a point within 300 mm (12 in.) of the floor of the pit, belowgrade work area, or subfloor work area
Special Enclosure Inside Building[3]	1	Entire enclosure
Sales, Storage, and Rest Rooms	Unclassified	If there is any opening to these rooms within the extent of a Division 1 location, the entire room shall be classified as Division 1
Vapor Processing Systems Pits	1	Any pit, box, or space below grade level, any part of which is within a Division 1 or Division 2 classified location or that houses any equipment used to transport or process vapors
Vapor Processing Equipment Located Within Protective Enclosures FPN: See 10.1.7 of NFPA 30A-2000, *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages.*	2	Within any protective enclosure housing vapor processing equipment
Vapor Processing Equipment Not Within Protective Enclosures (excluding piping and combustion devices)	2	The space within 450 mm (18 in.) in all directions of equipment containing flammable vapor or liquid extending to grade level. Up to 450 mm (18 in.) above grade level within 3.0 m (10 ft) horizontally of the vapor processing equipment
Equipment Enclosures	1	Any space within the enclosure where vapor or liquid is present under normal operating conditions
Vacuum-Assist Blowers	2	The space within 450 mm (18 in.) in all directions extending to grade level. Up to 450 mm (18 in.) above grade level within 3.0 m (10 ft) horizontally

[1]Refer to Figure 514.3 for an illustration of classified location around dispensing devices.
[2]Ceiling mounted hose reel.
[3]FPN: See 4.3.9 of NFPA 30A-2000, *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages.*
[4]FPN: Area classification inside the dispenser enclosure is covered in ANSI/UL 87-1995, *Power-Operated Dispensing Devices for Petroleum Products.*

[NFPA 30A, Table 8.3.1]

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Table 514.3(B)(2) Electrical Equipment Classified Areas for Dispensing Devices

Dispensing Device	Extent of Classified Area	
	Class I, Division 1	Class I, Division 2
Compressed Natural Gas	Entire space within the dispenser enclosure	1.5 m (5 ft) in all directions from dispenser enclosure
Liquefied Natural Gas	Entire space within the dispenser enclosure and 1.5 m (5 ft) in all directions from the dispenser enclosure	From 1.5 m to 3.0 m (5 ft to 10 ft) in all directions from the dispenser enclosure
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Entire space within the dispenser enclosure; 450 mm (18 in.) from the exterior surface of the dispenser enclosure to an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) above the base of the dispenser; the entire pit or open space beneath the dispenser and within 6.0 m (20 ft) horizontally from any edge of the dispenser when the pit or trench is not mechanically ventilated.	Up to 450 mm (18 in.) aboveground and within 6.0 m (20 ft) horizontally from any edge of the dispenser enclosure, including pits or trenches within this area when provided with adequate mechanical ventilation

[NFPA 30A, Table 12.6.2]

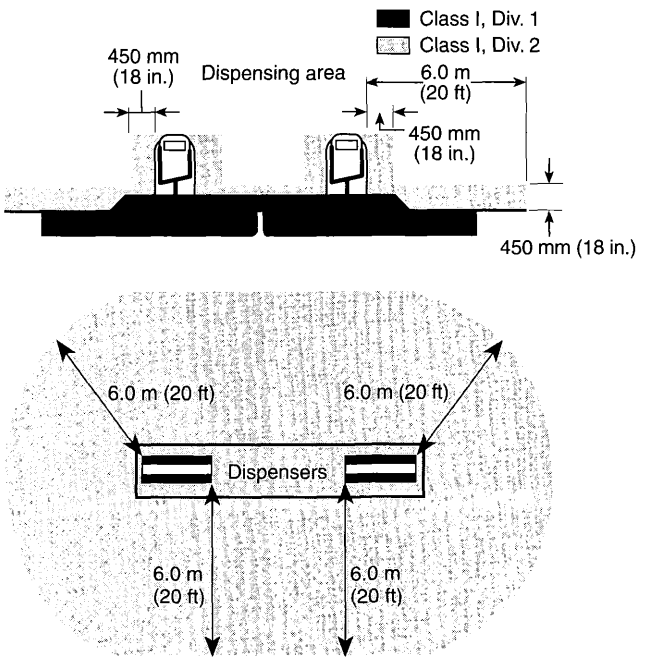


Figure 514.3 Classified locations adjacent to dispensers as detailed in Table 514.3(B)(1). [NFPA 30A, Figure 8.3]

514.4 Wiring and Equipment Installed in Class I Locations. All electrical equipment and wiring installed in Class I locations as classified in 514.3 shall comply with the applicable provisions of Article 501.

Exception: As permitted in 514.8.

FPN: For special requirements for conductor insulation, see 501.13.

514.7 Wiring and Equipment Above Class I Locations. Wiring and equipment above the Class I locations as classified in 514.3 shall comply with 511.7.

514.8 Underground Wiring. Underground wiring shall be installed in threaded rigid metal conduit or threaded steel intermediate metal conduit. Any portion of electrical wiring or equipment that is below the surface of a Class I, Division 1, or a Class I, Division 2 location [as classified in Table 514.3(B)(1) and Table 514.3(B)(2)] shall be considered to be in a Class I, Division 1, location that shall extend at least to the point of emergence above grade. Refer to Table 300.5.

Exception No. 1: Type MI cable shall be permitted where it is installed in accordance with Article 332.

Exception No. 2: Rigid nonmetallic conduit complying with Article 352 shall be permitted where buried under not less than 600 mm (2 ft) of cover. Where rigid nonmetallic conduit is used, threaded rigid metal conduit or threaded steel intermediate metal conduit shall be used for the last 600 mm (2 ft) of the underground run to emergence or to the point of connection to the aboveground raceway, and an equipment grounding conductor shall be included to provide electrical continuity of the raceway system and for grounding of non–current-carrying metal parts.

514.9 Sealing.

(A) At Dispenser. A listed seal shall be provided in each conduit run entering or leaving a dispenser or any cavities or enclosures in direct communication therewith. The sealing fitting shall be the first fitting after the conduit emerges from the earth or concrete.

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(B) At Boundary. Additional seals shall be provided in accordance with 501.5. Sections 501.5(A)(4) and (B)(2) shall apply to horizontal as well as to vertical boundaries of the defined Class I locations.

514.11 Circuit Disconnects.

(A) General. Each circuit leading to or through dispensing equipment, including equipment for remote pumping systems, shall be provided with a clearly identified and readily accessible switch or other acceptable means, located remote from the dispensing devices, to disconnect simultaneously from the source of supply, all conductors of the circuits, including the grounded conductor, if any.

Single-pole breakers utilizing handle ties shall not be permitted.

(B) Attended Self-Service Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities. Emergency controls as specified in 514.11(A) shall be installed at a location acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, but controls shall not be more than 30 m (100 ft) from dispensers. [NFPA 30A, 6.7.1]

(C) Unattended Self-Service Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities. Emergency controls as specified in 514.11(A) shall be installed at a location acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, but the control shall be more than 6 m (20 ft) but less than 30 m (100 ft) from the dispensers. Additional emergency controls shall be installed on each group of dispensers or the outdoor equipment used to control the dispensers. Emergency controls shall shut off all power to all dispensing equipment at the station. Controls shall be manually reset only in a manner approved by the authority having jurisdiction. [NFPA 30A, 6.7.2]

FPN: For additional information, see 6.7.1 and 6.7.2 of NFPA 30A-2000, *Code For Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages.*

514.13 Provisions for Maintenance and Service of Dispensing Equipment. Each dispensing device shall be provided with a means to remove all external voltage sources, including feedback, during periods of maintenance and service of the dispensing equipment. The location of this means shall be permitted to be other than inside or adjacent to the dispensing device.

514.16 Grounding. All metal raceways, the metal armor or metallic sheath on cables, and all non–current-carrying metal parts of fixed portable electrical equipment, regardless of voltage, shall be grounded as provided in Article 250. Grounding in Class I locations shall comply with 501.16.

ARTICLE 515
Bulk Storage Plants

FPN: Rules that are followed by a reference in brackets contain text that has been extracted from NFPA 30-2000, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*. Only editorial changes were made to the extracted text to make it consistent with this *Code*.

515.1 Scope. This article covers a property or portion of a property where flammable liquids are received by tank vessel, pipelines, tank car, or tank vehicle and are stored or blended in bulk for the purpose of distributing such liquids by tank vessel, pipeline, tank car, tank vehicle, portable tank, or container.

515.2 Definition.

Bulk Storage Plant. That portion of a property where flammable liquids are received by tank vessel, pipelines, tank car, or tank vehicle, and are stored or blended in bulk for the purpose of distributing such liquids by tank vessel, pipelines, tank car, tank vehicle, portable tank, or container.

FPN: For further information, see NFPA 30-2000, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.*

515.3 Class I Locations. Table 515.3 shall be applied where Class I liquids are stored, handled, or dispensed and shall be used to delineate and classify bulk storage plants. The class location shall not extend beyond a floor, wall, roof, or other solid partition that has no communicating openings. [NFPA 30, 5.9.5.1, 5.9.5.3]

FPN No. 1: The area classifications listed in Table 515.3 are based on the premise that the installation meets the applicable requirements of NFPA 30-2000, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, Chapter 5, in all respects. Should this not be the case, the authority having jurisdiction has the authority to classify the extent of the classified space.

FPN No. 2: See 555.21 for gasoline dispensing stations in marinas and boatyards.

515.4 Wiring and Equipment Located in Class I Locations. All electrical wiring and equipment within the Class I locations defined in 515.2 shall comply with the applicable provisions of Article 501 or Article 505 for the division or zone in which they are used.

Exception: As permitted in 515.8.

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Table 515.3 Electrical Area Classifications

Location	NEC Class I Division	Zone	Extent of Classified Area
Indoor equipment installed in accordance with 5.3 of NFPA 30 where flammable vapor–air mixtures can exist under normal operation	1	0	The entire area associated with such equipment where flammable gases or vapors are present continuously or for long periods of time
	1	1	Area within 1.5 m (5 ft) of any edge of such equipment, extending in all directions
	2	2	Area between 1.5 m and 2.5 m (5 ft and 8 ft) of any edge of such equipment, extending in all directions; also, space up to 900 mm (3 ft) above floor or grade level within 1.5 m to 7.5 m (5 ft to 25 ft) horizontally from any edge of such equipment[1]
Outdoor equipment of the type covered in 5.3 of NFPA 30 where flammable vapor–air mixtures may exist under normal operation	1	0	The entire area associated with such equipment where flammable gases or vapors are present continuously or for long periods of time
	1	1	Area within 900 mm (3 ft) of any edge of such equipment, extending in all directions
	2	2	Area between 900 mm (3 ft) and 2.5 m (8 ft) of any edge of such equipment, extending in all directions; also, space up to 900 mm (3 ft) above floor or grade level within 900 mm to 3.0 m (3 ft to 10 ft) horizontally from any edge of such equipment
Tank storage installations inside buildings	1	1	All equipment located below grade level
	2	2	Any equipment located at or above grade level
Tank – aboveground	1	0	Inside fixed roof tank
	1	1	Area inside dike where dike height is greater than the distance from the tank to the dike for more than 50 percent of the tank circumference
Shell, ends, or roof and dike area	2	2	Within 3.0 m (10 ft) from shell, ends, or roof of tank; also, area inside dike to level of top of tank
Vent	1	0	Area inside of vent piping or opening
	1	1	Within 1.5 m (5 ft) of open end of vent, extending in all directions
	2	2	Area between 1.5 m and 3.0 m (5 ft and 10 ft) from open end of vent, extending in all directions
Floating roof with fixed outer roof	1	0	Area between the floating and fixed roof sections and within the shell
Floating roof with no fixed outer roof	1	1	Area above the floating roof and within the shell
Underground tank fill opening	1	1	Any pit, or space below grade level, if any part is within a Division 1 or 2, or Zone 1 or 2, classified location
	2	2	Up to 450 mm (18 in.) above grade level within a horizontal radius of 3.0 m (10 ft) from a loose fill connection, and within a horizontal radius of 1.5 m (5 ft) from a tight fill connection
Vent – discharging upward	1	0	Area inside of vent piping or opening
	1	1	Within 900 mm (3 ft) of open end of vent, extending in all directions
	2	2	Area between 900 mm and 1.5 m (3 ft and 5 ft) of open end of vent, extending in all directions

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Table 515.3 *Continued*

Location	NEC Class I Division	Zone	Extent of Classified Area
Drum and container filling – outdoors or indoors	1	0	Area inside the drum or container
	1	1	Within 900 mm (3 ft) of vent and fill openings, extending in all directions
	2	2	Area between 900 mm and 1.5 m (3 ft and 5 ft) from vent or fill opening, extending in all directions; also, up to 450 mm (18 in.) above floor or grade level within a horizontal radius of 3.0 m (10 ft) from vent or fill opening
Pumps, bleeders, withdrawal fittings, Indoors	2	2	Within 1.5 m (5 ft) of any edge of such devices, extending in all directions; also, up to 900 mm (3 ft) above floor or grade level within 7.5 m (25 ft) horizontally from any edge of such devices
Outdoors	2	2	Within 900 mm (3 ft) of any edge of such devices, extending in all directions. Also, up to 450 mm (18 in.) above grade level within 3.0 m (10 ft) horizontally from any edge of such devices
Pits and sumps			
Without mechanical ventilation	1	1	Entire area within a pit or sump if any part is within a Division 1 or 2, or Zone 1 or 2, classified location
With adequate mechanical ventilation	2	2	Entire area within a pit or sump if any part is within a Division 1 or 2, or Zone 1 or 2, classified location
Containing valves, fittings, or piping, and not within a Division 1 or 2, or Zone 1 or 2, classified location	2	2	Entire pit or sump
Drainage ditches, separators, impounding basins			
Outdoors	2	2	Area up to 450 mm (18 in.) above ditch, separator, or basin; also, area up to 450 mm (18 in.) above grade within 4.5 m (15 ft) horizontally from any edge
Indoors			Same classified area as pits
Tank vehicle and tank car[2] loading through open dome	1	0	Area inside of the tank
	1	1	Within 900 mm (3 ft) of edge of dome, extending in all directions
	2	2	Area between 900 mm and 4.5 m (3 ft and 15 ft) from edge of dome, extending in all directions
Loading through bottom connections with atmospheric venting	1	0	Area inside of the tank
	1	1	Within 900 mm (3 ft) of point of venting to atmosphere, extending in all directions
	2	2	Area between 900 mm and 4.5 m (3 ft and 15 ft) from point of venting to atmosphere, extending in all directions; also, up to 450 mm (18 in.) above grade within a horizontal radius of 3.0 m (10 ft) from point of loading connection
Office and rest rooms	Ordinary		If there is any opening to these rooms within the extent of an indoor classified location, the room shall be classified the same as if the wall, curb, or partition did not exist.

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Table 515.3 *Continued*

Location	NEC Class I Division	Zone	Extent of Classified Area
Loading through closed dome with atmospheric venting	1	1	Within 900 mm (3 ft) of open end of vent, extending in all directions
	2	2	Area between 900 mm and 4.5 m (3 ft and 15 ft) from open end of vent, extending in all directions; also, within 900 mm (3 ft) of edge of dome, extending in all directions
Loading through closed dome with vapor control	2	2	Within 900 mm (3 ft) of point of connection of both fill and vapor lines extending in all directions
Bottom loading with vapor control or any bottom unloading	2	2	Within 900 mm (3 ft) of point of connections, extending in all directions; also up to 450 mm (18 in.) above grade within a horizontal radius of 3.0 m (10 ft) from point of connections
Storage and repair garage for tank vehicles	1	1	All pits or spaces below floor level
	2	2	Area up to 450 mm (18 in.) above floor or grade level for entire storage or repair garage
Garages for other than tank vehicles	Ordinary		If there is any opening to these rooms within the extent of an outdoor classified location, the entire room shall be classified the same as the area classification at the point of the opening.
Outdoor drum storage	Ordinary		
Inside rooms or storage lockers used for the storage of Class I liquids	2	2	Entire room
Indoor warehousing where there is no flammable liquid transfer	Ordinary		If there is any opening to these rooms within the extent of an indoor classified location, the room shall be classified the same as if the wall, curb, or partition did not exist.
Piers and wharves			See Figure 515.3.

[1]The release of Class I liquids may generate vapors to the extent that the entire building, and possibly an area surrounding it, should be considered a Class I, Division 2 or Zone 2 location.
[2]When classifying extent of area, consideration shall be given to fact that tank cars or tank vehicles may be spotted at varying points. Therefore, the extremities of the loading or unloading positions shall be used. [NFPA 30: Table 5-9.5.3]

515.7 Wiring and Equipment Above Class I Locations.

(A) Fixed Wiring. All fixed wiring above Class I locations shall be in metal raceways or PVC Schedule 80 rigid nonmetallic conduit, or equivalent, or be Type MI, TC, or MC cable.

(B) Fixed Equipment. Fixed equipment that may produce arcs, sparks, or particles of hot metal, such as lamps and lampholders for fixed lighting, cutouts, switches, receptacles, motors, or other equipment having make-and-break or sliding contacts, shall be of the totally enclosed type or be constructed so as to prevent the escape of sparks or hot metal particles.

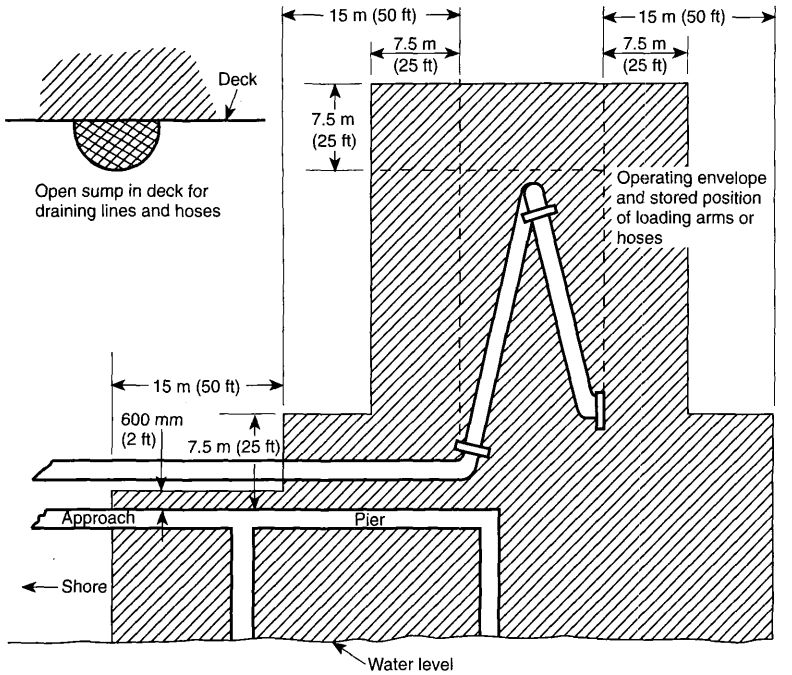
(C) Portable Lamps or Other Utilization Equipment. Portable lamps or other utilization equipment and their flexible cords shall comply with the provisions of Article 501 or Article 505 for the class of location above which they are connected or used.

515.8 Underground Wiring.

(A) Wiring Method. Underground wiring shall be installed in threaded rigid metal conduit or threaded steel intermediate metal conduit or, where buried under not less than 600 mm (2 ft) of cover, shall be permitted in rigid nonmetallic conduit or a listed cable. Where rigid nonmetallic conduit is used, threaded rigid metal conduit or threaded steel intermediate metal conduit shall be used for the last 600 mm (2 ft) of the conduit run to emergence or to the point of connection to the aboveground raceway. Where cable is used, it shall be enclosed in threaded rigid metal conduit or threaded steel intermediate metal conduit from the point of lowest buried cable level to the point of connection to the aboveground raceway.

(B) Insulation. Conductor insulation shall comply with 501.13.

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Notes:
(1) The "source of vapor" shall be the operating envelope and stored position of the outboard flange connection of the loading arm (or hose).
(2) The berth area adjacent to tanker and barge cargo tanks is to be Division 2 to the following extent:
a. 7.6 m (25 ft) horizontally in all directions on the pier side from that portion of the hull containing cargo tanks
b. From the water level to 7.6 m (25 ft) above the cargo tanks at their highest position
(3) Additional locations may have to be classified as required by the presence of other sources of flammable liquids on the berth, by Coast Guard, or other regulations.

Figure 515.3 Marine terminal handling flammable liquids. [NFPA 30, Figure 5.7.16]

(C) Nonmetallic Wiring. Where rigid nonmetallic conduit or cable with a nonmetallic sheath is used, an equipment grounding conductor shall be included to provide for electrical continuity of the raceway system and for grounding of non–current-carrying metal parts.

515.9 Sealing. Sealing requirements shall apply to horizontal as well as to vertical boundaries of the defined Class I locations. Buried raceways and cables under defined Class I locations shall be considered to be within a Class I, Division 1 or Zone 1 location.

515.10 Special Equipment — Gasoline Dispensers. Where gasoline or other volatile flammable liquids or liquefied flammable gases are dispensed at bulk stations, the applicable provisions of Article 514 shall apply.

515.16 Grounding. All metal raceways, the metal armor or metallic sheath on cables, and all non–current-carrying metal parts of fixed or portable electrical equipment, regardless of voltage, shall be grounded as provided in Article 250. Grounding in Class I locations shall comply with 501.16 for Class I, Division 1 and 2 locations and Article 505.25 for Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 locations.

FPN: For information on grounding for static protection, see 5.6.3.4 and 5.6.3.5 of NFPA 30-2000, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

ARTICLE 516
Spray Application, Dipping, and Coating Processes

FPN: Rules that are followed by a reference in brackets contain text that has been extracted from NFPA 33-2000, *Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable and Combustible Materials*, or NFPA 34-2000, *Standard for Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Com-*

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bustible Liquids. Only editorial changes were made to the extracted text to make it consistent with this *Code*.

516.1 Scope. This article covers the regular or frequent application of flammable liquids, combustible liquids, and combustible powders by spray operations and the application of flammable liquids, or combustible liquids at temperatures above their flashpoint, by dipping, coating, or other means.

FPN: For further information regarding safeguards for these processes, such as fire protection, posting of warning signs, and maintenance, see NFPA 33-2000, *Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable and Combustible Materials*, and NFPA 34-2000, *Standard for Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids*. For additional information regarding ventilation, see NFPA 91-1999, *Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids*.

516.2 Definitions. For the purpose of this article, the following definitions shall apply.

Spray Area. Normally locations outside of buildings or localized operations within a larger room or space. Such are normally provided with some local vapor extraction/ventilation system. In automated operations, the area limits shall be the maximum area in the direct path of spray operations. In manual operations, the area limits shall be the maximum area of spray when aimed at 180 degrees to the application surface. [NFPA 33, 1.6, Definitions]

Spray Booth. An enclosure or insert within a larger room used for spray/coating/dipping applications. A spray booth may be fully enclosed or have open front or face and may include separate conveyor entrance and exit. The spray booth is provided with a dedicated ventilation exhaust but may draw supply air from the larger room or have a dedicated air supply. [NFPA 33, 1.6, Definitions]

Spray Room. A purposefully enclosed room built for spray/coating/dipping applications provided with dedicated ventilation supply and exhaust. Normally the room is configured to house the item to be painted, providing reasonable access around the item/process. Depending on the size of the item being painted, such rooms may actually be the entire building or the major portion thereof. [NFPA 33, 1.6, Definitions]

516.3 Classification of Locations. Classification is based on dangerous quantities of flammable vapors, combustible mists, residues, dusts, or deposits.

(A) Class I or Class II, Division 1 Locations. The following spaces shall be considered Class I or Class II, Division 1 locations, as applicable:

(1) The interior of spray booths and rooms except as specifically provided in 516.3(D).
(2) The interior of exhaust ducts.
(3) Any area in the direct path of spray operations.
(4) For dipping and coating operations, all space within a 1.5-m (5-ft) radial distance from the vapor sources extending from these surfaces to the floor. The vapor source shall be the liquid exposed in the process and the drainboard, and any dipped or coated object from which it is possible to measure vapor concentrations exceeding 25 percent of the lower flammable limit at a distance of 300 mm (1 ft), in any direction, from the object.
(5) Sumps, pits, or belowgrade channels within 7.5 m (25 ft) horizontally of a vapor source. If the sump, pit, or channel extends beyond 7.5 m (25 ft) from the vapor source, it shall be provided with a vapor stop or it shall be classified as Class I, Division 1 for its entire length.
(6) The interior of any enclosed dipping or coating process or apparatus. [NFPA 33, 1.6 Definitions; NFPA 34, 1.6, Definitions, 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.3.1]

(B) Class I or Class II, Division 2 Locations. The following spaces shall be considered Class I or Class II, Division 2 as applicable.

(1) Open Spraying. For open spraying, all space outside of but within 6 m (20 ft) horizontally and 3 m (10 ft) vertically of the Class I, Division 1 location as defined in 516.3(A), and not separated from it by partitions. See Figure 516.3(B)(1) .

(2) Closed-Top, Open-Face, and Open-Front Spraying. If spray application operations are conducted within a closed-top, open-face, or open-front booth or room, any electrical wiring or utilization equipment located outside of the booth or room but within the boundaries designated as Division 2 in Figure 516.3(B)(2) shall be suitable for Class I, Division 2 or Class II, Division 2 locations, whichever is applicable. The Class I, Division 2 or Class II, Division 2 locations shown in Figure 516.3(B)(2) shall extend from the edges of the open face or open front of the booth or room in accordance with the following:

(a) If the exhaust ventilation system is interlocked with the spray application equipment, then the Division 2 location shall extend 1.5 m (5 ft) horizontally and 900 mm (3 ft) vertically from the open face or open front of the booth or room, as shown in Figure 516.3(B)(2) , top.

(b) If the exhaust ventilation system is not interlocked with the spray application equipment, then the Division 2 location shall extend 3 m (10 ft) horizontally and 900 mm (3 ft) vertically from the open face or open front of the booth or room, as shown in Figure 516.3(B)(2), bottom.

For the purposes of this subsection, *interlocked* shall mean that the spray application equipment cannot be oper-

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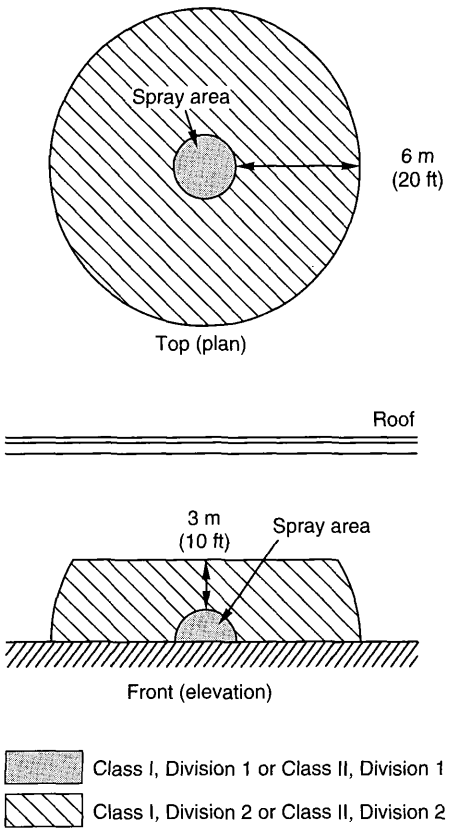


Figure 516.3(B)(1) Electrical area classification for open spray areas. [NFPA 33, Figure 4.3.1]

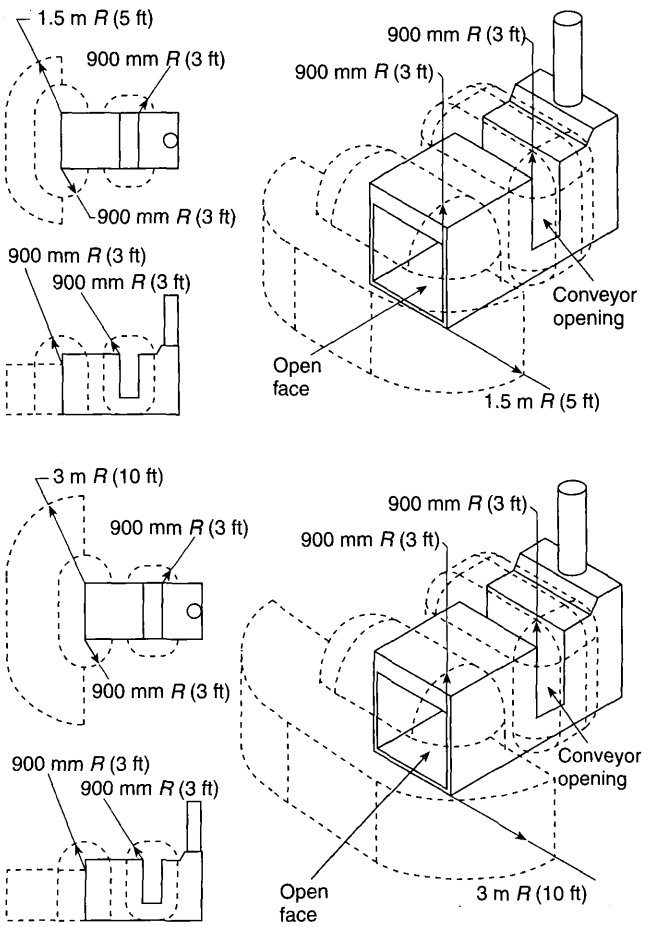


Figure 516.3(B)(2) Class I or Class II, Division 2 locations adjacent to a closed top, open face, or open front spray booth or room. [NFPA 33, Figures 4.3.2(a) and 4.3.2(b)]

ated unless the exhaust ventilation system is operating and functioning properly and spray application is automatically stopped if the exhaust ventilation system fails.

(3) Open-Top Spraying. For spraying operations conducted within an open top spray booth, the space 900 mm (3 ft) vertically above the booth and within 900 mm (3 ft) of other booth openings shall be considered Class I or Class II, Division 2.

(4) Enclosed Booths and Rooms. For spraying operations confined to an enclosed spray booth or room, the space within 900 mm (3 ft) in all directions from any openings shall be considered Class I or Class II, Division 2 as shown in Figure 516.3B)(4) .

(5) Dip Tanks and Drain Boards — Surrounding Space. For dip tanks and drain boards, the 914-mm (3-ft) space surrounding the Class I, Division 1 location as defined in 516.3(A)(4) and as shown in Figure 516.3(B)(5).

(6) Dip Tanks and Drain Boards — Space Above Floor. For dip tanks and drain boards, the space 900 mm (3 ft) above the floor and extending 6 m (20 ft) horizontally in all directions from the Class I, Division 1 location.

Exception: This space shall not be required to be considered a hazardous (classified) location where the vapor source area is 0.46 m^2 (5 ft^2) or less, and where the contents of the open tank trough or container do not exceed 19 L (5 gal). In addition, the vapor concentration during operation and shutdown periods shall not exceed 25 percent of the lower flammable limit outside the Class I location specified in 516.3(A)(4). [NFPA 33, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4; NFPA 34, 4.2.3, 4.2.4]

(C) Enclosed Coating and Dipping Operations. The space adjacent to an enclosed dipping or coating process or apparatus shall be considered unclassified.

Exception: The space within 900 mm (3 ft) in all directions from any opening in the enclosures shall be classified as Class I, Division 2. [NFPA 34, 4.3.2]

(D) Adjacent Locations. Adjacent locations that are cut off from the defined Class I or Class II locations by tight partitions without communicating openings, and within which flammable vapors or combustible powders are not likely to be released, shall be unclassified.

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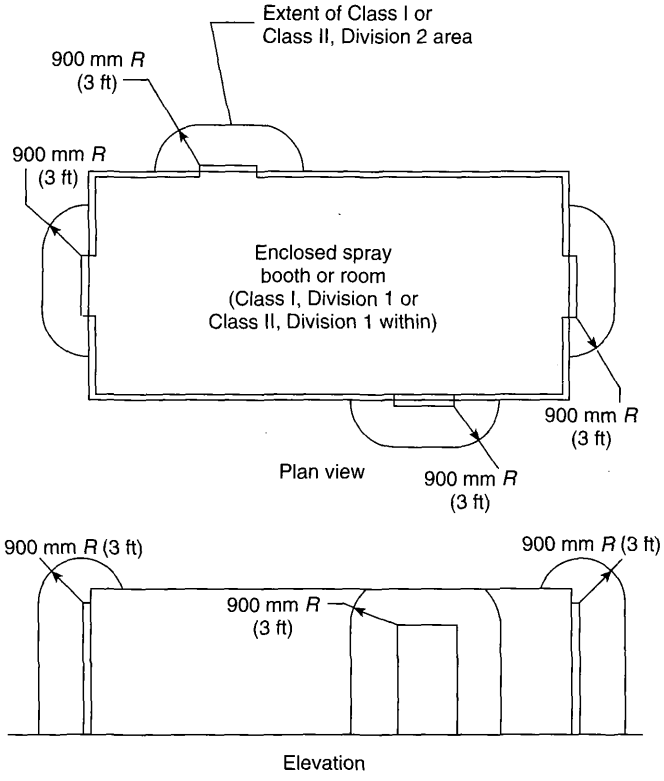


Figure 516.3(B)(4) Class I (or Class II), Division 2 locations adjacent to an enclosed spray booth or spray room. [NFPA 33, Figure 4.3.4]

(E) Unclassified Locations. Locations using drying, curing, or fusion apparatus and provided with positive mechanical ventilation adequate to prevent accumulation of flammable concentrations of vapors, and provided with effective interlocks to de-energize all electrical equipment (other than equipment identified for Class I locations) in case the ventilating equipment is inoperative, shall be permitted to be unclassified where the authority having jurisdiction so judges.

FPN: For further information regarding safeguards, see NFPA 86-1999, *Standard for Ovens and Furnaces.*

516.4 Wiring and Equipment in Class I Locations.

(A) Wiring and Equipment — Vapors. All electric wiring and equipment within the Class I location (containing vapor only — not residues) defined in 516.3 shall comply with the applicable provisions of Article 501.

(B) Wiring and Equipment — Vapors and Residues. Unless specifically listed for locations containing deposits of dangerous quantities of flammable or combustible vapors, mists, residues, dusts, or deposits (as applicable), there shall be no electrical equipment in any spray area as herein defined whereon deposits of combustible residue may readily accumulate, except wiring in rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, Type MI cable, or in metal boxes or fittings containing no taps, splices, or terminal connections. [NFPA 33, 4.2]

(C) Illumination. Illumination of readily ignitible areas through panels of glass or other transparent or translucent material shall be permitted only if it complies with the following:

(1) Fixed lighting units are used as the source of illumination.
(2) The panel effectively isolates the Class I location from the area in which the lighting unit is located.

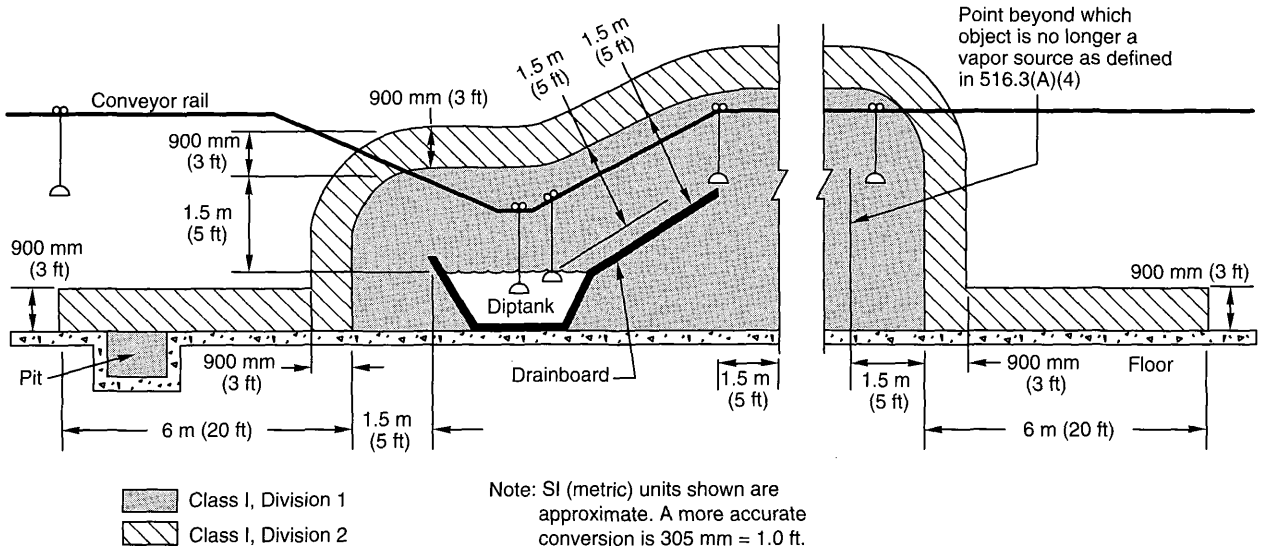


Figure 516.3(B)(5) Electrical area classification for open processes without vapor containment or ventilation. [NFPA 34, Figure 4.2(a)]

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(3) The lighting unit is identified for its specific location.
(4) The panel is of a material or is protected so that breakage is unlikely.
(5) The arrangement is such that normal accumulations of hazardous residue on the surface of the panel will not be raised to a dangerous temperature by radiation or conduction from the source of illumination.

(D) Portable Equipment. Portable electric lamps or other utilization equipment shall not be used in a spray area during spray operations.

Exception No. 1: Where portable electric lamps are required for operations in spaces not readily illuminated by fixed lighting within the spraying area, they shall be of the type identified for Class I, Division 1 locations where readily ignitable residues may be present.

Exception No. 2: Where portable electric drying apparatus is used in automobile refinishing spray booths and the following requirements are met.

(a) The apparatus and its electrical connections are not located within the spray enclosure during spray operations.
(b) Electrical equipment within 450 mm (18 in.) of the floor is identified for Class I, Division 2 locations.
(c) All metallic parts of the drying apparatus are electrically bonded and grounded.
(d) Interlocks are provided to prevent the operation of spray equipment while drying apparatus is within the spray enclosure, to allow for a 3-minute purge of the enclosure before energizing the drying apparatus and to shut off drying apparatus on failure of ventilation system. [NFPA 33, 4.7]

(E) Electrostatic Equipment. Electrostatic spraying or detearing equipment shall be installed and used only as provided in 516.10.

FPN: For further information, see NFPA 33-2000, *Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials.*

516.7 Wiring and Equipment Not Within Class I and II Locations.

(A) Wiring. All fixed wiring above the Class I and II locations shall be in metal raceways, rigid nonmetallic conduit, or electrical nonmetallic tubing, or shall be Type MI, TC, or MC cable. Cellular metal floor raceways shall be permitted only for supplying ceiling outlets or extensions to the area below the floor of a Class I or II location, but such raceways shall have no connections leading into or through the Class I or II location above the floor unless suitable seals are provided.

(B) Equipment. Equipment that may produce arcs, sparks, or particles of hot metal, such as lamps and lampholders for fixed lighting, cutouts, switches, receptacles, motors, or other equipment having make-and-break or sliding contacts, where installed above a Class I or II location or above a location where freshly finished goods are handled, shall be of the totally enclosed type or be constructed so as to prevent the escape of sparks or hot metal particles.

516.10 Special Equipment.

(A) Fixed Electrostatic Equipment. This section shall apply to any equipment using electrostatically charged elements for the atomization, charging, and/or precipitation of hazardous materials for coatings on articles or for other similar purposes in which the charging or atomizing device is attached to a mechanical support or manipulator. This shall include robotic devices. This section shall not apply to devices that are held or manipulated by hand. Where robot or programming procedures involve manual manipulation of the robot arm while spraying with the high voltage on, the provisions of 516.10(B) shall apply. The installation of electrostatic spraying equipment shall comply with 516.10(A)(1) through (A)(10). Spray equipment shall be listed. All automatic electrostatic equipment systems shall comply with 516.4(A)(1) through (A)(9).

(1) Power and Control Equipment. Transformers, high-voltage supplies, control apparatus, and all other electric portions of the equipment shall be installed outside of the Class I location as defined in 516.3 or be of a type identified for the location.

Exception: High-voltage grids, electrodes, electrostatic atomizing heads, and their connections shall be permitted within the Class I location.

(2) Electrostatic Equipment. Electrodes and electrostatic atomizing heads shall be adequately supported in permanent locations and shall be effectively insulated from ground. Electrodes and electrostatic atomizing heads that are permanently attached to their bases, supports, reciprocators, or robots shall be deemed to comply with this section.

(3) High-Voltage Leads. High-voltage leads shall be properly insulated and protected from mechanical damage or exposure to destructive chemicals. Any exposed element at high voltage shall be effectively and permanently supported on suitable insulators and shall be effectively guarded against accidental contact or grounding.

(4) Support of Goods. Goods being coated using this process shall be supported on conveyors or hangers. The conveyors or hangers shall be arranged (1) to ensure that the parts being coated are electrically connected to ground with a resistance of 1 megohm or less and (2) to prevent parts from swinging.

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(5) Automatic Controls. Electrostatic apparatus shall be equipped with automatic means that will rapidly de-energize the high-voltage elements under any of the following conditions:

(1) Stoppage of ventilating fans or failure of ventilating equipment from any cause
(2) Stoppage of the conveyor carrying goods through the high-voltage field unless stoppage is required by the spray process
(3) Occurrence of excessive current leakage at any point in the high-voltage system
(4) De-energizing the primary voltage input to the power supply

(6) Grounding. All electrically conductive objects in the spray area, except those objects required by the process to be at high voltage, shall be adequately grounded. This requirement shall apply to paint containers, wash cans, guards, hose connectors, brackets, and any other electrically conductive objects or devices in the area.

(7) Isolation. Safeguards such as adequate booths, fencing, railings, interlocks, or other means shall be placed about the equipment or incorporated therein so that they, either by their location, character, or both, ensure that a safe separation of the process is maintained.

(8) Signs. Signs shall be conspicuously posted to convey the following:

(1) Designate the process zone as dangerous with regard to fire and accident
(2) Identify the grounding requirements for all electrically conductive objects in the spray area
(3) Restrict access to qualified personnel only

(9) Insulators. All insulators shall be kept clean and dry.

(10) Other Than Nonincendive Equipment. Spray equipment that cannot be classified as nonincendive shall comply with (a) and (b).

(a) Conveyors or hangers shall be arranged so as to maintain a safe distance of at least twice the sparking distance between goods being painted and electrodes, electrostatic atomizing heads, or charged conductors. Warnings defining this safe distance shall be posted.

(b) The equipment shall provide an automatic means of rapidly de-energizing the high-voltage elements in the event the distance between the goods being painted and the electrodes or electrostatic atomizing heads falls below that specified in (a). [NFPA 33, Chapter 9]

(B) Electrostatic Hand-Spraying Equipment. This section shall apply to any equipment using electrostatically charged elements for the atomization, charging, and/or precipitation of materials for coatings on articles, or for other similar purposes in which the atomizing device is hand-held or manipulated during the spraying operation. Electrostatic hand-spraying equipment and devices used in connection with paint-spraying operations shall be of listed types and shall comply with 516.10(B)(1) through (B)(5).

(1) General. The high-voltage circuits shall be designed so as not to produce a spark of sufficient intensity to ignite the most readily ignitible of those vapor–air mixtures likely to be encountered, or result in appreciable shock hazard upon coming in contact with a grounded object under all normal operating conditions. The electrostatically charged exposed elements of the handgun shall be capable of being energized only by an actuator that also controls the coating material supply.

(2) Power Equipment. Transformers, power packs, control apparatus, and all other electric portions of the equipment shall be located outside of the Class I location or be identified for the location.

Exception: The handgun itself and its connections to the power supply shall be permitted within the Class I location.

(3) Handle. The handle of the spraying gun shall be electrically connected to ground by a metallic connection and be constructed so that the operator in normal operating position is in intimate electrical contact with the grounded handle to prevent buildup of a static charge on the operator's body. Signs indicating the necessity for grounding other persons entering the spray area shall be conspicuously posted.

(4) Electrostatic Equipment. All electrically conductive objects in the spraying area shall be adequately grounded. This requirement shall apply to paint containers, wash cans, and any other electrical conductive objects or devices in the area. The equipment shall carry a prominent, permanently installed warning regarding the necessity for this grounding feature.

(5) Support of Objects. Objects being painted shall be maintained in metallic contact with the conveyor or other grounded support. Hooks shall be regularly cleaned to ensure adequate grounding of 1 megohm or less. Areas of contact shall be sharp points or knife edges where possible. Points of support of the object shall be concealed from random spray where feasible; and, where the objects being sprayed are supported from a conveyor, the point of attachment to the conveyor shall be located so as to not collect spray material during normal operation. [NFPA 33, Chapter 10]

(C) Powder Coating. This section shall apply to processes in which combustible dry powders are applied. The hazards

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associated with combustible dusts are present in such a process to a degree, depending on the chemical composition of the material, particle size, shape, and distribution.

(1) Electric Equipment and Sources of Ignition. Electric equipment and other sources of ignition shall comply with the requirements of Article 502. Portable electric lamps and other utilization equipment shall not be used within a Class II location during operation of the finishing processes. Where such lamps or utilization equipment are used during cleaning or repairing operations, they shall be of a type identified for Class II, Division 1 locations, and all exposed metal parts shall be effectively grounded.

Exception: Where portable electric lamps are required for operations in spaces not readily illuminated by fixed lighting within the spraying area, they shall be of the type listed for Class II, Division 1 locations where readily ignitible residues may be present.

(2) Fixed Electrostatic Spraying Equipment. The provisions of 516.10(A) and 516.10(C)(1) shall apply to fixed electrostatic spraying equipment.

(3) Electrostatic Hand-Spraying Equipment. The provisions of 516.10(B) and 516.10(C)(1) shall apply to electrostatic hand-spraying equipment.

(4) Electrostatic Fluidized Beds. Electrostatic fluidized beds and associated equipment shall be of identified types. The high-voltage circuits shall be designed so that any discharge produced when the charging electrodes of the bed are approached or contacted by a grounded object shall not be of sufficient intensity to ignite any powder–air mixture likely to be encountered or to result in an appreciable shock hazard.

(a) Transformers, power packs, control apparatus, and all other electric portions of the equipment shall be located outside the powder-coating area or shall otherwise comply with the requirements of 516.10(C)(1).

Exception: The charging electrodes and their connections to the power supply shall be permitted within the powder-coating area.

(b) All electrically conductive objects within the powder-coating area shall be adequately grounded. The powder-coating equipment shall carry a prominent, permanently installed warning regarding the necessity for grounding these objects.

(c) Objects being coated shall be maintained in electrical contact (less than 1 megohm) with the conveyor or other support in order to ensure proper grounding. Hangers shall be regularly cleaned to ensure effective electrical contact. Areas of electrical contact shall be sharp points or knife edges where possible.

(d) The electric equipment and compressed air supplies shall be interlocked with a ventilation system so that the equipment cannot be operated unless the ventilating fans are in operation. [NFPA 33, Chapter 13]

516.16 Grounding. All metal raceways, the metal armors or metallic sheath on cables, and all non–current-carrying metal parts of fixed or portable electrical equipment, regardless of voltage, shall be grounded as provided in Article 250. Grounding in Class I and Class II locations shall comply with 501.16 and 502.16, respectively.

ARTICLE 517
Health Care Facilities

FPN: Rules that are followed by a reference in brackets contain text that has been extracted from NFPA 99-1999, *Standard for Health Care Facilities*. Only editorial changes were made to the extracted text to make it consistent with this *Code*.

I. General

517.1 Scope. The provisions of this article shall apply to electrical construction and installation criteria in health care facilities that provide services to human beings.

The requirements in Parts II and III not only apply to single-function buildings but are also intended to be individually applied to their respective forms of occupancy within a multifunction building (e.g., a doctor's examining room located within a limited care facility would be required to meet the provisions of 517.10).

FPN: For information concerning performance, maintenance, and testing criteria, refer to the appropriate health care facilities documents.

517.2 Definitions.

Alternate Power Source. One or more generator sets, or battery systems where permitted, intended to provide power during the interruption of the normal electrical services or the public utility electrical service intended to provide power during interruption of service normally provided by the generating facilities on the premises.

Ambulatory Health Care Facility. A building or part thereof used to provide services or treatment to four or more patients at the same time and meeting either (1) or (2).

(1) Those facilities that provide, on an outpatient basis, treatment for patients that would render them incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency

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conditions without assistance from others, such as hemodialysis units or freestanding emergency medical units.

(2) Those facilities that provide, on an outpatient basis, surgical treatment requiring general anesthesia.

Anesthetizing Location. Any area of a facility that has been designated to be used for the administration of any flammable or nonflammable inhalation anesthetic agent in the course of examination or treatment, including the use of such agents for relative analgesia.

Critical Branch. A subsystem of the emergency system consisting of feeders and branch circuits supplying energy to task illumination, special power circuits, and selected receptacles serving areas and functions related to patient care, and which are connected to alternate power sources by one or more transfer switches during interruption of the normal power source.

Electrical Life-Support Equipment. Electrically powered equipment whose continuous operation is necessary to maintain a patient's life.

Emergency System. A system of circuits and equipment intended to supply alternate power to a limited number of prescribed functions vital to the protection of life and safety.

Equipment System. A system of circuits and equipment arranged for delayed, automatic, or manual connection to the alternate power source and that serves primarily 3-phase power equipment.

Essential Electrical System. A system comprised of alternate sources of power and all connected distribution systems and ancillary equipment, designed to ensure continuity of electrical power to designated areas and functions of a health care facility during disruption of normal power sources, and also designed to minimize disruption within the internal wiring system.

Exposed Conductive Surfaces. Those surfaces that are capable of carrying electric current and that are unprotected, unenclosed, or unguarded, permitting personal contact. Paint, anodizing, and similar coatings are not considered suitable insulation, unless they are listed for such use.

Fault Hazard Current. *See* Hazard Current.

Flammable Anesthetics. Gases or vapors, such as fluroxene, cyclopropane, divinyl ether, ethyl chloride, ethyl ether, and ethylene, which may form flammable or explosive mixtures with air, oxygen, or reducing gases such as nitrous oxide.

Flammable Anesthetizing Location. Any area of the facility that has been designated to be used for the administration of any flammable inhalation anesthetic agents in the normal course of examination or treatment.

Hazard Current. For a given set of connections in an isolated power system, the total current that would flow through a low impedance if it were connected between either isolated conductor and ground.

Fault Hazard Current. The hazard current of a given isolated system with all devices connected except the line isolation monitor.

Monitor Hazard Current. The hazard current of the line isolation monitor alone.

Total Hazard Current. The hazard current of a given isolated system with all devices, including the line isolation monitor, connected.

Health Care Facilities. Buildings or portions of buildings in which medical, dental, psychiatric, nursing, obstetrical, or surgical care are provided. Health care facilities include, but are not limited to, hospitals, nursing homes, limited care facilities, clinics, medical and dental offices, and ambulatory care centers, whether permanent or movable.

Hospital. A building or part thereof used for the medical, psychiatric, obstetrical, or surgical care, on a 24-hour basis, of four or more inpatients. *Hospital*, wherever used in this *Code*, shall include general hospitals, mental hospitals, tuberculosis hospitals, children's hospitals, and any such facilities providing inpatient care.

Isolated Power System. A system comprising an isolating transformer or its equivalent, a line isolation monitor, and its ungrounded circuit conductors.

Isolation Transformer. A transformer of the multiple-winding type, with the primary and secondary windings physically separated, which inductively couples its secondary winding to the grounded feeder systems that energize its primary winding.

Life Safety Branch. A subsystem of the emergency system consisting of feeders and branch circuits, meeting the requirements of Article 700 and intended to provide adequate power needs to ensure safety to patients and personnel, and which are automatically connected to alternate power sources during interruption of the normal power source.

Limited Care Facility. A building or part thereof used on a 24-hour basis for the housing of four or more persons who are incapable of self-preservation because of age, physical limitation due to accident or illness, or mental limitations, such as mental retardation/developmental disability, mental illness, or chemical dependency.

Line Isolation Monitor. A test instrument designed to continually check the balanced and unbalanced impedance from each line of an isolated circuit to ground and equipped

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with a built-in test circuit to exercise the alarm without adding to the leakage current hazard.

Monitor Hazard Current. *See* Hazard Current.

Nurses' Stations. Areas intended to provide a center of nursing activity for a group of nurses serving bed patients, where the patient calls are received, nurses are dispatched, nurses' notes written, inpatient charts prepared, and medications prepared for distribution to patients. Where such activities are carried on in more than one location within a nursing unit, all such separate areas are considered a part of the nurses' station.

Nursing Home. A building or part thereof used for the lodging, boarding, and nursing care, on a 24-hour basis, of four or more persons who, because of mental or physical incapacity, may be unable to provide for their own needs and safety without the assistance of another person. *Nursing home*, wherever used in this *Code*, shall include nursing and convalescent homes, skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, and infirmaries of homes for the aged.

Patient Bed Location. The location of an inpatient sleeping bed; or the bed or procedure table used in a critical patient care area.

Patient Care Area. Any portion of a health care facility wherein patients are intended to be examined or treated. Areas of a health care facility in which patient care is administered are classified as general care areas or critical care areas, either of which may be classified as a wet location. The governing body of the facility designates these areas in accordance with the type of patient care anticipated and with the following definitions of the area classification.

FPN: Business offices, corridors, lounges, day rooms, dining rooms, or similar areas typically are not classified as patient care areas.

General Care Areas. Patient bedrooms, examining rooms, treatment rooms, clinics, and similar areas in which it is intended that the patient will come in contact with ordinary appliances such as a nurse call system, electrical beds, examining lamps, telephone, and entertainment devices. In such areas, it may also be intended that patients be connected to electromedical devices (such as heating pads, electrocardiographs, drainage pumps, monitors, otoscopes, ophthalmoscopes, intravenous lines, etc.).

Critical Care Areas. Those special care units, intensive care units, coronary care units, angiography laboratories, cardiac catheterization laboratories, delivery rooms, operating rooms, and similar areas in which patients are intended to be subjected to invasive procedures and connected to line-operated, electromedical devices.

Wet Locations. Those patient care areas that are normally subject to wet conditions while patients are present. These include standing fluids on the floor or drenching of the work area, either of which condition is intimate to the patient or staff. Routine housekeeping procedures and incidental spillage of liquids do not define a wet location.

Patient Equipment Grounding Point. A jack or terminal bus that serves as the collection point for redundant grounding of electric appliances serving a patient vicinity or for grounding other items in order to eliminate electromagnetic interference problems.

Patient Vicinity. In an area in which patients are normally cared for, the *patient vicinity* is the space with surfaces likely to be contacted by the patient or an attendant who can touch the patient. Typically in a patient room, this encloses a space within the room not less than 1.8 m (6 ft) beyond the perimeter of the bed in its nominal location, and extending vertically not less than 2.3 m (7½ ft) above the floor.

Psychiatric Hospital. A building used exclusively for the psychiatric care, on a 24-hour basis, of four or more inpatients.

Reference Grounding Point. The ground bus of the panelboard or isolated power system panel supplying the patient care area.

Relative Analgesia. A state of sedation and partial block of pain perception produced in a patient by the inhalation of concentrations of nitrous oxide insufficient to produce loss of consciousness (conscious sedation).

Selected Receptacles. A minimum number of electric receptacles to accommodate appliances ordinarily required for local tasks or likely to be used in patient care emergencies.

Task Illumination. Provision for the minimum lighting required to carry out necessary tasks in the described areas, including safe access to supplies and equipment, and access to exits.

Therapeutic High Frequency Diathermy Equipment. Therapeutic high-frequency diathermy equipment is therapeutic induction and dielectric heating equipment.

Total Hazard Current. *See* Hazard Current.

X-Ray Installations, Long-Time Rating. A rating based on an operating interval of 5 minutes or longer.

X-Ray Installations, Mobile. X-ray equipment mounted on a permanent base with wheels, casters, or a combination of both to facilitate moving the equipment while completely assembled.

X-Ray Installations, Momentary Rating. A rating based on an operating interval that does not exceed 5 seconds.

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X-Ray Installations, Portable. X-ray equipment designed to be hand carried.

X-Ray Installations, Transportable. X-ray equipment to be installed in a vehicle or that may be readily disassembled for transport in a vehicle.

II. Wiring and Protection

517.10 Applicability.

(A) Part II shall apply to patient care areas of all health care facilities.

(B) Part II shall not apply to the following:

(1) Business offices, corridors, waiting rooms, and the like in clinics, medical and dental offices, and outpatient facilities
(2) Areas of nursing homes and limited care facilities wired in accordance with Chapters 1 through 4 of this *Code* where these areas are used exclusively as patient sleeping rooms

FPN: See NFPA *101*®-2000, *Life Safety Code*®.

517.11 General Installation — Construction Criteria. It is the purpose of this article to specify the installation criteria and wiring methods that minimize electrical hazards by the maintenance of adequately low potential differences only between exposed conductive surfaces that are likely to become energized and could be contacted by a patient.

FPN: In a health care facility, it is difficult to prevent the occurrence of a conductive or capacitive path from the patient's body to some grounded object, because that path may be established accidentally or through instrumentation directly connected to the patient. Other electrically conductive surfaces that may make an additional contact with the patient, or instruments that may be connected to the patient, then become possible sources of electric currents that can traverse the patient's body. The hazard is increased as more apparatus is associated with the patient, and, therefore, more intensive precautions are needed. Control of electric shock hazard requires the limitation of electric current that might flow in an electric circuit involving the patient's body by raising the resistance of the conductive circuit that includes the patient, or by insulating exposed surfaces that might become energized, in addition to reducing the potential difference that can appear between exposed conductive surfaces in the patient vicinity, or by combinations of these methods. A special problem is presented by the patient with an externalized direct conductive path to the heart muscle. The patient may be electrocuted at current levels so low that additional protection in the design of appliances, insulation of the catheter, and control of medical practice is required.

517.12 Wiring Methods. Except as modified in this article, wiring methods shall comply with the applicable requirements of Chapters 1 through 4 of this *Code*.

517.13 Grounding of Receptacles and Fixed Electric Equipment in Patient Care Areas. Wiring in patient care areas shall comply with 517.13(A) and (B).

(A) Wiring Methods. All branch circuits serving patient care areas shall be provided with a ground path for fault current by installation in a metal raceway system, or a cable armor or sheath assembly. The metal raceway system, or cable armor, or sheath assembly, shall itself qualify as an equipment grounding return path in accordance with 250.118. Type AC, Type MC, Type MI cables shall have an outer metal armor or sheath that is identified as an acceptable grounding return path.

(B) Insulated Equipment Grounding Conductor. In an area used for patient care, the grounding terminals of all receptacles and all non–current-carrying conductive surfaces of fixed electric equipment likely to become energized that are subject to personal contact, operating at over 100 volts, shall be grounded by an insulated copper conductor. The grounding conductor shall be sized in accordance with Table 250.122 and installed in metal raceways or metal-clad cables with the branch-circuit conductors supplying these receptacles or fixed equipment.

Exception No. 1: Metal faceplates shall be permitted to be grounded by means of a metal mounting screw(s) securing the faceplate to a grounded outlet box or grounded wiring device.

Exception No. 2: Luminaires (light fixtures) more than 2.3 m (7½ ft) above the floor and switches located outside of the patient vicinity shall not be required to be grounded by an insulated equipment grounding conductor.

517.14 Panelboard Bonding. The equipment grounding terminal buses of the normal and essential branch-circuit panelboards serving the same individual patient vicinity shall be bonded together with an insulated continuous copper conductor not smaller than 10 AWG. Where more than two panels serve the same location, this conductor shall be continuous from panel to panel but shall be permitted to be broken in order to terminate on the ground bus in each panel.

517.16 Receptacles with Insulated Grounding Terminals. Receptacles with insulated grounding terminals, as permitted in 250.146(D), shall be identified; such identification shall be visible after installation.

FPN: Caution is important in specifying such a system with receptacles having insulated grounding terminals, since the grounding impedance is controlled only by the grounding conductors and does not benefit functionally from any parallel grounding paths.

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517.17 Ground-Fault Protection.

(A) Feeders. Where ground-fault protection is provided for operation of the service disconnecting means or feeder disconnecting means as specified by 230.95 or 215.10, an additional step of ground-fault protection shall be provided in the next level of feeder disconnecting means downstream toward the load. Such protection shall consist of overcurrent devices and current transformers or other equivalent protective equipment that shall cause the feeder disconnecting means to open.

The additional levels of ground-fault protection shall not be installed as follows:

(1) On the load side of an essential electrical system transfer switch
(2) Between the on-site generating unit(s) described in 517.35(B) and the essential electrical system transfer switch(es)
(3) On electrical systems that are not solidly grounded wye systems with greater than 150 volts to ground but not exceeding 600 volts phase-to-phase

(B) Selectivity. Ground-fault protection for operation of the service and feeder disconnecting means shall be fully selective such that the feeder device and not the service device shall open on ground faults on the load side of the feeder device. A six-cycle minimum separation between the service and feeder ground-fault tripping bands shall be provided. Operating time of the disconnecting devices shall be considered in selecting the time spread between these two bands to achieve 100 percent selectivity.

FPN: See 230.95, fine print note, for transfer of alternate source where ground-fault protection is applied.

(C) Testing. When equipment ground-fault protection is first installed, each level shall be performance tested to ensure compliance with 517.17(B).

517.18 General Care Areas.

(A) Patient Bed Location. Each patient bed location shall be supplied by at least two branch circuits, one from the emergency system and one from the normal system. All branch circuits from the normal system shall originate in the same panelboard.

Exception No. 1: Branch circuits serving only special-purpose outlets or receptacles, such as portable X-ray outlets, shall not be required to be served from the same distribution panel or panels.

Exception No. 2: Requirements of 517.18(A) shall not apply to patient bed locations in clinics, medical and dental offices, and outpatient facilities; psychiatric, substance abuse, and rehabilitation hospitals; sleeping rooms of nursing homes and limited care facilities meeting the requirements of 517.10(B)(2).

Exception No. 3: A general care patient bed location served from two separate transfer switches on the emergency system shall not be required to have circuits from the normal system.

(B) Patient Bed Location Receptacles. Each patient bed location shall be provided with a minimum of four receptacles. They shall be permitted to be of the single or duplex types or a combination of both. All receptacles, whether four or more, shall be listed "hospital grade" and so identified. Each receptacle shall be grounded by means of an insulated copper conductor sized in accordance with Table 250.122.

Exception No. 1: Requirements of 517.18(B) shall not apply to psychiatric, substance abuse, and rehabilitation hospitals meeting the requirements of 517.10(B)(2).

Exception No. 2: Psychiatric security rooms shall not be required to have receptacle outlets installed in the room.

FPN: It is not intended that there be a total, immediate replacement of existing non-hospital grade receptacles. It is intended, however, that non-hospital grade receptacles be replaced with hospital grade receptacles upon modification of use, renovation, or as existing receptacles need replacement.

(C) Pediatric Locations. Receptacles located within the patient care areas of pediatric wards, rooms, or areas shall be listed tamper resistant or shall employ a listed tamper resistant cover.

517.19 Critical Care Areas.

(A) Patient Bed Location Branch Circuits. Each patient bed location shall be supplied by at least two branch circuits, one or more from the emergency system and one or more circuits from the normal system. At least one branch circuit from the emergency system shall supply an outlet(s) only at that bed location. All branch circuits from the normal system shall be from a single panelboard. Emergency system receptacles shall be identified and shall also indicate the panelboard and circuit number supplying them.

Exception No. 1: Branch circuits serving only special-purpose receptacles or equipment in critical care areas shall be permitted to be served by other panelboards.

Exception No. 2: Critical care locations served from two separate transfer switches on the emergency system shall not be required to have circuits from the normal system.

(B) Patient Bed Location Receptacles.

(1) Minimum Number and Supply. Each patient bed location shall be provided with a minimum of six receptacles,

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at least one of which shall be connected to either of the following:

(1) The normal system branch circuit required in 517.19(A)
(2) An emergency system branch circuit supplied by a different transfer switch than the other receptacles at the same location

(2) Receptacle Requirements. The receptacles required in 517.19(B)(1) shall be permitted to be of the single or duplex types or a combination of both. All receptacles, whether six or more, shall be listed "hospital grade" and so identified. Each receptacle shall be grounded to the reference grounding point by means of an insulated copper equipment grounding conductor.

(C) Patient Vicinity Grounding and Bonding (Optional). A patient vicinity shall be permitted to have a patient equipment grounding point. The patient equipment grounding point, where supplied, shall be permitted to contain one or more jacks listed for the purpose. An equipment bonding jumper not smaller than 10 AWG shall be used to connect the grounding terminal of all grounding-type receptacles to the patient equipment grounding point. The bonding conductor shall be permitted to be arranged centrically or looped as convenient.

FPN: Where there is no patient equipment grounding point, it is important that the distance between the reference grounding point and the patient vicinity be as short as possible to minimize any potential differences.

(D) Panelboard Grounding. Where a grounded electrical distribution system is used and metal feeder raceway or Type MC or MI cable is installed, grounding of a panelboard or switchboard shall be ensured by one of the following means at each termination or junction point of the raceway or Type MC or MI cable:

(1) A grounding bushing and a continuous copper bonding jumper, sized in accordance with 250.122, with the bonding jumper connected to the junction enclosure or the ground bus of the panel
(2) Connection of feeder raceways or Type MC or MI cable to threaded hubs or bosses on terminating enclosures
(3) Other approved devices such as bonding-type locknuts or bushings

(E) Additional Protective Techniques in Critical Care Areas (Optional). Isolated power systems shall be permitted to be used for critical care areas, and, if used, the isolated power system equipment shall be listed for the purpose and the system designed and installed so that it meets the provisions of and is in accordance with 517.160.

Exception: The audible and visual indicators of the line isolation monitor shall be permitted to be located at the nursing station for the area being served.

(F) Isolated Power System Grounding. Where an isolated ungrounded power source is used and limits the first-fault current to a low magnitude, the grounding conductor associated with the secondary circuit shall be permitted to be run outside of the enclosure of the power conductors in the same circuit.

FPN: Although it is permitted to run the grounding conductor outside of the conduit, it is safer to run it with the power conductors to provide better protection in case of a second ground fault.

(G) Special-Purpose Receptacle Grounding. The equipment grounding conductor for special-purpose receptacles, such as the operation of mobile X-ray equipment, shall be extended to the reference grounding points of branch circuits for all locations likely to be served from such receptacles. Where such a circuit is served from an isolated ungrounded system, the grounding conductor shall not be required to be run with the power conductors; however, the equipment grounding terminal of the special-purpose receptacle shall be connected to the reference grounding point.

517.20 Wet Locations.

(A) Receptacles and Fixed Equipment. All receptacles and fixed equipment within the area of the wet location shall have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel if interruption of power under fault conditions can be tolerated, or be served by an isolated power system if such interruption cannot be tolerated.

Exception: Branch circuits supplying only listed, fixed, therapeutic and diagnostic equipment shall be permitted to be supplied from a normal grounded service, single- or 3-phase system, provided that

(a) Wiring for grounded and isolated circuits does not occupy the same raceway, and
(b) All conductive surfaces of the equipment are grounded.

(B) Isolated Power Systems. Where an isolated power system is utilized, the equipment shall be listed for the purpose and installed so that it meets the provisions of and is in accordance with 517.160.

FPN: For requirements for installation of therapeutic pools and tubs, see Part VI of Article 680.

517.21 Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection for Personnel. Ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel shall not be required for receptacles installed in those critical care areas where the toilet and basin are installed within the patient room.

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III. Essential Electrical System

517.25 Scope. The essential electrical system for these facilities shall comprise a system capable of supplying a limited amount of lighting and power service, which is considered essential for life safety and orderly cessation of procedures during the time normal electrical service is interrupted for any reason. This includes clinics, medical and dental offices, outpatient facilities, nursing homes, limited care facilities, hospitals, and other health care facilities serving patients.

FPN: For information as to the need for an essential electrical system, see NFPA 99-1999, *Standard for Health Care Facilities*.

517.30 Essential Electrical Systems for Hospitals.

(A) Applicability. The requirements of Part III, 517.30 through 517.35, shall apply to hospitals where an essential electrical system is required.

FPN No. 1: For performance, maintenance, and testing requirements of essential electrical systems in hospitals, see NFPA 99-1999, *Standard for Health Care Facilities*. For installation of centrifugal fire pumps, see NFPA 20-1999, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Fire Pumps for Fire Protection*.

FPN No. 2: For additional information, see NFPA 99-1999, *Standard for Health Care Facilities*.

(B) General.

(1) Separate Systems. Essential electrical systems for hospitals shall be comprised of two separate systems capable of supplying a limited amount of lighting and power service, which is considered essential for life safety and effective hospital operation during the time the normal electrical service is interrupted for any reason. These two systems shall be the emergency system and the equipment system.

(2) Emergency Systems. The emergency system shall be limited to circuits essential to life safety and critical patient care. These are designated the life safety branch and the critical branch.

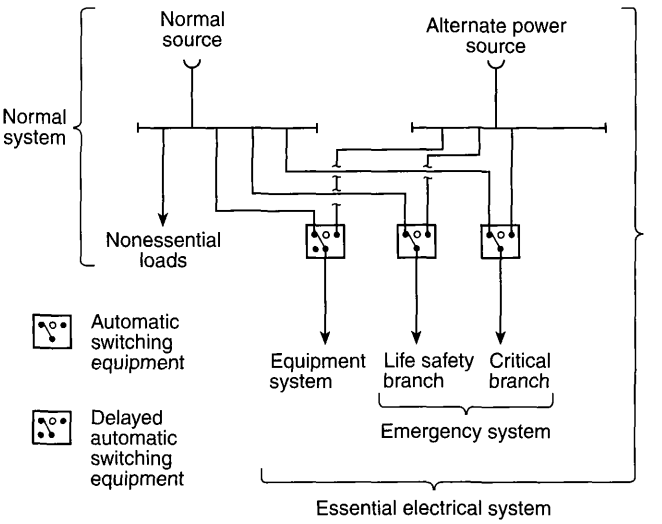
(3) Equipment System. The equipment system shall supply major electrical equipment necessary for patient care and basic hospital operation.

(4) Transfer Switches. The number of transfer switches to be used shall be based on reliability, design, and load considerations. Each branch of the emergency system and each equipment system shall have one or more transfer switches. One transfer switch shall be permitted to serve one or more branches or systems in a facility with a maximum demand on the essential electrical system of 150 kVA.

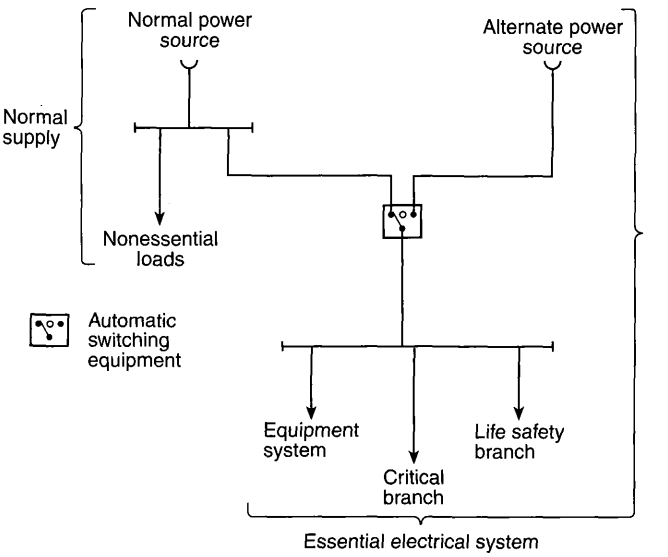
FPN No. 1: See NFPA 99-1999, *Standard for Health Care Facilities*: 3.4.3.2, Transfer Switch Operation Type I; 3.4.2.1.4, Automatic Transfer Switch Features; and 3.4.2.1.6, Nonautomatic Transfer Device Features.

FPN No. 2: See FPN Figure 517.30, No. 1.

FPN No. 3: See FPN Figure 517.30, No. 2.



FPN Figure 517.30, No. 1 Hospital — minimum requirement for transfer switch arrangement.



FPN Figure 517.30, No. 2 Hospital — minimum requirement (150 kVA or less) for transfer switch arrangement.

(5) Other Loads. Loads served by the generating equipment not specifically named in Article 517 shall be served by their own transfer switches such that these loads:

(1) Shall not be transferred if the transfer will overload the generating equipment.

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(2) Shall be automatically shed upon generating equipment overloading.

(6) Contiguous Facilities. Hospital power sources and alternate power sources shall be permitted to serve the essential electrical systems of contiguous or same site facilities. [NFPA 99, 3.4.2.2.1, 12.3.3.2]

(C) Wiring Requirements.

(1) Separation from Other Circuits. The life safety branch and critical branch of the emergency system shall be kept entirely independent of all other wiring and equipment and shall not enter the same raceways, boxes, or cabinets with each other or other wiring.

Wiring of the life safety branch and the critical branch shall be permitted to occupy the same raceways, boxes, or cabinets of other circuits not part of the branch where such wiring is as follows:

(1) In transfer equipment enclosures, or
(2) In exit or emergency luminaires (lighting fixtures) supplied from two sources, or
(3) In a common junction box attached to exit or emergency luminaires (lighting fixtures) supplied from two sources, or
(4) For two or more emergency circuits supplied from the same branch

The wiring of the equipment system shall be permitted to occupy the same raceways, boxes, or cabinets of other circuits that are not part of the emergency system.

(2) Isolated Power Systems. Where isolated power systems are installed in any of the areas in 517.33(A)(1) and (A)(2), each system shall be supplied by an individual circuit serving no other load.

(3) Mechanical Protection of the Emergency System. The wiring of the emergency system of a hospital shall be mechanically protected by installation in nonflexible metal raceways, or shall be wired with Type MI cable.

Exception No. 1: Flexible power cords of appliances, or other utilization equipment, connected to the emergency system shall not be required to be enclosed in raceways.

Exception No. 2: Secondary circuits of transformer-powered communications or signaling systems shall not be required to be enclosed in raceways unless otherwise specified by Chapters 7 or 8.

Exception No. 3: Schedule 80 rigid nonmetallic conduit shall be permitted if the branch circuits do not serve patient care areas and it is not prohibited elsewhere in this Code.

Exception No. 4: Where encased in not less than 50 mm (2 in.) of concrete, Schedule 40 rigid nonmetallic conduit or electrical nonmetallic tubing shall be permitted if the branch circuits do not serve patient care areas.

Exception No. 5: Flexible metal raceways and cable assemblies shall be permitted to be used in listed prefabricated medical headwalls, listed office furnishings, or where necessary for flexible connection to equipment.

FPN: See 517.13 for additional grounding requirements in patient care areas.

(D) Capacity of Systems. The essential electrical system shall have adequate capacity to meet the demand for the operation of all functions and equipment to be served by each system and branch.

Feeders shall be sized in accordance with Articles 215 and 220. The generator set(s) shall have sufficient capacity and proper rating to meet the demand produced by the load of the essential electrical system(s) at any given time.

Demand calculations for sizing of the generator set(s) shall be based on the following:

(1) Prudent demand factors and historical data, or
(2) Connected load, or
(3) Feeder calculation procedures described in Article 220, or
(4) Any combination of the above

The sizing requirements in 700.5 and 701.6 shall not apply to hospital generator set(s).

(E) Receptacle Identification. The cover plates for the electrical receptacles or the electrical receptacles themselves supplied from the emergency system shall have a distinctive color or marking so as to be readily identifiable. [NFPA 99, 3.4.2.2.4(b)2]

517.31 Emergency System. Those functions of patient care depending on lighting or appliances that are connected to the emergency system shall be divided into two mandatory branches: the life safety branch and the critical branch, described in 517.32 and 517.33.

The branches of the emergency system shall be installed and connected to the alternate power source so that all functions specified herein for the emergency system shall be automatically restored to operation within 10 seconds after interruption of the normal source. [NFPA 99, 3.4.2.2.2(a), 3.5.2.2.2]

517.32 Life Safety Branch. No function other than those listed in 517.32(A) through (G) shall be connected to the life safety branch. The life safety branch of the emergency system shall supply power for the following lighting, receptacles, and equipment.

(A) Illumination of Means of Egress. Illumination of means of egress, such as lighting required for corridors,

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passageways, stairways, and landings at exit doors, and all necessary ways of approach to exits. Switching arrangements to transfer patient corridor lighting in hospitals from general illumination circuits to night illumination circuits shall be permitted, provided only one of two circuits can be selected and both circuits cannot be extinguished at the same time.

FPN: See NFPA *101*-2000, *Life Safety Code*, 5.8 and 5.9.

(B) Exit Signs. Exit signs and exit directional signs.

FPN: See NFPA *101*-2000, *Life Safety Code*, 5.10.

(C) Alarm and Alerting Systems. Alarm and alerting systems including the following:

(1) Fire alarms

FPN: See NFPA *101*-2000, *Life Safety Code*, 7.6 and 12.3.4.

(2) Alarms required for systems used for the piping of nonflammable medical gases

FPN: See NFPA 99-1999, *Standard for Health Care Facilities*, 12.3.4.1.

(D) Communications Systems. Hospital communications systems, where used for issuing instructions during emergency conditions.

(E) Generator Set Location. Task illumination battery charger for emergency battery-powered lighting unit(s) and selected receptacles at the generator set location.

(F) Elevators. Elevator cab lighting, control, communications, and signal systems.

(G) Automatic Doors. Automatically operated doors used for building egress. [NFPA 99, 3.4.2.2.2(b)]

517.33 Critical Branch.

(A) Task Illumination and Selected Receptacles. The critical branch of the emergency system shall supply power for task illumination, fixed equipment, selected receptacles, and special power circuits serving the following areas and functions related to patient care:

(1) Critical care areas that utilize anesthetizing gases — task illumination, selected receptacles, and fixed equipment
(2) The isolated power systems in special environments
(3) Patient care areas — task illumination and selected receptacles in the following:
   a. Infant nurseries
   b. Medication preparation areas
   c. Pharmacy dispensing areas
   d. Selected acute nursing areas
   e. Psychiatric bed areas (omit receptacles)
   f. Ward treatment rooms
   g. Nurses' stations (unless adequately lighted by corridor luminaires)
(4) Additional specialized patient care task illumination and receptacles, where needed
(5) Nurse call systems
(6) Blood, bone, and tissue banks
(7) Telephone equipment rooms and closets
(8) Task illumination, selected receptacles, and selected power circuits for the following:
   a. General care beds (at least one duplex receptacle per patient bedroom)
   b. Angiographic labs
   c. Cardiac catheterization labs
   d. Coronary care units
   e. Hemodialysis rooms or areas
   f. Emergency room treatment areas (selected)
   g. Human physiology labs
   h. Intensive care units
   i. Postoperative recovery rooms (selected)
(9) Additional task illumination, receptacles, and selected power circuits needed for effective hospital operation. Single-phase fractional horsepower motors shall be permitted to be connected to the critical branch. [NFPA 99, 3.4.2.2.2(c)]

(B) Subdivision of the Critical Branch. It shall be permitted to subdivide the critical branch into two or more branches.

FPN: It is important to analyze the consequences of supplying an area with only critical care branch power when failure occurs between the area and the transfer switch. Some proportion of normal and critical power or critical power from separate transfer switches may be appropriate.

517.34 Equipment System Connection to Alternate Power Source. The equipment system shall be installed and connected to the alternate power source such that the equipment described in 517.34(A) is automatically restored to operation at appropriate time-lag intervals following the energizing of the emergency system. Its arrangement shall also provide for the subsequent connection of equipment described in 517.34(B). [NFPA 99, 3.4.2.2.3(b)]

Exception: For essential electrical systems under 150 kVA, deletion of the time-lag intervals feature for delayed automatic connection to the equipment system shall be permitted.

(A) Equipment for Delayed Automatic Connection. The following equipment shall be arranged for delayed automatic connection to the alternate power source.

(1) Central suction systems serving medical and surgical functions, including controls. Such suction systems shall be permitted on the critical branch.

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(2) Sump pumps and other equipment required to operate for the safety of major apparatus, including associated control systems and alarms.
(3) Compressed air systems serving medical and surgical functions, including controls. Such air systems shall be permitted on the critical branch.
(4) Smoke control and stair pressurization systems, or both.
(5) Kitchen hood supply or exhaust systems, or both, if required to operate during a fire in or under the hood. [NFPA 99, 3.4.2.2.3(d)]

Exception: Sequential delayed automatic connection to the alternate power source to prevent overloading the generator shall be permitted where engineering studies indicate it is necessary.

(B) Equipment for Delayed Automatic or Manual Connection. The following equipment shall be arranged for either delayed automatic or manual connection to the alternate power source:

(1) Heating equipment to provide heating for operating, delivery, labor, recovery, intensive care, coronary care, nurseries, infection/isolation rooms, emergency treatment spaces, and general patient rooms and pressure maintenance (jockey or make-up) pump(s) for water-based fire protection systems.

Exception: Heating of general patient rooms and infection/isolation rooms during disruption of the normal source shall not be required under any of the following conditions:

(a) The outside design temperature is higher than –6.7°C (20°F).
(b) The outside design temperature is lower than –6.7°C (20°F), and where a selected room(s) is provided for the needs of all confined patients, only such room(s) need be heated.
(c) The facility is served by a dual source of normal power.

FPN No. 1: The design temperature is based on the 97½ percent design value as shown in Chapter 24 of the ASHRAE *Handbook of Fundamentals* (1997).

FPN No. 2: For a description of a dual source of normal power, see 517.35(C), FPN.

(2) An elevator(s) selected to provide service to patient, surgical, obstetrical, and ground floors during interruption of normal power. In instances where interruption of normal power would result in other elevators stopping between floors, throw-over facilities shall be provided to allow the temporary operation of any elevator for the release of patients or other persons who may be confined between floors.
(3) Supply, return, and exhaust ventilating systems for airborne infectious/isolation rooms, protective environment rooms, exhaust fans for laboratory fume hoods, nuclear medicine areas where radioactive material is used, ethylene oxide evacuation and anesthesia evacuation. Where delayed automatic connection is not appropriate, such ventilation systems shall be permitted to be placed on the critical branch. [NFPA 99, 3.4.2.2.3(e)(4)]
(4) Hyperbaric facilities.
(5) Hypobaric facilities.
(6) Automatically operated doors.
(7) Minimal electrically heated autoclaving equipment shall be permitted to be arranged for either automatic or manual connection to the alternate source.
(8) Controls for equipment listed in 517.34.
(9) Other selected equipment shall be permitted to be served by the equipment system. [NFPA 99, 3.4.2.2.3(e)]

517.35 Sources of Power.

(A) Two Independent Sources of Power. Essential electrical systems shall have a minimum of two independent sources of power: a normal source generally supplying the entire electrical system and one or more alternate sources for use when the normal source is interrupted. [NFPA 99, 3.4.1.1.2]

(B) Alternate Source of Power. The alternate source of power shall be one of the following:

(1) Generator(s) driven by some form of prime mover(s) and located on the premises
(2) Another generating unit(s) where the normal source consists of a generating unit(s) located on the premises
(3) An external utility service when the normal source consists of a generating unit(s) located on the premises

(C) Location of Essential Electrical System Components. Careful consideration shall be given to the location of the spaces housing the components of the essential electrical system to minimize interruptions caused by natural forces common to the area (e.g., storms, floods, earthquakes, or hazards created by adjoining structures or activities). Consideration shall also be given to the possible interruption of normal electrical services resulting from similar causes as well as possible disruption of normal electrical service due to internal wiring and equipment failures.

FPN: Facilities in which the normal source of power is supplied by two or more separate central station-fed services experience greater than normal electrical service reliability than those with only a single feed. Such a dual source of normal power consists of two or more electrical services fed from separate generator sets or a utility distribution network that has multiple power input sources and is arranged to provide mechanical and electrical separation so that a fault between the facility and the generating sources

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is not likely to cause an interruption of more than one of the facility service feeders.

517.40 Essential Electrical Systems for Nursing Homes and Limited Care Facilities.

(A) Applicability. The requirements of Part III, 517.40(C) through 517.44, shall apply to nursing homes and limited care facilities.

Exception: The requirements of Part III, 517.40(C) through 517.44, shall not apply to freestanding buildings used as nursing homes and limited care facilities, provided that the following apply:

(a) Admitting and discharge policies are maintained that preclude the provision of care for any patient or resident who may need to be sustained by electrical life-support equipment.
(b) No surgical treatment requiring general anesthesia is offered.
(c) An automatic battery-operated system(s) or equipment is provided that shall be effective for at least 1½ hours and is otherwise in accordance with 700.12 and that shall be capable of supplying lighting for exit lights, exit corridors, stairways, nursing stations, medical preparation areas, boiler rooms, and communications areas. This system shall also supply power to operate all alarm systems. [NFPA 99, 16.3.3.2 Exception, 17.3.3.2 Exception]

FPN: See NFPA *101*-2000, *Life Safety Code*.

(B) Inpatient Hospital Care Facilities. Nursing homes and limited care facilities that provide inpatient hospital care shall comply with the requirements of Part III, 517.30 through 517.35.

(C) Facilities Contiguous or Located on the Same Site with Hospitals. Nursing homes and limited care facilities that are contiguous or located on the same site with a hospital shall be permitted to have their essential electrical systems supplied by that of the hospital.

FPN: For performance, maintenance, and testing requirements of essential electrical systems in nursing homes and limited care facilities, see NFPA 99-1999, *Standard for Health Care Facilities*.

517.41 Essential Electrical Systems.

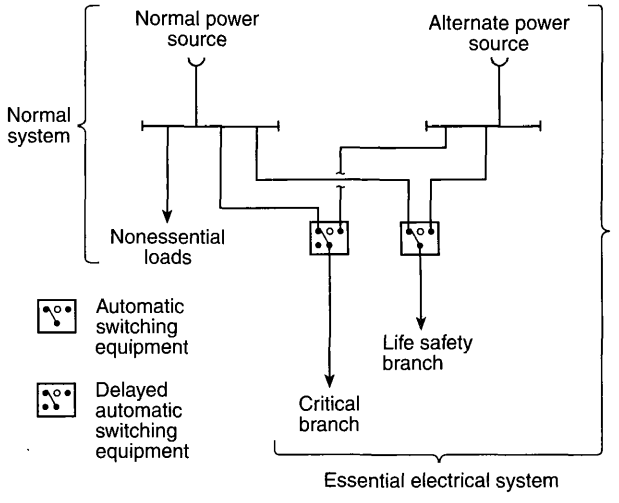
(A) General. Essential electrical systems for nursing homes and limited care facilities shall be comprised of two separate branches capable of supplying a limited amount of lighting and power service, which is considered essential for the protection of life safety and effective operation of the institution during the time normal electrical service is interrupted for any reason. These two separate branches shall be the life safety branch and the critical branch. [NFPA 99, 3-5.2.2.1]

(B) Transfer Switches. The number of transfer switches to be used shall be based on reliability, design, and load considerations. Each branch of the essential electrical system shall be served by one or more transfer switches. One transfer switch shall be permitted to serve one or more branches or systems in a facility with a maximum demand on the essential electrical system of 150 kVa. [NFPA 99, 3.5.2.2.1]

FPN No. 1: See NFPA 99-1999, *Standard for Health Care Facilities*, 3.5.3.2, Transfer Switch Operation Type II; 3.4.2.1.4, Automatic Transfer Switch Features; and 3.4.2.1.6, Nonautomatic Transfer Device Features.

FPN No. 2: See FPN Figure 517.41, No. 1.

FPN No. 3: See FPN Figure 517.41, No. 2.



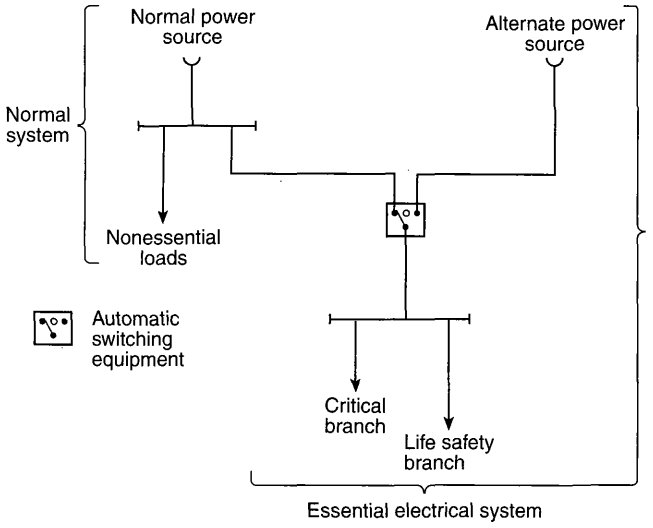
FPN Figure 517.41, No. 1 Nursing home and limited health care facilities — minimum requirement for transfer switch arrangement.

(C) Capacity of System. The essential electrical system shall have adequate capacity to meet the demand for the operation of all functions and equipment to be served by each branch at one time.

(D) Separation from Other Circuits. The life safety branch shall be kept entirely independent of all other wiring and equipment and shall not enter the same raceways, boxes, or cabinets with other wiring except as follows:

(1) In transfer switches
(2) In exit or emergency luminaires (lighting fixtures) supplied from two sources, or
(3) In a common junction box attached to exit or emergency luminaires (lighting fixtures) supplied from two sources

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FPN Figure 517.41, No. 2 Nursing home and limited health care facilities — minimum requirement (150 kVa or less) for transfer switch arrangement.

The wiring of the critical branch shall be permitted to occupy the same raceways, boxes, or cabinets of other circuits that are not part of the life safety branch.

(E) Receptacle Identification. The cover plates for the electrical receptacles or the electrical receptacles themselves supplied from the emergency system shall have a distinctive color or marking so as to be readily identifiable. [NFPA 99, 3-5.2.2.4]

517.42 Automatic Connection to Life Safety Branch. The life safety branch shall be installed and connected to the alternate source of power so that all functions specified herein shall be automatically restored to operation within 10 seconds after the interruption of the normal source. No functions other than those listed in 517.42(A) through (G) shall be connected to the life safety branch. The life safety branch shall supply power for the following lighting, receptacles, and equipment.

FPN: The life safety branch is called the emergency system in NFPA 99-1999, *Standard for Health Care Facilities.*

(A) Illumination of Means of Egress. Illumination of means of egress as is necessary for corridors, passageways, stairways, landings, and exit doors and all ways of approach to exits. Switching arrangement to transfer patient corridor lighting from general illumination circuits shall be permitted, providing only one of two circuits can be selected and both circuits cannot be extinguished at the same time.

FPN: See NFPA *101*-2000, *Life Safety Code*, 5.8 and 5.9.

(B) Exit Signs. Exit signs and exit directional signs.

FPN: See NFPA *101*-2000, *Life Safety Code*, 5.10.

(C) Alarm and Alerting Systems. Alarm and alerting systems, including the following:

(1) Fire alarms

FPN: See NFPA *101*-2000, *Life Safety Code,*, 7.6 and 12.3.4.

(2) Alarms required for systems used for the piping of nonflammable medical gases

FPN: See NFPA 99-1999, *Standard for Health Care Facilities*, 16.3.4.1.

(D) Communications Systems. Communications systems, where used for issuing instructions during emergency conditions.

(E) Dining and Recreation Areas. Sufficient lighting in dining and recreation areas to provide illumination to exit ways.

(F) Generator Set Location. Task illumination and selected receptacles in the generator set location.

(G) Elevators. Elevator cab lighting, control, communications, and signal systems. [NFPA 99, 3.5.2.2.2, 3.5.3.1]

517.43 Connection to Critical Branch. The critical branch shall be installed and connected to the alternate power source so that the equipment listed in 517.43(A) shall be automatically restored to operation at appropriate time-lag intervals following the restoration of the life safety branch to operation. Its arrangement shall also provide for the additional connection of equipment listed in 517.43(B) by either delayed automatic or manual operation.

Exception: For essential electrical systems under 150 kVA, deletion of the time-lag intervals feature for delayed automatic connection to the equipment system shall be permitted.

(A) Delayed Automatic Connection. The following equipment shall be connected to the critical branch and shall be arranged for delayed automatic connection to the alternate power source:

(1) Patient care areas — task illumination and selected receptacles in the following:
   a. Medication preparation areas
   b. Pharmacy dispensing areas
   c. Nurses' stations (unless adequately lighted by corridor luminaires)

(2) Sump pumps and other equipment required to operate for the safety of major apparatus and associated control systems and alarms

(3) Smoke control and stair pressurization systems

(4) Kitchen hood supply and/or exhaust systems, if required to operate during a fire in or under the hood

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(5) Supply, return and exhaust ventilating systems for airborne infectious isolation rooms

(B) Delayed Automatic or Manual Connection. The following equipment shall be connected to the critical branch and shall be arranged for either delayed automatic or manual connection to the alternate power source.

(1) Heating equipment to provide heating for patient rooms.

Exception: Heating of general patient rooms during disruption of the normal source shall not be required under any of the following conditions:

(a) The outside design temperature is higher than –6.7°C (20°F), or
(b) The outside design temperature is lower than –6.7°C (20°F) and where a selected room(s) is provided for the needs of all confined patients, only such room(s) need be heated.
(c) The facility is served by a dual source of normal power as described in 517.44(C), FPN.

FPN: The outside design temperature is based on the 97½ percent design values as shown in Chapter 24 of the ASHRAE *Handbook of Fundamentals* (1997).

(2) Elevator service — in instances where disruption of power would result in elevators stopping between floors, throw-over facilities shall be provided to allow the temporary operation of any elevator for the release of passengers. For elevator cab lighting, control, and signal system requirements, see 517.42(G).

(3) Additional illumination, receptacles, and equipment shall be permitted to be connected only to the critical branch. [NFPA 99, 3.5.2.2.3]

517.44 Sources of Power.

(A) Two Independent Sources of Power. Essential electrical systems shall have a minimum of two independent sources of power: a normal source generally supplying the entire electrical system and one or more alternate sources for use when the normal source is interrupted. [NFPA 99, 3.4.1.1.2, 3.5.1]

(B) Alternate Source of Power. The alternate source of power shall be a generator(s) driven by some form of prime mover(s) and located on the premises.

Exception No. 1: Where the normal source consists of generating units on the premises, the alternate source shall be either another generator set or an external utility service.

Exception No. 2: Nursing homes or limited care facilities meeting the requirements of 517.40(A), Exception, shall be permitted to use a battery system or self-contained battery integral with the equipment. [NFPA 99, 3.4.1.1.3, 3.5.1, 16.3.3.2.1, 17.3.3.2.1]

(C) Location of Essential Electrical System Components. Careful consideration shall be given to the location of the spaces housing the components of the essential electrical system to minimize interruptions caused by natural forces common to the area (e.g., storms, floods, earthquakes, or hazards created by adjoining structures or activities). Consideration shall also be given to the possible interruption of normal electrical services resulting from similar causes as well as possible disruption of normal electrical service due to internal wiring and equipment failures.

FPN: Facilities in which the normal source of power is supplied by two or more separate central station-fed services experience greater than normal electrical service reliability than those with only a single feed. Such a dual source of normal power consists of two or more electrical services fed from separate generator sets or a utility distribution network that has multiple power input sources and is arranged to provide mechanical and electrical separation so that a fault between the facility and the generating sources will not likely cause an interruption of more than one of the facility service feeders.

517.45 Essential Electrical Systems for Other Health Care Facilities.

(A) Essential Electrical Distribution. The essential electrical distribution system shall be a battery or generator system. [NFPA 99, 13.3.3.2]

(B) Electrical Life Support Equipment. Where electrical life support equipment is required, the essential electrical distribution system shall be as described in 517.30 through 517.35. [NFPA 99, 13.3.3.2.1]

(C) Critical Care Areas. Where critical care areas are present, the essential electrical distribution system shall be as described in 517.30 through 517.35. [NFPA 99, 13.3.3.2.2]

(D) Power Systems. Battery systems shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of Article 700, and generator systems shall be as described in 517.30 through 517.35.

IV. Inhalation Anesthetizing Locations

FPN: For further information regarding safeguards for anesthetizing locations, see, NFPA 99-1999, *Standard for Health Care Facilities.*

517.60 Anesthetizing Location Classification.

FPN: If either of the anesthetizing locations in 517.60(A) or (B) is designated a wet location, refer to 517.20.

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(A) Hazardous (Classified) Location.

(1) Use Location. In a location where flammable anesthetics are employed, the entire area shall be considered to be a Class I, Division 1 location that shall extend upward to a level 1.52 m (5 ft) above the floor. The remaining volume up to the structural ceiling is considered to be above a hazardous (classified) location. [NFPA 99, Annex 2, 2.1, 2.2]

(2) Storage Location. Any room or location in which flammable anesthetics or volatile flammable disinfecting agents are stored shall be considered to be a Class I, Division 1 location from floor to ceiling.

(B) Other-Than-Hazardous (Classified) Location. Any inhalation anesthetizing location designated for the exclusive use of nonflammable anesthetizing agents shall be considered to be an other-than-hazardous (classified) location.

517.61 Wiring and Equipment.

(A) Within Hazardous (Classified) Anesthetizing Locations.

(1) Isolation. Except as permitted in 517.160, each power circuit within, or partially within, a flammable anesthetizing location as referred to in 517.60 shall be isolated from any distribution system by the use of an isolated power system. [NFPA 99, Annex 2, 2.6.3.2]

(2) Design and Installation. Isolated power system equipment shall be listed for the purpose and the system designed and installed so that it meets the provisions and is in accordance with Part VII.

(3) Equipment Operating at More Than 10 Volts. In hazardous (classified) locations referred to in 517.60, all fixed wiring and equipment and all portable equipment, including lamps and other utilization equipment, operating at more than 10 volts between conductors shall comply with the requirements of 501.1 through 501.15 and 501.16(A) and (B) for Class I, Division 1 locations. All such equipment shall be specifically approved for the hazardous atmospheres involved. [NFPA 99, Annex 2, 2.2.1, 2.4.5, 2.4.6, 2.4.7]

(4) Extent of Location. Where a box, fitting, or enclosure is partially, but not entirely, within a hazardous (classified) location(s), the hazardous (classified) location(s) shall be considered to be extended to include the entire box, fitting, or enclosure.

(5) Receptacles and Attachment Plugs. Receptacles and attachment plugs in a hazardous (classified) location(s) shall be listed for use in Class I, Group C hazardous (classified) locations and shall have provision for the connection of a grounding conductor.

(6) Flexible Cord Type. Flexible cords used in hazardous (classified) locations for connection to portable utilization equipment, including lamps operating at more than 8 volts between conductors, shall be of a type approved for extra-hard usage in accordance with Table 400.4 and shall include an additional conductor for grounding.

(7) Flexible Cord Storage. A storage device for the flexible cord shall be provided and shall not subject the cord to bending at a radius of less than 75 mm (3 in.).

(B) Above Hazardous (Classified) Anesthetizing Locations.

(1) Wiring Methods. Wiring above a hazardous (classified) location referred to in 517.60 shall be installed in rigid metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing, intermediate metal conduit, Type MI cable, or Type MC cable that employs a continuous, gas/vaportight metal sheath.

(2) Equipment Enclosure. Installed equipment that may produce arcs, sparks, or particles of hot metal, such as lamps and lampholders for fixed lighting, cutouts, switches, generators, motors, or other equipment having make-and-break or sliding contacts, shall be of the totally enclosed type or be constructed so as to prevent escape of sparks or hot metal particles.

Exception: Wall-mounted receptacles installed above the hazardous (classified) location in flammable anesthetizing locations shall not be required to be totally enclosed or have openings guarded or screened to prevent dispersion of particles.

(3) Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures). Surgical and other luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall conform to 501.9(B).

Exception No. 1: The surface temperature limitations set forth in 501.9(B)(2) shall not apply.

Exception No. 2: Integral or pendant switches that are located above and cannot be lowered into the hazardous (classified) location(s) shall not be required to be explosionproof.

(4) Seals. Approved seals shall be provided in conformance with 501.5, and 501.5(A)(4) shall apply to horizontal as well as to vertical boundaries of the defined hazardous (classified) locations.

(5) Receptacles and Attachment Plugs. Receptacles and attachment plugs located above hazardous (classified) anesthetizing locations shall be listed for hospital use for services of prescribed voltage, frequency, rating, and number of conductors with provision for the connection of the grounding conductor. This requirement shall apply to at-

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tachment plugs and receptacles of the 2-pole, 3-wire grounding type for single-phase, 120-volt, nominal, ac service.

(6) 250-Volt Receptacles and Attachment Plugs Rated 50 and 60 Amperes. Receptacles and attachment plugs rated 250 volts, for connection of 50-ampere and 60-ampere ac medical equipment for use above hazardous (classified) locations shall be arranged so that the 60-ampere receptacle will accept either the 50-ampere or the 60-ampere plug. Fifty-ampere receptacles shall be designed so as not to accept the 60-ampere attachment plug. The attachment plugs shall be of the 2-pole, 3-wire design with a third contact connecting to the insulated (green or green with yellow stripe) equipment grounding conductor of the electrical system.

(C) Other-Than-Hazardous (Classified) Anesthetizing Locations.

(1) Wiring Methods. Wiring serving other-than-hazardous (classified) locations, as defined in 517.60, shall be installed in a metal raceway system or cable assembly. The metal raceway system or cable armor or sheath assembly shall qualify as an equipment grounding return path in accordance with 250.118. Type MC and Type MI cable shall have an outer metal armor or sheath that is identified as an acceptable grounding return path.

Exception: Pendant receptacle constructions that employ at least Type SJO or equivalent flexible cords suspended not less than 1.8 m (6 ft) from the floor shall not be required to be installed in a metal raceway or cable assembly.

(2) Receptacles and Attachment Plugs. Receptacles and attachment plugs installed and used in other-than-hazardous (classified) locations shall be listed for hospital use for services of prescribed voltage, frequency, rating, and number of conductors with provision for connection of the grounding conductor. This requirement shall apply to 2-pole, 3-wire grounding type for single-phase, 120-, 208-, or 240-volt, nominal, ac service.

(3) 250-Volt Receptacles and Attachment Plugs Rated 50 and 60 Amperes. Receptacles and attachment plugs rated 250 volts, for connection of 50-ampere and 60-ampere ac medical equipment for use in other-than-hazardous (classified) locations shall be arranged so that the 60-ampere receptacle will accept either the 50-ampere or the 60-ampere plug. Fifty-ampere receptacles shall be designed so as not to accept the 60-ampere attachment plug. The attachment plugs shall be of the 2-pole, 3-wire design with a third contact connecting to the insulated (green or green with yellow stripe) equipment grounding conductor of the electrical system.

517.62 Grounding. In any anesthetizing area, all metal raceways and metal-sheathed cables and all non–current-carrying conductive portions of fixed electric equipment shall be grounded. Grounding in Class I locations shall comply with 501.16.

Exception: Equipment operating at not more than 10 volts between conductors shall not be required to be grounded.

517.63 Grounded Power Systems in Anesthetizing Locations.

(A) Battery-Powered Emergency Lighting Units. One or more battery-powered emergency lighting units shall be provided in accordance with 700.12(E).

(B) Branch-Circuit Wiring. Branch circuits supplying only listed, fixed, therapeutic and diagnostic equipment, permanently installed above the hazardous (classified) location and in other-than-hazardous (classified) locations, shall be permitted to be supplied from a normal grounded service, single- or three-phase system, provided the following apply:

(1) Wiring for grounded and isolated circuits does not occupy the same raceway or cable.
(2) All conductive surfaces of the equipment are grounded.
(3) Equipment (except enclosed X-ray tubes and the leads to the tubes) are located at least 2.5 m (8 ft) above the floor or outside the anesthetizing location.
(4) Switches for the grounded branch circuit are located outside the hazardous (classified) location.

Exception: Sections 517.63(B)(3) and (B)(4) shall not apply in other-than-hazardous (classified) locations.

(C) Fixed Lighting Branch Circuits. Branch circuits supplying only fixed lighting shall be permitted to be supplied by a normal grounded service, provided the following apply:

(1) Such luminaires (fixtures) are located at least 2.5 m (8 ft) above the floor.
(2) All conductive surfaces of luminaires (fixtures) are grounded.
(3) Wiring for circuits supplying power to luminaires (fixtures) does not occupy the same raceway or cable for circuits supplying isolated power.
(4) Switches are wall-mounted and located above hazardous (classified) locations.

Exception: Sections 517.63(C)(1) and (C)(4) shall not apply in other-than-hazardous (classified) locations.

(D) Remote-Control Stations. Wall-mounted remote-control stations for remote-control switches operating at 24 volts or less shall be permitted to be installed in any anesthetizing location.

(E) Location of Isolated Power Systems. An isolated power center listed for the purpose and its grounded pri-

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mary feeder shall be permitted to be located in an anesthetizing location, provided it is installed above a hazardous (classified) location or in an other-than-hazardous (classified) location.

(F) Circuits in Anesthetizing Locations. Except as permitted above, each power circuit within, or partially within, a flammable anesthetizing location as referred to in 517.60 shall be isolated from any distribution system supplying other-than-anesthetizing locations.

517.64 Low-Voltage Equipment and Instruments.

(A) Equipment Requirements. Low-voltage equipment that is frequently in contact with the bodies of persons or has exposed current-carrying elements shall be as follows:

(1) Operate on an electrical potential of 10 volts or less, or
(2) Approved as intrinsically safe or double-insulated equipment, or
(3) Moisture resistant

(B) Power Supplies. Power shall be supplied to low-voltage equipment from the following:

(1) An individual portable isolating transformer (autotransformers shall not be used) connected to an isolated power circuit receptacle by means of an appropriate cord and attachment plug, or
(2) A common low-voltage isolating transformer installed in an other-than-hazardous (classified) location, or
(3) Individual dry-cell batteries, or
(4) Common batteries made up of storage cells located in an other-than-hazardous (classified) location

(C) Isolated Circuits. Isolating-type transformers for supplying low-voltage circuits shall have the following:

(1) Approved means for insulating the secondary circuit from the primary circuit, and
(2) The core and case grounded

(D) Controls. Resistance or impedance devices shall be permitted to control low-voltage equipment but shall not be used to limit the maximum available voltage to the equipment.

(E) Battery-Powered Appliances. Battery-powered appliances shall not be capable of being charged while in operation unless their charging circuitry incorporates an integral isolating-type transformer.

(F) Receptacles or Attachment Plugs. Any receptacle or attachment plug used on low-voltage circuits shall be of a type that does not permit interchangeable connection with circuits of higher voltage.

FPN: Any interruption of the circuit, even circuits as low as 10 volts, either by any switch or loose or defective connections anywhere in the circuit, may produce a spark that is sufficient to ignite flammable anesthetic agents. See 7.5.1.2.3 of NFPA 99-1999, *Standard for Health Care Facilities*.

V. X-Ray Installations

Nothing in this part shall be construed as specifying safeguards against the useful beam or stray X-ray radiation.

FPN No. 1: Radiation safety and performance requirements of several classes of X-ray equipment are regulated under Public Law 90-602 and are enforced by the Department of Health and Human Services.

FPN No. 2: In addition, information on radiation protection by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements is published as *Reports of the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurement*. These reports are obtainable from NCRP Publications, P.O. Box 30175, Washington, DC 20014.

517.71 Connection to Supply Circuit.

(A) Fixed and Stationary Equipment. Fixed and stationary X-ray equipment shall be connected to the power supply by means of a wiring method that meets the general requirements of this *Code*.

Exception: Equipment properly supplied by a branch circuit rated at not over 30 amperes shall be permitted to be supplied through a suitable attachment plug and hard-service cable or cord.

(B) Portable, Mobile, and Transportable Equipment. Individual branch circuits shall not be required for portable, mobile, and transportable medical X-ray equipment requiring a capacity of not over 60 amperes.

(C) Over 600-Volt Supply. Circuits and equipment operated on a supply circuit of over 600 volts shall comply with Article 490.

517.72 Disconnecting Means.

(A) Capacity. A disconnecting means of adequate capacity for at least 50 percent of the input required for the momentary rating or 100 percent of the input required for the long-time rating of the X-ray equipment, whichever is greater, shall be provided in the supply circuit.

(B) Location. The disconnecting means shall be operable from a location readily accessible from the X-ray control.

(C) Portable Equipment. For equipment connected to a 120-volt branch circuit of 30 amperes or less, a grounding-type attachment plug and receptacle of proper rating shall be permitted to serve as a disconnecting means.

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517.73 Rating of Supply Conductors and Overcurrent Protection.

(A) Diagnostic Equipment.

(1) Branch Circuits. The ampacity of supply branch-circuit conductors and the current rating of overcurrent protective devices shall not be less than 50 percent of the momentary rating or 100 percent of the long-time rating, whichever is greater.

(2) Feeders. The ampacity of supply feeders and the current rating of overcurrent protective devices supplying two or more branch circuits supplying X-ray units shall not be less than 50 percent of the momentary demand rating of the largest unit plus 25 percent of the momentary demand rating of the next largest unit plus 10 percent of the momentary demand rating of each additional unit. Where simultaneous biplane examinations are undertaken with the X-ray units, the supply conductors and overcurrent protective devices shall be 100 percent of the momentary demand rating of each X-ray unit.

FPN: The minimum conductor size for branch and feeder circuits is also governed by voltage regulation requirements. For a specific installation, the manufacturer usually specifies minimum distribution transformer and conductor sizes, rating of disconnecting means, and overcurrent protection.

(B) Therapeutic Equipment. The ampacity of conductors and rating of overcurrent protective devices shall not be less than 100 percent of the current rating of medical X-ray therapy equipment.

FPN: The ampacity of the branch-circuit conductors and the ratings of disconnecting means and overcurrent protection for X-ray equipment are usually designated by the manufacturer for the specific installation.

517.74 Control Circuit Conductors.

(A) Number of Conductors in Raceway. The number of control circuit conductors installed in a raceway shall be determined in accordance with 300.17.

(B) Minimum Size of Conductors. Size 18 AWG or 16 AWG fixture wires as specified in 725.27 and flexible cords shall be permitted for the control and operating circuits of X-ray and auxiliary equipment where protected by not larger than 20-ampere overcurrent devices.

517.75 Equipment Installations. All equipment for new X-ray installations and all used or reconditioned X-ray equipment moved to and reinstalled at a new location shall be of an approved type.

517.76 Transformers and Capacitors. Transformers and capacitors that are part of X-ray equipment shall not be required to comply with Articles 450 and 460.

Capacitors shall be mounted within enclosures of insulating material or grounded metal.

517.77 Installation of High-Tension X-Ray Cables. Cables with grounded shields connecting X-ray tubes and image intensifiers shall be permitted to be installed in cable trays or cable troughs along with X-ray equipment control and power supply conductors without the need for barriers to separate the wiring.

517.78 Guarding and Grounding.

(A) High-Voltage Parts. All high-voltage parts, including X-ray tubes, shall be mounted within grounded enclosures. Air, oil, gas, or other suitable insulating media shall be used to insulate the high-voltage from the grounded enclosure. The connection from the high-voltage equipment to X-ray tubes and other high-voltage components shall be made with high-voltage shielded cables.

(B) Low-Voltage Cables. Low-voltage cables connecting to oil-filled units that are not completely sealed, such as transformers, condensers, oil coolers, and high-voltage switches, shall have insulation of the oil-resistant type.

(C) Noncurrent–Carrying Metal Parts. Noncurrent-carrying metal parts of X-ray and associated equipment (controls, tables, X-ray tube supports, transformer tanks, shielded cables, X-ray tube heads, etc.) shall be grounded in the manner specified in Article 250, as modified by 517.13(A) and (B).

VI. Communications, Signaling Systems, Data Systems, Fire Alarm Systems, and Systems Less Than 120 Volts, Nominal

517.80 Patient Care Areas. Equivalent insulation and isolation to that required for the electrical distribution systems in patient care areas shall be provided for communications, signaling systems, data system circuits, fire alarm systems, and systems less than 120 volts, nominal.

FPN: An acceptable alternate means of providing isolation for patient/nurse call systems is by the use of nonelectrified signaling, communications, or control devices held by the patient or within reach of the patient.

517.81 Other-Than-Patient-Care Areas. In other-than-patient-care areas, installations shall be in accordance with the appropriate provisions of Articles 640, 725, 760, and 800.

517.82 Signal Transmission Between Appliances.

(A) General. Permanently installed signal cabling from an appliance in a patient location to remote appliances shall

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employ a signal transmission system that prevents hazardous grounding interconnection of the appliances.

FPN: See 517.13(A) for additional grounding requirements in patient care areas.

(B) Common Signal Grounding Wire. Common signal grounding wires (i.e., the chassis ground for single-ended transmission) shall be permitted to be used between appliances all located within the patient vicinity, provided the appliances are served from the same reference grounding point.

VII. Isolated Power Systems

517.160 Isolated Power Systems.

(A) Installations.

(1) Isolated Power Circuits. Each isolated power circuit shall be controlled by a switch that has a disconnecting pole in each isolated circuit conductor to simultaneously disconnect all power. Such isolation shall be accomplished by means of one or more transformers having no electrical connection between primary and secondary windings, by means of motor generator sets, or by means of suitably isolated batteries.

(2) Circuit Characteristics. Circuits supplying primaries of isolating transformers shall operate at not more than 600 volts between conductors and shall be provided with proper overcurrent protection. The secondary voltage of such transformers shall not exceed 600 volts between conductors of each circuit. All circuits supplied from such secondaries shall be ungrounded and shall have an approved overcurrent device of proper ratings in each conductor. Circuits supplied directly from batteries or from motor generator sets shall be ungrounded and shall be protected against overcurrent in the same manner as transformer-fed secondary circuits. If an electrostatic shield is present, it shall be connected to the reference grounding point. [NFPA 99, 3.3.2.2.1]

(3) Equipment Location. The isolating transformers, motor generator sets, batteries and battery chargers, and associated primary or secondary overcurrent devices shall not be installed in hazardous (classified) locations. The isolated secondary circuit wiring extending into a hazardous anesthetizing location shall be installed in accordance with 501.4.

(4) Isolation Transformers. An isolation transformer shall not serve more than one operating room except as covered in (a) and (b).

For purposes of this section, anesthetic induction rooms are considered part of the operating room or rooms served by the induction rooms.

(a) Induction Rooms. Where an induction room serves more than one operating room, the isolated circuits of the induction room shall be permitted to be supplied from the isolation transformer of any one of the operating rooms served by that induction room.

(b) Higher Voltages. Isolation transformers shall be permitted to serve single receptacles in several patient areas where the following apply:

(1) The receptacles are reserved for supplying power to equipment requiring 150 volts or higher, such as portable X-ray units.
(2) The receptacles and mating plugs are not interchangeable with the receptacles on the local isolated power system. [NFPA 99, 12.4.1.2.6(d), 12.4.1.2.6(e)]

(5) Conductor Identification. The isolated circuit conductors shall be identified as follows:

(1) Isolated Conductor No. 1 — Orange
(2) Isolated Conductor No. 2 — Brown

For 3-phase systems, the third conductor shall be identified as yellow. Where isolated circuit conductors supply 125-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles, the orange conductor(s) shall be connected to the terminal(s) on the receptacles that are identified in accordance with 200.10(B) for connection to the grounded circuit conductor.

(6) Wire-Pulling Compounds. Wire-pulling compounds that increase the dielectric constant shall not be used on the secondary conductors of the isolated power supply.

FPN No. 1: It is desirable to limit the size of the isolation transformer to 10 kVA or less and to use conductor insulation with low leakage to meet impedance requirements.

FPN No. 2: Minimizing the length of branch-circuit conductors and using conductor insulations with a dielectric constant less than 3.5 and insulation resistance constant greater than 6100 megohm-meters (20,000 megohm-ft) at 16°C (60°F) reduces leakage from line to ground, reducing the hazard current.

(B) Line Isolation Monitor.

(1) Characteristics. In addition to the usual control and overcurrent protective devices, each isolated power system shall be provided with a continually operating line isolation monitor that indicates total hazard current. The monitor shall be designed so that a green signal lamp, conspicuously visible to persons in each area served by the isolated power system, remains lighted when the system is adequately isolated from ground. An adjacent red signal lamp and an audible warning signal (remote if desired) shall be energized when the total hazard current (consisting of possible resistive and capacitive leakage currents) from either isolated conductor to ground reaches a threshold value of 5 mA under nominal line voltage conditions. The line moni-

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tor shall not alarm for a fault hazard of less than 3.7 mA or for a total hazard current of less than 5 mA.

Exception: A system shall be permitted to be designed to operate at a lower threshold value of total hazard current. A line isolation monitor for such a system shall be permitted to be approved with the provision that the fault hazard current shall be permitted to be reduced but not to less than 35 percent of the corresponding threshold value of the total hazard current, and the monitor hazard current is to be correspondingly reduced to not more than 50 percent of the alarm threshold value of the total hazard current.

(2) Impedance. The line isolation monitor shall be designed to have sufficient internal impedance such that, when properly connected to the isolated system, the maximum internal current that can flow through the line isolation monitor, when any point of the isolated system is grounded, shall be 1 mA.

Exception: The line isolation monitor shall be permitted to be of the low-impedance type such that the current through the line isolation monitor, when any point of the isolated system is grounded, will not exceed twice the alarm threshold value for a period not exceeding 5 milliseconds.

FPN: Reduction of the monitor hazard current, provided this reduction results in an increased "not alarm" threshold value for the fault hazard current, will increase circuit capacity.

(3) Ammeter. An ammeter calibrated in the total hazard current of the system (contribution of the fault hazard current plus monitor hazard current) shall be mounted in a plainly visible place on the line isolation monitor with the "alarm on" zone at approximately the center of the scale.

Exception: The line isolation monitor shall be permitted to be a composite unit, with a sensing section cabled to a separate display panel section on which the alarm or test functions are located.

FPN: It is desirable to locate the ammeter so that it is conspicuously visible to persons in the anesthetizing location.

ARTICLE 518
Places of Assembly

518.1 Scope. This article covers all buildings or portions of buildings or structures designed or intended for the assembly of 100 or more persons.

518.2 General Classifications.

(A) Examples. Places of assembly shall include but not be limited to the following:

Armories
Assembly halls
Auditoriums
Auditoriums within
  Business establishments
  Mercantile establishments
  Other occupancies
  Schools
Bowling lanes
Church chapels
Club rooms
Conference rooms
Courtrooms
Dance halls
Dining facilities
Exhibition halls
Gymnasiums
Mortuary chapels
Multipurpose rooms
Museums
Places of awaiting transportation
Pool rooms
Restaurants
Skating rinks

(B) Multiple Occupancies. Occupancy of any room or space for assembly purposes by less than 100 persons in a building of other occupancy, and incidental to such other occupancy, shall be classified as part of the other occupancy and subject to the provisions applicable thereto.

(C) Theatrical Areas. Where any such building structure, or portion thereof, contains a projection booth or stage platform or area for the presentation of theatrical or musical productions, either fixed or portable, the wiring for that area, including associated audience seating areas, and all equipment that is used in the referenced area, and portable equipment and wiring for use in the production that will not be connected to permanently installed wiring, shall comply with Article 520.

FPN: For methods of determining population capacity, see local building code or, in its absence, NFPA *101*-2000, *Life Safety Code*.

518.3 Other Articles.

(A) Hazardous (Classified) Areas. Electrical installations in hazardous (classified) areas located in places of assembly shall comply with Article 500.

(B) Temporary Wiring. In exhibition halls used for display booths, as in trade shows, the temporary wiring shall be installed in accordance with Article 527. Flexible cables and cords approved for hard or extra-hard usage shall be permitted to be laid on floors where protected from contact by the general public. The ground-fault circuit-interrupter requirements of 527.6 shall not apply.

Exception: Where conditions of supervision and maintenance ensure that only qualified persons will service the installation, flexible cords or cables identified in Table 400.4 for hard usage or extra-hard usage shall be permitted in cable trays used only for temporary wiring. All cords or cables shall be installed in a single layer. A permanent

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sign shall be attached to the cable tray at intervals not to exceed 7.5 m (25 ft). The sign shall read

CABLE TRAY FOR TEMPORARY WIRING ONLY

(C) Emergency Systems. Control of emergency systems shall comply with Article 700.

518.4 Wiring Methods.

(A) General. The fixed wiring methods shall be metal raceways, flexible metal raceways, nonmetallic raceways encased in not less than 50 mm (2 in.) of concrete, Type MI, MC, or AC cable containing an insulated equipment grounding conductor sized in accordance with Table 250.122.

Exception: Fixed wiring methods shall be as provided in

(a) Audio signal processing, amplification, and reproduction equipment — Article 640
(b) Communications circuits — Article 800
(c) Class 2 and Class 3 remote-control and signaling circuits — Article 725
(d) Fire alarm circuits — Article 760

(B) Nonrated Construction. Nonmetallic-sheathed cable, Type AC cable, electrical nonmetallic tubing, and rigid nonmetallic conduit shall be permitted to be installed in those buildings or portions thereof that are not required to be of fire-rated construction by the applicable building code.

FPN: Fire-rated construction is the fire-resistive classification used in building codes.

(C) Spaces with Finish Rating. Electrical nonmetallic tubing and rigid nonmetallic conduit shall be permitted to be installed in club rooms, college and university classrooms, conference and meeting rooms in hotels or motels, courtrooms, drinking establishments, dining facilities, restaurants, mortuary chapels, museums, passenger stations and terminals of air, surface, underground, and marine public transportation facilities, libraries, and places of religious worship where the following apply:

(1) The electrical nonmetallic tubing or rigid nonmetallic conduit is installed concealed within walls, floors, and ceilings where the walls, floors, and ceilings provide a thermal barrier of material that has at least a 15-minute finish rating as identified in listings of fire-rated assemblies.
(2) The electrical nonmetallic tubing or rigid nonmetallic conduit is installed above suspended ceilings where the suspended ceilings provide a thermal barrier of material that has at least a 15-minute finish rating as identified in listings of fire-rated assemblies.

Electrical nonmetallic tubing and rigid nonmetallic conduit are not recognized for use in other space used for environmental air in accordance with 300.22(C).

FPN: A finish rating is established for assemblies containing combustible (wood) supports. The finish rating is defined as the time at which the wood stud or wood joist reaches an average temperature rise of 121°C (250°F) or an individual temperature rise of 163°C (325°F) as measured on the plane of the wood nearest the fire. A finish rating is not intended to represent a rating for a membrane ceiling.

518.5 Supply. Portable switchboards and portable power distribution equipment shall be supplied only from listed power outlets of sufficient voltage and ampere rating. Such power outlets shall be protected by overcurrent devices. Such overcurrent devices and power outlets shall not be accessible to the general public. Provisions for connection of an equipment grounding conductor shall be provided. The neutral of feeders supplying solid-state, 3-phase, 4-wire dimmer systems shall be considered a current-carrying conductor.

ARTICLE 520
Theaters, Audience Areas of Motion Picture and Television Studios, Performance Areas, and Similar Locations

I. General

520.1 Scope. This article covers all buildings or that part of a building or structure, indoor or outdoor, designed or used for presentation, dramatic, musical, motion picture projection, or similar purposes and to specific audience seating areas within motion picture or television studios.

520.2 Definitions.

Border Light. A permanently installed overhead strip light.

Breakout Assembly. An adapter used to connect a multipole connector containing two or more branch circuits to multiple individual branch-circuit connectors.

Bundled. Cables or conductors that are physically tied, wrapped, taped, or otherwise periodically bound together.

Connector Strip. A metal wireway containing pendant or flush receptacles.

Drop Box. A box containing pendant- or flush-mounted receptacles attached to a multiconductor cable via strain relief or a multipole connector.

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Footlight. A border light installed on or in the stage.

Grouped. Cables or conductors positioned adjacent to one another but not in continuous contact with each other.

Performance Area. The stage and audience seating area associated with a temporary stage structure, whether indoors or outdoors, constructed of scaffolding, truss, platforms, or similar devices, that is used for the presentation of theatrical or musical productions or for public presentations.

Portable Equipment. Equipment fed with portable cords or cables intended to be moved from one place to another.

Portable Power Distribution Unit. A power distribution box containing receptacles and overcurrent devices.

Proscenium. The wall and arch that separates the stage from the auditorium (house).

Stand Lamp (Work Light). A portable stand that contains a general-purpose luminaire (lighting fixture) or lampholder with guard for the purpose of providing general illumination on the stage or in the auditorium.

Strip Light. A luminaire (lighting fixture) with multiple lamps arranged in a row.

Two-Fer. An adapter cable containing one male plug and two female cord connectors used to connect two loads to one branch circuit.

520.3 Motion Picture Projectors. Motion picture equipment and its installation and use shall comply with Article 540.

520.4 Audio Signal Processing, Amplification, and Reproduction Equipment. Audio signal processing, amplification, and reproduction equipment and its installation shall comply with Article 640.

520.5 Wiring Methods.

(A) General. The fixed wiring method shall be metal raceways, nonmetallic raceways encased in at least 50 mm (2 in.) of concrete, Type MI cable, MC cable, or AC cable containing an insulated equipment grounding conductor sized in accordance with Table 250.122.

Exception: Fixed wiring methods shall be as provided in Article 640 for audio signal processing, amplification, and reproduction equipment, in Article 800 for communication circuits, in Article 725 for Class 2 and Class 3 remote-control and signaling circuits, and in Article 760 for fire alarm circuits.

(B) Portable Equipment. The wiring for portable switchboards, stage set lighting, stage effects, and other wiring not fixed as to location shall be permitted with approved flexible cords and cables as provided elsewhere in Article 520. Fastening such cables and cords by uninsulated staples or nailing shall not be permitted.

(C) Nonrated Construction. Nonmetallic-sheathed cable, Type AC cable, electrical nonmetallic tubing, and rigid nonmetallic conduit shall be permitted to be installed in those buildings or portions thereof that are not required to be of fire-rated construction by the applicable building code.

520.6 Number of Conductors in Raceway. The number of conductors permitted in any metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit as permitted in this article, or electrical metallic tubing for border or stage pocket circuits or for remote-control conductors shall not exceed the percentage fill shown in Table 1 of Chapter 9. Where contained within an auxiliary gutter or a wireway, the sum of the cross-sectional areas of all contained conductors at any cross section shall not exceed 20 percent of the interior cross-sectional area of the auxiliary gutter or wireway. The 30-conductor limitation of 366.6 and 376.22 shall not apply.

520.7 Enclosing and Guarding Live Parts. Live parts shall be enclosed or guarded to prevent accidental contact by persons and objects. All switches shall be of the externally operable type. Dimmers, including rheostats, shall be placed in cases or cabinets that enclose all live parts.

520.8 Emergency Systems. Control of emergency systems shall comply with Article 700.

520.9 Branch Circuits. A branch circuit of any size supplying one or more receptacles shall be permitted to supply stage set lighting. The voltage rating of the receptacles shall not be less than the circuit voltage. Receptacle ampere ratings and branch-circuit conductor ampacity shall not be less than the branch-circuit overcurrent device ampere rating. Table 210.21(B)(2) shall not apply.

520.10 Portable Equipment. Portable stage and studio lighting equipment and portable power distribution equipment shall be permitted for temporary use outdoors, provided the equipment is supervised by qualified personnel while energized and barriered from the general public.

II. Fixed Stage Switchboards

520.21 Dead Front. Stage switchboards shall be of the dead-front type and shall comply with Part IV of Article 408 unless approved based on suitability as a stage switchboard as determined by a qualified testing laboratory and recognized test standards and principles.

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520.22 Guarding Back of Switchboard. Stage switchboards having exposed live parts on the back of such boards shall be enclosed by the building walls, wire mesh grills, or by other approved methods. The entrance to this enclosure shall be by means of a self-closing door.

520.23 Control and Overcurrent Protection of Receptacle Circuits. Means shall be provided at a stage-lighting switchboard to which load circuits are connected for overcurrent protection of stage-lighting branch circuits, including branch circuits supplying stage and auditorium receptacles used for cord- and plug-connected stage equipment. Where the stage switchboard contains dimmers to control nonstage lighting, the locating of the overcurrent protective devices for these branch circuits at the stage switchboard shall be permitted.

520.24 Metal Hood. A stage switchboard that is not completely enclosed dead-front and dead-rear or recessed into a wall shall be provided with a metal hood extending the full length of the board to protect all equipment on the board from falling objects.

520.25 Dimmers. Dimmers shall comply with 520.25(A) through (D).

(A) Disconnection and Overcurrent Protection. Where dimmers are installed in ungrounded conductors, each dimmer shall have overcurrent protection not greater than 125 percent of the dimmer rating and shall be disconnected from all ungrounded conductors when the master or individual switch or circuit breaker supplying such dimmer is in the open position.

(B) Resistance- or Reactor-Type Dimmers. Resistance- or series reactor-type dimmers shall be permitted to be placed in either the grounded or the ungrounded conductor of the circuit. Where designed to open either the supply circuit to the dimmer or the circuit controlled by it, the dimmer shall then comply with 404.1. Resistance- or reactor-type dimmers placed in the grounded neutral conductor of the circuit shall not open the circuit.

(C) Autotransformer-Type Dimmers. The circuit supplying an autotransformer-type dimmer shall not exceed 150 volts between conductors. The grounded conductor shall be common to the input and output circuits.

FPN: See 210.9 for circuits derived from autotransformers.

(D) Solid-State-Type Dimmers. The circuit supplying a solid-state dimmer shall not exceed 150 volts between conductors unless the dimmer is listed specifically for higher voltage operation. Where a grounded conductor supplies a dimmer, it shall be common to the input and output circuits. Dimmer chassis shall be connected to the equipment grounding conductor.

520.26 Type of Switchboard. A stage switchboard shall be either one or a combination of the types specified in 520.26(A), (B), and (C).

(A) Manual. Dimmers and switches are operated by handles mechanically linked to the control devices.

(B) Remotely Controlled. Devices are operated electrically from a pilot-type control console or panel. Pilot control panels either shall be part of the switchboard or shall be permitted to be at another location.

(C) Intermediate. A stage switchboard with circuit interconnections is a secondary switchboard (patch panel) or panelboard remote to the primary stage switchboard. It shall contain overcurrent protection. Where the required branch-circuit overcurrent protection is provided in the dimmer panel, it shall be permitted to be omitted from the intermediate switchboard.

520.27 Stage Switchboard Feeders.

(A) Type of Feeder. Feeders supplying stage switchboards shall be one of the types in 520.27(A)(1) through (A)(3).

(1) Single Feeder. A single feeder disconnected by a single disconnect device.

(2) Multiple Feeders to Intermediate Stage Switchboard (Patch Panel). Multiple feeders of unlimited quantity shall be permitted, provided that all multiple feeders are part of a single system. Where combined, neutral conductors in a given raceway shall be of sufficient ampacity to carry the maximum unbalanced current supplied by multiple feeder conductors in the same raceway, but they need not be greater than the ampacity of the neutral supplying the primary stage switchboard. Parallel neutral conductors shall comply with 310.4.

(3) Separate Feeders to Single Primary Stage Switchboard (Dimmer Bank). Installations with separate feeders to a single primary stage switchboard shall have a disconnecting means for each feeder. The primary stage switchboard shall have a permanent and obvious label stating the number and location of disconnecting means. If the disconnecting means are located in more than one distribution switchboard, the primary stage switchboard shall be provided with barriers to correspond with these multiple locations.

(B) Neutral. The neutral of feeders supplying solid-state, 3-phase, 4-wire dimming systems shall be considered a current-carrying conductor.

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(C) Supply Capacity. For the purposes of computing supply capacity to switchboards, it shall be permissible to consider the maximum load that the switchboard is intended to control in a given installation, provided that the following apply:

(1) All feeders supplying the switchboard shall be protected by an overcurrent device with a rating not greater than the ampacity of the feeder.
(2) The opening of the overcurrent device shall not affect the proper operation of the egress or emergency lighting systems.

FPN: For computation of stage switchboard feeder loads, see 220.10.

III. Fixed Stage Equipment Other Than Switchboards

520.41 Circuit Loads.

(A) Circuits Rated 20 Amperes or Less. Footlights, border lights, and proscenium sidelights shall be arranged so that no branch circuit supplying such equipment carries a load exceeding 20 amperes.

(B) Circuits Rated Greater Than 20 Amperes. Where heavy-duty lampholders only are used, such circuits shall be permitted to comply with Article 210 for circuits supplying heavy-duty lampholders.

520.42 Conductor Insulation. Foot, border, proscenium, or portable strip lights and connector strips shall be wired with conductors that have insulation suitable for the temperature at which the conductors are operated, but not less than 125°C (257°F). The ampacity of the 125°C (257°F) conductors shall be that of 60°C (140°F) conductors. All drops from connector strips shall be 90°C (194°F) wire sized to the ampacity of 60°C (140°F) cords and cables with no more than 150 mm (6 in.) of conductor extending into the connector strip. Section 310.15(B)(2)(a) shall not apply.

FPN: See Table 310.13 for conductor types.

520.43 Footlights.

(A) Metal Trough Construction. Where metal trough construction is employed for footlights, the trough containing the circuit conductors shall be made of sheet metal not lighter than 0.81 mm (0.032 in.) and treated to prevent oxidation. Lampholder terminals shall be kept at least 13 mm (½ in.) from the metal of the trough. The circuit conductors shall be soldered to the lampholder terminals.

(B) Other-Than-Metal Trough Construction. Where the metal trough construction specified in 520.43(A) is not used, footlights shall consist of individual outlets with lampholders wired with rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, or flexible metal conduit, Type MC cable, or mineral-insulated, metal-sheathed cable. The circuit conductors shall be soldered to the lampholder terminals.

(C) Disappearing Footlights. Disappearing footlights shall be arranged so that the current supply is automatically disconnected when the footlights are replaced in the storage recesses designed for them.

520.44 Borders and Proscenium Sidelights.

(A) General. Borders and proscenium sidelights shall be as follows:

(1) Constructed as specified in 520.43
(2) Suitably stayed and supported
(3) Designed so that the flanges of the reflectors or other adequate guards protect the lamps from mechanical damage and from accidental contact with scenery or other combustible material

(B) Cords and Cables for Border Lights.

(1) General. Cords and cables for supply to border lights shall be listed for extra-hard usage. The cords and cables shall be suitably supported. Such cords and cables shall be employed only where flexible conductors are necessary. Ampacity of the conductors shall be as provided in 400.5.

(2) Cords and Cables Not in Contact with Heat-Producing Equipment. Listed multiconductor extra-hard-usage-type cords and cables not in direct contact with equipment containing heat-producing elements shall be permitted to have their ampacity determined by Table 520.44. Maximum load current in any conductor with an ampacity determined by Table 520.44 shall not exceed the values in Table 520.44.

520.45 Receptacles. Receptacles for electrical equipment on stages shall be rated in amperes. Conductors supplying receptacles shall be in accordance with Articles 310 and 400.

520.46 Connector Strips, Drop Boxes, Floor Pockets, and Other Outlet Enclosures. Receptacles for the connection of portable stage-lighting equipment shall be pendant or mounted in suitable pockets or enclosures and shall comply with 520.45. Supply cables for connector strips and drop boxes shall be as specified in 520.44(B).

520.47 Backstage Lamps (Bare Bulbs). Lamps (bare bulbs) installed in backstage and ancillary areas where they can come in contact with scenery shall be located and guarded so as to be free from physical damage and shall

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Table 520.44 Ampacity of Listed Extra-Hard-Usage Cords and Cables with Temperature Ratings of 75°C (167°F) and 90°C (194°F)* [Based on Ambient Temperature of 30°C (86°F)]

Size (AWG)	Temperature Rating of Cords and Cables		Maximum Rating of Overcurrent Device
	75°C (167°F)	90°C (194°F)	
14	24	28	15
12	32	35	20
10	41	47	25
8	57	65	35
6	77	87	45
4	101	114	60
2	133	152	80

*Ampacity shown is the ampacity for multiconductor cords and cables where only three copper conductors are current-carrying as described in 400.5. If the number of current-carrying conductors in a cord or cable exceeds three and the load diversity factor is a minimum of 50 percent, the ampacity of each conductor shall be reduced as shown in the following table.

Number of Conductors	Percent of Ampacity
4–6	80
7–24	70
25–42	60
43 and above	50

Note: Ultimate insulation temperature. In no case shall conductors be associated together in such a way with respect to the kind of circuit, the wiring method used, or the number of conductors such that the temperature limit of the conductors is exceeded.

A neutral conductor that carries only the unbalanced current from other conductors of the same circuit need not be considered as a current-carrying conductor.

In a 3-wire circuit consisting of two phase wires and the neutral of a 4-wire, 3-phase, wye-connected system, a common conductor carries approximately the same current as the line-to-neutral currents of the other conductors and shall be considered to be a current-carrying conductor.

On a 4-wire, 3-phase, wye circuit where the major portion of the load consists of nonlinear loads such as electric-discharge lighting, electronic computer/data processing, or similar equipment, there are harmonic currents present in the neutral conductor, and the neutral shall be considered to be a current-carrying conductor.

provide an air space of not less than 50 mm (2 in.) between such lamps and any combustible material.

Exception: Decorative lamps installed in scenery shall not be considered to be backstage lamps for the purpose of this section.

520.48 Curtain Machines. Curtain machines shall be listed.

520.49 Smoke Ventilator Control. Where stage smoke ventilators are released by an electrical device, the circuit operating the device shall be normally closed and shall be controlled by at least two externally operable switches, one switch being placed at a readily accessible location on stage and the other where designated by the authority having jurisdiction. The device shall be designed for the full voltage of the circuit to which it is connected, no resistance being inserted. The device shall be located in the loft above the scenery and shall be enclosed in a suitable metal box having a tight, self-closing door.

IV. Portable Switchboards on Stage

520.50 Road Show Connection Panel (A Type of Patch Panel). A panel designed to allow for road show connection of portable stage switchboards to fixed lighting outlets by means of permanently installed supplementary circuits. The panel, supplementary circuits, and outlets shall comply with 520.50(A) through (D).

(A) Load Circuits. Circuits shall terminate in grounding-type polarized inlets of current and voltage rating that match the fixed-load receptacle.

(B) Circuit Transfer. Circuits that are transferred between fixed and portable switchboards shall have all circuit conductors transferred simultaneously.

(C) Overcurrent Protection. The supply devices of these supplementary circuits shall be protected by branch-circuit overcurrent protective devices. The individual supplementary circuit, within the road show connection panel and theater shall be protected by branch-circuit overcurrent protective devices of suitable ampacity installed within the road show connection panel.

(D) Enclosure. Panel construction shall be in accordance with Article 408.

520.51 Supply. Portable switchboards shall be supplied only from power outlets of sufficient voltage and ampere rating. Such power outlets shall include only externally operable, enclosed fused switches or circuit breakers mounted on stage or at the permanent switchboard in locations readily accessible from the stage floor. Provisions for connection of an equipment grounding conductor shall be provided. The neutral of feeders supplying solid-state, 3-phase, 4-wire dimmer systems shall be considered a current-carrying conductor.

520.52 Overcurrent Protection. Circuits from portable switchboards directly supplying equipment containing incandescent lamps of not over 300 watts shall be protected by overcurrent protective devices having a rating or setting of not over 20 amperes. Circuits for lampholders over 300 watts shall be permitted where overcurrent protection complies with Article 210.

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520.53 Construction and Feeders. Portable switchboards and feeders for use on stages shall comply with 520.53(A) through (P).

(A) Enclosure. Portable switchboards shall be placed within an enclosure of substantial construction, which shall be permitted to be arranged so that the enclosure is open during operation. Enclosures of wood shall be completely lined with sheet metal of not less than 0.51 mm (0.020 in.) and shall be well galvanized, enameled, or otherwise properly coated to prevent corrosion or be of a corrosion-resistant material.

(B) Energized Parts. There shall not be exposed energized parts within the enclosure.

(C) Switches and Circuit Breakers. All switches and circuit breakers shall be of the externally operable, enclosed type.

(D) Circuit Protection. Overcurrent devices shall be provided in each ungrounded conductor of every circuit supplied through the switchboard. Enclosures shall be provided for all overcurrent devices in addition to the switchboard enclosure.

(E) Dimmers. The terminals of dimmers shall be provided with enclosures, and dimmer faceplates shall be arranged so that accidental contact cannot be readily made with the faceplate contacts.

(F) Interior Conductors.

(1) Type. All conductors other than busbars within the switchboard enclosure shall be stranded. Conductors shall be approved for an operating temperature at least equal to the approved operating temperature of the dimming devices used in the switchboard and in no case less than the following:

(1) Resistance-type dimmers — 200°C (392°F); or
(2) Reactor-type, autotransformer, and solid-state dimmers — 125°C (257°F).

All control wiring shall comply with Article 725.

(2) Protection. Each conductor shall have an ampacity not less than the rating of the circuit breaker, switch, or fuse that it supplies. Circuit interrupting and bus bracing shall be in accordance with 110.9 and 110.10. The short-circuit current rating shall be marked on the switchboard.

Conductors shall be enclosed in metal wireways or shall be securely fastened in position and shall be bushed where they pass through metal.

(G) Pilot Light. A pilot light shall be provided within the enclosure and shall be connected to the circuit supplying the board so that the opening of the master switch does not cut off the supply to the lamp. This lamp shall be on an individual branch circuit having overcurrent protection rated or set at not over 15 amperes.

(H) Supply Conductors.

(1) General. The supply to a portable switchboard shall be by means of listed extra-hard usage cords or cables. The supply cords or cable shall terminate within the switchboard enclosure, in an externally operable fused master switch or circuit breaker or in a connector assembly identified for the purpose. The supply cords or cable (and connector assembly) shall have sufficient ampacity to carry the total load connected to the switchboard and shall be protected by overcurrent devices.

(2) Single-Conductor Cables. Single-conductor portable supply cable sets shall not be smaller than 2 AWG conductors. The equipment grounding conductor shall not be smaller than 6 AWG conductor. Single-conductor grounded neutral cables for a supply shall be sized as per 520.53(O)(2). Where single conductors are paralleled for increased ampacity, the paralleled conductors shall be of the same length and size. Single-conductor supply cables shall be grouped together but not bundled. The equipment grounding conductor shall be permitted to be of a different type, provided it meets the other requirements of this section, and it shall be permitted to be reduced in size as permitted by 250.122. Grounded (neutral) and equipment grounding conductors shall be identified in accordance with 200.6, 250.119, and 310.12. Grounded conductors shall be permitted to be identified by marking at least the first 150 mm (6 in.) from both ends of each length of conductor with white or gray. Equipment grounding conductors shall be permitted to be identified by marking at least the first 150 mm (6 in.) from both ends of each length of conductor with green or green with yellow stripes. Where more than one nominal voltage exists within the same premises, each ungrounded conductor shall be identified by system.

(3) Supply Conductors Not Over 3.0 m (10 ft) Long. Where supply conductors do not exceed 3.0 m (10 ft) in length between supply and switchboard or supply and a subsequent overcurrent device, the supply conductors shall be permitted to be reduced in size where all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The ampacity of the supply conductors shall be at least one-quarter of the ampacity of the supply overcurrent protection device.
(2) The supply conductors shall terminate in a single overcurrent protection device that will limit the load to the ampacity of the supply conductors. This single overcurrent device shall be permitted to supply additional overcurrent devices on its load side.
(3) The supply conductors shall not penetrate walls, floors, or ceilings or be run through doors or traffic areas. The

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supply conductors shall be adequately protected from physical damage.
(4) The supply conductors shall be suitably terminated in an approved manner.
(5) Conductors shall be continuous without splices or connectors.
(6) Conductors shall not be bundled.
(7) Conductors shall be supported above the floor in an approved manner.

(4) Supply Conductors Not Over 6.0 m (20 ft) Long. Where supply conductors do not exceed 6.0 m (20 ft) in length between supply and switchboard or supply and a subsequent overcurrent protection device, the supply conductors shall be permitted to be reduced in size where all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The ampacity of the supply conductors shall be at least one-half of the ampacity of the supply overcurrent protection device.
(2) The supply conductors shall terminate in a single overcurrent protection device that limits the load to the ampacity of the supply conductors. This single overcurrent device shall be permitted to supply additional overcurrent devices on its load side.
(3) The supply conductors shall not penetrate walls, floors, or ceilings or be run through doors or traffic areas. The supply conductors shall be adequately protected from physical damage.
(4) The supply conductors shall be suitably terminated in an approved manner.
(5) The supply conductors shall be supported in an approved manner at least 2.1 m (7 ft) above the floor except at terminations.
(6) The supply conductors shall not be bundled.
(7) Tap conductors shall be in unbroken lengths.

(5) Supply Conductors Not Reduced in Size. Supply conductors not reduced in size under provisions of 520.53(H)(3) or 520.53(H)(4) shall be permitted to pass through holes in walls specifically designed for the purpose. If penetration is through the fire-resistant–rated wall, it shall be in accordance with 300.21.

(I) Cable Arrangement. Cables shall be protected by bushings where they pass through enclosures and shall be arranged so that tension on the cable is not transmitted to the connections. Where power conductors pass through metal, the requirements of 300.20 shall apply.

(J) Number of Supply Interconnections. Where connectors are used in a supply conductor, there shall be a maximum number of three interconnections (mated connector pairs) where the total length from supply to switchboard does not exceed 30 m (100 ft). In cases where the total length from supply to switchboard exceeds 30 m (100 ft), one additional interconnection shall be permitted for each additional 30 m (100 ft) of supply conductor.

(K) Single-Pole Separable Connectors. Where single-pole portable cable connectors are used, they shall be listed and of the locking type. Sections 400.10, 406.6, and 406.7 shall not apply to listed single-pole separable connectors and single-conductor cable assemblies utilizing listed single-pole separable connectors. Where paralleled sets of current-carrying, single-pole separable connectors are provided as input devices, they shall be prominently labeled with a warning indicating the presence of internal parallel connections. The use of single-pole separable connectors shall comply with at least one of the following conditions:

(1) Connection and disconnection of connectors are only possible where the supply connectors are interlocked to the source and it is not possible to connect or disconnect connectors when the supply is energized.
(2) Line connectors are of the listed sequential-interlocking type so that load connectors shall be connected in the following sequence:
   a. Equipment grounding conductor connection
   b. Grounded circuit conductor connection, if provided
   c. Ungrounded conductor connection, and that disconnection shall be in the reverse order
(3) A caution notice shall be provided adjacent to the line connectors indicating that plug connection shall be in the following order:
   a. Equipment grounding conductor connectors
   b. Grounded circuit conductor connectors, if provided
   c. Ungrounded conductor connectors, and that disconnection shall be in the reverse order

(L) Protection of Supply Conductors and Connectors. All supply conductors and connectors shall be protected against physical damage by an approved means. This protection shall not be required to be raceways.

(M) Flanged Surface Inlets. Flanged surface inlets (recessed plugs) that are used to accept the power shall be rated in amperes.

(N) Terminals. Terminals to which stage cables are connected shall be located so as to permit convenient access to the terminals.

(O) Neutral.

(1) Neutral Terminal. In portable switchboard equipment designed for use with 3-phase, 4-wire with ground supply, the supply neutral terminal, its associated busbar, or equivalent wiring, or both, shall have an ampacity equal to at least twice the ampacity of the largest ungrounded supply terminal.

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Exception: Where portable switchboard equipment is specifically constructed and identified to be internally converted in the field, in an approved manner, from use with a balanced 3-phase, 4-wire with ground supply to a balanced single-phase, 3-wire with ground supply, the supply neutral terminal and its associated busbar, equivalent wiring, or both, shall have an ampacity equal to at least that of the largest ungrounded single-phase supply terminal.

(2) Supply Neutral. The power supply conductors for portable switchboards shall be sized considering the neutral as a current-carrying conductor. Where single-conductor feeder cables, not installed in raceways, are used on multiphase circuits, the grounded neutral conductor shall have an ampacity of at least 130 percent of the ungrounded circuit conductors feeding the portable switchboard.

(P) Qualified Personnel. The routing of portable supply conductors, the making and breaking of supply connectors and other supply connections, and the energization and deenergization of supply services shall be performed by qualified personnel, and portable switchboards shall be so marked, indicating this requirement in a permanent and conspicuous manner.

Exception: A portable switchboard shall be permitted to be connected to a permanently installed supply receptacle by other than qualified personnel, provided that the supply receptacle is protected for its rated ampacity by an overcurrent device of not greater than 150 amperes, and where the receptacle, interconnection, and switchboard further

(a) Employ listed multipole connectors suitable for the purpose for every supply interconnection, and
(b) Prevent access to all supply connections by the general public, and
(c) Employ listed extra-hard usage multiconductor cords or cables with an ampacity suitable for the type of load and not less than the ampere rating of the connectors.

V. Portable Stage Equipment Other Than Switchboards

520.61 Arc Lamps. Arc lamps, including enclosed arc lamps and associated ballasts, shall be listed. Interconnecting cord sets and interconnecting cords and cables shall be extra-hard usage type and listed.

520.62 Portable Power Distribution Units. Portable power distribution units shall comply with 520.62(A) through (E).

(A) Enclosure. The construction shall be such that no current-carrying part will be exposed.

(B) Receptacles and Overcurrent Protection. Receptacles shall comply with 520.45 and shall have branch-circuit overcurrent protection in the box. Fuses and circuit breakers shall be protected against physical damage. Cords or cables supplying pendant receptacles shall be listed for extra-hard usage.

(C) Busbars and Terminals. Busbars shall have an ampacity equal to the sum of the ampere ratings of all the circuits connected to the busbar. Lugs shall be provided for the connection of the master cable.

(D) Flanged Surface Inlets. Flanged surface inlets (recessed plugs) that are used to accept the power shall be rated in amperes.

(E) Cable Arrangement. Cables shall be adequately protected where they pass through enclosures and be arranged so that tension on the cable is not transmitted to the terminations.

520.63 Bracket Fixture Wiring.

(A) Bracket Wiring. Brackets for use on scenery shall be wired internally, and the fixture stem shall be carried through to the back of the scenery where a bushing shall be placed on the end of the stem. Externally wired brackets or other fixtures shall be permitted where wired with cords designed for hard usage that extend through scenery and without joint or splice in canopy of fixture back and terminate in an approved-type stage connector located, where practical, within 450 mm (18 in.) of the fixture.

(B) Mounting. Fixtures shall be securely fastened in place.

520.64 Portable Strips. Portable strips shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements for border lights and proscenium sidelights in 520.44(A). The supply cable shall be protected by bushings where it passes through metal and shall be arranged so that tension on the cable will not be transmitted to the connections.

FPN No. 1: See 520.42 for wiring of portable strips.

FPN No. 2: See 520.68(A)(3) for insulation types required on single conductors.

520.65 Festoons. Joints in festoon wiring shall be staggered. Lamps enclosed in lanterns or similar devices of combustible material shall be equipped with guards.

520.66 Special Effects. Electrical devices used for simulating lightning, waterfalls, and the like shall be constructed and located so that flames, sparks, or hot particles cannot come in contact with combustible material.

520.67 Multipole Branch-Circuit Cable Connectors. Multipole branch-circuit cable connectors, male and female, for flexible conductors shall be constructed so that

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tension on the cord or cable is not transmitted to the connections. The female half shall be attached to the load end of the power supply cord or cable. The connector shall be rated in amperes and designed so that differently rated devices cannot be connected together; however, a 20-ampere T-slot receptacle shall be permitted to accept a 15-ampere attachment plug of the same voltage rating. Alternating-current multipole connectors shall be polarized and comply with 406.6 and 406.9.

FPN: See 400.10 for pull at terminals.

520.68 Conductors for Portables.

(A) Conductor Type.

(1) General. Flexible conductors, including cable extensions, used to supply portable stage equipment shall be listed extra-hard usage cords or cables.

(2) Stand Lamps. Reinforced cord shall be permitted to supply stand lamps where the cord is not subject to severe physical damage and is protected by an overcurrent device rated at not over 20 amperes.

(3) High-Temperature Applications. A special assembly of conductors in sleeving not longer than 1.0 m (3.3 ft) shall be permitted to be employed in lieu of flexible cord if the individual wires are stranded and rated not less than 125°C (257°F) and the outer sleeve is glass fiber with a wall thickness of at least 0.635 mm (0.025 in.).

Portable stage equipment requiring flexible supply conductors with a higher temperature rating where one end is permanently attached to the equipment shall be permitted to employ alternate, suitable conductors as determined by a qualified testing laboratory and recognized test standards.

(4) Breakouts. Listed, hard usage (junior hard service) cords shall be permitted in breakout assemblies where all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The cords are utilized to connect between a single multipole connector containing two or more branch circuits and multiple 2-pole, 3-wire connectors.
(2) The longest cord in the breakout assembly does not exceed 6.0 m (20 ft).
(3) The breakout assembly is protected from physical damage by attachment over its entire length to a pipe, truss, tower, scaffold, or other substantial support structure.
(4) All branch circuits feeding the breakout assembly are protected by overcurrent devices rated at not over 20 amperes.

(B) Conductor Ampacity. The ampacity of conductors shall be as given in 400.5, except multiconductor, listed, extra-hard usage portable cords that are not in direct contact with equipment containing heat-producing elements shall be permitted to have their ampacity determined by Table 520.44. Maximum load current in any conductor with an ampacity determined by Table 520.44 shall not exceed the values in Table 520.44.

Exception: Where alternate conductors are allowed in 520.68(A)(3), their ampacity shall be as given in the appropriate table in this Code for the types of conductors employed.

520.69 Adapters. Adapters, two-fers, and other single- and multiple-circuit outlet devices shall comply with 520.69(A), (B), and (C).

(A) No Reduction in Current Rating. Each receptacle and its corresponding cable shall have the same current and voltage rating as the plug supplying it. It shall not be utilized in a stage circuit with a greater current rating.

(B) Connectors. All connectors shall be wired in accordance with 520.67.

(C) Conductor Type. Conductors for adapters and two-fers shall be listed, extra-hard usage or listed, hard usage (junior hard service) cord. Hard usage (junior hard service) cord shall be restricted in overall length to 1.0 m (3.3 ft).

VI. Dressing Rooms

520.71 Pendant Lampholders. Pendant lampholders shall not be installed in dressing rooms.

520.72 Lamp Guards. All exposed incandescent lamps in dressing rooms, where less than 2.5 m (8 ft) from the floor, shall be equipped with open-end guards riveted to the outlet box cover or otherwise sealed or locked in place.

520.73 Switches Required. All lights and any receptacles adjacent to the mirror(s) and above the dressing table counter(s) installed in dressing rooms shall be controlled by wall switches installed in the dressing room(s). Each switch controlling receptacles adjacent to the mirror(s) and above the dressing table counter(s) shall be provided with a pilot light located outside the dressing room, adjacent to the door to indicate when the receptacles are energized. Other outlets installed in the dressing room shall not be required to be switched.

VII. Grounding

520.81 Grounding. All metal raceways and metal-sheathed cables shall be grounded. The metal frames and enclosures of all equipment, including border lights and portable luminaires (lighting fixtures), shall be grounded. Grounding, where used, shall be in accordance with Article 250.

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ARTICLE 525
Carnivals, Circuses, Fairs, and Similar Events

I. General Requirements

525.1 Scope. This article covers the installation of portable wiring and equipment for carnivals, circuses, fairs, and similar functions, including wiring in or on all structures.

525.3 Other Articles.

(A) Portable Wiring and Equipment. Wherever the requirements of other articles of this *Code* and Article 525 differ, the requirements of Article 525 shall apply to the portable wiring and equipment.

(B) Permanent Structures. Articles 518 and 520 shall apply to wiring in permanent structures.

(C) Audio Signal Processing, Amplification, and Reproduction Equipment. Article 640 shall apply to the wiring and installation of audio signal processing, amplification, and reproduction equipment.

(D) Attractions Utilizing Pools, Fountains, and Similar Installations with Contained Volumes of Water. This equipment shall be installed to comply with the applicable requirements of Article 680.

525.5 Overhead Conductor Clearances.

(A) Vertical Clearances. Conductors shall have a vertical clearance to ground in accordance with 225.18. These clearances shall apply only to wiring installed outside of tents and concessions.

(B) Clearance to Rides and Attractions. Amusement rides and amusement attractions shall be maintained not less than 4.5 m (15 ft) in any direction from overhead conductors operating at 600 volts or less, except for the conductors supplying the amusement ride or attraction. Amusement rides or attractions shall not be located under or within 4.5 m (15 ft) horizontally of conductors operating in excess of 600 volts.

525.6 Protection of Electrical Equipment. Electrical equipment and wiring methods in or on rides, concessions, or other units shall be provided with mechanical protection where such equipment or wiring methods are subject to physical damage.

II. Power Sources

525.10 Separately Derived Systems.

(A) Generators. Generators shall comply with the requirements of Article 445.

(B) Transformers. Transformers shall comply with the applicable requirements of 240.4(A), (B)(3), and (C); 250.30; and Article 450.

525.11 Services. Services shall be installed in accordance with the applicable requirements of Article 230 and, in addition, shall comply with 525.11(A) and (B).

(A) Guarding. Service equipment shall not be installed in a location that is accessible to unqualified persons, unless the equipment is lockable.

(B) Mounting and Location. Service equipment shall be mounted on a solid backing and be installed so as to be protected from the weather, unless of weatherproof construction.

III. Wiring Methods

525.20 Wiring Methods.

(A) Type. Where flexible cords or cables are used, they shall be listed for extra hard usage. Where flexible cords or cables are used and are not subject to physical damage, they shall be permitted to be listed for hard usage. Where used outdoors, flexible cords and cables shall also be listed for wet locations and shall be sunlight resistant. Extra-hard usage flexible cords or cables shall be permitted for use as permanent wiring on portable amusement rides and attractions where not subject to physical damage.

(B) Single-Conductor. Single-conductor cable shall be permitted only in sizes 2 AWG or larger.

(C) Open Conductors. Open conductors are prohibited except as part of a listed assembly or festoon lighting installed in accordance with Article 225.

(D) Splices. Flexible cords or cables shall be continuous without splice or tap between boxes or fittings.

(E) Cord Connectors. Cord connectors shall not be laid on the ground unless listed for wet locations. Connectors and cable connections shall not be placed in audience traffic paths or within areas accessible to the public unless guarded.

(F) Support. Wiring for an amusement ride, attraction, tent, or similar structure shall not be supported by any other ride or structure unless specifically designed for the purpose.

(G) Protection. Flexible cords or cables accessible to the public shall be arranged to minimize the tripping hazard and shall be permitted to be covered with nonconductive matting, provided that the matting does not constitute a greater tripping hazard than the uncovered cables. It shall

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be permitted to bury cables. The requirements of 300.5 shall not apply.

(H) Boxes and Fittings. A box or fitting shall be installed at each connection point, outlet, switchpoint, or junction point.

525.21 Rides, Tents and Concessions.

(A) Disconnecting Means. Each ride and concession shall be provided with a fused disconnect switch or circuit breaker located within sight and within 1.8 m (6 ft) of the operator's station. The disconnecting means shall be readily accessible to the operator, including when the ride is in operation. Where accessible to unqualified persons, the enclosure for the switch or circuit breaker shall be of the lockable type. A shunt trip device that opens the fused disconnect or circuit breaker when a switch located in the ride operator's console is closed shall be a permissible method of opening the circuit.

(B) Portable Wiring Inside Tents and Concessions. Electrical wiring for lighting, where installed inside of tents and concessions, shall be securely installed and, where subject to physical damage, shall be provided with mechanical protection. All lamps for general illumination shall be protected from accidental breakage by a suitable fixture or lampholder with a guard.

525.22 Portable Distribution or Termination Boxes. Portable distribution or termination boxes shall comply with 525.22(A) through (D).

(A) Construction. Boxes shall be designed so that no live parts are exposed to accidental contact. Where installed outdoors, the box shall be of weatherproof construction and mounted so that the bottom of the enclosure is not less than 150 mm (6 in.) above the ground.

(B) Busbars and Terminals. Busbars shall have an ampere rating not less than the overcurrent device supplying the feeder supplying the box. Where conductors terminate directly on busbars, busbar connectors shall be provided.

(C) Receptacles and Overcurrent Protection. Receptacles shall have overcurrent protection installed within the box. The overcurrent protection shall not exceed the ampere rating of the receptacle, except as permitted in Article 430 for motor loads.

(D) Single-Pole Connectors. Where single-pole connectors are used, they shall comply with 530.22.

525.23 Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter (GFCI) Protection for Personnel.

(A) General-Use 15- and 20-Ampere, 125-Volt Receptacles. All 125-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacle outlets that are in use by personnel shall have listed ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel. The ground-fault circuit interrupter shall be permitted to be an integral part of the attachment plug or located in the power-supply cord, within 300 mm (12 in.) of the attachment plug. For the purposes of this section, listed cord sets incorporating ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel shall be permitted. Egress lighting shall not be connected to the load side terminals of a ground-fault circuit-interrupter receptacle.

(B) Appliance Receptacles. Receptacles supplying items, such as cooking and refrigeration equipment, that are incompatible with ground-fault circuit-interrupter devices shall not be required to have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection.

(C) Other Receptacles. Other receptacle outlets not covered in 525.23(A) or (B) shall be permitted to have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel, or a written procedure shall be continuously enforced at the site by one or more designated persons to ensure the safety of equipment grounding conductors for all cord sets and receptacles, as described in 527.6(B)(2).

IV. Grounding and Bonding

525.30 Equipment Bonding. The following equipment connected to the same source shall be bonded:

(1) Metal raceways and metal-sheathed cable
(2) Metal enclosures of electric equipment
(3) Metal frames and metal parts of rides, concessions, tents, trailers, trucks, or other equipment that contain or support electrical equipment

525.31 Equipment Grounding. All equipment requiring grounding shall be grounded by an equipment grounding conductor of a type and size recognized by 250.118 and installed in accordance with Article 250. The equipment grounding conductor shall be bonded to the system grounded conductor at the service disconnecting means or, in the case of a separately derived system such as a generator, at the generator or first disconnecting means supplied by the generator. The grounded circuit conductor shall not be connected to the equipment grounding conductor on the load side of the service disconnecting means or on the load side of a separately derived system disconnecting means.

525.32 Grounding Conductor Continuity Assurance. The continuity of the grounding conductor system used to reduce electrical shock hazards as required by 250.114, 250.138, 406.3(C), and 527.4(D) shall be verified each time that portable electrical equipment is connected.

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ARTICLE 527
Temporary Installations

527.1 Scope. The provisions of this article apply to temporary electrical power and lighting installations.

527.2 All Wiring Installations.

(A) Other Articles. Except as specifically modified in this article, all other requirements of this *Code* for permanent wiring shall apply to temporary wiring installations.

(B) Approval. Temporary wiring methods shall be acceptable only if approved based on the conditions of use and any special requirements of the temporary installation.

527.3 Time Constraints.

(A) During the Period of Construction. Temporary electrical power and lighting installations shall be permitted during the period of construction, remodeling, maintenance, repair, or demolition of buildings, structures, equipment, or similar activities.

(B) 90 Days. Temporary electrical power and lighting installations shall be permitted for a period not to exceed 90 days for holiday decorative lighting and similar purposes.

(C) Emergencies and Tests. Temporary electrical power and lighting installations shall be permitted during emergencies and for tests, experiments, and developmental work.

(D) Removal. Temporary wiring shall be removed immediately upon completion of construction or purpose for which the wiring was installed.

527.4 General.

(A) Services. Services shall be installed in conformance with Article 230.

(B) Feeders. Feeders shall be protected as provided in Article 240. They shall originate in an approved distribution center. Conductors shall be permitted within cable assemblies or within multiconductor cords or cables of a type identified in Table 400.4 for hard usage or extra-hard usage. For the purpose of this section, Type NM and Type NMC cables shall be permitted to be used in any dwelling, building, or structure without any height limitation.

Exception: Single insulated conductors shall be permitted where installed for the purpose(s) specified in 527.3(C), where accessible only to qualified persons.

(C) Branch Circuits. All branch circuits shall originate in an approved power outlet or panelboard. Conductors shall be permitted within cable assemblies or within multiconductor cord or cable of a type identified in Table 400.4 for hard usage or extra-hard usage. All conductors shall be protected as provided in Article 240. For the purposes of this section, Type NM and Type NMC cables shall be permitted to be used in any dwelling, building, or structure without any height limitation.

Exception: Branch circuits installed for the purposes specified in 527.3(B) or (C) shall be permitted to be run as single insulated conductors. Where the wiring is installed in accordance with 527.3(B), the voltage to ground shall not exceed 150 volts, the wiring shall not be subject to physical damage, and the conductors shall be supported on insulators at intervals of not more than 3.0 m (10 ft); or, for festoon lighting, the conductors shall be arranged so that excessive strain is not transmitted to the lampholders.

(D) Receptacles. All receptacles shall be of the grounding type. Unless installed in a continuous grounded metal raceway or metal-covered cable, all branch circuits shall contain a separate equipment grounding conductor, and all receptacles shall be electrically connected to the equipment grounding conductors. Receptacles on construction sites shall not be installed on branch circuits that supply temporary lighting. Receptacles shall not be connected to the same ungrounded conductor of multiwire circuits that supply temporary lighting.

(E) Disconnecting Means. Suitable disconnecting switches or plug connectors shall be installed to permit the disconnection of all ungrounded conductors of each temporary circuit. Multiwire branch circuits shall be provided with a means to disconnect simultaneously all ungrounded conductors at the power outlet or panelboard where the branch circuit originated. Approved handle ties shall be permitted.

(F) Lamp Protection. All lamps for general illumination shall be protected from accidental contact or breakage by a suitable fixture or lampholder with a guard.

Brass shell, paper-lined sockets, or other metal-cased sockets shall not be used unless the shell is grounded.

(G) Splices. On construction sites, a box shall not be required for splices or junction connections where the circuit conductors are multiconductor cord or cable assemblies, provided that the equipment grounding continuity is maintained with or without the box. See 110.14(B) and 400.9. A box, conduit body, or terminal fitting having a separately bushed hole for each conductor shall be used wherever a change is made to a conduit or tubing system or a metal-sheathed cable system.

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(H) Protection from Accidental Damage. Flexible cords and cables shall be protected from accidental damage. Sharp corners and projections shall be avoided. Where passing through doorways or other pinch points, protection shall be provided to avoid damage.

(I) Termination(s) at Devices. Flexible cords and cables entering enclosures containing devices requiring termination shall be secured to the box with fittings designed for the purpose.

(J) Support. Cable assemblies and flexible cords and cables shall be supported in place at intervals that ensure that they will be protected from physical damage. Support shall be in the form of staples, cable ties, straps, or similar type fittings installed so as not to cause damage. Vegetation shall not be used for support of overhead spans of branch circuits or feeders.

527.6 Ground-Fault Protection for Personnel. Ground-fault protection for personnel for all temporary wiring installations shall be provided to comply with 527.6(A) and (B). This section shall apply only to temporary wiring installations used to supply temporary power to equipment used by personnel during construction, remodeling, maintenance, repair, or demolition of buildings, structures, equipment, or similar activities.

(A) Receptacle Outlets. All 125-volt, single-phase, 15-, 20-, and 30-ampere receptacle outlets that are not a part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure and that are in use by personnel shall have ground-fault circuit interrupter protection for personnel. If a receptacle(s) is installed or exists as part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure and is used for temporary electric power, ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel shall be provided. For the purposes of this section, cord sets or devices incorporating listed ground-fault circuit interrupter protection for personnel identified for portable use shall be permitted.

Exception: In industrial establishments only, where conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified personnel are involved, an assured equipment grounding conductor program as specified in 527.6(B)(2) shall be permitted for only those receptacle outlets used to supply equipment that would create a greater hazard if power was interrupted or having a design that is not compatible with GFCI protection.

(B) Use of Other Outlets. Receptacles other than 125-volt, single-phase, 15-, 20-, and 30-ampere receptacles shall have protection in accordance with (1) or, the assured equipment grounding conductor program in accordance with (2).

(1) GFCI Protection. Ground-fault circuit interrupter protection for personnel.

(2) Assured Equipment Grounding Conductor Program. A written assured equipment grounding conductor program continuously enforced at the site by one or more designated persons to ensure that equipment grounding conductors for all cord sets, receptacles that are not a part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure, and equipment connected by cord and plug are installed and maintained in accordance with the applicable requirements of 250.114, 250.138, 406.3(C), and 527.4(D).

(a) The following tests shall be performed on all cord sets, receptacles that are not part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure, and cord- and plug-connected equipment required to be grounded:

(1) All equipment grounding conductors shall be tested for continuity and shall be electrically continuous.
(2) Each receptacle and attachment plug shall be tested for correct attachment of the equipment grounding conductor. The equipment grounding conductor shall be connected to its proper terminal.
(3) All required tests shall be performed as follows:
   a. Before first use on site
   b. When there is evidence of damage
   c. Before equipment is returned to service following any repairs
   d. At intervals not exceeding 3 months

(b) The tests required in item (2)(a) shall be recorded and made available to the authority having jurisdiction.

527.7 Guarding. For wiring over 600 volts, nominal, suitable fencing, barriers, or other effective means shall be provided to limit access only to authorized and qualified personnel.

ARTICLE 530
Motion Picture and Television Studios and Similar Locations

I. General

530.1 Scope. The requirements of this article shall apply to television studios and motion picture studios using either film or electronic cameras, except as provided in 520.1, and exchanges, factories, laboratories, stages, or a portion of the building in which film or tape more than 22 mm (⅞ in.) in width is exposed, developed, printed, cut, edited, rewound, repaired, or stored.

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FPN: For methods of protecting against cellulose nitrate film hazards, see NFPA 40-1997, *Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film.*

530.2 Definitions.

Alternating-Current Power Distribution Box (Alternating-Current Plugging Box, Scatter Box). An ac distribution center or box that contains one or more grounding-type polarized receptacles that may contain overcurrent protection devices.

Bull Switch. An externally operated wall-mounted safety switch that may or may not contain overcurrent protection and is designed for the connection of portable cables and cords.

Location (Shooting Location). A place outside a motion picture studio where a production or part of it is filmed or recorded.

Location Board (Deuce Board). Portable equipment containing a lighting contactor or contactors and overcurrent protection designed for remote control of stage lighting.

Motion Picture Studio (Lot). A building or group of buildings and other structures designed, constructed, or permanently altered for use by the entertainment industry for the purpose of motion picture or television production.

Portable Equipment. Equipment intended to be moved from one place to another.

Plugging Box. A dc device consisting of one or more 2-pole, 2-wire, nonpolarized, nongrounding-type receptacles intended to be used on dc circuits only.

Single-Pole Separable Connector. A device that is installed at the ends of portable, flexible, single-conductor cable that is used to establish connection or disconnection between two cables or one cable and a single-pole, panel-mounted separable connector.

Spider (Cable Splicing Block). A device that contains busbars that are insulated from each other for the purpose of splicing or distributing power to portable cables and cords that are terminated with single-pole busbar connectors.

Stage Effect (Special Effect). An electrical or electromechanical piece of equipment used to simulate a distinctive visual or audible effect such as wind machines, lightning simulators, sunset projectors, and the like.

Stage Property. An article or object used as a visual element in a motion picture or television production, except painted backgrounds (scenery) and costumes.

Stage Set. A specific area set up with temporary scenery and properties designed and arranged for a particular scene in a motion picture or television production.

Stand Lamp (Work Light). A portable stand that contains a general-purpose luminaire (lighting fixture) or lampholder with guard for the purpose of providing general illumination in the studio or stage.

Television Studio or Motion Picture Stage (Sound Stage). A building or portion of a building usually insulated from the outside noise and natural light for use by the entertainment industry for the purpose of motion picture, television, or commercial production.

530.6 Portable Equipment. Portable stage and studio lighting equipment and portable power distribution equipment shall be permitted for temporary use outdoors if the equipment is supervised by qualified personnel while energized and barriered from the general public.

II. Stage or Set

530.11 Permanent Wiring. The permanent wiring shall be Type MC cable, Type AC cable containing an insulated equipment grounding conductor sized in accordance with Table 250.122, Type MI cable, or in approved raceways.

Exception: Communications circuits; audio signal processing, amplification, and reproduction circuits; Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 remote-control or signaling circuits and power-limited fire alarm circuits shall be permitted to be wired in accordance with Articles 640, 725, 760, and 800.

530.12 Portable Wiring.

(A) Stage Set Wiring. The wiring for stage set lighting and other supply wiring not fixed as to location shall be done with listed hard usage flexible cords and cables. Where subject to physical damage, such wiring shall be listed extra-hard usage flexible cords and cables. Splices or taps in cables shall be permitted if the total connected load does not exceed the maximum ampacity of the cable.

(B) Stage Effects and Electrical Equipment Used as Stage Properties. The wiring for stage effects and electrical equipment used as stage properties shall be permitted to be wired with single- or multiconductor listed flexible cords or cables if the conductors are protected from physical damage and secured to the scenery by approved cable ties or by insulated staples. Splices or taps shall be permitted where such are made with listed devices and the circuit is protected at not more than 20 amperes.

(C) Other Electrical Equipment. Cords and cables other than extra-hard usage, where supplied as a part of a listed assembly, shall be permitted.

530.13 Stage Lighting and Effects Control. Switches used for studio stage set lighting and effects (on the stages

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and lots and on location) shall be of the externally operable type. Where contactors are used as the disconnecting means for fuses, an individual externally operable switch, such as a tumbler switch, for the control of each contactor shall be located at a distance of not more than 1.8 m (6 ft) from the contactor, in addition to remote-control switches. A single externally operable switch shall be permitted to simultaneously disconnect all the contactors on any one location board, where located at a distance of not more than 1.8 m (6 ft) from the location board.

530.14 Plugging Boxes. Each receptacle of dc plugging boxes shall be rated at not less than 30 amperes.

530.15 Enclosing and Guarding Live Parts.

(A) Live Parts. Live parts shall be enclosed or guarded to prevent accidental contact by persons and objects.

(B) Switches. All switches shall be of the externally operable type.

(C) Rheostats. Rheostats shall be placed in approved cases or cabinets that enclose all live parts, having only the operating handles exposed.

(D) Current-Carrying Parts. Current-carrying parts of bull switches, location boards, spiders, and plugging boxes shall be enclosed, guarded, or located so that persons cannot accidentally come into contact with them or bring conductive material into contact with them.

530.16 Portable Lamps. Portable lamps and work lights shall be equipped with flexible cords, composition or metal-sheathed porcelain sockets, and substantial guards.

Exception: Portable lamps used as properties in a motion picture set or television stage set, on a studio stage or lot, or on location shall not be considered to be portable lamps for the purpose of this section.

530.17 Portable Arc Lamps.

(A) Portable Carbon Arc Lamps. Portable carbon arc lamps shall be substantially constructed. The arc shall be provided with an enclosure designed to retain sparks and carbons and to prevent persons or materials from coming into contact with the arc or bare live parts. The enclosures shall be ventilated. All switches shall be of the externally operable type.

(B) Portable Noncarbon Arc Electric-Discharge Lamps. Portable noncarbon arc lamps, including enclosed arc lamps, and associated ballasts shall be listed. Interconnecting cord sets and interconnecting cords and cables shall be extra-hard usage type and listed.

530.18 Overcurrent Protection — General. Automatic overcurrent protective devices (circuit breakers or fuses) for motion picture studio stage set lighting and the stage cables for such stage set lighting shall be as given in 530.18(A) through (G). The maximum ampacity allowed on a given conductor, cable, or cord size shall be as given in the applicable tables of Articles 310 and 400.

(A) Stage Cables. Stage cables for stage set lighting shall be protected by means of overcurrent devices set at not more than 400 percent of the ampacity given in the applicable tables of Articles 310 and 400.

(B) Feeders. In buildings used primarily for motion picture production, the feeders from the substations to the stages shall be protected by means of overcurrent devices (generally located in the substation) having a suitable ampere rating. The overcurrent devices shall be permitted to be multipole or single-pole gang operated. No pole shall be required in the neutral conductor. The overcurrent device setting for each feeder shall not exceed 400 percent of the ampacity of the feeder, as given in the applicable tables of Article 310.

(C) Cable Protection. Cables shall be protected by bushings where they pass through enclosures and shall be arranged so that tension on the cable is not transmitted to the connections. Where power conductors pass through metal, the requirements of 300.20 shall apply.

Portable feeder cables shall be permitted to temporarily penetrate fire-rated walls, floors, or ceilings provided that all of the following apply:

(1) The opening is of noncombustible material.
(2) When in use, the penetration is sealed with a temporary seal of a listed firestop material.
(3) When not in use, the opening shall be capped with a material of equivalent fire rating.

(D) Location Boards. Overcurrent protection (fuses or circuit breakers) shall be provided at the location boards. Fuses in the location boards shall have an ampere rating of not over 400 percent of the ampacity of the cables between the location boards and the plugging boxes.

(E) Plugging Boxes. Cables and cords supplied through plugging boxes shall be of copper. Cables and cords smaller than 8 AWG shall be attached to the plugging box by means of a plug containing two cartridge fuses or a 2-pole circuit breaker. The rating of the fuses or the setting of the circuit breaker shall not be over 400 percent of the rated ampacity of the cables or cords as given in the applicable tables of Articles 310 and 400. Plugging boxes shall not be permitted on ac systems.

(F) Alternating-Current Power Distribution Boxes. Alternating-current power distribution boxes used on sound

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stages and shooting locations shall contain connection receptacles of a polarized, grounding type.

(G) Lighting. Work lights, stand lamps, and luminaires (fixtures) rated 1000 watts or less and connected to dc plugging boxes shall be by means of plugs containing two cartridge fuses not larger than 20 amperes, or they shall be permitted to be connected to special outlets on circuits protected by fuses or circuit breakers rated at not over 20 amperes. Plug fuses shall not be used unless they are on the load side of the fuse or circuit breakers on the location boards.

530.19 Sizing of Feeder Conductors for Television Studio Sets.

(A) General. It shall be permissible to apply the demand factors listed in Table 530.19(A) to that portion of the maximum possible connected load for studio or stage set lighting for all permanently installed feeders between substations and stages and to all permanently installed feeders between the main stage switchboard and stage distribution centers or location boards.

(B) Portable Feeders. A demand factor of 50 percent of maximum possible connected load shall be permitted for all portable feeders.

Table 530.19(A) Demand Factors for Stage Set Lighting

Portion of Stage Set Lighting Load to Which Demand Factor Applied (volt-amperes)	Feeder Demand Factor
First 50,000 or less at	100%
From 50,001 to 100,000 at	75%
From 100,001 to 200,000 at	60%
Remaining over 200,000 at	50%

530.20 Grounding. Type MC cable, Type MI cable, metal raceways, and all non–current-carrying metal parts of appliances, devices, and equipment shall be grounded as specified in Article 250. This shall not apply to pendant and portable lamps, to stage lighting and stage sound equipment, or to other portable and special stage equipment operating at not over 150 volts dc to ground.

530.21 Plugs and Receptacles.

(A) Rating. Plugs and receptacles shall be rated in amperes. The voltage rating of the plugs and receptacles shall not be less than the circuit voltage. Plug and receptacle ampere ratings for ac circuits shall not be less than the feeder or branch-circuit overcurrent device ampere rating. Table 210.21(B)(2) shall not apply.

(B) Interchangeability. Plugs and receptacles used in portable professional motion picture and television equipment shall be permitted to be interchangeable for ac or dc use on the same premises provided they are listed for ac/dc use and marked in a suitable manner to identify the system to which they are connected.

530.22 Single-Pole Separable Connectors.

(A) General. Where ac single-pole portable cable connectors are used, they shall be listed and of the locking type. Sections 400.10, 406.6, and 406.7 shall not apply to listed single-pole separable connections and single-conductor cable assemblies utilizing listed single-pole separable connectors. Where paralleled sets of current-carrying single-pole separable connectors are provided as input devices, they shall be prominently labeled with a warning indicating the presence of internal parallel connections. The use of single-pole separable connectors shall comply with at least one of the following conditions:

(1) Connection and disconnection of connectors are only possible where the supply connectors are interlocked to the source and it is not possible to connect or disconnect connectors when the supply is energized.
(2) Line connectors are of the listed sequential-interlocking type so that load connectors shall be connected in the following sequence:
   a. Equipment grounding conductor connection
   b. Grounded circuit conductor connection, if provided
   c. Ungrounded conductor connection, and that disconnection shall be in the reverse order
(3) A caution notice shall be provided adjacent to the line connectors, indicating that plug connection shall be in the following order:
   a. Equipment grounding conductor connectors
   b. Grounded circuit-conductor connectors, if provided
   c. Ungrounded conductor connectors, and that disconnection shall be in the reverse order

(B) Interchangeability. Single-pole separable connectors used in portable professional motion picture and television equipment shall be permitted to be interchangeable for ac or dc use or for different current ratings on the same premises, provided they are listed for ac/dc use and marked in a suitable manner to identify the system to which they are connected.

530.23 Branch Circuits. A branch circuit of any size supplying one or more receptacles shall be permitted to supply stage set lighting loads.

III. Dressing Rooms

530.31 Dressing Rooms. Fixed wiring in dressing rooms shall be installed in accordance with the wiring methods

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covered in Chapter 3. Wiring for portable dressing rooms shall be approved.

IV. Viewing, Cutting, and Patching Tables

530.41 Lamps at Tables. Only composition or metal-sheathed, porcelain, keyless lampholders equipped with suitable means to guard lamps from physical damage and from film and film scrap shall be used at patching, viewing, and cutting tables.

V. Cellulose Nitrate Film Storage Vaults

530.51 Lamps in Cellulose Nitrate Film Storage Vaults. Lamps in cellulose nitrate film storage vaults shall be installed in rigid fixtures of the glass-enclosed and gasketed type. Lamps shall be controlled by a switch having a pole in each ungrounded conductor. This switch shall be located outside of the vault and provided with a pilot light to indicate whether the switch is on or off. This switch shall disconnect from all sources of supply all ungrounded conductors terminating in any outlet in the vault.

530.52 Electrical Equipment in Cellulose Nitrate Film Storage Vaults. Except as permitted in 530.51, no receptacles, outlets, heaters, portable lights, or other portable electric equipment shall be located in cellulose nitrate film storage vaults. Electric motors shall be permitted, provided they are listed for the application and comply with Article 500, Class I, Division 2.

VI. Substations

530.61 Substations. Wiring and equipment of over 600 volts, nominal, shall comply with Article 490.

530.62 Portable Substations. Wiring and equipment in portable substations shall conform to the sections applying to installations in permanently fixed substations, but, due to the limited space available, the working spaces shall be permitted to be reduced, provided that the equipment shall be arranged so that the operator can work safely and so that other persons in the vicinity cannot accidentally come into contact with current-carrying parts or bring conducting objects into contact with them while they are energized.

530.63 Overcurrent Protection of Direct-Current Generators. Three-wire generators shall have overcurrent protection in accordance with 445.12(E).

530.64 Direct-Current Switchboards.

(A) General. Switchboards of not over 250 volts dc between conductors, where located in substations or switchboard rooms accessible to qualified persons only, shall not be required to be dead-front.

(B) Circuit Breaker Frames. Frames of dc circuit breakers installed on switchboards shall not be required to be grounded.

ARTICLE 540
Motion Picture Projection Rooms

I. General

540.1 Scope. The provisions of this article apply to motion picture projection rooms, motion picture projectors, and associated equipment of the professional and nonprofessional types using incandescent, carbon arc, xenon, or other light source equipment that develops hazardous gases, dust, or radiation.

FPN: For further information, see NFPA 40-1997, *Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film.*

540.2 Definitions.

Nonprofessional Projector. Nonprofessional projectors are those types other than as described in 540.2.

Professional Projector. A type of projector using 35- or 70-mm film that has a minimum width of 35 mm (1⅜ in.) and has on each edge 212 perforations per meter (5.4 perforations per inch), or a type using carbon arc, xenon, or other light source equipment that develops hazardous gases, dust, or radiation.

II. Equipment and Projectors of the Professional Type

540.10 Motion Picture Projection Room Required. Every professional-type projector shall be located within a projection room. Every projection room shall be of permanent construction, approved for the type of building in which the projection room is located. All projection ports, spotlight ports, viewing ports, and similar openings shall be provided with glass or other approved material so as to completely close the opening. Such rooms shall not be considered as hazardous (classified) locations as defined in Article 500.

FPN: For further information on protecting openings in projection rooms handling cellulose nitrate motion picture film, see NFPA *101*-2000, *Life Safety Code.*

540.11 Location of Associated Electrical Equipment.

(A) Motor Generator Sets, Transformers, Rectifiers, Rheostats, and Similar Equipment. Motor generator sets,

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transformers, rectifiers, rheostats, and similar equipment for the supply or control of current to projection or spotlight equipment shall, where nitrate film is used, be located in a separate room. Where placed in the projection room, they shall be located or guarded so that arcs or sparks cannot come in contact with film, and the commutator end or ends of motor generator sets shall comply with one of the conditions in 540.11(A)(1) through (A)(6).

(1) Types. Be of the totally enclosed, enclosed fan-cooled, or enclosed pipe-ventilated type.

(2) Separate Rooms or Housings. Be enclosed in separate rooms or housings built of noncombustible material constructed so as to exclude flyings or lint, and properly ventilated from a source of clean air.

(3) Solid Metal Covers. Have the brush or sliding-contact end of motor-generator enclosed by solid metal covers.

(4) Tight Metal Housings. Have brushes or sliding contacts enclosed in substantial, tight metal housings.

(5) Upper and Lower Half Enclosures. Have the upper half of the brush or sliding-contact end of the motor-generator enclosed by a wire screen or perforated metal and the lower half enclosed by solid metal covers.

(6) Wire Screens or Perforated Metal. Have wire screens or perforated metal placed at the commutator of brush ends. No dimension of any opening in the wire screen or perforated metal shall exceed 1.27 mm (0.05 in.), regardless of the shape of the opening and of the material used.

(B) Switches, Overcurrent Devices, or Other Equipment. Switches, overcurrent devices, or other equipment not normally required or used for projectors, sound reproduction, flood or other special effect lamps, or other equipment shall not be installed in projection rooms.

Exception No. 1: In projection rooms approved for use only with cellulose acetate (safety) film, the installation of appurtenant electrical equipment used in conjunction with the operation of the projection equipment and the control of lights, curtains, and audio equipment, and so forth, shall be permitted. In such projection rooms, a sign reading "Safety Film Only Permitted in This Room" shall be posted on the outside of each projection room door and within the projection room itself in a conspicuous location.

Exception No. 2: Remote-control switches for the control of auditorium lights or switches for the control of motors operating curtains and masking of the motion picture screen shall be permitted to be installed in projection rooms.

(C) Emergency Systems. Control of emergency systems shall comply with Article 700.

540.12 Work Space. Each motion picture projector, floodlight, spotlight, or similar equipment shall have clear working space not less than 750 mm (30 in.) wide on each side and at the rear thereof.

Exception: One such space shall be permitted between adjacent pieces of equipment.

540.13 Conductor Size. Conductors supplying outlets for arc and xenon projectors of the professional type shall not be smaller than 8 AWG and shall be of sufficient size for the projector employed. Conductors for incandescent-type projectors shall conform to normal wiring standards as provided in 210.24.

540.14 Conductors on Lamps and Hot Equipment. Insulated conductors having a rated operating temperature of not less than 200°C (392°F) shall be used on all lamps or other equipment where the ambient temperature at the conductors as installed will exceed 50°C (122°F).

540.15 Flexible Cords. Cords approved for hard usage, as provided in Table 400.4, shall be used on portable equipment.

540.20 Approval. Projectors and enclosures for arc, xenon and incandescent lamps and rectifiers, transformers, rheostats, and similar equipment shall be listed.

540.21 Marking. Projectors and other equipment shall be marked with the manufacturer's name or trademark and with the voltage and current for which they are designed in accordance with 110.21.

III. Nonprofessional Projectors

540.31 Motion Picture Projection Room Not Required. Projectors of the nonprofessional or miniature type, where employing cellulose acetate (safety) film, shall be permitted to be operated without a projection room.

540.32 Approval. Projection equipment shall be listed.

IV. Audio Signal Processing, Amplification, and Reproduction Equipment

540.50 Audio Signal Processing, Amplification, and Reproduction Equipment. Audio signal processing, amplification, and reproduction equipment shall be installed as provided in Article 640.

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ARTICLE 545
Manufactured Buildings

545.1 Scope. This article covers requirements for a manufactured building and building components as herein defined.

545.2 Other Articles. Wherever the requirements of other articles of this *Code* and Article 545 differ, the requirements of Article 545 shall apply.

545.3 Definitions.

Building Component. Any subsystem, subassembly, or other system designed for use in or integral with or as part of a structure, which can include structural, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and fire protection systems, and other systems affecting health and safety.

Building System. Plans, specifications, and documentation for a system of manufactured building or for a type or a system of building components, which can include structural, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and fire protection systems, and other systems affecting health and safety, and including such variations thereof as are specifically permitted by regulation, and which variations are submitted as part of the building system or amendment thereto.

Closed Construction. Any building, building component, assembly, or system manufactured in such a manner that all concealed parts of processes of manufacture cannot be inspected before installation at the building site without disassembly, damage, or destruction.

Manufactured Building. Any building that is of closed construction and is made or assembled in manufacturing facilities on or off the building site for installation, or for assembly and installation on the building site, other than manufactured homes, mobile homes, park trailers, or recreational vehicles.

545.4 Wiring Methods.

(A) Methods Permitted. All raceway and cable wiring methods included in this *Code* and such other wiring systems specifically intended and listed for use in manufactured buildings shall be permitted with listed fittings and with fittings listed and identified for manufactured buildings.

(B) Securing Cables. In closed construction, cables shall be permitted to be secured only at cabinets, boxes, or fittings where 10 AWG or smaller conductors are used and protection against physical damage is provided.

545.5 Supply Conductors. Provisions shall be made to route the service-entrance, service-lateral, feeder, or branch-circuit supply to the service or building disconnecting means conductors.

545.6 Installation of Service-Entrance Conductors. Service-entrance conductors shall be installed after erection at the building site.

Exception: Where point of attachment is known prior to manufacture.

545.7 Service Equipment. Service equipment shall be installed in accordance with 230.70.

545.8 Protection of Conductors and Equipment. Protection shall be provided for exposed conductors and equipment during processes of manufacturing, packaging, in transit, and erection at the building site.

545.9 Boxes.

(A) Other Dimensions. Boxes of dimensions other than those required in Table 314.16(A) shall be permitted to be installed where tested, identified, and listed to applicable standards.

(B) Not Over 1650 cm^3 (100 in.^{3}). Any box not over 1650 cm^3 (100 in.^{3}) in size, intended for mounting in closed construction, shall be affixed with anchors or clamps so as to provide a rigid and secure installation.

545.10 Receptacle or Switch with Integral Enclosure. A receptacle or switch with integral enclosure and mounting means, where tested, identified, and listed to applicable standards, shall be permitted to be installed.

545.11 Bonding and Grounding. Prewired panels and building components shall provide for the bonding, or bonding and grounding, of all exposed metals likely to become energized, in accordance with Article 250, Parts V, VI, and VII.

545.12 Grounding Electrode Conductor. Provisions shall be made to route a grounding electrode conductor from the service, feeder, or branch-circuit supply to the point of attachment to the grounding electrode.

545.13 Component Interconnections. Fittings and connectors that are intended to be concealed at the time of on-site assembly, where tested, identified, and listed to applicable standards, shall be permitted for on-site interconnection of modules or other building components. Such fittings and connectors shall be equal to the wiring method

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employed in insulation, temperature rise, and fault-current withstand and shall be capable of enduring the vibration and minor relative motions occurring in the components of manufactured building.

ARTICLE 547
Agricultural Buildings

547.1 Scope. The provisions of this article shall apply to the following agricultural buildings or that part of a building or adjacent areas of similar or like nature as specified in 547.1(A) and (B).

(A) Excessive Dust and Dust with Water. Agricultural buildings where excessive dust and dust with water may accumulate, including all areas of poultry, livestock, and fish confinement systems, where litter dust or feed dust, including mineral feed particles, may accumulate.

(B) Corrosive Atmosphere. Agricultural buildings where a corrosive atmosphere exists. Such buildings include areas where the following conditions exist:

(1) Poultry and animal excrement may cause corrosive vapors.
(2) Corrosive particles may combine with water.
(3) The area is damp and wet by reason of periodic washing for cleaning and sanitizing with water and cleansing agents.
(4) Similar conditions exist.

547.2 Definitions.

Distribution Point. An electrical supply point from which service drops, service laterals, feeders, or branch circuits to agricultural buildings, associated farm dwelling(s), and associated buildings under single management are supplied.

FPN No. 1: Distribution points are also known as the center yard pole, meterpole or the common distribution point.

FPN No. 2: The service point as defined in Article 100 is typically at the distribution point.

Equipotential Plane. An area where wire mesh or other conductive elements are embedded in or placed under concrete, bonded to all metal structures and fixed nonelectrical equipment that may become energized, and connected to the electrical grounding system to prevent a difference in voltage from developing within the plane.

547.3 Other Articles. For agricultural buildings not having conditions as specified in 547.1, the electrical installations shall be made in accordance with the applicable articles in this *Code*.

547.4 Surface Temperatures. Electrical equipment or devices installed in accordance with the provisions of this article shall be installed in a manner such that they will function at full rating without developing surface temperatures in excess of the specified normal safe operating range of the equipment or device.

547.5 Wiring Methods.

(A) Wiring Systems. Types UF, NMC, copper SE cables, jacketed Type MC cable, rigid nonmetallic conduit, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit, or other cables or raceways suitable for the location, with approved termination fittings, shall be the wiring methods employed. Article 398 and Article 502 wiring methods shall be permitted for areas described in 547.1(A).

FPN: See 300.7 and 352.44 for installation of raceway systems exposed to widely different temperatures.

(B) Mounting. All cables shall be secured within 200 mm (8 in.) of each cabinet, box, or fitting. The 6-mm (¼-in.) airspace required for nonmetallic boxes, fittings, conduit, and cables in 300.6(C) shall not be required in buildings covered by this article.

(C) Equipment Enclosures, Boxes, Conduit Bodies, and Fittings.

(1) Excessive Dust. Equipment enclosures, boxes, conduit bodies, and fittings installed in areas of buildings where excessive dust may be present shall be designed to minimize the entrance of dust and shall have no openings (such as holes for attachment screws) through which dust could enter the enclosure.

(2) Damp or Wet Locations. In damp or wet locations, equipment enclosures, boxes, conduit bodies, and fittings shall be placed or equipped so as to prevent moisture from entering or accumulating within the enclosure, box, conduit body, or fitting. In wet locations, including normally dry or damp locations where surfaces are periodically washed or sprayed with water, boxes, conduit bodies, and fittings shall be listed for use in wet locations and equipment enclosures shall be weatherproof.

(3) Corrosive Atmosphere. Where wet dust, excessive moisture, corrosive gases or vapors, or other corrosive conditions may be present, equipment enclosures, boxes, conduit bodies, and fittings shall have corrosion resistance properties suitable for the conditions.

FPN No. 1: See Table 430.91 for appropriate enclosure type designations.

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FPN No. 2: Aluminum and magnetic ferrous materials may corrode in agricultural environments.

(D) Flexible Connections. Where necessary to employ flexible connections, dusttight flexible connectors, liquidtight flexible conduit, or flexible cord listed and identified for hard usage shall be used. All connectors and fittings used shall be listed and identified for the purpose.

(E) Physical Protection. All electrical wiring and equipment subject to physical damage shall be protected.

(F) Separate Equipment Grounding Conductor. Non–current-carrying metal parts of equipment, raceways, and other enclosures, where required to be grounded, shall be grounded by a copper equipment grounding conductor installed between the equipment and the building disconnecting means. If installed underground, the equipment grounding conductor shall be insulated or covered.

(G) Receptacles. All 125-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere general-purpose receptacles installed in the following locations shall have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel:

(1) In areas having an equipotential plane
(2) Outdoors
(3) Damp or wet locations

547.6 Switches, Receptacles, Circuit Breakers, Controllers, and Fuses. Switches, including pushbuttons, relays, and similar devices, receptacles, circuit breakers, controllers, and fuses, shall be provided with enclosures as specified in 547.5(C).

547.7 Motors. Motors and other rotating electrical machinery shall be totally enclosed or designed so as to minimize the entrance of dust, moisture, or corrosive particles.

547.8 Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures). Luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall comply with the following.

(A) Minimize the Entrance of Dust. Luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall be installed to minimize the entrance of dust, foreign matter, moisture, and corrosive material.

(B) Exposed to Physical Damage. Any luminaire (lighting fixture) that may be exposed to physical damage shall be protected by a suitable guard.

(C) Exposed to Water. A luminaire (fixture) that may be exposed to water from condensation, building cleansing water, or solution shall be watertight.

547.9 Electrical Supply to Building or Structures from a Distribution Point.

(A) Site-Isolating Device. A disconnecting means shall be installed at the distribution point where two or more agricultural buildings, structures, associated farm dwelling(s), or other buildings are supplied from the distribution point. For the purposes of applying the requirements of this section, this disconnecting means shall be classified as a site-isolating device and shall have provisions for bonding the grounding electrode conductor to the grounded conductor.

(1) Purpose. The disconnecting means shall simultaneously interrupt all ungrounded conductors for the purposes of isolation, system maintenance, emergency disconnection, or connection of optional standby systems.

(2) Series Disconnects. An additional disconnecting means shall not be required where the serving utility provides a disconnecting means as part of their service requirements and this disconnecting means is accessible to the user and meets the requirements of this section.

(3) Rating. The disconnecting means shall be rated for the calculated load as determined by Part IV of Article 220.

(4) Overcurrent. The disconnecting means shall not be required to contain overload protection.

(5) Accessibility. Where not readily accessible, the disconnecting means shall be capable of operation from a readily accessible point.

(6) Grounding. The grounded conductor of the system shall be connected to a grounding electrode through a grounding electrode conductor at the disconnecting means.

(B) Electrical Supply. The buildings or structures shall be permitted to be supplied by either 547.9(B)(1) or (B)(2).

(1) Building(s) or Structure(s). Where the disconnecting means and overcurrent protection are located at the buildings or structures, the supply conductors shall be sized in accordance with Part IV of Article 220 and installed in accordance with the requirements of Part II of Article 225.

For each building or structure, the conditions in either (a) or (b) shall be permitted.

(a) The grounded circuit conductor shall be permitted to be connected to the building disconnecting means and to the grounding electrode system of that building or structure where all the requirements of 250.32(B)(2) are met.

(b) A separate equipment grounding conductor shall be run with the supply conductors to the building(s) or structure(s) and the following conditions shall be met:

(1) The equipment grounding conductor is the same size as the largest supply conductor, if of the same material, or is adjusted in size in accordance with the equivalent size columns of Table 250.122 if of different materials.
(2) The equipment grounding conductor is bonded to the grounded circuit conductor at the disconnecting means

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enclosure at the distribution point or at the source of a separately derived system.

(3) A grounding electrode system is provided in accordance with Part III of Article 250 and connected to the equipment grounding conductor at the building(s) or structure(s) disconnecting means.

(4) The grounded circuit conductor is not connected to a grounding electrode or to any equipment grounding conductor on the load side of the distribution point.

(2) Disconnecting Means and Overcurrent Protection at the Distribution Point. Where the disconnecting means and overcurrent protection for each set of feeder conductors are located at the distribution point, feeders to building(s) or structure(s) shall meet the requirements of 250.32 and Article 225, Parts I and II.

FPN: Methods to reduce neutral-to-earth voltages in livestock facilities include supplying buildings or structures with 4-wire, single-phase services, sizing of 3-wire service conductors to limit voltage drop to 2 percent, and connecting loads line-to-line.

(C) Underground Equipment Grounding Conductors. Where livestock is housed, any portion of the equipment grounding conductor run underground to the building or structure shall be insulated or covered copper.

547.10 Equipotential Planes and Bonding of Equipotential Planes. For the purposes of this section, the term *livestock* shall not include poultry.

(A) Areas Requiring Equipotential Planes. Equipotential planes shall be installed in all concrete floor confinement areas of livestock buildings that contain metallic equipment that is accessible to animals and likely to become energized. Outdoor confinement areas, such as feedlots, shall have equipotential planes installed around metallic equipment that is accessible to animals and likely to become energized. The equipotential plane shall encompass the area around the equipment where the animal stands while accessing the equipment.

(B) Areas Not Requiring Equipotential Planes. Equipotential planes shall not be required in dirt confinement areas containing metallic equipment that is accessible to animals and likely to become energized. All circuits providing electric power to equipment that is accessible to animals in dirt confinement areas shall have GFCI protection.

(C) Bonding. Equipotential planes shall be bonded to the electrical grounding system. The bonding conductor shall be copper, insulated, covered or bare, and not smaller and 8 AWG. The means of bonding to wire mesh or conductive elements shall be by pressure connectors or clamps of brass, copper, copper alloy, or an equally substantial approved means. Slatted floors that are supported by structures that are a part of an equipotential plane shall not require bonding.

FPN No. 1: Methods to establish equipotential planes are described in American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) EP473-2001, *Equipotential Planes in Animal Containment Areas.*

FPN No. 2: Low grounding electrode system resistances may reduce potential differences in livestock facilities.

ARTICLE 550
Mobile Homes, Manufactured Homes, and Mobile Home Parks

I. General

550.1 Scope. The provisions of this article cover the electrical conductors and equipment installed within or on mobile and manufactured homes, the conductors that connect mobile and manufactured homes to a supply of electricity, and the installation of electrical wiring, luminaires (fixtures), equipment, and appurtenances related to electrical installations within a mobile home park up to the mobile home service-entrance conductors or, if none, the mobile home service equipment.

FPN: For additional information on manufactured housing see NFPA 501-1999, *Standard on Manufactured Housing*, and Part 3280, *Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards*, of the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

550.2 Definitions.

Appliance, Fixed. An appliance that is fastened or otherwise secured at a specific location.

Appliance, Portable. An appliance that is actually moved or can easily be moved from one place to another in normal use.

FPN: For the purpose of this article, the following major appliances, other than built-in, are considered portable if cord connected: refrigerators, range equipment, clothes washers, dishwashers without booster heaters, or other similar appliances.

Appliance, Stationary. An appliance that is not easily moved from one place to another in normal use.

Distribution Panelboard. See definition of panelboard in Article 100.

Feeder Assembly. The overhead or under-chassis feeder conductors, including the grounding conductor, together with the necessary fittings and equipment or a power-supply cord listed for mobile home use, designed for the

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purpose of delivering energy from the source of electrical supply to the distribution panelboard within the mobile home.

Laundry Area. An area containing or designed to contain a laundry tray, clothes washer, or a clothes dryer.

Manufactured Home. A structure, transportable in one or more sections, that is 2.5 m (8 body ft) or more in width or 12 m (40 body ft) or more in length in the traveling mode or, when erected on site, is 30 m^2 (320 ft^2) or more; which is built on a chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling, with or without a permanent foundation, when connected to the required utilities, including the plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein. Calculations used to determine the number of square meters (square feet) in a structure will be based on the structure's exterior dimensions, measured at the largest horizontal projections when erected on site. These dimensions include all expandable rooms, cabinets, and other projections containing interior space, but do not include inside bay windows.

For the purpose of this *Code* and unless otherwise indicated, the term *mobile home* includes manufactured homes.

FPN No. 1: See the applicable building code for definition of the term *permanent foundation.*

FPN No. 2: See Part 3280, *Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards*, of the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development, for additional information on the definition.

Mobile Home. A factory-assembled structure or structures transportable in one or more sections that is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling without a permanent foundation where connected to the required utilities and that includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electric systems contained therein.

For the purpose of this *Code* and unless otherwise indicated, the term *mobile home* includes manufactured homes.

Mobile Home Accessory Building or Structure. Any awning, cabana, ramada, storage cabinet, carport, fence, windbreak, or porch established for the use of the occupant of the mobile home on a mobile home lot.

Mobile Home Lot. A designated portion of a mobile home park designed for the accommodation of one mobile home and its accessory buildings or structures for the exclusive use of its occupants.

Mobile Home Park. A contiguous parcel of land that is used for the accommodation of occupied mobile homes.

Mobile Home Service Equipment. The equipment containing the disconnecting means, overcurrent protective devices, and receptacles or other means for connecting a mobile home feeder assembly.

Park Electrical Wiring Systems. All of the electrical wiring, luminaires (fixtures), equipment, and appurtenances related to electrical installations within a mobile home park, including the mobile home service equipment.

550.3 Other Articles. Wherever the requirements of other articles of this *Code* and Article 550 differ, the requirements of Article 550 shall apply.

550.4 General Requirements.

(A) Mobile Home Not Intended as a Dwelling Unit. A mobile home not intended as a dwelling unit — for example, those equipped for sleeping purposes only, contractor's on-site offices, construction job dormitories, mobile studio dressing rooms, banks, clinics, mobile stores, or intended for the display or demonstration of merchandise or machinery — shall not be required to meet the provisions of this article pertaining to the number or capacity of circuits required. It shall, however, meet all other applicable requirements of this article if provided with an electrical installation intended to be energized from a 120-volt or 120/240-volt ac power supply system. Where different voltage is required by either design or available power supply system, adjustment shall be made in accordance with other articles and sections for the voltage used.

(B) In Other Than Mobile Home Parks. Mobile homes installed in other than mobile home parks shall comply with the provisions of this article.

(C) Connection to Wiring System. The provisions of this article shall apply to mobile homes intended for connection to a wiring system rated 120/240 volts, nominal, 3-wire ac, with grounded neutral.

(D) Listed or Labeled. All electrical materials, devices, appliances, fittings, and other equipment shall be listed or labeled by a qualified testing agency and shall be connected in an approved manner when installed.

II. Mobile and Manufactured Homes

550.10 Power Supply.

(A) Feeder. The power supply to the mobile home shall be a feeder assembly consisting of not more than one listed 50-ampere mobile home power-supply cord with an integrally molded or securely attached plug cap or a permanently installed feeder.

Exception No. 1: A mobile home that is factory equipped with gas or oil-fired central heating equipment and cooking appliances shall be permitted to be provided with a listed mobile home power-supply cord rated 40 amperes.

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Exception No. 2: Manufactured homes constructed in accordance with 550.32(B).

(B) Power-Supply Cord. If the mobile home has a power-supply cord, it shall be permanently attached to the distribution panelboard or to a junction box permanently connected to the distribution panelboard, with the free end terminating in an attachment plug cap.

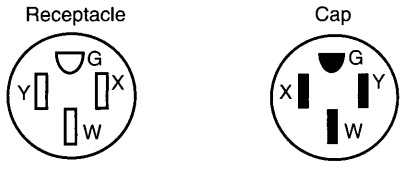
Cords with adapters and pigtail ends, extension cords, and similar items shall not be attached to, or shipped with, a mobile home.

A suitable clamp or the equivalent shall be provided at the distribution panelboard knockout to afford strain relief for the cord to prevent strain from being transmitted to the terminals when the power-supply cord is handled in its intended manner.

The cord shall be a listed type with four conductors, one of which shall be identified by a continuous green color or a continuous green color with one or more yellow stripes for use as the grounding conductor.

(C) Attachment Plug Cap. The attachment plug cap shall be a 3-pole, 4-wire, grounding type, rated 50 amperes, 125/250 volts with a configuration as shown in Figure 550.10(C) and intended for use with the 50-ampere, 125/250-volt receptacle configuration shown in Figure 550.10(C). It shall be listed, by itself or as part of a power-supply cord assembly, for the purpose and shall be molded to or installed on the flexible cord so that it is secured tightly to the cord at the point where the cord enters the attachment plug cap. If a right-angle cap is used, the configuration shall be oriented so that the grounding member is farthest from the cord.

FPN: Complete details of the 50-ampere plug and receptacle configuration can be found in the National Electrical Manufacturers Association *Standard for Dimensions of Attachment Plugs and Receptacles*, ANSI/NEMA WD 6-1989, Figure 14-50.



125/250-V, 50-A, 3-pole, 4-wire, grounding type

Figure 550.10(C) 50-ampere, 125/250-volt receptacle and attachment plug cap configurations, 3-pole, 4-wire, grounding-types, used for mobile home supply cords and mobile home parks.

(D) Overall Length of a Power-Supply Cord. The overall length of a power-supply cord, measured from the end of the cord, including bared leads, to the face of the attachment plug cap shall not be less than 6.4 m (21 ft) and shall not exceed 11 m (36½ ft). The length of the cord from the face of the attachment plug cap to the point where the cord enters the mobile home shall not be less than 6.0 m (20 ft).

(E) Marking. The power-supply cord shall bear the following marking:

FOR USE WITH MOBILE HOMES — 40 AMPERES.

or

FOR USE WITH MOBILE HOMES — 50 AMPERES.

(F) Point of Entrance. The point of entrance of the feeder assembly to the mobile home shall be in the exterior wall, floor, or roof.

(G) Protected. Where the cord passes through walls or floors, it shall be protected by means of conduits and bushings or equivalent. The cord shall be permitted to be installed within the mobile home walls, provided a continuous raceway having a maximum size of 32 mm (1¼ in.) is installed from the branch-circuit panelboard to the underside of the mobile home floor.

(H) Protection Against Corrosion and Mechanical Damage. Permanent provisions shall be made for the protection of the attachment plug cap of the power-supply cord and any connector cord assembly or receptacle against corrosion and mechanical damage if such devices are in an exterior location while the mobile home is in transit.

(I) Mast Weatherhead or Raceway. Where the calculated load exceeds 50 amperes or where a permanent feeder is used, the supply shall be by means of either of the following:

(1) One mast weatherhead installation, installed in accordance with Article 230, containing four continuous, insulated, color-coded feeder conductors, one of which shall be an equipment grounding conductor
(2) A metal raceway or rigid nonmetallic conduit from the disconnecting means in the mobile home to the underside of the mobile home, with provisions for the attachment to a suitable junction box or fitting to the raceway on the underside of the mobile home [with or without conductors as in 550.10(I)(1)]. The manufacturer shall provide written installation instructions stating the proper feeder conductor sizes for the raceway and the size of the junction box to be used.

550.11 Disconnecting Means and Branch-Circuit Protective Equipment. The branch-circuit equipment shall be permitted to be combined with the disconnecting means as a single assembly. Such a combination shall be permitted to be designated as a distribution panelboard. If a fused distribution panelboard is used, the maximum fuse size for the

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mains shall be plainly marked with lettering at least 6 mm (¼ in.) high and visible when fuses are changed.

Where plug fuses and fuseholders are used, they shall be tamper-resistant Type S, enclosed in dead-front fuse panelboards. Electrical distribution panelboards containing circuit breakers shall also be dead-front type.

FPN: See 110.22 concerning identification of each disconnecting means and each service, feeder, or branch circuit at the point where it originated and the type marking needed.

(A) Disconnecting Means. A single disconnecting means shall be provided in each mobile home consisting of a circuit breaker, or a switch and fuses and its accessories installed in a readily accessible location near the point of entrance of the supply cord or conductors into the mobile home. The main circuit breakers or fuses shall be plainly marked "Main." This equipment shall contain a solderless type of grounding connector or bar for the purposes of grounding, with sufficient terminals for all grounding conductors. The neutral bar termination of the grounded circuit conductors shall be insulated in accordance with 550.16(A). The disconnecting equipment shall have a rating suitable for the connected load. The distribution equipment, either circuit breaker or fused type, shall be located a minimum of 600 mm (24 in.) from the bottom of such equipment to the floor level of the mobile home.

FPN: See 550.20(B) for information on disconnecting means for branch circuits designed to energize heating or air-conditioning equipment, or both, located outside the mobile home, other than room air conditioners.

A distribution panelboard shall be rated not less than 50 amperes and employ a 2-pole circuit breaker rated 40 amperes for a 40-ampere supply cord, or 50 amperes for a 50-ampere supply cord. A distribution panelboard employing a disconnect switch and fuses shall be rated 60 amperes and shall employ a single 2-pole, 60-ampere fuseholder with 40- or 50-ampere main fuses for 40- or 50-ampere supply cords, respectively. The outside of the distribution panelboard shall be plainly marked with the fuse size.

The distribution panelboard shall be located in an accessible location but shall not be located in a bathroom or a clothes closet. A clear working space at least 750 mm (30 in.) wide and 750 mm (30 in.) in front of the distribution panelboard shall be provided. This space shall extend from the floor to the top of the distribution panelboard.

(B) Branch-Circuit Protective Equipment. Branch-circuit distribution equipment shall be installed in each mobile home and shall include overcurrent protection for each branch circuit consisting of either circuit breakers or fuses.

The branch-circuit overcurrent devices shall be rated as follows:

(1) Not more than the circuit conductors; and
(2) Not more than 150 percent of the rating of a single appliance rated 13.3 amperes or more that is supplied by an individual branch circuit; but
(3) Not more than the overcurrent protection size and of the type marked on the air conditioner or other motor-operated appliance.

(C) Two-Pole Circuit Breakers. Where circuit breakers are provided for branch-circuit protection, 240-volt circuits shall be protected by a 2-pole common or companion trip, or handle-tied paired circuit breakers.

(D) Electrical Nameplates. A metal nameplate on the outside adjacent to the feeder assembly entrance shall read:

THIS CONNECTION FOR 120/240-VOLT,
3-POLE, 4-WIRE, 60-HERTZ,
_____ AMPERE SUPPLY

The correct ampere rating shall be marked in the blank space.

Exception: For manufactured homes, the manufacturer shall provide in its written installation instructions or in the data plate the minimum ampere rating of the feeder assembly or, where provided, the service entrance conductors intended for connection to the manufactured home. The rating provided shall not be less than the minimum load calculated in accordance with 550.18.

550.12 Branch Circuits. The number of branch circuits required shall be determined in accordance with 550.12(A) through (E).

(A) Lighting. Based on 33 volt-amperes/m^2 (3 VA/ft^2) times outside dimensions of the mobile home (coupler excluded) divided by 120 volts to determine the number of 15- or 20-ampere lighting area circuits, for example,

$$\frac{3 \times \text{length} \times \text{width}}{120 \times 15 \text{ (or } 20)} = \text{No. of } 15 \text{ (or } 20) \text{ ampere circuits}$$

(B) Small Appliances. For the small-appliance load in kitchens, pantries, dining rooms, and breakfast rooms, two or more 20-ampere appliance branch circuits, in addition to the number of branch circuits required by other parts of this section, shall be provided for all receptacle outlets required by 550.13(D) in these rooms. Such circuits shall have no other outlets.

Exception No. 1: A receptacle installed solely for the electrical supply to and support of an electric clock in any of the rooms specified in (B).

Exception No. 2: Receptacles installed to provide power for supplemental equipment and lighting on gas-fired ranges, ovens, or counter-mounted cooking units.

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Countertop receptacle outlets installed in the kitchen shall be supplied by not less than two small-appliance branch circuits, either or both of which shall be permitted to supply receptacle outlets in the kitchen and other rooms specified above.

(C) Laundry Area. Where a laundry area is provided, a 20-ampere branch circuit shall be provided to supply the laundry receptacle outlet(s).

(D) General Appliances. (Including furnace, water heater, range, and central or room air conditioner, etc.). There shall be one or more circuits of adequate rating in accordance with the following:

FPN: For central air conditioning, see Article 440.

(1) The ampere rating of fixed appliances shall not be over 50 percent of the circuit rating if lighting outlets (receptacles, other than kitchen, dining area, and laundry, considered as lighting outlets) are on the same circuit.
(2) For fixed appliances on a circuit without lighting outlets, the sum of rated amperes shall not exceed the branch-circuit rating. Motor loads or other continuous duty loads shall not exceed 80 percent of the branch-circuit rating.
(3) The rating of a single cord-and-plug-connected appliance on a circuit having no other outlets shall not exceed 80 percent of the circuit rating.
(4) The rating of a range branch circuit shall be based on the range demand as specified for ranges in 550.18(B)(5).

(E) Bathrooms. Bathroom receptacle outlets shall be supplied by at least one 20-ampere branch circuit. Such circuits shall have no other outlets other than as provided for in 550.13(E)(2).

550.13 Receptacle Outlets.

(A) Grounding-Type Receptacle Outlets. All receptacle outlets shall comply with the following:

(1) Be of grounding type
(2) Be installed according to 406.3
(3) Except where supplying specific appliances, be 15- or 20-ampere, 125-volt, either single or duplex, and accept parallel-blade attachment plugs

(B) Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI). All 125-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacle outlets installed outdoors, in compartments accessible from outside the unit, or in bathrooms, including receptacles in luminaires (light fixtures), shall have GFCI protection for personnel. GFCI protection for personnel shall be provided for receptacle outlets serving countertops in kitchens, and receptacle outlets located within 1.8 m (6 ft) of a wet bar sink.

Exception: Receptacles installed for appliances in dedicated spaces, such as for dishwashers, disposals, refrigerators, freezers, and laundry equipment.

Feeders supplying branch circuits shall be permitted to be protected by a ground-fault circuit-interrupter in lieu of the provision for such interrupters specified herein.

(C) Cord-Connected Fixed Appliance. A grounding-type receptacle outlet shall be provided for each cord-connected fixed appliance installed.

(D) Receptacle Outlets Required. Except in the bath, closet, and hall areas, receptacle outlets shall be installed at wall spaces 600 mm (2 ft) wide or more so that no point along the floor line is more than 1.8 m (6 ft) measured horizontally from an outlet in that space. In addition, a receptacle outlet shall be installed in the following locations:

(1) Over or adjacent to countertops in the kitchen [at least one on each side of the sink if countertops are on each side and are 300 mm (12 in.) or over in width].
(2) Adjacent to the refrigerator and freestanding gas-range space. A duplex receptacle shall be permitted to serve as the outlet for a countertop and a refrigerator.
(3) At countertop spaces for built-in vanities.
(4) At countertop spaces under wall-mounted cabinets.
(5) In the wall at the nearest point to where a bar-type counter attaches to the wall.
(6) In the wall at the nearest point to where a fixed room divider attaches to the wall.
(7) In laundry areas within 1.8 m (6 ft) of the intended location of the laundry appliance(s).
(8) At least one receptacle outlet located outdoors and accessible at grade level and not more than 2.0 m (6½ ft) above grade. A receptacle outlet located in a compartment accessible from the outside of the unit shall be considered an outdoor receptacle.
(9) At least one receptacle outlet shall be installed in bathrooms within 900 mm (36 in.) of the outside edge of each basin. The receptacle outlet shall be located above or adjacent to the basin location. This receptacle shall be in addition to any receptacle that is a part of a luminaire (fixture) or appliance. The receptacle shall not be enclosed within a bathroom cabinet or vanity.

(E) Pipe Heating Cable(s) Outlet. For the connection of pipe heating cable(s), a receptacle outlet shall be located on the underside of the unit as follows:

(1) Within 600 mm (2 ft) of the cold water inlet.
(2) Connected to an interior branch circuit, other than a small appliance branch circuit. It shall be permitted to use a bathroom receptacle circuit for this purpose.
(3) On a circuit where all of the outlets are on the load side of the ground-fault circuit-interrupter.
(4) This outlet shall not be considered as the receptacle required by 550.13(D)(8).

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(F) Receptacle Outlets Not Permitted. Receptacle outlets shall not be permitted in the following locations:

(1) Receptacle outlets shall not be installed in or within reach [750 mm (30 in.)] of a shower or bathtub space.
(2) A receptacle shall not be installed in a face-up position in any countertop.
(3) Receptacle outlets shall not be installed above electric baseboard heaters, unless provided for in the listing or manufacturer's instructions.

(G) Receptacle Outlets Not Required. Receptacle outlets shall not be located in the following locations:

(1) In the wall space occupied by built-in kitchen or wardrobe cabinets
(2) In the wall space behind doors that can be opened fully against a wall surface
(3) In room dividers of the lattice type that are less than 2.5 m (8 ft) long, not solid, and within 150 mm (6 in.) of the floor
(4) In the wall space afforded by bar-type counters

550.14 Luminaires (Fixtures) and Appliances.

(A) Fasten Appliances in Transit. Means shall be provided to securely fasten appliances when the mobile home is in transit. (See 550.16 for provisions on grounding.)

(B) Accessibility. Every appliance shall be accessible for inspection, service, repair, or replacement without removal of permanent construction.

(C) Pendants. Listed pendant-type luminaires (fixtures) or pendant cords shall be permitted.

(D) Bathtub and Shower Luminaires (Fixtures). Where a luminaire (lighting fixture) is installed over a bathtub or in a shower stall, it shall be of the enclosed and gasketed type listed for wet locations.

550.15 Wiring Methods and Materials. Except as specifically limited in this section, the wiring methods and materials included in this *Code* shall be used in mobile homes. Aluminum conductors, aluminum alloy conductors, and aluminum core conductors such as copper-clad aluminum shall not be acceptable for use as branch-circuit wiring.

(A) Nonmetallic Boxes. Nonmetallic boxes shall be permitted only with nonmetallic cable or nonmetallic raceways.

(B) Nonmetallic Cable Protection. Nonmetallic cable located 380 mm (15 in.) or less above the floor, if exposed, shall be protected from physical damage by covering boards, guard strips, or raceways. Cable likely to be damaged by stowage shall be so protected in all cases.

(C) Metal-Covered and Nonmetallic Cable Protection. Metal-covered and nonmetallic cables shall be permitted to pass through the centers of the wide side of 2 by 4 studs. However, they shall be protected where they pass through 2 by 2 studs or at other studs or frames where the cable or armor would be less than 32 mm (1¼ in.) from the inside or outside surface of the studs where the wall covering materials are in contact with the studs. Steel plates on each side of the cable, or a tube, with not less than 1.35 mm (0.053 in.) wall thickness shall be required to protect the cable. These plates or tubes shall be securely held in place.

(D) Metal Faceplates. Where metal faceplates are used, they shall be effectively grounded.

(E) Installation Requirements. If a range, clothes dryer, or similar appliance is connected by metal-covered cable or flexible metal conduit, a length of not less than 900 mm (3 ft) of free cable or conduit shall be provided to permit moving the appliance. The cable or flexible metal conduit shall be secured to the wall. Type NM or Type SE cable shall not be used to connect a range or dryer. This shall not prohibit the use of Type NM or Type SE cable between the branch-circuit overcurrent-protective device and a junction box or range or dryer receptacle.

(F) Raceways. Where rigid metal conduit or intermediate metal conduit is terminated at an enclosure with a locknut and bushing connection, two locknuts shall be provided, one inside and one outside of the enclosure. Rigid nonmetallic conduit, electrical nonmetallic tubing, or surface raceway shall be permitted. All cut ends of conduit and tubing shall be reamed or otherwise finished to remove rough edges.

(G) Switches. Switches shall be rated as follows:

(1) For lighting circuits, switches shall be rated not less than 10 amperes, 120 to 125 volts, and in no case less than the connected load.
(2) For motors or other loads, switches shall have ampere or horsepower ratings, or both, adequate for loads controlled. (An ac general-use snap switch shall be permitted to control a motor 2 hp or less with full-load current not over 80 percent of the switch ampere rating.)

(H) Under-Chassis Wiring (Exposed to Weather). Where outdoor or under-chassis line-voltage (120 volts, nominal, or higher) wiring is exposed to moisture or physical damage, it shall be protected by rigid metal conduit or intermediate metal conduit. The conductors shall be suitable for wet locations.

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Exception: Electrical metallic tubing or rigid nonmetallic conduit shall be permitted where closely routed against frames and equipment enclosures.

(I) Boxes, Fittings, and Cabinets. Boxes, fittings, and cabinets shall be securely fastened in place and shall be supported from a structural member of the home, either directly or by using a substantial brace.

Exception: Snap-in-type boxes. Boxes provided with special wall or ceiling brackets and wiring devices with integral enclosures that securely fasten to walls or ceilings and are identified for the use shall be permitted without support from a structural member or brace. The testing and approval shall include the wall and ceiling construction systems for which the boxes and devices are intended to be used.

(J) Appliance Terminal Connections. Appliances having branch-circuit terminal connections that operate at temperatures higher than 60°C (140°F) shall have circuit conductors as described in the following:

(1) Branch-circuit conductors having an insulation suitable for the temperature encountered shall be permitted to be run directly to the appliance.
(2) Conductors having an insulation suitable for the temperature encountered shall be run from the appliance terminal connection to a readily accessible outlet box placed at least 300 mm (1 ft) from the appliance. These conductors shall be in a suitable raceway or Type AC or MC cable of at least 450 mm (18 in.) but not more than 1.8 m (6 ft) in length.

(K) Component Interconnections. Fittings and connectors that are intended to be concealed at the time of assembly shall be listed and identified for the interconnection of building components. Such fittings and connectors shall be equal to the wiring method employed in insulation, temperature rise, and fault-current withstanding and shall be capable of enduring the vibration and shock occurring in mobile home transportation.

FPN: See 550.19 for interconnection of multiple section units.

550.16 Grounding. Grounding of both electrical and non-electrical metal parts in a mobile home shall be through connection to a grounding bus in the mobile home distribution panelboard. The grounding bus shall be grounded through the green-colored insulated conductor in the supply cord or the feeder wiring to the service ground in the service-entrance equipment located adjacent to the mobile home location. Neither the frame of the mobile home nor the frame of any appliance shall be connected to the grounded circuit conductor (neutral) in the mobile home. Where service equipment is installed in or on a manufactured home as permitted in 550.32(B), the neutral conductors and the ground bus shall be permitted to be connected in the distribution panel.

(A) Grounded (Neutral) Conductor.

(1) Insulated. The grounded circuit conductor (neutral) shall be insulated from the grounding conductors and from equipment enclosures and other grounded parts. The grounded (neutral) circuit terminals in the distribution panelboard and in ranges, clothes dryers, counter-mounted cooking units, and wall-mounted ovens shall be insulated from the equipment enclosure. Bonding screws, straps, or buses in the distribution panelboard or in appliances shall be removed and discarded. Where service equipment is installed in or on a manufactured home as permitted in 550.32(B), the neutral conductors and the ground bus shall be permitted to be connected in the distribution panel.

(2) Connections of Ranges and Clothes Dryers. Connections of ranges and clothes dryers with 120/240-volt, 3-wire ratings shall be made with 4-conductor cord and 3-pole, 4-wire, grounding-type plugs or by Type AC cable, Type MC cable, or conductors enclosed in flexible metal conduit.

(B) Equipment Grounding Means.

(1) Supply Cord or Permanent Feeder. The green-colored insulated grounding wire in the supply cord or permanent feeder wiring shall be connected to the grounding bus in the distribution panelboard or disconnecting means.

(2) Electrical System. In the electrical system, all exposed metal parts, enclosures, frames, lamp fixture canopies, and so forth shall be effectively bonded to the grounding terminal or enclosure of the distribution panelboard.

(3) Cord-Connected Appliances. Cord-connected appliances, such as washing machines, clothes dryers, and refrigerators, and the electrical system of gas ranges and so forth, shall be grounded by means of a cord with grounding conductor and grounding-type attachment plug.

(C) Bonding of Non–Current-Carrying Metal Parts.

(1) Exposed Non–Current-Carrying Metal Parts. All exposed non–current-carrying metal parts that may become energized shall be effectively bonded to the grounding terminal or enclosure of the distribution panelboard. A bonding conductor shall be connected between the distribution panelboard and accessible terminal on the chassis.

(2) Grounding Terminals. Grounding terminals shall be of the solderless type and listed as pressure-terminal connectors recognized for the wire size used. The bonding conductor shall be solid or stranded, insulated or bare, and shall be 8 AWG copper minimum, or equivalent. The bond-

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ing conductor shall be routed so as not to be exposed to physical damage.

(3) Metallic Piping and Ducts. Metallic gas, water, and waste pipes and metallic air-circulating ducts shall be considered bonded if they are connected to the terminal on the chassis [see 550.16(C)(1)] by clamps, solderless connectors, or by suitable grounding-type straps.

(4) Metallic Roof and Exterior Coverings. Any metallic roof and exterior covering shall be considered bonded if the following conditions are met:

(1) The metal panels overlap one another and are securely attached to the wood or metal frame parts by metallic fasteners.
(2) The lower panel of the metallic exterior covering is secured by metallic fasteners at a cross member of the chassis by two metal straps per mobile home unit or section at opposite ends.

The bonding strap material shall be a minimum of 100 mm (4 in.) in width of material equivalent to the skin or a material of equal or better electrical conductivity. The straps shall be fastened with paint-penetrating fittings such as screws and starwashers or equivalent.

550.17 Testing.

(A) Dielectric Strength Test. The wiring of each mobile home shall be subjected to a 1-minute, 900-volt, dielectric strength test (with all switches closed) between live parts (including neutral) and the mobile home ground. Alternatively, the test shall be permitted to be performed at 1080 volts for 1 second. This test shall be performed after branch circuits are complete and after luminaires (fixtures) or appliances are installed.

Exception: Listed luminaires (fixtures) or appliances shall not be required to withstand the dielectric strength test.

(B) Continuity and Operational Tests and Polarity Checks. Each mobile home shall be subjected to all of the following:

(1) An electrical continuity test to ensure that all exposed electrically conductive parts are properly bonded
(2) An electrical operational test to demonstrate that all equipment, except water heaters and electric furnaces, is connected and in working order
(3) Electrical polarity checks of permanently wired equipment and receptacle outlets to determine that connections have been properly made

550.18 Calculations. The following method shall be employed in computing the supply-cord and distribution-panelboard load for each feeder assembly for each mobile home in lieu of the procedure shown in Article 220 and shall be based on a 3-wire, 120/240-volt supply with 120-volt loads balanced between the two legs of the 3-wire system.

(A) Lighting, Small Appliance, and Laundry Load.

(1) Lighting Volt-Amperes. Length times width of mobile home floor (outside dimensions) times 33 volt-amperes/m^2 (3 VA/ft^2), for example, length × width × 3 = lighting volt-amperes.

(2) Small Appliance Volt-Amperes. Number of circuits times 1500 volt-amperes for each 20-ampere appliance receptacle circuit (see definition of Appliance, Portable with note in 550.2), for example, number of circuits × 1500 = small appliance volt-amperes.

(3) Laundry Area Circuit Volt-Amperes. 1500 volt-amperes.

(4) Total Volt-Amperes. Lighting volt-amperes plus small appliance volt-amperes plus laundry area volt-amperes equals total volt-amperes.

(5) Net Volt-Amperes. First 3000 total volt-amperes at 100 percent plus remainder at 35 percent equals volt-amperes to be divided by 240 volts to obtain current (amperes) per leg.

(B) Total Load for Determining Power Supply. Total load for determining power supply is the sum of the following:

(1) Lighting and small appliance load as calculated in 550.18(A)(5).
(2) Nameplate amperes for motors and heater loads (exhaust fans, air conditioners, electric, gas, or oil heating). Omit smaller of the heating and cooling loads, except include blower motor if used as air-conditioner evaporator motor. Where an air conditioner is not installed and a 40-ampere power-supply cord is provided, allow 15 amperes per leg for air conditioning.
(3) Twenty-five percent of current of largest motor in (2).
(4) Total of nameplate amperes for waste disposer, dishwasher, water heater, clothes dryer, wall-mounted oven, cooking units. Where the number of these appliances exceeds three, use 75 percent of total.
(5) Derive amperes for freestanding range (as distinguished from separate ovens and cooking units) by dividing the following values by 240 volts.
(6) If outlets or circuits are provided for other than factory-installed appliances, include the anticipated load.

FPN: Refer to Annex D, Example D11, for an illustration of the application of this calculation.

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Nameplate Rating (watts)	Use (volt-amperes)
0 – 10,000	80 percent of rating
Over 10,000 – 12,500	8,000
Over 12,500 – 13,500	8,400
Over 13,500 – 14,500	8,800
Over 14,500 – 15,500	9,200
Over 15,500 – 16,500	9,600
Over 16,500 – 17,500	10,000

(C) Optional Method of Calculation for Lighting and Appliance Load. The optional method for calculating lighting and appliance load shown in 220.30 shall be permitted.

550.19 Interconnection of Multiple-Section Mobile or Manufactured Home Units.

(A) Wiring Methods. Approved and listed fixed-type wiring methods shall be used to join portions of a circuit that must be electrically joined and are located in adjacent sections after the home is installed on its support foundation. The circuit's junction shall be accessible for disassembly when the home is prepared for relocation.

FPN: See 550.15(K) for component interconnections.

(B) Disconnecting Means. Expandable or multi-unit manufactured homes not having permanently installed feeders that are to be moved from one location to another shall be permitted to have disconnecting means with branch-circuit protective equipment in each unit when so located that after assembly or joining together of units, the requirements of 550.10 will be met.

550.20 Outdoor Outlets, Luminaires (Fixtures), Air-Cooling Equipment, and So Forth.

(A) Listed for Outdoor Use. Outdoor luminaires (fixtures) and equipment shall be listed for outdoor use. Outdoor receptacle or convenience outlets shall be of a gasketed-cover type for use in wet locations. Where located on the underside of the home or located under roof extensions or similarly protected locations, outdoor luminaires (fixtures) and equipment shall be listed for use in damp locations.

(B) Outside Heating Equipment, Air-Conditioning Equipment, or Both. A mobile home provided with a branch circuit designed to energize outside heating equipment, air-conditioning equipment, or both, located outside the mobile home, other than room air conditioners, shall have such branch-circuit conductors terminate in a listed outlet box, or disconnecting means, located on the outside of the mobile home. A label shall be permanently affixed adjacent to the outlet box and shall contain the following information:

THIS CONNECTION IS FOR HEATING
AND/OR AIR-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT.
THE BRANCH CIRCUIT IS RATED AT NOT
MORE THAN _____ AMPERES,
AT _____ VOLTS, 60-HERTZ,
_____ CONDUCTOR AMPACITY.
A DISCONNECTING MEANS SHALL BE LOCATED
WITHIN SIGHT OF THE EQUIPMENT.

The correct voltage and ampere rating shall be given. The tag shall be not less than 0.51 mm (0.020 in.) thick etched brass, stainless steel, anodized or alclad aluminum, or equivalent. The tag shall not be less than 75 mm by 45 mm (3 in. by 1¾ in.) minimum size.

550.25 Arc-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection.

(A) Definition. Arc-fault circuit interrupters are defined in 210.12(A).

(B) Bedrooms of Mobile Homes and Manufactured Homes. All branch circuits that supply 125-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere outlets installed in bedrooms of mobile homes and manufactured homes shall be protected by arc-fault circuit interrupter(s).

III. Services and Feeders

550.30 Distribution System. The mobile home park secondary electrical distribution system to mobile home lots shall be single-phase, 120/240 volts, nominal. For the purpose of Part III, where the park service exceeds 240 volts, nominal, transformers and secondary distribution panelboards shall be treated as services.

550.31 Allowable Demand Factors. Park electrical wiring systems shall be calculated (at 120/240 volts) on the larger of the following:

(1) 16,000 volt-amperes for each mobile home lot
(2) The load calculated in accordance with 550.18 for the largest typical mobile home that each lot will accept

It shall be permissible to compute the feeder or service load in accordance with Table 550.31. No demand factor shall be allowed for any other load, except as provided in this *Code*.

Service and feeder conductors to a mobile home in compliance with 310.15(B)(6) shall be permitted.

550.32 Service Equipment.

(A) Mobile Home Service Equipment. The mobile home service equipment shall be located adjacent to the mobile

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Table 550.31 Demand Factors for Services and Feeders

Number of Mobile Homes	Demand Factor (percent)
1	100
2	55
3	44
4	39
5	33
6	29
7–9	28
10–12	27
13–15	26
16–21	25
22–40	24
41–60	23
61 and over	22

home and not mounted in or on the mobile home. The service equipment shall be located in sight from and not more than 9.0 m (30 ft) from the exterior wall of the mobile home it serves. The service equipment shall be permitted to be located elsewhere on the premises, provided that a disconnecting means suitable for service equipment is located in sight from and not more than 9.0 m (30 ft) from the exterior wall of the mobile home it serves. Grounding at the disconnecting means shall be in accordance with 250.32.

(B) Manufactured Home Service Equipment. The manufactured home service equipment shall be permitted to be installed in or on a manufactured home, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The manufacturer shall include in its written installation instructions information indicating that the home shall be secured in place by an anchoring system or installed on and secured to a permanent foundation.

(2) The installation of the service equipment shall comply with Article 230.

(3) Means shall be provided for the connection of a grounding electrode conductor to the service equipment and routing it outside the structure.

(4) Bonding and grounding of the service shall be in accordance with Article 250.

(5) The manufacturer shall include in its written installation instructions one method of grounding the service equipment at the installation site. The instructions shall clearly state that other methods of grounding are found in Article 250.

(6) The minimum size grounding electrode conductor shall be specified in the instructions.

(7) A red warning label shall be mounted on or adjacent to the service equipment. The label shall state the following:

WARNING
DO NOT PROVIDE ELECTRICAL POWER
UNTIL THE GROUNDING ELECTRODE(S)
IS INSTALLED AND CONNECTED
(SEE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS).

Where the service equipment is not installed in or on the unit, the installation shall comply with the other provisions of this section.

(C) Rating. Mobile home service equipment shall be rated at not less than 100 amperes at 120/240 volts, and provisions shall be made for connecting a mobile home feeder assembly by a permanent wiring method. Power outlets used as mobile home service equipment shall also be permitted to contain receptacles rated up to 50 amperes with appropriate overcurrent protection. Fifty-ampere receptacles shall conform to the configuration shown in Figure 550.10(C).

FPN: Complete details of the 50-ampere plug and receptacle configuration can be found in ANSI/NEMA WD 6-1989, National Electrical Manufacturers Association *Standard for Wiring Devices — Dimensional Requirements*, Figure 14-50.

(D) Additional Outside Electrical Equipment. Means for connecting a mobile home accessory building or structure or additional electrical equipment located outside a mobile home by a fixed wiring method shall be provided in either the mobile home service equipment or the local external disconnecting means permitted in 550.32(A).

(E) Additional Receptacles. Additional receptacles shall be permitted for connection of electrical equipment located outside the mobile home, and all such 125-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles shall be protected by a listed ground-fault circuit interrupter.

(F) Mounting Height. Outdoor mobile home disconnecting means shall be installed so the bottom of the enclosure containing the disconnecting means is not less than 600 mm (2 ft) above finished grade or working platform. The disconnecting means shall be installed so that the center of the grip of the operating handle, when in the highest position, is not more than 2.0 m (6 ft 7 in.) above the finished grade or working platform.

(G) Marking. Where a 125/250-volt receptacle is used in mobile home service equipment, the service equipment shall be marked as follows:

TURN DISCONNECTING SWITCH OR
CIRCUIT BREAKER OFF BEFORE INSERTING
OR REMOVING PLUG. PLUG MUST BE FULLY
INSERTED OR REMOVED.

The marking shall be located on the service equipment adjacent to the receptacle outlet.

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550.33 Feeder.

(A) Feeder Conductors. Feeder conductors shall consist of either a listed cord, factory installed in accordance with 550.10(B), or a permanently installed feeder consisting of four, insulated, color-coded conductors that shall be identified by the factory or field marking of the conductors in compliance with 310.12. Equipment grounding conductors shall not be identified by stripping the insulation.

Exception: Where a feeder is installed between service equipment and a disconnecting means as covered in 550.32(A), it shall be permitted to omit the equipment grounding conductor where the grounded circuit conductor is grounded at the disconnecting means as required in 250.32(B).

(B) Adequate Feeder Capacity. Mobile home and manufactured home lot feeder circuit conductors shall have adequate capacity for the loads supplied and shall be rated at not less than 100 amperes at 120/240 volts.

ARTICLE 551
Recreational Vehicles and Recreational Vehicle Parks

I. General

551.1 Scope. The provisions of this article cover the electrical conductors and equipment installed within or on recreational vehicles, the conductors that connect recreational vehicles to a supply of electricity, and the installation of equipment and devices related to electrical installations within a recreational vehicle park.

551.2 Definitions. (See Article 100 for additional definitions.)

Air-Conditioning or Comfort-Cooling Equipment. All of that equipment intended or installed for the purpose of processing the treatment of air so as to control simultaneously its temperature, humidity, cleanliness, and distribution to meet the requirements of the conditioned space.

Appliance, Fixed. An appliance that is fastened or otherwise secured at a specific location.

Appliance, Portable. An appliance that is actually moved or can easily be moved from one place to another in normal use.

FPN: For the purpose of this article, the following major appliances, other than built-in, are considered portable if cord connected: refrigerators, range equipment, clothes washers, dishwashers without booster heaters, or other similar appliances.

Appliance, Stationary. An appliance that is not easily moved from one place to another in normal use.

Camping Trailer. A vehicular portable unit mounted on wheels and constructed with collapsible partial side walls that fold for towing by another vehicle and unfold at the campsite to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use. (*See* Recreational Vehicle.)

Converter. A device that changes electrical energy from one form to another, as from alternating current to direct current.

Dead Front (as applied to switches, circuit breakers, switchboards, and distribution panelboards). Designed, constructed, and installed so that no current-carrying parts are normally exposed on the front.

Disconnecting Means. The necessary equipment usually consisting of a circuit breaker or switch and fuses, and their accessories, located near the point of entrance of supply conductors in a recreational vehicle and intended to constitute the means of cutoff for the supply to that recreational vehicle.

Distribution Panelboard. A single panel or group of panel units designed for assembly in the form of a single panel, including buses, and with or without switches and/or automatic overcurrent-protective devices for the control of light, heat, or power circuits of small individual as well as aggregate capacity; designed to be placed in a cabinet or cutout box placed in or against a wall or partition and accessible only from the front.

Frame. Chassis rail and any welded addition thereto of metal thickness of 1.35 mm (0.053 in.) or greater.

Low Voltage. An electromotive force rated 24 volts, nominal, or less, supplied from a transformer, converter, or battery.

Motor Home. A vehicular unit designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use built on or permanently attached to a self-propelled motor vehicle chassis or on a chassis cab or van that is an integral part of the completed vehicle. (*See* Recreational Vehicle.)

Power-Supply Assembly. The conductors, including ungrounded, grounded, and equipment grounding conductors, the connectors, attachment plug caps, and all other fittings, grommets, or devices installed for the purpose of delivering energy from the source of electrical supply to the distribution panel within the recreational vehicle.

Recreational Vehicle. A vehicular-type unit primarily designed as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, which either has its own motive power or

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is mounted on or drawn by another vehicle. The basic entities are travel trailer, camping trailer, truck camper, and motor home.

Recreational Vehicle Park. A plot of land upon which two or more recreational vehicle sites are located, established, or maintained for occupancy by recreational vehicles of the general public as temporary living quarters for recreation or vacation purposes.

Recreational Vehicle Site. A plot of ground within a recreational vehicle park set aside for the accommodation of a recreational vehicle on a temporary basis. It can be used as either a recreational vehicle site or as a camping unit site.

Recreational Vehicle Site Feeder Circuit Conductors. The conductors from the park service equipment to the recreational vehicle site supply equipment.

Recreational Vehicle Site Supply Equipment. The necessary equipment, usually a power outlet, consisting of a circuit breaker or switch and fuse and their accessories, located near the point of entrance of supply conductors to a recreational vehicle site and intended to constitute the disconnecting means for the supply to that site.

Recreational Vehicle Stand. That area of a recreational vehicle site intended for the placement of a recreational vehicle.

Transformer. A device that, when used, raises or lowers the voltage of alternating current of the original source.

Travel Trailer. A vehicular unit, mounted on wheels, designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, of such size or weight as not to require special highway movement permits when towed by a motorized vehicle, and of gross trailer area less than 30 m^2 (320 ft^2). (*See* Recreational Vehicle.)

Truck Camper. A portable unit constructed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, travel, or camping use, consisting of a roof, floor, and sides, designed to be loaded onto and unloaded from the bed of a pick-up truck. (*See* Recreational Vehicle.)

551.3 Other Articles. Wherever the requirements of other articles of this *Code* and Article 551 differ, the requirements of Article 551 shall apply.

551.4 General Requirements.

(A) Not Covered. A recreational vehicle not used for the purposes as defined in 551.2 shall not be required to meet the provisions of Part I pertaining to the number or capacity of circuits required. It shall, however, meet all other applicable requirements of this article if the recreational vehicle is provided with an electrical installation intended to be energized from a 120- or 120/240-volt, nominal, ac power-supply system.

(B) Systems. This article covers battery and other low-voltage power systems (24 volts or less), combination electrical systems, generator installations, and 120- or 120/240-volt, nominal, systems.

II. Low-Voltage Systems

551.10 Low-Voltage Systems.

(A) Low-Voltage Circuits. Low-voltage circuits furnished and installed by the recreational vehicle manufacturer, other than automotive vehicle circuits or extensions thereof, are subject to this *Code*. Circuits supplying lights subject to federal or state regulations shall comply with applicable government regulations and this *Code*.

(B) Low-Voltage Wiring.

(1) Material. Copper conductors shall be used for low-voltage circuits.

Exception: Metal chassis or frame shall be permitted as the return path to the source of supply.

(2) Conductor Types. Conductors shall conform to the requirements for Type GXL, HDT, SGT, SGR, or Type SXL or shall have insulation in accordance with Table 310.13 or the equivalent. Conductor sizes 6 AWG through 18 AWG or SAE shall be listed. Single-wire, low-voltage conductors shall be of the stranded type.

FPN: See SAE Standard J1128-1995 for Types GXL, HDT, and SXL, and SAE Standard J1127-1995 for Types SGT and SGR.

(3) Marking. All insulated low-voltage conductors shall be surface marked at intervals not greater than 1.2 m (4 ft) as follows:

(1) Listed conductors shall be marked as required by the listing agency.
(2) SAE conductors shall be marked with the name or logo of the manufacturer, specification designation, and wire gauge.
(3) Other conductors shall be marked with the name or logo of the manufacturer, temperature rating, wire gauge, conductor material, and insulation thickness.

(4) Insulation Rating. Conductors shall have a minimum insulation rating of 90°C (194°F) for interior installations and 125°C (257°F) for all engine compartment wiring or any under-chassis installations where conductors are located less than 450 mm (18 in.) from any component of an internal combustion engine exhaust system.

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(C) Low-Voltage Wiring Methods.

(1) Physical Protection. Conductors shall be protected against physical damage and shall be secured. Where insulated conductors are clamped to the structure, the conductor insulation shall be supplemented by an additional wrap or layer of equivalent material, except that jacketed cables shall not be required to be so protected. Wiring shall be routed away from sharp edges, moving parts, or heat sources.

(2) Splices. Conductors shall be spliced or joined with splicing devices that provide a secure connection or by brazing, welding, or soldering with a fusible metal or alloy. Soldered splices shall first be spliced or joined so as to be mechanically and electrically secure without solder and then soldered. All splices, joints, and free ends of conductors shall be covered with an insulation equivalent to that on the conductors.

(3) Separation. Battery and dc circuits shall be physically separated by at least a 13-mm (½-in.) gap or other approved means from circuits of a different power source. Acceptable methods shall be by clamping, routing, or equivalent means that ensure permanent total separation. Where circuits of different power sources cross, the external jacket of the nonmetallic-sheathed cables shall be deemed adequate separation.

(4) Ground Connections. Ground connections to the chassis or frame shall be made in an accessible location and shall be mechanically secure. Ground connections shall be by means of copper conductors and copper or copper-alloy terminals of the solderless type identified for the size of wire used. The surface on which ground terminals make contact shall be cleaned and be free from oxide or paint or shall be electrically connected through the use of a cadmium, tin, or zinc-plated internal/external-toothed lockwasher or locking terminals. Ground terminal attaching screws, rivets or bolts, nuts, and lockwashers shall be cadmium, tin, or zinc-plated except rivets shall be permitted to be unanodized aluminum where attaching to aluminum structures.

The chassis-grounding terminal of the battery shall be bonded to the vehicle chassis with a minimum 8 AWG copper conductor. In the event the power lead from the battery exceeds 8 AWG, then the bonding conductor shall be of an equal size.

(D) Battery Installations. Storage batteries subject to the provisions of this *Code* shall be securely attached to the vehicle and installed in an area vaportight to the interior and ventilated directly to the exterior of the vehicle. Where batteries are installed in a compartment, the compartment shall be ventilated with openings having a minimum area of 1100 mm^2 (1.7 $in.^2$) at both the top and at the bottom. Where compartment doors are equipped for ventilation, the openings shall be within 50 mm (2 in.) of the top and bottom. Batteries shall not be installed in a compartment containing spark- or flame-producing equipment, except that they shall be permitted to be installed in the engine generator compartment if the only charging source is from the engine generator.

(E) Overcurrent Protection.

(1) Rating. Low-voltage circuit wiring shall be protected by overcurrent protective devices rated not in excess of the ampacity of copper conductors, in accordance with Table 551.10(E)(1).

Table 551.10(E)(1) Low-Voltage Overcurrent Protection

Wire Size (AWG)	Ampacity	Wire Type
18	6	Stranded only
16	8	Stranded only
14	15	Stranded or solid
12	20	Stranded or solid
10	30	Stranded or solid

(2) Type. Circuit breakers or fuses shall be of an approved type, including automotive types. Fuseholders shall be clearly marked with maximum fuse size, and both circuit breakers and fuses shall be protected against shorting and physical damage by a cover or equivalent means.

FPN: For further information, see ANSI/SAE J554-1987, *Standard for Electric Fuses (Cartridge Type)*; SAE J1284-1988, *Standard for Blade Type Electric Fuses,*; and UL 275-1993, *Standard for Automotive Glass Tube Fuses.*

(3) Appliances. DC appliances, such as pumps, compressors, heater blowers, and similar motor-driven appliances, shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Motors that are controlled by automatic switching or by latching-type manual switches shall be protected in accordance with 430.32(B).

(4) Location. The overcurrent protective device shall be installed in an accessible location on the vehicle within 450 mm (18 in.) of the point where the power supply connects to the vehicle circuits. If located outside the recreational vehicle, the device shall be protected against weather and physical damage.

Exception: External low-voltage supply shall be permitted to have the overcurrent protective device within 450 mm (18 in.) after entering the vehicle or after leaving a metal raceway.

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(F) Switches. Switches shall have a dc rating not less than the connected load.

(G) Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures). All low-voltage interior luminaires (lighting fixtures) rated more than 4 watts, employing lamps rated more than 1.2 watts, shall be listed.

Ceiling luminaires (fixtures) in camping trailers shall be automatically de-energized by an interlock when folding down the trailer, or it shall be physically impossible to fold down the trailer unless the ceiling luminaire(s) (fixtures) are disconnected.

(H) Cigarette Lighter Receptacles. Twelve-volt receptacles that will accept and energize cigarette lighters shall be installed in a noncombustible outlet box, or the assembly shall be identified by the manufacturer of the product as thermally protected.

III. Combination Electrical Systems

551.20 Combination Electrical Systems.

(A) General. Vehicle wiring suitable for connection to a battery or dc supply source shall be permitted to be connected to a 120-volt source, provided the entire wiring system and equipment are rated and installed in full conformity with Parts I, III, IV, V, and VI requirements of this article covering 120-volt electrical systems. Circuits fed from ac transformers shall not supply dc appliances.

(B) Voltage Converters (120-Volt Alternating Current to Low-Voltage Direct Current). The 120-volt ac side of the voltage converter shall be wired in full conformity with Parts I, III, IV, V, and VI requirements of this article for 120-volt electrical systems.

Exception: Converters supplied as an integral part of a listed appliance shall not be subject to the above.

All converters and transformers shall be listed for use in recreation vehicles and designed or equipped to provide over-temperature protection. To determine the converter rating, the following formula shall be applied to the total connected load, including average battery charging rate, of all 12-volt equipment:

The first 20 amperes of load at 100 percent, plus
The second 20 amperes of load at 50 percent, plus
All load above 40 amperes at 25 percent

Exception: A low-voltage appliance that is controlled by a momentary switch (normally open) that has no means for holding in the closed position or refrigerators with a 120-volt function shall not be considered as a connected load when determining the required converter rating. Momentarily energized appliances shall be limited to those used to prepare the vehicle for occupancy or travel.

(C) Bonding Voltage Converter Enclosures. The non–current-carrying metal enclosure of the voltage converter shall be bonded to the frame of the vehicle with a minimum 8 AWG copper conductor. The voltage converter shall be provided with a separate chassis bonding conductor that shall not be used as a current-carrying conductor.

(D) Dual-Voltage Fixtures, Including Luminaires or Appliances. Fixtures, including luminaires, or appliances having both 120-volt and low-voltage connections shall be listed for dual voltage.

(E) Autotransformers. Autotransformers shall not be used.

(F) Receptacles and Plug Caps. Where a recreational vehicle is equipped with a 120-volt or 120/240-volt ac system, a low-voltage system, or both, receptacles and plug caps of the low-voltage system shall differ in configuration from those of the 120- or 120/240-volt system. Where a vehicle equipped with a battery or other low-voltage system has an external connection for low-voltage power, the connector shall have a configuration that will not accept 120-volt power.

IV. Other Power Sources

551.30 Generator Installations.

(A) Mounting. Generators shall be mounted in such a manner as to be effectively bonded to the recreational vehicle chassis.

(B) Generator Protection. Equipment shall be installed to ensure that the current-carrying conductors from the engine generator and from an outside source are not connected to a vehicle circuit at the same time.

Receptacles used as disconnecting means shall be accessible (as applied to wiring methods) and capable of interrupting their rated current without hazard to the operator.

(C) Installation of Storage Batteries and Generators. Storage batteries and internal-combustion-driven generator units (subject to the provisions of this *Code*) shall be secured in place to avoid displacement from vibration and road shock.

(D) Ventilation of Generator Compartments. Compartments accommodating internal-combustion-driven generator units shall be provided with ventilation in accordance with instructions provided by the manufacturer of the generator unit.

FPN: For generator compartment construction requirements, see NFPA 1192-1999, *Standard on Recreational Vehicles*.

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(E) Supply Conductors. The supply conductors from the engine generator to the first termination on the vehicle shall be of the stranded type and be installed in listed flexible conduit or listed liquidtight flexible conduit. The point of first termination shall be in one of the following:

(1) Panelboard
(2) Junction box with a blank cover
(3) Junction box with a receptacle
(4) Enclosed transfer switch
(5) Receptacle assembly listed in conjunction with the generator

The panelboard or junction box with a receptacle shall be installed within the vehicle's interior and within 450 mm (18 in.) of the compartment wall but not inside the compartment. If the generator is below the floor level and not in a compartment, the panelboard or junction box with receptacle shall be installed within the vehicle interior within 450 mm (18 in.) of the point of entry into the vehicle. A junction box with a blank cover shall be mounted on the compartment wall and shall be permitted inside or outside the compartment. A receptacle assembly listed in conjunction with the generator shall be mounted in accordance with its listing. If the generator is below floor level and not in a compartment, the junction box with blank cover shall be mounted either to any part of the generator supporting structure (but not to the generator) or to the vehicle floor within 450 mm (18 in.) of any point directly above the generator on either the inside or outside of the floor surface. Overcurrent protection in accordance with 240.4 shall be provided for supply conductors as an integral part of a listed generator or shall be located within 450 mm (18 in.) of their point of entry into the vehicle.

551.31 Multiple Supply Source.

(A) Multiple Supply Sources. Where a multiple supply system consisting of an alternate power source and a power-supply cord is installed, the feeder from the alternate power source shall be protected by an overcurrent-protective device. Installation shall be in accordance with 551.30(A) and (B) and 551.40.

(B) Calculation of Loads. Calculation of loads shall be in accordance with 551.42.

(C) Multiple Supply Sources Capacity. The multiple supply sources shall not be required to be of the same capacity.

(D) Alternate Power Sources Exceeding 30 Amperes. If an alternate power source exceeds 30 amperes, 120 volts, nominal, it shall be permissible to wire it as a 120-volt, nominal, system or a 120/240-volt, nominal, system, provided an overcurrent-protective device of the proper rating is installed in the feeder.

(E) Power-Supply Assembly Not Less Than 30 Amperes. The external power-supply assembly shall be permitted to be less than the calculated load but not less than 30 amperes and shall have overcurrent protection not greater than the capacity of the external power-supply assembly.

551.32 Other Sources. Other sources of ac power, such as inverters or motor generators, shall be listed for use in recreational vehicles and shall be installed in accordance with the terms of the listing. Other sources of ac power shall be wired in full conformity with the requirements in Parts I, III, IV, V, and VI of this article covering 120-volt electrical systems.

551.33 Alternate Source Restriction. Transfer equipment, if not integral with the listed power source, shall be installed to ensure that the current-carrying conductors from other sources of ac power and from an outside source are not connected to the vehicle circuit at the same time.

V. Nominal 120-Volt or 120/240-Volt Systems

551.40 120-Volt or 120/240-Volt, Nominal, Systems.

(A) General Requirements. The electrical equipment and material of recreational vehicles indicated for connection to a wiring system rated 120 volts, nominal, 2-wire with ground, or a wiring system rated 120/240 volts, nominal, 3-wire with ground, shall be listed and installed in accordance with the requirements of Parts I, III, IV, V, and VI of this article.

(B) Materials and Equipment. Electrical materials, devices, appliances, fittings, and other equipment installed in, intended for use in, or attached to the recreational vehicle shall be listed. All products shall be used only in the manner in which they have been tested and found suitable for the intended use.

(C) Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection. The internal wiring of a recreational vehicle having only one 15- or 20-ampere branch circuit as permitted in 551.42(A) and (B) shall have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel. The ground-fault circuit interrupter shall be installed at the point where the power supply assembly terminates within the recreational vehicle. Where a separable cord set is not employed, the ground-fault circuit interrupter shall be permitted to be an integral part of the attachment plug of the power supply assembly. The ground-fault circuit interrupter shall provide protection also under the conditions of an open grounded circuit conductor, interchanged circuit conductors, or both.

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551.41 Receptacle Outlets Required.

(A) Spacing. Receptacle outlets shall be installed at wall spaces 600 mm (2 ft) wide or more so that no point along the floor line is more than 1.8 m (6 ft), measured horizontally, from an outlet in that space.

Exception No. 1: Bath and hall areas.

Exception No. 2: Wall spaces occupied by kitchen cabinets, wardrobe cabinets, built-in furniture, behind doors that may open fully against a wall surface, or similar facilities.

(B) Location. Receptacle outlets shall be installed as follows:

(1) Adjacent to countertops in the kitchen [at least one on each side of the sink if countertops are on each side and are 300 mm (12 in.) or over in width]
(2) Adjacent to the refrigerator and gas range space, except where a gas-fired refrigerator or cooking appliance, requiring no external electrical connection, is factory installed
(3) Adjacent to countertop spaces of 300 mm (12 in.) or more in width that cannot be reached from a receptacle required in 551.41(B)(1) by a cord of 1.8 m (6 ft) without crossing a traffic area, cooking appliance, or sink

(C) Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection. Where provided, each 125-volt, single-phase, 15- or 20-ampere receptacle outlet shall have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel in the following locations:

(1) Adjacent to a bathroom lavatory
(2) Where the receptacles are installed to serve the countertop surfaces and are within 1.8 m (6 ft) of any lavatory or sink

Exception No. 1: Receptacles installed for appliances in dedicated spaces, such as for dishwashers, disposals, refrigerators, freezers, and laundry equipment.

Exception No. 2: Single receptacles for interior connections of expandable room sections.

Exception No. 3: De-energized receptacles that are within 1.8 m (6 ft) of any sink or lavatory due to the retraction of the expandable room section.

(3) In the area occupied by a toilet, shower, tub, or any combination thereof
(4) On the exterior of the vehicle

Exception: Receptacles that are located inside of an access panel that is installed on the exterior of the vehicle to supply power for an installed appliance shall not be required to have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection.

The receptacle outlet shall be permitted in a listed luminaire (lighting fixture). A receptacle outlet shall not be installed in a tub or combination tub–shower compartment.

(D) Face-Up Position. A receptacle shall not be installed in a face-up position in any countertop or similar horizontal surfaces within the living area.

551.42 Branch Circuits Required. Each recreational vehicle containing a 120-volt electrical system shall contain one of the following.

(A) One 15-Ampere Circuit. One 15-ampere circuit to supply lights, receptacle outlets, and fixed appliances. Such recreational vehicles shall be equipped with one 15-ampere switch and fuse or one 15-ampere circuit breaker.

(B) One 20-Ampere Circuit. One 20-ampere circuit to supply lights, receptacle outlets, and fixed appliances. Such recreational vehicles shall be equipped with one 20-ampere switch and fuse or one 20-ampere circuit breaker.

(C) Two to Five 15- or 20-Ampere Circuits. A maximum of five 15- or 20-ampere circuits to supply lights, receptacle outlets, and fixed appliances shall be permitted. Such recreational vehicles shall be equipped with a distribution panelboard rated at 120 volts maximum with a 30-ampere rated main power supply assembly. Not more than two 120-volt thermostatically controlled appliances (i.e., air conditioner and water heater) shall be installed in such systems unless appliance isolation switching, energy management systems, or similar methods are used.

Exception: Additional 15- or 20-ampere circuits shall be permitted where a listed energy management system rated at 30-ampere maximum is employed within the system.

FPN: See 210.23(A) for permissible loads. See 551.45(C) for main disconnect and overcurrent protection requirements.

(D) More Than Five Circuits Without a Listed Energy Management System. A 50-ampere, 120/240-volt power-supply assembly shall be used where six or more circuits are employed. The load distribution shall ensure a reasonable current balance between phases.

551.43 Branch-Circuit Protection.

(A) Rating. The branch-circuit overcurrent devices shall be rated as follows:

(1) Not more than the circuit conductors, and
(2) Not more than 150 percent of the rating of a single appliance rated 13.3 amperes or more and supplied by an individual branch circuit, but

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(3) Not more than the overcurrent protection size marked on an air conditioner or other motor-operated appliances

(B) Protection for Smaller Conductors. A 20-ampere fuse or circuit breaker shall be permitted for protection for fixtures, including a luminaire leads, cords, or small appliances, and 14 AWG tap conductors, not over 1.8 m (6 ft) long for recessed luminaires (lighting fixtures).

(C) Fifteen-Ampere Receptacle Considered Protected by 20 Amperes. If more than one receptacle or load is on a branch circuit, a 15-ampere receptacle shall be permitted to be protected by a 20-ampere fuse or circuit breaker.

551.44 Power-Supply Assembly. Each recreational vehicle shall have only one of the following main power-supply assemblies.

(A) Fifteen-Ampere Main Power-Supply Assembly. Recreational vehicles wired in accordance with 551.42(A) shall use a listed 15-ampere or larger main power-supply assembly.

(B) Twenty-Ampere Main Power-Supply Assembly. Recreational vehicles wired in accordance with 551.42(B) shall use a listed 20-ampere or larger main power-supply assembly.

(C) Thirty-Ampere Main Power-Supply Assembly. Recreational vehicles wired in accordance with 551.42(C) shall use a listed 30-ampere or larger main power-supply assembly.

(D) Fifty-Ampere Power-Supply Assembly. Recreational vehicles wired in accordance with 551.42(D) shall use a listed 50-ampere, 120/240-volt main power-supply assembly.

551.45 Distribution Panelboard.

(A) Listed and Appropriately Rated. A listed and appropriately rated distribution panelboard or other equipment specifically listed for the purpose shall be used. The grounded conductor termination bar shall be insulated from the enclosure as provided in 551.54(C). An equipment grounding terminal bar shall be attached inside the metal enclosure of the panelboard.

(B) Location. The distribution panelboard shall be installed in a readily accessible location. Working clearance for the panelboard shall be not less than 600 mm (24 in.) wide and 750 mm (30 in.) deep.

Exception No. 1: Where the panelboard cover is exposed to the inside aisle space, one of the working clearance dimensions shall be permitted to be reduced to a minimum of 550 mm (22 in.). A panelboard is considered exposed where the panelboard cover is within 50 mm (2 in.) of the aisle's finished surface.

Exception No. 2: Compartment doors used for access to a generator shall be permitted to be equipped with a locking system.

(C) Dead-Front Type. The distribution panelboard shall be of the dead-front type and shall consist of one or more circuit breakers or Type S fuseholders. A main disconnecting means shall be provided where fuses are used or where more than two circuit breakers are employed. A main overcurrent protective device not exceeding the power-supply assembly rating shall be provided where more than two branch circuits are employed.

551.46 Means for Connecting to Power Supply.

(A) Assembly. The power-supply assembly or assemblies shall be factory supplied or factory installed and be of one of the types specified herein.

(1) Separable. Where a separable power-supply assembly consisting of a cord with a female connector and molded attachment plug cap is provided, the vehicle shall be equipped with a permanently mounted, flanged surface inlet (male, recessed-type motor-base attachment plug) wired directly to the distribution panelboard by an approved wiring method. The attachment plug cap shall be of a listed type.

(2) Permanently Connected. Each power-supply assembly shall be connected directly to the terminals of the distribution panelboard or conductors within a junction box and provided with means to prevent strain from being transmitted to the terminals. The ampacity of the conductors between each junction box and the terminals of each distribution panelboard shall be at least equal to the ampacity of the power-supply cord. The supply end of the assembly shall be equipped with an attachment plug of the type described in 551.46(C). Where the cord passes through the walls or floors, it shall be protected by means of conduit and bushings or equivalent. The cord assembly shall have permanent provisions for protection against corrosion and mechanical damage while the vehicle is in transit.

(B) Cord. The cord exposed usable length shall be measured from the point of entrance to the recreational vehicle or the face of the flanged surface inlet (motor-base attachment plug) to the face of the attachment plug at the supply end.

The cord exposed usable length, measured to the point of entry on the vehicle exterior, shall be a minimum of 7.5 m (25 ft) where the point of entrance is at the side of the vehicle or shall be a minimum 9.0 m (30 ft) where the point of entrance is at the rear of the vehicle.

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Where the cord entrance into the vehicle is more than 900 mm (3 ft) above the ground, the minimum cord lengths above shall be increased by the vertical distance of the cord entrance heights above 900 mm (3 ft).

FPN: See 551.46(E).

(C) Attachment Plugs.

(1) Units with One 15-Ampere Branch Circuit. Recreational vehicles having only one 15-ampere branch circuit as permitted by 551.42(A) shall have an attachment plug that shall be 2-pole, 3-wire grounding type, rated 15 amperes, 125 volts, conforming to the configuration shown in Figure 551.46(C).

FPN: Complete details of this configuration can be found in National Electrical Manufacturers Association's ANSI/NEMA WD 6-1989, *Standard for Dimensions of Attachment Plugs and Receptacle*, Figure 5.15.

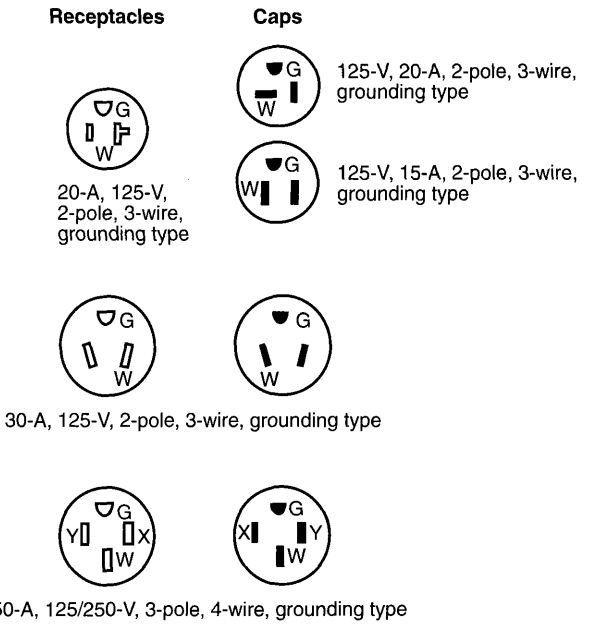


Figure 551.46(C) Configurations for grounding-type receptacles and attachment plug caps used for recreational vehicle supply cords and recreational vehicle lots.

(2) Units with One 20-Ampere Branch Circuit. Recreational vehicles having only one 20-ampere branch circuit as permitted in 551.42(B) shall have an attachment plug that shall be 2-pole, 3-wire grounding type, rated 20 amperes, 125 volts, conforming to the configuration shown in Figure 551.46(C).

FPN: Complete details of this configuration can be found in ANSI/NEMA WD 6-1989, National Electrical Manufacturers Association's *Standard for Dimensions of Attachment Plugs and Receptacles*, Figure 5.20.

(3) Units with Two to Five 15- or 20-Ampere Branch Circuits. Recreational vehicles wired in accordance with 551.42(C) shall have an attachment plug that shall be 2-pole, 3-wire grounding type, rated 30 amperes, 125 volts, conforming to the configuration shown in Figure 551.46(C), intended for use with units rated at 30 amperes, 125 volts.

FPN: Complete details of this configuration can be found in ANSI/NEMA WD 6-1989, National Electrical Manufacturers Association's *Standard for Dimensions of Attachment Plugs and Receptacles*, Figure TT.

(4) Units with 50-Ampere Power Supply Assembly. Recreational vehicles having a power-supply assembly rated 50 amperes as permitted by 551.42(D) shall have a 3-pole, 4-wire grounding-type attachment plug rated 50 amperes, 125/250 volts, conforming to the configuration shown in Figure 551.46(C).

FPN: Complete details of this configuration can be found in ANSI/NEMA WD 6-1989, National Electrical Manufacturers Association's *Standard for Dimensions of Attachment Plugs and Receptacles*, Figure 14.50.

(D) Labeling at Electrical Entrance. Each recreational vehicle shall have permanently affixed to the exterior skin, at or near the point of entrance of the power-supply cord(s), a label 75 mm × 45 mm (3 in. × 1¾ in.) minimum size, made of etched, metal-stamped, or embossed brass, stainless steel, or anodized or alclad aluminum not less than 0.51 mm (0.020 in.) thick, or other suitable material [e.g., 0.13 mm (0.005 in.) thick plastic laminate] that reads, as appropriate, either

THIS CONNECTION IS FOR 110–125-VOLT AC,
60 HZ, ____ AMPERE SUPPLY.

or

THIS CONNECTION IS FOR 120/240-VOLT AC,
3-POLE, 4-WIRE,
60 HZ, _____ AMPERE SUPPLY.

The correct ampere rating shall be marked in the blank space.

(E) Location. The point of entrance of a power-supply assembly shall be located within 4.5 m (15 ft) of the rear, on the left (road) side or at the rear, left of the longitudinal center of the vehicle, within 450 mm (18 in.) of the outside wall.

Exception No. 1: A recreational vehicle equipped with only a listed flexible drain system or a side-vent drain system shall be permitted to have the electrical point of entrance located on either side, provided the drain(s) for the plumbing system is (are) located on the same side.

Exception No. 2: A recreational vehicle shall be permitted to have the electrical point of entrance located more than

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4.5 m (15 ft) from the rear. Where this occurs, the distance beyond the 4.5-m (15-ft) dimension shall be added to the cord's minimum length as specified in 551.46(B).

551.47 Wiring Methods.

(A) Wiring Systems. Cables and raceways installed in accordance with Articles 320, 322, 330 through 340, 342 through 362, 386, and 388 shall be permitted in accordance with their applicable article, except as otherwise specified in this article. An equipment grounding means shall be provided in accordance with 250.118.

(B) Conduit and Tubing. Where rigid metal conduit or intermediate metal conduit is terminated at an enclosure with a locknut and bushing connection, two locknuts shall be provided, one inside and one outside of the enclosure. All cut ends of conduit and tubing shall be reamed or otherwise finished to remove rough edges.

(C) Nonmetallic Boxes. Nonmetallic boxes shall be acceptable only with nonmetallic-sheathed cable or nonmetallic raceways.

(D) Boxes. In walls and ceilings constructed of wood or other combustible material, boxes and fittings shall be flush with the finished surface or project therefrom.

(E) Mounting. Wall and ceiling boxes shall be mounted in accordance with Article 314.

Exception No. 1: Snap-in-type boxes or boxes provided with special wall or ceiling brackets that securely fasten boxes in walls or ceilings shall be permitted.

Exception No. 2: A wooden plate providing a 38-mm (1½-in.) minimum width backing around the box and of a thickness of 13 mm (½ in.) or greater (actual) attached directly to the wall panel shall be considered as approved means for mounting outlet boxes.

(F) Raceway and Cable Continuity. Raceways and cable sheaths shall be continuous between boxes and other enclosures.

(G) Protected. Metal-clad, Type AC, or nonmetallic-sheathed cables and electrical nonmetallic tubing shall be permitted to pass through the centers of the wide side of 2 by 4 wood studs. However, they shall be protected where they pass through 2 by 2 wood studs or at other wood studs or frames where the cable or tubing would be less than 32 mm (1¼ in.) from the inside or outside surface. Steel plates on each side of the cable or tubing or a steel tube, with not less than 1.35 mm (0.053 in.) wall thickness, shall be installed to protect the cable or tubing. These plates or tubes shall be securely held in place. Where nonmetallic-sheathed cables pass through punched, cut, or drilled slots or holes in metal members, the cable shall be protected by bushings or grommets securely fastened in the opening prior to installation of the cable.

(H) Bends. No bend shall have a radius of less than five times the cable diameter.

(I) Cable Supports. Where connected with cable connectors or clamps, cables shall be supported within 300 mm (12 in.) of outlet boxes, distribution panelboards, and splice boxes on appliances. Supports shall be provided every 1.4 m (4½ ft) at other places.

(J) Nonmetallic Box Without Cable Clamps. Nonmetallic-sheathed cables shall be supported within 200 mm (8 in.) of a nonmetallic outlet box without cable clamps. Where wiring devices with integral enclosures are employed with a loop of extra cable to permit future replacement of the device, the cable loop shall be considered as an integral portion of the device.

(K) Physical Damage. Where subject to physical damage, exposed nonmetallic cable shall be protected by covering boards, guard strips, raceways, or other means.

(L) Metal Faceplates. Metal faceplates shall be of ferrous metal not less than 0.76 mm (0.030 in.) in thickness or of nonferrous metal not less than 1.0 mm (0.040 in.) in thickness. Nonmetallic faceplates shall be listed.

(M) Metal Faceplates Effectively Grounded. Where metal faceplates are used, they shall be effectively grounded.

(N) Moisture or Physical Damage. Where outdoor or under-chassis wiring is 120 volts, nominal, or over and is exposed to moisture or physical damage, the wiring shall be protected by rigid metal conduit, by intermediate metal conduit, or by electrical metallic tubing or rigid nonmetallic conduit that is closely routed against frames and equipment enclosures or other raceway or cable identified for the application.

(O) Component Interconnections. Fittings and connectors that are intended to be concealed at the time of assembly shall be listed and identified for the interconnection of building components. Such fittings and connectors shall be equal to the wiring method employed in insulation, temperature rise, and fault-current withstanding and shall be capable of enduring the vibration and shock occurring in recreational vehicles.

(P) Method of Connecting Expandable Units. The method of connecting expandable units to the main body of the vehicle shall comply with the following as applicable:

(1) That portion of a branch circuit that is installed in an expandable unit shall be permitted to be connected to

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the portion of the branch circuit in the main body of the vehicle by means of a flexible cord or attachment plug and cord listed for hard usage. The cord and its connections shall conform to all provisions of Article 400 and shall be considered as a permitted use under 400.7. Where the attachment plug and cord are located within the vehicle's interior, use of plastic thermoset or elastomer parallel cord Type SPT-3, SP-3, or SPE shall be permitted.

(2) If the receptacle provided for connection of the cord to the main circuit is located on the outside of the vehicle, it shall be protected with a ground-fault circuit interrupter for personnel and be listed for wet locations. A cord located on the outside of a vehicle shall be identified for outdoor use.

(3) Unless removable or stored within the vehicle interior, the cord assembly shall have permanent provisions for protection against corrosion and mechanical damage while the vehicle is in transit.

(4) If an attachment plug and cord is used, it shall be installed so as not to permit exposed live attachment plug pins.

(Q) Prewiring for Air-Conditioning Installation. Prewiring installed for the purpose of facilitating future air-conditioning installation shall conform to the applicable portions of this article and the following:

(1) An overcurrent protective device with a rating compatible with the circuit conductors shall be installed in the distribution panelboard and wiring connections completed.

(2) The load end of the circuit shall terminate in a junction box with a blank cover or a device listed for the purpose. Where a junction box with a blank cover is used, the free ends of the conductors shall be adequately capped or taped.

(3) A label conforming to 551.46(D) shall be placed on or adjacent to the junction box and shall read

AIR-CONDITIONING CIRCUIT.
THIS CONNECTION IS FOR AIR CONDITIONERS
RATED 110–125-VOLT AC, 60 HZ,
___ AMPERES MAXIMUM.
DO NOT EXCEED CIRCUIT RATING.

An ampere rating, not to exceed 80 percent of the circuit rating, shall be legibly marked in the blank space.

(4) The circuit shall serve no other purpose.

(R) Prewiring for Generator Installation. Prewiring installed for the purpose of facilitating future generator installation shall conform to the other applicable portions of this article and the following:

(1) Circuit conductors shall be appropriately sized in relation to the anticipated load and shall be protected by an overcurrent device in accordance with their ampacities.

(2) Where junction boxes are utilized at either of the circuit originating or terminus points, free ends of the conductors shall be adequately capped or taped.

(3) Where devices such as receptacle outlet, transfer switch, and so forth, are installed, the installation shall be complete, including circuit conductor connections. All devices shall be listed and appropriately rated.

(4) A label conforming to 551.46(D) shall be placed on the cover of each junction box containing incomplete circuitry and shall read, as appropriate, either

GENERATOR CIRCUIT. THIS CONNECTION
IS FOR GENERATORS RATED 110–125-VOLTAC,
60 HZ, _____ AMPERES MAXIMUM.

or

GENERATOR CIRCUIT. THIS CONNECTION
IS FOR GENERATORS RATED 120/240-VOLT AC,
60 HZ, _____ AMPERES MAXIMUM.

The correct ampere rating shall be legibly marked in the blank space.

551.48 Conductors and Boxes. The maximum number of conductors permitted in boxes shall be in accordance with 314.16.

551.49 Grounded Conductors. The identification of grounded conductors shall be in accordance with 200.6.

551.50 Connection of Terminals and Splices. Conductor splices and connections at terminals shall be in accordance with 110.14.

551.51 Switches. Switches shall be rated in accordance with 551.51(A) and (B).

(A) Lighting Circuits. For lighting circuits, switches shall be rated not less than 10 amperes, 120–125 volts and in no case less than the connected load.

(B) Motors or Other Loads. For motors or other loads, switches shall have ampere or horsepower ratings, or both, adequate for loads controlled. (An ac general-use snap switch shall be permitted to control a motor 2 hp or less with full-load current not over 80 percent of the switch ampere rating.)

551.52 Receptacles. All receptacle outlets shall be of the grounding type and installed in accordance with 406.3 and 210.21.

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551.53 Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures).

(A) General. Any combustible wall or ceiling finish exposed between the edge of a luminaire (fixture) canopy, or pan and the outlet box, shall be covered with noncombustible material or a material identified for the purpose.

(B) Shower Luminaires (Fixtures). If a luminaire (lighting fixture) is provided over a bathtub or in a shower stall, it shall be of the enclosed and gasketed type and listed for the type of installation, and it shall be ground-fault circuit-interrupter protected.

The switch for shower luminaires (lighting fixtures) and exhaust fans, located over a tub or in a shower stall, shall be located outside the tub or shower space.

(C) Outdoor Outlets, Luminaires (Fixtures), Air-Cooling Equipment, and So On. Outdoor luminaires (fixtures) and other equipment shall be listed for outdoor use.

551.54 Grounding. (See also 551.56 on bonding of non–current-carrying metal parts.)

(A) Power-Supply Grounding. The grounding conductor in the supply cord or feeder shall be connected to the grounding bus or other approved grounding means in the distribution panelboard.

(B) Distribution Panelboard. The distribution panelboard shall have a grounding bus with sufficient terminals for all grounding conductors or other approved grounding means.

(C) Insulated Neutral. The grounded circuit conductor (neutral) shall be insulated from the equipment grounding conductors and from equipment enclosures and other grounded parts. The grounded (neutral) circuit terminals in the distribution panelboard and in ranges, clothes dryers, counter-mounted cooking units, and wall-mounted ovens shall be insulated from the equipment enclosure. Bonding screws, straps, or buses in the distribution panelboard or in appliances shall be removed and discarded. Connection of electric ranges and electric clothes dryers utilizing a grounded (neutral) conductor, if cord-connected, shall be made with 4-conductor cord and 3-pole, 4-wire grounding-type plug caps and receptacles.

551.55 Interior Equipment Grounding.

(A) Exposed Metal Parts. In the electrical system, all exposed metal parts, enclosures, frames, luminaire (lighting fixture) canopies, and so forth, shall be effectively bonded to the grounding terminals or enclosure of the distribution panelboard.

(B) Equipment Grounding and Bonding Conductors. Bare wires, insulated wire with an outer finish that is green or green with one or more yellow stripes shall be used for equipment grounding or bonding conductors only.

(C) Grounding of Electrical Equipment. Where grounding of electrical equipment is specified, it shall be permitted as follows:

(1) Connection of metal raceway (conduit or electrical metallic tubing), the sheath of Type MC and Type MI cable where the sheath is identified for grounding, or the armor of Type AC cable to metal enclosures.
(2) A connection between the one or more equipment grounding conductors and a metal box by means of a grounding screw, which shall be used for no other purpose, or a listed grounding device.
(3) The equipment grounding conductor in nonmetallic-sheathed cable shall be permitted to be secured under a screw threaded into the luminaire (fixture) canopy other than a mounting screw or cover screw, or attached to a listed grounding means (plate) in a nonmetallic outlet box for luminaire (fixture) mounting. [Grounding means shall also be permitted for luminaire (fixture) attachment screws.])

(D) Grounding Connection in Nonmetallic Box. A connection between the one or more grounding conductors brought into a nonmetallic outlet box shall be so arranged that a connection can be made to any fitting or device in that box that requires grounding.

(E) Grounding Continuity. Where more than one equipment grounding or bonding conductor of a branch circuit enters a box, all such conductors shall be in good electrical contact with each other, and the arrangement shall be such that the disconnection or removal of a receptacle, luminaire (fixture), or other device fed from the box will not interfere with or interrupt the grounding continuity.

(F) Cord-Connected Appliances. Cord-connected appliances, such as washing machines, clothes dryers, refrigerators, and the electrical system of gas ranges, and so forth, shall be grounded by means of an approved cord with equipment grounding conductor and grounding-type attachment plug.

551.56 Bonding of Non–Current-Carrying Metal Parts.

(A) Required Bonding. All exposed non–current-carrying metal parts that may become energized shall be effectively bonded to the grounding terminal or enclosure of the distribution panelboard.

(B) Bonding Chassis. A bonding conductor shall be connected between any distribution panelboard and an accessible terminal on the chassis. Aluminum or copper-clad aluminum conductors shall not be used for bonding if such

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conductors or their terminals are exposed to corrosive elements.

Exception: Any recreational vehicle that employs a unitized metal chassis-frame construction to which the distribution panelboard is securely fastened with a bolt(s) and nut(s) or by welding or riveting shall be considered to be bonded.

(C) Bonding Conductor Requirements. Grounding terminals shall be of the solderless type and listed as pressure terminal connectors recognized for the wire size used. The bonding conductor shall be solid or stranded, insulated or bare, and shall be 8 AWG copper minimum, or equal.

(D) Metallic Roof and Exterior Bonding. The metal roof and exterior covering shall be considered bonded where

(1) The metal panels overlap one another and are securely attached to the wood or metal frame parts by metal fasteners, and
(2) The lower panel of the metal exterior covering is secured by metal fasteners at each cross member of the chassis, or the lower panel is bonded to the chassis by a metal strap.

(E) Gas, Water, and Waste Pipe Bonding. The gas, water, and waste pipes shall be considered grounded if they are bonded to the chassis.

(F) Furnace and Metal Air Duct Bonding. Furnace and metal circulating air ducts shall be bonded.

551.57 Appliance Accessibility and Fastening. Every appliance shall be accessible for inspection, service, repair, and replacement without removal of permanent construction. Means shall be provided to securely fasten appliances in place when the recreational vehicle is in transit.

VI. Factory Tests

551.60 Factory Tests (Electrical). Each recreational vehicle shall be subjected to the following tests.

(A) Circuits of 120 Volts or 120/240 Volts. Each recreational vehicle designed with a 120-volt or a 120/240-volt electrical system shall withstand the applied potential without electrical breakdown of a 1-minute, 900-volt dielectric strength test, or a 1-second, 1080-volt dielectric strength test, with all switches closed, between ungrounded and grounded conductors and the recreational vehicle ground. During the test, all switches and other controls shall be in the "on" position. Fixtures, including luminaires and permanently installed appliances shall not be required to withstand this test. The test shall be performed after branch circuits are complete prior to energizing the system and again after all outer coverings and cabinetry have been secured.

Each recreational vehicle shall be subjected to all of the following:

(1) A continuity test to ensure that all metal parts are properly bonded
(2) Operational tests to demonstrate that all equipment is properly connected and in working order
(3) Polarity checks to determine that connections have been properly made

(B) Low-Voltage Circuits. An operational test of all low-voltage circuits shall be conducted to demonstrate that all equipment is connected and in electrical working order. This test shall be performed in the final stages of production after all outer coverings and cabinetry have been secured.

VII. Recreational Vehicle Parks

551.71 Type Receptacles Provided. Every recreational vehicle site with electrical supply shall be equipped with at least one 20-ampere, 125-volt receptacle. A minimum of 5 percent of all recreational vehicle sites, with electrical supply, shall each be equipped with a 50-ampere, 125/250-volt receptacle conforming to the configuration as identified in Figure 551.46(C). These electrical supplies shall be permitted to include additional receptacles that have configurations in accordance with 551.81. A minimum of 70 percent of all recreational vehicle sites with electrical supply shall each be equipped with a 30-ampere, 125-volt receptacle conforming to Figure 551.46(C). This supply shall be permitted to include additional receptacle configurations conforming to 551.81. The remainder of all recreational vehicle sites with electrical supply shall be equipped with one or more of the receptacle configurations conforming to 551.81. Dedicated tent sites with a 15- or 20-ampere electrical supply shall be permitted to be excluded when determining the percentage of recreational vehicle sites with 30- or 50-ampere receptacles.

Additional receptacles shall be permitted for the connection of electrical equipment outside the recreational vehicle within the recreational vehicle park.

All 125-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles shall have listed ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel.

551.72 Distribution System. Receptacles rated at 50 amperes shall be supplied from a branch circuit of the voltage class and rating of the receptacle. Other recreational vehicle sites with 125-volt, 20- and 30-ampere receptacles shall be permitted to be derived from any grounded distribution system that supplies 120-volt single-phase power. The neutral conductors shall not be reduced in size below the size of

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Table 551.73 Demand Factors for Site Feeders and Service-Entrance Conductors for Park Sites

Number of Recreational Vehicle Sites	Demand Factor (percent)
1	100
2	90
3	80
4	75
5	65
6	60
7 – 9	55
10 –12	50
13 –15	48
16 –18	47
19 –21	45
22 –24	43
25 –35	42
36 plus	41

the ungrounded conductors for the site distribution. The neutral conductors shall be permitted to be reduced in size below the minimum required size of the ungrounded conductors for 240-volt, line-to-line, permanently connected loads only.

551.73 Calculated Load.

(A) Basis of Calculations. Electrical service and feeders shall be calculated on the basis of not less than 9600 volt-amperes per site equipped with 50-ampere, 120/240-volt supply facilities; 3600 volt-amperes per site equipped with both 20-ampere and 30-ampere supply facilities; 2400 volt-amperes per site equipped with only 20-ampere supply facilities; and 600 volt-amperes per site equipped with only 20-ampere supply facilities that are dedicated to tent sites. The demand factors set forth in Table 551.73 shall be the minimum allowable demand factors that shall be permitted in calculating load for service and feeders. Where the electrical supply for a recreational vehicle site has more than one receptacle, the calculated load shall only be computed for the highest rated receptacle.

(B) Transformers and Secondary Distribution Panelboards. For the purpose of this *Code*, where the park service exceeds 240 volts, transformers and secondary distribution panelboards shall be treated as services.

(C) Demand Factors. The demand factor for a given number of sites shall apply to all sites indicated. For example, 20 sites calculated at 45 percent of 3600 volt-amperes results in a permissible demand of 1620 volt-amperes per site or a total of 32,400 volt-amperes for 20 sites.

FPN: These demand factors may be inadequate in areas of extreme hot or cold temperature with loaded circuits for heating or air conditioning.

(D) Feeder-Circuit Capacity. Recreational vehicle site feeder-circuit conductors shall have adequate ampacity for the loads supplied and shall be rated at not less than 30 amperes. The grounded conductors shall have the same ampacity as the ungrounded conductors.

FPN: Due to the long circuit lengths typical in most recreational vehicle parks, feeder conductor sizes found in the ampacity tables of Article 310 may be inadequate to maintain the voltage regulation suggested in the fine print note to 210.19. Total circuit voltage drop is a sum of the voltage drops of each serial circuit segment, where the load for each segment is calculated using the load that segment sees and the demand factors of 551.73(A).

Loads for other amenities such as, but not limited to, service buildings, recreational buildings, and swimming pools shall be sized separately and then be added to the value calculated for the recreational vehicle sites where they are all supplied by one service.

551.74 Overcurrent Protection. Overcurrent protection shall be provided in accordance with Article 240.

551.75 Grounding. All electrical equipment and installations in recreational vehicle parks shall be grounded as required by Article 250.

551.76 Grounding — Recreational Vehicle Site Supply Equipment.

(A) Exposed Non–Current-Carrying Metal Parts. Exposed non–current-carrying metal parts of fixed equipment, metal boxes, cabinets, and fittings that are not electrically connected to grounded equipment shall be grounded by a continuous equipment grounding conductor run with the circuit conductors from the service equipment or from the transformer of a secondary distribution system. Equipment grounding conductors shall be sized in accordance with 250.122 and shall be permitted to be spliced by listed means.

The arrangement of equipment grounding connections shall be such that the disconnection or removal of a receptacle or other device will not interfere with, or interrupt, the grounding continuity.

(B) Secondary Distribution System. Each secondary distribution system shall be grounded at the transformer.

(C) Neutral Conductor Not to Be Used as an Equipment Ground. The neutral conductor shall not be used as an equipment ground for recreational vehicles or equipment within the recreational vehicle park.

(D) No Connection on the Load Side. No connection to a grounding electrode shall be made to the neutral conductor on the load side of the service disconnecting means or transformer distribution panelboard.

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551.77 Recreational Vehicle Site Supply Equipment.

(A) Location. Where provided on back-in sites, the recreational vehicle site electrical supply equipment shall be located on the left (road) side of the parked vehicle, on a line that is 1.5 m to 2.1 m (5 ft to 7 ft) from the left edge (driver's side of the parked RV) of the stand and shall be located at any point on this line from the rear of the stand to 4.5 m (15 ft) forward of the rear of the stand.

For pull-through sites, the electrical supply equipment shall be permitted to be located at any point along the line that is 1.5 m to 2.1 m (5 ft to 7 ft) from the left edge (driver's side of the parked RV) from 4.9 m (16 ft) forward of the rear of the stand to the center point between the two roads that gives access to and egress from the pull-through sites.

The left edge (driver's side of the parked RV) of the stand shall be marked.

(B) Disconnecting Means. A disconnecting switch or circuit breaker shall be provided in the site supply equipment for disconnecting the power supply to the recreational vehicle.

(C) Access. All site supply equipment shall be accessible by an unobstructed entrance or passageway not less than 600 mm (2 ft) wide and 2.0 m (6 ft 6 in.) high.

(D) Mounting Height. Site supply equipment shall be located not less than 600 mm (2 ft) or more than 2.0 m (6 ft 6 in.) above the ground.

(E) Working Space. Sufficient space shall be provided and maintained about all electrical equipment to permit ready and safe operation, in accordance with 110.26.

(F) Marking. Where the site supply equipment contains a 125/250-volt receptacle, the equipment shall be marked as follows: "Turn disconnecting switch or circuit breaker off before inserting or removing plug. Plug must be fully inserted or removed." The marking shall be located on the equipment adjacent to the receptacle outlet.

551.78 Protection of Outdoor Equipment.

(A) Wet Locations. All switches, circuit breakers, receptacles, control equipment, and metering devices located in wet locations or outside of a building shall be rainproof equipment.

(B) Meters. If secondary meters are installed, meter sockets without meters installed shall be blanked off with an approved blanking plate.

551.79 Clearance for Overhead Conductors. Open conductors of not over 600 volts, nominal, shall have a vertical clearance of not less than 5.5 m (18 ft) and a horizontal clearance of not less than 900 mm (3 ft) in all areas subject to recreational vehicle movement. In all other areas, clearances shall conform to 225.18 and 225.19.

FPN: For clearances of conductors over 600 volts, nominal, see ANSI C2-1997, *National Electrical Safety Code.*

551.80 Underground Service, Feeder, Branch-Circuit, and Recreational Vehicle Site Feeder-Circuit Conductors.

(A) General. All direct-burial conductors, including the equipment grounding conductor if of aluminum, shall be insulated and identified for the use. All conductors shall be continuous from equipment to equipment. All splices and taps shall be made in approved junction boxes or by use of material listed and identified for the purpose.

(B) Protection Against Physical Damage. Direct-buried conductors and cables entering or leaving a trench shall be protected by rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing with supplementary corrosion protection, rigid nonmetallic conduit, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, or other approved raceways or enclosures. Where subject to physical damage, the conductors or cables shall be protected by rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, or Schedule 80 rigid nonmetallic conduit. All such protection shall extend at least 450 mm (18 in.) into the trench from finished grade.

FPN: See 300.5 and Article 340 for conductors or Type UF cable used underground or in direct burial in earth.

551.81 Receptacles. A receptacle to supply electric power to a recreational vehicle shall be one of the configurations shown in Figure 551.46(C) in the following ratings.

(1) 50-ampere — 125/250-volt, 50-ampere, 3-pole, 4-wire grounding type for 120/240-volt systems
(2) 30-ampere — 125-volt, 30-ampere, 2-pole, 3-wire grounding type for 120-volt systems
(3) 20-ampere — 125-volt, 20-ampere, 2-pole, 3-wire grounding type for 120-volt systems

FPN: Complete details of these configurations can be found in ANSI/NEMA WD 6-1989, National Electrical Manufacturers Association's *Standard for Dimensions of Attachment Plugs and Receptacles*, Figures 14-50, TT, and 5-20.

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ARTICLE 552
Park Trailers

I. General

552.1 Scope. The provisions of this article cover the electrical conductors and equipment installed within or on park trailers not covered fully under Articles 550 and 551.

552.2 Definition. (See Articles 100, 550, and 551 for additional definitions.)

Park Trailer. A unit that is built on a single chassis mounted on wheels and has a gross trailer area not exceeding 37 m^2 (400 ft^2) in the set-up mode.

552.3 Other Articles. Wherever the requirements of other articles of this *Code* and Article 552 differ, the requirements of Article 552 shall apply.

552.4 General Requirements. A park trailer as specified in 552.2 is intended for seasonal use. It is not intended as a permanent dwelling unit or for commercial uses such as banks, clinics, offices, or similar.

II. Low-Voltage Systems

552.10 Low-Voltage Systems.

(A) Low-Voltage Circuits. Low-voltage circuits furnished and installed by the park trailer manufacturer, other than those related to braking, are subject to this *Code*. Circuits supplying lights subject to federal or state regulations shall comply with applicable government regulations and this *Code*.

(B) Low-Voltage Wiring.

(1) Material. Copper conductors shall be used for low-voltage circuits.

Exception: A metal chassis or frame shall be permitted as the return path to the source of supply.

(2) Conductor Types. Conductors shall conform to the requirements for Type GXL, HDT, SGT, SGR, or Type SXL or shall have insulation in accordance with Table 310.13 or the equivalent. Conductor sizes 6 AWG through 18 AWG or SAE shall be listed. Single-wire, low-voltage conductors shall be of the stranded type.

FPN: See SAE Standard J1128-1995 for Types GXL, HDT, and SXL and SAE Standard J1127-1995 for Types SGT and SGR.

(3) Marking. All insulated low-voltage conductors shall be surface marked at intervals not greater than 1.2 m (4 ft) as follows:

(1) Listed conductors shall be marked as required by the listing agency.
(2) SAE conductors shall be marked with the name or logo of the manufacturer, specification designation, and wire gauge.
(3) Other conductors shall be marked with the name or logo of the manufacturer, temperature rating, wire gauge, conductor material, and insulation thickness.

(C) Low-Voltage Wiring Methods.

(1) Physical Protection. Conductors shall be protected against physical damage and shall be secured. Where insulated conductors are clamped to the structure, the conductor insulation shall be supplemented by an additional wrap or layer of equivalent material, except that jacketed cables shall not be required to be so protected. Wiring shall be routed away from sharp edges, moving parts, or heat sources.

(2) Splices. Conductors shall be spliced or joined with splicing devices that provide a secure connection or by brazing, welding, or soldering with a fusible metal or alloy. Soldered splices shall first be spliced or joined to be mechanically and electrically secure without solder and then soldered. All splices, joints, and free ends of conductors shall be covered with an insulation equivalent to that on the conductors.

(3) Separation. Battery and other low-voltage circuits shall be physically separated by at least a 13-mm (½-in.) gap or other approved means from circuits of a different power source. Acceptable methods shall be by clamping, routing, or equivalent means that ensure permanent total separation. Where circuits of different power sources cross, the external jacket of the nonmetallic-sheathed cables shall be deemed adequate separation.

(4) Ground Connections. Ground connections to the chassis or frame shall be made in an accessible location and shall be mechanically secure. Ground connections shall be by means of copper conductors and copper or copper-alloy terminals of the solderless type identified for the size of wire used. The surface on which ground terminals make contact shall be cleaned and be free from oxide or paint or shall be electrically connected through the use of a cadmium, tin, or zinc-plated internal/external-toothed lockwasher or locking terminals. Ground terminal attaching screws, rivets or bolts, nuts, and lockwashers shall be cadmium, tin, or zinc-plated except rivets shall be permitted to be unanodized aluminum where attaching to aluminum structures.

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The chassis-grounding terminal of the battery shall be bonded to the unit chassis with a minimum 8 AWG copper conductor. In the event the power lead from the battery exceeds 8 AWG, the bonding conductor shall be of an equal size.

(D) Battery Installations. Storage batteries subject to the provisions of this *Code* shall be securely attached to the unit and installed in an area vaportight to the interior and ventilated directly to the exterior of the unit. Where batteries are installed in a compartment, the compartment shall be ventilated with openings having a minimum area of 1100 mm^2 (1.7 $in.^2$) at both the top and at the bottom. Where compartment doors are equipped for ventilation, the openings shall be within 50 mm (2 in.) of the top and bottom. Batteries shall not be installed in a compartment containing spark- or flame-producing equipment.

(E) Overcurrent Protection.

(1) Rating. Low-voltage circuit wiring shall be protected by overcurrent protective devices rated not in excess of the ampacity of copper conductors, in accordance with Table 552.10(E)(1).

Table 552.10(E)(1) Low-Voltage Overcurrent Protection

Wire Size (AWG)	Ampacity	Wire Type
18	6	Stranded only
16	8	Stranded only
14	15	Stranded or solid
12	20	Stranded or solid
10	30	Stranded or solid

(2) Type. Circuit breakers or fuses shall be of an approved type, including automotive types. Fuseholders shall be clearly marked with maximum fuse size and shall be protected against shorting and physical damage by a cover or equivalent means.

FPN: For further information, see ANSI/SAE J554-1987, *Standard for Electric Fuses (Cartridge Type)*; SAE J1284-1988, *Standard for Blade Type Electric Fuses*; and UL 275-1993, *Standard for Automotive Glass Tube Fuses.*

(3) Appliances. Higher-current-consuming dc appliances such as pumps, compressors, heater blowers, and similar motor-driven appliances shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Motors that are controlled by automatic switching or by latching-type manual switches shall be protected in accordance with 430.32(B).

(4) Location. The overcurrent protective device shall be installed in an accessible location on the unit within 450 mm (18 in.) of the point where the power supply connects to the unit circuits. If located outside the park trailer, the device shall be protected against weather and physical damage.

Exception: External low-voltage supply shall be permitted to have the overcurrent protective device within 450 mm (18 in.) after entering the unit or after leaving a metal raceway.

(F) Switches. Switches shall have a dc rating not less than the connected load.

(G) Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures). All low-voltage interior luminaires (lighting fixtures) rated more than 4 watts, employing lamps rated more than 1.2 watts, shall be listed.

III. Combination Electrical Systems

552.20 Combination Electrical Systems.

(A) General. Unit wiring suitable for connection to a battery or other low-voltage supply source shall be permitted to be connected to a 120-volt source, provided that the entire wiring system and equipment are rated and installed in full conformity with Parts I, III, IV, and V requirements of this article covering 120-volt electrical systems. Circuits fed from ac transformers shall not supply dc appliances.

(B) Voltage Converters (120-Volt Alternating Current to Low-Voltage Direct Current). The 120-volt ac side of the voltage converter shall be wired in full conformity with Parts I, III, IV, and V requirements of this article for 120-volt electrical systems.

Exception: Converters supplied as an integral part of a listed appliance shall not be subject to the above.

All converters and transformers shall be listed for use in recreation units and designed or equipped to provide overtemperature protection. To determine the converter rating, the following formula shall be applied to the total connected load, including average battery charging rate, of all 12-volt equipment:

The first 20 amperes of load at 100 percent; plus
The second 20 amperes of load at 50 percent; plus
All load above 40 amperes at 25 percent

Exception: A low-voltage appliance that is controlled by a momentary switch (normally open) that has no means for holding in the closed position shall not be considered as a connected load when determining the required converter rating. Momentarily energized appliances shall be limited to those used to prepare the unit for occupancy or travel.

(C) Bonding Voltage Converter Enclosures. The non–current-carrying metal enclosure of the voltage converter shall be bonded to the frame of the unit with a 8 AWG

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copper conductor minimum. The grounding conductor for the battery and the metal enclosure shall be permitted to be the same conductor.

(D) Dual-Voltage Fixtures Including Luminaires or Appliances. Fixtures, including luminaires, or appliances having both 120-volt and low-voltage connections shall be listed for dual voltage.

(E) Autotransformers. Autotransformers shall not be used.

(F) Receptacles and Plug Caps. Where a park trailer is equipped with a 120-volt or 120/240-volt ac system, a low-voltage system, or both, receptacles and plug caps of the low-voltage system shall differ in configuration from those of the 120-volt or 120/240-volt system. Where a unit equipped with a battery or dc system has an external connection for low-voltage power, the connector shall have a configuration that will not accept 120-volt power.

IV. Nominal 120-Volt or 120/240-Volt Systems

552.40 120-Volt or 120/240-Volt, Nominal, Systems.

(A) General Requirements. The electrical equipment and material of park trailers indicated for connection to a wiring system rated 120 volts, nominal, 2-wire with ground, or a wiring system rated 120/240 volts, nominal, 3-wire with ground, shall be listed and installed in accordance with the requirements of Parts I, III, IV, and V of this article.

(B) Materials and Equipment. Electrical materials, devices, appliances, fittings, and other equipment installed, intended for use in, or attached to the park trailer shall be listed. All products shall be used only in the manner in which they have been tested and found suitable for the intended use.

552.41 Receptacle Outlets Required.

(A) Spacing. Receptacle outlets shall be installed at wall spaces 600 mm (2 ft) wide or more so that no point along the floor line is more than 1.8 m (6 ft), measured horizontally, from an outlet in that space.

Exception No. 1: Bath and hall areas.

Exception No. 2: Wall spaces occupied by kitchen cabinets, wardrobe cabinets, built-in furniture; behind doors that may open fully against a wall surface; or similar facilities.

(B) Location. Receptacle outlets shall be installed as follows:

(1) Adjacent to countertops in the kitchen [at least one on each side of the sink if countertops are on each side and are 300 mm (12 in.) or over in width]
(2) Adjacent to the refrigerator and gas range space, except where a gas-fired refrigerator or cooking appliance, requiring no external electrical connection, is factory-installed
(3) Adjacent to countertop spaces of 300 mm (12 in.) or more in width that cannot be reached from a receptacle required in 552.41(B)(1) by a cord of 1.8 m (6 ft) without crossing a traffic area, cooking appliance, or sink

(C) Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection. Where provided, each 125-volt, single-phase, 15- or 20-ampere receptacle outlet shall have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel in the following locations:

(1) Adjacent to a bathroom lavatory
(2) Within 1.8 m (6 ft) of any lavatory or sink

Exception: Receptacles installed for appliances in dedicated spaces, such as for dishwashers, disposals, refrigerators, freezers, and laundry equipment.

(3) In the area occupied by a toilet, shower, tub, or any combination thereof
(4) On the exterior of the unit

Exception: Receptacles that are located inside of an access panel that is installed on the exterior of the unit to supply power for an installed appliance shall not be required to have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection.

The receptacle outlet shall be permitted in a listed luminaire (lighting fixture). A receptacle outlet shall not be installed in a tub or combination tub–shower compartment.

(D) Pipe Heating Cable Outlet. Where a pipe heating cable outlet is installed, the outlet shall be as follows:

(1) Located within 600 mm (2 ft) of the cold water inlet
(2) Connected to an interior branch circuit, other than a small appliance branch circuit
(3) On a circuit where all of the outlets are on the load side of the ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel
(4) Mounted on the underside of the park trailer and shall not be considered to be the outdoor receptacle outlet required in 552.41(E)

(E) Outdoor Receptacle Outlets. At least one receptacle outlet shall be installed outdoors. A receptacle outlet located in a compartment accessible from the outside of the park trailer shall be considered an outdoor receptacle. Outdoor receptacle outlets shall be protected as required in 552.41(C)(4).

(F) Receptacle Outlets Not Permitted.

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(1) Shower or Bathtub Space. Receptacle outlets shall not be installed in or within reach [750 mm (30 in.)] of a shower or bathtub space.

(2) Face-Up Position. A receptacle shall not be installed in a face-up position in any countertop.

552.43 Power Supply.

(A) Feeder. The power supply to the park trailer shall be a feeder assembly consisting of not more than one listed 30-ampere or 50-ampere park trailer power-supply cord with an integrally molded or securely attached cap, or a permanently installed feeder.

(B) Power-Supply Cord. If the park trailer has a power-supply cord, it shall be permanently attached to the distribution panelboard or to a junction box permanently connected to the distribution panelboard, with the free end terminating in a molded-on attachment plug cap.

Cords with adapters and pigtail ends, extension cords, and similar items shall not be attached to, or shipped with, a park trailer.

A suitable clamp or the equivalent shall be provided at the distribution panelboard knockout to afford strain relief for the cord to prevent strain from being transmitted to the terminals when the power-supply cord is handled in its intended manner.

The cord shall be a listed type with 3-wire, 120-volt or 4-wire, 120/240-volt conductors, one of which shall be identified by a continuous green color or a continuous green color with one or more yellow stripes for use as the grounding conductor.

(C) Mast Weatherhead or Raceway. Where the calculated load exceeds 50 amperes or where a permanent feeder is used, the supply shall be by means of one of the following:

(1) One mast weatherhead installation, installed in accordance with Article 230, containing four continuous, insulated, color-coded feeder conductors, one of which shall be an equipment grounding conductor
(2) A metal raceway, rigid nonmetallic conduit, or liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit from the disconnecting means in the park trailer to the underside of the park trailer, with provisions for the attachment to a suitable junction box or fitting to the raceway on the underside of the park trailer [with or without conductors as in 550.10(I)(1)]

552.44 Cord.

(A) Permanently Connected. Each power-supply assembly shall be factory supplied or factory installed and connected directly to the terminals of the distribution panelboard or conductors within a junction box and provided with means to prevent strain from being transmitted to the terminals. The ampacity of the conductors between each junction box and the terminals of each distribution panelboard shall be at least equal to the ampacity of the power-supply cord. The supply end of the assembly shall be equipped with an attachment plug of the type described in 552.44(C). Where the cord passes through the walls or floors, it shall be protected by means of conduit and bushings or equivalent. The cord assembly shall have permanent provisions for protection against corrosion and mechanical damage while the unit is in transit.

(B) Cord Length. The cord-exposed usable length shall be measured from the point of entrance to the park trailer or the face of the flanged surface inlet (motor-base attachment plug) to the face of the attachment plug at the supply end.

The cord-exposed usable length, measured to the point of entry on the unit exterior, shall be a minimum of 7.0 m (23 ft) where the point of entrance is at the side of the unit, or shall be a minimum 8.5 m (28 ft) where the point of entrance is at the rear of the unit. The maximum length shall not exceed 11 m (36½ ft).

Where the cord entrance into the unit is more than 900 mm (3 ft) above the ground, the minimum cord lengths above shall be increased by the vertical distance of the cord entrance heights above 900 mm (3 ft).

(C) Attachment Plugs.

(1) Units with Two to Five 15- or 20-Ampere Branch Circuits. Park trailers wired in accordance with 552.46(A) shall have an attachment plug that shall be 2-pole, 3-wire grounding-type, rated 30 amperes, 125 volts, conforming to the configuration shown in Figure 552.44(C) intended for use with units rated at 30 amperes, 125 volts.

FPN: Complete details of this configuration can be found in ANSI/NEMA WD 6-1989, National Electrical Manufacturers Association's *Standard for Dimensions of Attachment Plugs and Receptacles*, Figure TT.

(2) Units with 50-Ampere Power Supply Assembly. Park trailers having a power-supply assembly rated 50 amperes as permitted by 552.43(B) shall have a 3-pole, 4-wire grounding-type attachment plug rated 50 amperes, 125/250 volts, conforming to the configuration shown in Figure 552.44(C).

FPN: Complete details of this configuration can be found in ANSI/NEMA WD 6-1989, National Electrical Manufacturers Association *Standard for Dimensions of Attachment Plugs and Receptacles*, Figure 14-50.

(D) Labeling at Electrical Entrance. Each park trailer shall have permanently affixed to the exterior skin, at or near the point of entrance of the power-supply assembly, a label 75 mm × 45 mm (3 in. × 1¾ in.) minimum size, made

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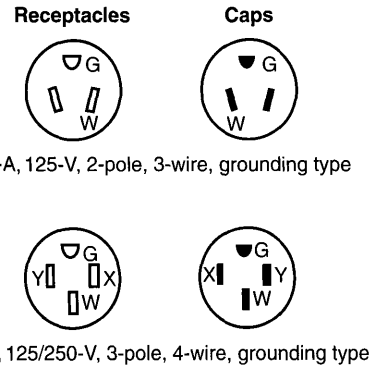


Figure 552.44(C) Attachment cap and receptacle configurations.

of etched, metal-stamped, or embossed brass, stainless steel, or anodized or alclad aluminum not less than 0.51 mm (0.020 in.) thick, or other suitable material [e.g., 0.13 mm (0.005 in.) thick plastic laminate], that reads, as appropriate, either

THIS CONNECTION IS FOR 110–125-VOLT AC, 60 HZ, 30 AMPERE SUPPLY

or

THIS CONNECTION IS FOR 120/240 VOLT AC, 3-POLE, 4-WIRE, 60 HZ, _____ AMPERE SUPPLY.

The correct ampere rating shall be marked in the blank space.

(E) Location. The point of entrance of a power-supply assembly shall be located within 4.5 m (15 ft) of the rear, on the left (road) side or at the rear, left of the longitudinal center of the unit, within 450 mm (18 in.) of the outside wall.

Exception: A park trailer shall be permitted to have the electrical point of entrance located more than 4.5 m (15 ft) from the rear. Where this occurs, the distance beyond the 4.5-m (15-ft) dimension shall be added to the cord's minimum length as specified in 551.46(B).

552.45 Distribution Panelboard.

(A) Listed and Appropriately Rated. A listed and appropriately rated distribution panelboard or other equipment specifically listed for the purpose shall be used. The grounded conductor termination bar shall be insulated from the enclosure as provided in 552.55(C). An equipment grounding terminal bar shall be attached inside the metal enclosure of the panelboard.

(B) Location. The distribution panelboard shall be installed in a readily accessible location. Working clearance for the panelboard shall be not less than 600 mm (24 in.) wide and 750 mm (30 in.) deep.

Exception: Where the panelboard cover is exposed to the inside aisle space, one of the working clearance dimensions shall be permitted to be reduced to a minimum of 550 mm (22 in.). A panelboard shall be considered exposed where the panelboard cover is within 50 mm (2 in.) of the aisle's finished surface.

(C) Dead-Front Type. The distribution panelboard shall be of the dead-front type. A main disconnecting means shall be provided where fuses are used or where more than two circuit breakers are employed. A main overcurrent protective device not exceeding the power-supply assembly rating shall be provided where more than two branch circuits are employed.

552.46 Branch Circuits. Branch circuits shall be determined in accordance with 552.46(A) and (B).

(A) Two to Five 15- or 20-Ampere Circuits. Two to five 15- or 20-ampere circuits to supply lights, receptacle outlets, and fixed appliances shall be permitted. Such park trailers shall be equipped with a distribution panelboard rated at 120 volts maximum with a 30-ampere rated main power supply assembly. Not more than two 120-volt thermostatically controlled appliances (e.g., air conditioner and water heater) shall be installed in such systems unless appliance isolation switching, energy management systems, or similar methods are used.

Exception: Additional 15- or 20-ampere circuits shall be permitted where a listed energy management system rated at 30 amperes maximum is employed within the system.

(B) More Than Five Circuits. Where more than five circuits are needed, they shall be determined in accordance with 552.46(B)(1), (B)(2), and (B)(3).

(1) Lighting. Based on 33 volt-amperes/m^2 (3 VA/ft^2) multiplied by the outside dimensions of the park trailer (coupler excluded) divided by 120 volts to determine the number of 15- or 20-ampere lighting area circuits, for example,

$$\frac{3 \times \text{length} \times \text{width}}{120 \times 15 \text{ (or } 20)} = \text{No. of } 15 \text{ (or } 20) \text{ ampere circuits}$$

The lighting circuits shall be permitted to serve built-in gas ovens with electric service only for lights, clocks or timers, or listed cord-connected garbage disposal units.

(2) Small Appliances. Small appliance branch circuits shall be installed in accordance with 210.11(C)(1).

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(3) General Appliances. (including furnace, water heater, space heater, range, and central or room air conditioner, etc.) An individual branch circuit shall be permitted to supply any load for which it is rated. There shall be one or more circuits of adequate rating in accordance with (a) through (d).

FPN No. 1: For the laundry branch circuit, see 210.11(C)(2).

FPN No. 2: For central air conditioning, see Article 440.

(a) The total rating of fixed appliances shall not exceed 50 percent of the circuit rating if lighting outlets, general-use receptacles, or both, are also supplied.

(b) For fixed appliances with a motor(s) larger than ⅛ horsepower the total computed load shall be based on 125 percent of the largest motor plus the sum of the other loads. Where a branch circuit supplies continuous load(s) or any combination of continuous and noncontinuous loads, the branch-circuit conductor size shall be in accordance with 210.19(A).

(c) The rating of a single cord- and plug-connected appliance supplied by other than an individual branch circuit shall not exceed 80 percent of the circuit rating.

(d) The rating of a range branch circuit shall be based on the range demand as specified for ranges in 552.47(B)(5).

552.47 Calculations. The following method shall be employed in computing the supply-cord and distribution-panelboard load for each feeder assembly for each park trailer in lieu of the procedure shown in Article 220 and shall be based on a 3-wire, 120/240-volt supply with 120-volt loads balanced between the two phases of the 3-wire system.

(A) Lighting and Small Appliance Load. Lighting Volt-Amperes: Length times width of park trailer floor (outside dimensions) times 33 volt-amperes/m^2 (3 VA/ft^2), for example,

Length × width × 3 = lighting volt-amperes

Small Appliance Volt-Amperes: Number of circuits times 1500 volt-amperes for each 20-ampere appliance receptacle circuit (see definition of *Appliance, Portable* with note) including 1500 volt-amperes for laundry circuit, for example,

No. of circuits × 1500 = small appliance volt-amperes

Total: Lighting volt-amperes plus small appliance volt-amperes = total volt-amperes

First 3000 total volt-amperes at 100 percent plus remainder at 35 percent = volt-amperes to be divided by 240 volts to obtain current (amperes) per leg

(B) Total Load for Determining Power Supply. Total load for determining power supply is the sum of the following:

(1) Lighting and small appliance load as calculated in 552.47(A).
(2) Nameplate amperes for motors and heater loads (exhaust fans, air conditioners, electric, gas, or oil heating). Omit smaller of the heating and cooling loads, except include blower motor if used as air-conditioner evaporator motor. Where an air conditioner is not installed and a 50-ampere power-supply cord is provided, allow 15 amperes per phase for air conditioning.
(3) Twenty-five percent of current of largest motor in (2).
(4) Total of nameplate amperes for disposal, dishwasher, water heater, clothes dryer, wall-mounted oven, cooking units. Where the number of these appliances exceeds three, use 75 percent of total.
(5) Derive amperes for freestanding range (as distinguished from separate ovens and cooking units) by dividing the following values by 240 volts:

Nameplate Rating (watts)	Use (volt-amperes)
0–10,000	80 percent of rating
Over 10,000–12,500	8,000
Over 12,500–13,500	8,400
Over 13,500–14,500	8,800
Over 14,500–15,500	9,200
Over 15,500–16,500	9,600
Over 16,500–17,500	10,000

(6) If outlets or circuits are provided for other than factory-installed appliances, include the anticipated load.

FPN: Refer to Annex D, Example D12, for an illustration of the application of this calculation.

(C) Optional Method of Calculation for Lighting and Appliance Load. For park trailers, the optional method for calculating lighting and appliance load shown in 220.30 shall be permitted.

552.48 Wiring Methods.

(A) Wiring Systems. Cables and raceways installed in accordance with Articles 320, 322, 330 through 340, 342 through 362, Article 386, and Article 388 shall be permitted in accordance with their applicable article, except as otherwise specified in this article. An equipment grounding means shall be provided in accordance with 250.118.

(B) Conduit and Tubing. Where rigid metal conduit or intermediate metal conduit is terminated at an enclosure with a locknut and bushing connection, two locknuts shall

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be provided, one inside and one outside of the enclosure. All cut ends of conduit and tubing shall be reamed or otherwise finished to remove rough edges.

(C) Nonmetallic Boxes. Nonmetallic boxes shall be acceptable only with nonmetallic-sheathed cable or nonmetallic raceways.

(D) Boxes. In walls and ceilings constructed of wood or other combustible material, boxes and fittings shall be flush with the finished surface or project therefrom.

(E) Mounting. Wall and ceiling boxes shall be mounted in accordance with Article 314.

Exception No. 1: Snap-in-type boxes or boxes provided with special wall or ceiling brackets that securely fasten boxes in walls or ceilings shall be permitted.

Exception No. 2: A wooden plate providing a 38-mm (1½ -in.) minimum width backing around the box and of a thickness of 13 mm (½ in.) or greater (actual) attached directly to the wall panel shall be considered as approved means for mounting outlet boxes.

(F) Sheath Armor. The sheath of nonmetallic-sheathed cable, metal-clad cable, and Type AC cable shall be continuous between outlet boxes and other enclosures.

(G) Protected. Metal-clad, Type AC, or nonmetallic-sheathed cables and electrical nonmetallic tubing shall be permitted to pass through the centers of the wide side of 2 by 4 wood studs. However, they shall be protected where they pass through 2 by 2 wood studs or at other wood studs or frames where the cable or tubing would be less than 32 mm (1¼ in.) from the inside or outside surface. Steel plates on each side of the cable or tubing, or a steel tube, with not less than 1.35 mm (0.053 in.) wall thickness, shall be installed to protect the cable or tubing. These plates or tubes shall be securely held in place. Where nonmetallic-sheathed cables pass through punched, cut, or drilled slots or holes in metal members, the cable shall be protected by bushings or grommets securely fastened in the opening prior to installation of the cable.

(H) Cable Supports. Where connected with cable connectors or clamps, cables shall be supported within 300 mm (12 in.) of outlet boxes, distribution panelboards, and splice boxes on appliances. Supports shall be provided every 1.4 m (4½ ft) at other places.

(I) Nonmetallic Box Without Cable Clamps. Nonmetallic-sheathed cables shall be supported within 200 mm (8 in.) of a nonmetallic outlet box without cable clamps.

Exception: Where wiring devices with integral enclosures are employed with a loop of extra cable to permit future replacement of the device, the cable loop shall be considered as an integral portion of the device.

(J) Physical Damage. Where subject to physical damage, exposed nonmetallic cable shall be protected by covering boards, guard strips, raceways, or other means.

(K) Metal Faceplates. Metal faceplates shall be of ferrous metal not less than 0.76 mm (0.030 in.) in thickness or of nonferrous metal not less than 1.0 mm (0.040 in.) in thickness. Nonmetallic faceplates shall be listed.

(L) Metal Faceplates Effectively Grounded. Where metal faceplates are used, they shall be effectively grounded.

(M) Moisture or Physical Damage. Where outdoor or under-chassis wiring is 120 volts, nominal, or over and is exposed to moisture or physical damage, the wiring shall be protected by rigid metal conduit, by intermediate metal conduit, or by electrical metallic tubing or rigid nonmetallic conduit that is closely routed against frames and equipment enclosures or other raceway or cable identified for the application.

(N) Component Interconnections. Fittings and connectors that are intended to be concealed at the time of assembly shall be listed and identified for the interconnection of building components. Such fittings and connectors shall be equal to the wiring method employed in insulation, temperature rise, and fault-current withstanding, and shall be capable of enduring the vibration and shock occurring in park trailers.

(O) Method of Connecting Expandable Units. The method of connecting expandable units to the main body of the vehicle shall comply with the following as applicable:

(1) That portion of a branch circuit that is installed in an expandable unit shall be permitted to be connected to the branch circuit in the main body of the vehicle by means of a flexible cord or attachment plug and cord listed for hard usage. The cord and its connections shall conform to all provisions of Article 400 and shall be considered as a permitted use under 400.7.
(2) If the receptacle provided for connection of the cord to the main circuit is located on the outside of the unit, it shall be protected with a ground-fault circuit interrupter for personnel and be listed for wet locations. A cord located on the outside of a unit shall be identified for outdoor use.
(3) Unless removable or stored within the unit interior, the cord assembly shall have permanent provisions for protection against corrosion and mechanical damage while the unit is in transit.
(4) If an attachment plug and cord is used, it shall be installed so as not to permit exposed live attachment plug pins.

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(P) Prewiring for Air-Conditioning Installation. Prewiring installed for the purpose of facilitating future air-conditioning installation shall conform to the applicable portions of this article and the following:

(1) An overcurrent protective device with a rating compatible with the circuit conductors shall be installed in the distribution panelboard and wiring connections completed.
(2) The load end of the circuit shall terminate in a junction box with a blank cover or a device listed for the purpose. Where a junction box with a blank cover is used, the free ends of the conductors shall be adequately capped or taped.
(3) A label conforming to 552.44(D) shall be placed on or adjacent to the junction box and shall read

AIR-CONDITIONING CIRCUIT.
THIS CONNECTION IS FOR AIR CONDITIONERS
RATED 110–125-VOLT AC, 60 HZ,
____ AMPERES MAXIMUM.
DO NOT EXCEED CIRCUIT RATING.

An ampere rating, not to exceed 80 percent of the circuit rating, shall be legibly marked in the blank space.
(4) The circuit shall serve no other purpose.

552.49 Maximum Number of Conductors in Boxes. The maximum number of conductors permitted in boxes shall be in accordance with 314.16.

552.50 Grounded Conductors. The identification of grounded conductors shall be in accordance with 200.6.

552.51 Connection of Terminals and Splices. Conductor splices and connections at terminals shall be in accordance with 110.14.

552.52 Switches. Switches shall be rated as follows.

(A) Lighting Circuits. For lighting circuits, switches shall be rated not less than 10 amperes, 120/125 volts and in no case less than the connected load.

(B) Motors or Other Loads. For motors or other loads, switches shall have ampere or horsepower ratings, or both, adequate for loads controlled. (An ac general-use snap switch shall be permitted to control a motor 2 hp or less with full-load current not over 80 percent of the switch ampere rating.)

552.53 Receptacles. All receptacle outlets shall be of the grounding type and installed in accordance with 210.21 and 406.3.

552.54 Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures).

(A) General. Any combustible wall or ceiling finish exposed between the edge of a luminaire (fixture) canopy or pan and the outlet box shall be covered with noncombustible material or a material identified for the purpose.

(B) Shower Luminaires (Fixtures). If a luminaire (lighting fixture) is provided over a bathtub or in a shower stall, it shall be of the enclosed and gasketed type and listed for the type of installation, and it shall be ground-fault circuit-interrupter protected.

The switch for shower luminaires (lighting fixtures) and exhaust fans, located over a tub or in a shower stall, shall be located outside the tub or shower space.

(C) Outdoor Outlets, Luminaires (Fixtures), Air-Cooling Equipment, and So On. Outdoor luminaires (fixtures) and other equipment shall be listed for outdoor use.

552.55 Grounding. (See also 552.57 on bonding of non–current-carrying metal parts.)

(A) Power-Supply Grounding. The grounding conductor in the supply cord or feeder shall be connected to the grounding bus or other approved grounding means in the distribution panelboard.

(B) Distribution Panelboard. The distribution panelboard shall have a grounding bus with sufficient terminals for all grounding conductors or other approved grounding means.

(C) Insulated Neutral. The grounded circuit conductor (neutral) shall be insulated from the equipment grounding conductors and from equipment enclosures and other grounded parts. The grounded (neutral) circuit terminals in the distribution panelboard and in ranges, clothes dryers, counter-mounted cooking units, and wall-mounted ovens shall be insulated from the equipment enclosure. Bonding screws, straps, or buses in the distribution panelboard or in appliances shall be removed and discarded. Connection of electric ranges and electric clothes dryers utilizing a grounded (neutral) conductor, if cord-connected, shall be made with 4-conductor cord and 3-pole, 4-wire, grounding-type plug caps and receptacles.

552.56 Interior Equipment Grounding.

(A) Exposed Metal Parts. In the electrical system, all exposed metal parts, enclosures, frames, luminaire (lighting fixture) canopies, and so forth, shall be effectively bonded to the grounding terminals or enclosure of the distribution panelboard.

(B) Equipment Grounding Conductors. Bare wires, green-colored wires, or green wires with a yellow stripe(s) shall be used for equipment grounding conductors only.

(C) Grounding of Electrical Equipment. Where grounding of electrical equipment is specified, it shall be permitted as follows:

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(1) Connection of metal raceway (conduit or electrical metallic tubing), the sheath of Type MC and Type MI cable where the sheath is identified for grounding, or the armor of Type AC cable to metal enclosures.
(2) A connection between the one or more equipment grounding conductors and a metal box by means of a grounding screw, which shall be used for no other purpose, or a listed grounding device.
(3) The equipment grounding conductor in nonmetallic-sheathed cable shall be permitted to be secured under a screw threaded into the luminaire (fixture) canopy other than a mounting screw or cover screw or attached to a listed grounding means (plate) in a nonmetallic outlet box for luminaire (fixture) mounting [grounding means shall also be permitted for luminaire (fixture) attachment screws].

(D) Grounding Connection in Nonmetallic Box. A connection between the one or more grounding conductors brought into a nonmetallic outlet box shall be arranged so that a connection can be made to any fitting or device in that box that requires grounding.

(E) Grounding Continuity. Where more than one equipment grounding conductor of a branch circuit enters a box, all such conductors shall be in good electrical contact with each other, and the arrangement shall be such that the disconnection or removal of a receptacle, fixture, including a luminaire, or other device fed from the box will not interfere with or interrupt the grounding continuity.

(F) Cord-Connected Appliances. Cord-connected appliances, such as washing machines, clothes dryers, refrigerators, and the electrical system of gas ranges, and so on, shall be grounded by means of an approved cord with equipment grounding conductor and grounding-type attachment plug.

552.57 Bonding of Non–Current-Carrying Metal Parts.

(A) Required Bonding. All exposed non–current-carrying metal parts that may become energized shall be effectively bonded to the grounding terminal or enclosure of the distribution panelboard.

(B) Bonding Chassis. A bonding conductor shall be connected between any distribution panelboard and an accessible terminal on the chassis. Aluminum or copper-clad aluminum conductors shall not be used for bonding if such conductors or their terminals are exposed to corrosive elements.

Exception: Any park trailer that employs a unitized metal chassis-frame construction to which the distribution panelboard is securely fastened with a bolt(s) and nut(s) or by welding or riveting shall be considered to be bonded.

(C) Bonding Conductor Requirements. Grounding terminals shall be of the solderless type and listed as pressure terminal connectors recognized for the wire size used. The bonding conductor shall be solid or stranded, insulated or bare, and shall be 8 AWG copper minimum or equivalent.

(D) Metallic Roof and Exterior Bonding. The metal roof and exterior covering shall be considered bonded where

(1) The metal panels overlap one another and are securely attached to the wood or metal frame parts by metal fasteners, and
(2) The lower panel of the metal exterior covering is secured by metal fasteners at each cross member of the chassis, or the lower panel is bonded to the chassis by a metal strap.

(E) Gas, Water, and Waste Pipe Bonding. The gas, water, and waste pipes shall be considered grounded if they are bonded to the chassis.

(F) Furnace and Metal Air Duct Bonding. Furnace and metal circulating air ducts shall be bonded.

552.58 Appliance Accessibility and Fastening. Every appliance shall be accessible for inspection, service, repair, and replacement without removal of permanent construction. Means shall be provided to securely fasten appliances in place when the park trailer is in transit.

552.59 Outdoor Outlets, Fixtures, Including Luminaires, Air-Cooling Equipment, and So On.

(A) Listed for Outdoor Use. Outdoor fixtures, including luminaires, and equipment shall be listed for outdoor use. Outdoor receptacle or convenience outlets shall be of a gasketed-cover type for use in wet locations.

(B) Outside Heating Equipment, Air-Conditioning Equipment, or Both. A park trailer provided with a branch circuit designed to energize outside heating equipment or air-conditioning equipment, or both, located outside the park trailer, other than room air conditioners, shall have such branch-circuit conductors terminate in a listed outlet box or disconnecting means located on the outside of the park trailer. A label shall be permanently affixed adjacent to the outlet box and shall contain the following information:

THIS CONNECTION IS FOR HEATING
AND/OR AIR-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT.
THE BRANCH CIRCUIT IS RATED AT NOT
MORE THAN _____ AMPERES, AT _____ VOLTS,
60-Hz, _____ CONDUCTOR AMPACITY.
A DISCONNECTING MEANS SHALL BE
LOCATED WITHIN SIGHT OF THE EQUIPMENT.

The correct voltage and ampere rating shall be given. The tag shall not be less than 0.51 mm (0.020 in.) thick

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etched brass, stainless steel, anodized or alclad aluminum, or equivalent. The tag shall not be less than 75 mm × 45 mm (3 in. × 1¾ in.) minimum size.

V. Factory Tests

552.60 Factory Tests (Electrical). Each park trailer shall be subjected to the following tests.

(A) Circuits of 120 Volts or 120/240 Volts. Each park trailer designed with a 120-volt or a 120/240-volt electrical system shall withstand the applied potential without electrical breakdown of a 1-minute, 900-volt dielectric strength test, or a 1-second, 1080-volt dielectric strength test, with all switches closed, between ungrounded and grounded conductors and the park trailer ground. During the test, all switches and other controls shall be in the on position. Fixtures, including luminaires, and permanently installed appliances shall not be required to withstand this test.

Each park trailer shall be subjected to the following:

(1) A continuity test to ensure that all metal parts are properly bonded
(2) Operational tests to demonstrate that all equipment is properly connected and in working order
(3) Polarity checks to determine that connections have been properly made
(4) Receptacles requiring GFCI protection shall be tested for correct function by the use of a GFCI testing device

(B) Low-Voltage Circuits. Low-voltage circuit conductors in each park trailer shall withstand the applied potential without electrical breakdown of a 1-minute, 500-volt or a 1-second, 600-volt dielectric strength test. The potential shall be applied between ungrounded and grounded conductors.

The test shall be permitted on running light circuits before the lights are installed, provided the unit's outer covering and interior cabinetry have been secured. The braking circuit shall be permitted to be tested before being connected to the brakes, provided the wiring has been completely secured.

ARTICLE 553
Floating Buildings

I. General

553.1 Scope. This article covers wiring, services, feeders, and grounding for floating buildings.

553.2 Definition.

Floating Building. A building unit as defined in Article 100 that floats on water, is moored in a permanent location, and has a premises wiring system served through connection by permanent wiring to an electricity supply system not located on the premises.

553.3 Application of Other Articles. Wiring for floating buildings shall comply with the applicable provisions of other articles of this *Code*, except as modified by this article.

II. Services and Feeders

553.4 Location of Service Equipment. The service equipment for a floating building shall be located adjacent to, but not in or on, the building.

553.5 Service Conductors. One set of service conductors shall be permitted to serve more than one set of service equipment.

553.6 Feeder Conductors. Each floating building shall be supplied by a single set of feeder conductors from its service equipment.

Exception: Where the floating building has multiple occupancy, each occupant shall be permitted to be supplied by a single set of feeder conductors extended from the occupant's service equipment to the occupant's panelboard.

553.7 Installation of Services and Feeders.

(A) Flexibility. Flexibility of the wiring system shall be maintained between floating buildings and the supply conductors. All wiring shall be installed so that motion of the water surface and changes in the water level will not result in unsafe conditions.

(B) Wiring Methods. Liquidtight flexible metal conduit or liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit with approved fittings shall be permitted for feeders and where flexible connections are required for services. Extra-hard usage portable power cable listed for both wet locations and sunlight resistance shall be permitted for a feeder to a floating building where flexibility is required. Other raceways suitable for the location shall be permitted to be installed where flexibility is not required.

FPN: See 555.1 and 555.13.

III. Grounding

553.8 General Requirements. Grounding of both electrical and nonelectrical parts in a floating building shall be through connection to a grounding bus in the building panelboard. The grounding bus shall be grounded through a green-colored insulated equipment grounding conductor run with the feeder conductors and connected to a ground-

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ing terminal in the service equipment. The grounding terminal in the service equipment shall be grounded by connection through an insulated grounding electrode conductor to a grounding electrode on shore.

553.9 Insulated Neutral. The grounded circuit conductor (neutral) shall be an insulated conductor identified in conformance with 200.6. The neutral conductor shall be connected to the equipment grounding terminal in the service equipment, and, except for that connection, it shall be insulated from the equipment grounding conductors, equipment enclosures, and all other grounded parts. The neutral circuit terminals in the panelboard and in ranges, clothes dryers, counter-mounted cooking units, and the like shall be insulated from the enclosures.

553.10 Equipment Grounding.

(A) Electrical Systems. All enclosures and exposed metal parts of electrical systems shall be bonded to the grounding bus.

(B) Cord-Connected Appliances. Where required to be grounded, cord-connected appliances shall be grounded by means of an equipment grounding conductor in the cord and a grounding-type attachment plug.

553.11 Bonding of Non–Current-Carrying Metal Parts. All metal parts in contact with the water, all metal piping, and all non–current-carrying metal parts that may become energized shall be bonded to the grounding bus in the panelboard.

ARTICLE 555
Marinas and Boatyards

555.1 Scope. This article covers the installation of wiring and equipment in the areas comprising fixed or floating piers, wharfs, docks, and other areas in marinas, boatyards, boat basins, boathouses, yacht clubs, boat condominiums, docking facilities associated with residential condominiums, any multiple docking facility, or similar occupancies, and facilities that are used, or intended for use, for the purpose of repair, berthing, launching, storage, or fueling of small craft and the moorage of floating buildings.

Private, noncommercial docking facilities constructed or occupied for the use of the owner or residents of the associated single-family dwelling are not covered by this article.

FPN: See NFPA 303-2000, *Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards*, for additional information.

555.2 Definitions.

Electrical Datum Plane. The electrical datum plane is defined as follows:

(1) In land areas subject to tidal fluctuation, the electrical datum plane is a horizontal plane 606 mm (2 ft) above the highest tide level for the area occurring under normal circumstances, that is, highest high tide.

(2) In land areas not subject to tidal fluctuation, the electrical datum plane is a horizontal plane 606 mm (2 ft) above the highest water level for the area occurring under normal circumstances.

(3) The electrical datum plane for floating piers and landing stages that are (a) installed to permit rise and fall response to water level, without lateral movement, and (b) that are so equipped that they can rise to the datum plane established for (1) or (2), is a horizontal plane 762 mm (30 in.) above the water level at the floating pier or landing stage and a minimum of 305 mm (12 in.) above the level of the deck.

Marine Power Outlet. An enclosed assembly that can include receptacles, circuit breakers, fused switches, fuses, watt-hour meter(s), and monitoring means approved for marine use.

555.4 Distribution System. Yard and pier distribution systems shall not exceed 600 volts phase to phase.

555.5 Transformers. Transformers and enclosures shall be specifically approved for the intended location. The bottom of enclosures for transformers shall not be located below the electrical datum plane.

555.7 Location of Service Equipment. The service equipment for floating docks or marinas shall be located adjacent to, but not on or in, the floating structure.

555.9 Electrical Connections. All electrical connections shall be located at least 305 mm (12 in.) above the deck of a floating pier. All electrical connections shall be located at least 305 mm (12 in.) above the deck of a fixed pier but not below the electrical datum plane.

555.10 Electrical Equipment Enclosures.

(A) Securing and Supporting. Electrical equipment enclosures installed on piers above deck level shall be securely and substantially supported by structural members, independent of any conduit connected to them. If enclosures are not attached to mounting surfaces by means of external ears or lugs, the internal screw heads shall be sealed to prevent seepage of water through mounting holes.

(B) Location. Electrical equipment enclosures on piers shall be located so as not to interfere with mooring lines.

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555.11 Circuit Breakers, Switches, Panelboards, and Marine Power Outlets. Circuit breakers and switches installed in gasketed enclosures shall be arranged to permit required manual operation without exposing the interior of the enclosure. All such enclosures shall be arranged with a weep hole to discharge condensation.

555.12 Load Calculations for Service and Feeder Conductors. General lighting and other loads shall be calculated in accordance with Article 220, and, in addition, the load for each service and/or feeder circuit supplying receptacles that provide shore power for boats shall be calculated using the demand factors shown in Table 555.12. These calculations shall be permitted to be modified as indicated in notes (1) and (2).

Table 555.12 Demand Factors

Number of Receptacles	Sum of the Rating of the Receptacles (percent)
1 – 4	100
5 – 8	90
9 –14	80
15 –30	70
31 –40	60
41 –50	50
51 –70	40
71-plus	30

Notes:
1. Where shore power accommodations provide two receptacles specifically for an individual boat slip and these receptacles have different voltages (for example, one 30 ampere, 125 volt and one 50 ampere, 125/250 volt), only the receptacle with the larger kilowatt demand shall be required to be calculated.
2. If the facility being installed includes individual kilowatt-hour submeters for each slip and is being calculated using the criteria listed in Table 555.12, the total demand amperes may be multiplied by 0.9 to achieve the final demand amperes.

FPN: These demand factors may be inadequate in areas of extreme hot or cold temperatures with loaded circuits for heating, air-conditioning, or refrigerating equipment.

555.13 Wiring Methods and Installation.

(A) Wiring Methods.

(1) General. Wiring methods of Chapter 3 shall be permitted where identified for use in wet locations.

(2) Portable Power Cables. Extra-hard usage portable power cables rated not less than 167°F (75°C), 600 volts, listed for both wet locations and sunlight resistance, having an outer jacket rated to be resistant to temperature extremes, oil, gasoline, ozone, abrasion, acids, and chemicals shall be permitted as follows:

(1) As permanent wiring on the underside of piers (floating or fixed)
(2) Where flexibility is necessary as on piers composed of floating sections

(3) Temporary Wiring. Temporary wiring, except as permitted by Article 527, shall not be used to supply power to boats.

(B) Installation.

(1) Overhead Wiring. Overhead wiring shall be installed to avoid possible contact with masts and other parts of boats being moved in the yard.

Conductors and cables shall be routed to avoid wiring closer than 6.0 m (20 ft) from the outer edge or any portion of the yard that can be used for moving vessels or stepping or unstepping masts.

(2) Outside Branch Circuits and Feeders. Outside branch circuits and feeders shall comply with Article 225 except that clearances for overhead wiring in portions of the yard other than those described in 555.13(B)(1) shall not be less than 5.49 m (18 ft) above grade.

(3) Wiring Over and Under Navigable Water. Wiring over and under navigable water shall be subject to approval by the authority having jurisdiction.

FPN: See NFPA 303-2000, *Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards*, for warning sign requirements.

(4) Portable Power Cables.

(a) Where portable power cables are permitted by 555.13(A)(2), the installation shall comply with the following:

(1) Cables shall be properly supported.
(2) Cables shall be located on the underside of the pier.
(3) Cables shall be securely fastened by nonmetallic clips to structural members other than the deck planking.
(4) Cables shall not be installed where subject to physical damage.
(5) Where cables pass through structural members, they shall be protected against chafing by a permanently installed oversized sleeve of nonmetallic material.

(b) Where portable power cables are used as permitted in 555.13(A)(2)(2), there shall be an approved junction box of corrosion-resistant construction with permanently installed terminal blocks on each pier section to which the feeder and feeder extensions are to be connected. Metal junction boxes and their covers, and metal screws and parts that are exposed externally to the boxes, shall be of corrosion-resistant materials or protected by material resistant to corrosion.

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(5) Protection. Rigid metal or nonmetallic conduit suitable for the location shall be installed to protect wiring above decks of piers and landing stages and below the enclosure that it serves. The conduit shall be connected to the enclosure by full standard threads. The use of special fittings of nonmetallic material to provide a threaded connection into enclosures on rigid nonmetallic conduit, employing joint design as recommended by the conduit manufacturer for attachment of the fitting to the conduit shall be acceptable, provided the equipment and method of attachment are approved and the assembly meets the requirements of installation in damp or wet locations as applicable.

555.15 Grounding. Wiring and equipment within the scope of this article shall be grounded as specified in Article 250 and with the following additional requirements.

(A) Equipment to Be Grounded. The following items shall be connected to an equipment grounding conductor run with the circuit conductors in the same raceway, cable, or trench:

(1) Metal boxes, metal cabinets, and all other metal enclosures
(2) Metal frames of utilization equipment
(3) Grounding terminals of grounding-type receptacles

(B) Type of Equipment Grounding Conductor. The equipment grounding conductor shall be an insulated copper conductor with a continuous outer finish that is either green or green with one or more yellow stripes. The equipment grounding conductor of Type MI cable shall be permitted to be identified at terminations. For conductors larger than 6 AWG, or where multiconductor cables are used, re-identification of conductors as allowed in 250.119(A)(2) and (A)(3) or 250.119(B)(2) and (B)(3) shall be permitted.

(C) Size of Equipment Grounding Conductor. The insulated copper equipment grounding conductor shall be sized in accordance with 250.122 but not smaller than 12 AWG.

(D) Branch-Circuit Equipment Grounding Conductor. The insulated equipment grounding conductor for branch circuits shall terminate at a grounding terminal in a remote panelboard or the grounding terminal in the main service equipment.

(E) Feeder Equipment Grounding Conductors. Where a feeder supplies a remote panelboard, an insulated equipment grounding conductor shall extend from a grounding terminal in the service equipment to a grounding terminal in the remote panelboard.

555.17 Disconnecting Means for Shore Power Connection(s). Disconnecting means shall be provided to isolate each boat from its supply connection(s).

(A) Type. The disconnecting means shall be permitted to consist of a circuit breaker, switch, or both, and shall be properly identified as to which receptacle it controls.

(B) Location. The disconnecting means shall be readily accessible, located not more than 762 mm (30 in.) from the receptacle it controls, and shall be located in the supply circuit ahead of the receptacle. Circuit breakers or switches located in marine power outlets complying with this section shall be permitted as the disconnecting means.

555.19 Receptacles. Receptacles shall be mounted not less than 305 mm (12 in.) above the deck surface of the pier and not below the electrical datum plane on a fixed pier.

(A) Shore Power Receptacles.

(1) Enclosures. Receptacles intended to supply shore power to boats shall be housed in marine power outlets listed as marina power outlets or listed for set locations, or shall be installed in listed enclosures protected from the weather or in listed weatherproof enclosures. The integrity of the assembly shall not be affected when the receptacles are in use with any type of booted or nonbooted attachment plug/cap inserted.

(2) Strain Relief. Means shall be provided where necessary to reduce the strain on the plug and receptacle caused by the weight and catenary angle of the shore power cord.

(3) Branch Circuits. Each single receptacle that supplies shore power to boats shall be supplied from a marine power outlet or panelboard by an individual branch circuit of the voltage class and rating corresponding to the rating of the receptacle.

FPN: Supplying receptacles at voltages other than the voltages marked on the receptacle may cause overheating or malfunctioning of connected equipment, for example, supplying single-phase, 120/240-volt, 3-wire loads from a 208Y/120-volt, 3-wire source.

(4) Ratings. Receptacles that provide shore power for boats shall be rated not less than 30 amperes and shall be single outlet type.

FPN: For locking- and grounding-type receptacles for auxiliary power to boats, see NFPA 303-2000, *Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards.*

(a) Receptacles rated not less than 30 amperes or more than 50 amperes shall be of the locking and grounding type.

FPN: For various configurations and ratings of locking and grounding-type receptacles and caps, see ANSI/NEMA 18WD 6-1989, National Electrical Manufacturers Association's *Standard for Dimensions of Attachment Plugs and Receptacles.*

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(b) Receptacles rated for 60 amperes or 100 amperes shall be of the pin and sleeve type.

FPN: For various configurations and ratings of pin and sleeve receptacles, see ANSI/UL 1686, *UL Standard for Safety Pin and Sleeve Configurations*.

(B) Other Than Shore Power.

(1) Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter (GFCI) Protection for Personnel. Fifteen- and 20-ampere, single-phase, 125-volt receptacles installed outdoors, in boathouses, in buildings used for storage, maintenance, or repair where portable electrical hand tools, electrical diagnostic equipment, or portable lighting equipment are to be used shall be provided with GFCI protection for personnel. Receptacles in other locations shall be protected in accordance with 210.8(B).

(2) Marking. Receptacles other than those supplying shore power to boats shall be permitted to be housed in marine power outlets with the receptacles that provide shore power to boats, provided they are marked to clearly indicate that they are not to be used to supply power to boats.

555.21 Gasoline Dispensing Stations — Hazardous (Classified) Locations. Electrical wiring and equipment located at or serving gasoline dispensing stations shall comply with Article 514 in addition to the requirements of this article.

555.23 Marine Hoists, Railways, Cranes, and Monorails. Motors and controls for marine hoists, railways, cranes, and monorails shall not be located below the electrical datum plane. Where it is necessary to provide electric power to a mobile crane or hoist in the yard, and a trailing cable is utilized, it shall be a listed portable power cable rated for the conditions of use and be provided with an outer jacket of distinctive color for safety.

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Chapter 6 Special Equipment

ARTICLE 600
Electric Signs and Outline Lighting

I. General

600.1 Scope. This article covers the installation of conductors and equipment for electric signs and outline lighting as defined in Article 100.

FPN: As defined in Article 100, electric signs and outline lighting include all products and installations utilizing neon tubing, such as signs, decorative elements, skeleton tubing, or art forms.

600.2 Definitions.

Electric-Discharge Lighting. Systems of illumination utilizing fluorescent lamps, high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps, or neon tubing.

Neon Tubing. Electric-discharge tubing manufactured into shapes that form letters, parts of letters, skeleton tubing, outline lighting, other decorative elements, or art forms, and filled with various inert gases.

Sign Body. A portion of a sign that may provide protection from the weather but is not an electrical enclosure.

Skeleton Tubing. Neon tubing that is itself the sign or outline lighting and not attached to an enclosure or sign body.

600.3 Listing. Electric signs and outline lighting — fixed, mobile, or portable — shall be listed and installed in conformance with that listing, unless otherwise approved by special permission.

(A) Field Installed Skeleton Tubing. Field installed skeleton tubing shall not be required to be listed where installed in conformance with this *Code*.

(B) Outline Lighting. Outline lighting shall not be required to be listed as a system when it consists of listed luminaires (lighting fixtures) wired in accordance with Chapter 3.

600.4 Markings.

(A) Signs and Outline Lighting Systems. Signs and outline lighting systems shall be marked with the manufacturer's name, trademark, or other means of identification; and input voltage and current rating.

(B) With Incandescent Lamp Holders. Signs and outline lighting systems with incandescent lamp holders shall be marked to indicate the maximum allowable wattage of lamps. The markings shall be permanently installed, in letters at least 6 mm (¼ in.) high, and shall be located where visible during relamping.

600.5 Branch Circuits.

(A) Required Branch Circuit. Each commercial building and each commercial occupancy accessible to pedestrians shall be provided with at least one outlet in an accessible location at each entrance to each tenant space for sign or outline lighting system use. The outlet(s) shall be supplied by a branch circuit rated at least 20 amperes that supplies no other load. Service hallways or corridors shall not be considered accessible to pedestrians.

(B) Rating. Branch circuits that supply signs shall be rated as follows.

(1) Incandescent and Fluorescent. Branch circuits that supply signs and outline lighting systems containing incandescent and fluorescent forms of illumination shall be rated not to exceed 20 amperes.

(2) Neon. Branch circuits that supply neon tubing installations shall not be rated in excess of 30 amperes.

(C) Wiring Methods. Wiring methods used to supply signs shall comply with 600.5(C)(1), (C)(2), and (C)(3).

(1) Supply. The wiring method used to supply signs and outline lighting systems shall terminate within a sign, an outline lighting system enclosure, a suitable box, or a conduit body.

(2) Enclosures as Pull Boxes. Signs and transformer enclosures shall be permitted to be used as pull or junction boxes for conductors supplying other adjacent signs, outline lighting systems, or floodlights that are part of a sign and shall be permitted to contain both branch and secondary circuit conductors.

(3) Metal Poles. Metal poles used to support signs shall be permitted to enclose supply conductors, provided the poles and conductors are installed in accordance with 410.15(B).

600.6 Disconnects. Each sign and outline lighting system, or feeder circuit or branch circuit supplying a sign or outline lighting system, shall be controlled by an externally operable switch or circuit breaker that will open all ungrounded conductors. Signs and outline lighting systems

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located within fountains shall have the disconnect located in accordance with 680.12.

Exception No. 1: A disconnecting means shall not be required for an exit directional sign located within a building.

Exception No. 2: A disconnecting means shall not be required for cord-connected signs with an attachment plug.

(A) Location.

(1) Within Sight of the Sign. The disconnecting means shall be within sight of the sign or outline lighting system that it controls. Where the disconnecting means is out of the line of sight from any section that may be energized, the disconnecting means shall be capable of being locked in the open position.

(2) Within Sight of the Controller. The following shall apply for signs or outline lighting systems operated by electronic or electromechanical controllers located external to the sign or outline lighting system:

(1) The disconnecting means shall be permitted to be located within sight of the controller or in the same enclosure with the controller.
(2) The disconnecting means shall disconnect the sign or outline lighting system and the controller from all ungrounded supply conductors.
(3) The disconnecting means shall be designed so that no pole can be operated independently and shall be capable of being locked in the open position.

(B) Control Switch Rating. Switches, flashers, and similar devices controlling transformers and electronic power supplies shall be rated for controlling inductive loads or have a current rating not less than twice the current rating of the transformer.

FPN: See 404.14 for rating of snap switches.

600.7 Grounding. Signs and metal equipment of outline lighting systems shall be grounded.

(A) Flexible Metal Conduit Length. Listed flexible metal conduit or listed liquidtight flexible metal conduit that encloses the secondary circuit conductor from a transformer or power supply for use with electric discharge tubing shall be permitted as a bonding means if the total accumulative length of the conduit in the secondary circuit does not exceed 30 m (100 ft).

(B) Small Metal Parts. Small metal parts not exceeding 50 mm (2 in.) in any dimension, not likely to be energized, and spaced at least 19 mm (¾ in.) from neon tubing shall not require bonding.

(C) Nonmetallic Conduit. Where listed nonmetallic conduit is used to enclose the secondary circuit conductor from a transformer or power supply and a bonding conductor is required, the bonding conductor shall be installed separate and remote from the nonmetallic conduit and be spaced at least 38 mm (1½ in.) from the conduit when the circuit is operated at 100 Hz or less or 45 mm (1¾ in.) when the circuit is operated at over 100 Hz.

(D) Bonding Conductors. Bonding conductors shall be copper and not smaller than 14 AWG.

(E) Metal Building Parts. Metal parts of a building shall not be permitted as a secondary return conductor or an equipment grounding conductor.

(F) Signs in Fountains. Signs or outline lighting installed inside a fountain shall have all metal parts and equipment grounding conductors bonded to the equipment grounding conductor for the fountain recirculating system. The bonding connection shall be as near as practicable to the fountain and shall be permitted to be made to metal piping systems that are bonded in accordance with 680.53.

FPN: Refer to 600.32(J) for restrictions on length of high-voltage secondary conductors.

600.8 Enclosures. Live parts other than lamps and neon tubing shall be enclosed.

Exception: A transformer or electronic power supply provided with an integral enclosure, including a primary and secondary circuit splice enclosure, shall not be required to be provided with an additional enclosure.

(A) Strength. Enclosures shall have ample structural strength and rigidity.

(B) Material. Sign and outline lighting system enclosures shall be constructed of metal or shall be listed.

(C) Minimum Thickness of Enclosure Metal. Sheet copper or aluminum shall be at least 0.51 mm (0.020 in.) thick. Sheet steel shall be at least 0.41 mm (0.016 in.) thick.

(D) Protection of Metal. Metal parts of equipment shall be protected from corrosion.

600.9 Location.

(A) Vehicles. Sign or outline lighting system equipment shall be at least 4.3 m (14 ft) above areas accessible to vehicles unless protected from physical damage.

(B) Pedestrians. Neon tubing, other than dry-location portable signs, accessible to pedestrians shall be protected from physical damage.

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(C) Adjacent to Combustible Materials. Signs and outline lighting systems shall be installed so that adjacent combustible materials are not subjected to temperatures in excess of 90°C (194°F).

The spacing between wood or other combustible materials and an incandescent or HID lamp or lampholder shall not be less than 50 mm (2 in.).

(D) Wet Location. Signs and outline lighting system equipment for wet location use, other than listed watertight type, shall be weatherproof and have drain holes, as necessary, in accordance with the following:

(1) Drain holes shall not be larger than 13 mm (½ in.) or smaller than 6 mm (¼ in.).
(2) Every low point or isolated section of the equipment shall have at least one drain hole.
(3) Drain holes shall be positioned such that there will be no external obstructions.

600.10 Portable or Mobile Signs.

(A) Support. Portable or mobile signs shall be adequately supported and readily movable without the use of tools.

(B) Attachment Plug. An attachment plug shall be provided for each portable or mobile sign.

(C) Wet or Damp Location. Portable or mobile signs in wet or damp locations shall comply with 600.10(C)(1) and (C)(2).

(1) Cords. All cords shall be junior hard service or hard service types as designated in Table 400.4 and have an equipment grounding conductor.

(2) Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter. Portable or mobile signs shall be provided with factory-installed ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel. The ground-fault circuit interrupter shall be an integral part of the attachment plug or shall be located in the power-supply cord within 300 mm (12 in.) of the attachment plug.

(D) Dry Location. Portable or mobile signs in dry locations shall meet the following:

(1) Cords shall be SP-2, SPE-2, SPT-2, or heavier, as designated in Table 400.4.
(2) The cord shall not exceed 4.5 m (15 ft) in length.

600.21 Ballasts, Transformers, and Electronic Power Supplies.

(A) Accessibility. Ballasts, transformers, and electronic power supplies shall be located where accessible and shall be securely fastened in place.

(B) Location. Ballasts, transformers, and electronic power supplies shall be installed as near to the lamps or neon tubing as practicable to keep the secondary conductors as short as possible.

(C) Wet Location. Ballasts, transformers, and electronic power supplies used in wet locations shall be of the weatherproof type or be of the outdoor type and protected from the weather by placement in a sign body or separate enclosure.

(D) Working Space. A working space at least 900 mm (3 ft) high, 900 mm (3 ft) wide, by 900 mm (3 ft) deep shall be provided at each ballast, transformer, and electronic power supply or its enclosure where not installed in a sign.

(E) Attic and Soffit Locations. Ballasts, transformers, and electronic power supplies shall be permitted to be located in attics and soffits, provided there is an access door at least 900 mm by 600 mm (3 ft by 2 ft) and a passageway of at least 900 mm (3 ft) high by 600 mm (2 ft) wide with a suitable permanent walkway at least 300 mm (12 in.) wide extending from the point of entry to each component.

(F) Suspended Ceilings. Ballasts, transformers, and electronic power supplies shall be permitted to be located above suspended ceilings, provided their enclosures are securely fastened in place and not dependent on the suspended ceiling grid for support. Ballasts, transformers, and electronic power supplies installed in suspended ceilings shall not be connected to the branch circuit by flexible cord.

600.22 Ballasts.

(A) Type. Ballasts shall be identified for the use and shall be listed.

(B) Thermal Protection. Ballasts shall be thermally protected.

600.23 Transformers and Electronic Power Supplies.

(A) Type. Transformers and electronic power supplies shall be identified for the use and shall be listed.

(B) Secondary-Circuit Ground-Fault Protection. Transformers and electronic power supplies other than the following shall have secondary-circuit ground-fault protection:

(1) Transformers with isolated ungrounded secondaries and with a maximum open circuit voltage of 7500 volts or less
(2) Transformers with integral porcelain or glass secondary housing for the neon tubing and requiring no field wiring of the secondary circuit

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(C) Voltage. Secondary-circuit voltage shall not exceed 15,000 volts, nominal, under any load condition. The voltage to ground of any output terminals of the secondary circuit shall not exceed 7500 volts, under any load condition.

(D) Rating. Transformers and electronic power supplies shall have a secondary-circuit current rating of not more than 300 mA.

(E) Secondary Connections. Secondary circuit outputs shall not be connected in parallel or in series.

(F) Marking. A transformer or power supply shall be marked to indicate that it has secondary-circuit ground-fault protection.

II. Field-Installed Skeleton Tubing

600.30 Applicability. Part II of this article shall apply only to field-installed skeleton tubing. These requirements are in addition to the requirements of Part I.

600.31 Neon Secondary-Circuit Conductors, 1000 Volts or Less, Nominal.

(A) Wiring Method. Conductors shall be installed using any wiring method included in Chapter 3 suitable for the conditions.

(B) Insulation and Size. Conductors shall be insulated, listed for the purpose, and not smaller than 18 AWG.

(C) Number of Conductors in Raceway. The number of conductors in a raceway shall be in accordance with Table 1 of Chapter 9.

(D) Installation. Conductors shall be installed so they are not subject to physical damage.

(E) Protection of Leads. Bushings shall be used to protect wires passing through an opening in metal.

600.32 Neon Secondary Circuit Conductors, Over 1000 Volts, Nominal.

(A) Wiring Methods.

(1) Installation. Conductors shall be installed on insulators, in rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit, flexible metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing, metal enclosures, or other equipment listed for the purpose and shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 3.

(2) Number of Conductors. Conduit or tubing shall contain only one conductor.

(3) Size. Conduit or tubing shall be a minimum of metric designator 16 (trade size ½).

(4) Spacing from Ground. Other than at the location of connection to a metal enclosure or sign body, nonmetallic conduit or flexible nonmetallic conduit shall be spaced no less than 38 mm (1½ in.) from grounded or bonded parts when the conduit contains a conductor operating at 100 Hz or less and shall be spaced no less than 45 mm (1¾ in.) from grounded or bonded parts when the conduit contains a conductor operating at more than 100 Hz.

(5) Metal Building Parts. Metal parts of a building shall not be permitted as a secondary return conductor or an equipment grounding conductor.

(B) Insulation and Size. Conductors shall be insulated, listed as Gas Tube Sign and Ignition Cable Type GTO, rated for 5, 10, or 15 kV, not smaller than 18 AWG, and have a minimum temperature rating of 105°C (221°F).

(C) Installation. Conductors shall be installed so they are not subject to physical damage.

(D) Bends in Conductors. Sharp bends in insulated conductors shall be avoided.

(E) Spacing. Secondary conductors shall be separated from each other and from all objects other than insulators or neon tubing by a spacing of not less than 38 mm (1½ in.). GTO cable installed in metal conduit or tubing requires no spacing between the cable insulation and the conduit or tubing.

(F) Insulators and Bushings. Insulators and bushings for conductors shall be listed for the purpose.

(G) Conductors in Raceways.

(1) Damp or Wet Locations. In damp or wet locations, the insulation on all conductors shall extend not less than 100 mm (4 in.) beyond the metal conduit or tubing.

(2) Dry Locations. In dry locations, the insulation on all conductors shall extend not less than 65 mm (2½ in.) beyond the metal conduit or tubing.

(H) Between Neon Tubing and Midpoint Return. Conductors shall be permitted to run between the ends of neon tubing or to the secondary circuit midpoint return of transformers or electronic power supplies listed for the purpose and provided with terminals or leads at the midpoint.

(I) Dwelling Occupancies. Equipment having an open circuit voltage exceeding 1000 volts shall not be installed in or on dwelling occupancies.

(J) Length of Secondary Circuit Conductors.

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(1) Secondary Conductor to the First Electrode. The length of secondary circuit conductors from a high-voltage terminal or lead of a transformer or electronic power supply to the first neon tube electrode shall not exceed the following:

(1) 6 m (20 ft) where installed in metal conduit or tubing
(2) 15 m (50 ft) where installed in nonmetallic conduit

(2) Other Secondary Circuit Conductors. All other sections of secondary circuit conductor in a neon tube circuit shall be as short as practicable.

600.41 Neon Tubing.

(A) Design. The length and design of the tubing shall not cause a continuous overcurrent beyond the design loading of the transformer or electronic power supply.

(B) Support. Tubing shall be supported by listed tube supports.

(C) Spacing. A spacing of not less than 6 mm (¼ in.) shall be maintained between the tubing and the nearest surface, other than its support.

600.42 Electrode Connections.

(A) Accessibility. Terminals of the electrode shall not be accessible to unqualified persons.

(B) Electrode Connections. Connections shall be made by use of a connection device, twisting of the wires together, or use of an electrode receptacle. Connections shall be electrically and mechanically secure and shall be in an enclosure listed for the purpose.

(C) Support. The neon tubing and conductor shall be supported not more than 150 mm (6 in.) from the electrode connection.

(D) Receptacles. Electrode receptacles shall be listed for the purpose.

(E) Bushings. Where electrodes penetrate an enclosure, bushings listed for the purpose shall be used unless receptacles are provided.

(F) Wet Locations. A listed cap shall be used to close the opening between neon tubing and a receptacle where the receptacle penetrates a building. Where a bushing or neon tubing penetrates a building, the opening between neon tubing and the bushing shall be sealed.

(G) Electrode Enclosures. Electrode enclosures shall be listed for the purpose.

ARTICLE 604
Manufactured Wiring Systems

604.1 Scope. The provisions of this article apply to field-installed wiring using off-site manufactured subassemblies for branch circuits, remote-control circuits, signaling circuits, and communications circuits in accessible areas.

604.2 Definition.

Manufactured Wiring System. A system containing component parts that are assembled in the process of manufacture and cannot be inspected at the building site without damage or destruction to the assembly.

604.3 Other Articles. Except as modified by the requirements of this article, all other applicable articles of this *Code* shall apply.

604.4 Uses Permitted. The manufactured wiring systems shall be permitted in accessible and dry locations and in plenums and spaces used for environmental air, where listed for this application and installed in accordance with 300.22.

Exception No. 1: In concealed spaces, one end of tapped cable shall be permitted to extend into hollow walls for direct termination at switch and outlet points.

Exception No. 2: For use in outdoor locations where listed for the purpose.

604.5 Uses Not Permitted. Manufactured wiring system types shall not be permitted where limited by the applicable article in Chapter 3 for the wiring method used in its construction.

604.6 Construction.

(A) Types.

(1) Cables. Cable shall be listed armored cable or metal-clad cable containing nominal 600-volt 10 or 12 AWG copper-insulated conductors with a bare or insulated copper equipment grounding conductor equivalent in size to the ungrounded conductor.

Other cables as listed in 725.61, 800.50, 820.50, and 830.5 shall be permitted in manufactured wiring systems for wiring of equipment within the scope of their respective articles.

(2) Conduits. Conduit shall be listed flexible metal conduit or listed liquidtight flexible conduit containing nominal 600-volt 10 or 12 AWG copper-insulated conductors with a

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bare or insulated copper equipment grounding conductor equivalent in size to the ungrounded conductor.

Exception No. 1 to (1) and (2): A luminaire (fixture) tap, maximum 1.8 m (6 ft) long, intended for connection to a single luminaire (fixture) shall be permitted to contain conductors smaller than 12 AWG but not smaller than 18 AWG.

Exception No. 2 to (1) and (2): Conductors smaller than 12 AWG shall be permitted for remote-control, signaling, or communications circuits. The assembly shall be listed for the purpose.

(3) Flexible Cord. Flexible cord suitable for hard usage, with minimum 12 AWG conductors, shall be permitted as part of a listed factory-made assembly not exceeding 1.8 m (6 ft) in length when making a transition between components of a manufactured wiring system and utilization equipment not permanently secured to the building structure. The cord shall be visible for its entire length and shall not be subject to strain or physical damage.

(B) Marking. Each section shall be marked to identify the type of cable, flexible cord, or conduit.

(C) Receptacles and Connectors. Receptacles and connectors shall be of the locking type, uniquely polarized and identified for the purpose, and shall be part of a listed assembly for the appropriate system.

(D) Other Component Parts. Other component parts shall be listed for the appropriate system.

(E) Support. Manufactured wiring systems shall be supported in accordance with the applicable cable or conduit article for the cable or conduit type employed.

604.7 Unused Outlets. All unused outlets shall be capped to effectively close the connector openings.

ARTICLE 605
Office Furnishings (Consisting of Lighting Accessories and Wired Partitions)

605.1 Scope. This article covers electrical equipment, lighting accessories, and wiring systems used to connect, or contained within, or installed on relocatable wired partitions.

605.2 General. Wiring systems shall be identified as suitable for providing power for lighting accessories and appliances in wired partitions. These partitions shall not extend from floor to ceiling.

Exception: Where permitted by the authority having jurisdiction, these relocatable wired partitions shall be permitted to extend to the ceiling but shall not penetrate the ceiling.

(A) Use. These assemblies shall be installed and used only as provided for by this article.

(B) Other Articles. Except as modified by the requirements of this article, all other articles of this *Code* shall apply.

(C) Hazardous (Classified) Locations. Where used in hazardous (classified) locations, these assemblies shall conform with Articles 500 through 517 in addition to this article.

605.3 Wireways. All conductors and connections shall be contained within wiring channels of metal or other material identified as suitable for the conditions of use. Wiring channels shall be free of projections or other conditions that may damage conductor insulation.

605.4 Partition Interconnections. The electrical connection between partitions shall be a flexible assembly identified for use with wired partitions or shall be permitted to be installed using flexible cord, provided all the following conditions are met:

(1) The cord is extra-hard usage type with 12 AWG or larger conductors, with an insulated grounding conductor.
(2) The partitions are mechanically contiguous.
(3) The cord is not longer than necessary for maximum positioning of the partitions but is in no case to exceed 600 mm (2 ft).
(4) The cord is terminated at an attachment plug and cord connector with strain relief.

605.5 Lighting Accessories. Lighting equipment listed and identified for use with wired partitions shall comply with 605.5(A), (B), and (C).

(A) Support. A means for secure attachment or support shall be provided.

(B) Connection. Where cord and plug connection is provided, the cord length shall be suitable for the intended application but shall not exceed 2.7 m (9 ft) in length. The cord shall not be smaller than 18 AWG, shall contain an equipment grounding conductor, and shall be of the hard usage type. Connection by other means shall be identified as suitable for the condition of use.

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(C) Receptacle Outlet. Convenience receptacles shall not be permitted in lighting accessories.

605.6 Fixed-Type Partitions. Wired partitions that are fixed (secured to building surfaces) shall be permanently connected to the building electrical system by one of the wiring methods of Chapter 3.

605.7 Freestanding-Type Partitions. Partitions of the freestanding type (not fixed) shall be permitted to be permanently connected to the building electrical system by one of the wiring methods of Chapter 3.

605.8 Freestanding-Type Partitions, Cord-and-Plug-Connected. Individual partitions of the freestanding type, or groups of individual partitions that are electrically connected, are mechanically contiguous, and do not exceed 9.0 m (30 ft) when assembled, shall be permitted to be connected to the building electrical system by a single flexible cord and plug, provided all of the conditions of 605.8(A) through (D) are met.

(A) Flexible Power-Supply Cord. The flexible power-supply cord shall be extra-hard usage type with 12 AWG or larger conductors with an insulated equipment grounding conductor and not exceeding 600 mm (2 ft) in length.

(B) Receptacle Supplying Power. The receptacle(s) supplying power shall be on a separate circuit serving only panels and no other loads and shall be located not more than 300 mm (12 in.) from the partition that is connected to it.

(C) Receptacle Outlets, Maximum. Individual partitions or groups of interconnected individual partitions shall not contain more than thirteen 15-ampere, 125-volt receptacle outlets.

(D) Multiwire Circuits, Not Permitted. Individual partitions or groups of interconnected individual partitions shall not contain multiwire circuits.

FPN: See 210.4 for circuits supplying partitions in 605.6 and 605.7.

ARTICLE 610
Cranes and Hoists

I. General

610.1 Scope. This article covers the installation of electrical equipment and wiring used in connection with cranes, monorail hoists, hoists, and all runways.

FPN: For further information, see ANSI B-30, *Safety Code for Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Jacks, and Slings.*

610.2 Special Requirements for Particular Locations.

(A) Hazardous (Classified) Locations. All equipment that operates in a hazardous (classified) location shall conform to Article 500.

(1) Class I Locations. Equipment used in locations that are hazardous because of the presence of flammable gases or vapors shall conform to Article 501.

(2) Class II Locations. Equipment used in locations that are hazardous because of combustible dust shall conform to Article 502.

(3) Class III Locations. Equipment used in locations that are hazardous because of the presence of easily ignitible fibers or flyings shall conform to Article 503.

(B) Combustible Materials. Where a crane, hoist, or monorail hoist operates over readily combustible material, the resistors shall be located as permitted in the following:

(1) A well-ventilated cabinet composed of noncombustible material constructed so that it does not emit flames or molten metal
(2) A cage or cab constructed of noncombustible material that encloses the sides of the cage or cab from the floor to a point at least 150 mm (6 in.) above the top of the resistors

(C) Electrolytic Cell Lines. See 668.32.

II. Wiring

610.11 Wiring Method. Conductors shall be enclosed in raceways or be Type AC cable with insulated grounding conductor, Type MC cable, or Type MI cable unless otherwise permitted or required in 610.11(A) through (E).

(A) Contact Conductor. Contact conductors are not required to be enclosed in raceways.

(B) Open Conductors. Short lengths of open conductors at resistors, collectors, and other equipment are not required to be enclosed in raceways.

(C) Flexible Connections to Motors and Similar Equipment. Where flexible connections are necessary, flexible stranded conductors shall be used. Conductors shall be in flexible metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit, multiconductor cable, or an approved nonmetallic flexible raceway.

(D) Pushbutton Stations Multiconductor Cable. Where multiconductor cable is used with a suspended pushbutton

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Table 610.14(A). Ampacities of Insulated Copper Conductors Used with Short-Time Rated Crane and Hoist Motors. Based on Ambient Temperature of 30°C (86°F). Up to Four Conductors in Raceway or Cable.[1] Up to 3 ac[2] or 4 dc[1] Conductors in Raceway or Cable

Maximum Operating Temperature	75°C (167°F)		90°C (194°F)		125°C (257°F)		Maximum Operating Temperature
Size (AWG or kcmil)	Types MTW, RHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE, ZW		Types TA, TBS, SA, SIS, PFA, FEP, FEPB, RHH, THHN, XHHW, Z, ZW		Types FEP, FEPB, PFA, PFAH, SA, TFE, Z, ZW		Size (AWG or kcmil)
	60 Min	30 Min	60 Min	30 Min	60 Min	30 Min	
16	10	12	—	—	—	—	16
14	25	26	31	32	38	40	14
12	30	33	36	40	45	50	12
10	40	43	49	52	60	65	10
8	55	60	63	69	73	80	8
6	76	86	83	94	101	119	6
5	85	95	95	106	115	134	5
4	100	117	111	130	133	157	4
3	120	141	131	153	153	183	3
2	137	160	148	173	178	214	2
1	143	175	158	192	210	253	1
1/0	190	233	211	259	253	304	1/0
2/0	222	267	245	294	303	369	2/0
3/0	280	341	305	372	370	452	3/0
4/0	300	369	319	399	451	555	4/0
250	364	420	400	461	510	635	250
300	455	582	497	636	587	737	300
350	486	646	542	716	663	837	350
400	538	688	593	760	742	941	400
450	600	765	660	836	818	1042	450
500	660	847	726	914	896	1143	500

AMPACITY CORRECTION FACTORS

Ambient Temperature (°C)	For ambient temperatures other than 30°C (86°F), multiply the ampacities shown above by the appropriate factor shown below.						Ambient Temperature (°F)
21–25	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.02	1.02	70–77
26–30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	79–86
31–35	0.94	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.97	88–95
36–40	0.88	0.88	0.91	0.91	0.95	0.95	97–104
41–45	0.82	0.82	0.87	0.87	0.92	0.92	106–113
46–50	0.75	0.75	0.82	0.82	0.89	0.89	115–122
51–55	0.67	0.67	0.76	0.76	0.86	0.86	124–131
56–60	0.58	0.58	0.71	0.71	0.83	0.83	133–140
61–70	0.33	0.33	0.58	0.58	0.76	0.76	142–158
71–80	—	—	0.41	0.41	0.69	0.69	160–176
81–90	—	—	—	—	0.61	0.61	177–194
91–100	—	—	—	—	0.51	0.51	195–212
101–120	—	—	—	—	0.40	0.40	213–248

Note: Other insulations shown in Table 310.13 and approved for the temperature and location shall be permitted to be substituted for those shown in Table 610.14(A). The allowable ampacities of conductors used with 15-minute motors shall be the 30-minute ratings increased by 12 percent.

[1] For 5 to 8 simultaneously energized power conductors in raceway or cable, the ampacity of each power conductor shall be reduced to a value of 80 percent of that shown in the table.

[2] For 4 to 6 simultaneously energized 125°C (257°F) ac power conductors in raceway or cable, the ampacity of each power conductor shall be reduced to a value of 80 percent of that shown in the table.

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station, the station shall be supported in some satisfactory manner that protects the electric conductors against strain.

(E) Flexibility to Moving Parts. Where flexibility is required for power or control to moving parts, a cord suitable for the purpose shall be permitted provided the following apply:

(1) Suitable strain relief and protection from physical damage is provided.
(2) In Class I, Division 2 locations, the cord is approved for extra-hard usage.

610.12 Raceway or Cable Terminal Fittings. Conductors leaving raceways or cables shall comply with either of 610.12(A) or (B).

(A) Separately Bushed Hole. A box or terminal fitting that has a separately bushed hole for each conductor shall be used wherever a change is made from a raceway or cable to open wiring. A fitting used for this purpose shall not contain taps or splices and shall not be used at luminaire (fixture) outlets.

(B) Bushing in Lieu of a Box. A bushing shall be permitted to be used in lieu of a box at the end of a rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, or electrical metallic tubing where the raceway terminates at unenclosed controls or similar equipment, including contact conductors, collectors, resistors, brakes, power-circuit limit switches, and dc split-frame motors.

610.13 Types of Conductors. Conductors shall comply with Table 310.13 unless otherwise permitted in 610.13(A) through (D).

(A) Exposed to External Heat or Connected to Resistors. A conductor(s) exposed to external heat or connected to resistors shall have a flame-resistant outer covering or be covered with flame-resistant tape individually or as a group.

(B) Contact Conductors. Contact conductors along runways, crane bridges, and monorails shall be permitted to be bare and shall be copper, aluminum, steel, or other alloys or combinations thereof in the form of hard drawn wire, tees, angles, tee rails, or other stiff shapes.

(C) Flexibility. Where flexibility is required, flexible cord or cable shall be permitted to be used and, where necessary, cable reels or take-up devices shall be used.

(D) Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 Circuits. Conductors for Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 remote-control, signaling, and power-limited circuits, installed in accordance with Article 725, shall be permitted.

610.14 Rating and Size of Conductors.

(A) Ampacity. The allowable ampacities of conductors shall be as shown in Table 610.14(A).

FPN: For the ampacities of conductors between controllers and resistors, see 430.23.

(B) Secondary Resistor Conductors. Where the secondary resistor is separate from the controller, the minimum size of the conductors between controller and resistor shall be calculated by multiplying the motor secondary current by the appropriate factor from Table 610.14(B) and selecting a wire from Table 610.14(A).

Table 610.14(B) Secondary Conductor Rating Factors

Time in Seconds		Ampacity of Wire in Percent of Full-Load Secondary Current
On	Off	
5	75	35
10	70	45
15	75	55
15	45	65
15	30	75
15	15	85
Continuous Duty		110

(C) Minimum Size. Conductors external to motors and controls shall not be smaller than 16 AWG unless otherwise permitted in (1) and (2).

(1) 18 AWG wire in multiconductor cord shall be permitted for control circuits at not over 7 amperes.
(2) Wires not smaller than 20 AWG shall be permitted for electronic circuits.

(D) Contact Conductors. Contact wires shall have an ampacity not less than that required by Table 610.14(A). for 75°C (167°F) wire, and in no case shall they be smaller than as shown in Table 610.14(D).

Table 610.14(D) Contact Conductor Supports

Distance Between End Strain Insulators or Clamp-Type Intermediate Supports	Size of Wire (AWG)
Less than 9.0 m (30 ft)	6
9.0 m–18 m (30 ft–60 ft)	4
Over 18 m (60 ft)	2

(E) Calculation of Motor Load.

(1) Single Motor. For one motor, 100 percent of motor nameplate full-load ampere rating shall be used.

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(2) Multiple Motors on Single Crane or Hoist. For multiple motors on a single crane or hoist, the minimum ampacity of the power supply conductors shall be the nameplate full-load ampere rating of the largest motor or group of motors for any single crane motion, plus 50 percent of the nameplate full-load ampere rating of the next largest motor or group of motors, using that column of Table 610.14(A) that applies to the longest time-rated motor.

(3) Multiple Cranes or Hoists on a Common Conductor System. For multiple cranes, hoists, or both, supplied by a common conductor system, compute the motor minimum ampacity for each crane as defined in 610.14(E), add them together, and multiply the sum by the appropriate demand factor from Table 610.14(E).

Table 610.14(E) Demand Factors

Number of Cranes or Hoists	Demand Factor
2	0.95
3	0.91
4	0.87
5	0.84
6	0.81
7	0.78

(F) Other Loads. Additional loads, such as heating, lighting, and air conditioning, shall be provided for by application of the appropriate sections of this *Code*.

(G) Nameplate. Each crane, monorail, or hoist shall be provided with a visible nameplate marked with the manufacturer's name, the rating in volts, frequency, number of phases, and circuit amperes as calculated in 610.14(E) and (F).

610.15 Common Return. Where a crane or hoist is operated by more than one motor, a common-return conductor of proper ampacity shall be permitted.

III. Contact Conductors

610.21 Installation of Contact Conductors. Contact conductors shall comply with 610.21(A) through (H).

(A) Locating or Guarding Contact Conductors. Runway contact conductors shall be guarded, and bridge contact conductors shall be located or guarded in such a manner that persons cannot inadvertently touch energized current-carrying parts.

(B) Contact Wires. Wires that are used as contact conductors shall be secured at the ends by means of approved strain insulators and shall be mounted on approved insulators so that the extreme limit of displacement of the wire does not bring the latter within less than 38 mm (1½ in.) from the surface wired over.

(C) Supports Along Runways. Main contact conductors carried along runways shall be supported on insulating supports placed at intervals not exceeding 6.0 m (20 ft) unless otherwise permitted in 610.21(F).

Such conductors shall be separated not less than 150 mm (6 in.), other than for monorail hoists where a spacing of not less than 75 mm (3 in.) shall be permitted. Where necessary, intervals between insulating supports shall be permitted to be increased up to 12 m (40 ft), the separation between conductors being increased proportionately.

(D) Supports on Bridges. Bridge wire contact conductors shall be kept at least 65 mm (2½ in.) apart, and, where the span exceeds 25 m (80 ft), insulating saddles shall be placed at intervals not exceeding 15 m (50 ft).

(E) Supports for Rigid Conductors. Conductors along runways and crane bridges, that are of the rigid type specified in 610.13(B) and not contained within an approved enclosed assembly, shall be carried on insulating supports spaced at intervals of not more than 80 times the vertical dimension of the conductor, but in no case greater than 4.5 m (15 ft), and spaced apart sufficiently to give a clear electrical separation of conductors or adjacent collectors of not less than 25 mm (1 in.).

(F) Track as Circuit Conductor. Monorail, tram rail, or crane runway tracks shall be permitted as a conductor of current for one phase of a 3-phase, ac system furnishing power to the carrier, crane, or trolley, provided all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The conductors supplying the other two phases of the power supply are insulated.
(2) The power for all phases is obtained from an insulating transformer.
(3) The voltage does not exceed 300 volts.
(4) The rail serving as a conductor is effectively grounded at the transformer and also shall be permitted to be grounded by the fittings used for the suspension or attachment of the rail to a building or structure.

(G) Electrical Continuity of Contact Conductors. All sections of contact conductors shall be mechanically joined to provide a continuous electrical connection.

(H) Not to Supply Other Equipment. Contact conductors shall not be used as feeders for any equipment other than the crane(s) or hoist(s) that they are primarily designed to serve.

610.22 Collectors. Collectors shall be designed so as to reduce to a minimum sparking between them and the con-

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tact conductor; and, where operated in rooms used for the storage of easily ignitible combustible fibers and materials, they shall comply with 503.13.

IV. Disconnecting Means

610.31 Runway Conductor Disconnecting Means. A disconnecting means that has a continuous ampere rating not less than that computed in 610.14(E) and (F) shall be provided between the runway contact conductors and the power supply. Such disconnecting means shall consist of a motor-circuit switch, circuit breaker, or molded case switch. This disconnecting means shall be as follows:

(1) Readily accessible and operable from the ground or floor level
(2) Capable of being locked in the open position
(3) Open all ungrounded conductors simultaneously
(4) Placed within view of the runway contact conductors

610.32 Disconnecting Means for Cranes and Monorail Hoists. A motor-circuit switch, molded-case switch, or circuit breaker shall be provided in the leads from the runway contact conductors or other power supply on all cranes and monorail hoists. The disconnecting means shall be capable of being locked in the open position.

Where a monorail hoist or hand-propelled crane bridge installation meets all of the following, the disconnecting means shall be permitted to be omitted:

(1) The unit is controlled from the ground or floor level.
(2) The unit is within view of the power supply disconnecting means.
(3) No fixed work platform has been provided for servicing the unit.

Where the disconnecting means is not readily accessible from the crane or monorail hoist operating station, means shall be provided at the operating station to open the power circuit to all motors of the crane or monorail hoist.

610.33 Rating of Disconnecting Means. The continuous ampere rating of the switch or circuit breaker required by 610.32 shall not be less than 50 percent of the combined short-time ampere rating of the motors or less than 75 percent of the sum of the short-time ampere rating of the motors required for any single motion.

V. Overcurrent Protection

610.41 Feeders, Runway Conductors.

(A) Single Feeder. The runway supply conductors and main contact conductors of a crane or monorail shall be protected by an overcurrent device(s) that shall not be greater than the largest rating or setting of any branch-circuit protective device plus the sum of the nameplate ratings of all the other loads with application of the demand factors from Table 610.14(E).

(B) More Than One Feeder Circuit. Where more than one feeder circuit is installed to supply runway conductors, each feeder circuit shall be sized and protected in compliance with 610.41(A).

610.42 Branch-Circuit Short-Circuit and Ground-Fault Protection. Branch circuits shall be protected in accordance with 610.42(A). Branch-circuit taps, where made, shall comply with 610.42(B).

(A) Fuse or Circuit Breaker Rating. Crane, hoist, and monorail hoist motor branch circuits shall be protected by fuses or inverse-time circuit breakers that have a rating in accordance with Table 430.52. Where two or more motors operate a single motion, the sum of their nameplate current ratings shall be considered as that of a single motor.

(B) Taps.

(1) Multiple Motors. Where two or more motors are connected to the same branch circuit, each tap conductor to an individual motor shall have an ampacity not less than one-third that of the branch circuit. Each motor shall be protected from overload according to 610.43.

(2) Control Circuits. Where taps to control circuits originate on the load side of a branch-circuit protective device, each tap and piece of equipment shall be protected in accordance with 430.72.

(3) Brake Coils. Taps without separate overcurrent protection shall be permitted to brake coils.

610.43 Overload Protection.

(A) Motor and Branch-Circuit Overload Protection. Each motor, motor controller, and branch-circuit conductor shall be protected from overload by one of the following means:

(1) A single motor shall be considered as protected where the branch-circuit overcurrent device meets the rating requirements of 610.42.
(2) Overload relay elements in each ungrounded circuit conductor, with all relay elements protected from short circuit by the branch-circuit protection.
(3) Thermal sensing devices, sensitive to motor temperature or to temperature and current, that are thermally in contact with the motor winding(s). A hoist or trolley shall be considered to be protected if the sensing device is connected in the hoist's upper limit switch circuit so as to prevent further hoisting during an overload condition of either motor.

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(B) Manually Controlled Motor. If the motor is manually controlled, with spring return controls, the overload protective device shall not be required to protect the motor against stalled rotor conditions.

(C) Multimotor. Where two or more motors drive a single trolley, truck, or bridge and are controlled as a unit and protected by a single set of overload devices with a rating equal to the sum of their rated full-load currents, a hoist or trolley shall be considered to be protected if the sensing device is connected in the hoist's upper limit switch circuit so as to prevent further hoisting during an overtemperature condition of either motor.

(D) Hoists and Monorail Hoists. Hoists and monorail hoists and their trolleys that are not used as part of an overhead traveling crane shall not require individual motor overload protection, provided the largest motor does not exceed 7½ hp and all motors are under manual control of the operator.

VI. Control

610.51 Separate Controllers. Each motor shall be provided with an individual controller unless otherwise permitted in 610.51(A) or (B).

(A) Motions with More Than One Motor. Where two or more motors drive a single hoist, carriage, truck, or bridge, they shall be permitted to be controlled by a single controller.

(B) Multiple Motion Controller. One controller shall be permitted to be switched between motors, under the following conditions:

(1) The controller has a horsepower rating that is not lower than the horsepower rating of the largest motor.
(2) Only one motor is operated at one time.

610.53 Overcurrent Protection. Conductors of control circuits shall be protected against overcurrent. Control circuits shall be considered as protected by overcurrent devices that are rated or set at not more than 300 percent of the ampacity of the control conductors, unless otherwise permitted in 610.53(A) or (B).

(A) Taps to Control Transformers. Taps to control transformers shall be considered as protected where the secondary circuit is protected by a device rated or set at not more than 200 percent of the rated secondary current of the transformer and not more than 200 percent of the ampacity of the control circuit conductors.

(B) Continuity of Power. Where the opening of the control circuit would create a hazard, as for example, the control circuit of a hot metal crane, the control circuit conductors shall be considered as being properly protected by the branch-circuit overcurrent devices.

610.55 Limit Switch. A limit switch or other device shall be provided to prevent the load block from passing the safe upper limit of travel of all hoisting mechanisms.

610.57 Clearance. The dimension of the working space in the direction of access to live parts that are likely to require examination, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance while energized shall be a minimum of 750 mm (2½ ft). Where controls are enclosed in cabinets, the door(s) shall either open at least 90 degrees or be removable.

VII. Grounding

610.61 Grounding. All exposed non–current-carrying metal parts of cranes, monorail hoists, hoists, and accessories, including pendant controls, shall be metallically joined together into a continuous electrical conductor so that the entire crane or hoist will be grounded in accordance with Article 250. Moving parts, other than removable accessories or attachments, that have metal-to-metal bearing surfaces shall be considered to be electrically connected to each other through the bearing surfaces for grounding purposes. The trolley frame and bridge frame shall be considered as electrically grounded through the bridge and trolley wheels and their respective tracks unless local conditions, such as paint or other insulating material, prevent reliable metal-to-metal contact. In this case, a separate bonding conductor shall be provided.

ARTICLE 620
Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators, Moving Walks, Wheelchair Lifts, and Stairway Chair Lifts

I. General

620.1 Scope. This article covers the installation of electrical equipment and wiring used in connection with elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, moving walks, wheelchair lifts, and stairway chair lifts.

FPN No. 1: For further information, see ASME/ANSI A17.1-1996, *Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators.*

FPN No. 2: For further information, see ASME/ANSI A17.5-1996 (CSA B44.1-1996), *Elevator and Escalator Electrical Equipment Certification Standard.*

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620.2 Definitions.

Control System. The overall system governing the starting, stopping, direction of motion, acceleration, speed, and retardation of the moving member.

Controller, Motion. The electric device(s) for that part of the control system that governs the acceleration, speed, retardation, and stopping of the moving member.

Controller, Motor. The operative units of the control system comprised of the starter device(s) and power conversion equipment used to drive an electric motor, or the pumping unit used to power hydraulic control equipment.

Controller, Operation. The electric device(s) for that part of the control system that initiates the starting, stopping, and direction of motion in response to a signal from an operating device.

Operating Device. The car switch, push buttons, key or toggle switch(s), or other devices used to activate the operation controller.

Signal Equipment. Includes audible and visual equipment such as chimes, gongs, lights, and displays that convey information to the user.

FPN No. 1: The motor controller, motion controller, and operation controller may be located in a single enclosure or a combination of enclosures.

FPN No. 2: FPN Figure 620.2 is for information only.

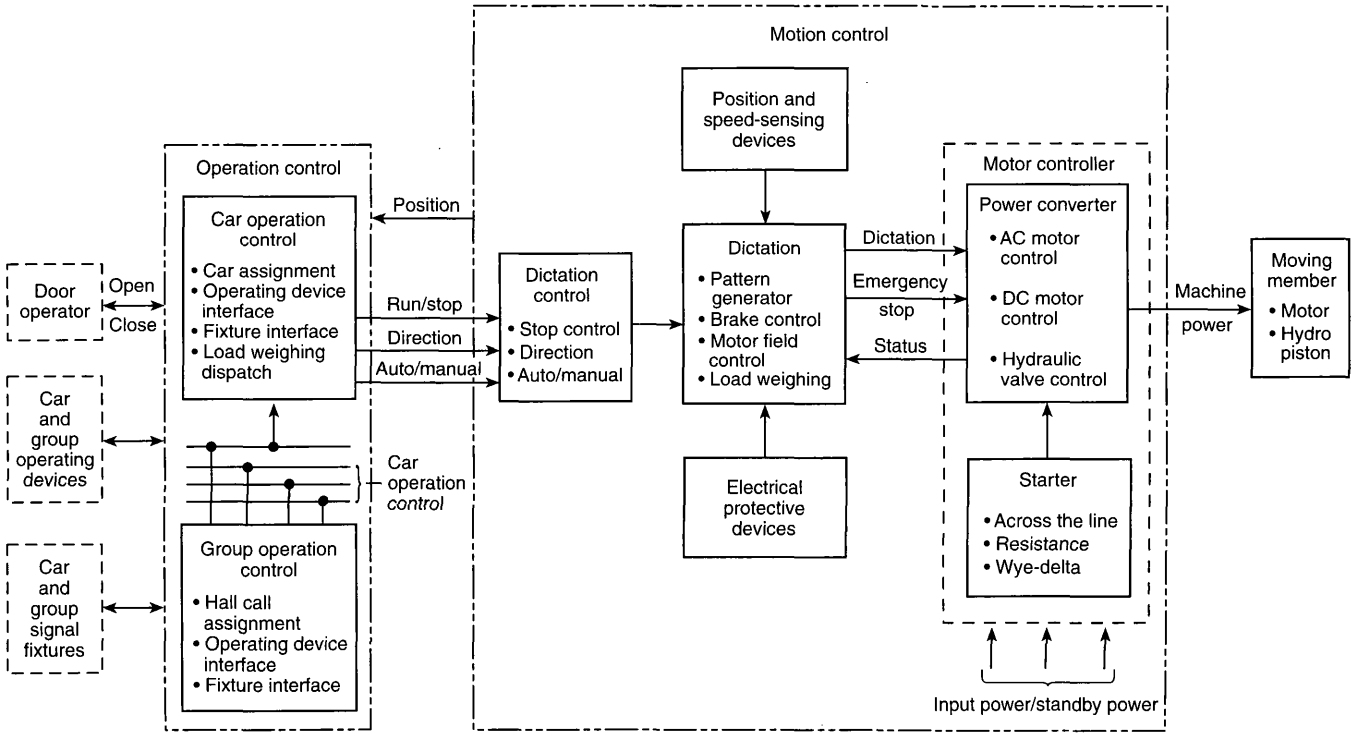
620.3 Voltage Limitations. The supply voltage shall not exceed 300 volts between conductors unless otherwise permitted in 620.3(A) through (C).

(A) Power Circuits. Branch circuits to door operator controllers and door motors and branch circuits and feeders to motor controllers, driving machine motors, machine brakes, and motor-generator sets shall not have a circuit voltage in excess of 600 volts. Internal voltages of power conversion and functionally associated equipment, including the interconnecting wiring, shall be permitted to have higher voltages, provided that all such equipment and wiring shall be listed for the higher voltages. Where the voltage exceeds 600 volts, warning labels or signs that read "DANGER — HIGH VOLTAGE" shall be attached to the equipment and shall be plainly visible.

(B) Lighting Circuits. Lighting circuits shall comply with the requirements of Article 410.

(C) Heating and Air-Conditioning Circuits. Branch circuits for heating and air-conditioning equipment located on the elevator car shall not have a circuit voltage in excess of 600 volts.

620.4 Live Parts Enclosed. All live parts of electrical apparatus in the hoistways, at the landings, in or on the cars of elevators and dumbwaiters, in the wellways or the landings of escalators or moving walks, or in the runways and ma-



FPN Figure 620.2 Control system.

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chinery spaces of wheelchair lifts and stairway chair lifts shall be enclosed to protect against accidental contact.

FPN: See 110.27 for guarding of live parts (600 volts, nominal, or less).

620.5 Working Clearances. Working space shall be provided about controllers, disconnecting means, and other electrical equipment. The minimum working space shall not be less than that specified in 110.26(A).

Where conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons examine, adjust, service, and maintain the equipment, the clearance requirements of 110.26(A) shall be waived as permitted in 620.5(A) through (D).

(A) Flexible Connections to Equipment. Electrical equipment in (1) through (4) shall be permitted to be provided with flexible leads to all external connections so that it can be repositioned to meet the clear working space requirements of 110.26(A).

(1) Controllers and disconnecting means for dumbwaiters, escalators, moving walks, wheelchair lifts, and stairway chair lifts installed in the same space with the driving machine
(2) Controllers and disconnecting means for elevators installed in the hoistway or on the car
(3) Controllers for door operators
(4) Other electrical equipment installed in the hoistway or on the car

(B) Guards. Live parts of the electrical equipment are suitably guarded, isolated, or insulated, and the equipment can be examined, adjusted, serviced, or maintained while energized without removal of this protection.

FPN: See definition of *Exposed* in Article 100.

(C) Examination, Adjusting, and Servicing. Electrical equipment is not required to be examined, adjusted, serviced, or maintained while energized.

(D) Low Voltage. Uninsulated parts are at a voltage not greater than 30 volts rms, 42 volts peak, or 60 volts dc.

II. Conductors

620.11 Insulation of Conductors. The insulation of conductors shall comply with 620.11(A) through (D).

FPN: One method of determining that conductors are flame retardant is by testing the conductors to the VW-1 (Vertical-Wire) Flame Test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables, and Flexible Cords*.

(A) Hoistway Door Interlock Wiring. The conductors to the hoistway door interlocks from the hoistway riser shall be flame retardant and suitable for a temperature of not less than 200°C (392°F). Conductors shall be Type SF or equivalent.

(B) Traveling Cables. Traveling cables used as flexible connections between the elevator or dumbwaiter car or counterweight and the raceway shall be of the types of elevator cable listed in Table 400.4 or other approved types.

(C) Other Wiring. All conductors in raceways shall have flame-retardant insulation.

Conductors shall be Type MTW, TF, TFF, TFN, TFFN, THHN, THW, THWN, TW, XHHW, hoistway cable, or any other conductor with insulation designated as flame retardant. Shielded conductors shall be permitted if such conductors are insulated for the maximum nominal circuit voltage applied to any conductor within the cable or raceway system.

(D) Insulation. All conductors shall have an insulation voltage rating equal to at least the maximum nominal circuit voltage applied to any conductor within the enclosure, cable, or raceway. Insulations and outer coverings that are marked for limited smoke and are so listed shall be permitted.

620.12 Minimum Size of Conductors. The minimum size of conductors, other than conductors that form an integral part of control equipment, shall be in accordance with 620.12(A) and (B).

(A) Traveling Cables.

(1) Lighting Circuits. For lighting circuits: 14 AWG copper; 20 AWG copper or larger conductors shall be permitted in parallel, provided the ampacity is equivalent to at least that of 14 AWG copper.

(2) Other Circuits. For other circuits, 20 AWG copper.

(B) Other Wiring. 24 AWG copper; smaller size listed conductors shall be permitted.

620.13 Feeder and Branch-Circuit Conductors. Conductors shall have an ampacity in accordance with 620.13(A) through (D). With generator field control, the conductor ampacity shall be based on the nameplate current rating of the driving motor of the motor-generator set that supplies power to the elevator motor.

FPN No. 1: The heating of conductors depends on root-mean-square current values, which, with generator field control, are reflected by the nameplate current rating of the motor-generator driving motor rather than by the rating of the elevator motor, which represents actual but short-time and intermittent full-load current values.

FPN No. 2: See Figure 620.13.

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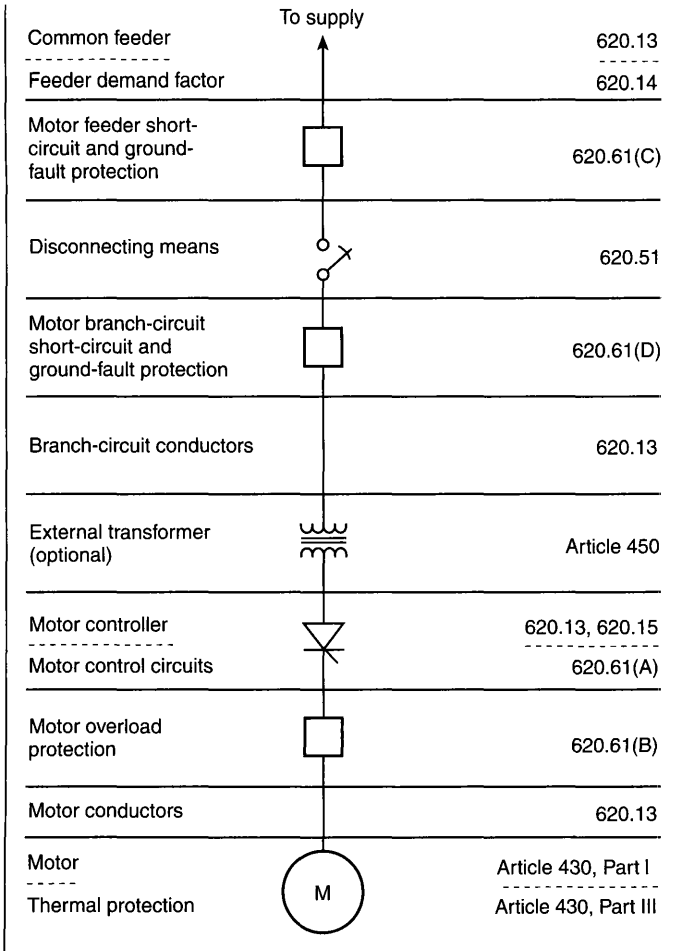


Figure 620.13 Single-line diagram.

(A) Conductors Supplying Single Motor. Conductors supplying a single motor shall have an ampacity not less than the percentage of motor nameplate current determined from 430.22(A) and (E).

FPN: Elevator motor currents, or those of similar functions, may exceed the nameplate value, but since they are inherently intermittent duty and the heating of the motor and conductors is dependent on the root-mean-square (rms) current value, conductors are sized for duty cycle service as shown in Table 430.22(E).

(B) Conductors Supplying a Single Motor Controller. Conductors supplying a single motor controller shall have an ampacity not less than the motor controller nameplate current rating, plus all other connected loads.

FPN: Motor controller nameplate current rating may be derived based on the rms value of the motor current using an intermittent duty cycle and other control system loads, if applicable.

(C) Conductors Supplying a Single Power Transformer. Conductors supplying a single power transformer shall have an ampacity not less than the nameplate current rating of the power transformer plus all other connected loads.

FPN No. 1: The nameplate current rating of a power transformer supplying a motor controller reflects the nameplate current rating of the motor controller at line voltage (transformer primary).

FPN No. 2: See Annex D, Example No. D10.

(D) Conductors Supplying More Than One Motor, Motor Controller, or Power Transformer. Conductors supplying more than one motor, motor controller, or power transformer shall have an ampacity not less than the sum of the nameplate current ratings of the equipment plus all other connected loads. The ampere ratings of motors to be used in the summation shall be determined from Table 430.22(E), and 430.24 and 430.24, Exception No. 1.

FPN: See Annex D, Example Nos. D9 and D10.

620.14 Feeder Demand Factor. Feeder conductors of less ampacity than required by 620.13 shall be permitted subject to the requirements of Table 620.14.

Table 620.14 Feeder Demand Factors for Elevators

Number of Elevators on a Single Feeder	Demand Factor
1	1.00
2	0.95
3	0.90
4	0.85
5	0.82
6	0.79
7	0.77
8	0.75
9	0.73
10 or more	0.72

FPN: Demand factors are based on 50 percent duty cycle (i.e., half time on and half time off).

620.15 Motor Controller Rating. The motor controller rating shall comply with 430.83. The rating shall be permitted to be less than the nominal rating of the elevator motor, when the controller inherently limits the available power to the motor and is marked as power limited.

FPN: For controller markings, see 430.8.

III. Wiring

620.21 Wiring Methods. Conductors and optical fibers located in hoistways, in escalator and moving walk wellways, in wheelchair lifts, stairway chair lift runways, machinery spaces, control spaces, in or on cars, in machine rooms and control rooms, not including the traveling cables connecting the car or counterweight and hoistway wiring, shall be installed in rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit,

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electrical metallic tubing, rigid nonmetallic conduit, or wireways, or shall be Type MC, MI, or AC cable unless otherwise permitted in 620.21(A) through (C).

(A) Elevators.

(1) Hoistways.

(a) Flexible metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, or liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit shall be permitted in hoistways between risers and limit switches, interlocks, operating buttons, and similar devices.

(b) Cables used in Class 2 power-limited circuits shall be permitted to be installed between risers and signal equipment and operating devices, provided the cables are supported and protected from physical damage and are of a jacketed and flame-retardant type.

(c) Flexible cords and cables that are components of listed equipment and used in circuits operating at 30 volts rms or less or 42 volts dc or less shall be permitted in lengths not to exceed 1.8 m (6 ft), provided the cords and cables are supported and protected from physical damage and are of a jacketed and flame-retardant type.

(d) Flexible metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit or flexible cords and cables, or conductors grouped together and taped or corded that are part of listed equipment, a driving machine, or a driving machine brake shall be permitted in the hoistway, in lengths not to exceed 1.8 m (6 ft), without being installed in a raceway and where located to be protected from physical damage and are of a flame-retardant type.

(2) Cars.

(a) Flexible metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, or liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit of metric designator 12 (trade size 3/8), or larger, not exceeding 1.8 m (6 ft) in length, shall be permitted on cars where located so as to be free from oil and if securely fastened in place.

Exception: Liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit of metric designator 12 (trade size 3/8), or larger, as defined by 356.2, shall be permitted in lengths in excess of 1.8 m (6 ft).

(b) Hard-service cords and junior hard-service cords that conform to the requirements of Article 400 (Table 400.4) shall be permitted as flexible connections between the fixed wiring on the car and devices on the car doors or gates. Hard-service cords only shall be permitted as flexible connections for the top-of-car operating device or the car-top work light. Devices or luminaires (fixtures) shall be grounded by means of an equipment grounding conductor run with the circuit conductors. Cables with smaller conductors and other types and thicknesses of insulation and jackets shall be permitted as flexible connections between the fixed wiring on the car and devices on the car doors or gates, if listed for this use.

(c) Flexible cords and cables that are components of listed equipment and used in circuits operating at 30 volts rms or less or 42 volts dc or less shall be permitted in lengths not to exceed 1.8 m (6 ft), provided the cords and cables are supported and protected from physical damage and are of a jacketed and flame-retardant type.

(d) Flexible metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit or flexible cords and cables, or conductors grouped together and taped or corded that are part of listed equipment, a driving machine, or a driving machine brake shall be permitted on the car assembly, in lengths not to exceed 1.8 m (6 ft) without being installed in a raceway and where located to be protected from physical damage and are of a flame-retardant type.

(3) Within Machine Rooms, Control Rooms, and Machinery Spaces and Control Spaces.

(a) Flexible metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, or liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit of metric designator 12 (trade size 3/8), or larger, not exceeding 1.8 m (6 ft) in length, shall be permitted between control panels and machine motors, machine brakes, motor-generator sets, disconnecting means, and pumping unit motors and valves.

Exception: Liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit metric designator 12 (trade size 3/8) or larger, as defined in 356.2(2), shall be permitted to be installed in lengths in excess of 1.8 m (6 ft).

(b) Where motor-generators, machine motors, or pumping unit motors and valves are located adjacent to or underneath control equipment and are provided with extra-length terminal leads not exceeding 1.8 m (6 ft) in length, such leads shall be permitted to be extended to connect directly to controller terminal studs without regard to the carrying-capacity requirements of Articles 430 and 445. Auxiliary gutters shall be permitted in machine and control rooms between controllers, starters, and similar apparatus.

(c) Flexible cords and cables that are components of listed equipment and used in circuits operating at 30 volts rms or less or 42 volts dc or less shall be permitted in lengths not to exceed 1.8 m (6 ft), provided the cords and cables are supported and protected from physical damage and are of a jacketed and flame-retardant type.

(d) On existing or listed equipment, conductors shall also be permitted to be grouped together and taped or corded without being installed in a raceway. Such cable groups shall be supported at intervals not over 900 mm (3 ft) and located so as to be protected from physical damage.

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(4) Counterweight. Flexible metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit or flexible cords and cables, or conductors grouped together and taped or corded that are part of listed equipment, a driving machine, or a driving machine brake shall be permitted on the counterweight assembly, in lengths not to exceed 1.8 m (6 ft) without being installed in a raceway and where located to be protected from physical damage and are of a flame-retardant type.

(B) Escalators.

(1) Wiring Methods. Flexible metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, or liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit shall be permitted in escalator and moving walk wellways. Flexible metal conduit or liquidtight flexible conduit of metric designator 12 (trade size 3/8) shall be permitted in lengths not in excess of 1.8 m (6 ft).

Exception: Metric designator 12 (trade size 3/8), nominal, or larger liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit, as defined in 356.2(2), shall be permitted to be installed in lengths in excess of 1.8 m (6 ft).

(2) Class 2 Circuit Cables. Cables used in Class 2 power-limited circuits shall be permitted to be installed within escalators and moving walkways, provided the cables are supported and protected from physical damage and are of a jacketed and flame-retardant type.

(3) Flexible Cords. Hard-service cords that conform to the requirements of Article 400 (Table 400.4) shall be permitted as flexible connections on escalators and moving walk control panels and disconnecting means where the entire control panel and disconnecting means are arranged for removal from machine spaces as permitted in 620.5.

(C) Wheelchair Lifts and Stairway Chair Lift Raceways.

(1) Wiring Methods. Flexible metal conduit or liquidtight flexible metal conduit shall be permitted in wheelchair lifts and stairway chair lift runways and machinery spaces. Flexible metal conduit or liquidtight flexible conduit of metric designator 12 (trade size 3/8) shall be permitted in lengths not in excess of 1.8 m (6 ft).

Exception: Metric designator 12 (trade size 3/8) or larger liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit, as defined in 356.2(2), shall be permitted to be installed in lengths in excess of 1.8 m (6 ft).

(2) Class 2 Circuit Cables. Cables used in Class 2 power-limited circuits shall be permitted to be installed within wheelchair lifts and stairway chair lift runways and machinery spaces, provided the cables are supported and protected from physical damage and are of a jacketed and flame-retardant type.

620.22 Branch Circuits for Car Lighting, Receptacle(s), Ventilation, Heating, and Air Conditioning.

(A) Car Light Source. A separate branch circuit shall supply the car lights, receptacle(s), auxiliary lighting power source, and ventilation on each elevator car. The overcurrent device protecting the branch circuit shall be located in the elevator machine room or control room/machinery space or control space.

(B) Air-Conditioning and Heating Source. A dedicated branch circuit shall supply the air-conditioning and heating units on each elevator car. The overcurrent device protecting the branch circuit shall be located in the elevator machine room or control room/machinery space or control space.

620.23 Branch Circuits for Machine Room or Control Room/Machinery Space or Control Space Lighting and Receptacle(s).

(A) Separate Branch Circuit. A separate branch circuit shall supply the machine room or control room/machinery space or control space lighting and receptacle(s).

Required lighting shall not be connected to the load side of a ground-fault circuit interrupter.

(B) Lighting Switch. The machine room or control room/machinery space or control space lighting switch shall be located at the point of entry.

(C) Duplex Receptacle. At least one 125-volt, single-phase, duplex receptacle shall be provided in each machine room or control room and machinery space or control space.

FPN: See ANSI/ASME A17.1-1996, *Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators*, for illumination levels.

620.24 Branch Circuit for Hoistway Pit Lighting and Receptacle(s).

(A) Separate Branch Circuit. A separate branch circuit shall supply the hoistway pit lighting and receptacle(s).

Required lighting shall not be connected to the load side of a ground-fault circuit interrupter.

(B) Lighting Switch. The lighting switch shall be located so as to be readily accessible from the pit access door.

(C) Duplex Receptacle. At least one 125-volt, single-phase, duplex receptacle shall be provided in the hoistway pit.

FPN: See ANSI/ASME A17.1-1996, *Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators*, for illumination levels.

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620.25 Branch Circuits for Other Utilization Equipment.

(A) Additional Branch Circuits. Additional branch circuit(s) shall supply utilization equipment not identified in 620.22, 620.23, and 620.24. Other utilization equipment shall be restricted to that equipment identified in 620.1.

(B) Overcurrent Devices. The overcurrent devices protecting the branch circuit(s) shall be located in the elevator machinery room or control room/machinery space or control space.

IV. Installation of Conductors

620.32 Metal Wireways and Nonmetallic Wireways. The sum of the cross-sectional area of the individual conductors in a wireway shall not be more than 50 percent of the interior cross-sectional area of the wireway.

Vertical runs of wireways shall be securely supported at intervals not exceeding 4.5 m (15 ft) and shall have not more than one joint between supports. Adjoining wireway sections shall be securely fastened together to provide a rigid joint.

620.33 Number of Conductors in Raceways. The sum of the cross-sectional area of the individual conductors in raceways shall not exceed 40 percent of the interior cross-sectional area of the raceway, except as permitted in 620.32 for wireways.

620.34 Supports. Supports for cables or raceways in a hoistway or in an escalator or moving walk wellway or wheelchair lift and stairway chair lift runway shall be securely fastened to the guide rail; escalator or moving walk truss; or to the hoistway, wellway, or runway construction.

620.35 Auxiliary Gutters. Auxiliary gutters shall not be subject to the restrictions of 366.3 as to length or of 366.6 as to number of conductors.

620.36 Different Systems in One Raceway or Traveling Cable. Optical fiber cables and conductors for operating devices, operation and motion control, power, signaling, fire alarm, lighting, heating, and air-conditioning circuits of 600 volts or less shall be permitted to be run in the same traveling cable or raceway system if all conductors are insulated for the maximum voltage applied to any conductor within the cables or raceway system and if all live parts of the equipment are insulated from ground for this maximum voltage. Such a traveling cable or raceway shall also be permitted to include shielded conductors and/or one or more coaxial cables, if such conductors are insulated for the maximum voltage applied to any conductor within the cable or raceway system. Conductors shall be permitted to be covered with suitable shielding for telephone, audio, video, or higher frequency communications circuits.

620.37 Wiring in Hoistways, Machine Rooms, Control Rooms, Machinery Spaces, and Control Spaces.

(A) Uses Permitted. Only such electric wiring, raceways, and cables used directly in connection with the elevator or dumbwaiter, including wiring for signals, for communication with the car, for lighting, heating, air conditioning, and ventilating the elevator car, for fire detecting systems, for pit sump pumps, and for heating, lighting, and ventilating the hoistway, shall be permitted inside the hoistway, machine rooms, control rooms, machinery spaces, and control spaces.

(B) Lightning Protection. Bonding of elevator rails (car and/or counterweight) to a lightning protection system grounding down conductor(s) shall be permitted. The lightning protection system grounding down conductor(s) shall not be located within the hoistway. Elevator rails or other hoistway equipment shall not be used as the grounding down conductor for lightning protection systems.

FPN: See 250.106 for bonding requirements. For further information, see NFPA 780-1997, *Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems.*

(C) Main Feeders. Main feeders for supplying power to elevators and dumbwaiters shall be installed outside the hoistway unless as follows:

(1) By special permission, feeders for elevators shall be permitted within an existing hoistway if no conductors are spliced within the hoistway.
(2) Feeders shall be permitted inside the hoistway for elevators with driving machine motors located in the hoistway or on the car or counterweight.

620.38 Electrical Equipment in Garages and Similar Occupancies. Electrical equipment and wiring used for elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, moving walks, and wheelchair lifts and stairway chair lifts in garages shall comply with the requirements of Article 511.

FPN: Garages used for parking or storage and where no repair work is done in accordance with 511.3 are not classified.

V. Traveling Cables

620.41 Suspension of Traveling Cables. Traveling cables shall be suspended at the car and hoistways' ends, or counterweight end where applicable, so as to reduce the strain on the individual copper conductors to a minimum.

Traveling cables shall be supported by one of the following means:

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(1) By its steel supporting member(s)
(2) By looping the cables around supports for unsupported lengths less than 30 m (100 ft)
(3) By suspending from the supports by a means that automatically tightens around the cable when tension is increased for unsupported lengths up to 60 m (200 ft)

FPN: Unsupported length for the hoistway suspension means is that length of cable as measured from the point of suspension in the hoistway to the bottom of the loop, with the elevator car located at the bottom landing. Unsupported length for the car suspension means is that length of cable as measured from the point of suspension on the car to the bottom of the loop, with the elevator car located at the top landing.

620.42 Hazardous (Classified) Locations. In hazardous (classified) locations, traveling cables shall be of a type approved for hazardous (classified) locations and shall comply with 501.11, 502.12, or 503.10, as applicable.

620.43 Location of and Protection for Cables. Traveling cable supports shall be located so as to reduce to a minimum the possibility of damage due to the cables coming in contact with the hoistway construction or equipment in the hoistway. Where necessary, suitable guards shall be provided to protect the cables against damage.

620.44 Installation of Traveling Cables. Traveling cable shall be permitted to be run without the use of a raceway for a distance not exceeding 1.8 m (6 ft) in length as measured from the first point of support on the elevator car or hoistway wall, or counterweight where applicable, provided the conductors are grouped together and taped or corded, or in the original sheath.

Traveling cables shall be permitted to be continued to elevator controller enclosures and to elevator car and machine room, control room, machinery space, and control space connections, as fixed wiring, provided they are suitably supported and protected from physical damage.

VI. Disconnecting Means and Control

620.51 Disconnecting Means. A single means for disconnecting all ungrounded main power supply conductors for each unit shall be provided and be designed so that no pole can be operated independently. Where multiple driving machines are connected to a single elevator, escalator, moving walk, or pumping unit, there shall be one disconnecting means to disconnect the motor(s) and control valve operating magnets.

The disconnecting means for the main power supply conductors shall not disconnect the branch circuit required in 620.22, 620.23, and 620.24.

(A) Type. The disconnecting means shall be an enclosed externally operable fused motor circuit switch or circuit breaker capable of being locked in the open position. The disconnecting means shall be a listed device.

FPN: For additional information, see ASME/ANSI A17.1-1996, *Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators.*

Exception: Where an individual branch circuit supplies a wheelchair lift, the disconnecting means required by 620.51(C)(4) shall be permitted to comply with 430.109(C). This disconnecting means shall be listed and shall be capable of being locked in the open position.

(B) Operation. No provision shall be made to open or close this disconnecting means from any other part of the premises. If sprinklers are installed in hoistways, machine rooms, control rooms, machinery spaces, or control spaces, the disconnecting means shall be permitted to automatically open the power supply to the affected elevator(s) prior to the application of water. No provision shall be made to automatically close this disconnecting means. Power shall only be restored by manual means.

FPN: To reduce hazards associated with water on live elevator electrical equipment.

(C) Location. The disconnecting means shall be located where it is readily accessible to qualified persons.

(1) On Elevators Without Generator Field Control. On elevators without generator field control, the disconnecting means shall be located within sight of the motor controller. Driving machines or motion and operation controllers not within sight of the disconnecting means shall be provided with a manually operated switch installed in the control circuit to prevent starting. The manually operated switch(es) shall be installed adjacent to this equipment.

Where the driving machine of an electric elevator or the hydraulic machine of a hydraulic elevator is located in a remote machine room or remote machinery space, a single means for disconnecting all ungrounded main power supply conductors shall be provided and be capable of being locked in the open position.

(2) On Elevators with Generator Field Control. On elevators with generator field control, the disconnecting means shall be located within sight of the motor controller for the driving motor of the motor-generator set. Driving machines, motor-generator sets, or motion and operation controllers not within sight of the disconnecting means shall be provided with a manually operated switch installed in the control circuit to prevent starting. The manually operated switch(es) shall be installed adjacent to this equipment.

Where the driving machine or the motor-generator set is located in a remote machine room or remote machinery space, a single means for disconnecting all ungrounded main power supply conductors shall be provided and be capable of being locked in the open position.

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(3) On Escalators and Moving Walks. On escalators and moving walks, the disconnecting means shall be installed in the space where the controller is located.

(4) On Wheelchair Lifts and Stairway Chair Lifts. On wheelchair lifts and stairway chair lifts, the disconnecting means shall be located within sight of the motor controller.

(D) Identification and Signs. Where there is more than one driving machine in a machine room, the disconnecting means shall be numbered to correspond to the identifying number of the driving machine that they control.

The disconnecting means shall be provided with a sign to identify the location of the supply side overcurrent protective device.

620.52 Power from More Than One Source.

(A) Single-Car and Multicar Installations. On single-car and multicar installations, equipment receiving electrical power from more than one source shall be provided with a disconnecting means for each source of electrical power. The disconnecting means shall be within sight of the equipment served.

(B) Warning Sign for Multiple Disconnecting Means. Where multiple disconnecting means are used and parts of the controllers remain energized from a source other than the one disconnected, a warning sign shall be mounted on or next to the disconnecting means. The sign shall be clearly legible and shall read

WARNING
PARTS OF THE CONTROLLER ARE NOT
DE-ENERGIZED BY THIS SWITCH.

(C) Interconnection Multicar Controllers. Where interconnections between controllers are necessary for the operation of the system on multicar installations that remain energized from a source other than the one disconnected, a warning sign in accordance with 620.52(B) shall be mounted on or next to the disconnecting means.

620.53 Car Light, Receptacle(s), and Ventilation Disconnecting Means. Elevators shall have a single means for disconnecting all ungrounded car light, receptacle(s), and ventilation power-supply conductors for that elevator car.

The disconnecting means shall be an enclosed externally operable fused motor circuit switch or circuit breaker capable of being locked in the open position and shall be located in the machine room or control room for that elevator car. Where there is no machine room or control room, the disconnecting means shall be located in the same space as the disconnecting means required by 620.51.

Disconnecting means shall be numbered to correspond to the identifying number of the elevator car whose light source they control.

The disconnecting means shall be provided with a sign to identify the location of the supply side overcurrent protective device.

620.54 Heating and Air-Conditioning Disconnecting Means. Elevators shall have a single means for disconnecting all ungrounded car heating and air-conditioning power-supply conductors for that elevator car.

The disconnecting means shall be an enclosed externally operable fused motor circuit switch or circuit breaker capable of being locked in the open position and shall be located in the machine room or control room for that elevator car. Where there is no machine room or control room, the disconnecting means shall be located in the same space as the disconnecting means required by 620.51.

Where there is equipment for more than one elevator car in the machine room, the disconnecting means shall be numbered to correspond to the identifying number of the elevator car whose heating and air-conditioning source they control.

The disconnecting means shall be provided with a sign to identify the location of the supply side overcurrent protective device.

620.55 Utilization Equipment Disconnecting Means. Each branch circuit for other utilization equipment shall have a single means for disconnecting all ungrounded conductors. The disconnecting means shall be capable of being locked in the open position and shall be located in the machine room or control room/machine space or control space. Where there is more than one branch circuit for other utilization equipment, the disconnecting means shall be numbered to correspond to the identifying number of the equipment served. The disconnecting means shall be provided with a sign to identify the location of the supply side overcurrent protective device.

VII. Overcurrent Protection

620.61 Overcurrent Protection. Overcurrent protection shall be provided in accordance with 620.61(A) through (D).

(A) Operating Devices and Control and Signaling Circuits. Operating devices and control and signaling circuits shall be protected against overcurrent in accordance with the requirements of 725.23 and 725.24.

Class 2 power-limited circuits shall be protected against overcurrent in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 9, Notes to Tables 11(A) and 11(B).

(B) Overload Protection for Motors.

(1) Duty Rating on Elevator, Dumbwaiter, and Motor-Generator Sets Driving Motors. Duty on elevator and

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dumbwaiter driving machine motors and driving motors of motor-generators used with generator field control shall be rated as intermittent. Such motors shall be protected against overload in accordance with 430.33.

(2) Duty Rating on Escalator Motors. Duty on escalator and moving walk driving machine motors shall be rated as continuous. Such motors shall be protected against overload in accordance with 430.32.

(3) Overload Protection. Escalator and moving walk driving machine motors and driving motors of motor-generator sets shall be protected against running overload as provided in Table 430.37.

(4) Duty Rating and Overload Protection on Wheelchair and Stairway Chair Lift Motors. Duty on wheelchair lift and stairway chair lift driving machine motors shall be rated as intermittent. Such motors shall be protected against overload in accordance with 430.33.

FPN: For further information, see 430.44 for orderly shutdown.

(C) Motor Feeder Short-Circuit and Ground-Fault Protection. Motor feeder short-circuit and ground-fault protection shall be as required in Article 430, Part V.

(D) Motor Branch-Circuit Short-Circuit and Ground-Fault Protection. Motor branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protection shall be as required in Article 430, Part IV.

620.62 Selective Coordination. Where more than one driving machine disconnecting means is supplied by a single feeder, the overcurrent protective devices in each disconnecting means shall be selectively coordinated with any other supply side overcurrent protective devices.

VIII. Machine Rooms, Control Rooms, Machinery Spaces, and Control Spaces

620.71 Guarding Equipment. Elevator, dumbwaiter, escalator, and moving walk driving machines; motor-generator sets; motor controllers; and disconnecting means shall be installed in a room or space set aside for that purpose unless otherwise permitted in 620.71(A) or (B). The room or space shall be secured against unauthorized access.

(A) Motor Controllers. Motor controllers shall be permitted outside the spaces herein specified, provided they are in enclosures with doors or removable panels that are capable of being locked in the closed position and the disconnecting means is located adjacent to or is an integral part of the motor controller. Motor controller enclosures for escalator or moving walks shall be permitted in the balustrade on the side located away from the moving steps or moving treadway. If the disconnecting means is an integral part of the motor controller, it shall be operable without opening the enclosure.

(B) Driving Machines. Elevators with driving machines located on the car, on the counterweight, or in the hoistway, and driving machines for dumbwaiters, wheelchair lifts, and stairway lifts shall be permitted outside the spaces herein specified.

IX. Grounding

620.81 Metal Raceways Attached to Cars. Metal raceways, Type MC cable, Type MI cable, or Type AC cable attached to elevator cars shall be bonded to grounded metal parts of the car that they contact.

620.82 Electric Elevators. For electric elevators, the frames of all motors, elevator machines, controllers, and the metal enclosures for all electrical equipment in or on the car or in the hoistway shall be grounded in accordance with Article 250.

620.83 Nonelectric Elevators. For elevators other than electric having any electric conductors attached to the car, the metal frame of the car, where normally accessible to persons, shall be grounded in accordance with Article 250.

620.84 Escalators, Moving Walks, Wheelchair Lifts, and Stairway Chair Lifts. Escalators, moving walks, wheelchair lifts, and stairway chair lifts shall comply with Article 250.

620.85 Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection for Personnel. Each 125-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacle installed in pits, in hoistways, on elevator car tops, and in escalator and moving walk wellways shall be of the ground-fault circuit-interrupter type.

All 125-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles installed in machine rooms and machinery spaces shall have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel.

A single receptacle supplying a permanently installed sump pump shall not require ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection.

X. Emergency and Standby Power Systems

620.91 Emergency and Standby Power Systems. An elevator(s) shall be permitted to be powered by an emergency or standby power system.

FPN: See ASME/ANSI A17.1-1996, Rule 211.2, and CAN/CSA-B44-1994, Clause 3.12.13, for additional information.

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(A) Regenerative Power. For elevator systems that regenerate power back into the power source that is unable to absorb the regenerative power under overhauling elevator load conditions, a means shall be provided to absorb this power.

(B) Other Building Loads. Other building loads, such as power and lighting, shall be permitted as the energy absorption means required in 620.91(A), provided that such loads are automatically connected to the emergency or standby power system operating the elevators and are large enough to absorb the elevator regenerative power.

(C) Disconnecting Means. The disconnecting means required by 620.51 shall disconnect the elevator from both the emergency or standby power system and the normal power system.

Where an additional power source is connected to the load side of the disconnecting means, the disconnecting means required in 620.51 shall be provided with an auxiliary contact that is positively opened mechanically, and the opening shall not be solely dependent on springs. This contact shall cause the additional power source to be disconnected from its load when the disconnecting means is in the open position.

ARTICLE 625
Electric Vehicle Charging System

I. General

625.1 Scope. The provisions of this article cover the electrical conductors and equipment external to an electric vehicle that connect an electric vehicle to a supply of electricity by conductive or inductive means, and the installation of equipment and devices related to electric vehicle charging.

FPN: For industrial trucks, see NFPA 505-1999, *Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operation.*

625.2 Definitions.

Electric Vehicle. An automotive-type vehicle for highway use, such as passenger automobiles, buses, trucks, vans, and the like, primarily powered by an electric motor that draws current from a rechargeable storage battery, fuel cell, photovoltaic array, or other source of electric current. For the purpose of this article, electric motorcycles and similar type vehicles and off-road self-propelled electric vehicles, such as industrial trucks, hoists, lifts, transports, golf carts, airline ground support equipment, tractors, boats, and the like, are not included.

Electric Vehicle Connector. A device that, by insertion into an electric vehicle inlet, establishes an electrical connection to the electric vehicle for the purpose of charging and information exchange. This device is part of the electric vehicle coupler.

Electric Vehicle Coupler. A mating electric vehicle inlet and electric vehicle connector set.

Electric Vehicle Inlet. The device on the electric vehicle into which the electric vehicle connector is inserted for charging and information exchange. This device is part of the electric vehicle coupler. For the purposes of this *Code,* the electric vehicle inlet is considered to be part of the electric vehicle and not part of the electric vehicle supply equipment.

Electric Vehicle Nonvented Storage Battery. A hermetically sealed battery comprised of one or more rechargeable electrochemical cells that has no provision for release of excessive gas pressure, or for the addition of water or electrolyte, or for external measurements of electrolyte specific gravity.

Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment. The conductors, including the ungrounded, grounded, and equipment grounding conductors and the electric vehicle connectors, attachment plugs, and all other fittings, devices, power outlets, or apparatus installed specifically for the purpose of delivering energy from the premises wiring to the electric vehicle.

Personnel Protection System. A system of personnel protection devices and constructional features that when used together provide protection against electric shock of personnel.

625.3 Other Articles. Wherever the requirements of other articles of this *Code* and Article 625 differ, the requirements of Article 625 shall apply.

625.4 Voltages. Unless other voltages are specified, the nominal ac system voltages of 120, 120/240, 208Y/120, 240, 480Y/277, 480, 600Y/347, and 600 volts shall be used to supply equipment covered by this article.

625.5 Listed or Labeled. All electrical materials, devices, fittings, and associated equipment shall be listed or labeled.

II. Wiring Methods

625.9 Electric Vehicle Coupler. The electric vehicle coupler shall comply with 625.9(A) through (F).

(A) Polarization. The electric vehicle coupler shall be polarized unless part of a system identified and listed as suitable for the purpose.

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(B) Noninterchangeability. The electric vehicle coupler shall have a configuration that is noninterchangeable with wiring devices in other electrical systems. Nongrounding-type electric vehicle couplers shall not be interchangeable with grounding-type electric vehicle couplers.

(C) Construction and Installation. The electric vehicle coupler shall be constructed and installed so as to guard against inadvertent contact by persons with parts made live from the electric vehicle supply equipment or the electric vehicle battery.

(D) Unintentional Disconnection. The electric vehicle coupler shall be provided with a positive means to prevent unintentional disconnection.

(E) Grounding Pole. The electric vehicle coupler shall be provided with a grounding pole, unless part of a system identified and listed as suitable for the purpose in accordance with Article 250.

(F) Grounding Pole Requirements. If a grounding pole is provided, the electric vehicle coupler shall be designed so that the grounding pole connection is the first to make and the last to break contact.

III. Equipment Construction

625.13 Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment. Electric vehicle supply equipment rated at 125 volts, single phase, 15 or 20 amperes or part of a system identified and listed as suitable for the purpose and meeting the requirements of 625.18, 625.19, and 625.29 shall be permitted to be cord-and-plug connected. All other electric vehicle supply equipment shall be permanently connected and fastened in place. This equipment shall have no exposed live parts.

625.14 Rating. Electric vehicle supply equipment shall have sufficient rating to supply the load served. For the purposes of this article, electric vehicle charging loads shall be considered to be continuous loads.

625.15 Markings. The electric vehicle supply equipment shall comply with 625.15(A) through (C).

(A) General. All electric vehicle supply equipment shall be marked by the manufacturer as follows:

FOR USE WITH ELECTRIC VEHICLES.

(B) Ventilation Not Required. Where marking is required by 625.29(C), the electric vehicle supply equipment shall be clearly marked by the manufacturer as follows:

VENTILATION NOT REQUIRED.

The marking shall be located so as to be clearly visible after installation.

(C) Ventilation Required. Where marking is required by 625.29(D), the electric vehicle supply equipment shall be clearly marked by the manufacturer "Ventilation Required." The marking shall be located so as to be clearly visible after installation.

625.16 Means of Coupling. The means of coupling to the electric vehicle shall be either conductive or inductive. Attachment plugs, electric vehicle connectors, and electric vehicle inlets shall be listed or labeled for the purpose.

625.17 Cable. The electric vehicle supply equipment cable shall be Type EV, EVJ, EVE, EVJE, EVT, or EVJT flexible cable as specified in Article 400 and Table 400.4. Ampacities shall be as specified in Table 400.5(A) for 10 AWG and smaller and Table 400.5(B) for 8 AWG and larger. The overall length of the cable shall not exceed 7.5 m (25 ft) unless equipped with a cable management system that is listed as suitable for the purpose. Other cable types and assemblies listed as being suitable for the purpose, including optional hybrid communications, signal, and optical fiber cables, shall be permitted.

625.18 Interlock. Electric vehicle supply equipment shall be provided with an interlock that de-energizes the electric vehicle connector and its cable whenever the electric connector is uncoupled from the electric vehicle. An interlock shall not be required for portable cord-and-plug-connected electric vehicle supply equipment intended for connection to receptacle outlets rated at 125 volts, single phase, 15 and 20 amperes.

625.19 Automatic De-Energization of Cable. The electric vehicle supply equipment or the cable-connector combination of the equipment shall be provided with an automatic means to de-energize the cable conductors and electric vehicle connector upon exposure to strain that could result in either cable rupture or separation of the cable from the electric connector and exposure of live parts. Automatic means to de-energize the cable conductors and electric vehicle connector shall not be required for portable cord-and-plug-connected electric vehicle supply equipment intended for connection to receptacle outlets rated at 125 volts, single phase, 15 and 20 amperes.

IV. Control and Protection

625.21 Overcurrent Protection. Overcurrent protection for feeders and branch circuits supplying electric vehicle supply equipment shall be sized for continuous duty and shall have a rating of not less than 125 percent of the

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maximum load of the electric vehicle supply equipment. Where noncontinuous loads are supplied from the same feeder or branch circuit, the overcurrent device shall have a rating of not less than the sum of the noncontinuous loads plus 125 percent of the continuous loads.

625.22 Personnel Protection System. The electric vehicle supply equipment shall have a listed system of protection against electric shock of personnel. The personnel protection system shall be composed of listed personnel protection devices and constructional features. Where cord-and-plug-connected electric vehicle supply equipment is used, the interrupting device of a listed personnel protection system shall be provided and shall be an integral part of the attachment plug or shall be located in the power supply cable not more than 300 mm (12 in.) from the attachment plug.

625.23 Disconnecting Means. For electric vehicle supply equipment rated more than 60 amperes or more than 150 volts to ground, the disconnecting means shall be provided and installed in a readily accessible location. The disconnecting means shall be capable of being locked in the open position.

625.25 Loss of Primary Source. Means shall be provided such that, upon loss of voltage from the utility or other electric system(s), energy cannot be backfed through the electric vehicle supply equipment to the premises wiring system. The electric vehicle shall not be permitted to serve as a standby power supply.

V. Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment Locations

625.28 Hazardous (Classified) Locations. Where electric vehicle supply equipment or wiring is installed in a hazardous (classified) location, the requirements of Articles 500 through 516 shall apply.

625.29 Indoor Sites. Indoor sites shall include, but not be limited to, integral, attached, and detached residential garages; enclosed and underground parking structures; repair and nonrepair commercial garages; and agricultural buildings.

(A) Location. The electric vehicle supply equipment shall be located to permit direct connection to the electric vehicle.

(B) Height. Unless specifically listed for the purpose and location, the coupling means of the electric vehicle supply equipment shall be stored or located at a height of not less than 450 mm (18 in.) and not more than 1.2 m (4 ft) above the floor level.

(C) Ventilation Not Required. Where electric vehicle nonvented storage batteries are used or where the electric vehicle supply equipment is listed or labeled as suitable for charging electric vehicles indoors without ventilation and marked in accordance with 625.15(B), mechanical ventilation shall not be required.

(D) Ventilation Required. Where the electric vehicle supply equipment is listed or labeled as suitable for charging electric vehicles that require ventilation for indoor charging and marked in accordance with 625.15(C), mechanical ventilation, such as a fan, shall be provided. The ventilation shall include both supply and exhaust equipment and shall be permanently installed and located to intake from, and vent directly to, the outdoors. Positive pressure ventilation systems shall be permitted only in buildings or areas that have been specifically designed and approved for that application. Mechanical ventilation requirements shall be determined by one of the methods specified in 625.29(D)(1) through (D)(4).

(1) Table Values. For supply voltages and currents specified in Table 625.29(D)(1) or Table 625.29(D)(2), the minimum ventilation requirements shall be as specified in Table 625.29(D)(1) or Table 625.29(D)(2) for each of the total number of electric vehicles that can be charged at one time.

(2) Other Values. For supply voltages and currents other than specified in Table 625.29(D)(1) or Table 625.29(D)(2), the minimum ventilation requirements shall be calculated by means of the following general formulas as applicable.

(1) Single phase:

Ventilation $_{\text{single phase}}$ in cubic meters per minute (m^3/min) =

$$\frac{(\text{volts})\,(\text{amperes})}{1718}$$

Ventilation $_{\text{single phase}}$ in cubic feet per minute (cfm) =

$$\frac{(\text{volts})\,(\text{amperes})}{48.7}$$

(2) Three phase:

Ventilation $_{\text{three phase}}$ in cubic meters per minute (m^3/min) =

$$\frac{1.732\,(\text{volts})\,(\text{amperes})}{1718}$$

Ventilation$_{\text{three phase}}$ in cubic feet per minute (cfm) =

$$\frac{1.732\,(\text{volts})\,(\text{amperes})}{48.7}$$

(3) Engineered Systems. For an electric vehicle supply equipment ventilation system designed by a person qualified to perform such calculations as an integral part of a

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Table 625.29(D)(1) Minimum Ventilation Required in Cubic Meters per Minute (m^3/min) for Each of the Total Number of Electric Vehicles That Can Be Charged at One Time

Branch-Circuit Ampere Rating	Branch-Circuit Voltage						
	Single Phase			3 Phase			
	120 V	208 V	240 V or 120/240 V	208 V or 208 Y/120 V	240V	480 V or 480 Y/277 V	600 V or 600 Y/347 V
15	1.1	1.8	2.1	—	—	—	—
20	1.4	2.4	2.8	4.2	4.8	9.7	12
30	2.1	3.6	4.2	6.3	7.2	15	18
40	2.8	4.8	5.6	8.4	9.7	19	24
50	3.5	6.1	7.0	10	12	24	30
60	4.2	7.3	8.4	13	15	29	36
100	7.0	12	14	21	24	48	60
150	—	—	—	31	36	73	91
200	—	—	—	42	48	97	120
250	—	—	—	52	60	120	150
300	—	—	—	63	73	145	180
350	—	—	—	73	85	170	210
400	—	—	—	84	97	195	240

building's total ventilation system, the minimum ventilation requirements shall be permitted to be determined per calculations specified in the engineering study.

(4) Supply Circuits. The supply circuit to the mechanical ventilation equipment shall be electrically interlocked with the electric vehicle supply equipment and shall remain energized during the entire electric vehicle charging cycle. Electric vehicle supply equipment shall be marked in accordance with 625.15. Electric vehicle supply equipment receptacles rated at 125 volts, single phase, 15 and 20 amperes shall be marked in accordance with 625.15(C) and shall be switched and the mechanical ventilation system shall be electrically interlocked through the switch supply power to the receptacle.

625.30 Outdoor Sites. Outdoor sites shall include but not be limited to residential carports and driveways, curbside, open parking structures, parking lots, and commercial charging facilities.

(A) Location. The electric vehicle supply equipment shall be located to permit direct connection to the electric vehicle.

Table 625.29(D)(2) Minimum Ventilation Required in Cubic Feet per Minute (cfm) for Each of the Total Number of Electric Vehicles That Can Be Charged at One Time

Branch-Circuit Ampere Rating	Branch-CircuitVoltage						
	Single Phase			3 Phase			
	120 V	208 V	240 V or 120/240 V	208 V or 208 Y/120 V	240 V	480 V or 480 Y/277 V	600 V or 600 Y/347 V
15	37	64	74	—	—	—	—
20	49	85	99	148	171	342	427
30	74	128	148	222	256	512	641
40	99	171	197	296	342	683	854
50	123	214	246	370	427	854	1066
60	148	256	296	444	512	1025	1281
100	246	427	493	740	854	1708	2135
150	—	—	—	1110	1281	2562	3203
200	—	—	—	1480	1708	3416	4270
250	—	—	—	1850	2135	4270	5338
300	—	—	—	2221	2562	5125	6406
350	—	—	—	2591	2989	5979	7473
400	—	—	—	2961	3416	6832	8541

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(B) Height. Unless specifically listed for the purpose and location, the coupling means of electric vehicle supply equipment shall be stored or located at a height of not less than 600 mm (24 in.) and not more than 1.2 m (4 ft) above the parking surface.

ARTICLE 630
Electric Welders

I. General

630.1 Scope. This article covers electric arc welding, resistance welding apparatus, and other similar welding equipment that is connected to an electric supply system.

II. Arc Welders

630.11 Ampacity of Supply Conductors. The ampacity of conductors for arc welders shall be in accordance with 630.11(A) and (B).

(A) Individual Welders. The ampacity of the supply conductors shall not be less than the I_{1eff} value on the rating plate. Alternatively, if the I_{1eff} is not given, the ampacity of the supply conductors shall not be less than the current value determined by multiplying the rated primary current in amperes given on the welder rating plate and the factor shown in Table 630.11(A) based on the duty cycle of the welder.

Table 630.11(A) Duty Cycle Multiplication Factors for Arc Welders

	Multiplier for Arc Welders	
Duty Cycle	Nonmotor Generator	Motor Generator
100	1.00	1.00
90	0.95	0.96
80	0.89	0.91
70	0.84	0.86
60	0.78	0.81
50	0.71	0.75
40	0.63	0.69
30	0.55	0.62
20 or less	0.45	0.55

(B) Group of Welders. Conductor ampacity shall be based on the individual currents determined in 630.11(A) as the sum of 100 percent of the two largest welders, plus 85 percent of the third largest welder, plus 70 percent of the fourth largest welder, plus 60 percent of all remaining welders.

Exception: Percentage values lower than those given in (B) shall be permitted in cases where the work is such that a high-operating duty cycle for individual welders is impossible.

FPN: Duty cycle considers welder loading based on the use to be made of each welder and the number of welders supplied by the conductors that will be in use at the same time. The load value used for each welder considers both the magnitude and the duration of the load while the welder is in use.

630.12 Overcurrent Protection. Overcurrent protection for arc welders shall be as provided in 630.12(A) and (B). Where the values as determined by this section do not correspond with the standard ampere ratings provided in 240.6 or the rating or setting specified results in unnecessary opening of the overcurrent device, the next higher standard rating or setting shall be permitted.

(A) For Welders. Each welder shall have overcurrent protection rated or set at not more than 200 percent of I_{1max}. Alternatively, if the I_{1max} is not given, the overcurrent protection shall be rated or set at not more than 200 percent of the rated primary current of the welder.

An overcurrent device shall not be required for a welder that has supply conductors protected by an overcurrent device rated or set at not more than 200 percent of I_{1max} or the rated primary current of the welder.

If the supply conductors for a welder are protected by an overcurrent device rated or set at not more than 200 percent of I_{1max} or rated primary current of the welder, a separate overcurrent device shall not be required.

(B) For Conductors. Conductors that supply one or more welders shall be protected by an overcurrent device rated or set at not more than 200 percent of the conductor ampacity.

FPN: I_{1max} is the maximum value of the rated supply current at maximum rated output. I_{1eff} is the maximum value of the effective supply current, calculated from the rated supply current (I_1), the corresponding duty cycle (duty factor) (X), and the supply current at no-load (I_0) by the following formula:

$$I_{1eff} = \sqrt{I_1^2 X + I_0^2(1 - X)}$$

630.13 Disconnecting Means. A disconnecting means shall be provided in the supply circuit for each arc welder that is not equipped with a disconnect mounted as an integral part of the welder.

The disconnecting means shall be a switch or circuit breaker, and its rating shall not be less than that necessary

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to accommodate overcurrent protection as specified under 630.12.

630.14 Marking. A rating plate shall be provided for arc welders giving the following information:

(1) Name of manufacturer
(2) Frequency
(3) Number of phases
(4) Primary voltage
(5) I_{1max} and I_{1eff}, or rated primary current
(6) Maximum open-circuit voltage
(7) Rated secondary current and
(8) Basis of rating, such as the duty cycle

630.15 Grounding of Welder Secondary Circuit. The secondary circuit conductors of an arc welder, consisting of the electrode conductor and the work conductor, shall not be considered as premises wiring for the purpose of applying Article 250.

FPN: Connecting welder secondary circuits to grounded objects can create parallel paths and can cause objectionable current over equipment grounding conductors.

III. Resistance Welders

630.31 Ampacity of Supply Conductors. The ampacity of the supply conductors for resistance welders necessary to limit the voltage drop to a value permissible for the satisfactory performance of the welder is usually greater than that required to prevent overheating as described in 630.31(A) and (B).

(A) Individual Welders. The rated ampacity for conductors for individual welders shall comply with the following:

(1) The ampacity of the supply conductors for a welder that may be operated at different times at different values of primary current or duty cycle shall not be less than 70 percent of the rated primary current for seam and automatically fed welders and 50 percent of the rated primary current for manually operated nonautomatic welders.
(2) The ampacity of the supply conductors for a welder wired for a specific operation for which the actual primary current and duty cycle are known and remain unchanged shall not be less than the product of the actual primary current and the multiplier specified in Table 630.31(A) for the duty cycle at which the welder will be operated.

(B) Groups of Welders. The ampacity of conductors that supply two or more welders shall not be less than the sum of the value obtained in accordance with 630.31(A) for the largest welder supplied and 60 percent of the values obtained for all the other welders supplied.

Table 630.31(A)(2) Duty Cycle Multiplication Factors for Resistance Welders

Duty Cycle (percent)	Multiplier
50	0.71
40	0.63
30	0.55
25	0.50
20	0.45
15	0.39
10	0.32
7.5	0.27
5 or less	0.22

FPN: **Explanation of Terms**

(1) The *rated primary current* is the rated kilovolt-amperes (kVA) multiplied by 1000 and divided by the rated primary voltage, using values given on the nameplate.
(2) The *actual primary current* is the current drawn from the supply circuit during each welder operation at the particular heat tap and control setting used.
(3) The *duty cycle* is the percentage of the time during which the welder is loaded. For instance, a spot welder supplied by a 60-Hz system (216,000 cycles per hour) making four hundred 15-cycle welds per hour would have a duty cycle of 2.8 percent (400 multiplied by 15, divided by 216,000, multiplied by 100). A seam welder operating 2 cycles "on" and 2 cycles "off" would have a duty cycle of 50 percent.

630.32 Overcurrent Protection. Overcurrent protection for resistance welders shall be as provided in 630.32(A) and (B). Where the values as determined by this section do not correspond with the standard ampere ratings provided in 240.6 or the rating or setting specified results in unnecessary opening of the overcurrent device, a higher rating or setting that does not exceed the next higher standard ampere rating shall be permitted.

(A) For Welders. Each welder shall have an overcurrent device rated or set at not more than 300 percent of the rated primary current of the welder. If the supply conductors for a welder are protected by an overcurrent device rated or set at not more than 200 percent of the rated primary current of the welder, a separate overcurrent device shall not be required.

(B) For Conductors. Conductors that supply one or more welders shall be protected by an overcurrent device rated or set at not more than 300 percent of the conductor rating.

630.33 Disconnecting Means. A switch or circuit breaker shall be provided by which each resistance welder and its control equipment can be disconnected from the supply circuit. The ampere rating of this disconnecting means shall not be less than the supply conductor ampacity determined

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in accordance with 630.31. The supply circuit switch shall be permitted as the welder disconnecting means where the circuit supplies only one welder.

630.34 Marking. A nameplate shall be provided for each resistance welder, giving the following information:

(1) Name of manufacturer
(2) Frequency
(3) Primary voltage
(4) Rated kilovolt-amperes (kVA) at 50 percent duty cycle
(5) Maximum and minimum open-circuit secondary voltage
(6) Short-circuit secondary current at maximum secondary voltage
(7) Specified throat and gap setting

IV. Welding Cable

630.41 Conductors. Insulation of conductors intended for use in the secondary circuit of electric welders shall be flame retardant.

630.42 Installation. Cables shall be permitted to be installed in a dedicated cable tray as provided in 630.42(A), (B), and (C).

(A) Cable Support. The cable tray shall provide support at not greater than 150-mm (6-in.) intervals.

(B) Spread of Fire and Products of Combustion. The installation shall comply with 300.21.

(C) Signs. A permanent sign shall be attached to the cable tray at intervals not greater than 6.0 m (20 ft). The sign shall read as follows:

CABLE TRAY
FOR WELDING CABLES ONLY

ARTICLE 640
Audio Signal Processing, Amplification, and Reproduction Equipment

I. General

640.1 Scope. This article covers equipment and wiring for audio signal generation, recording, processing, amplification and reproduction; distribution of sound; public address; speech input systems; temporary audio system installations; and electronic organs or other electronic musical instruments. This also includes audio systems subject to Article 517, Part VI, and Articles 518, 520, 525, and 530.

FPN No. 1: Examples of permanently installed distributed audio system locations include, but are not limited to, restaurant, hotel, business office, commercial and retail sales environments, churches, and schools. Both portable and permanently installed equipment locations include, but are not limited to, residences, auditoriums, theaters, stadiums, and movie and television studios. Temporary installations include, but are not limited to, auditoriums, theaters, stadiums (which use both temporary and permanently installed systems), and outdoor events such as fairs, festivals, circuses, public events, and concerts.

FPN No. 2: Fire and burglary alarm signaling devices are specifically not encompassed by this article.

640.2 Definitions. For purposes of this article, the following definitions apply.

Abandoned Audio Distribution Cable. Installed audio distribution cable that is not terminated at equipment and not identified for future use with a tag.

Audio Amplifier or Pre-Amplifier. Electronic equipment that increases the current or voltage, or both, potential of an audio signal intended for use by another piece of audio equipment. *Amplifier* is the term used to denote an audio amplifier within this article.

Audio Autotransformer. A transformer with a single winding and multiple taps intended for use with an amplifier loudspeaker signal output.

Audio Signal Processing Equipment. Electrically operated equipment that produces or processes, or both, electronic signals that, when appropriately amplified and reproduced by a loudspeaker, produce an acoustic signal within the range of normal human hearing (typically 20-20 kHz). Within this article, the terms *equipment* and *audio equipment* are assumed to be equivalent to audio signal processing equipment.

FPN: This equipment includes, but is not limited to, loudspeakers; headphones; pre-amplifiers; microphones and their power supplies; mixers; MIDI (musical instrument digital interface) equipment or other digital control systems; equalizers, compressors, and other audio signal processing equipment; audio media recording and playback equipment, including turntables, tape decks and disk players (audio and multimedia), synthesizers, tone generators, and electronic organs. Electronic organs and synthesizers may have integral or separate amplification and loudspeakers. With the exception of amplifier outputs, virtually all such equipment is used to process signals (utilizing analog or digital techniques) that have nonhazardous levels of voltage or current potential.

Audio System. Within this article, the totality of all equipment and interconnecting wiring used to fabricate a fully functional audio signal processing, amplification, and reproduction system.

Audio Transformer. A transformer with two or more electrically isolated windings and multiple taps intended for use with an amplifier loudspeaker signal output.

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Equipment Rack. A framework for the support, enclosure, or both, of equipment. May be portable or stationary. See ANSI/EIA/310-D-1992, *Cabinets, Racks, Panels and Associated Equipment.*

Loudspeaker. Equipment that converts an ac electric signal into an acoustic signal. The term *speaker* is commonly used to mean *loudspeaker.*

Maximum Output Power. The maximum output power delivered by an amplifier into its rated load as determined under specified test conditions. This may exceed the manufacturer's rated output power for the same amplifier.

Mixer. Equipment used to combine and level match a multiplicity of electronic signals, such as from microphones, electronic instruments, and recorded audio.

Mixer–Amplifier. Equipment that combines the functions of a mixer and amplifier within a single enclosure.

Portable Equipment. Equipment fed with portable cords or cables intended to be moved from one place to another.

Powered Loudspeaker. Equipment that consists of a loudspeaker and amplifier within the same enclosure. Other signal processing may also be included.

Rated Load Impedance. The amplifier manufacturer's stated or marked speaker impedance into which an amplifier will deliver its rated output power. 2Ω, 4Ω, and 8Ω are typical ratings.

Rated Output Power. The amplifier manufacturer's stated or marked output power capability into its rated load.

Rated Output Voltage. For audio amplifiers of the constant-voltage type, the nominal output voltage when the amplifier is delivering full rated power. Rated output voltage is used for determining approximate acoustic output in distributed speaker systems that typically employ impedance matching transformers. Typical ratings are 25 volts, 70.7 volts, and 100 volts.

Technical Power System. An electrical distribution system with grounding in accordance with 250.146(D), where the equipment grounding conductor is isolated from the premises grounded conductor except at a single grounded termination point within a branch-circuit panelboard, at the originating (main breaker) branch-circuit panelboard, or at the premises grounding electrode.

Temporary Equipment. Portable wiring and equipment intended for use with events of a transient or temporary nature where all equipment is presumed to be removed at the conclusion of the event.

640.3 Locations and Other Articles. Circuits and equipment shall comply with 640.3(A) through (L), as applicable.

(A) Spread of Fire or Products of Combustion. The accessible portion of abandoned audio distribution cables shall not be permitted to remain. See 300.21.

(B) Ducts, Plenums, and Other Air-Handling Spaces. See 300.22 for circuits and equipment installed in ducts or plenums or other space used for environmental air.

FPN: NFPA 90A-1999, *Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilation Systems*, 2-3.10.2(a), Exception No. 3, permits loudspeakers, loudspeaker assemblies, and their accessories listed in accordance with UL 2043-1996, *Fire Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release for Discrete Products and Their Accessories Installed in Air-Handling Spaces*, to be installed in other spaces used for environmental air (ceiling cavity plenums).

(C) Cable Trays. Cable trays shall be used in accordance with Article 392.

FPN: See 725.61(C) for the use of Class 2, Class 3, and Type PLTC cable in cable trays.

(D) Hazardous (Classified) Locations. Equipment used in hazardous (classified) locations shall comply with the applicable requirements of Chapter 5.

(E) Places of Assembly. Equipment used in places of assembly shall comply with Article 518.

(F) Theaters, Audience Areas of Motion Picture and Television Studios, and Similar Locations. Equipment used in theaters, audience areas of motion picture and television studios, and similar locations shall comply with Article 520.

(G) Carnivals, Circuses, Fairs, and Similar Events. Equipment used in carnivals, circuses, fairs, and similar events shall comply with Article 525.

(H) Motion Picture and Television Studios. Equipment used in motion picture and television studios shall comply with Article 530.

(I) Swimming Pools, Fountains, and Similar Locations. Audio equipment used in or near swimming pools, fountains, and similar locations shall comply with Article 680.

(J) Combination Systems. Where the authority having jurisdiction permits audio systems for paging or music, or both, to be combined with fire alarm systems, the wiring shall comply with Article 760.

FPN: For installation requirements for such combination systems, refer to NFPA 72-1999, *National Fire Alarm Code®*, and NFPA *101®*-2000, *Life Safety Code®*.

(K) Antennas. Equipment used in audio systems that contain an audio or video tuner and an antenna input shall comply with Article 810. Wiring other than antenna wiring

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that connects such equipment to other audio equipment shall comply with this article.

(L) Generators. Generators shall be installed in accordance with 445.2 through 445.10. Grounding of portable and vehicle-mounted generators shall be in accordance with 250.34.

640.4 Protection of Electrical Equipment. Amplifiers, loudspeakers, and other equipment shall be so located or protected so as to guard against environmental exposure or physical damage, such as might result in fire, shock, or personal hazard.

640.5 Access to Electrical Equipment Behind Panels Designed to Allow Access. Access to equipment shall not be denied by an accumulation of wires and cables that prevents removal of panels, including suspended ceiling panels.

640.6 Mechanical Execution of Work. Equipment and cabling shall be installed in a neat and workmanlike manner. Cables installed exposed on the surface of ceiling and sidewalls shall be supported by the structural components of the building structure in such a manner that the cable will not be damaged by normal building use. Such cables shall be attached to structural components by straps, staples, hangers, or similar fittings designed and installed so as not to damage the cable. The installation shall also conform with 300.4(D).

640.7 Grounding.

(A) General. Wireways and auxiliary gutters shall be grounded and bonded in accordance with the requirements of Article 250. Where the wireway or auxiliary gutter does not contain power-supply wires, the equipment grounding conductor shall not be required to be larger than 14 AWG copper or its equivalent. Where the wireway or auxiliary gutter contains power-supply wires, the equipment grounding conductor shall not be smaller than specified in 250.122.

(B) Separately Derived Systems with 60 Volts to Ground. Grounding of separately derived systems with 60 volts to ground shall be in accordance with 647.6.

(C) Isolated Ground Receptacles. Isolated grounding-type receptacles shall be permitted as described in 250.146(D), and for the implementation of other technical power systems in compliance with Article 250. For separately derived systems with 60 volts to ground, the branch-circuit equipment grounding conductor shall be terminated as required in 647.6(B).

FPN: See 406.2(D) for grounding-type receptacles and required identification.

640.8 Grouping of Conductors. Insulated conductors of different systems grouped or bundled so as to be in close physical contact with each other in the same raceway or other enclosure, or in portable cords or cables, shall comply with 300.3(C)(1).

640.9 Wiring Methods.

(A) Wiring to and Between Audio Equipment.

(1) Power Wiring. Wiring and equipment from source of power to and between devices connected to the premises wiring systems shall comply with the requirements of Chapters 1 through 4, except as modified by this article.

(2) Separately Derived Power Systems. Separately derived systems shall comply with the applicable articles of this *Code*, except as modified by this article. Separately derived systems with 60 volts to ground shall be permitted for use in audio system installations as specified in Article 647.

(3) Other Wiring. All wiring not connected to the premises wiring system or to a wiring system separately derived from the premises wiring system shall comply with Article 725.

(B) Auxiliary Power Supply Wiring. Equipment that has a separate input for an auxiliary power supply shall be wired in compliance with Article 725. Battery installation shall be in accordance with Article 480.

FPN No. 1: This section does not apply to the use of uninterruptible power supply (*ups*) equipment, or other sources of supply, that are intended to act as a direct replacement for the primary circuit power source and are connected to the primary circuit input.

FPN No. 2: Refer to NFPA 72-1999, *National Fire Alarm Code*, where equipment is used for a fire alarm system.

(C) Output Wiring and Listing of Amplifiers. Amplifiers with output circuits carrying audio program signals shall be permitted to employ Class 1, Class 2, or Class 3 wiring where the amplifier is listed and marked for use with the specific class of wiring method. Such listing shall ensure the energy output is equivalent to the shock and fire risk of the same class as stated in Article 725. Overcurrent protection shall be provided and shall be permitted to be inherent in the amplifier.

Audio amplifier output circuits wired using Class 1 wiring methods shall be considered equivalent to Class 1 circuits and be installed in accordance with 725.25, where applicable.

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Audio amplifier output circuits wired using Class 2 or Class 3 wiring methods shall be considered equivalent to Class 2 or Class 3 circuits respectively. They shall use conductors insulated at not less than the requirements of 725.71, and shall be installed in accordance with 725.54 and 725.61.

FPN No. 1: ANSI/UL 1711-1994, *Amplifiers for Fire Protective Signaling Systems*, contains requirements for the listing of amplifiers used for fire alarm systems in compliance with NFPA 72-1999, *National Fire Alarm Code*.

FPN No. 2: Examples of requirements for listing amplifiers used in residential, commercial, and professional use are found in ANSI/UL 813-1996, *Commercial Audio Equipment*, ANSI/UL 1419-1997, *Professional Video and Audio Equipment*, ANSI/UL 1492-1996, *Audio-Video Products and Accessories*, or ANSI/UL 6500-1996, *Audio/Video and Musical Instrument Apparatus for Household, Commercial, and Similar Use*.

(D) Use of Audio Transformers and Autotransformers. Audio transformers and autotransformers shall only be used for audio signals in a manner so as not to exceed the manufacturer's stated input or output voltage, impedance, or power limitations. The input or output wires of an audio transformer or autotransformer shall be allowed to connect directly to the amplifier or loudspeaker terminals. No electrical terminal or lead shall be required to be grounded or bonded.

640.10 Audio Systems Near Bodies of Water. Audio systems near bodies of water, either natural or artificial, shall be subject to the restrictions specified in 640.10(A) and (B).

Exception: This section does not include audio systems intended for use on boats, yachts, or other forms of land or water transportation used near bodies of water, whether or not supplied by branch-circuit power.

FPN: See 680.27(A) for installation of underwater audio equipment.

(A) Equipment Supplied by Branch-Circuit Power. Audio system equipment supplied by branch-circuit power shall not be placed laterally within 1.5 m (5 ft) of the inside wall of a pool, spa, hot tub, or fountain, or within 1.5 m (5 ft) of the prevailing or tidal high water mark. The equipment shall be provided with branch-circuit power protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter where required by other articles.

(B) Equipment Not Supplied by Branch-Circuit Power. Audio system equipment powered by a listed Class 2 power supply or by the output of an amplifier listed as permitting the use of Class 2 wiring shall only be restricted in placement by the manufacturer's recommendations.

FPN: Placement of the power supply or amplifier, if supplied by branch-circuit power, is still subject to 640.10(A).

II. Permanent Audio System Installations

640.21 Use of Flexible Cords and Cables.

(A) Between Equipment and Branch-Circuit Power. Power supply cords for audio equipment shall be suitable for the use and shall be permitted to be used where the interchange, maintenance, or repair of such equipment is facilitated through the use of a power supply cord.

(B) Between Loudspeakers and Amplifiers or Between Loudspeakers. Cables used to connect loudspeakers to each other or to an amplifier shall comply with Article 725. Other listed cable types and assemblies, including optional hybrid communications, signal, and optical fiber cables, shall be permitted.

(C) Between Equipment. Cables used for the distribution of audio signals between equipment shall comply with Article 725. Other listed cable types and assemblies, including optional hybrid communications, signal, and optical fiber cables, shall be permitted. Other cable types and assemblies specified by the equipment manufacturer as acceptable for the use shall be permitted in accordance with 110.3(B).

(D) Between Equipment and Power Supplies Other Than Branch-Circuit Power. The following power supplies, other than branch-circuit power supplies, shall be installed and wired between equipment in accordance with the requirements of this *Code* for the voltage and power delivered:

(1) Storage batteries
(2) Transformers
(3) Transformer rectifiers
(4) Other ac or dc power supplies

FPN: For some equipment, these sources such as in items (1) and (2) serve as the only source of power. These could, in turn, be supplied with intermittent or continuous branch-circuit power.

(E) Between Equipment Racks and Premises Wiring System. Flexible cords and cables shall be permitted for the electrical connection of permanently installed equipment racks to the premises wiring system to facilitate access to equipment or for the purpose of isolating the technical power system of the rack from the premises ground. Connection shall be made either using approved plugs and receptacles or by direct connection within an approved enclosure. Flexible cords and cables shall not be subjected to physical manipulation or abuse while the rack is in use.

640.22 Wiring of Equipment Racks and Enclosures. Metal equipment racks and enclosures shall be grounded. Bonding shall not be required if the rack is connected to a technical power ground.

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Equipment racks shall be wired in a neat and workmanlike manner. Wires, cables, structural components, or other equipment shall not be placed in such a manner as to prevent reasonable access to equipment power switches and resettable or replaceable circuit overcurrent protection devices.

Supply cords or cables, if used, shall terminate within the equipment rack enclosure in an identified connector assembly. The supply cords or cable (and connector assembly, if used) shall have sufficient ampacity to carry the total load connected to the equipment rack and shall be protected by overcurrent devices.

640.23 Conduit or Tubing.

(A) Number of Conductors. The number of conductors permitted in a single conduit or tubing shall not exceed the percentage fill specified in Table 1, Chapter 9.

(B) Nonmetallic Conduit or Tubing and Insulating Bushings. The use of nonmetallic conduit or tubing and insulating bushings shall be permitted where a technical power system is employed and shall comply with applicable articles.

640.24 Wireways, Gutters, and Auxiliary Gutters. The use of metallic and nonmetallic wireways, gutters, and auxiliary gutters shall be permitted for use with audio signal conductors and shall comply with applicable articles with respect to permitted locations, construction, and fill.

640.25 Loudspeaker Installation in Fire Resistance-Rated Partitions, Walls, and Ceilings. Loudspeakers installed in a fire resistance-rated partition, wall, or ceiling shall be listed for the purpose or installed in an enclosure or recess that maintains the fire resistance rating.

FPN: Fire-rated construction is the fire-resistive classification used in building codes. One method of determining fire rating is testing in accordance with NFPA 251-1999, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Endurance of Building Construction and Materials.*

III. Portable and Temporary Audio System Installations

640.41 Multipole Branch-Circuit Cable Connectors. Multipole branch-circuit cable connectors, male and female, for power supply cords and cables shall be constructed so that tension on the cord or cable is not transmitted to the connections. The female half shall be attached to the load end of the power supply cord or cable. The connector shall be rated in amperes and designed so that differently rated devices cannot be connected together. Alternating-current multipole connectors shall be polarized and comply with 406.6(A) and (B) and 406.9. Alternating-current or direct-current multipole connectors utilized for connection between loudspeakers and amplifiers, or between loudspeakers, shall not be compatible with nonlocking 15- or 20-ampere rated connectors intended for branch-circuit power or with connectors rated 250 volts or greater and of either the locking or nonlocking type. Signal cabling not intended for such loudspeaker and amplifier interconnection shall not be permitted to be compatible with multipole branch-circuit cable connectors of any accepted configuration.

FPN: See 400.10 for pull at terminals.

640.42 Use of Flexible Cords and Cables.

(A) Between Equipment and Branch-Circuit Power. Power supply cords for audio equipment shall be listed and shall be permitted to be used where the interchange, maintenance, or repair of such equipment is facilitated through the use of a power supply cord.

(B) Between Loudspeakers and Amplifiers, or Between Loudspeakers. Flexible cords and cables used to connect loudspeakers to each other or to an amplifier shall comply with Article 400 and Article 725, respectively. Cords and cables listed for portable use, either hard or extra-hard usage as defined by Article 400, shall also be permitted. Other listed cable types and assemblies, including optional hybrid communications, signal, and optical fiber cables, shall be permitted.

(C) Between Equipment and/or Between Equipment Racks. Flexible cords and cables used for the distribution of audio signals between equipment shall comply with Article 400 and Article 725, respectively. Cords and cables listed for portable use, either hard or extra-hard service as defined by Article 400, shall also be permitted. Other listed cable types and assemblies, including optional hybrid communications, signal, and optical fiber cables, shall be permitted.

(D) Between Equipment, Equipment Racks, and Power Supplies Other Than Branch-Circuit Power. Wiring between the following power supplies, other than branch-circuit power supplies, shall be installed, connected, or wired in accordance with the requirements of this *Code* for the voltage and power required:

(1) Storage batteries
(2) Transformers
(3) Transformer rectifiers
(4) Other ac or dc power supplies

(E) Between Equipment Racks and Branch-Circuit Power. The supply to a portable equipment rack shall be by means of listed extra-hard usage cords or cables, as defined in Table 400.4. For outdoor portable or temporary use, the

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cords or cables shall be further listed as being suitable for wet locations and sunlight resistant. Sections 520.5, 520.10, and 525.3 shall apply as appropriate when the following conditions exist:

(1) Where equipment racks include audio and lighting and/or power equipment
(2) When using or constructing cable extensions, adapters, and breakout assemblies

640.43 Wiring of Equipment Racks. Equipment racks fabricated of metal shall be grounded. Nonmetallic racks with covers (if provided) removed shall not allow access to Class 1, Class 3, or primary circuit power without the removal of covers over terminals or the use of tools.

Equipment racks shall be wired in a neat and workmanlike manner. Wires, cables, structural components, or other equipment shall not be placed in such a manner as to prevent reasonable access to equipment power switches and resettable or replaceable circuit overcurrent protection devices.

Wiring that exits the equipment rack for connection to other equipment or to a power supply shall be relieved of strain or otherwise suitably terminated such that a pull on the flexible cord or cable shall not increase the risk of damage to the cable or connected equipment such as to cause an unreasonable risk of fire or electric shock.

640.44 Environmental Protection of Equipment. Temporary outdoor, unsheltered placement or use of portable equipment not listed for the purpose shall be permitted only where appropriate protection of such equipment from adverse weather conditions is provided to prevent risk of fire or electrical shock. Where the system is intended to remain operable during adverse weather, arrangements shall be made for maintaining operation and ventilation of heat dissipating equipment.

640.45 Protection of Wiring. Where accessible to the public, flexible cords and cables laid or run on the ground or on the floor shall be covered with approved nonconductive mats. Cables and mats shall be arranged so as not to present a tripping hazard.

640.46 Equipment Access. Equipment likely to present a risk of fire, electrical shock, or physical injury to the public shall be protected by barriers or supervised by qualified personnel so as to prevent public access.

ARTICLE 645
Information Technology Equipment

645.1 Scope. This article covers equipment, power-supply wiring, equipment interconnecting wiring, and grounding of information technology equipment and systems, including terminal units, in an information technology equipment room.

FPN: For further information, see NFPA 75-1999, *Standard for the Protection of Electronic Computer/Data Processing Equipment.*

645.2 Special Requirements for Information Technology Equipment Room. This article shall apply, provided all the following conditions are met:

(1) Disconnecting means complying with 645.10 are provided.
(2) A separate heating/ventilating/air-conditioning (HVAC) system is provided that is dedicated for information technology equipment use and is separated from other areas of occupancy. Any HVAC system that serves other occupancies shall be permitted to also serve the information technology equipment room if fire/smoke dampers are provided at the point of penetration of the room boundary. Such dampers shall operate on activation of smoke detectors and also by operation of the disconnecting means required by 645.10.

FPN: For further information, see NFPA 75-1999, *Standard for the Protection of Electronic Computer/Data Processing Equipment*, Chapter 8, 8-1, 8-1.1, 8-1.2, and 8-1.3.

(3) Listed information technology equipment is installed.
(4) The room is occupied only by those personnel needed for the maintenance and functional operation of the installed information technology equipment.
(5) The room is separated from other occupancies by fire-resistant-rated walls, floors, and ceilings with protected openings.

FPN: For further information on room construction requirements, see NFPA 75-1999, *Standard for the Protection of Electronic Computer/Data Processing Equipment*, Chapter 3.

645.5 Supply Circuits and Interconnecting Cables.

(A) Branch-Circuit Conductors. The branch-circuit conductors supplying one or more units of a data processing system shall have an ampacity not less than 125 percent of the total connected load.

(B) Cord-and-Plug Connections. The data processing system shall be permitted to be connected to a branch circuit by any of the following means listed for the purpose:

(1) Flexible cord and attachment plug cap not to exceed 4.5 m (15 ft).
(2) Cord set assembly. Where run on the surface of the floor, they shall be protected against physical damage.

(C) Interconnecting Cables. Separate data processing units shall be permitted to be interconnected by means of

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cables and cable assemblies listed for the purpose. Where run on the surface of the floor, they shall be protected against physical damage.

(D) Under Raised Floors. Power cables, communications cables, connecting cables, interconnecting cables, and receptacles associated with the information technology equipment shall be permitted under a raised floor, provided the following conditions are met.

(1) The raised floor is of suitable construction, and the area under the floor is accessible.

(2) The branch-circuit supply conductors to receptacles or field-wired equipment are in rigid metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit, intermediate metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing, electrical nonmetallic tubing, metal wireway, nonmetallic wireway, surface metal raceway with metal cover, nonmetallic surface raceway, flexible metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, or liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit, Type MI cable, Type MC cable, or Type AC cable. These supply conductors shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of 300.11.

(3) Ventilation in the underfloor area is used for the information equipment room only. The ventilation system shall be so arranged, with approved smoke detection devices, that upon the detection of fire or products of combustion in the underfloor space the circulation of air will cease.

(4) Openings in raised floors for cables protect cables against abrasions and minimize the entrance of debris beneath the floor.

(5) Cables, other than those covered in (2) and those complying with (a), (b), and (c), shall be listed as Type DP cable having adequate fire-resistant characteristics suitable for use under raised floors of an information technology equipment room.

(a) Interconnecting cables enclosed in a raceway.

(b) Interconnecting cables listed with equipment manufactured prior to July 1, 1994, being installed with that equipment.

(c) Cable type designations Type TC (Article 336); Types CL2, CL3, and PLTC (Article 725); Type ITC (Article 727); Types NPLF and FPL (Article 760); Types OFC and OFN (Article 770); Types CM and MP (Article 800); and Type CATV (Article 820). These designations shall be permitted to have an additional letter P or R or G. Green, with one or more yellow stripes, insulated single conductor cables, 4 AWG and larger, marked "for use in cable trays" or "for CT use" shall be permitted for equipment grounding.

FPN: One method of defining fire resistance is by establishing that the cables do not spread fire to the top of the tray in the "Vertical Tray Flame Test" referenced in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables, and Flexible Cords*. Another method of defining fire resistance is for the damage (char length) not to exceed 1.5 m (4 ft 11 in.) when performing the CSA "Vertical Flame Test — Cables in Cable Trays," as described in CSA C22.2 No. 0.3-M-1985, *Test Methods for Electrical Wires and Cables*.

(6) Abandoned cables shall not be permitted to remain unless contained in metal raceways.

(E) Securing in Place. Power cables; communications cables; connecting cables; interconnecting cables; and associated boxes, connectors, plugs, and receptacles that are listed as part of, or for, information technology equipment shall not be required to be secured in place.

645.6 Cables Not in Information Technology Equipment Room. Cables extending beyond the information technology equipment room shall be subject to the applicable requirements of this *Code*.

FPN: For signaling circuits, refer to Article 725; for fiber optic circuits, refer to Article 770; and for communications circuits, refer to Article 800. For fire alarm systems, refer to Article 760.

645.7 Penetrations. Penetrations of the fire-resistant room boundary shall be in accordance with 300.21.

645.10 Disconnecting Means. A means shall be provided to disconnect power to all electronic equipment in the information technology equipment room. There shall also be a similar means to disconnect the power to all dedicated HVAC systems serving the room and cause all required fire/smoke dampers to close. The control for these disconnecting means shall be grouped and identified and shall be readily accessible at the principal exit doors. A single means to control both the electronic equipment and HVAC systems shall be permitted. Where a pushbutton is used as a means to disconnect power, pushing the button in shall disconnect the power.

Exception: Installations qualifying under the provisions of Article 685.

645.11 Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS). Unless otherwise permitted in (1) or (2), UPS systems installed within the information technology room, and their supply and output circuits, shall comply with 645.10. The disconnecting means shall also disconnect the battery from its load.

(1) Installations qualifying under the provisions of Article 685

(2) Power sources capable of supplying 750 volt-amperes or less derived either from UPS equipment or from battery circuits integral to electronic equipment

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645.15 Grounding. All exposed non–current-carrying metal parts of an information technology system shall be grounded in accordance with Article 250 or shall be double insulated. Power systems derived within listed information technology equipment that supply information technology systems through receptacles or cable assemblies supplied as part of this equipment shall not be considered separately derived for the purpose of applying 250.20(D). Where signal reference structures are installed, they shall be bonded to the equipment grounding system provided for the information technology equipment.

FPN No. 1: The bonding and grounding requirements in the product standards governing this listed equipment ensure that it complies with Article 250.

FPN No. 2: Where isolated grounding-type receptacles are used, see 250.146(D) and 406.2(D).

645.16 Marking. Each unit of an information technology system supplied by a branch circuit shall be provided with a manufacturer's nameplate, which shall also include the input power requirements for voltage, frequency, and maximum rated load in amperes.

ARTICLE 647
Sensitive Electronic Equipment

647.1 Scope. This article covers the installation and wiring of separately derived systems operating at 120 volts line-to-line and 60 volts to ground for sensitive electronic equipment.

647.3 General. Use of a separately derived 120-volt single-phase 3-wire system with 60 volts on each of two ungrounded conductors to a grounded neutral conductor shall be permitted for the purpose of reducing objectionable noise in sensitive electronic equipment locations provided that the following conditions apply:

(1) The system is installed only in commercial or industrial occupancies.
(2) The system's use is restricted to areas under close supervision by qualified personnel.
(3) All of the requirements in 647.4 through 647.8 are met.

647.4 Wiring Methods.

(A) Panelboards and Overcurrent Protection. Use of standard single-phase panelboards and distribution equipment with a higher voltage rating shall be permitted. The system shall be clearly marked on the face of the panel or on the inside of the panel doors. Common-trip two-pole circuit breakers that are identified for operation at the system voltage shall be provided for both ungrounded conductors in all feeders and branch circuits.

(B) Junction Boxes. All junction box covers shall be clearly marked to indicate the distribution panel and the system voltage.

(C) Color Coding. All feeders and branch-circuit conductors installed under this section shall be identified as to system at all splices and terminations by color, marking, tagging, or equally effective means. The means of identification shall be posted at each branch-circuit panelboard and at the disconnecting means for the building.

(D) Voltage Drop. The voltage drop on any branch circuit shall not exceed 1.5 percent. The combined voltage drop of feeder and branch-circuit conductors shall not exceed 2.5 percent.

(1) Fixed Equipment. The voltage drop on branch circuits supplying equipment connected using wiring methods in Chapter 3 shall not exceed 1.5 percent. The combined voltage drop of feeder and branch-circuit conductors shall not exceed 2.5 percent.

(2) Cord-Connected Equipment. The voltage drop on branch circuits supplying receptacles shall not exceed 1 percent. For the purposes of making this calculation, the load connected to the receptacle outlet shall be considered to be 50 percent of the branch-circuit rating. The combined voltage drop of feeder and branch-circuit conductors shall not exceed 2.0 percent.

FPN: The purpose of this provision is to limit voltage drop to 1.5 percent where portable cords may be used as a means of connecting equipment.

647.5 Three-Phase Systems. Where 3-phase power is supplied, a separately derived 6-phase "wye" system with 60 volts to ground installed under this article shall be configured as three separately derived 120-volt single-phase systems having a combined total of no more than six main disconnects.

647.6 Grounding.

(A) General. The system shall be grounded as provided in 250.30 as a separately derived single-phase 3-wire system.

(B) Grounding Conductors Required. Permanently wired utilization equipment and receptacles shall be grounded by means of an equipment grounding conductor run with the circuit conductors to an equipment grounding bus prominently marked "Technical Equipment Ground" in the originating branch-circuit panelboard. The grounding bus shall be connected to the grounded conductor on the

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line side of the separately derived system's disconnecting means. The grounding conductor shall not be smaller than that specified in Table 250.122 and run with the feeder conductors. The technical equipment grounding bus need not be bonded to the panelboard enclosure. Other grounding methods authorized elsewhere in this *Code* shall be permitted where the impedance of the grounding return path does not exceed the impedance of equipment grounding conductors sized and installed in accordance with this article.

FPN No. 1: See 250.122 for equipment grounding conductor sizing requirements where circuit conductors are adjusted in size to compensate for voltage drop.

FPN No. 2: These requirements limit the impedance of the ground fault path where only 60 volts apply to a fault condition instead of the usual 120 volts.

647.7 Receptacles.

(A) General. Where receptacles are used as a means of connecting equipment, the following conditions shall be met:

(1) All 15- and 20-ampere receptacles shall be GFCI protected.
(2) All outlet strips, adapters, receptacle covers, and faceplates shall be marked with the following words or equivalent:

WARNING — TECHNICAL POWER
Do not connect to lighting equipment.
For electronic equipment use only.
60/120 V. 1ϕac
GFCI protected

(3) A 125-volt, single-phase, 15- or 20-ampere-rated receptacle outlet having one of its current-carrying poles connected to a grounded circuit conductor shall be located within 1.8 m (6 ft) of all permanently installed 15- or 20-ampere-rated 60/120-volt technical power-system receptacles.
(4) All 125-volt receptacles used for 60/120-volt technical power shall have a unique configuration and be identified for use with this class of system. All 125-volt, single-phase, 15- or 20-ampere-rated receptacle outlets and attachment plugs that are identified for use with grounded circuit conductors shall be permitted in machine rooms, control rooms, equipment rooms, equipment racks, and other similar locations that are restricted to use by qualified personnel.

(B) Isolated Ground Receptacles. Isolated ground receptacles shall be permitted as described in 250.146(D); however, the branch circuit equipment grounding conductor shall be terminated as required in 647.6(B).

647.8 Lighting Equipment. Lighting equipment installed under this article for the purpose of reducing electrical noise originating from lighting equipment shall meet the conditions of 647.8(A) through (C).

(A) Disconnecting Means. All luminaires (lighting fixtures) connected to separately derived systems operating at 60 volts to ground and associated control equipment, if provided, shall have a disconnecting means that simultaneously opens all ungrounded conductors. The disconnecting means shall be located within sight of the luminaire (lighting fixture) or be capable of being locked in the open position.

(B) Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures). All luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall be permanently installed and listed for connection to a separately derived system at 120 volts line-to-line and 60 volts to ground.

(C) Screw-shell. Luminaires installed under this section shall not have an exposed lamp screw-shell.

ARTICLE 650
Pipe Organs

650.1 Scope. This article covers those electrical circuits and parts of electrically operated pipe organs that are employed for the control of the sounding apparatus and keyboards.

650.2 Other Articles. Electronic organs shall comply with the appropriate provisions of Article 640.

650.3 Source of Energy. The source of power shall be a transformer-type rectifier, the dc potential of which shall not exceed 30 volts dc.

650.4 Grounding. The rectifier shall be grounded according to the provisions in 250.112(B).

650.5 Conductors. Conductors shall comply with 650.5(A) through (D).

(A) Size. Conductors shall be not less than 28 AWG for electronic signal circuits and not less than 26 AWG for electromagnetic valve supply and the like. A main common-return conductor in the electromagnetic supply shall not be less than 14 AWG.

(B) Insulation. Conductors shall have thermoplastic or thermosetting insulation.

(C) Conductors to Be Cabled. Except for the common-return conductor and conductors inside the organ proper, the organ sections and the organ console conductors shall

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be cabled. The common-return conductors shall be permitted under an additional covering enclosing both cable and return conductor, or they shall be permitted as a separate conductor and shall be permitted to be in contact with the cable.

(D) Cable Covering. Each cable shall be provided with an outer covering, either overall or on each of any subassemblies of grouped conductors. Tape shall be permitted in place of a covering. Where not installed in metal raceway, the covering shall be resistant to flame spread or the cable or each cable subassembly shall be covered with a closely wound listed fireproof tape.

FPN: One method of determining that cable is resistant to flame spread is by testing the cable to the VW-1 (vertical-wire) flame test in the ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables and Flexible Cords.*

650.6 Installation of Conductors. Cables shall be securely fastened in place and shall be permitted to be attached directly to the organ structure without insulating supports. Cables shall not be placed in contact with other conductors.

650.7 Overcurrent Protection. Circuits shall be so arranged that 26 AWG and 28 AWG conductors shall be protected by an overcurrent device rated at not more than 6 amperes. Other conductor sizes shall be protected in accordance with their ampacity. A common return conductor shall not require overcurrent protection.

ARTICLE 660
X-Ray Equipment

I. General

660.1 Scope. This article covers all X-ray equipment operating at any frequency or voltage for industrial or other nonmedical or nondental use.

FPN: See Article 517, Part V, for X-ray installations in health care facilities.

Nothing in this article shall be construed as specifying safeguards against the useful beam or stray X-ray radiation.

FPN No. 1: Radiation safety and performance requirements of several classes of X-ray equipment are regulated under Public Law 90-602 and are enforced by the Department of Health and Human Services.

FPN No. 2: In addition, information on radiation protection by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements is published as *Reports of the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurement.* These reports can be obtained from NCRP Publications, 7910 Woodmont Ave., Suite 1016, Bethesda, MD 20814.

660.2 Definitions.

Long-Time Rating. A rating based on an operating interval of 5 minutes or longer.

Mobile. X-ray equipment mounted on a permanent base with wheels and/or casters for moving while completely assembled.

Momentary Rating. A rating based on an operating interval that does not exceed 5 seconds.

Portable. X-ray equipment designed to be hand-carried.

Transportable. X-ray equipment that is to be installed in a vehicle or that may be readily disassembled for transport in a vehicle.

660.3 Hazardous (Classified) Locations. Unless approved for the location, X-ray and related equipment shall not be installed or operated in hazardous (classified) locations.

FPN: See Article 517, Part IV.

660.4 Connection to Supply Circuit.

(A) Fixed and Stationary Equipment. Fixed and stationary X-ray equipment shall be connected to the power supply by means of a wiring method meeting the general requirements of this *Code*. Equipment properly supplied by a branch circuit rated at not over 30 amperes shall be permitted to be supplied through a suitable attachment plug cap and hard-service cable or cord.

(B) Portable, Mobile, and Transportable Equipment. Individual branch circuits shall not be required for portable, mobile, and transportable X-ray equipment requiring a capacity of not over 60 amperes. Portable and mobile types of X-ray equipment of any capacity shall be supplied through a suitable hard-service cable or cord. Transportable X-ray equipment of any capacity shall be permitted to be connected to its power supply by suitable connections and hard-service cable or cord.

(C) Over 600 Volts, Nominal. Circuits and equipment operated at more than 600 volts, nominal, shall comply with Article 490.

660.5 Disconnecting Means. A disconnecting means of adequate capacity for at least 50 percent of the input required for the momentary rating or 100 percent of the input required for the long-time rating of the X-ray equipment, whichever is greater, shall be provided in the supply circuit. The disconnecting means shall be operable from a location

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readily accessible from the X-ray control. For equipment connected to a 120-volt, nominal, branch circuit of 30 amperes or less, a grounding-type attachment plug cap and receptacle of proper rating shall be permitted to serve as a disconnecting means.

660.6 Rating of Supply Conductors and Overcurrent Protection.

(A) Branch-Circuit Conductors. The ampacity of supply branch-circuit conductors and the overcurrent protective devices shall not be less than 50 percent of the momentary rating or 100 percent of the long-time rating, whichever is greater.

(B) Feeder Conductors. The rated ampacity of conductors and overcurrent devices of a feeder for two or more branch circuits supplying X-ray units shall not be less than 100 percent of the momentary demand rating [as determined by 660.6(A)] of the two largest X-ray apparatus plus 20 percent of the momentary ratings of other X-ray apparatus.

FPN: The minimum conductor size for branch and feeder circuits is also governed by voltage regulation requirements. For a specific installation, the manufacturer usually specifies minimum distribution transformer and conductor sizes, rating of disconnect means, and overcurrent protection.

660.7 Wiring Terminals. X-ray equipment not provided with a permanently attached cord or cord set shall be provided with suitable wiring terminals or leads for the connection of power-supply conductors of the size required by the rating of the branch circuit for the equipment.

660.8 Number of Conductors in Raceway. The number of control circuit conductors installed in a raceway shall be determined in accordance with 300.17.

660.9 Minimum Size of Conductors. Size 18 AWG or 16 AWG fixture wires, as specified in 725.27, and flexible cords shall be permitted for the control and operating circuits of X-ray and auxiliary equipment where protected by not larger than 20-ampere overcurrent devices.

660.10 Equipment Installations. All equipment for new X-ray installations and all used or reconditioned X-ray equipment moved to and reinstalled at a new location shall be of an approved type.

II. Control

660.20 Fixed and Stationary Equipment.

(A) Separate Control Device. A separate control device, in addition to the disconnecting means, shall be incorporated in the X-ray control supply or in the primary circuit to the high-voltage transformer. This device shall be a part of the X-ray equipment but shall be permitted in a separate enclosure immediately adjacent to the X-ray control unit.

(B) Protective Device. A protective device, which shall be permitted to be incorporated into the separate control device, shall be provided to control the load resulting from failures in the high-voltage circuit.

660.21 Portable and Mobile Equipment. Portable and mobile equipment shall comply with 660.20, but the manually controlled device shall be located in or on the equipment.

660.23 Industrial and Commercial Laboratory Equipment.

(A) Radiographic and Fluoroscopic Types. All radiographic- and fluoroscopic-type equipment shall be effectively enclosed or shall have interlocks that de-energize the equipment automatically to prevent ready access to live current-carrying parts.

(B) Diffraction and Irradiation Types. Diffraction- and irradiation-type equipment or installations not effectively enclosed or provided with interlocks to prevent access to live current-carrying parts during operation shall be provided with a positive means to indicate when they are energized. The indicator shall be a pilot light, readable meter deflection, or equivalent means.

660.24 Independent Control. Where more than one piece of equipment is operated from the same high-voltage circuit, each piece or each group of equipment as a unit shall be provided with a high-voltage switch or equivalent disconnecting means. This disconnecting means shall be constructed, enclosed, or located so as to avoid contact by persons with its live parts.

III. Transformers and Capacitors

660.35 General. Transformers and capacitors that are part of an X-ray equipment shall not be required to comply with Articles 450 and 460.

660.36 Capacitors. Capacitors shall be mounted within enclosures of insulating material or grounded metal.

IV. Guarding and Grounding

660.47 General.

(A) High-Voltage Parts. All high-voltage parts, including X-ray tubes, shall be mounted within grounded enclosures. Air, oil, gas, or other suitable insulating media shall be used

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to insulate the high voltage from the grounded enclosure. The connection from the high-voltage equipment to X-ray tubes and other high-voltage components shall be made with high-voltage shielded cables.

(B) Low-Voltage Cables. Low-voltage cables connecting to oil-filled units that are not completely sealed, such as transformers, condensers, oil coolers, and high-voltage switches, shall have insulation of the oil-resistant type.

660.48 Grounding. Non–current-carrying metal parts of X-ray and associated equipment (controls, tables, X-ray tube supports, transformer tanks, shielded cables, X-ray tube heads, and so forth) shall be grounded in the manner specified in Article 250. Portable and mobile equipment shall be provided with an approved grounding-type attachment plug cap.

Exception: Battery-operated equipment.

ARTICLE 665
Induction and Dielectric Heating Equipment

I. General

665.1 Scope. This article covers the construction and installation of dielectric heating, induction heating, induction melting, and induction welding equipment and accessories for industrial and scientific applications. Medical or dental applications, appliances, or line frequency pipeline and vessel heating are not covered in this article.

FPN: See Article 427, Part V, for line frequency induction heating of pipelines and vessels.

665.2 Definitions.

Converting Device. That part of the heating equipment that converts input mechanical or electrical energy to the voltage, current, and frequency suitable for the heating applicator. A converting device shall consist of equipment using mains frequency, all static multipliers, oscillator-type units using vacuum tubes, inverters using solid state devices, or motor generator equipment.

Dielectric Heating. Heating of a nominally insulating material due to its own dielectric losses when the material is placed in a varying electric field.

Heating Equipment. As used in this article, any equipment that is used for heating purposes and whose heat is generated by induction or dielectric methods.

Heating Equipment Applicator. The heating equipment applicator is the device used to transfer energy between the output circuit and the object or mass to be heated.

Induction Heating, Melting, and Welding. The heating, melting, or welding of a nominally conductive material due to its own I^2R losses when the material is placed in a varying electromagnetic field.

665.3 Other Articles. Unless specifically amended by this article, wiring from the source of power to the heating equipment shall comply with Chapters 1 through 4.

665.4 Hazardous (Classified) Locations. Heating equipment shall not be installed in hazardous (classified) locations as defined in Article 500 unless the equipment and wiring are designed and approved for the hazardous (classified) locations.

665.5 Output Circuit. The output circuit shall include all output components external to the converting device, including contactors, switches, bus bars, and other conductors. The current flow from the output circuit to ground under operating and ground-fault conditions shall be limited to a value that does not cause 50 volts or more to ground to appear on any accessible part of the heating equipment and its load. The output circuit shall be permitted to be isolated from ground.

665.7 Remote Control.

(A) Multiple Control Points. Where multiple control points are used for applicator energization, a means shall be provided and interlocked so that the applicator can be energized from only one control point at a time. A means for de-energizing the applicator shall be provided at each control point.

(B) Foot Switches. Switches operated by foot pressure shall be provided with a shield over the contact button to avoid accidental closing of a foot switch.

665.10 Ampacity of Supply Conductors. The ampacity of supply conductors shall be determined by 665.10(A) or (B).

(A) Nameplate Rating. The ampacity of conductors supplying one or more pieces of equipment shall not be less than the sum of the nameplate ratings for the largest group of machines capable of simultaneous operation, plus 100 percent of the standby currents of the remaining machines. Where standby currents are not given on the nameplate, the nameplate rating shall be used as the standby current.

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(B) Motor-Generator Equipment. The ampacity of supply conductors for motor generator equipment shall be determined in accordance with Article 430, Part II.

665.11 Overcurrent Protection. Overcurrent protection for the heating equipment shall be provided as specified in Article 240. This overcurrent protection shall be permitted to be provided separately or as a part of the equipment.

665.12 Disconnecting Means. A readily accessible disconnecting means shall be provided to disconnect each heating equipment from its supply circuit. The disconnecting means shall be located within sight from the controller or be capable of being locked in the open position. The rating of this disconnecting means shall not be less than the nameplate rating of the heating equipment. Motor-generator equipment shall comply with Article 430, Part IX. The supply circuit disconnecting means shall be permitted to serve as the heating equipment disconnecting means where only one heating equipment is supplied.

II. Guarding, Grounding, and Labeling

665.19 Component Interconnection. The interconnection components required for a complete heating equipment installation shall be guarded.

665.20 Enclosures. The converting device (excluding the component interconnections) shall be completely contained within an enclosure(s) of noncombustible material.

665.21 Control Panels. All control panels shall be of dead-front construction.

665.22 Access to Internal Equipment. Access doors or detachable access panels shall be employed for internal access to heating equipment. Access doors to internal compartments containing equipment employing voltages from 150 volts to 1000 volts ac or dc shall be capable of being locked closed or shall be interlocked to prevent the supply circuit from being energized while the door(s) is open. Access doors to internal compartments containing equipment employing voltages exceeding 1000 volts ac or dc shall be provided with a disconnecting means equipped with mechanical lockouts to prevent access while the heating equipment is energized, or the access doors shall be capable of being locked closed and interlocked to prevent the supply circuit from being energized while the door(s) is open. Detachable panels not normally used for access to such parts shall be fastened in a manner that will make them inconvenient to remove.

665.23 Warning Labels or Signs. Warning labels or signs that read "DANGER – HIGH VOLTAGE – KEEP OUT" shall be attached to the equipment and shall be plainly visible where persons might come in contact with energized parts when doors are open or closed or when panels are removed from compartments containing over 150 volts ac or dc.

665.24 Capacitors. The time and means of discharge shall be in accordance with 460.6 for capacitors rated 600 volts, nominal, and under. The time and means of discharge shall be in accordance with 460.28 for capacitors rated over 600 volts, nominal. Capacitor internal pressure switches connected to a circuit-interruptor device shall be permitted for capacitor overcurrent protection.

665.25 Dielectric Heating Applicator Shielding. Protective cages or adequate shielding shall be used to guard dielectric heating applicators. Interlock switches shall be used on all hinged access doors, sliding panels, or other easy means of access to the applicator. All interlock switches shall be connected in such a manner as to remove all power from the applicator when any one of the access doors or panels is open.

665.26 Grounding and Bonding. Grounding or inter-unit bonding, or both, shall be used wherever required for circuit operation, for limiting to a safe value radio frequency voltages between all exposed non–current-carrying parts of the equipment and earth ground, between all equipment parts and surrounding objects, and between such objects and earth ground. Such grounding and bonding shall be installed in accordance with Article 250, Parts II and V.

FPN: Under certain conditions, contact between the object being heated and the applicator results in an unsafe condition, such as eruption of heated materials. This unsafe condition may be prevented by grounding of the object being heated and ground detection.

665.27 Marking. Each heating equipment shall be provided with a nameplate giving the manufacturer's name and model identification and the following input data: line volts, frequency, number of phases, maximum current, full-load kilovolt-amperes (kVA), and full-load power factor. Additional data shall be permitted.

ARTICLE 668
Electrolytic Cells

668.1 Scope. The provisions of this article apply to the installation of the electrical components and accessory equipment of electrolytic cells, electrolytic cell lines, and process power supply for the production of aluminum, cad-

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mium, chlorine, copper, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide, magnesium, sodium, sodium chlorate, and zinc.

Not covered by this article are cells used as a source of electric energy and for electroplating processes and cells used for the production of hydrogen.

FPN No. 1: In general, any cell line or group of cell lines operated as a unit for the production of a particular metal, gas, or chemical compound may differ from any other cell lines producing the same product because of variations in the particular raw materials used, output capacity, use of proprietary methods or process practices, or other modifying factors to the extent that detailed *Code* requirements become overly restrictive and do not accomplish the stated purpose of this *Code*.

FPN No. 2: For further information, see IEEE 463-1993, *Standard for Electrical Safety Practices in Electrolytic Cell Line Working Zones*.

668.2 Definitions.

Cell Line. An assembly of electrically interconnected electrolytic cells supplied by a source of direct-current power.

Cell Line Attachments and Auxiliary Equipment. As applied to this article, a term that includes, but is not limited to, auxiliary tanks; process piping; ductwork; structural supports; exposed cell line conductors; conduits and other raceways; pumps, positioning equipment, and cell cutout or bypass electrical devices. Auxiliary equipment includes tools, welding machines, crucibles, and other portable equipment used for operation and maintenance within the electrolytic cell line working zone.

In the cell line working zone, auxiliary equipment includes the exposed conductive surfaces of ungrounded cranes and crane-mounted cell-servicing equipment.

Electrically Connected. A connection capable of carrying current as distinguished from connection through electromagnetic induction.

Electrolytic Cell. A tank or vat in which electrochemical reactions are caused by applying electrical energy for the purpose of refining or producing usable materials.

Electrolytic Cell Line Working Zone. The space envelope wherein operation or maintenance is normally performed on or in the vicinity of exposed energized surfaces of electrolytic cell lines or their attachments.

668.3 Other Articles.

(A) Lighting, Ventilating, Material Handling. Chapters 1 through 4 shall apply to services, feeders, branch circuits, and apparatus for supplying lighting, ventilating, material handling, and the like that are outside the electrolytic cell line working zone.

(B) Systems Not Electrically Connected. Those elements of a cell line power-supply system that are not electrically connected to the cell supply system, such as the primary winding of a two-winding transformer, the motor of a motor-generator set, feeders, branch circuits, disconnecting means, motor controllers, and overload protective equipment, shall be required to comply with all applicable provisions of this *Code*.

(C) Electrolytic Cell Lines. Electrolytic cell lines shall comply with the provisions of Chapters 1, 2, 3, and 4 except as amended in 668.3(C)(1), (C)(2), (C)(3), or (C)(4).

(1) Conductors. The electrolytic cell line conductors shall not be required to comply with the provisions of Articles 110, 210, 215, 220, and 225. See 668.11.

(2) Overcurrent Protection. Overcurrent protection of electrolytic cell dc process power circuits shall not be required to comply with the requirements of Article 240.

(3) Grounding. Equipment located or used within the electrolytic cell line working zone or associated with the cell line dc power circuits shall not be required to comply with the provisions of Article 250.

(4) Working Zone. The electrolytic cells, cell line attachments, and the wiring of auxiliary equipments and devices within the cell line working zone shall not be required to comply with the provisions of Articles 110, 210, 215, 220, and 225. See 668.30.

FPN: See 668.15 for equipment, apparatus, and structural component grounding.

668.10 Cell Line Working Zone.

(A) Area Covered. The space envelope of the cell line working zone shall encompass spaces that meet any of the following conditions:

(1) Is within 2.5 m (96 in.) above energized surfaces of electrolytic cell lines or their energized attachments.
(2) Is below energized surfaces of electrolytic cell lines or their energized attachments, provided the headroom in the space beneath is less than 2.5 m (96 in.).
(3) Is within 1.0 m (42 in.) horizontally from energized surfaces of electrolytic cell lines or their energized attachments or from the space envelope described in 668.10(A)(1) or (A)(2).

(B) Area Not Covered. The cell line working zone shall not be required to extend through or beyond walls, floors, roofs, partitions, barriers, or the like.

668.11 Direct-Current Cell Line Process Power Supply.

(A) Not Grounded. The dc cell line process power-supply conductors shall not be required to be grounded.

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(B) Metal Enclosures Grounded. All metal enclosures of dc cell line process power-supply apparatus operating at a power-supply potential between terminals of over 50 volts shall be grounded as follows:

(1) Through protective relaying equipment, or
(2) By a minimum 2/0 AWG copper grounding conductor or a conductor of equal or greater conductance

(C) Grounding Requirements. The grounding connections required by 668.11(B) shall be installed in accordance with 250.8, 250.10, 250.12, 250.68, and 250.70.

668.12 Cell Line Conductors.

(A) Insulation and Material. Cell line conductors shall be either bare, covered, or insulated and of copper, aluminum, copper-clad aluminum, steel, or other suitable material.

(B) Size. Cell line conductors shall be of such cross-sectional area that the temperature rise under maximum load conditions and at maximum ambient shall not exceed the safe operating temperature of the conductor insulation or the material of the conductor supports.

(C) Connections. Cell line conductors shall be joined by bolted, welded, clamped, or compression connectors.

668.13 Disconnecting Means.

(A) More Than One Process Power Supply. Where more than one dc cell line process power supply serves the same cell line, a disconnecting means shall be provided on the cell line circuit side of each power supply to disconnect it from the cell line circuit.

(B) Removable Links or Conductors. Removable links or removable conductors shall be permitted to be used as the disconnecting means.

668.14 Shunting Means.

(A) Partial or Total Shunting. Partial or total shunting of cell line circuit current around one or more cells shall be permitted.

(B) Shunting One or More Cells. The conductors, switches, or combination of conductors and switches used for shunting one or more cells shall comply with the applicable requirements of 668.12.

668.15 Grounding. For equipment, apparatus, and structural components that are required to be grounded by provisions of Article 668, the provisions of Article 250 shall apply, except a water pipe electrode shall not be required to be used. Any electrode or combination of electrodes described in 250.52 shall be permitted.

668.20 Portable Electrical Equipment.

(A) Portable Electrical Equipment Not to Be Grounded. The frames and enclosures of portable electrical equipment used within the cell line working zone shall not be grounded.

Exception No. 1: Where the cell line voltage does not exceed 200 volts dc, these frames and enclosures shall be permitted to be grounded.

Exception No. 2: These frames and enclosures shall be permitted to be grounded where guarded.

(B) Isolating Transformers. Electrically powered, hand-held, cord-connected portable equipment with ungrounded frames or enclosures used within the cell line working zone shall be connected to receptacle circuits that have only ungrounded conductors such as a branch circuit supplied by an isolating transformer with an ungrounded secondary.

(C) Marking. Ungrounded portable electrical equipment shall be distinctively marked and shall employ plugs and receptacles of a configuration that prevents connection of this equipment to grounding receptacles and that prevents inadvertent interchange of ungrounded and grounded portable electrical equipments.

668.21 Power Supply Circuits and Receptacles for Portable Electrical Equipment.

(A) Isolated Circuits. Circuits supplying power to ungrounded receptacles for hand-held, cord-connected equipments shall be electrically isolated from any distribution system supplying areas other than the cell line working zone and shall be ungrounded. Power for these circuits shall be supplied through isolating transformers. Primaries of such transformers shall operate at not more than 600 volts between conductors and shall be provided with proper overcurrent protection. The secondary voltage of such transformers shall not exceed 300 volts between conductors, and all circuits supplied from such secondaries shall be ungrounded and shall have an approved overcurrent device of proper rating in each conductor.

(B) Noninterchangeability. Receptacles and their mating plugs for ungrounded equipment shall not have provision for a grounding conductor and shall be of a configuration that prevents their use for equipment required to be grounded.

(C) Marking. Receptacles on circuits supplied by an isolating transformer with an ungrounded secondary shall be a distinctive configuration, distinctively marked, and shall not be used in any other location in the plant.

668.30 Fixed and Portable Electrical Equipment.

(A) Electrical Equipment Not Required to Be Grounded. Alternating-current systems supplying fixed

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and portable electrical equipments within the cell line working zone shall not be required to be grounded.

(B) Exposed Conductive Surfaces Not Required to Be Grounded. Exposed conductive surfaces, such as electrical equipment housings, cabinets, boxes, motors, raceways, and the like, that are within the cell line working zone shall not be required to be grounded.

(C) Wiring Methods. Auxiliary electrical equipment such as motors, transducers, sensors, control devices, and alarms, mounted on an electrolytic cell or other energized surface, shall be connected to premises wiring systems by any of the following means:

(1) Multiconductor hard usage cord.
(2) Wire or cable in suitable raceways or metal or nonmetallic cable trays. If metal conduit, cable tray, armored cable, or similar metallic systems are used, they shall be installed with insulating breaks such that they do not cause a potentially hazardous electrical condition.

(D) Circuit Protection. Circuit protection shall not be required for control and instrumentation that are totally within the cell line working zone.

(E) Bonding. Bonding of fixed electrical equipment to the energized conductive surfaces of the cell line, its attachments, or auxiliaries shall be permitted. Where fixed electrical equipment is mounted on an energized conductive surface, it shall be bonded to that surface.

668.31 Auxiliary Nonelectric Connections. Auxiliary nonelectric connections, such as air hoses, water hoses, and the like, to an electrolytic cell, its attachments, or auxiliary equipments shall not have continuous conductive reinforcing wire, armor, braids, and the like. Hoses shall be of a nonconductive material.

668.32 Cranes and Hoists.

(A) Conductive Surfaces to Be Insulated from Ground. The conductive surfaces of cranes and hoists that enter the cell line working zone shall not be required to be grounded. The portion of an overhead crane or hoist that contacts an energized electrolytic cell or energized attachments shall be insulated from ground.

(B) Hazardous Electrical Conditions. Remote crane or hoist controls that could introduce hazardous electrical conditions into the cell line working zone shall employ one or more of the following systems:

(1) Isolated and ungrounded control circuit in accordance with 668.21(A)
(2) Nonconductive rope operator
(3) Pendant pushbutton with nonconductive supporting means and having nonconductive surfaces or ungrounded exposed conductive surfaces
(4) Radio

668.40 Enclosures. General-purpose electrical equipment enclosures shall be permitted where a natural draft ventilation system prevents the accumulation of gases.

ARTICLE 669
Electroplating

669.1 Scope. The provisions of this article apply to the installation of the electrical components and accessory equipment that supply the power and controls for electroplating, anodizing, electropolishing, and electrostripping. For purposes of this article, the term *electroplating* shall be used to identify any or all of these processes.

669.2 Other Articles. Except as modified by this article, wiring and equipment used for electroplating processes shall comply with the applicable requirements of Chapters 1 through 4.

669.3 General. Equipment for use in electroplating processes shall be identified for such service.

669.5 Branch-Circuit Conductors. Branch-circuit conductors supplying one or more units of equipment shall have an ampacity of not less than 125 percent of the total connected load. The ampacities for busbars shall be in accordance with 366.7.

669.6 Wiring Methods. Conductors connecting the electrolyte tank equipment to the conversion equipment shall be in accordance with 669.6(A) and (B).

(A) Systems Not Exceeding 50 Volts Direct Current. Insulated conductors shall be permitted to be run without insulated support, provided they are protected from physical damage. Bare copper or aluminum conductors shall be permitted where supported on insulators.

(B) Systems Exceeding 50 Volts Direct Current. Insulated conductors shall be permitted to be run on insulated supports, provided they are protected from physical damage. Bare copper or aluminum conductors shall be permitted where supported on insulators and guarded against accidental contact up to the point of termination in accordance with 110.27.

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669.7 Warning Signs. Warning signs shall be posted to indicate the presence of bare conductors.

669.8 Disconnecting Means.

(A) More Than One Power Supply. Where more than one power supply serves the same dc system, a disconnecting means shall be provided on the dc side of each power supply.

(B) Removable Links or Conductors. Removable links or removable conductors shall be permitted to be used as the disconnecting means.

669.9 Overcurrent Protection. Direct-current conductors shall be protected from overcurrent by one or more of the following:

(1) Fuses or circuit breakers
(2) A current-sensing device that operates a disconnecting means
(3) Other approved means

ARTICLE 670
Industrial Machinery

670.1 Scope. This article covers the definition of, the nameplate data for, and the size and overcurrent protection of supply conductors to industrial machinery.

FPN: For further information, see NFPA 79-1997, *Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery.*

670.2 Definitions.

Industrial Machinery (Machine). A power-driven machine (or a group of machines working together in a coordinated manner), not portable by hand while working, that is used to process material by cutting; forming; pressure; electrical, thermal, or optical techniques; lamination; or a combination of these processes. It can include associated equipment used to transfer material or tooling, including fixtures, to assemble/disassemble, to inspect or test, or to package. [The associated electrical equipment, including the logic controller(s) and associated software or logic together with the machine actuators and sensors, are considered as part of the industrial machine.]

Industrial Manufacturing System. A systematic array of one or more industrial machines that is not portable by hand and includes any associated material handling, manipulating, gauging, measuring, or inspection equipment.

670.3 Machine Nameplate Data.

(A) Permanent Nameplate. A permanent nameplate that lists supply voltage, phase, frequency, full-load current, the maximum ampere rating of the short-circuit and ground-fault protective device, ampere rating of largest motor or load, short-circuit interrupting rating of the machine overcurrent-protective device, if furnished, and diagram number shall be attached to the control equipment enclosure or machine where plainly visible after installation.

The full-load current shown on the nameplate shall not be less than the sum of the full-load currents required for all motors and other equipment that may be in operation at the same time under normal conditions of use. Where unusual type loads, duty cycles, and so forth require oversized conductors or permit reduced-size conductors, the required capacity shall be included in the marked "full-load current." Where more than one incoming supply circuit is to be provided, the nameplate shall state the above information for each circuit.

(B) Overcurrent Protection. Where overcurrent protection is provided in accordance with 670.4(B), the machine shall be marked "overcurrent protection provided at machine supply terminals."

670.4 Supply Conductors and Overcurrent Protection.

(A) Size. The size of the supply conductor shall be such as to have an ampacity not less than 125 percent of the full-load current rating of all resistance heating loads plus 125 percent of the full-load current rating of the highest rated motor plus the sum of the full-load current ratings of all other connected motors and apparatus based on their duty cycle that may be in operation at the same time.

FPN: See the 0–2000-volt ampacity tables of Article 310 for ampacity of conductors rated 600 volts and below.

(B) Overcurrent Protection. A machine shall be considered as an individual unit and therefore shall be provided with a disconnecting means. The disconnecting means shall be permitted to be supplied by branch circuits protected by either fuses or circuit breakers. The disconnecting means shall not be required to incorporate overcurrent protection. Where furnished as part of the machine, overcurrent protection shall consist of a single circuit breaker or set of fuses, the machine shall bear the marking required in 670.3, and the supply conductors shall be considered either as feeders or taps as covered by 240.21.

The rating or setting of the overcurrent protective device for the circuit supplying the machine shall not be greater than the sum of the largest rating or setting of the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device provided with the machine, plus 125 percent of the full-load current rating of all resistance heating loads, plus

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the sum of the full-load currents of all other motors and apparatus that could be in operation at the same time.

Exception: Where one or more instantaneous trip circuit breakers or motor short-circuit protectors are used for motor branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protection as permitted by 430.52(C), the procedure specified above for determining the maximum rating of the protective device for the circuit supplying the machine shall apply with the following provision: For the purpose of the calculation, each instantaneous trip circuit breaker or motor short-circuit protector shall be assumed to have a rating not exceeding the maximum percentage of motor full-load current permitted by Table 430.52 for the type of machine supply circuit protective device employed.

Where no branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device is provided with the machine, the rating or setting of the overcurrent protective device shall be based on 430.52 and 430.53, as applicable.

670.5 Clearance. Where the conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the installation, the dimensions of the working space in the direction of access to live parts operating at not over 150 volts line-to-line or line-to-ground that are likely to require examination, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance while energized shall be a minimum of 750 mm (2½ ft). Where controls are enclosed in cabinets, the door(s) shall open at least 90 degrees or be removable.

Exception: Where the enclosure requires a tool to open, and where only diagnostic and troubleshooting testing is involved on live parts, the clearances shall be permitted to be less than 750 mm (2½ ft).

ARTICLE 675
Electrically Driven or Controlled Irrigation Machines

I. General

675.1 Scope. The provisions of this article apply to electrically driven or controlled irrigation machines, and to the branch circuits and controllers for such equipment.

675.2 Definitions.

Center Pivot Irrigation Machines. A multimotored irrigation machine that revolves around a central pivot and employs alignment switches or similar devices to control individual motors.

Collector Rings. An assembly of slip rings for transferring electrical energy from a stationary to a rotating member.

Irrigation Machines. An electrically driven or controlled machine, with one or more motors, not hand portable, and used primarily to transport and distribute water for agricultural purposes.

675.3 Other Articles. These provisions are in addition to, or amendatory of, the provisions of Article 430 and other articles in this *Code* that apply except as modified in this article.

675.4 Irrigation Cable.

(A) Construction. The cable used to interconnect enclosures on the structure of an irrigation machine shall be an assembly of stranded, insulated conductors with nonhygroscopic and nonwicking filler in a core of moisture- and flame-resistant nonmetallic material overlaid with a metallic covering and jacketed with a moisture-, corrosion-, and sunlight-resistant nonmetallic material.

The conductor insulation shall be of a type listed in Table 310.13 for an operating temperature of 75°C (167°F) and for use in wet locations. The core insulating material thickness shall not be less than 0.76 mm (30 mils), and the metallic overlay thickness shall not be less than 0.20 mm (8 mils). The jacketing material thickness shall not be less than 1.27 mm (50 mils).

A composite of power, control, and grounding conductors in the cable shall be permitted.

(B) Alternate Wiring Methods. Other cables listed for the purpose.

(C) Supports. Irrigation cable shall be secured by straps, hangers, or similar fittings identified for the purpose and installed as not to damage the cable. Cable shall be supported at intervals not exceeding 1.2 m (4 ft).

(D) Fittings. Fittings shall be used at all points where irrigation cable terminates. The fittings shall be designed for use with the cable and shall be suitable for the conditions of service.

675.5 More Than Three Conductors in a Raceway or Cable. The signal and control conductors of a raceway or cable shall not be counted for the purpose of derating the conductors as required in 310.15(B)(2)(a).

675.6 Marking on Main Control Panel. The main control panel shall be provided with a nameplate that shall give the following information:

(1) The manufacturer's name, the rated voltage, the phase, and the frequency

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(2) The current rating of the machine
(3) The rating of the main disconnecting means and size of overcurrent protection required

675.7 Equivalent Current Ratings. Where intermittent duty is not involved, the provisions of Article 430 shall be used for determining ratings for controllers, disconnecting means, conductors, and the like. Where irrigation machines have inherent intermittent duty, the determinations of equivalent current ratings in 675.7(A) and (B) shall be used.

(A) Continuous-Current Rating. The equivalent continuous-current rating for the selection of branch-circuit conductors and overcurrent protection shall be equal to 125 percent of the motor nameplate full-load current rating of the largest motor plus a quantity equal to the sum of each of the motor nameplate full-load current ratings of all remaining motors on the circuit multiplied by the maximum percent duty cycle at which they can continuously operate.

(B) Locked-Rotor Current. The equivalent locked-rotor current rating shall be equal to the numerical sum of the locked-rotor current of the two largest motors plus 100 percent of the sum of the motor nameplate full-load current ratings of all the remaining motors on the circuit.

675.8 Disconnecting Means.

(A) Main Controller. A controller that is used to start and stop the complete machine shall meet all of the following requirements:

(1) An equivalent continuous current rating not less than specified in 675.7(A) or 675.22(A)
(2) A horsepower rating not less than the value from Tables 430.151(A) and (B), based on the equivalent locked-rotor current specified in 675.7(B) or 675.22(B)

(B) Main Disconnecting Means. The main disconnecting means for the machine shall provide overcurrent protection, shall be at the point of connection of electrical power to the machine or shall be visible and not more than 15 m (50 ft) from the machine, and shall be readily accessible and capable of being locked in the open position. This disconnecting means shall have a horsepower and current rating not less than required for the main controller.

Exception: Circuit breakers without marked horsepower ratings shall be permitted in accordance with 430.109.

(C) Disconnecting Means for Individual Motors and Controllers. A disconnecting means shall be provided to simultaneously disconnect all ungrounded conductors for each motor and controller and shall be located as required by Article 430, Part IX. The disconnecting means shall not be required to be readily accessible.

675.9 Branch-Circuit Conductors. The branch-circuit conductors shall have an ampacity not less than specified in 675.7(A) or 675.22(A).

675.10 Several Motors on One Branch Circuit.

(A) Protection Required. Several motors, each not exceeding 2 hp rating, shall be permitted to be used on an irrigation machine circuit protected at not more than 30 amperes at 600 volts, nominal, or less, provided all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The full-load rating of any motor in the circuit shall not exceed 6 amperes.
(2) Each motor in the circuit shall have individual overload protection in accordance with 430.32.
(3) Taps to individual motors shall not be smaller than 14 AWG copper and not more than 7.5 m (25 ft) in length.

(B) Individual Protection Not Required. Individual branch-circuit short-circuit protection for motors and motor controllers shall not be required where the requirements of 675.10(A) are met.

675.11 Collector Rings.

(A) Transmitting Current for Power Purposes. Collector rings shall have a current rating not less than 125 percent of the full-load current of the largest device served plus the full-load current of all other devices served, or as determined from 675.7(A) or 675.22(A).

(B) Control and Signal Purposes. Collector rings for control and signal purposes shall have a current rating not less than 125 percent of the full-load current of the largest device served plus the full-load current of all other devices served.

(C) Grounding. The collector ring used for grounding shall have a current rating of not less than that sized in accordance with 675.11(A).

(D) Protection. Collector rings shall be protected from the expected environment and from accidental contact by means of a suitable enclosure.

675.12 Grounding. The following equipment shall be grounded:

(1) All electrical equipment on the irrigation machine
(2) All electrical equipment associated with the irrigation machine
(3) Metal junction boxes and enclosures
(4) Control panels or control equipment that supply or control electrical equipment to the irrigation machine

Exception: Grounding shall not be required on machines where all of the following provisions are met:

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(a) The machine is electrically controlled but not electrically driven.
(b) The control voltage is 30 volts or less.
(c) The control or signal circuits are current limited as specified in Chapter 9, Tables 11(A) and 11(B).

675.13 Methods of Grounding. Machines that require grounding shall have a non–current-carrying equipment grounding conductor provided as an integral part of each cord, cable, or raceway. This grounding conductor shall be sized not less than the largest supply conductor in each cord, cable, or raceway. Feeder circuits supplying power to irrigation machines shall have an equipment grounding conductor sized according to Table 250.122.

675.14 Bonding. Where electrical grounding is required on an irrigation machine, the metallic structure of the machine, metallic conduit, or metallic sheath of cable shall be bonded to the grounding conductor. Metal-to-metal contact with a part that is bonded to the grounding conductor and the non–current-carrying parts of the machine shall be considered as an acceptable bonding path.

675.15 Lightning Protection. If an irrigation machine has a stationary point, a grounding electrode system in accordance with Article 250, Part III, shall be connected to the machine at the stationary point for lightning protection.

675.16 Energy from More Than One Source. Equipment within an enclosure receiving electrical energy from more than one source shall not be required to have a disconnecting means for the additional source, provided that its voltage is 30 volts or less and it meets the requirements of Part III of Article 725.

675.17 Connectors. External plugs and connectors on the equipment shall be of the weatherproof type.

Unless provided solely for the connection of circuits meeting the requirements of Part III of Article 725, external plugs and connectors shall be constructed as specified in 250.124(A).

II. Center Pivot Irrigation Machines

675.21 General. The provisions of Part II are intended to cover additional special requirements that are peculiar to center pivot irrigation machines. See 675.2 for definition of *Center Pivot Irrigation Machines.*

675.22 Equivalent Current Ratings. In order to establish ratings of controllers, disconnecting means, conductors, and the like, for the inherent intermittent duty of center pivot irrigation machines, the determinations in 675.22(A) and (B) shall be used.

(A) Continuous-Current Rating. The equivalent continuous-current rating for the selection of branch-circuit conductors and branch-circuit devices shall be equal to 125 percent of the motor nameplate full-load current rating of the largest motor plus 60 percent of the sum of the motor nameplate full-load current ratings of all remaining motors on the circuit.

(B) Locked-Rotor Current. The equivalent locked-rotor current rating shall be equal to the numerical sum of two times the locked-rotor current of the largest motor plus 80 percent of the sum of the motor nameplate full-load current ratings of all the remaining motors on the circuit.

ARTICLE 680
Swimming Pools, Fountains, and Similar Installations

I. General

680.1 Scope. The provisions of this article apply to the construction and installation of electrical wiring for and equipment in or adjacent to all swimming, wading, therapeutic, and decorative pools, fountains, hot tubs, spas, and hydromassage bathtubs, whether permanently installed or storable, and to metallic auxiliary equipment, such as pumps, filters, and similar equipment. The term *body of water* used throughout Part I applies to all bodies of water covered in this scope unless otherwise amended.

680.2 Definitions.

Cord-and-Plug-Connected Lighting Assembly. A lighting assembly consisting of a luminaire (lighting fixture) intended for installation in the wall of a spa, hot tub, or storable pool, and a cord-and-plug-connected transformer.

Dry-Niche Luminaire (Lighting Fixture). A luminaire (lighting fixture) intended for installation in the wall of a pool or fountain in a niche that is sealed against the entry of pool water.

Equipment, Fixed. Equipment that is fastened or otherwise secured at a specific location.

Equipment, Portable. Equipment that is actually moved or can easily be moved from one place to another in normal use.

Equipment, Stationary. Equipment that is not easily moved from one place to another in normal use.

Forming Shell. A structure designed to support a wet-niche luminaire (lighting fixture) assembly and intended for mounting in a pool or fountain structure.

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Fountain. Fountains, ornamental pools, display pools, and reflection pools. The definition does not include drinking fountains.

Hydromassage Bathtub. A permanently installed bathtub equipped with a recirculating piping system, pump, and associated equipment. It is designed so it can accept, circulate, and discharge water upon each use.

Maximum Water Level. The highest level that water can reach before it spills out.

No-Niche Luminaire (Lighting Fixture). A luminaire (lighting fixture) intended for installation above or below the water without a niche.

Packaged Spa or Hot Tub Equipment Assembly. A factory-fabricated unit consisting of water-circulating, heating, and control equipment mounted on a common base, intended to operate a spa or hot tub. Equipment can include pumps, air blowers, heaters, lights, controls, sanitizer generators, and so forth.

Packaged Therapeutic Tub or Hydrotherapeutic Tank Equipment Assembly. A factory-fabricated unit consisting of water-circulating, heating, and control equipment mounted on a common base, intended to operate a therapeutic tub or hydrotherapeutic tank. Equipment can include pumps, air blowers, heaters, lights, controls, sanitizer generators, and so forth.

Permanently Installed Decorative Fountains and Reflection Pools. Those that are constructed in the ground, on the ground, or in a building in such a manner that the fountain cannot be readily disassembled for storage, whether or not served by electrical circuits of any nature. These units are primarily constructed for their aesthetic value and are not intended for swimming or wading.

Permanently Installed Swimming, Wading, and Therapeutic Pools. Those that are constructed in the ground or partially in the ground, and all others capable of holding water in a depth greater than 1.0 m (42 in.), and all pools installed inside of a building, regardless of water depth, whether or not served by electrical circuits of any nature.

Pool. Manufactured or field-constructed equipment designed to contain water on a permanent or semipermanent basis and used for swimming, wading, or other purposes.

Pool Cover, Electrically Operated. Motor-driven equipment designed to cover and uncover the water surface of a pool by means of a flexible sheet or rigid frame.

Self-Contained Spa or Hot Tub. Factory-fabricated unit consisting of a spa or hot tub vessel with all water-circulating, heating, and control equipment integral to the unit. Equipment can include pumps, air blowers, heaters, lights, controls, sanitizer generators, and so forth.

Self-Contained Therapeutic Tubs or Hydrotherapeutic Tanks. A factory-fabricated unit consisting of a therapeutic tub or hydrotherapeutic tank with all water-circulating, heating, and control equipment integral to the unit. Equipment may include pumps, air blowers, heaters, light controls, sanitizer generators, and so forth.

Spa or Hot Tub. A hydromassage pool, or tub for recreational or therapeutic use, not located in health care facilities, designed for immersion of users, and usually having a filter, heater, and motor-driven blower. It may be installed indoors or outdoors, on the ground or supporting structure, or in the ground or supporting structure. Generally, a spa or hot tub is not designed or intended to have its contents drained or discharged after each use.

Storable Swimming or Wading Pool. Those that are constructed on or above the ground and are capable of holding water to a maximum depth of 1.0 m (42 in.), or a pool with nonmetallic, molded polymeric walls or inflatable fabric walls regardless of dimension.

Through-Wall Lighting Assembly. A lighting assembly intended for installation above grade, on or through the wall of a pool, consisting of two interconnected groups of components separated by the pool wall.

Wet-Niche Luminaire (Lighting Fixture). A luminaire (lighting fixture) intended for installation in a forming shell mounted in a pool or fountain structure where the luminaire (fixture) will be completely surrounded by water.

680.3 Other Articles. Except as modified by this article, wiring and equipment in or adjacent to pools and fountains shall comply with other applicable provisions of this *Code*, including those provisions identified in Table 680.3.

680.4 Approval of Equipment. All electrical equipment installed in the water, walls, or decks of pools, fountains, and similar installations shall comply with the provisions of this article.

680.5 Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupters. Ground-fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) shall be self-contained units, circuit-breaker or receptacle types, or other listed types.

Table 680.3 Other Articles

Topic	Section or Article
Wiring	Chapters 1–4
Junction box support	314.23
Rigid nonmetallic conduit	352.12
Audio Equipment	Article 640, Parts I and II
Adjacent to pools and fountains	640.10
Underwater speakers*	

*Underwater loudspeakers shall be installed in accordance with 680.27(A).

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680.6 Grounding. Electrical equipment shall be grounded in accordance with Parts V, VI, and VII of Article 250 and connected by wiring methods of Chapter 3, except as modified by this article. The following equipment shall be grounded:

(1) Through-wall lighting assemblies and underwater luminaires (lighting fixtures), other than those low-voltage systems listed for the application without a grounding conductor
(2) All electrical equipment located within 1.5 m (5 ft) of the inside wall of the specified body of water
(3) All electrical equipment associated with the recirculating system of the specified body of water
(4) Junction boxes
(5) Transformer enclosures
(6) Ground-fault circuit interrupters
(7) Panelboards that are not part of the service equipment and that supply any electrical equipment associated with the specified body of water

680.7 Cord-and-Plug-Connected Equipment. Fixed or stationary equipment other than an underwater luminaire (lighting fixture) for a permanently installed pool shall be permitted to be connected with a flexible cord to facilitate the removal or disconnection for maintenance or repair.

(A) Length. For other than storable pools, the flexible cord shall not exceed 900 mm (3 ft) in length.

(B) Equipment Grounding. The flexible cord shall have a copper equipment grounding conductor sized in accordance with 250.122 but not smaller than 12 AWG. The cord shall terminate in a grounding-type attachment plug.

(C) Construction. The equipment grounding conductors shall be connected to a fixed metal part of the assembly. The removable part shall be mounted on or bonded to the fixed metal part.

680.8 Overhead Conductor Clearances.

(A) Power. With respect to service drop conductors and open overhead wiring, swimming pool and similar installations shall comply with the minimum clearances given in Table 680.8 and illustrated in Figure 680.8.

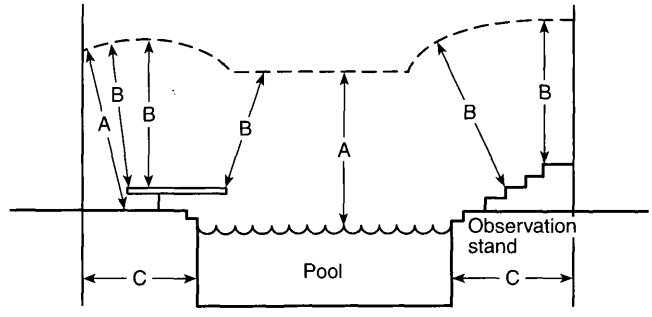


Figure 680.8 Clearances from pool structures.

FPN: Open overhead wiring as used in this article typically refers to conductor(s) not in an enclosed raceway.

(B) Communications Systems. Communication, radio, and television coaxial cables within the scope of Articles

Table 680.8 Overhead Conductor Clearances

	Clearance Parameters	Insulated Cables, 0–750 Volts to Ground, Supported on and Cabled Together with an Effectively Grounded Bare Messenger or Effectively Grounded Neutral Conductor		All Other Conductors Voltage to Ground			
				0 through 15 kV		Over 15 through 50 kV	
		m	ft	m	ft	m	ft
A.	Clearance in any direction to the water level, edge of water surface, base of diving platform, or permanently anchored raft	6.9	22.5	7.5	25	8.0	27
B.	Clearance in any direction to the observation stand, tower, or diving platform	4.4	14.5	5.2	17	5.5	18
C.	Horizontal limit of clearance measured from inside wall of the pool	This limit shall extend to the outer edge of the structures listed in A and B of this table but not less than 3 m (10 ft).					

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800 through 820 shall be permitted at a height of not less than 3.0 m (10 ft) above swimming and wading pools, diving structures, and observation stands, towers, or platforms.

(C) Network-Powered Broadband Communications Systems. The minimum clearances for overhead network-powered broadband communications systems conductors from pools or fountains shall comply with the provisions in Table 680.8 for conductors operating at 0 to 750 volts to ground.

680.9 Electric Pool Water Heaters. All electric pool water heaters shall have the heating elements subdivided into loads not exceeding 48 amperes and protected at not over 60 amperes. The ampacity of the branch-circuit conductors and the rating or setting of overcurrent protective devices shall not be less than 125 percent of the total nameplate-rated load.

680.10 Underground Wiring Location. Underground wiring shall not be permitted under the pool or within the area extending 1.5 m (5 ft) horizontally from the inside wall of the pool unless this wiring is necessary to supply pool equipment permitted by this article. Where space limitations prevent wiring from being routed a distance 1.5 m (5 ft) or more from the pool, such wiring shall be permitted where installed in rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, or a nonmetallic raceway system. All metal conduit shall be corrosion resistant and suitable for the location. The minimum burial depth shall be as given in Table 680.10.

Table 680.10 Minimum Burial Depths

Wiring Method	Minimum Burial	
	mm	in.
Rigid metal conduit	150	6
Intermediate metal conduit	150	6
Nonmetallic raceways listed for direct burial without concrete encasement	450	18
Other approved raceways*	450	18

*Raceways approved for burial only where concrete encased shall require a concrete envelope not less than 50 mm (2 in.) thick.

680.11 Equipment Rooms and Pits. Electric equipment shall not be installed in rooms or pits that do not have drainage that adequately prevents water accumulation during normal operation or filter maintenance.

680.12 Maintenance Disconnecting Means. One or more means to disconnect all ungrounded conductors shall be provided for all utilization equipment other than lighting. Each means shall be accessible and within sight from its equipment.

II. Permanently Installed Pools

680.20 General. Electrical installations at permanently installed pools shall comply with the provisions of Part I and Part II of this article.

680.21 Motors.

(A) Wiring Methods.

(1) General. The branch circuits for pool-associated motors shall be installed in rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit, or Type MC cable listed for the location. Other wiring methods and materials shall be permitted in specific locations or applications as covered in this section. Any wiring method employed shall contain a copper equipment grounding conductor sized in accordance with 250.122 but not smaller than 12 AWG.

(2) On or Within Buildings. Where installed on or within buildings, electrical metallic tubing shall be permitted.

(3) Flexible Connections. Where necessary to employ flexible connections at or adjacent to the motor, liquidtight flexible metal or nonmetallic conduit with approved fittings shall be permitted.

(4) One-Family Dwellings. In the interior of one-family dwellings, or in the interior of accessory buildings associated with a one-family dwelling, any of the wiring methods recognized in Chapter 3 of this *Code* shall be permitted that comply with the provisions of this paragraph. Where run in a raceway, the equipment grounding conductor shall be insulated. Where run in a cable assembly, the equipment grounding conductor shall be permitted to be uninsulated, but it shall be enclosed within the outer sheath of the cable assembly.

(5) Cord-and-Plug Connections. Pool-associated motors shall be permitted to employ cord-and-plug connections. The flexible cord shall not exceed 900 mm (3 ft) in length. The flexible cord shall include an equipment grounding conductor sized in accordance with 250.122 and shall terminate in a grounding-type attachment plug.

(B) Double Insulated Pool Pumps. A listed cord-and-plug-connected pool pump incorporating an approved system of double insulation that provides a means for grounding only the internal and nonaccessible, non–current-carrying metal parts of the pump shall be connected to any wiring method recognized in Chapter 3 that is suitable for the location.

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680.22 Area Lighting, Receptacles, and Equipment.

(A) Receptacles.

(1) Circulation and Sanitation System, Location. Receptacles that provide power for water-pump motors or for other loads directly related to the circulation and sanitation system shall be located at least 3.0 m (10 ft) from the inside walls of the pool, or not less than 1.5 m (5 ft) from the inside walls of the pool if they meet all of the following conditions:

(1) Consist of single receptacles
(2) Employ a locking configuration
(3) Are of the grounding type
(4) Have GFCI protection

(2) Other Receptacles, Location. Other receptacles shall be not less than 3.0 m (10 ft) from the inside walls of a pool.

(3) Dwelling Unit(s). Where a permanently installed pool is installed at a dwelling unit(s), no fewer than one 125-volt 15- or 20-ampere receptacle on a general-purpose branch circuit shall be located not less than 3.0 m (10 ft) from and not more than 6.0 m (20 ft) from the inside wall of the pool. This receptacle shall be located not more than 2.0 m (6 ft 6 in.) above the floor, platform, or grade level serving the pool.

(4) Restricted Space. Where a pool is within 3.0 m (10 ft) of a dwelling and the dimensions of the lot preclude meeting the required clearances, not more than one receptacle outlet shall be permitted if not less than 1.5 m (5 ft) measured horizontally from the inside wall of the pool.

(5) GFCI Protection. All 125-volt receptacles located within 6.0 m (20 ft) of the inside walls of a pool or fountain shall be protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter. Receptacles that supply pool pump motors and that are rated 15 or 20 amperes, 120 volt through 240 volts, single phase, shall be provided with GFCI protection.

(6) Measurements. In determining the dimensions in this section addressing receptacle spacings, the distance to be measured shall be the shortest path the supply cord of an appliance connected to the receptacle would follow without piercing a floor, wall, ceiling, doorway with hinged or sliding door, window opening, or other effective permanent barrier.

(B) Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures), Lighting Outlets, and Ceiling-Suspended (Paddle) Fans.

(1) New Outdoor Installation Clearances. In outdoor pool areas, luminaires (lighting fixtures), lighting outlets, and ceiling-suspended (paddle) fans installed above the pool or the area extending 1.5 m (5 ft) horizontally from the inside walls of the pool shall be installed at a height not less than 3.7 m (12 ft) above the maximum water level of the pool.

(2) Indoor Clearances. For installations in indoor pool areas, the clearances shall be the same as for outdoor areas unless modified as provided in this paragraph. If the branch circuit supplying the equipment is protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter, the following equipment shall be permitted at a height not less than 2.3 m (7 ft 6 in.) above the maximum pool water level:

(1) Totally enclosed luminaires (fixtures)
(2) Ceiling-suspended (paddle) fans identified for use beneath ceiling structures such as provided on porches or patios

(3) Existing Installations. Existing luminaires (lighting fixtures) and lighting outlets located less than 1.5 m (5 ft) measured horizontally from the inside walls of a pool shall be not less than 1.5 m (5 ft) above the surface of the maximum water level, shall be rigidly attached to the existing structure, and shall be protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter.

(4) GFCI Protection in Adjacent Areas. Luminaires (lighting fixtures), lighting outlets, and ceiling-suspended (paddle) fans installed in the area extending between 1.5 m (5 ft) and 3.0 m (10 ft) horizontally from the inside walls of a pool shall be protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter unless installed not less than 1.5 m (5 ft) above the maximum water level and rigidly attached to the structure adjacent to or enclosing the pool.

(5) Cord-and-Plug-Connected Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures). Cord-and-plug-connected luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall comply with the requirements of 680.7 where installed within 4.9 m (16 ft) of any point on the water surface, measured radially.

(C) Switching Devices. Switching devices shall be located at least 1.5 m (5 ft) horizontally from the inside walls of a pool unless separated from the pool by a solid fence, wall, or other permanent barrier. Alternatively, a switch that is listed as being acceptable for use within 1.5 m (5 ft) shall be permitted.

680.23 Underwater Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures). This section covers all luminaires (lighting fixtures) installed below the normal water level of the pool.

(A) General.

(1) Luminaire (Fixture) Design, Normal Operation. The design of an underwater luminaire (lighting fixture) supplied from a branch circuit either directly or by way of a transformer meeting the requirements of this section shall

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be such that, where the luminaire (fixture) is properly installed without a ground-fault circuit interrupter, there is no shock hazard with any likely combination of fault conditions during normal use (not relamping).

(2) Transformers. Transformers used for the supply of underwater luminaires (fixtures), together with the transformer enclosure, shall be listed for the purpose. The transformer shall be an isolated winding type with an ungrounded secondary that has a grounded metal barrier between the primary and secondary windings.

(3) GFCI Protection, Relamping. A ground-fault circuit interrupter shall be installed in the branch circuit supplying luminaires (fixtures) operating at more than 15 volts, so that there is no shock hazard during relamping. The installation of the ground-fault circuit interrupter shall be such that there is no shock hazard with any likely fault-condition combination that involves a person in a conductive path from any ungrounded part of the branch circuit or the luminaire (fixture) to ground.

(4) Voltage Limitation. No luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall be installed for operation on supply circuits over 150 volts between conductors.

(5) Location, Wall-Mounted Luminaires (Fixtures). Luminaires (lighting fixtures) mounted in walls shall be installed with the top of the luminaire (fixture) lens not less than 450 mm (18 in.) below the normal water level of the pool, unless the luminaire (lighting fixture) is listed and identified for use at lesser depths. No luminaire (fixture) shall be installed less than 100 mm (4 in.) below the normal water level of the pool.

(6) Bottom-Mounted Luminaires (Fixtures). A luminaire (lighting fixture) facing upward shall have the lens adequately guarded to prevent contact by any person.

(7) Dependence on Submersion. Luminaires (fixtures) that depend on submersion for safe operation shall be inherently protected against the hazards of overheating when not submerged.

(8) Compliance. Compliance with these requirements shall be obtained by the use of a listed underwater luminaire (lighting fixture) and by installation of a listed ground-fault circuit interrupter in the branch circuit or a listed transformer for luminaires (fixtures) operating at not more than 15 volts.

(B) Wet-Niche Luminaires (Fixtures).

(1) Forming Shells. Forming shells shall be installed for the mounting of all wet-niche underwater luminaires (fixtures) and shall be equipped with provisions for conduit entries. Metal parts of the luminaire (fixture) and forming shell in contact with the pool water shall be of brass or other approved corrosion-resistant metal. All forming shells used with nonmetallic conduit systems, other than those that are part of a listed low-voltage lighting system not requiring grounding, shall include provisions for terminating an 8 AWG copper conductor.

(2) Wiring Extending Directly to the Forming Shell. Conduit shall be installed from the forming shell to a suitable junction box or other enclosure located as provided in 680.24. Conduit shall be rigid metal, intermediate metal, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic, or rigid nonmetallic.

(a) Metal Conduit. Metal conduit shall be approved and shall be of brass or other approved corrosion-resistant metal.

(b) Nonmetallic Conduit. Where a nonmetallic conduit is used, an 8 AWG insulated solid or stranded copper equipment grounding conductor shall be installed in this conduit unless a listed low-voltage lighting system not requiring grounding is used. The equipment grounding conductor shall be terminated in the forming shell, junction box or transformer enclosure, or ground-fault circuit-interrupter enclosure. The termination of the 8 AWG equipment grounding conductor in the forming shell shall be covered with, or encapsulated in, a listed potting compound to protect the connection from the possible deteriorating effect of pool water.

(3) Equipment Grounding Provisions for Cords. Wet-niche luminaires (lighting fixtures) that are supplied by a flexible cord or cable shall have all exposed non–current-carrying metal parts grounded by an insulated copper equipment grounding conductor that is an integral part of the cord or cable. This grounding conductor shall be connected to a grounding terminal in the supply junction box, transformer enclosure, or other enclosure. The grounding conductor shall not be smaller than the supply conductors and not smaller than 16 AWG.

(4) Luminaire (Fixture) Grounding Terminations. The end of the flexible-cord jacket and the flexible-cord conductor terminations within a luminaire (fixture) shall be covered with, or encapsulated in, a suitable potting compound to prevent the entry of water into the luminaire (fixture) through the cord or its conductors. In addition, the grounding connection within a luminaire (fixture) shall be similarly treated to protect such connection from the deteriorating effect of pool water in the event of water entry into the luminaire (fixture).

(5) Luminaire (Fixture) Bonding. The luminaire (fixture) shall be bonded to and secured to the forming shell by a positive locking device that ensures a low-resistance contact and requires a tool to remove the luminaire (fixture) from the forming shell. Bonding shall not be required for

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luminaires (fixtures) that are listed for the application and have no non–current-carrying metal parts.

(C) Dry-Niche Luminaires (Fixtures).

(1) Construction. A dry-niche luminaire (lighting fixture) shall be provided with a provision for drainage of water and a means for accommodating one equipment grounding conductor for each conduit entry.

(2) Junction Box. A junction box shall not be required but, if used, shall not be required to be elevated or located as specified in 680.24(A)(2) if the luminaire (fixture) is specifically identified for the purpose.

(D) No-Niche Luminaires (Fixtures). A no-niche luminaire (fixture) shall meet the construction requirements of 680.23(B)(3) and be installed in accordance with the requirements of 680.23(B). Where connection to a forming shell is specified, the connection shall be to the mounting bracket.

(E) Through-Wall Lighting Assembly. A through-wall lighting assembly shall be equipped with a threaded entry or hub, or a nonmetallic hub listed for the purpose, for the purpose of accommodating the termination of the supply conduit. A through-wall lighting assembly shall meet the construction requirements of 680.23(B)(3) and be installed in accordance with the requirements of 680.23. Where connection to a forming shell is specified, the connection shall be to the conduit termination point.

(F) Branch-Circuit Wiring.

(1) Wiring Methods. Branch-circuit wiring on the supply side of enclosures and junction boxes connected to conduits run to wet-niche and no-niche luminaires (fixtures), and the field wiring compartments of dry-niche luminaires (fixtures), shall be installed using rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit, or rigid nonmetallic conduit. Where installed on buildings, electrical metallic tubing shall be permitted, and where installed within buildings, electrical nonmetallic tubing or electrical metallic tubing shall be permitted.

Exception: Where connecting to transformers for pool lights, liquidtight flexible metal conduit or liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit shall be permitted. The length shall not exceed 1.8 m (6 ft) for any one length or exceed 3.0 m (10 ft) in total length used. Liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit, Type B (LFNC-B), shall be permitted in lengths longer than 1.8 m (6 ft).

(2) Equipment Grounding. Through-wall lighting assemblies, wet-niche, dry-niche, or no-niche luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall be connected to an insulated copper equipment grounding conductor installed with the circuit conductors. The equipment grounding conductor shall be installed without joint or splice except as permitted in (a) and (b). The equipment grounding conductor shall be sized in accordance with Table 250.122 but shall not be smaller than 12 AWG.

Exception: An equipment grounding conductor between the wiring chamber of the secondary winding of a transformer and a junction box shall be sized in accordance with the overcurrent device in this circuit.

(a) If more than one underwater luminaire (lighting fixture) is supplied by the same branch circuit, the equipment grounding conductor, installed between the junction boxes, transformer enclosures, or other enclosures in the supply circuit to wet-niche luminaires (fixtures), or between the field-wiring compartments of dry-niche luminaires (fixtures), shall be permitted to be terminated on grounding terminals.

(b) If the underwater luminaire (lighting fixture) is supplied from a transformer, ground-fault circuit interrupter, clock-operated switch, or a manual snap switch that is located between the panelboard and a junction box connected to the conduit that extends directly to the underwater luminaire (lighting fixture), the equipment grounding conductor shall be permitted to terminate on grounding terminals on the transformer, ground-fault circuit interrupter, clock-operated switch enclosure, or an outlet box used to enclose a snap switch.

(3) Conductors. Conductors on the load side of a ground-fault circuit interrupter or of a transformer, used to comply with the provisions of 680.23(A)(8), shall not occupy raceways, boxes, or enclosures containing other conductors unless one of the following conditions applies:

(1) The other conductors are protected by ground-fault circuit interrupters.
(2) The other conductors are grounding conductors.
(3) The other conductors are supply conductors to a feed-through type ground-fault circuit interrupter.
(4) Ground-fault circuit interrupters shall be permitted in a panelboard that contains circuits protected by other than ground-fault circuit interrupters.

680.24 Junction Boxes and Enclosures for Transformers or Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupters.

(A) Junction Boxes. A junction box connected to a conduit that extends directly to a forming shell or mounting bracket of a no-niche luminaire (fixture) shall meet the requirements of this section.

(1) Construction. The junction box shall be listed and labeled for the purpose and shall comply with the following conditions:

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(1) Be equipped with threaded entries or hubs or a nonmetallic hub listed for the purpose
(2) Be comprised of copper, brass, suitable plastic, or other approved corrosion-resistant material
(3) Be provided with electrical continuity between every connected metal conduit and the grounding terminals by means of copper, brass, or other approved corrosion-resistant metal that is integral with the box

(2) Installation. Where the luminaire (fixture) operates over 15 volts, the junction box location shall comply with (a) and (b). Where the luminaire (fixture) operates at less than 15 volts, the junction box location shall be permitted to comply with (c).

(a) Vertical Spacing. The junction box shall be located not less than 100 mm (4 in.), measured from the inside of the bottom of the box, above the ground level, or pool deck, or not less than 200 mm (8 in.) above the maximum pool water level, whichever provides the greater elevation.

(b) Horizontal Spacing. The junction box shall be located not less than 1.2 m (4 ft) from the inside wall of the pool, unless separated from the pool by a solid fence, wall, or other permanent barrier.

(c) Flush Deck Box. If used on a lighting system operating at 15 volts or less, a flush deck box shall be permitted if both of the following apply:

(1) An approved potting compound is used to fill the box to prevent the entrance of moisture.
(2) The flush deck box is located not less than 1.2 m (4 ft) from the inside wall of the pool.

(B) Other Enclosures. An enclosure for a transformer, ground-fault circuit interrupter, or a similar device connected to a conduit that extends directly to a forming shell or mounting bracket of a no-niche luminaire (fixture) shall meet the requirements of this section.

(1) Construction. The enclosure shall be listed and labeled for the purpose and meet the following requirements:

(1) Equipped with threaded entries or hubs or a nonmetallic hub listed for the purpose
(2) Comprised of copper, brass, suitable plastic, or other approved corrosion-resistant material
(3) Provided with an approved seal, such as duct seal at the conduit connection, that prevents circulation of air between the conduit and the enclosures
(4) Provided with electrical continuity between every connected metal conduit and the grounding terminals by means of copper, brass, or other approved corrosion-resistant metal that is integral with the box

(2) Installation.

(a) Vertical Spacing. The enclosure shall be located not less than 100 mm (4 in.), measured from the inside of the bottom of the box, above the ground level, or pool deck, or not less than 200 mm (8 in.) above the maximum pool water level, whichever provides the greater elevation.

(b) Horizontal Spacing. The enclosure shall be located not less than 1.2 m (4 ft) from the inside wall of the pool, unless separated from the pool by a solid fence, wall, or other permanent barrier.

(C) Protection. Junction boxes and enclosures mounted above the grade of the finished walkway around the pool shall not be located in the walkway unless afforded additional protection, such as by location under diving boards, adjacent to fixed structures, and the like.

(D) Grounding Terminals. Junction boxes, transformer enclosures, and ground-fault circuit-interrupter enclosures connected to a conduit that extends directly to a forming shell or mounting bracket of a no-niche luminaire (fixture) shall be provided with a number of grounding terminals that shall be no fewer than one more than the number of conduit entries.

(E) Strain Relief. The termination of a flexible cord of an underwater luminaire (lighting fixture) within a junction box, transformer enclosure, ground-fault circuit interrupter, or other enclosure shall be provided with a strain relief.

(F) Grounding. The junction box, transformer enclosure, or other enclosure in the supply circuit to a wet-niche or no-niche luminaire (lighting fixture) and the field-wiring chamber of a dry-niche luminaire (lighting fixture) shall be grounded to the equipment grounding terminal of the panelboard. This terminal shall be directly connected to the panelboard enclosure.

680.25 Feeders. These provisions shall apply to any feeder on the supply side of panelboards supplying branch circuits for pool equipment covered in Part II of this article and on the load side of the service equipment or the source of a separately derived system.

(A) Wiring Methods. Feeders shall be installed in rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit, or rigid nonmetallic conduit. Electrical metallic tubing shall be permitted where installed on or within a building, and electrical nonmetallic tubing shall be permitted where installed within a building.

Exception: An existing feeder between an existing remote panelboard and service equipment shall be permitted to run in flexible metal conduit or an approved cable assembly that includes an equipment grounding conductor within its outer sheath. The equipment grounding conductor shall comply with 250.24(A)(5).

(B) Grounding. An equipment grounding conductor shall be installed with the feeder conductors between the ground-

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ing terminal of the pool equipment panelboard and the grounding terminal of the applicable service equipment or source of a separately derived system. For other than (1) existing feeders covered in 680.25(A), Exception or (2) feeders to separate buildings that do not utilize an insulated equipment grounding conductor in accordance with 680.25(B)(2), this equipment grounding conductor shall be insulated.

(1) Size. This conductor shall be sized in accordance with 250.122 but not smaller than 12 AWG. On separately derived systems, this conductor shall be sized in accordance with Table 250.66 but not smaller than 8 AWG.

(2) Separate Buildings. A feeder to a separate building shall be permitted to supply swimming pool equipment branch circuits, or feeders supplying swimming pool equipment branch circuits, if the grounding arrangements in the separate building meet the requirements in 250.32. Where installed, a separate equipment grounding conductor shall be an insulated conductor.

680.26 Bonding.

(A) Performance. The bonding required by this section shall be installed to eliminate voltage gradients in the pool area as prescribed.

FPN: This section does not require that the 8 AWG or larger solid copper bonding conductor be extended or attached to any remote panelboard, service equipment, or any electrode.

(B) Bonded Parts. The parts specified in 680.26(B)(1) through (B)(5) shall be bonded together.

(1) Metallic Structural Components. All metallic parts of the pool structure, including the reinforcing metal of the pool shell, coping stones, and deck, shall be bonded. The usual steel tie wires shall be considered suitable for bonding the reinforcing steel together, and welding or special clamping shall not be required. These tie wires shall be made tight. If reinforcing steel is effectively insulated by an encapsulating nonconductive compound at the time of manufacture and installation, it shall not be required to be bonded. Where reinforcing steel is encapsulated with a nonconductive compound, provisions shall be made for an alternate means to eliminate voltage gradients that would otherwise be provided by unencapsulated, bonded reinforcing steel.

(2) Underwater Lighting. All forming shells and mounting brackets of no-niche luminaires (fixtures) shall be bonded unless a listed low-voltage lighting system with nonmetallic forming shells not requiring bonding is used.

(3) Metal Fittings. All metal fittings within or attached to the pool structure shall be bonded. Isolated parts that are not over 100 mm (4 in.) in any dimension and do not penetrate into the pool structure more than 25 mm (1 in.) shall not require bonding.

(4) Electrical Equipment. Metal parts of electrical equipment associated with the pool water circulating system, including pump motors and metal parts of equipment associated with pool covers, including electric motors, shall be bonded. Metal parts of listed equipment incorporating an approved system of double insulation and providing a means for grounding internal nonaccessible, non–current-carrying metal parts shall not be bonded.

Where a double-insulated water-pump motor is installed under the provisions of this rule, a solid 8 AWG copper conductor that is of sufficient length to make a bonding connection to a replacement motor shall be extended from the bonding grid to an accessible point in the motor vicinity. Where there is no connection between the swimming pool bonding grid and the equipment grounding system for the premises, this bonding conductor shall be connected to the equipment grounding conductor of the motor circuit.

(5) Metal Wiring Methods and Equipment. Metal-sheathed cables and raceways, metal piping, and all fixed metal parts except those separated from the pool by a permanent barrier shall be bonded that are within the following distances of the pool:

(1) Within 1.5 m (5 ft) horizontally of the inside walls of the pool
(2) Within 3.7 m (12 ft) measured vertically above the maximum water level of the pool, or any observation stands, towers, or platforms, or any diving structures

(C) Common Bonding Grid. The parts specified in 680.26(B) shall be connected to a common bonding grid with a solid copper conductor, insulated, covered, or bare, not smaller than 8 AWG. Connection shall be made by exothermic welding or by pressure connectors or clamps that are labeled as being suitable for the purpose and are of stainless steel, brass, copper, or copper alloy. The common bonding grid shall be permitted to be any of the following:

(1) The structural reinforcing steel of a concrete pool where the reinforcing rods are bonded together by the usual steel tie wires or the equivalent
(2) The wall of a bolted or welded metal pool
(3) A solid copper conductor, insulated, covered, or bare, not smaller than 8 AWG
(4) Rigid metal conduit or intermediate metal conduit of brass or other identified corrosion-resistant metal conduit

(D) Connections. Where structural reinforcing steel or the walls of bolted or welded metal pool structures are used as

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a common bonding grid for nonelectrical parts, the connections shall be made in accordance with 250.8.

(E) Pool Water Heaters. For pool water heaters rated at more than 50 amperes that have specific instructions regarding bonding and grounding, only those parts designated to be bonded shall be bonded, and only those parts designated to be grounded shall be grounded.

680.27 Specialized Pool Equipment.

(A) Underwater Audio Equipment. All underwater audio equipment shall be identified for the purpose.

(1) Speakers. Each speaker shall be mounted in an approved metal forming shell, the front of which is enclosed by a captive metal screen, or equivalent, that is bonded to and secured to the forming shell by a positive locking device that ensures a low-resistance contact and requires a tool to open for installation or servicing of the speaker. The forming shell shall be installed in a recess in the wall or floor of the pool.

(2) Wiring Methods. Rigid metal conduit or intermediate metal conduit of brass or other identified corrosion-resistant metal, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit (LFNC-B), or rigid nonmetallic conduit shall extend from the forming shell to a listed junction box or other enclosure as provided in 680.24. Where rigid nonmetallic conduit or liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit is used, an 8 AWG insulated solid or stranded copper equipment grounding conductor shall be installed in this conduit. The equipment grounding conductor shall be terminated in the forming shell and the junction box. The termination of the 8 AWG equipment grounding conductor in the forming shell shall be covered with, or encapsulated in, a listed potting compound to protect such connection from the possible deteriorating effect of pool water.

(3) Forming Shell and Metal Screen. The forming shell and metal screen shall be of brass or other approved corrosion-resistant metal. All forming shells shall include provisions for terminating an 8 AWG copper conductor.

(B) Electrically Operated Pool Covers.

(1) Motors and Controllers. The electric motors, controllers, and wiring shall be located not less than 1.5 m (5 ft) from the inside wall of the pool unless separated from the pool by a wall, cover, or other permanent barrier. Electric motors installed below grade level shall be of the totally enclosed type. The device that controls the operation of the motor for an electrically operated pool cover shall be located so that the operator has full view of the pool.

FPN No. 1: For cabinets installed in damp and wet locations, see 312.2(A).

FPN No. 2: For switches or circuit breakers installed in wet locations, see 404.4.

FPN No. 3: For protection against liquids, see 430.11.

(2) Protection. The electric motor and controller shall be connected to a circuit protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter.

(C) Deck Area Heating. These provisions of this section shall apply to all pool deck areas, including a covered pool, where electrically operated comfort heating units are installed within 6.0 m (20 ft) of the inside wall of the pool.

(1) Unit Heaters. Unit heaters shall be rigidly mounted to the structure and shall be of the totally enclosed or guarded types. Unit heaters shall not be mounted over the pool or within the area extending 1.5 m (5 ft) horizontally from the inside walls of a pool.

(2) Permanently Wired Radiant Heaters. Radiant electric heaters shall be suitably guarded and securely fastened to their mounting device(s). Heaters shall not be installed over a pool or within the area extending 1.5 m (5 ft) horizontally from the inside walls of the pool and shall be mounted at least 3.7 m (12 ft) vertically above the pool deck unless otherwise approved.

(3) Radiant Heating Cables Not Permitted. Radiant heating cables embedded in or below the deck shall not be permitted.

III. Storable Pools

680.30 General. Electrical installations at storable pools shall comply with the provisions of Part I and Part III of this article.

680.31 Pumps. A cord-connected pool filter pump shall incorporate an approved system of double insulation or its equivalent and shall be provided with means for grounding only the internal and nonaccessible non–current-carrying metal parts of the appliance.

The means for grounding shall be an equipment grounding conductor run with the power-supply conductors in the flexible cord that is properly terminated in a grounding-type attachment plug having a fixed grounding contact member.

680.32 Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupters Required. All electrical equipment, including power-supply cords, used with storable pools shall be protected by ground-fault circuit interrupters.

FPN: For flexible cord usage, see 400.4.

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680.33 Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures). An underwater luminaire (lighting fixture), if installed, shall be installed in or on the wall of the storable pool. It shall comply with one of the following two provisions.

(A) 15 Volts or Less. A luminaire (lighting fixture) shall be part of a cord-and-plug-connected lighting assembly. This assembly shall be listed as an assembly for the purpose and have the following construction features:

(1) No exposed metal parts
(2) A luminaire (fixture) lamp that operates at 15 volts or less
(3) An impact-resistant polymeric lens, luminaire (fixture) body, and transformer enclosure
(4) A transformer meeting the requirements of 680.23(A)(2) with a primary rating not over 150 volts

(B) Over 15 Volts But Not Over 150 Volts. A lighting assembly without a transformer and with the luminaire (fixture) lamp(s) operating at not over 150 volts shall be permitted to be cord-and-plug connected where the assembly is listed as an assembly for the purpose. The installation shall comply with 680.23(A)(5), and the assembly shall have the following construction features:

(1) No exposed metal parts
(2) An impact-resistant polymeric lens and luminaire (fixture) body
(3) A ground-fault circuit interrupter with open neutral protection as an integral part of the assembly
(4) The luminaire (fixture) lamp permanently connected to the ground-fault circuit interrupter with open-neutral protection
(5) Compliance with the requirements of 680.23(A)

IV. Spas and Hot Tubs

680.40 General. Electrical installations at spas and hot tubs shall comply with the provisions of Part I and Part IV of this article.

680.41 Emergency Switch for Spas and Hot Tubs. A clearly labeled emergency shutoff or control switch for the purpose of stopping the motor(s) that provide power to the recirculation system and jet system shall be installed at a point readily accessible to the users and not less than 1.5 m (5 ft) away, adjacent to, and within sight of the spa or hot tub. This requirement shall not apply to single-family dwellings.

680.42 Outdoor Installations. A spa or hot tub installed outdoors shall comply with the provisions of Parts I and II of this article, except as permitted in 680.42(A) and (B), that would otherwise apply to pools installed outdoors.

(A) Flexible Connections. Listed packaged spa or hot tub equipment assemblies or self-contained spas or hot tubs utilizing a factory-installed or assembled control panel or panelboard shall be permitted to use flexible connections as covered in 680.42(A)(1) and (A)(2).

(1) Flexible Conduit. Liquidtight flexible metal conduit or liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit shall be permitted in lengths of not more than 1.8 m (6 ft).

(2) Cord-and-Plug Connections. Cord-and-plug connections with a cord not longer than 4.6 m (15 ft) shall be permitted where protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter.

(B) Bonding. Bonding by metal-to-metal mounting on a common frame or base shall be permitted. The metal bands or hoops used to secure wooden staves shall not be required to be bonded as required in 680.26.

(C) Interior Wiring to Outdoor Installations. In the interior of a one-family dwelling or in the interior of another building or structure associated with a one-family dwelling, any of the wiring methods recognized in Chapter 3 of this *Code* that contain a copper equipment grounding conductor that is insulated or enclosed within the outer sheath of the wiring method and not smaller than 12 AWG shall be permitted to be used for the connection to motor, heating, and control loads that are part of a self-contained spa or hot tub, or a packaged spa or hot tub equipment assembly. Wiring to an underwater light shall comply with 680.23 or 680.33.

680.43 Indoor Installations. A spa or hot tub installed indoors shall comply with the provisions of Parts I and II of this article except as modified by this section, and shall be connected by the wiring methods of Chapter 3.

Exception: Listed spa and hot tub packaged units rated 20 amperes or less shall be permitted to be cord-and-plug connected to facilitate the removal or disconnection of the unit for maintenance and repair.

(A) Receptacles. At least one 125-volt, 15- or 20-ampere receptacle on a general-purpose branch circuit shall be located not less than of 1.5 m (5 ft) from and not exceeding 3.0 m (10 ft) from the inside wall of the spa or hot tub.

(1) Location. Receptacles shall be located at least 1.5 m (5 ft) measured horizontally from the inside walls of the spa or hot tub.

(2) Protection, General. Receptacles rated 125 volts and 30 amperes or less and located within 3.0 m (10 ft) of the inside walls of a spa or hot tub shall be protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter.

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(3) Protection, Spa or Hot Tub Supply Receptacle. Receptacles that provide power for a spa or hot tub shall be ground-fault circuit-interrupter protected.

(4) Measurements. In determining the dimensions in this section addressing receptacle spacings, the distance to be measured shall be the shortest path the supply cord of an appliance connected to the receptacle would follow without piercing a floor, wall, ceiling, doorway with hinged or sliding door, window opening, or other effective permanent barrier.

(B) Installation of Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures), Lighting Outlets, and Ceiling-Suspended (Paddle) Fans.

(1) Elevation. Luminaires (lighting fixtures), except as covered in 680.43(B)(2), lighting outlets, and ceiling-suspended (paddle) fans located over the spa or hot tub or within 1.5 m (5 ft) from the inside walls of the spa or hot tub shall comply with the clearances specified in (a), (b), and (c) above the maximum water level.

(a) Without GFCI. Where no GFCI protection is provided, the mounting height shall be not less than 3.7 m (12 ft).

(b) With GFCI. Where GFCI protection is provided, the mounting height shall be permitted to be not less than 2.3 m (7 ft 6 in.).

(c) Below 2.3 m (7 ft 6 in.). Luminaires (lighting fixtures) meeting the requirements of item (1) or (2) and protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter shall be permitted to be installed less than 2.3 m (7 ft 6 in.) over a spa or hot tub.

(1) Recessed luminaires (fixtures) with a glass or plastic lens, nonmetallic or electrically isolated metal trim, and suitable for use in damp locations
(2) Surface-mounted luminaires (fixtures) with a glass or plastic globe, a nonmetallic body, or a metallic body isolated from contact, and suitable for use in damp locations

(2) Underwater Applications. Underwater luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall comply with the provisions of 680.23 or 680.33.

(C) Wall Switches. Switches shall be located at least 1.5 m (5 ft), measured horizontally, from the inside walls of the spa or hot tub.

(D) Bonding. The following parts shall be bonded together:

(1) All metal fittings within or attached to the spa or hot tub structure
(2) Metal parts of electrical equipment associated with the spa or hot tub water circulating system, including pump motors
(3) Metal conduit and metal piping that are within 1.5 m (5 ft) of the inside walls of the spa or hot tub and that are not separated from the spa or hot tub by a permanent barrier
(4) All metal surfaces that are within 1.5 m (5 ft) of the inside walls of the spa or hot tub and that are not separated from the spa or hot tub area by a permanent barrier

Exception: Small conductive surfaces not likely to become energized, such as air and water jets and drain fittings, where not connected to metallic piping, towel bars, mirror frames, and similar nonelectrical equipment, shall not be required to be bonded.

(5) Electrical devices and controls that are not associated with the spas or hot tubs and that are located not less than 1.5 m (5 ft) from such units; otherwise they shall be bonded to the spa or hot tub system

(E) Methods of Bonding. All metal parts associated with the spa or hot tub shall be bonded by any of the following methods:

(1) The interconnection of threaded metal piping and fittings
(2) Metal-to-metal mounting on a common frame or base
(3) The provisions of a copper bonding jumper, insulated, covered, or bare, not smaller than 8 AWG solid

(F) Grounding. The following equipment shall be grounded:

(1) All electric equipment located within 1.5 m (5 ft) of the inside wall of the spa or hot tub
(2) All electric equipment associated with the circulating system of the spa or hot tub

(G) Underwater Audio Equipment. Underwater audio equipment shall comply with the provisions of Part II of this article.

680.44 Protection. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the outlet(s) that supplies a self-contained spa or hot tub, a packaged spa or hot tub equipment assembly, or a field-assembled spa or hot tub shall be protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter.

(A) Listed Units. If so marked, a listed self-contained unit or listed packaged equipment assembly that includes integral ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for all electrical parts within the unit or assembly (pumps, air blowers, heaters, lights, controls, sanitizer generators, wiring, and so forth) shall be permitted without additional GFCI protection.

(B) Other Units. A field assembled spa or hot tub rated 3 phase or rated over 250 volts or with a heater load of more

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than 50 amperes shall not require the supply to be protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter.

(C) Combination Pool and Spa or Hot Tub. A combination pool/hot tub or spa assembly commonly bonded need not be protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter.

FPN: See 680.2 for definitions of *self-contained spa or hot tub* and for *packaged spa or hot tub equipment assembly.*

V. Fountains

680.50 General. The provisions of Part I and Part V of this article shall apply to all permanently installed fountains as defined in 680.2. Fountains that have water common to a pool shall additionally comply with the requirements in Part II of this article. Part V does not cover self-contained, portable fountains not larger than 1.5 m (5 ft) in any dimension. Portable fountains shall comply with Parts II and III of Article 422.

680.51 Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures), Submersible Pumps, and Other Submersible Equipment.

(A) Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter. Fountain equipment, unless listed for operation at 15 volts or less and supplied by a transformer that complies with 680.23(A)(2), shall be protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter.

(B) Operating Voltage. No luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall be installed for operation on supply circuits over 150 volts between conductors. Submersible pumps and other submersible equipment shall operate at 300 volts or less between conductors.

(C) Luminaire (Lighting Fixture) Lenses. Luminaires (lighting fixtures) shall be installed with the top of the luminaire (fixture) lens below the normal water level of the fountain unless listed for above-water locations. A luminaire (lighting fixture) facing upward shall have the lens adequately guarded to prevent contact by any person.

(D) Overheating Protection. Electrical equipment that depends on submersion for safe operation shall be protected against overheating by a low-water cutoff or other approved means when not submerged.

(E) Wiring. Equipment shall be equipped with provisions for threaded conduit entries or be provided with a suitable flexible cord. The maximum length of exposed cord in the fountain shall be limited to 3.0 m (10 ft). Cords extending beyond the fountain perimeter shall be enclosed in approved wiring enclosures. Metal parts of equipment in contact with water shall be of brass or other approved corrosion-resistant metal.

(F) Servicing. All equipment shall be removable from the water for relamping or normal maintenance. Luminaires (fixtures) shall not be permanently embedded into the fountain structure such that the water level must be reduced or the fountain drained for relamping, maintenance, or inspection.

(G) Stability. Equipment shall be inherently stable or be securely fastened in place.

680.52 Junction Boxes and Other Enclosures.

(A) General. Junction boxes and other enclosures used for other than underwater installation shall comply with 680.24.

(B) Underwater Junction Boxes and Other Underwater Enclosures. Junction boxes and other underwater enclosures shall meet the requirements of 680.52(B)(1) and (B)(2).

(1) Construction.

(a) Underwater enclosures shall be equipped with provisions for threaded conduit entries or compression glands or seals for cord entry.

(b) Underwater enclosures shall be submersible, and made of copper, brass, or other approved corrosion-resistant material.

(2) Installation. Underwater enclosure installations shall comply with (a) and (b).

(a) Underwater enclosures shall be filled with an approved potting compound to prevent the entry of moisture.

(b) Underwater enclosures shall be firmly attached to the supports or directly to the fountain surface and bonded as required. Where the junction box is supported only by the conduit, the conduit shall be of copper, brass, or other approved corrosion-resistant metal. Where the box is fed by nonmetallic conduit, it shall have additional supports and fasteners of copper, brass, or other approved corrosion-resistant material.

FPN: See 314.23 for support of enclosures.

680.53 Bonding. All metal piping systems associated with the fountain shall be bonded to the equipment grounding conductor of the branch circuit supplying the fountain.

FPN: See 250.122 for sizing of these conductors.

680.54 Grounding. The following equipment shall be grounded:

(1) All electrical equipment located within the fountain or within 1.5 m (5 ft) of the inside wall of the fountain

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(2) All electrical equipment associated with the recirculating system of the fountain
(3) Panelboards that are not part of the service equipment and that supply any electrical equipment associated with the fountain

680.55 Methods of Grounding.

(A) Applied Provisions. The provisions of 680.21(A), 680.23(B)(3), 680.23(F)(1) and (2), 680.24(F), and 680.25 shall apply.

(B) Supplied by a Flexible Cord. Electrical equipment that is supplied by a flexible cord shall have all exposed non–current-carrying metal parts grounded by an insulated copper equipment grounding conductor that is an integral part of this cord. The grounding conductor shall be connected to a grounding terminal in the supply junction box, transformer enclosure, or other enclosure.

680.56 Cord-and-Plug-Connected Equipment.

(A) Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter. All electrical equipment, including power-supply cords, shall be protected by ground-fault circuit interrupters.

(B) Cord Type. Flexible cord immersed in or exposed to water shall be of a type for extra-hard usage, as designated in Table 400.4 and shall be a listed type with a "W" suffix.

(C) Sealing. The end of the flexible cord jacket and the flexible cord conductor termination within equipment shall be covered with, or encapsulated in, a suitable potting compound to prevent the entry of water into the equipment through the cord or its conductors. In addition, the ground connection within equipment shall be similarly treated to protect such connections from the deteriorating effect of water that may enter into the equipment.

(D) Terminations. Connections with flexible cord shall be permanent, except that grounding-type attachment plugs and receptacles shall be permitted to facilitate removal or disconnection for maintenance, repair, or storage of fixed or stationary equipment not located in any water-containing part of a fountain.

680.57 Signs.

(A) General. This section covers electric signs installed within or adjacent to fountains.

(B) Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection for Personnel. All circuits supplying the sign shall have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel.

(C) Location.

(1) Fixed or Stationary. A fixed or stationary electric sign installed within a fountain shall be not less than 1.5 m (5 ft) inside the fountain measured from the outside edges of the fountain.

(2) Portable. A portable electric sign shall not be placed within a pool or fountain or within 1.5 m (5 ft) measured horizontally from the inside walls of the fountain.

(D) Disconnect. A sign shall have a local disconnecting means in accordance with 600.6 and 680.12.

(E) Bonding and Grounding. A sign shall be grounded and bonded in accordance with 600.7.

VI. Pools and Tubs for Therapeutic Use

680.60 General. The provisions of Part I and Part VI of this article shall apply to pools and tubs for therapeutic use in health care facilities, gymnasiums, athletic training rooms, and similar areas. Portable therapeutic appliances shall comply with Parts II and III of Article 422.

FPN: See 517.2 for definition of health care facilities.

680.61 Permanently Installed Therapeutic Pools. Therapeutic pools that are constructed in the ground, on the ground, or in a building in such a manner that the pool cannot be readily disassembled shall comply with Parts I and II of this article.

Exception: The limitations of 680.22(B)(1) through (B)(4) shall not apply where all luminaires (lighting fixtures) are of the totally enclosed type.

680.62 Therapeutic Tubs (Hydrotherapeutic Tanks). Therapeutic tubs, used for the submersion and treatment of patients, that are not easily moved from one place to another in normal use or that are fastened or otherwise secured at a specific location, including associated piping systems, shall conform to this part.

(A) Protection. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the outlet(s) that supplies a self-contained therapeutic tub or hydrotherapeutic tank, a packaged therapeutic tub or hydrotherapeutic tank, or a field-assembled therapeutic tub or hydrotherapeutic tank shall be protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter.

(1) Listed Units. If so marked, a listed self-contained unit or listed packaged equipment assembly that includes integral ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for all electrical parts within the unit or assembly (pumps, air blowers, heaters, lights, controls, sanitizer generators, wiring, and so forth) shall be permitted without additional GFCI protection.

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(2) Other Units. A therapeutic tub or hydrotherapeutic tank rated 3 phase or rated over 250 volts or with a heater load of more than 50 amperes shall not require the supply to be protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter.

(B) Bonding. The following parts shall be bonded together:

(1) All metal fittings within or attached to the tub structure
(2) Metal parts of electrical equipment associated with the tub water circulating system, including pump motors
(3) Metal-sheathed cables and raceways and metal piping that are within 1.5 m (5 ft) of the inside walls of the tub and not separated from the tub by a permanent barrier
(4) All metal surfaces that are within 1.5 m (5 ft) of the inside walls of the tub and not separated from the tub area by a permanent barrier
(5) Electrical devices and controls that are not associated with the therapeutic tubs and that are not located a minimum of 1.5 m (5 ft) from such units

(C) Methods of Bonding. All metal parts required to be bonded by this section shall be bonded by any of the following methods:

(1) The interconnection of threaded metal piping and fittings
(2) Metal-to-metal mounting on a common frame or base
(3) Connections by suitable metal clamps
(4) By the provisions of a solid copper bonding jumper, insulated, covered, or bare, not smaller than 8 AWG

(D) Grounding.

(1) Fixed or Stationary Equipment. The equipment specified in (a) and (b) shall be grounded.

(a) Location. All electrical equipment located within 1.5 m (5 ft) of the inside wall of the tub shall be grounded

(b) Circulation System. All electrical equipment associated with the circulating system of the tub shall be grounded.

(2) Portable Equipment. Portable therapeutic appliances shall meet the grounding requirements in 250.114.

(E) Receptacles. All receptacles within 1.5 m (5 ft) of a therapeutic tub shall be protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter.

(F) Luminaires (Lighting Fixtures). All luminaires (lighting fixtures) used in therapeutic tub areas shall be of the totally enclosed type.

VII. Hydromassage Bathtubs

680.70 General. Hydromassage bathtubs as defined in 680.2 shall comply with Part VII of this article. They shall not be required to comply with other parts of this article.

680.71 Protection. Hydromassage bathtubs and their associated electrical components shall be protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter. All 125-volt, single-phase receptacles not exceeding 30 amperes and located within 1.5 m (5 ft) measured horizontally of the inside walls of a hydromassage tub shall be protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter(s).

680.72 Other Electrical Equipment. Luminaires (lighting fixtures), switches, receptacles, and other electrical equipment located in the same room, and not directly associated with a hydromassage bathtub, shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of Chapters 1 through 4 in this *Code* covering the installation of that equipment in bathrooms.

680.73 Accessibility. Hydromassage bathtub electrical equipment shall be accessible without damaging the building structure or building finish.

680.74 Bonding. All metal piping systems, metal parts of electrical equipment, and pump motors associated with the hydromassage tub shall be bonded together using a copper bonding jumper, insulated, covered, or bare, not smaller than 8 AWG solid. Metal parts of listed equipment incorporating an approved system of double insulation and providing a means for grounding internal nonaccessible, noncurrent-carrying metal parts shall not be bonded.

ARTICLE 685
Integrated Electrical Systems

I. General

685.1 Scope. This article covers integrated electrical systems, other than unit equipment, in which orderly shutdown is necessary to ensure safe operation. An *integrated electrical system* as used in this article is a unitized segment of an industrial wiring system where all of the following conditions are met:

(1) An orderly shutdown is required to minimize personnel hazard and equipment damage.
(2) The conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that qualified persons service the system.
(3) Effective safeguards, acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, are established and maintained.

685.2 Application of Other Articles. The articles/sections in Table 685.2 apply to particular cases of installation of conductors and equipment, where there are orderly shut-

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down requirements that are in addition to those of this article or are modifications of them.

Table 685.2 Application of Other Articles

Conductor/Equipment	Section
More than one building or other structure	225, Part II
Ground-fault protection of equipment	230.95, Exception No. 1
Protection of conductors	240.4
Electrical system coordination	240.12
Ground-fault protection of equipment	240.13(1)
Grounding ac systems of 50 volts to 1000 volts	250.21
Equipment protection	427.22
Orderly shutdown	430.44
Disconnection	430.74, Exception Nos. 1 and 2
Disconnecting means in sight from controller	430.102(A), Exception No. 2
Energy from more than one source	430.113, Exception Nos. 1 and 2
Disconnecting means	645.10, Exception
Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)	645.11(1)
Point of connection	705.12(A)

II. Orderly Shutdown

685.10 Location of Overcurrent Devices in or on Premises. Location of overcurrent devices that are critical to integrated electrical systems shall be permitted to be accessible, with mounting heights permitted to ensure security from operation by nonqualified personnel.

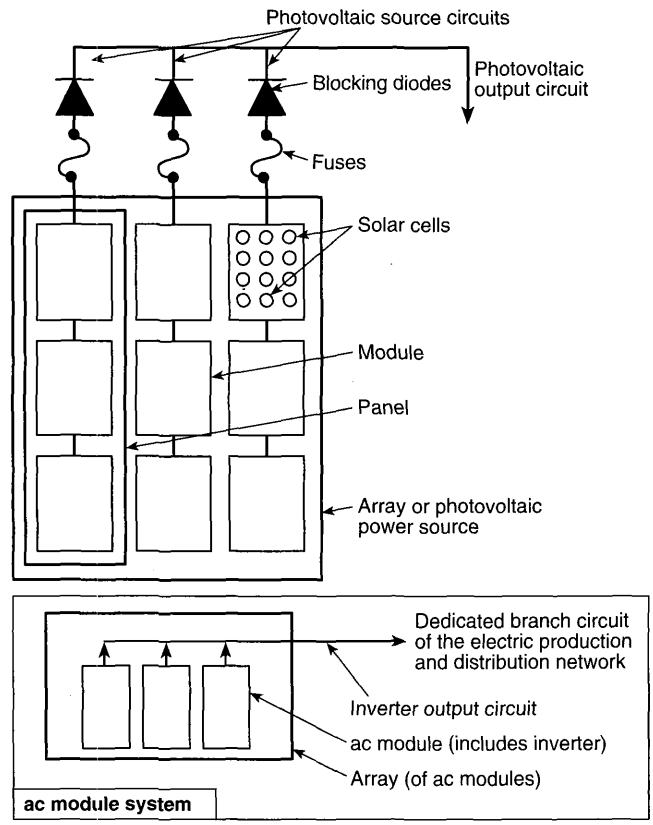
685.12 Direct-Current System Grounding. Two-wire dc circuits shall be permitted to be ungrounded.

685.14 Ungrounded Control Circuits. Where operational continuity is required, control circuits of 150 volts or less from separately derived systems shall be permitted to be ungrounded.

ARTICLE 690
Solar Photovoltaic Systems

I. General

690.1 Scope. The provisions of this article apply to solar photovoltaic electrical energy systems, including the array circuit(s), inverter(s), and controller(s) for such systems. [See Figures 690.1(A) and (B).] Solar photovoltaic systems covered by this article may be interactive with other electrical power production sources or stand-alone, with or without electrical energy storage such as batteries. These systems may have ac or dc output for utilization.



Notes:
1. *These diagrams are intended to be a means of identification for photovoltaic system components, circuits, and connections.*
2. Disconnecting means required by Article 690, Part III are not shown.
3. System grounding and equipment grounding are not shown. See Article 690, Part V.

Figure 690.1(A) Identification of solar photovoltaic system components.

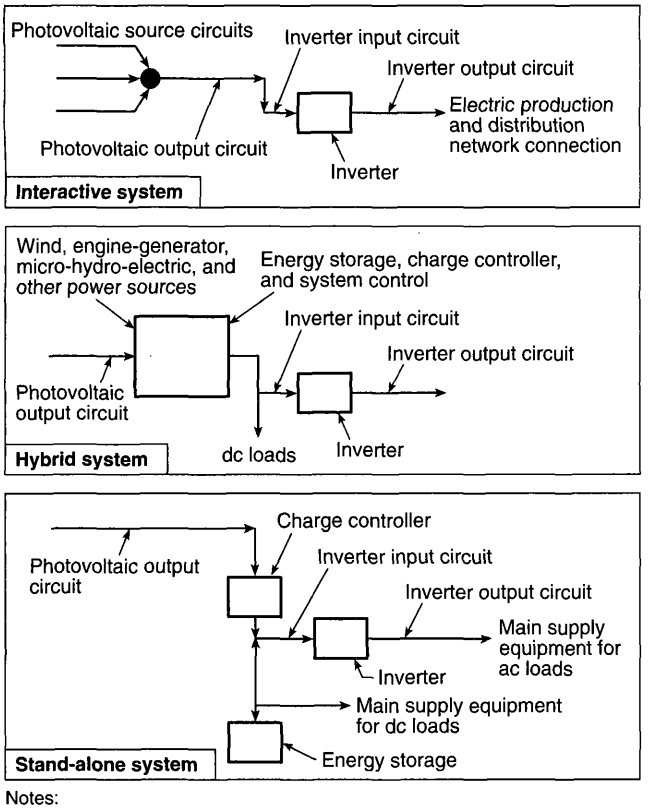
690.2 Definitions.

Alternating-Current Module (Alternating-Current Photovoltaic Module). A complete, environmentally protected unit consisting of solar cells, optics, inverter, and other components, exclusive of tracker, designed to generate ac power when exposed to sunlight.

Array. A mechanically integrated assembly of modules or panels with a support structure and foundation, tracker, and other components, as required, to form a direct-current power-producing unit.

Bipolar Photovoltaic Array. A photovoltaic array that has two outputs, each having opposite polarity to a common reference point or center tap.

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Notes:
1. These diagrams are intended to be a means of identification for photovoltaic system components, circuits, and connections.
2. Disconnecting means and overcurrent protection required by Article 690 are not shown.
3. System grounding and equipment grounding are not shown. See Article 690, Part V.
4. Custom designs occur in each configuration and some components are optional.

Figure 690.1(B) Identification of solar photovoltaic system components in common system configurations.

Blocking Diode. A diode used to block reverse flow of current into a photovoltaic source circuit.

Charge Controller. Equipment that controls dc voltage or dc current, or both, used to charge a battery.

Diversion Charge Controller. Equipment that regulates the charging process of a battery by diverting power from energy storage to direct-current or alternating-current loads or to an interconnected utility service.

Electrical Production and Distribution Network. A power production, distribution, and utilization system, such as a utility system and connected loads, that is external to and not controlled by the photovoltaic power system.

Hybrid System. A system comprised of multiple power sources. These power sources may include photovoltaic, wind, micro-hydro generators, engine-driven generators, and others, but do not include electrical production and distribution network systems. Energy storage systems, such as batteries, do not constitute a power source for the purpose of this definition.

Interactive System. A solar photovoltaic system that operates in parallel with and may deliver power to an electrical production and distribution network. For the purpose of this definition, an energy storage subsystem of a solar photovoltaic system, such as a battery, is not another electrical production source.

Inverter. Equipment that is used to change voltage level or waveform, or both, of electrical energy. Commonly, an inverter [also known as a power conditioning unit (PCU) or power conversion system (PCS)] is a device that changes dc input to an ac output. Inverters may also function as battery chargers that use alternating current from another source and convert it into direct current for charging batteries.

Inverter Input Circuit. Conductors between the inverter and the battery in stand-alone systems or the conductors between the inverter and the photovoltaic output circuits for electrical production and distribution network.

Inverter Output Circuit. Conductors between the inverter and an ac load center for stand-alone systems or the conductors between the inverter and the service equipment or another electric power production source, such as a utility, for electrical production and distribution network.

Module. A complete, environmentally protected unit consisting of solar cells, optics, and other components, exclusive of tracker, designed to generate dc power when exposed to sunlight.

Panel. A collection of modules mechanically fastened together, wired, and designed to provide a field-installable unit.

Photovoltaic Output Circuit. Circuit conductors between the photovoltaic source circuit(s) and the inverter or dc utilization equipment.

Photovoltaic Power Source. An array or aggregate of arrays that generates dc power at system voltage and current.

Photovoltaic Source Circuit. Circuits between modules and from modules to the common connection point(s) of the dc system.

Photovoltaic Systems Voltage. The direct current (dc) voltage of any photovoltaic source or photovoltaic output circuit. For bipolar or multiwire installations, the photovoltaic systems voltage is the highest voltage between any two dc conductors.

Solar Cell. The basic photovoltaic device that generates electricity when exposed to light.

Solar Photovoltaic System. The total components and subsystems that, in combination, convert solar energy into

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electrical energy suitable for connection to a utilization load.

Stand-Alone System. A solar photovoltaic system that supplies power independently of an electrical production and distribution network.

690.3 Other Articles. Wherever the requirements of other articles of this *Code* and Article 690 differ, the requirements of Article 690 shall apply and, if the system is operated in parallel with a primary source(s) of electricity, the requirements in 705.14, 705.16, 705.32, and 705.43 shall apply.

690.4 Installation.

(A) Solar Photovoltaic System. A solar photovoltaic system shall be permitted to supply a building or other structure in addition to any service(s) of another electricity supply system(s).

(B) Conductors of Different Systems. Photovoltaic source circuits and photovoltaic output circuits shall not be contained in the same raceway, cable tray, cable, outlet box, junction box, or similar fitting as feeders or branch circuits of other systems, unless the conductors of the different systems are separated by a partition or are connected together.

(C) Module Connection Arrangement. The connections to a module or panel shall be arranged so that removal of a module or panel from a photovoltaic source circuit does not interrupt a grounded conductor to another photovoltaic source circuit. Sets of modules interconnected as systems rated at 50 volts or less, with or without blocking diodes, and having a single overcurrent device shall be considered as a single-source circuit. Supplementary overcurrent devices used for the exclusive protection of the photovoltaic modules are not considered as overcurrent devices for the purpose of this section.

(D) Equipment. Inverters or motor generators shall be identified for use in solar photovoltaic systems.

690.5 Ground-Fault Protection. Roof-mounted dc photovoltaic arrays located on dwellings shall be provided with dc ground-fault protection to reduce fire hazards.

(A) Ground-Fault Detection and Interruption. The ground-fault protection device or system shall be capable of detecting a ground fault, interrupting the flow of fault current, and providing an indication of the fault.

(B) Disconnection of Conductors. The ungrounded conductors of the faulted source circuit shall be automatically disconnected. If the grounded conductors of the faulted source circuit are disconnected to comply with the requirements of 690.5(A), all conductors of the faulted source circuit shall be opened automatically and simultaneously. Opening the grounded conductor of the array or opening the faulted sections of the array shall be permitted to interrupt the ground-fault current path.

(C) Labels and Markings. Labels and markings shall be applied near the ground-fault indicator at a visible location, stating that, if a ground fault is indicated, the normally grounded conductors may be energized and ungrounded.

690.6 Alternating-Current Modules.

(A) Photovoltaic Source Circuits. The requirements of Article 690 pertaining to photovoltaic source circuits shall not apply to ac modules. The photovoltaic source circuit, conductors, and inverters shall be considered as internal wiring of an ac module.

(B) Inverter Output Circuit. The output of an ac module shall be considered an inverter output circuit.

(C) Disconnecting Means. A single disconnecting means, in accordance with 690.15 and 690.17, shall be permitted for the combined ac output of one or more ac modules. Additionally, each ac module in a multiple ac-module system shall be provided with a connector, bolted, or terminal-type disconnecting means.

(D) Ground-Fault Detection. Alternating-current-module systems shall be permitted to use a single detection device to detect only ac ground faults and to disable the array by removing ac power to the ac module(s).

(E) Overcurrent Protection. The output circuits of ac modules shall be permitted to have overcurrent protection and conductor sizing in accordance with 240.5(B)(2).

II. Circuit Requirements

690.7 Maximum Voltage.

(A) Maximum Photovoltaic System Voltage. In a dc photovoltaic source circuit or output circuit, the maximum photovoltaic system voltage for that circuit shall be computed as the sum of the rated open-circuit voltage of the series-connected photovoltaic modules corrected for the lowest expected ambient temperature. For crystalline and multicrystalline silicon modules, the rated open-circuit voltage shall be multiplied by the correction factor provided in Table 690.7. This voltage shall be used to determine the voltage rating of cables, disconnects, overcurrent devices, and other equipment. Where the lowest expected ambient temperature is below –40°C (–40°F), or where other than crystalline or multicrystalline silicon photovoltaic modules are used, the system voltage adjustment shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

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Table 690.7 Voltage Correction Factors for Crystalline and Multicrystalline Silicon Modules

Ambient Temperature (°C)	Correction Factors for Ambient Temperatures Below 25°C (77°F) (Multiply the rated open-circuit voltage by the appropriate correction factor shown below.)	Ambient Temperature (°F)
25 to 10	1.06	77 to 50
9 to 0	1.10	49 to 32
−1 to −10	1.13	31 to 14
−11 to −20	1.17	13 to −4
−21 to −40	1.25	−5 to −40

(B) Direct-Current Utilization Circuits. The voltage of dc utilization circuits shall conform with 210.6.

(C) Photovoltaic Source and Output Circuits. In one- and two-family dwellings, photovoltaic source circuits and photovoltaic output circuits that do not include lampholders, fixtures, or receptacles shall be permitted to have a maximum system voltage up to 600 volts. Other installations with a maximum system voltage over 600 volts shall comply with Article 690, Part I.

(D) Circuits Over 150 Volts to Ground. In one- and two-family dwellings, live parts in photovoltaic source circuits and photovoltaic output circuits over 150 volts to ground shall not be accessible to other than qualified persons while energized.

FPN: See 110.27 for guarding of live parts, and 210.6 for voltage to ground and between conductors.

(E) Bipolar Source and Output Circuits. For 2-wire circuits connected to bipolar systems, the maximum system voltage shall be the highest voltage between the conductors of the 2-wire circuit if all of the following conditions apply:

(1) One conductor of each circuit is solidly grounded.
(2) Each circuit is connected to a separate subarray.
(3) The equipment is clearly marked with a label as follows: Warning—Bipolar Photovoltaic Array. Disconnection of neutral or grounded conductors may result in overvoltage on array or inverter.

690.8 Circuit Sizing and Current.

(A) Computation of Maximum Circuit Current. The maximum current for the specific circuit shall be computed in accordance with 690.8(A)(1) through (A)(4).

(1) Photovoltaic Source Circuit Currents. The maximum current shall be the sum of parallel module rated short-circuit currents multiplied by 125 percent.

(2) Photovoltaic Output Circuit Currents. The maximum current shall be the sum of parallel source circuit maximum currents as calculated in 690.8(A)(1).

(3) Inverter Output Circuit Current. The maximum current shall be the inverter continuous output current rating.

(4) Stand-Alone Inverter Input Circuit Current. The maximum current shall be the stand-alone continuous inverter input current rating when the inverter is producing rated power at the lowest input voltage.

(B) Ampacity and Overcurrent Device Ratings. Photovoltaic system currents shall be considered continuous.

(1) Sizing of Conductors and Overcurrent Devices. The circuit conductors and overcurrent devices shall be sized to carry not less than 125 percent of the maximum currents as computed in 690.8(A). The rating or setting of overcurrent devices shall be permitted in accordance with 240.4(B) and (C).

Exception: Circuits containing an assembly, together with its overcurrent device(s), that is listed for continuous operation at 100 percent of its rating shall be permitted to be utilized at 100 percent of its rating.

(2) Internal Current Limitation. Overcurrent protection for photovoltaic output circuits with devices that internally limit the current from the photovoltaic output circuit shall be permitted to be rated at less than the value computed in 690.8(B)(1). This reduced rating shall be at least 125 percent of the limited current value. Photovoltaic output circuit conductors shall be sized in accordance with 690.8(B)(1).

Exception: An overcurrent device in an assembly listed for continuous operation at 100 percent of its rating shall be permitted to be utilized at 100 percent of its rating.

(C) Systems with Multiple Direct-Current Voltages. For a photovoltaic power source that has multiple output circuit voltages and employs a common-return conductor, the ampacity of the common-return conductor shall not be less than the sum of the ampere ratings of the overcurrent devices of the individual output circuits.

(D) Sizing of Module Interconnection Conductors. Where a single overcurrent device is used to protect a set of two or more parallel-connected module circuits, the ampacity of each of the module interconnection conductors shall not be less than the sum of the rating of the single fuse plus 125 percent of the short-circuit current from the other parallel-connected modules.

690.9 Overcurrent Protection.

(A) Circuits and Equipment. Photovoltaic source circuit, photovoltaic output circuit, inverter output circuit, and stor-

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age battery circuit conductors and equipment shall be protected in accordance with the requirements of Article 240. Circuits connected to more than one electrical source shall have overcurrent devices located so as to provide overcurrent protection from all sources.

Exception: An overcurrent device shall not be required for circuit conductors sized in accordance with 690.8(B) and located where one of the following apply:

(a) There are no external sources such as parallel-connected source circuits, batteries, or backfeed from inverters.

(b) The short-circuit currents from all sources do not exceed the ampacity of the conductors.

FPN: Possible backfeed of current from any source of supply, including a supply through an inverter into the photovoltaic output circuit and photovoltaic source circuits, is a consideration in determining whether adequate overcurrent protection from all sources is provided for conductors and modules.

(B) Power Transformers. Overcurrent protection for a transformer with a source(s) on each side shall be provided in accordance with 450.3 by considering first one side of the transformer, then the other side of the transformer, as the primary.

Exception: A power transformer with a current rating on the side connected toward the photovoltaic power source not less than the short-circuit output current rating of the inverter shall be permitted without overcurrent protection from that source.

(C) Photovoltaic Source Circuits. Branch-circuit or supplementary-type overcurrent devices shall be permitted to provide overcurrent protection in photovoltaic source circuits. The overcurrent devices shall be accessible but shall not be required to be readily accessible.

Standard values of supplementary overcurrent devices allowed by this section shall be in one ampere size increments starting at one ampere up to and including 15 amperes. Higher standard values above 15 amperes for supplementary overcurrent devices shall be based on the standard sizes provided in 240.6(A).

(D) Direct-Current Rating. Overcurrent devices, either fuses or circuit breakers, used in any dc portion of a photovoltaic power system shall be listed for use in dc circuits and shall have the appropriate voltage, current, and interrupt ratings.

(E) Series Overcurrent Protection. In series-connected strings of two or more modules, a single overcurrent protection device shall be permitted.

690.10 Stand-Alone Systems. The premises wiring system shall be adequate to meet the requirements of this *Code* for a similar installation connected to a service. The wiring on the supply side of the building or structure disconnecting means shall comply with this *Code* except as modified by 690.10(A), (B), and (C).

(A) Inverter Output. The ac inverter output from a stand-alone system shall be permitted to supply ac power to the building or structure disconnecting means at current levels below the rating of that disconnecting means.

(B) Sizing and Protection. The circuit conductors between the inverter output and the building or structure disconnecting means shall be sized based on the output rating of the inverter. These conductors shall be protected from overcurrents in accordance with Article 240. The overcurrent protection shall be located at the output of the inverter.

(C) Single 120-Volt Supply. The inverter output of a stand-alone solar photovoltaic system shall be permitted to supply 120 volts to single-phase, 3-wire, 120/240-volt service equipment or distribution panels where there are no 240-volt outlets and where there are no multiwire branch circuits. In all installations, the rating of the overcurrent device connected to the output of the inverter shall be less than the rating of the neutral bus in the service equipment. This equipment shall be marked with the following words or equivalent:

WARNING
SINGLE 120-VOLT SUPPLY, DO NOT CONNECT
MULTIWIRE BRANCH CIRCUITS!

III. Disconnecting Means

690.13 All Conductors. Means shall be provided to disconnect all current-carrying conductors of a photovoltaic power source from all other conductors in a building or other structure. Where a circuit grounding connection is not designed to be automatically interrupted as part of the ground-fault protection system required by 690.5, a switch or circuit breaker used as a disconnecting means shall not have a pole in the grounded conductor.

FPN: The grounded conductor may have a bolted or terminal disconnecting means to allow maintenance or troubleshooting by qualified personnel.

690.14 Additional Provisions. Photovoltaic disconnecting means shall comply with 690.14(A) through (C).

(A) Disconnecting Means. The disconnecting means shall not be required to be suitable as service equipment and shall be rated in accordance with 690.17.

(B) Equipment. Equipment such as photovoltaic source circuit isolating switches, overcurrent devices, and blocking

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diodes shall be permitted on the photovoltaic side of the photovoltaic disconnecting means.

(C) Requirements for Disconnecting Means. Means shall be provided to disconnect all conductors in a building or other structure from the photovoltaic system conductors.

(1) Location. The photovoltaic disconnecting means shall be installed at a readily accessible location either outside of a building or structure or inside nearest the point of entrance of the system conductors.

The photovoltaic system disconnecting means shall not be installed in bathrooms.

(2) Marking. Each photovoltaic system disconnecting means shall be permanently marked to identify it as a photovoltaic system disconnect.

(3) Suitable for Use. Each photovoltaic system disconnecting means shall be suitable for the prevailing conditions. Equipment installed in hazardous (classified) locations shall comply with the requirements of Articles 500 through 517.

(4) Maximum Number of Disconnects. The photovoltaic system disconnecting means shall consist of not more than six switches or six circuit breakers mounted in a single enclosure, in a group of separate enclosures, or in or on a switchboard.

(5) Grouping. The photovoltaic system disconnecting means shall be grouped with other disconnecting means for the system to comply with 690.14(C)(4). A photovoltaic disconnecting means shall not be required at the photovoltaic module or array location.

690.15 Disconnection of Photovoltaic Equipment. Means shall be provided to disconnect equipment, such as inverters, batteries, charge controllers, and the like, from all ungrounded conductors of all sources. If the equipment is energized from more than one source, the disconnecting means shall be grouped and identified.

A single disconnecting means in accordance with 690.17 shall be permitted for the combined ac output of one or more inverters or ac modules in an interactive system.

690.16 Fuses. Disconnecting means shall be provided to disconnect a fuse from all sources of supply if the fuse is energized from both directions and is accessible to other than qualified persons. Such a fuse in a photovoltaic source circuit shall be capable of being disconnected independently of fuses in other photovoltaic source circuits.

690.17 Switch or Circuit Breaker. The disconnecting means for ungrounded conductors shall consist of a manually operable switch(es) or circuit breaker(s) complying with all of the following requirements:

(1) Located where readily accessible
(2) Externally operable without exposing the operator to contact with live parts
(3) Plainly indicating whether in the open or closed position
(4) Having an interrupting rating sufficient for the nominal circuit voltage and the current that is available at the line terminals of the equipment

Where all terminals of the disconnecting means may be energized in the open position, a warning sign shall be mounted on or adjacent to the disconnecting means. The sign shall be clearly legible and have the following words or equivalent:

WARNING.
ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD.
DO NOT TOUCH TERMINALS.
TERMINALS ON BOTH THE LINE AND
LOAD SIDES MAY BE ENERGIZED
IN THE OPEN POSITION.

Exception No. 1: A disconnecting means located on the dc side shall be permitted to have an interrupting rating less than the current-carrying rating where the system is designed so that the dc switch cannot be opened under load.

Exception No. 2: A connector shall be permitted to be used as an ac or a dc disconnecting means provided that it complies with the requirements of 690.33 and is listed and identified for the use.

690.18 Installation and Service of an Array. Open circuiting, short circuiting, or opaque covering shall be used to disable an array or portions of an array for installation and service.

FPN: Photovoltaic modules are energized while exposed to light. Installation, replacement, or servicing of array components while a module(s) is irradiated may expose persons to electric shock.

IV. Wiring Methods

690.31 Methods Permitted.

(A) Wiring Systems. All raceway and cable wiring methods included in this *Code* and other wiring systems and fittings specifically intended and identified for use on photovoltaic arrays shall be permitted. Where wiring devices with integral enclosures are used, sufficient length of cable shall be provided to facilitate replacement.

(B) Single Conductor Cable. Types SE, UF, USE, and USE-2 single-conductor cable shall be permitted in photovoltaic source circuits where installed in the same manner

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as a Type UF multiconductor cable in accordance with Article 339. Where exposed to sunlight, Type UF cable identified as sunlight-resistant shall be used.

(C) Flexible Cords and Cables. Flexible cords and cables, where used to connect the moving parts of tracking PV modules, shall comply with Article 400 and shall be of a type identified as a hard service cord or portable power cable; they shall be suitable for extra-hard usage, listed for outdoor use, water resistant, and sunlight resistant. Allowable ampacities shall be in accordance with 400.5. For ambient temperatures exceeding 30°C (86°F), the ampacities shall be derated by the appropriate factors given in Table 690.31(C).

(D) Small-Conductor Cables. Single-conductor cables listed for outdoor use that are sunlight resistant and moisture resistant in sizes 16 AWG and 18 AWG shall be permitted for module interconnections where such cables meet the ampacity requirements of 690.8. Section 310.15 shall be used to determine the cable ampacity and temperature derating factors.

690.32 Component Interconnections. Fittings and connectors that are intended to be concealed at the time of on-site assembly, where listed for such use, shall be permitted for on-site interconnection of modules or other array components. Such fittings and connectors shall be equal to the wiring method employed in insulation, temperature rise, and fault-current withstand, and shall be capable of resisting the effects of the environment in which they are used.

690.33 Connectors. The connectors permitted by Article 690 shall comply with 690.33(A) through (E).

(A) Configuration. The connectors shall be polarized and shall have a configuration that is noninterchangeable with receptacles in other electrical systems on the premises.

(B) Guarding. The connectors shall be constructed and installed so as to guard against inadvertent contact with live parts by persons.

(C) Type. The connectors shall be of the latching or locking type.

(D) Grounding Member. The grounding member shall be the first to make and the last to break contact with the mating connector.

(E) Interruption of Circuit. The connectors shall be capable of interrupting the circuit current without hazard to the operator.

690.34 Access to Boxes. Junction, pull, and outlet boxes located behind modules or panels shall be installed so that the wiring contained in them can be rendered accessible directly or by displacement of a module(s) or panel(s) secured by removable fasteners and connected by a flexible wiring system.

V. Grounding

690.41 System Grounding. For a photovoltaic power source, one conductor of a two-wire system with a system voltage over 50 volts and the reference (center tap) conductor of a bipolar system shall be solidly grounded or shall use other methods that accomplish equivalent system protection in accordance with 250.4(A) and that utilize equipment listed and identified for the use.

690.42 Point of System Grounding Connection. The dc circuit grounding connection shall be made at any single point on the photovoltaic output circuit.

FPN: Locating the grounding connection point as close as practicable to the photovoltaic source better protects the system from voltage surges due to lightning.

690.43 Equipment Grounding. Exposed non–current-carrying metal parts of module frames, equipment, and conductor enclosures shall be grounded in accordance with 250.134 or 250.136(A) regardless of voltage.

Table 690.31(C) Correction Factors

Ambient Temperature (°C)	Temperature Rating of Conductor				Ambient Temperature (°F)
	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	90°C (194°F)	105°C (221°F)	
30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	86
31–35	0.91	0.94	0.96	0.97	87–95
36–40	0.82	0.88	0.91	0.93	96–104
41–45	0.71	0.82	0.87	0.89	105–113
46–50	0.58	0.75	0.82	0.86	114–122
51–55	0.41	0.67	0.76	0.82	123–131
56–60	—	0.58	0.71	0.77	132–140
61–70	—	0.33	0.58	0.68	141–158
71–80	—	—	0.41	0.58	159–176

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690.45 Size of Equipment Grounding Conductor. Where not protected by the ground-fault protection equipment required by 690.5, the equipment-grounding conductor for photovoltaic source and photovoltaic output circuits shall be sized for 125 percent of the photovoltaic-originated short-circuit currents in that circuit. Where protected by the ground-fault protection equipment required by 690.5, the equipment-grounding conductors for photovoltaic source and photovoltaic output circuits shall be sized in accordance with 250.122.

690.47 Grounding Electrode System.

(A) Alternating-Current Systems. If installing an ac system, a grounding electrode system shall be provided in accordance with 250.50 through 250.60. The grounding electrode conductor shall be installed in accordance with 250.64.

(B) Direct-Current Systems. If installing a dc system, a grounding electrode system shall be provided in accordance with 250.166 for grounded systems or 250.169 for ungrounded systems. The grounding electrode conductor shall be installed in accordance with 250.64.

VI. Marking

690.51 Modules. Modules shall be marked with identification of terminals or leads as to polarity, maximum overcurrent device rating for module protection, and with the following ratings:

(1) Open-circuit voltage
(2) Operating voltage
(3) Maximum permissible system voltage
(4) Operating current
(5) Short-circuit current
(6) Maximum power

690.52 Alternating-Current Photovoltaic Modules. Alternating-current modules shall be marked with identification of terminals or leads and with identification of the following ratings:

(1) Nominal operating ac voltage
(2) Nominal operating ac frequency
(3) Maximum ac power
(4) Maximum ac current
(5) Maximum overcurrent device rating for ac module protection

690.53 Photovoltaic Power Source. A marking, specifying the photovoltaic power source rated as follows, shall be provided by the installer at the site at an accessible location at the disconnecting means for the photovoltaic power source:

(1) Operating current
(2) Operating voltage
(3) Maximum system voltage
(4) Short-circuit current

FPN: Reflecting systems used for irradiance enhancement may result in increased levels of output current and power.

690.54 Interactive System Point of Interconnection. All interactive system(s) points of interconnection with other sources shall be marked at an accessible location at the disconnecting means as a power source with the maximum ac output operating current and the operating ac voltage.

690.55 Photovoltaic Power Systems Employing Energy Storage. Photovoltaic power systems employing energy storage shall also be marked with the maximum operating voltage, including any equalization voltage and the polarity of the grounded circuit conductor.

690.56 Identification of Power Sources.

(A) Facilities with Stand-Alone Systems. Any structure or building with a photovoltaic power system that is not connected to a utility service source and is a stand-alone system shall have a permanent plaque or directory installed on the exterior of the building or structure at a readily visible location acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. The plaque or directory shall indicate the location of system disconnecting means and that the structure contains a stand-alone electrical power system.

(B) Facilities with Utility Services and PV Systems. Buildings or structures with both utility service and a photovoltaic system shall have a permanent plaque or directory providing the location of the service disconnecting means and the photovoltaic system disconnecting means, if not located at the same location.

VII. Connection to Other Sources

690.60 Identified Interactive Equipment. Only inverters and ac modules listed and identified as interactive shall be permitted in interactive systems.

690.61 Loss of Interactive System Power. An inverter or an ac module in an interactive solar photovoltaic system shall automatically de-energize its output to the connected electrical production and distribution network upon loss of voltage in that system and shall remain in that state until the electrical production and distribution network voltage has been restored.

A normally interactive solar photovoltaic system shall be permitted to operate as a stand-alone system to supply

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loads that have been disconnected from electrical production and distribution network sources.

690.62 Ampacity of Neutral Conductor. If a single-phase, 2-wire inverter output is connected to the neutral and one ungrounded conductor (only) of a 3-wire system or of a 3-phase, 4-wire wye-connected system, the maximum load connected between the neutral and any one ungrounded conductor plus the inverter output rating shall not exceed the ampacity of the neutral conductor.

690.63 Unbalanced Interconnections.

(A) Single Phase. Single-phase inverters for photovoltaic systems and ac modules in interactive solar photovoltaic systems shall not be connected to 3-phase power systems unless the interconnected system is designed so that significant unbalanced voltages cannot result.

(B) Three Phase. Three-phase inverters and 3-phase ac modules in interactive systems shall have all phases automatically de-energized upon loss of, or unbalanced, voltage in one or more phases unless the interconnected system is designed so that significant unbalanced voltages will not result.

690.64 Point of Connection. The output of a photovoltaic power source shall be connected as specified in 690.64(A) or (B).

(A) Supply Side. A photovoltaic power source shall be permitted to be connected to the supply side of the service disconnecting means as permitted in 230.82(5).

(B) Load Side. A photovoltaic power source shall be permitted to be connected to the load side of the service disconnecting means of the other source(s) at any distribution equipment on the premises, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(1) Each source interconnection shall be made at a dedicated circuit breaker or fusible disconnecting means.
(2) The sum of the ampere ratings of overcurrent devices in circuits supplying power to a busbar or conductor shall not exceed the rating of the busbar or conductor.

Exception: For a dwelling unit, the sum of the ampere ratings of the overcurrent devices shall not exceed 120 percent of the rating of the busbar or conductor.

(3) The interconnection point shall be on the line side of all ground-fault protection equipment.

Exception: Connection shall be permitted to be made to the load side of ground-fault protection, provided that there is ground-fault protection for equipment from all ground-fault current sources.

(4) Equipment containing overcurrent devices in circuits supplying power to a busbar or conductor shall be marked to indicate the presence of all sources.

Exception: Equipment with power supplied from a single point of connection.

(5) Equipment such as circuit breakers, if backfed, shall be identified for such operation.

VIII. Storage Batteries

690.71 Installation.

(A) General. Storage batteries in a solar photovoltaic system shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of Article 480. The interconnected battery cells shall be considered grounded where the photovoltaic power source is installed in accordance with 690.41.

(B) Dwellings.

(1) Operating Voltage. Storage batteries for dwellings shall have the cells connected so as to operate at less than 50 volts, nominal.

Exception: Where live parts are not accessible during routine battery maintenance, a battery system voltage in accordance with 690.7 shall be permitted.

(2) Guarding of Live Parts. Live parts of battery systems for dwellings shall be guarded to prevent accidental contact by persons or objects, regardless of voltage or battery type.

FPN: Batteries in solar photovoltaic systems are subject to extensive charge–discharge cycles and typically require frequent maintenance, such as checking electrolyte and cleaning connections.

(C) Current Limiting. A listed, current-limiting, overcurrent device shall be installed in each circuit adjacent to the batteries where the available short-circuit current from a battery or battery bank exceeds the interrupting or withstand ratings of other equipment in that circuit. The installation of current-limiting fuses shall comply with 690.16.

(D) Battery Nonconductive Cases and Conductive Racks. Flooded, vented, lead-acid batteries with more than twenty-four 2-volt cells connected in series (48 volts, nominal) shall not use conductive cases or shall not be installed in conductive cases. Conductive racks used to support the nonconductive cases shall be permitted where no rack material is located within 150 mm (6 in.) of the tops of the nonconductive cases.

This requirement shall not apply to any type of valve-regulated lead-acid (VRLA) battery or any other types of sealed batteries that may require steel cases for proper operation.

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(E) Disconnection of Series Battery Circuits. Battery circuits subject to field servicing, where more than twenty-four 2-volt cells are connected in series (48 volts, nominal), shall have provisions to disconnect the series-connected strings into segments of 24 cells or less for maintenance by qualified persons. Non–load-break bolted or plug-in disconnects shall be permitted.

(F) Battery Maintenance Disconnecting Means. Battery installations, where there are more than twenty-four 2-volt cells connected in series (48 volts, nominal), shall have a disconnecting means, accessible only to qualified persons, that disconnects the grounded circuit conductor(s) in the battery electrical system for maintenance. This disconnecting means shall not disconnect the grounded circuit conductor(s) for the remainder of the photovoltaic electrical system. A non–load-break-rated switch shall be permitted to be used as the disconnecting means.

(G) Battery Systems of More Than 48 Volts. On photovoltaic systems where the battery system consists of more than twenty-four 2-volt cells connected in series (more than 48 volts, nominal), the battery system shall be permitted to operate with ungrounded conductors, provided the conditions in 690.71(G)(1) through (G)(4) are met:

(1) The photovoltaic array source and output circuits shall comply with 690.41.
(2) The dc and ac load circuits shall be solidly grounded.
(3) All main ungrounded battery input/output circuit conductors shall be provided with switched disconnects and overcurrent protection.
(4) A ground-fault detector and indicator shall be installed to monitor for ground faults in the battery bank.

690.72 Charge Control.

(A) General. Equipment shall be provided to control the charging process of the battery. Charge control shall not be required where the design of the photovoltaic source circuit is matched to the voltage rating and charge current requirements of the interconnected battery cells and the maximum charging current multiplied by 1 hour is less than 3 percent of the rated battery capacity expressed in ampere-hours or as recommended by the battery manufacturer.

All adjusting means for control of the charging process shall be accessible only to qualified persons.

FPN: Certain battery types such as valve-regulated lead acid or nickel cadmium can experience thermal failure when overcharged.

(B) Diversion Charge Controller.

(1) Sole Means of Regulating Charging. A photovoltaic power system employing a diversion charge controller as the sole means of regulating the charging of a battery shall be equipped with a second independent means to prevent overcharging of the battery.

(2) Circuits with Direct Current Diversion Charge Controller and Diversion Load. Circuits containing a dc diversion charge controller and a dc diversion load shall comply with the following:

(1) The current rating of the diversion load shall be rated at least 150 percent of the current rating of the diversion charge controller.
(2) The conductor ampacity and the rating of the overcurrent device for this circuit shall be at least 150 percent of the maximum current rating of the diversion charge controller.

(3) Circuits Using Inverters. The requirements in 690.72(B)(2) shall not apply to ac or dc circuits using inverters to control the battery charging process by feeding power into the utility system. These circuits, used in several modes, shall be sized and protected as required in 690.8.

690.74 Battery Interconnections. Flexible cables, as identified in Article 400, in sizes 2/0 AWG and larger shall be permitted within the battery enclosure from battery terminals to a nearby junction box where they shall be connected to an approved wiring method. Flexible battery cables shall also be permitted between batteries and cells within the battery enclosure. Such cables shall be listed for hard service use and identified as moisture resistant.

IX. Systems Over 600 Volts

690.80 General. Solar photovoltaic systems with a maximum system voltage over 600 volts dc shall comply with Article 490 and other requirements applicable to installations rated over 600 volts.

690.85 Definitions. For the purposes of Part IX of this article, the voltages used to determine cable and equipment ratings are as follows.

Battery Circuits. In battery circuits, the highest voltage experienced under charging or equalizing conditions.

Photovoltaic Circuits. In dc photovoltaic source circuits and photovoltaic output circuits, the maximum system voltage.

ARTICLE 692
Fuel Cell Systems

I. General

692.1 Scope. This article identifies the requirements for the installation of fuel cell power systems, which may be

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stand-alone or interactive with other electrical power production sources and may be with or without electrical energy storage such as batteries.

692.2 Definitions.

Fuel Cell. An electrochemical system that consumes fuel to produce an electrical current. The main chemical reaction used in a fuel cell for producing electrical power is not combustion. There may, however, be sources of combustion used within the overall fuel cell system such as reformers/fuel processors.

Fuel Cell System. The complete aggregate of equipment used to convert chemical fuel into usable electricity. A fuel cell system typically consists of a reformer, stack, power inverter, and auxiliary equipment.

Interactive System. A fuel cell system that operates in parallel with and may deliver power to an electrical production and distribution network. For the purpose of this definition, an energy storage subsystem of a fuel cell system, such as a battery, is not another electrical production source.

Maximum System Voltage. The highest fuel cell inverter output voltage between any ungrounded conductors present at accessible output terminals.

Output Circuit. The conductors used to connect the fuel cell system to its electrical point of delivery. In the case of sites that have series- or parallel-connected multiple units, the term *output circuit* also refers to the conductors used to electrically interconnect the fuel cell system(s).

Point of Common Coupling. The point at which the power production and distribution network and the customer interface occurs in an interactive system. Typically, this is the load side of the power network meter.

Stand-Alone System. A fuel cell system that supplies power independently of an electrical production and distribution network.

692.3 Other Articles. Wherever the requirements of other articles of this *Code* and Article 692 differ, the requirements of Article 692 shall apply, and, if the system is operated in parallel with a primary source(s) of electricity, the requirements in 705.14, 705.16, 705.32, and 705.43 shall apply.

692.4 Installation.

(A) Fuel Cell System. A fuel cell system shall be permitted to supply a building or other structure in addition to any service(s) of another electricity supply system(s).

(B) Identification. A permanent plaque or directory, denoting all electrical power sources on or in the premises, shall be installed at each service equipment location.

692.6 Listing Requirement. The fuel cell system shall be evaluated and listed for its intended application prior to installation.

II. Circuit Requirements

692.8 Circuit Sizing and Current.

(A) Nameplate Rated Circuit Current. The nameplate(s) rated circuit current shall be the rated current indicated on the fuel cell nameplate(s).

(B) Conductor Ampacity and Overcurrent Device Ratings. The ampacity of the feeder circuit conductors from the fuel cell system(s) to the premises wiring system shall not be less than the greater of (1) nameplate(s) rated circuit current or (2) the rating of the fuel cell system(s) overcurrent protective device(s).

(C) Ampacity of Grounded or Neutral Conductor. If interactive single-phase, 2-wire fuel cell output(s) is connected to the grounded or neutral conductor and a single ungrounded conductor of a 3-wire system or of a 3-phase, 4-wire wye-connected system, the maximum unbalanced neutral load current plus the fuel cell system(s) output rating shall not exceed the ampacity of the grounded or neutral conductor.

692.9 Overcurrent Protection.

(A) Circuits and Equipment. If the fuel cell system is provided with overcurrent protection sufficient to protect the circuit conductors that supply the load, additional circuit overcurrent devices shall not be required. Equipment and conductors connected to more than one electrical source shall be protected.

(B) Accessibility. Overcurrent devices shall be readily accessible.

692.10 Stand-Alone Systems. The premises wiring system shall meet the requirements of this *Code* except as modified by 692.10(A), (B), and (C).

(A) Fuel Cell System Output. The fuel cell system output from a stand-alone system shall be permitted to supply ac power to the building or structure disconnecting means at current levels below the rating of that disconnecting means.

(B) Sizing and Protection. The circuit conductors between the fuel cell system(s) output and the building or structure disconnecting means shall be sized based on the output rating of the fuel cell system(s). These conductors shall be protected from overcurrents in accordance with 240.4. The overcurrent protection shall be located at the output of the fuel cell system(s).

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(C) Single 120-Volt Nominal Supply. The inverter output of a stand-alone fuel cell system shall be permitted to supply 120 volts, nominal, to single-phase, 3-wire 120/240-volt service equipment or distribution panels where there are no 240-volt loads and where there are no multiwire branch circuits. In all installations, the rating of the overcurrent device connected to the output of the fuel cell system(s) shall be less than the rating of the service equipment. This equipment shall be marked as follows:

WARNING
SINGLE 120-VOLT SUPPLY.
DO NOT CONNECT MULTIWIRE
BRANCH CIRCUITS!

III. Disconnecting Means

692.13 All Conductors. Means shall be provided to disconnect all current-carrying conductors of a fuel cell system power source from all other conductors in a building or other structure.

692.14 Provisions. The provisions of 225.31 and 225.33 through 225.40 shall apply to the fuel cell source disconnecting means. The disconnecting means shall not be required to be suitable as service equipment and shall be rated in accordance with 692.17.

692.17 Switch or Circuit Breaker. The disconnecting means for ungrounded conductors shall consist of readily accessible, manually operable switch(es) or circuit breaker(s).

Where all terminals of the disconnecting means may be energized in the open position, a warning sign shall be mounted on or adjacent to the disconnecting means. The sign shall be clearly legible and shall have the following words or equivalent:

DANGER
ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD.
DO NOT TOUCH TERMINALS.
TERMINALS ON BOTH THE LINE AND
LOAD SIDES MAY BE ENERGIZED
IN THE OPEN POSITION.

IV. Wiring Methods

692.31 Wiring Systems. All raceway and cable wiring methods included in Chapter 3 of this *Code* and other wiring systems and fittings specifically intended and identified for use with fuel cell systems shall be permitted. Where wiring devices with integral enclosures are used, sufficient length of cable shall be provided to facilitate replacement.

V. Grounding

692.41 System Grounding. For a fuel cell system output circuit, one conductor of a 2-wire system rated over 50 volts and a neutral conductor of a 3-wire system shall be solidly grounded by either 692.41(A) or (B).

(A) Stand-Alone Systems. Grounding and bonding shall be in accordance with 250.30.

(B) Other Than Stand-Alone Systems.

(1) Two-Wire Systems. One conductor shall be terminated at the grounded circuit conductor terminal of the premises wiring system.

(2) Three-Wire Systems. The neutral conductor shall be terminated at the grounded circuit conductor terminal of the premises wiring system.

692.44 Equipment Grounding Conductor. A separate equipment grounding conductor shall be installed.

692.45 Size of Equipment Grounding Conductor. The equipment grounding conductor shall be sized in accordance with 250.122.

692.47 Grounding Electrode System. Any supplementary grounding electrode(s) required by the manufacturer shall be connected to the equipment grounding conductor specified in 250.118.

VI. Marking

692.53 Fuel Cell Power Sources. A marking specifying the fuel cell system, output voltage, output power rating, and continuous output current rating shall be provided at the disconnecting means for the fuel cell power source at an accessible location on the site.

692.54 Fuel Shut-Off. The location of the manual fuel shut-off valve shall be at the location of the primary disconnecting means of the building or circuits supplied.

692.56 Stored Energy. A fuel cell system that stores electrical energy shall require the following warning sign, or equivalent, at the location of the service disconnecting means of the premises:

WARNING
FUEL CELL POWER SYSTEM CONTAINS
ELECTRICAL ENERGY STORAGE DEVICES.

VII. Connection to Other Circuits

692.59 Transfer Switch. A transfer switch shall be required in non–grid-interactive systems that use utility grid

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backup. The transfer switch shall maintain isolation between the electrical production and distribution network and the fuel cell system. The transfer switch shall be permitted to be located externally or internally to the fuel cell system unit. When the utility service conductors of the structure are connected to the transfer switch, the switch shall comply with Article 230, Part V.

692.60 Identified Interactive Equipment. Only fuel cell systems listed and identified as interactive shall be permitted in interactive systems.

692.61 Output Characteristics. The output of a fuel cell system operating in parallel with an electric supply system shall be compatible with the voltage, wave shape, and frequency of the system to which it is connected.

FPN: The term *compatible* does not necessarily mean matching the primary source wave shape.

692.62 Loss of Interactive System Power. The fuel cell system shall be provided with a means of detecting when the electrical production and distribution network has become de-energized and shall not feed the electrical production and distribution network side of the point of common coupling during this condition. The fuel cell system shall remain in that state until the electrical production and distribution network voltage has been restored.

A normally interactive fuel cell system shall be permitted to operate as a stand-alone system to supply loads that have been disconnected from electrical production and distribution network sources.

692.64 Unbalanced Interconnections.

(A) Single Phase. Single-phase interactive fuel cell systems shall not be connected to a 3-phase power system unless the interactive system is designed so that significant unbalanced voltages cannot result.

(B) Three Phase. Three-phase interactive fuel cell systems shall have all phases automatically de-energized upon loss of voltage, or unbalance of voltage in one or more phases, unless the interactive system is designed so that significant unbalanced voltages will not result.

692.65 Point of Connection. The output of a fuel cell system power source shall be connected as specified in 692.65(A) or (B).

(A) Supply Side. A fuel cell system power source shall be permitted to be connected to the supply side of the service disconnecting means as permitted in 230.82(5).

(B) Load Side. A fuel cell system power source shall be permitted to be connected to the load side of the service disconnecting means of the other source(s) at any distribution equipment on the premises, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(1) Each source interconnection shall be made at a dedicated circuit breaker or fusible disconnecting means.
(2) The sum of the ampere ratings of overcurrent devices in circuits supplying power to a busbar or conductor shall not exceed the rating of the busbar or conductor.

Exception: For a dwelling unit, the sum of the ampere ratings of the overcurrent devices shall not exceed 120 percent of the rating of the busbar or conductor.

(3) The interconnection point shall be on the line side of all ground-fault protection equipment.
(4) Equipment containing overcurrent devices in circuits supplying power to a busbar or conductor shall be marked to indicate the presence of all sources.
(5) Equipment such as circuit breakers, if backfed, shall be identified for such operation.
(6) The circuit breaker on the dedicated output of a utility-interactive inverter shall be positioned in the distribution equipment at the opposite (load) end from the input feeder connection or main circuit location. A permanent warning label shall be applied to the distribution equipment with the following, or equivalent:

WARNING
FUEL CELL POWER SYSTEM OUTPUT.
DO NOT RELOCATE THIS CIRCUIT BREAKER.

VIII. Outputs Over 600 Volts

692.80 General. Fuel cell systems with a maximum output voltage over 600 volts ac shall comply with the requirements of other articles applicable to such installations.

ARTICLE 695
Fire Pumps

FPN: Rules that are followed by a reference in brackets contain text that has been extracted from NFPA 20-1999, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection.* Only editorial changes were made to the extracted text to make it consistent with this *Code*.

695.1 Scope.

(A) Covered. This article covers the installation of the following:

(1) Electric power sources and interconnecting circuits

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(2) Switching and control equipment dedicated to fire pump drivers

(B) Not Covered. This article does not cover the following:

(1) The performance, maintenance, and acceptance testing of the fire pump system, and the internal wiring of the components of the system
(2) Pressure maintenance (jockey or makeup) pumps

FPN: See NFPA 20-1999, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection,* for further information.

695.2 Definitions.

Fault Tolerant External Control Conductors. Those control conductors entering and/or leaving the fire pump controller enclosure, which if broken, disconnected, or shorted will not prevent the controller from starting the fire pump from all other internal or external means and may cause the controller to start the pump under these conditions.

On-Site Power Production Facility. The normal supply of electric power for the site that is expected to be constantly producing power.

On-Site Standby Generator. A facility producing electric power on site as the alternate supply of electric power. It differs from an on-site power production facility in that it is not constantly producing power.

695.3 Power Source(s) for Electric Motor-Driven Fire Pumps. Electric motor-driven fire pumps shall have a reliable source of power.

(A) Individual Sources. Where reliable, and where capable of carrying indefinitely the sum of the locked-rotor current of the fire pump motor(s) and the pressure maintenance pump motor(s) and the full-load current of the associated fire pump accessory equipment when connected to this power supply, the power source for an electric motor-driven fire pump shall be one or more of the following.

(1) Electric Utility Service Connection. A fire pump shall be permitted to be supplied by a separate service, or by a tap located ahead of and not within the same cabinet, enclosure, or vertical switchboard section as the service disconnecting means. The connection shall be located and arranged so as to minimize the possibility of damage by fire from within the premises and from exposing hazards. A tap ahead of the service disconnecting means shall comply with 230.82(4). The service equipment shall comply with the labeling requirements in 230.2 and the location requirements in 230.72(B).

(2) On-Site Power Production Facility. A fire pump shall be permitted to be supplied by an on-site power production facility. The source facility shall be located and protected to minimize the possibility of damage by fire. [NFPA 20, 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.4.4]

(B) Multiple Sources. Where reliable power cannot be obtained from a source described in 695.3(A), power shall be supplied from an approved combination of two or more of either of such sources, or from an approved combination of feeders constituting two or more power sources as covered in 695.3(B)(2), or from an approved combination of one or more of such power sources in combination with an on-site standby generator complying with 695.3(B)(1) and (B)(3).

(1) Generator Capacity. An on-site generator(s) used to comply with this section shall be of sufficient capacity to allow normal starting and running of the motor(s) driving the fire pump(s) while supplying all other simultaneously operated load. Automatic shedding of one or more optional standby loads in order to comply with this capacity requirement shall be permitted. A tap ahead of the on-site generator disconnecting means shall not be required. The requirements of 430.113 shall not apply.

(2) Feeder Sources. This section applies to multibuilding campus-style complexes with fire pumps at one or more buildings. Where sources in 695.3(A) are not practicable, and with the approval of the authority having jurisdiction, two or more feeder sources shall be permitted as one power source or as more than one power source where such feeders are connected to or derived from separate utility services. The connection(s), overcurrent protective device(s), and disconnecting means for such feeders shall meet the requirements of 695.4(B).

(3) Arrangement. The power sources shall be arranged so that a fire at one source will not cause an interruption at the other source. [NFPA 20, 6.2.3, 6.2.4.1, 6.2.4.3, 6.6.1]

695.4 Continuity of Power. Circuits that supply electric motor-driven fire pumps shall be supervised from inadvertent disconnection as covered in 695.4(A) or (B).

(A) Direct Connection. The supply conductors shall directly connect the power source to either a listed fire pump controller or listed combination fire pump controller and power transfer switch.

(B) Supervised Connection. A single disconnecting means and associated overcurrent protective device(s) shall be permitted to be installed between a remote power source and one of the following:

(1) A listed fire pump controller
(2) A listed fire pump power transfer switch
(3) A listed combination fire pump controller and power transfer switch

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For systems installed under the provisions of 695.3(B)(2) only, such additional disconnecting means and associated overcurrent protective device(s) shall be permitted as required to comply with other provisions of this *Code*. Overcurrent protective devices between an on-site standby generator and a fire pump controller shall be selected and sized according to 430.62 to provide short-circuit protection only. All disconnecting devices and overcurrent protective devices that are unique to the fire pump loads shall comply with 695.4(B)(1) through (B)(4).

(1) Overcurrent Device Selection. The overcurrent protective device(s) shall be selected or set to carry indefinitely the sum of the locked-rotor current of the fire pump motor(s) and the pressure maintenance pump motor(s) and the full-load current of the associated fire pump accessory equipment when connected to this power supply.

(2) Disconnecting Means. The disconnecting means shall comply with all of the following:

(1) Be identified as suitable for use as service equipment
(2) Be lockable in the closed position
(3) Be located sufficiently remote from other building or other fire pump source disconnecting means such that inadvertent contemporaneous operation would be unlikely

(3) Disconnect Marking. The disconnecting means shall be marked "Fire Pump Disconnecting Means." The letters shall be at least 25 mm (1 in.) in height, and they shall be visible without opening enclosure doors or covers.

(4) Controller Marking. A placard shall be placed adjacent to the fire pump controller, stating the location of this disconnecting means and the location of the key (if the disconnecting means is locked).

(5) Supervision. The disconnecting means shall be supervised in the closed position by one of the following methods:

(1) Central station, proprietary, or remote station signal device
(2) Local signaling service that causes the sounding of an audible signal at a constantly attended point
(3) Locking the disconnecting means in the closed position
(4) Sealing of disconnecting means and approved weekly recorded inspections when the disconnecting means are located within fenced enclosures or in buildings under the control of the owner [NFPA 20, 6.3.2.2.1, 6.3.2.2.2, 6.3.2.2.3]

695.5 Transformers. Where the service or system voltage is different from the utilization voltage of the fire pump motor, transformer(s) protected by disconnecting means and overcurrent protective devices shall be permitted to be installed between the system supply and the fire pump controller in accordance with 695.5(A) and (B), or (C). Only transformers covered in 695.5(C) shall be permitted to supply loads not directly associated with the fire pump system.

(A) Size. Where a transformer supplies an electric motor-driven fire pump, it shall be rated at a minimum of 125 percent of the sum of the fire pump motor(s) and pressure maintenance pump(s) motor loads, and 100 percent of the associated fire pump accessory equipment supplied by the transformer.

(B) Overcurrent Protection. The primary overcurrent protective device(s) shall be selected or set to carry indefinitely the sum of the locked-rotor current of the fire pump motor(s) and the pressure maintenance pump motor(s) and the full-load current of the associated fire pump accessory equipment when connected to this power supply. Secondary overcurrent protection shall not be permitted.

(C) Feeder Source. Where a feeder source is provided in accordance with 695.3(B)(2), transformers supplying the fire pump system shall be permitted to supply other loads. All other loads shall be calculated in accordance with Article 220, including demand factors as applicable.

(1) Size. Transformers shall be rated at a minimum of 125 percent of the sum of the fire pump motor(s) and pressure maintenance pump(s) motor loads, and 100 percent of the remaining load supplied by the transformer.

(2) Overcurrent Protection. The transformer size, the feeder size, and the overcurrent protective device(s) shall be coordinated such that overcurrent protection is provided for the transformer in accordance with 450.3 and for the feeder in accordance with 215.3, and such that the overcurrent protective device(s) is selected or set to carry indefinitely the sum of the locked-rotor current of the fire pump motor(s), the pressure maintenance pump motor(s), the full-load current of the associated fire pump accessory equipment, and 100 percent of the remaining loads supplied by the transformer.

695.6 Power Wiring. Power circuits and wiring methods shall comply with the requirements in 695.6(A) through (G), and as permitted in 230.90(A), Exception No. 4; 230.94, Exception No. 4; 230.95, Exception No. 2; 240.13; 230.208; 240.4(A); and 430.31.

(A) Service Conductors. Supply conductors shall be physically routed outside a building(s) and shall be installed as service entrance conductors in accordance with Article 230. Where supply conductors cannot be physically routed outside buildings, they shall be permitted to be routed through buildings where installed in accordance with 230.6(1) or (2). Where a fire pump is wired under the

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provisions of 695.3(B)(2), this requirement shall apply to all supply conductors on the load side of the service disconnecting means that constitute the normal source of supply to that fire pump.

Exception: Where there are multiple sources of supply with means for automatic connection from one source to the other, the requirement shall only apply to those conductors on the load side of that point of automatic connection between sources.

(B) Circuit Conductors. Fire pump supply conductors on the load side of the final disconnecting means and overcurrent device(s) permitted by 695.4(B) shall be kept entirely independent of all other wiring. They shall only supply loads that are directly associated with the fire pump system, and they shall be protected to resist potential damage by fire, structural failure, or operational accident. They shall be permitted to be routed through a building(s) using one of the following methods:

(1) Be encased in a minimum 50 mm (2 in.) of concrete
(2) Be within an enclosed construction dedicated to the fire pump circuit(s) and having a minimum of a 1-hour fire resistive rating
(3) Be a listed electrical circuit protective system with a minimum 1-hour fire rating

Exception: The supply conductors located in the electrical equipment room where they originate and in the fire pump room shall not be required to have the minimum 1-hour fire separation or fire resistance rating, unless otherwise required by 700.9(D) of this Code.

(C) Conductor Size.

(1) Fire Pump Motors and Other Equipment. Conductors supplying a fire pump motor(s), pressure maintenance pumps, and associated fire pump accessory equipment shall have a rating not less than 125 percent of the sum of the fire pump motor(s) and pressure maintenance motor(s) full-load current(s), and 100 percent of the associated fire pump accessory equipment.

(2) Fire Pump Motors Only. Conductors supplying only a fire pump motor(s) shall have a rating not less than 125 percent of the fire pump motor(s) full-load current(s).

(D) Overload Protection. Power circuits shall not have automatic protection against overloads. Except as provided in 695.5(C)(2), branch-circuit and feeder conductors shall be protected against short circuit only. Where a tap is made to supply a fire pump, and the tap wiring is run in accordance with 230.6, the applicable distance and size restrictions in 240.21 shall not apply.

Exception No. 1: Conductors between storage batteries and the engine shall not require overcurrent protection or disconnecting means.

Exception No. 2: For on-site standby generator(s) that produce continuous currents in excess of 225 percent of the full-load amperes of the fire pump motor, the conductors between the on-site generator(s) and the combination fire pump transfer switch controller or separately mounted transfer switch shall be installed in accordance with 695.6(B) or protected in accordance with 430.52.

The protection provided shall be in accordance with the short-circuit current rating of the combination fire pump transfer switch controller or separately mounted transfer switch.

(E) Pump Wiring. All wiring from the controllers to the pump motors shall be in rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, or liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit Type LFNC-B, or Type MI cable.

(F) Junction Points. Where wire connectors are used in the fire pump circuit, the connectors shall be listed. A fire pump controller or fire pump power transfer switch, where provided, shall not be used as a junction box to supply other equipment, including a pressure maintenance (jockey) pump(s). A fire pump controller and fire pump power transfer switch, where provided, shall not serve any load other than the fire pump for which it is intended.

(G) Mechanical Protection. All wiring from engine controllers and batteries shall be protected against physical damage and shall be installed in accordance with the controller and engine manufacturer's instructions.

695.7 Voltage Drop. The voltage at the controller line terminals shall not drop more than 15 percent below normal (controller-rated voltage) under motor starting conditions. The voltage at the motor terminals shall not drop more than 5 percent below the voltage rating of the motor when the motor is operating at 115 percent of the full-load current rating of the motor.

Exception: This limitation shall not apply for emergency run mechanical starting. [NFPA 20, 6.4]

695.10 Listed Equipment. Diesel engine fire pump controllers, electric fire pump controllers, electric motors, fire pump power transfer switches, foam pump controllers, and limited service controllers shall be listed for fire pump service. [NFPA 20, 6.5.1.1, 7.1.2.1, 9.1.1.1]

695.12 Equipment Location.

(A) Controllers and Transfer Switches. Electric motor-driven fire pump controllers and power transfer switches shall be located as close as practicable to the motors that they control and shall be within sight of the motors.

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(B) Engine-Drive Controllers. Engine-drive fire pump controllers shall be located as close as is practical to the engines that they control and shall be within sight of the engines.

(C) Storage Batteries. Storage batteries for diesel engine drives shall be rack supported above the floor, secured against displacement, and located where they will not be subject to physical damage, flooding with water, excessive temperature, or excessive vibration.

(D) Energized Equipment. All energized equipment parts shall be located at least 300 mm (12 in.) above the floor level.

(E) Protection Against Pump Water. Fire pump controllers and power transfer switches shall be located or protected so that they will not be damaged by water escaping from pumps or pump connections.

(F) Mounting. All fire pump control equipment shall be mounted in a substantial manner on noncombustible supporting structures.

695.14 Control Wiring.

(A) Control Circuit Failures. External control circuits that extend outside the fire pump room shall be arranged so that failure of any external circuit (open or short circuit) shall not prevent the operation of a pump(s) from all other internal or external means. Breakage, disconnecting, shorting of the wires, or loss of power to these circuits could cause continuous running of the fire pump but shall not prevent the controller(s) from starting the fire pump(s) due to causes other than these external control circuits. All control conductors within the fire pump room that are not fault tolerant shall be protected against physical damage. [NFPA 20, 7.5.2.5]

(B) Sensor Functioning. No undervoltage, phase-loss, frequency-sensitive, or other sensor(s) shall be installed that automatically or manually prohibit actuation of the motor contactor. [NFPA 20, 7.4.5.6]

Exception: A phase loss sensor(s) shall be permitted only as a part of a listed fire pump controller.

(C) Remote Device(s). No remote device(s) shall be installed that will prevent automatic operation of the transfer switch. [NFPA 20, 7.8.1.3]

(D) Engine-Drive Control Wiring. All wiring between the controller and the diesel engine shall be stranded and sized to continuously carry the charging or control currents as required by the controller manufacturer. Such wiring shall be protected against physical damage. Controller manufacturer's specifications for distance and wire size shall be followed. [NFPA 20, 9.3.5.1]

(E) Electric Fire Pump Control Wiring Methods. All electric motor-driven fire pump control wiring shall be in rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit Type B (LFNC-B), or Type MI cable.

(F) Generator Control Wiring Methods. Control conductors installed between the fire pump power transfer switch and the standby generator supplying the fire pump during normal power loss shall be kept entirely independent of all other wiring. They shall be protected to resist potential damage by fire or structural failure. They shall be permitted to be routed through a building(s) encased in 50 mm (2 in.) of concrete or within enclosed construction dedicated to the fire pump circuits and having a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating, or circuit protective systems with a minimum of 1-hour fire resistance. The installation shall comply with any restrictions provided in the listing of the electrical circuit protective system used.

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Chapter 7 Special Conditions

ARTICLE 700
Emergency Systems

I. General

700.1 Scope. The provisions of this article apply to the electrical safety of the installation, operation, and maintenance of emergency systems consisting of circuits and equipment intended to supply, distribute, and control electricity for illumination, power, or both, to required facilities when the normal electrical supply or system is interrupted.

Emergency systems are those systems legally required and classed as emergency by municipal, state, federal, or other codes, or by any governmental agency having jurisdiction. These systems are intended to automatically supply illumination, power, or both, to designated areas and equipment in the event of failure of the normal supply or in the event of accident to elements of a system intended to supply, distribute, and control power and illumination essential for safety to human life.

FPN No. 1: For further information regarding wiring and installation of emergency systems in health care facilities, see Article 517.

FPN No. 2: For further information regarding performance and maintenance of emergency systems in health care facilities, see NFPA 99-1999, *Standard for Health Care Facilities.*

FPN No. 3: Emergency systems are generally installed in places of assembly where artificial illumination is required for safe exiting and for panic control in buildings subject to occupancy by large numbers of persons, such as hotels, theaters, sports arenas, health care facilities, and similar institutions. Emergency systems may also provide power for such functions as ventilation where essential to maintain life, fire detection and alarm systems, elevators, fire pumps, public safety communications systems, industrial processes where current interruption would produce serious life safety or health hazards, and similar functions.

FPN No. 4: For specification of locations where emergency lighting is considered essential to life safety, see NFPA *101*®-2000, *Life Safety Code*®.

FPN No. 5: For further information regarding performance of emergency and standby power systems, see NFPA 110-1999, *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems.*

700.2 Application of Other Articles. Except as modified by this article, all applicable articles of this *Code* shall apply.

700.3 Equipment Approval. All equipment shall be approved for use on emergency systems.

700.4 Tests and Maintenance.

(A) Conduct or Witness Test. The authority having jurisdiction shall conduct or witness a test of the complete system upon installation and periodically afterward.

(B) Tested Periodically. Systems shall be tested periodically on a schedule acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction to ensure the systems are maintained in proper operating condition.

(C) Battery Systems Maintenance. Where battery systems or unit equipments are involved, including batteries used for starting, control, or ignition in auxiliary engines, the authority having jurisdiction shall require periodic maintenance.

(D) Written Record. A written record shall be kept of such tests and maintenance.

(E) Testing Under Load. Means for testing all emergency lighting and power systems during maximum anticipated load conditions shall be provided.

FPN: For testing and maintenance procedures of emergency power supply systems (EPSSs), see NFPA 110-1999, *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems.*

700.5 Capacity.

(A) Capacity and Rating. An emergency system shall have adequate capacity and rating for all loads to be operated simultaneously. The emergency system equipment shall be suitable for the maximum available fault current at its terminals.

(B) Selective Load Pickup, Load Shedding, and Peak Load Shaving. The alternate power source shall be permitted to supply emergency, legally required standby, and optional standby system loads where automatic selective load pickup and load shedding is provided as needed to ensure adequate power to (1) the emergency circuits, (2) the legally required standby circuits, and (3) the optional standby circuits, in that order of priority. The alternate power source shall be permitted to be used for peak load shaving, provided the above conditions are met.

Peak load-shaving operation shall be permitted for satisfying the test requirement of 700.4(B), provided all other conditions of 700.4 are met.

A portable or temporary alternate source shall be available whenever the emergency generator is out of service for major maintenance or repair.

700.6 Transfer Equipment.

(A) General. Transfer equipment, including automatic transfer switches, shall be automatic, identified for emer-

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gency use, and approved by the authority having jurisdiction. Transfer equipment shall be designed and installed to prevent the inadvertent interconnection of normal and emergency sources of supply in any operation of the transfer equipment. Transfer equipment and electric power production systems installed to permit operation in parallel with the normal source shall meet the requirements of Article 705.

(B) Bypass Isolation Switches. Means shall be permitted to bypass and isolate the transfer equipment. Where bypass isolation switches are used, inadvertent parallel operation shall be avoided.

(C) Automatic Transfer Switches. Automatic transfer switches shall be electrically operated and mechanically held.

(D) Use. Transfer equipment shall supply only emergency loads.

700.7 Signals. Audible and visual signal devices shall be provided, where practicable, for the purpose described in 700.7(A) through (D).

(A) Derangement. To indicate derangement of the emergency source.

(B) Carrying Load. To indicate that the battery is carrying load.

(C) Not Functioning. To indicate that the battery charger is not functioning.

(D) Ground Fault. To indicate a ground fault in solidly grounded wye emergency systems of more than 150 volts to ground and circuit-protective devices rated 1000 amperes or more. The sensor for the ground-fault signal devices shall be located at, or ahead of, the main system disconnecting means for the emergency source, and the maximum setting of the signal devices shall be for a ground-fault current of 1200 amperes. Instructions on the course of action to be taken in event of indicated ground fault shall be located at or near the sensor location.

FPN: For signals for generator sets, see NFPA 110-1999, *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems.*

700.8 Signs.

(A) Emergency Sources. A sign shall be placed at the service entrance equipment indicating type and location of on-site emergency power sources.

Exception: A sign shall not be required for individual unit equipment as specified in 700.12(E).

(B) Grounding. Where the grounded circuit conductor connected to the emergency source is connected to a grounding electrode conductor at a location remote from the emergency source, there shall be a sign at the grounding location that shall identify all emergency and normal sources connected at that location.

II. Circuit Wiring

700.9 Wiring, Emergency System.

(A) Identification. All boxes and enclosures (including transfer switches, generators, and power panels) for emergency circuits shall be permanently marked so they will be readily identified as a component of an emergency circuit or system.

(B) Wiring. Wiring of two or more emergency circuits supplied from the same source shall be permitted in the same raceway, cable, box, or cabinet. Wiring from an emergency source or emergency source distribution overcurrent protection to emergency loads shall be kept entirely independent of all other wiring and equipment, unless otherwise permitted in (1) through (4):

(1) Wiring from the normal power source located in transfer equipment enclosures
(2) Wiring supplied from two sources in exit or emergency luminaires (lighting fixtures)
(3) Wiring from two sources in a common junction box, attached to exit or emergency luminaires (lighting fixtures)
(4) Wiring within a common junction box attached to unit equipment, containing only the branch circuit supplying the unit equipment and the emergency circuit supplied by the unit equipment

(C) Wiring Design and Location. Emergency wiring circuits shall be designed and located so as to minimize the hazards that might cause failure due to flooding, fire, icing, vandalism, and other adverse conditions.

(D) Fire Protection. Emergency systems shall meet the following additional requirements in assembly occupancies for not less than 1000 persons or in buildings above 23 m (75 ft) in height with any of the following occupancy classes: assembly, educational, residential, detention and correctional, business, and mercantile.

(1) Feeder-Circuit Wiring. Feeder-circuit wiring shall meet one of the following conditions:

(1) Be installed with buildings that are fully protected by an approved automatic fire suppression system
(2) Be a listed electrical circuit protective system with a minimum 1-hour fire rating

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(3) Be protected by a listed thermal barrier system for electrical system components
(4) Be protected by a fire-rated assembly listed to achieve a minimum fire rating of 1 hour
(5) Be embedded in not less than 50 mm (2 in.) of concrete
(6) Be a cable listed to maintain circuit integrity for not less than 1 hour when installed in accordance with the listing requirements

(2) Feeder-Circuit Equipment. Equipment for feeder circuits (including transfer switches, transformers, and panelboards) shall be located either in spaces fully protected by approved automatic fire suppression systems (including sprinklers, carbon dioxide systems) or in spaces with a 1-hour fire resistance rating.

FPN: For the definition of *occupancy class*, see 4.1 of NFPA *101*-2000, *Life Safety Code*.

III. Sources of Power

700.12 General Requirements. Current supply shall be such that, in the event of failure of the normal supply to, or within, the building or group of buildings concerned, emergency lighting, emergency power, or both shall be available within the time required for the application but not to exceed 10 seconds. The supply system for emergency purposes, in addition to the normal services to the building and meeting the general requirements of this section, shall be one or more of the types of systems described in 700.12(A) through (D). Unit equipment in accordance with 700.12(E) shall satisfy the applicable requirements of this article.

In selecting an emergency source of power, consideration shall be given to the occupancy and the type of service to be rendered, whether of minimum duration, as for evacuation of a theater, or longer duration, as for supplying emergency power and lighting due to an indefinite period of current failure from trouble either inside or outside the building.

Equipment shall be designed and located to minimize the hazards that might cause complete failure due to flooding, fires, icing, and vandalism.

Equipment for sources of power as described in 700.12(A) through (D) where located within assembly occupancies for greater than 1000 persons or in buildings above 23 m (75 ft) in height with any of the following occupancy classes — assembly, educational, residential, detention and correctional, business, and mercantile — shall be installed either in spaces fully protected by approved automatic fire suppression systems (sprinklers, carbon dioxide systems, and so forth), or in spaces with a 1-hour fire rating.

FPN No. 1: For the definition of occupancy class, see 4.1 of NFPA *101*-2000, *Life Safety Code*.

FPN No. 2: Assignment of degree of reliability of the recognized emergency supply system depends on the careful evaluation of the variables at each particular installation.

(A) Storage Battery. Storage batteries used as a source of power for emergency systems shall be of suitable rating and capacity to supply and maintain the total load for a period of 1½ hours minimum, without the voltage applied to the load falling below 87½ percent of normal.

Batteries, whether of the acid or alkali type, shall be designed and constructed to meet the requirements of emergency service and shall be compatible with the charger for that particular installation.

For a sealed battery, the container shall not be required to be transparent. However, for the lead acid battery that requires water additions, transparent or translucent jars shall be furnished. Automotive-type batteries shall not be used.

An automatic battery charging means shall be provided.

(B) Generator Set.

(1) Prime Mover-Driven. For a generator set driven by a prime mover acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and sized in accordance with 700.5, means shall be provided for automatically starting the prime mover on failure of the normal service and for automatic transfer and operation of all required electrical circuits. A time-delay feature permitting a 15-minute setting shall be provided to avoid retransfer in case of short-time reestablishment of the normal source.

(2) Internal Combustion as Prime Movers. Where internal combustion engines are used as the prime mover, an on-site fuel supply shall be provided with an on-premise fuel supply sufficient for not less than 2 hours' full-demand operation of the system. Where power is needed for the operation of the fuel transfer pumps to deliver fuel to a generator set day tank, this pump shall be connected to the emergency power system.

(3) Dual Supplies. Prime movers shall not be solely dependent on a public utility gas system for their fuel supply or municipal water supply for their cooling systems. Means shall be provided for automatically transferring from one fuel supply to another where dual fuel supplies are used.

Exception: Where acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, the use of other than on-site fuels shall be permitted where there is a low probability of a simultaneous failure of both the off-site fuel delivery system and power from the outside electrical utility company.

(4) Battery Power and Dampers. Where a storage battery is used for control or signal power or as the means of starting the prime mover, it shall be suitable for the purpose

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and shall be equipped with an automatic charging means independent of the generator set. Where the battery charger is required for the operation of the generator set, it shall be connected to the emergency system. Where power is required for the operation of dampers used to ventilate the generator set, the dampers shall be connected to the emergency system.

(5) Auxiliary Power Supply. Generator sets that require more than 10 seconds to develop power shall be permitted if an auxiliary power supply energizes the emergency system until the generator can pick up the load.

(6) Outdoor Generator Sets. Where an outdoor housed generator set is equipped with a readily accessible disconnecting means located within sight of the building or structure supplied, an additional disconnecting means shall not be required where ungrounded conductors pass through the building or structure.

(C) Uninterruptible Power Supplies. Uninterruptible power supplies used to provide power for emergency systems shall comply with the applicable provisions of 700.12(A) and (B).

(D) Separate Service. Where acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction as suitable for use as an emergency source, a second service shall be permitted. This service shall be in accordance with Article 230, with separate service drop or lateral, widely separated electrically and physically from the normal service to minimize the possibility of simultaneous interruption of supply.

(E) Unit Equipment. Individual unit equipment for emergency illumination shall consist of the following:

(1) A rechargeable battery
(2) A battery charging means
(3) Provisions for one or more lamps mounted on the equipment, or shall be permitted to have terminals for remote lamps, or both
(4) A relaying device arranged to energize the lamps automatically upon failure of the supply to the unit equipment

The batteries shall be of suitable rating and capacity to supply and maintain at not less than 87½ percent of the nominal battery voltage for the total lamp load associated with the unit for a period of at least 1½ hours, or the unit equipment shall supply and maintain not less than 60 percent of the initial emergency illumination for a period of at least 1½ hours. Storage batteries, whether of the acid or alkali type, shall be designed and constructed to meet the requirements of emergency service.

Unit equipment shall be permanently fixed in place (i.e., not portable) and shall have all wiring to each unit installed in accordance with the requirements of any of the wiring methods in Chapter 3. Flexible cord-and-plug connection shall be permitted, provided that the cord does not exceed 900 mm (3 ft) in length. The branch circuit feeding the unit equipment shall be the same branch circuit as that serving the normal lighting in the area and connected ahead of any local switches. The branch circuit that feeds unit equipment shall be clearly identified at the distribution panel. Emergency luminaires (illumination fixtures) that obtain power from a unit equipment and are not part of the unit equipment shall be wired to the unit equipment as required by 700.9 and by one of the wiring methods of Chapter 3.

Exception: In a separate and uninterrupted area supplied by a minimum of three normal lighting circuits, a separate branch circuit for unit equipment shall be permitted if it originates from the same panelboard as that of the normal lighting circuits and is provided with a lock-on feature.

IV. Emergency System Circuits for Lighting and Power

700.15 Loads on Emergency Branch Circuits. No appliances and no lamps, other than those specified as required for emergency use, shall be supplied by emergency lighting circuits.

700.16 Emergency Illumination. Emergency illumination shall include all required means of egress lighting, illuminated exit signs, and all other lights specified as necessary to provide required illumination.

Emergency lighting systems shall be designed and installed so that the failure of any individual lighting element, such as the burning out of a light bulb, cannot leave in total darkness any space that requires emergency illumination.

Where high-intensity discharge lighting such as high- and low-pressure sodium, mercury vapor, and metal halide is used as the sole source of normal illumination, the emergency lighting system shall be required to operate until normal illumination has been restored.

Exception: Alternative means that ensure emergency lighting illumination level is maintained shall be permitted.

700.17 Circuits for Emergency Lighting. Branch circuits that supply emergency lighting shall be installed to provide service from a source complying with 700.12 when the normal supply for lighting is interrupted. Such installations shall provide either one of the following:

(1) An emergency lighting supply, independent of the general lighting supply, with provisions for automatically transferring the emergency lights upon the event of failure of the general lighting system supply

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(2) Two or more separate and complete systems with independent power supply, each system providing sufficient current for emergency lighting purposes

Unless both systems are used for regular lighting purposes and are both kept lighted, means shall be provided for automatically energizing either system upon failure of the other. Either or both systems shall be permitted to be a part of the general lighting system of the protected occupancy if circuits supplying lights for emergency illumination are installed in accordance with other sections of this article.

700.18 Circuits for Emergency Power. For branch circuits that supply equipment classed as emergency, there shall be an emergency supply source to which the load will be transferred automatically upon the failure of the normal supply.

V. Control — Emergency Lighting Circuits

700.20 Switch Requirements. The switch or switches installed in emergency lighting circuits shall be arranged so that only authorized persons have control of emergency lighting.

Exception No. 1: Where two or more single-throw switches are connected in parallel to control a single circuit, at least one of these switches shall be accessible only to authorized persons.

Exception No. 2: Additional switches that act only to put emergency lights into operation but not disconnect them shall be permissible.

Switches connected in series or 3- and 4-way switches shall not be used.

700.21 Switch Location. All manual switches for controlling emergency circuits shall be in locations convenient to authorized persons responsible for their actuation. In places of assembly, such as theaters, a switch for controlling emergency lighting systems shall be located in the lobby or at a place conveniently accessible thereto.

In no case shall a control switch for emergency lighting in a theater, motion-picture theater, or place of assembly be placed in a motion-picture projection booth or on a stage or platform.

Exception: Where multiple switches are provided, one such switch shall be permitted in such locations where arranged so that it can energize the circuit only but cannot de-energize the circuit.

700.22 Exterior Lights. Those lights on the exterior of a building that are not required for illumination when there is sufficient daylight shall be permitted to be controlled by an automatic light-actuated device.

VI. Overcurrent Protection

700.25 Accessibility. The branch-circuit overcurrent devices in emergency circuits shall be accessible to authorized persons only.

FPN: Fuses and circuit breakers for emergency circuit overcurrent protection, where coordinated to ensure selective clearing of fault currents, increase overall reliability of the system.

700.26 Ground-Fault Protection of Equipment. The alternate source for emergency systems shall not be required to have ground-fault protection of equipment with automatic disconnecting means. Ground-fault indication of the emergency source shall be provided per 700.7(D).

ARTICLE 701
Legally Required Standby Systems

I. General

701.1 Scope. The provisions of this article apply to the electrical safety of the installation, operation, and maintenance of legally required standby systems consisting of circuits and equipment intended to supply, distribute, and control electricity to required facilities for illumination or power, or both, when the normal electrical supply or system is interrupted.

The systems covered by this article consist only of those that are permanently installed in their entirety, including the power source.

FPN No. 1: For additional information, see NFPA 99-1999, *Standard for Health Care Facilities.*

FPN No. 2: For further information regarding performance of emergency and standby power systems, see NFPA 110-1999, *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems.*

FPN No. 3: For further information, see ANSI/IEEE 446-1995, *Recommended Practice for Emergency and Standby Power Systems for Industrial and Commercial Applications.*

701.2 Definition.

Legally Required Standby Systems. Those systems required and so classed as legally required standby by municipal, state, federal, or other codes or by any governmental agency having jurisdiction. These systems are intended to automatically supply power to selected loads

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(other than those classed as emergency systems) in the event of failure of the normal source.

FPN: Legally required standby systems are typically installed to serve loads, such as heating and refrigeration systems, communications systems, ventilation and smoke removal systems, sewage disposal, lighting systems, and industrial processes, that, when stopped during any interruption of the normal electrical supply, could create hazards or hamper rescue or fire-fighting operations.

701.3 Application of Other Articles. Except as modified by this article, all applicable articles of this *Code* shall apply.

701.4 Equipment Approval. All equipment shall be approved for the intended use.

701.5 Tests and Maintenance for Legally Required Standby Systems.

(A) Conduct or Witness Test. The authority having jurisdiction shall conduct or witness a test of the complete system upon installation.

(B) Tested Periodically. Systems shall be tested periodically on a schedule and in a manner acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction to ensure the systems are maintained in proper operating condition.

(C) Battery Systems Maintenance. Where batteries are used for control, starting, or ignition of prime movers, the authority having jurisdiction shall require periodic maintenance.

(D) Written Record. A written record shall be kept on such tests and maintenance.

(E) Testing Under Load. Means for testing legally required standby systems under load shall be provided.

FPN: For testing and maintenance procedures of emergency power supply systems (EPSSs), see NFPA 110-1999, *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems.*

701.6 Capacity and Rating. A legally required standby system shall have adequate capacity and rating for the supply of all equipment intended to be operated at one time. Legally required standby system equipment shall be suitable for the maximum available fault current at its terminals.

The alternate power source shall be permitted to supply legally required standby and optional standby system loads where automatic selective load pickup and load shedding is provided as needed to ensure adequate power to the legally required standby circuits.

701.7 Transfer Equipment.

(A) General. Transfer equipment, including automatic transfer switches, shall be automatic and identified for standby use and approved by the authority having jurisdiction. Transfer equipment shall be designed and installed to prevent the inadvertent interconnection of normal and alternate sources of supply in any operation of the transfer equipment. Transfer equipment and electric power production systems installed to permit operation in parallel with the normal source shall meet the requirements of Article 705.

(B) Bypass Isolation Switches. Means to bypass and isolate the transfer switch equipment shall be permitted. Where bypass isolation switches are used, inadvertent parallel operation shall be avoided.

(C) Automatic Transfer Switches. Automatic transfer switches shall be electrically operated and mechanically held.

701.8 Signals. Audible and visual signal devices shall be provided, where practicable, for the purposes described in 701.8(A), (B), and (C).

(A) Derangement. To indicate derangement of the standby source.

(B) Carrying Load. To indicate that the standby source is carrying load.

(C) Not Functioning. To indicate that the battery charger is not functioning.

FPN: For signals for generator sets, see NFPA 110-1999, *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems.*

701.9 Signs.

(A) Mandated Standby. A sign shall be placed at the service entrance indicating type and location of on-site legally required standby power sources.

Exception: A sign shall not be required for individual unit equipment as specified in 701.11(F).

(B) Grounding. Where the grounded circuit conductor connected to the legally required standby power source is connected to a grounding electrode conductor at a location remote from the legally required standby power source, there shall be a sign at the grounding location that shall identify all legally required standby power and normal sources connected at that location.

II. Circuit Wiring

701.10 Wiring Legally Required Standby Systems. The legally required standby system wiring shall be permitted to

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occupy the same raceways, cables, boxes, and cabinets with other general wiring.

III. Sources of Power

701.11 Legally Required Standby Systems. Current supply shall be such that, in the event of failure of the normal supply to, or within, the building or group of buildings concerned, legally required standby power will be available within the time required for the application but not to exceed 60 seconds. The supply system for legally required standby purposes, in addition to the normal services to the building, shall be permitted to comprise one or more of the types of systems described in 701.11(A) through (E). Unit equipment in accordance with 701.11(F) shall satisfy the applicable requirements of this article.

In selecting a legally required standby source of power, consideration shall be given to the type of service to be rendered, whether of short-time duration or long duration.

Consideration shall be given to the location or design, or both, of all equipment to minimize the hazards that might cause complete failure due to floods, fires, icing, and vandalism.

FPN: Assignment of degree of reliability of the recognized legally required standby supply system depends on the careful evaluation of the variables at each particular installation.

(A) Storage Battery. A storage battery shall be of suitable rating and capacity to supply and maintain at not less than 87½ percent of system voltage the total load of the circuits supplying legally required standby power for a period of at least 1½ hours.

Batteries, whether of the acid or alkali type, shall be designed and constructed to meet the service requirements of emergency service and shall be compatible with the charger for that particular installation.

For a sealed battery, the container shall not be required to be transparent. However, for the lead acid battery that requires water additions, transparent or translucent jars shall be furnished. Automotive-type batteries shall not be used.

An automatic battery charging means shall be provided.

(B) Generator Set.

(1) Prime Mover-Driven. For a generator set driven by a prime mover acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and sized in accordance with 701.6, means shall be provided for automatically starting the prime mover upon failure of the normal service and for automatic transfer and operation of all required electrical circuits. A time-delay feature permitting a 15-minute setting shall be provided to avoid retransfer in case of short-time re-establishment of the normal source.

(2) Internal Combustion Engines as Prime Mover. Where internal combustion engines are used as the prime mover, an on-site fuel supply shall be provided with an on-premise fuel supply sufficient for not less than 2 hours' full-demand operation of the system.

(3) Dual Fuel Supplies. Prime movers shall not be solely dependent on a public utility gas system for their fuel supply or municipal water supply for their cooling systems. Means shall be provided for automatically transferring one fuel supply to another where dual fuel supplies are used.

Exception: Where acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, the use of other than on-site fuels shall be permitted where there is a low probability of a simultaneous failure of both the off-site fuel delivery system and power from the outside electrical utility company.

(4) Battery Power. Where a storage battery is used for control or signal power, or as the means of starting the prime mover, it shall be suitable for the purpose and shall be equipped with an automatic charging means independent of the generator set.

(5) Outdoor Generator Sets. Where an outdoor housed generator set is equipped with a readily accessible disconnecting means located within sight of the building or structure supplied, an additional disconnecting means shall not be required where ungrounded conductors pass through the building or structure.

(C) Uninterruptible Power Supplies. Uninterruptible power supplies used to provide power for legally required standby systems shall comply with the applicable provisions of 701.11(A) and (B).

(D) Separate Service. Where acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, a second service shall be permitted. This service shall be in accordance with Article 230, with separate service drop or lateral widely separated electrically and physically from the normal service to minimize the possibility of simultaneous interruption of supply.

(E) Connection Ahead of Service Disconnecting Means. Where acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, connections located ahead of and not within the same cabinet, enclosure, or vertical switchboard section as the service disconnecting means shall be permitted. The legally required standby service shall be sufficiently separated from the normal main service disconnecting means to prevent simultaneous interruption of supply through an occurrence within the building or groups of buildings served.

FPN: See 230.82 for equipment permitted on the supply side of a service disconnecting means.

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(F) Unit Equipment. Individual unit equipment for legally required standby illumination shall consist of the following:

(1) A rechargeable battery
(2) A battery charging means
(3) Provisions for one or more lamps mounted on the equipment and shall be permitted to have terminals for remote lamps
(4) A relaying device arranged to energize the lamps automatically upon failure of the supply to the unit equipment

The batteries shall be of suitable rating and capacity to supply and maintain at not less than 87½ percent of the nominal battery voltage for the total lamp load associated with the unit for a period of at least 1½ hours, or the unit equipment shall supply and maintain not less than 60 percent of the initial legally required standby illumination for a period of at least 1½ hours. Storage batteries, whether of the acid or alkali type, shall be designed and constructed to meet the requirements of emergency service.

Unit equipment shall be permanently fixed in place (i.e., not portable) and shall have all wiring to each unit installed in accordance with the requirements of any of the wiring methods in Chapter 3. Flexible cord-and-plug connection shall be permitted, provided that the cord does not exceed 900 mm (3 ft) in length. The branch circuit feeding the unit equipment shall be the same branch circuit as that serving the normal lighting in the area and connected ahead of any local switches. Legally required standby luminaires (illumination fixtures) that obtain power from a unit equipment and are not part of the unit equipment shall be wired to the unit equipment by one of the wiring methods of Chapter 3.

Exception: In a separate and uninterrupted area supplied by a minimum of three normal lighting circuits, a separate branch circuit for unit equipment shall be permitted if it originates from the same panelboard as that of the normal lighting circuits and is provided with a lock-on feature.

IV. Overcurrent Protection

701.15 Accessibility. The branch-circuit overcurrent devices in legally required standby circuits shall be accessible to authorized persons only.

701.17 Ground-Fault Protection of Equipment. The alternate source for legally required standby systems shall not be required to have ground-fault protection of equipment.

ARTICLE 702
Optional Standby Systems

I. General

702.1 Scope. The provisions of this article apply to the installation and operation of optional standby systems.

The systems covered by this article consist of those that are permanently installed in their entirety, including prime movers, and those that are arranged for a connection to a premises wiring system from a portable alternate power supply.

702.2 Definition.

Optional Standby Systems. Those systems intended to protect public or private facilities or property where life safety does not depend on the performance of the system. Optional standby systems are intended to supply on-site generated power to selected loads either automatically or manually.

FPN: Optional standby systems are typically installed to provide an alternate source of electric power for such facilities as industrial and commercial buildings, farms, and residences and to serve loads such as heating and refrigeration systems, data processing and communications systems, and industrial processes that, when stopped during any power outage, could cause discomfort, serious interruption of the process, damage to the product or process, or the like.

702.3 Application of Other Articles. Except as modified by this article, all applicable articles of this *Code* shall apply.

702.4 Equipment Approval. All equipment shall be approved for the intended use.

702.5 Capacity and Rating. An optional standby system shall have adequate capacity and rating for the supply of all equipment intended to be operated at one time. Optional standby system equipment shall be suitable for the maximum available fault current at its terminals. The user of the optional standby system shall be permitted to select the load connected to the system.

702.6 Transfer Equipment. Transfer equipment shall be suitable for the intended use and designed and installed so as to prevent the inadvertent interconnection of normal and alternate sources of supply in any operation of the transfer equipment. Transfer equipment and electric power production systems installed to permit operation in parallel with the normal source shall meet the requirements of Article 705.

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Transfer equipment, located on the load side of branch circuit protection, shall be permitted to contain supplementary overcurrent protection having an interrupting rating sufficient for the available fault current that the generator can deliver. The supplementary overcurrent protection devices shall be part of a listed transfer equipment.

Transfer equipment shall be required for all standby systems subject to the provisions of this article and for which an electric-utility supply is either the normal or standby source.

702.7 Signals. Audible and visual signal devices shall be provided, where practicable, for the following purposes.

(1) Derangement. To indicate derangement of the optional standby source.

(2) Carrying Load. To indicate that the optional standby source is carrying load.

702.8 Signs.

(A) Standby. A sign shall be placed at the service-entrance equipment that indicates the type and location of on-site optional standby power sources. A sign shall not be required for individual unit equipment for standby illumination.

(B) Grounding. Where the grounded circuit conductor connected to the optional standby power source is connected to a grounding electrode conductor at a location remote from the optional standby power source, there shall be a sign at the grounding location that shall identify all optional standby power and normal sources connected at that location.

II. Circuit Wiring

702.9 Wiring Optional Standby Systems. The optional standby system wiring shall be permitted to occupy the same raceways, cables, boxes, and cabinets with other general wiring.

III. Grounding

702.10 Portable Generator Grounding.

(A) Separately Derived System. Where a portable optional standby source is used as a separately derived system, it shall be grounded to a grounding electrode in accordance with 250.30.

(B) Nonseparately Derived System. Where a portable optional standby source is used as a nonseparately derived system, the equipment grounding conductor shall be bonded to the system grounding electrode.

ARTICLE 705
Interconnected Electric Power Production Sources

705.1 Scope. This article covers installation of one or more electric power production sources operating in parallel with a primary source(s) of electricity.

FPN: Examples of the types of primary sources are a utility supply, on-site electric power source(s), or other sources.

705.2 Definition. For purposes of this article, the following definition applies.

Interactive System. An electric power production system that is operating in parallel with and capable of delivering energy to an electric primary source supply system.

705.3 Other Articles. Interconnected electric power production sources shall comply with this article and also the applicable requirements of the articles in Table 705.3.

Table 705.3 Other Articles

Equipment/System	Article
Generators	445
Emergency systems	700
Legally required standby systems	701
Optional standby systems	702

Exception No. 1: Installation of solar photovoltaic systems operated as interconnected power sources shall be in accordance with Article 690.

Exception No. 2: Installation of fuel cell systems operated as interconnected power sources shall be in accordance with Article 692.

705.10 Directory. A permanent plaque or directory, denoting all electrical power sources on or in the premises, shall be installed at each service equipment location and at locations of all electric power production sources capable of being interconnected.

Exception: Installations with large numbers of power production sources shall be permitted to be designated by groups.

705.12 Point of Connection. The outputs of electric power production systems shall be interconnected at the premises service disconnecting means.

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(A) Integrated Electric System. The outputs shall be permitted to be interconnected at a point or points elsewhere on the premises where the system qualifies as an integrated electric system and incorporates protective equipment in accordance with all applicable sections of Article 685.

(B) General. The outputs shall be permitted to be interconnected at a point or points elsewhere on the premises where all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The aggregate of nonutility sources of electricity has a capacity in excess of 100 kW, or the service is above 1000 volts.
(2) The conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that qualified persons service and operate the system.
(3) Safeguards and protective equipment are established and maintained.

705.14 Output Characteristics. The output of a generator or other electric power production source operating in parallel with an electric supply system shall be compatible with the voltage, wave shape, and frequency of the system to which it is connected.

FPN: The term *compatible* does not necessarily mean matching the primary source wave shape.

705.16 Interrupting and Short-Circuit Current Rating. Consideration shall be given to the contribution of fault currents from all interconnected power sources for the interrupting and short-circuit current ratings of equipment on interactive systems.

705.20 Disconnecting Means, Sources. Means shall be provided to disconnect all ungrounded conductors of an electric power production source(s) from all other conductors.

705.21 Disconnecting Means, Equipment. Means shall be provided to disconnect equipment, such as inverters or transformers associated with a power production source from all ungrounded conductors of all sources of supply. Equipment intended to be operated and maintained as an integral part of a power production source exceeding 1000 volts shall not be required to have a disconnecting means.

705.22 Disconnect Device. The disconnecting means for ungrounded conductors shall consist of a manually or power operable switch(es) or circuit breaker(s) with the following features:

(1) Located where accessible
(2) Externally operable without exposing the operator to contact with live parts and, if power operable, of a type that can be opened by hand in the event of a power supply failure
(3) Plainly indicating whether in the open or closed position
(4) Having ratings not less than the load to be carried and the fault current to be interrupted

For disconnect equipment energized from both sides, a marking shall be provided to indicate that all contacts of the disconnect equipment may be energized.

FPN No. 1: In parallel generation systems, some equipment, including knife blade switches and fuses, is likely to be energized from both directions. See 240.40.

FPN No. 2: Interconnection to an off-premises primary source could require a visibly verifiable disconnecting device.

705.30 Overcurrent Protection. Conductors shall be protected in accordance with Article 240. Equipment and conductors connected to more than one electrical source shall have a sufficient number of overcurrent devices located so as to provide protection from all sources.

(A) Generators. Generators shall be protected in accordance with 445.12.

(B) Solar Photovoltaic Systems. Solar photovoltaic systems shall be protected in accordance with Article 690.

(C) Transformers. Overcurrent protection for a transformer with a source(s) on each side shall be provided in accordance with 450.3 by considering first one side of the transformer, then the other side of the transformer, as the primary.

(D) Fuel Cell Systems. Fuel cell systems shall be protected in accordance with Article 692.

705.32 Ground-Fault Protection. Where ground-fault protection is used, the output of an interactive system shall be connected to the supply side of the ground-fault protection.

Exception: Connection shall be permitted to be made to the load side of ground-fault protection, provided that there is ground-fault protection for equipment from all ground-fault current sources.

705.40 Loss of Primary Source. Upon loss of primary source, an electric power production source shall be automatically disconnected from all ungrounded conductors of the primary source and shall not be reconnected until the primary source is restored.

FPN No. 1: Risks to personnel and equipment associated with the primary source could occur if an interactive electric power production source can operate as an island. Special detection methods can be required to determine that a primary source supply system outage has occurred and whether there should be automatic disconnection. When the

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primary source supply system is restored, special detection methods can be required to limit exposure of power production sources to out-of-phase reconnection.

FPN No. 2: Induction-generating equipment on systems with significant capacitance can become self-excited upon loss of primary source and experience severe overvoltage as a result.

705.42 Unbalanced Interconnections. A 3-phase electric power production source shall be automatically disconnected from all ungrounded conductors of the interconnected systems when one of the phases of that source opens. This requirement shall not be applicable to an electric power production source providing power for an emergency or legally required standby system.

705.43 Synchronous Generators. Synchronous generators in a parallel system shall be provided with the necessary equipment to establish and maintain a synchronous condition.

705.50 Grounding. Interconnected electric power production sources shall be grounded in accordance with Article 250.

Exception: For direct-current systems connected through an inverter directly to a grounded service, other methods that accomplish equivalent system protection and that utilize equipment listed and identified for the use shall be permitted.

ARTICLE 720
Circuits and Equipment Operating at Less Than 50 Volts

720.1 Scope. This article covers installations operating at less than 50 volts, direct current or alternating current.

720.2 Other Articles. Installations operating at less than 50 volts, direct current or alternating current as covered in Articles 411, 551, 650, 669, 690, 725, and 760 shall not be required to comply with this article.

720.3 Hazardous (Classified) Locations. Installations coming within the scope of this article and installed in hazardous (classified) locations shall also comply with the appropriate provisions of Articles 500 through 517.

720.4 Conductors. Conductors shall not be smaller than 12 AWG copper or equivalent. Conductors for appliance branch circuits supplying more than one appliance or appliance receptacle shall not be smaller than 10 AWG copper or equivalent.

720.5 Lampholders. Standard lampholders that have a rating of not less than 660 watts shall be used.

720.6 Receptacle Rating. Receptacles shall have a rating of not less than 15 amperes.

720.7 Receptacles Required. Receptacles of not less than 20-ampere rating shall be provided in kitchens, laundries, and other locations where portable appliances are likely to be used.

720.8 Overcurrent Protection. Overcurrent protection shall comply with Article 240.

720.9 Batteries. Installations of storage batteries shall comply with Article 480.

720.10 Grounding. Grounding shall be as provided in Article 250.

720.11 Mechanical Execution of Work. Circuits operating at less than 50 volts shall be installed in a neat and workmanlike manner. Cables shall be supported by the building structure in such a manner that the cable will not be damaged by normal building use.

ARTICLE 725
Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 Remote-Control, Signaling, and Power-Limited Circuits

I. General

725.1 Scope. This article covers remote-control, signaling, and power-limited circuits that are not an integral part of a device or appliance.

FPN: The circuits described herein are characterized by usage and electrical power limitations that differentiate them from electric light and power circuits; therefore, alternative requirements to those of Chapters 1 through 4 are given with regard to minimum wire sizes, derating factors, overcurrent protection, insulation requirements, and wiring methods and materials.

725.2 Definitions. For purposes of this article, the following definitions apply.

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Abandoned Class 2, Class 3, and PLTC Cable. Installed Class 2, Class 3, and PLTC cable that is not terminated at equipment and not identified for future use with a tag.

Class 1 Circuit. The portion of the wiring system between the load side of the overcurrent device or power-limited supply and the connected equipment. The voltage and power limitations of the source are in accordance with 725.21.

Class 2 Circuit. The portion of the wiring system between the load side of a Class 2 power source and the connected equipment. Due to its power limitations, a Class 2 circuit considers safety from a fire initiation standpoint and provides acceptable protection from electric shock.

Class 3 Circuit. The portion of the wiring system between the load side of a Class 3 power source and the connected equipment. Due to its power limitations, a Class 3 circuit considers safety from a fire initiation standpoint. Since higher levels of voltage and current than Class 2 are permitted, additional safeguards are specified to provide protection from an electric shock hazard that could be encountered.

725.3 Locations and Other Articles. Circuits and equipment shall comply with the articles or sections listed in 725.3(A) through (F). Only those sections of Article 300 referenced in this article shall apply to Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 circuits.

(A) Number and Size of Conductors in Raceway. Section 300.17.

(B) Spread of Fire or Products of Combustion. Section 300.21. The accessible portion of abandoned Class 2, Class 3, and PLTC cables shall not be permitted to remain.

(C) Ducts, Plenums, and Other Air-Handling Spaces. Section 300.22 for Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 circuits installed in ducts, plenums, or other space used for environmental air. Type CL2P or CL3P cables shall be permitted for Class 2 and Class 3 circuits.

(D) Hazardous (Classified) Locations. Articles 500 through 516 and Article 517, Part IV, where installed in hazardous (classified) locations.

(E) Cable Trays. Article 392, where installed in cable tray.

(F) Motor Control Circuits. Article 430, Part VI, where tapped from the load side of the motor branch-circuit protective device(s) as specified in 430.72(A).

725.5 Access to Electrical Equipment Behind Panels Designed to Allow Access. Access to electrical equipment shall not be denied by an accumulation of wires and cables that prevents removal of panels, including suspended ceiling panels.

725.6 Mechanical Execution of Work. Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 circuits shall be installed in a neat and workmanlike manner. Cables and conductors installed exposed on the outer surface of ceiling and sidewalls shall be supported by structural components of the building in such a manner that the cable or conductors will not be damaged by normal building use. Such cables shall be attached to structural components by straps, staples, hangers, or similar fittings designed and installed so as not to damage the cable. The installation shall also conform with 300.4(D).

725.8 Safety-Control Equipment.

(A) Remote-Control Circuits. Remote-control circuits for safety-control equipment shall be classified as Class 1 if the failure of the equipment to operate introduces a direct fire or life hazard. Room thermostats, water temperature regulating devices, and similar controls used in conjunction with electrically controlled household heating and air conditioning shall not be considered safety-control equipment.

(B) Physical Protection. Where damage to remote-control circuits of safety control equipment would introduce a hazard, as covered in 725.8(A), all conductors of such remote-control circuits shall be installed in rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit, electrical metallic tubing, Type MI cable, Type MC cable, or be otherwise suitably protected from physical damage.

725.9 Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 Circuit Grounding. Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 circuits and equipment shall be grounded in accordance with Article 250.

725.10 Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 Circuit Identification. Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 circuits shall be identified at terminal and junction locations, in a manner that prevents unintentional interference with other circuits during testing and servicing.

725.15 Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 Circuit Requirements. A remote-control, signaling, or power-limited circuit shall comply with the following parts of this article:

(1) Class 1 Circuits, Parts I and II
(2) Class 2 and Class 3 Circuits, Parts I and III

II. Class 1 Circuits

725.21 Class 1 Circuit Classifications and Power Source Requirements. Class 1 circuits shall be classified as either Class 1 power-limited circuits where they comply with the power limitations of 725.21(A) or as Class 1 remote-

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control and signaling circuits where they are used for remote control or signaling purposes and comply with the power limitations of 725.21(B).

(A) Class 1 Power-Limited Circuits. These circuits shall be supplied from a source that has a rated output of not more than 30 volts and 1000 volt-amperes.

(1) Class 1 Transformers. Transformers used to supply power-limited Class 1 circuits shall comply with Article 450.

(2) Other Class 1 Power Sources. Power sources other than transformers shall be protected by overcurrent devices rated at not more than 167 percent of the volt-ampere rating of the source divided by the rated voltage. The overcurrent devices shall not be interchangeable with overcurrent devices of higher ratings. The overcurrent device shall be permitted to be an integral part of the power supply.

To comply with the 1000 volt-ampere limitation of 725.21(A), the maximum output (VA_{max}) of power sources other than transformers shall be limited to 2500 volt-amperes, and the product of the maximum current (I_{max}) and maximum voltage (V_{max}) shall not exceed 10,000 volt-amperes. These ratings shall be determined with any overcurrent-protective device bypassed.

VA_{max} is the maximum volt-ampere output after one minute of operation regardless of load and with overcurrent protection bypassed, if used. Current-limiting impedance shall not be bypassed when determining VA_{max}.

I_{max} is the maximum output current under any noncapacitive load, including short circuit, and with overcurrent protection bypassed, if used. Current-limiting impedance should not be bypassed when determining I_{max}. Where a current-limiting impedance, listed for the purpose or as part of a listed product, is used in combination with a stored energy source, for example, storage battery, to limit the output current, I_{max} limits apply after 5 seconds.

V_{max} is the maximum output voltage regardless of load with rated input applied.

(B) Class 1 Remote-Control and Signaling Circuits. These circuits shall not exceed 600 volts. The power output of the source shall not be required to be limited.

725.23 Class 1 Circuit Overcurrent Protection. Overcurrent protection for conductors 14 AWG and larger shall be provided in accordance with the conductor ampacity, without applying the derating factors of 310.15 to the ampacity calculation. Overcurrent protection shall not exceed 7 amperes for 18 AWG conductors and 10 amperes for 16 AWG.

Exception: Where other articles of this Code permit or require other overcurrent protection.

FPN: For example, see 430.72 for motors, 610.53 for cranes and hoists, and 517.74(B) and 660.9 for X-ray equipment.

725.24 Class 1 Circuit Overcurrent Device Location. Overcurrent devices shall be located as specified in 725.24(A) through (E).

(A) Point of Supply. Overcurrent devices shall be located at the point where the conductor to be protected receives its supply.

(B) Feeder Taps. Class 1 circuit conductors shall be permitted to be tapped, without overcurrent protection at the tap, where the overcurrent device protecting the circuit conductor is sized to protect the tap conductor.

(C) Transformer Taps. Class 1 circuit conductors 14 AWG and larger that are tapped from the load side of the overcurrent-protective device(s) of a controlled light and power circuit shall require only short-circuit and ground-fault protection and shall be permitted to be protected by the branch-circuit overcurrent protective device(s) where the rating of the protective device(s) is not more than 300 percent of the ampacity of the Class 1 circuit conductor.

(D) Primary Side of Transformer. Class 1 circuit conductors supplied by the secondary of a single-phase transformer having only a 2-wire (single-voltage) secondary shall be permitted to be protected by overcurrent protection provided on the primary side of the transformer, provided this protection is in accordance with 450.3 and does not exceed the value determined by multiplying the secondary conductor ampacity by the secondary-to-primary transformer voltage ratio. Transformer secondary conductors other than 2 wire shall not be considered to be protected by the primary overcurrent protection.

(E) Input Side of Electronic Power Source. Class 1 circuit conductors supplied by the output of a single-phase, listed electronic power source, other than a transformer, having only a 2-wire (single voltage) output for connection to Class 1 circuits shall be permitted to be protected by overcurrent protection provided on the input side of the electronic power source, provided this protection does not exceed the value determined by multiplying the Class 1 circuit conductor ampacity by the output-to-input voltage ratio. Electronic power source outputs, other than 2 wire (single voltage), shall not be considered to be protected by the primary overcurrent protection.

725.25 Class 1 Circuit Wiring Methods. Installations of Class 1 circuits shall be in accordance with Article 300 and the other appropriate articles in Chapter 3.

Exception No. 1: The provisions of 725.26 through 725.28 shall be permitted to apply in installations of Class 1 circuits.

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Exception No. 2: Methods permitted or required by other articles of this Code shall apply to installations of Class 1 circuits.

725.26 Conductors of Different Circuits in the Same Cable, Cable Tray, Enclosure, or Raceway. Class 1 circuits shall be permitted to be installed with other circuits as specified in 725.26(A) and (B).

(A) Two or More Class 1 Circuits. Class 1 circuits shall be permitted to occupy the same cable, cable tray, enclosure, or raceway without regard to whether the individual circuits are alternating current or direct current, provided all conductors are insulated for the maximum voltage of any conductor in the cable, cable tray, enclosure, or raceway.

(B) Class 1 Circuits with Power Supply Circuits. Class 1 circuits shall be permitted to be installed with power supply conductors as specified in 725.26(B)(1) through (B)(4).

(1) In a Cable, Enclosure, or Raceway. Class 1 circuits and power supply circuits shall be permitted to occupy the same cable, enclosure, or raceway only where the equipment powered is functionally associated.

(2) In Factory- or Field-Assembled Control Centers. Class 1 circuits and power supply circuits shall be permitted to be installed in factory- or field-assembled control centers.

(3) In a Manhole. Class 1 circuits and power supply circuits shall be permitted to be installed as underground conductors in a manhole in accordance with one of the following:

(1) The power-supply or Class 1 circuit conductors are in a metal-enclosed cable or Type UF cable.
(2) The conductors are permanently separated from the power-supply conductors by a continuous firmly fixed nonconductor, such as flexible tubing, in addition to the insulation on the wire.
(3) The conductors are permanently and effectively separated from the power supply conductors and securely fastened to racks, insulators, or other approved supports.

(4) In cable trays, where the Class 1 circuit conductors and power-supply conductors not functionally associated with them are separated by a solid fixed barrier of a material compatible with the cable tray, or where the power-supply or Class 1 circuit conductors are in a metal-enclosed cable.

725.27 Class 1 Circuit Conductors.

(A) Sizes and Use. Conductors of sizes 18 AWG and 16 AWG shall be permitted to be used, provided they supply loads that do not exceed the ampacities given in 402.5 and are installed in a raceway, an approved enclosure, or a listed cable. Conductors larger than 16 AWG shall not supply loads greater than the ampacities given in 310.15. Flexible cords shall comply with Article 400.

(B) Insulation. Insulation on conductors shall be suitable for 600 volts. Conductors larger than 16 AWG shall comply with Article 310. Conductors in sizes 18 AWG and 16 AWG shall be Type FFH-2, KF-2, KFF-2, PAF, PAFF, PF, PFF, PGF, PGFF, PTF, PTFF, RFH-2, RFHH-2, RFHH-3, SF-2, SFF-2, TF, TFF, TFFN, TFN, ZF, or ZFF. Conductors with other types and thicknesses of insulation shall be permitted if listed for Class 1 circuit use.

725.28 Number of Conductors in Cable Trays and Raceway, and Derating.

(A) Class 1 Circuit Conductors. Where only Class 1 circuit conductors are in a raceway, the number of conductors shall be determined in accordance with 300.17. The derating factors given in 310.15(B)(2)(a) shall apply only if such conductors carry continuous loads in excess of 10 percent of the ampacity of each conductor.

(B) Power-Supply Conductors and Class 1 Circuit Conductors. Where power-supply conductors and Class 1 circuit conductors are permitted in a raceway in accordance with 725.26, the number of conductors shall be determined in accordance with 300.17. The derating factors given in 310.15(B)(2)(a) shall apply as follows:

(1) To all conductors where the Class 1 circuit conductors carry continuous loads in excess of 10 percent of the ampacity of each conductor and where the total number of conductors is more than three
(2) To the power-supply conductors only, where the Class 1 circuit conductors do not carry continuous loads in excess of 10 percent of the ampacity of each conductor and where the number of power-supply conductors is more than three

(C) Class 1 Circuit Conductors in Cable Trays. Where Class 1 circuit conductors are installed in cable trays, they shall comply with the provisions of 392.9 through 392.11.

725.29 Circuits Extending Beyond One Building. Class 1 circuits that extend aerially beyond one building shall also meet the requirements of Article 225.

III. Class 2 and Class 3 Circuits

725.41 Power Sources for Class 2 and Class 3 Circuits.

(A) Power Source. The power source for a Class 2 or a Class 3 circuit shall be as specified in 725.41(A)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5):

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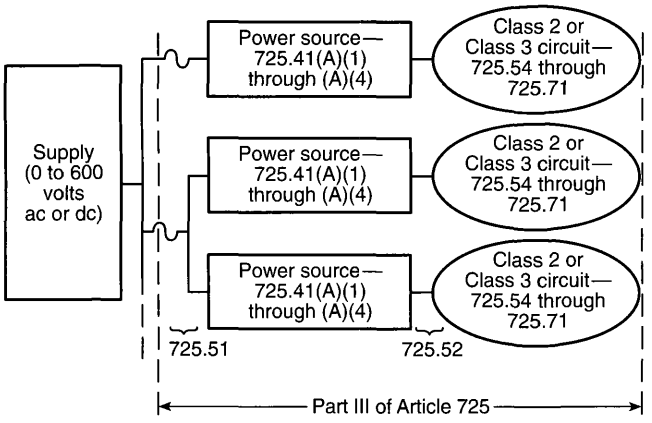


Figure 725.41 Class 2 and Class 3 circuits.

FPN No. 1: Figure 725.41 illustrates the relationships between Class 2 or Class 3 power sources, their supply, and the Class 2 or Class 3 circuits.

FPN No. 2: Tables 11(A) and 11(B) in Chapter 9 provide the requirements for listed Class 2 and Class 3 power sources.

(1) A listed Class 2 or Class 3 transformer
(2) A listed Class 2 or Class 3 power supply
(3) Other listed equipment marked to identify the Class 2 or Class 3 power source

Exception: Thermocouples shall not require listing as a Class 2 power source.

FPN: Examples of other listed equipment are as follows:

(1) A circuit card listed for use as a Class 2 or Class 3 power source where used as part of a listed assembly
(2) A current-limiting impedance, listed for the purpose, or part of a listed product, used in conjunction with a non–power-limited transformer or a stored energy source, for example, storage battery, to limit the output current
(3) A thermocouple

(4) Listed information technology (computer) equipment limited power circuits.

FPN: One way to determine applicable requirements for listing of information technology (computer) equipment is to refer to UL 1950-1995, *Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment, Including Electrical Business Equipment*. Typically such circuits are used to interconnect information technology equipment for the purpose of exchanging information (data).

(5) A dry cell battery shall be considered an inherently limited Class 2 power source, provided the voltage is 30 volts or less and the capacity is equal to or less than that available from series connected No. 6 carbon zinc cells.

(B) Interconnection of Power Sources. Class 2 or Class 3 power sources shall not have the output connections paralleled or otherwise interconnected unless listed for such interconnection.

725.42 Circuit Marking. The equipment shall be durably marked where plainly visible to indicate each circuit that is a Class 2 or Class 3 circuit.

725.51 Wiring Methods on Supply Side of the Class 2 or Class 3 Power Source. Conductors and equipment on the supply side of the power source shall be installed in accordance with the appropriate requirements of Chapters 1 through 4. Transformers or other devices supplied from electric light or power circuits shall be protected by an overcurrent device rated not over 20 amperes.

Exception: The input leads of a transformer or other power source supplying Class 2 and Class 3 circuits shall be permitted to be smaller than 14 AWG, but not smaller than 18 AWG if they are not over 12 in. (305 mm) long and if they have insulation that complies with 725.27(B).

725.52 Wiring Methods and Materials on Load Side of the Class 2 or Class 3 Power Source. Class 2 and Class 3 circuits on the load side of the power source shall be permitted to be installed using wiring methods and materials in accordance with either 725.52(A) or (B).

(A) Class 1 Wiring Methods and Materials. Installation shall be in accordance with 725.25.

Exception No. 1: The derating factors that are given in 310.15(B)(2)(a) shall not apply.

Exception No. 2: Class 2 and Class 3 circuits shall be permitted to be reclassified and installed as Class 1 circuits if the Class 2 and Class 3 markings required in 725.42 are eliminated and the entire circuit is installed using the wiring methods and materials in accordance with Part II, Class 1 circuits. Class 2 and Class 3 circuits reclassified and installed as Class 1 circuits shall not be classified as Class 2 or Class 3 circuits, regardless of the continued connection to a Class 2 or Class 3 power source.

(B) Class 2 and Class 3 Wiring Methods. Conductors on the load side of the power source shall be insulated at not less than the requirements of 725.71 and shall be installed in accordance with 725.54 and 725.61.

Exception No. 1: As provided for in 620.21 for elevators and similar equipment.

Exception No. 2: Other wiring methods and materials installed in accordance with the requirements of 725.3 shall be permitted to extend or replace the conductors and cables described in 725.71 and permitted by 725.52(B).

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725.54 Installation of Conductors and Equipment in Cables, Compartments, Cable Trays, Enclosures, Manholes, Outlet Boxes, Device Boxes, and Raceways for Class 2 and Class 3 Circuits. Conductors and equipment for Class 2 and Class 3 circuits shall be installed in accordance with 725.55 through 725.58.

725.55 Separation from Electric Light, Power, Class 1, Non–Power-Limited Fire Alarm Circuit Conductors, and Medium Power Network-Powered Broadband Communications Cables.

(A) General. Cables and conductors of Class 2 and Class 3 circuits shall not be placed in any cable, cable tray, compartment, enclosure, manhole, outlet box, device box, raceway, or similar fitting with conductors of electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm circuits, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits unless permitted by 725.55(B) through (J).

(B) Separated by Barriers. Class 2 and Class 3 circuits shall be permitted to be installed together with Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits where they are separated by a barrier.

(C) Raceways Within Enclosures. In enclosures, Class 2 and Class 3 circuits shall be permitted to be installed in a raceway to separate them from Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits.

(D) Associated Systems Within Enclosures. Class 2 and Class 3 circuit conductors in compartments, enclosures, device boxes, outlet boxes, or similar fittings shall be permitted to be installed with electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits where they are introduced solely to connect the equipment connected to Class 2 and Class 3 circuits, and where (1) or (2) applies:

(1) The electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuit conductors are routed to maintain a minimum of 6 mm (0.25 in.) separation from the conductors and cables of Class 2 and Class 3 circuits.
(2) The circuit conductors operate at 150 volts or less to ground and also comply with one of the following:
   a. The Class 2 and Class 3 circuits are installed using Type CL3, CL3R, or CL3P or permitted substitute cables, provided these Class 3 cable conductors extending beyond the jacket are separated by a minimum of 6 mm (0.25 in.) or by a nonconductive sleeve or nonconductive barrier from all other conductors.
   b. The Class 2 and Class 3 circuit conductors are installed as a Class 1 circuit in accordance with 725.21.

(E) Enclosures with Single Opening. Class 2 and Class 3 circuit conductors entering compartments, enclosures, device boxes, outlet boxes, or similar fittings shall be permitted to be installed with Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits where they are introduced solely to connect the equipment connected to Class 2 and Class 3 circuits. Where Class 2 and Class 3 circuit conductors must enter an enclosure that is provided with a single opening, they shall be permitted to enter through a single fitting (such as a tee), provided the conductors are separated from the conductors of the other circuits by a continuous and firmly fixed nonconductor, such as flexible tubing.

(F) Manholes. Underground Class 2 and Class 3 circuit conductors in a manhole shall be permitted to be installed with Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits where one of the following conditions is met:

(1) The electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuit conductors are in a metal-enclosed cable or Type UF cable.
(2) The Class 2 and Class 3 circuit conductors are permanently and effectively separated from the conductors of other circuits by a continuous and firmly fixed nonconductor, such as flexible tubing, in addition to the insulation or covering on the wire.
(3) The Class 2 and Class 3 circuit conductors are permanently and effectively separated from conductors of the other circuits and securely fastened to racks, insulators, or other approved supports.

(G) Article 780. Class 2 and Class 3 conductors as permitted by 780.6(A) shall be permitted to be installed in accordance with Article 780.

(H) Cable Trays. Class 2 and Class 3 circuit conductors shall be permitted to be installed in cable trays, where the conductors of the electric light, Class 1, and non–power-limited fire alarm circuits are separated by a solid fixed barrier of a material compatible with the cable tray or where the Class 2 or Class 3 circuits are installed in Type MC cable.

(I) In Hoistways. In hoistways, Class 2 or Class 3 circuit conductors shall be installed in rigid metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit, intermediate metal conduit, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit, or electrical metallic tubing. For elevators or similar equipment, these conductors shall be permitted to be installed as provided in 620.21.

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(J) Other Applications. For other applications, conductors of Class 2 and Class 3 circuits shall be separated by at least 50 mm (2 in.) from conductors of any electric light, power, Class 1 non–power-limited fire alarm or medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits unless one of the following conditions is met:

(1) Either (a) all of the electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuit conductors or (b) all of the Class 2 and Class 3 circuit conductors are in a raceway or in metal-sheathed, metal-clad, non–metallic-sheathed, or Type UF cables.
(2) All of the electric light, power, Class 1 non–power-limited fire alarm, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuit conductors are permanently separated from all of the Class 2 and Class 3 circuit conductors by a continuous and firmly fixed nonconductor, such as porcelain tubes or flexible tubing, in addition to the insulation on the conductors.

725.56 Installation of Conductors of Different Circuits in the Same Cable, Enclosure, or Raceway.

(A) Two or More Class 2 Circuits. Conductors of two or more Class 2 circuits shall be permitted within the same cable, enclosure, or raceway.

(B) Two or More Class 3 Circuits. Conductors of two or more Class 3 circuits shall be permitted within the same cable, enclosure, or raceway.

(C) Class 2 Circuits with Class 3 Circuits. Conductors of one or more Class 2 circuits shall be permitted within the same cable, enclosure, or raceway with conductors of Class 3 circuits, provided that the insulation of the Class 2 circuit conductors in the cable, enclosure, or raceway is at least that required for Class 3 circuits.

(D) Class 2 and Class 3 Circuits with Communications Circuits.

(1) Classified as Communications Circuits. Class 2 and Class 3 circuit conductors shall be permitted in the same cable with communications circuits, in which case the Class 2 and Class 3 circuits shall be classified as communications circuits and shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of Article 800. The cables shall be listed as communications cables or multipurpose cables.

(2) Composite Cables. Cables constructed of individually listed Class 2, Class 3, and communications cables under a common jacket shall be permitted to be classified as communications cables. The fire resistance rating of the composite cable shall be determined by the performance of the composite cable.

(E) Class 2 or Class 3 Cables with Other Circuit Cables. Jacketed cables of Class 2 or Class 3 circuits shall be permitted in the same enclosure or raceway with jacketed cables of any of the following:

(1) Power-limited fire alarm systems in compliance with Article 760
(2) Nonconductive and conductive optical fiber cables in compliance with Article 770
(3) Communications circuits in compliance with Article 800
(4) Community antenna television and radio distribution systems in compliance with Article 820
(5) Low-power, network-powered broadband communications in compliance with Article 830

725.57 Installation of Circuit Conductors Extending Beyond One Building. Where Class 2 or Class 3 circuit conductors extend beyond one building and are run so as to be subject to accidental contact with electric light or power conductors operating over 300 volts to ground, or are exposed to lightning on interbuilding circuits on the same premises, the requirements of the following shall also apply:

(1) Sections 800.10, 800.12, 800.13, 800.31, 800.32, 800.33, and 800.40 for other than coaxial conductors
(2) Sections 820.10, 820.33, and 820.40 for coaxial conductors

725.58 Support of Conductors. Class 2 or Class 3 circuit conductors shall not be strapped, taped, or attached by any means to the exterior of any conduit or other raceway as a means of support. These conductors shall be permitted to be installed as permitted by 300.11(B)(2).

725.61 Applications of Listed Class 2, Class 3, and PLTC Cables. Class 2, Class 3, and PLTC cables shall comply with any of the requirements described in 725.61(A) through (F).

(A) Plenum. Cables installed in ducts, plenums, and other spaces used for environmental air shall be Type CL2P or CL3P. Abandoned cables shall not be permitted to remain. Listed wires and cables installed in compliance with 300.22 shall be permitted.

(B) Riser. Cables installed in risers shall be as described in any of (1), (2), or (3):

(1) Cables installed in vertical runs and penetrating more than one floor, or cables installed in vertical runs in a shaft, shall be Type CL2R or CL3R. Floor penetrations requiring Type CL2R or CL3R shall contain only cables suitable for riser or plenum use. Abandoned cables shall not be permitted to remain.

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Table 725.61 Cable Uses and Permitted Substitutions

Cable Type	Use	References	Permitted Substitutions
CL3P	Class 3 plenum cable	725.61(A)	CMP
CL2P	Class 2 plenum cable	725.61(A)	CMP, CL3P
CL3R	Class 3 riser cable	725.61(B)	CMP, CL3P, CMR
CL2R	Class 2 riser cable	725.61(B)	CMP, CL3P, CL2P, CMR, CL3R
PLTC	Power-limited tray cable	725.61(C) and (D)	
CL3	Class 3 cable	725.61(B), (E), and (F)	CMP, CL3P, CMR, CL3R, CMG, CM, PLTC
CL2	Class 2 cable	725.61(B), (E), and (F)	CMP, CL3P, CL2P, CMR, CL3R, CL2R, CMG, CM, PLTC, CL3
CL3X	Class 3 cable, limited use	725.61(B) and (E)	CMP, CL3P, CMR, CL3R, CMG, CM, PLTC, CL3, CMX
CL2X	Class 2 cable, limited use	725.61(B) and (E)	CMP, CL3P, CL2P, CMR, CL3R, CL2R, CMG, CM, PLTC, CL3, CL2, CMX, CL3X

(2) Other cables as covered in Table 725.61 and other listed wiring methods as covered in Chapter 3 shall be installed in metal raceways or located in a fireproof shaft having firestops at each floor.
(3) Type CL2, CL3, CL2X, and CL3X cables shall be permitted in one- and two-family dwellings.

FPN: See 300.21 for firestop requirements for floor penetrations.

(C) Cable Trays. Cables installed in cable trays outdoors shall be Type PLTC. Cables installed in cable trays indoors shall be Types PLTC, CL3P, CL3R, CL3, CL2P, CL2R, and CL2.

FPN: See 800.52(D) for cables permitted in cable trays.

(D) Hazardous (Classified) Locations. Cables installed in hazardous locations shall be as described in 725.61(D)(1) through (D)(4).

(1) Type PLTC. Cables installed in hazardous (classified) locations shall be Type PLTC. Where the use of Type PLTC cable is permitted by 501.4(B), 502.4(B), and 504.20, the cable shall be installed in cable trays, in raceways supported by messenger wire, or otherwise adequately supported and mechanically protected by angles, struts, channels, or other mechanical means. The cable shall be permitted to be directly buried where the cable is listed for this use.

(2) Nonincendive Field Wiring. Wiring for Class 2 circuits as permitted by 501.4(B)(3) shall be permitted.

(3) Thermocouple Circuits. Conductors in Type PLTC cables used for Class 2 thermocouple circuits shall be permitted to be any of the materials used for thermocouple extension wire.

(4) In Industrial Establishments. In industrial establishments where the conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the installation, and where the cable is not subject to physical damage, Type PLTC cable that complies with the crush and impact requirements of Type MC cable and is identified for such use shall be permitted as open wiring between cable tray and utilization equipment in lengths not to exceed 15 m (50 ft). The cable shall be supported and protected against physical damage using mechanical protection such as dedicated struts, angles, or channels. The cable shall be supported and secured at intervals not exceeding 1.75 m (6 ft).

(E) Other Wiring Within Buildings. Cables installed in building locations other than those covered in 725.61(A) through (D) shall be as described in any of (1) through (6). Abandoned cables in hollow spaces shall not be permitted to remain.

(1) Type CL2 or CL3 shall be permitted.
(2) Type CL2X or CL3X shall be permitted to be installed in a raceway or in accordance with other wiring methods covered in Chapter 3.
(3) Cables shall be permitted to be installed in nonconcealed spaces where the exposed length of cable does not exceed 3 m (10 ft).
(4) Listed Type CL2X cables less than 6 mm (0.25 in.) in diameter and listed Type CL3X cables less than 6 mm (0.25 in.) in diameter shall be permitted to be installed in one- and two-family dwellings.
(5) Listed Type CL2X cables less than 6 mm (0.25 in.) in diameter and listed Type CL3X cables less than 6 mm (0.25 in.) in diameter shall be permitted to be installed in nonconcealed spaces in multifamily dwellings.
(6) Type CMUC undercarpet communications wires and cables shall be permitted to be installed under carpet.

(F) Cross-Connect Arrays. Type CL2 or CL3 conductors or cables shall be used for cross-connect arrays.

(G) Class 2 and Class 3 Cable Uses and Permitted Substitutions. The uses and permitted substitutions for Class 2 and Class 3 cables listed in Table 725.61 shall be considered suitable for the purpose and shall be permitted.

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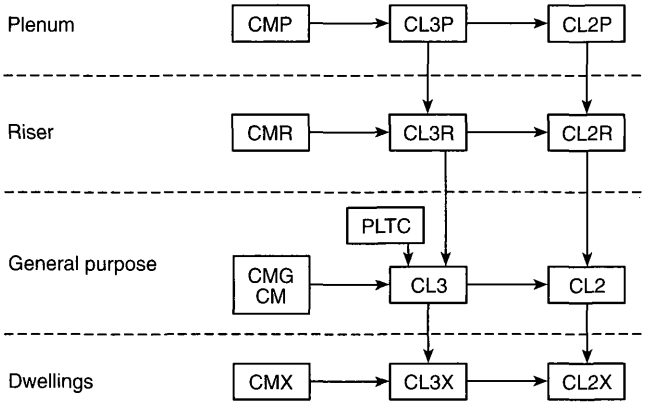


Figure 725.61 Cable substitution hierarchy

FPN: For information on Types CMP, CMR, CM, and CMX cables, see 800.51.

725.71 Listing and Marking of Class 2, Class 3, and Type PLTC Cables. Class 2, Class 3, and Type PLTC cables installed as wiring within buildings shall be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire and other criteria in accordance with 725.71(A) through (G) and shall be marked in accordance with 725.71(H).

(A) Types CL2P and CL3P. Types CL2P and CL3P plenum cables shall be listed as being suitable for use in ducts, plenums, and other space used for environmental air and shall also be listed as having adequate fire-resistant and low smoke-producing characteristics.

FPN: One method of defining *low smoke-producing cable* is by establishing an acceptable value of the smoke produced when tested in accordance with NFPA 262-1999, *Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces*, to a maximum peak optical density of 0.5 and a maximum average optical density of 0.15. Similarly, one method of defining fire-resistant cables is by establishing a maximum allowable flame travel distance of 1.52 m (5 ft) when tested in accordance with the same test.

(B) Types CL2R and CL3R. Types CL2R and CL3R riser cables shall be listed as being suitable for use in a vertical run in a shaft or from floor to floor and shall also be listed as having fire-resistant characteristics capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor.

FPN: One method of defining fire-resistant characteristics capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor is that the cables pass the requirements of ANSI/UL 1666-1997, *Test for Flame Propagation Height of Electrical and Optical-Fiber Cable Installed Vertically in Shafts.*

(C) Types CL2 and CL3. Types CL2 and CL3 cables shall be listed as being suitable for general-purpose use, with the exception of risers, ducts, plenums, and other space used for environmental air and shall also be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire.

FPN: One method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is that the cables do not spread fire to the top of the tray in the vertical tray flame test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables and Flexible Cords.*

Another method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is for the damage (char length) not to exceed 1.5 m (4 ft 11 in.) when performing the CSA vertical flame test for cables in cable trays, as described in CSA C22.2 No. 0.3-M-1985, *Test Methods for Electrical Wires and Cables.*

(D) Types CL2X and CL3X. Types CL2X and CL3X limited-use cables shall be listed as being suitable for use in dwellings and for use in raceway and shall also be listed as being resistant to flame spread.

FPN: One method of determining that cable is resistant to flame spread is by testing the cable to the VW-1 (vertical-wire) flame test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables and Flexible Cords.*

(E) Type PLTC. Type PLTC nonmetallic-sheathed, power-limited tray cable shall be listed as being suitable for cable trays and shall consist of a factory assembly of two or more insulated conductors under a nonmetallic jacket. The insulated conductors shall be 22 AWG through 12 AWG. The conductor material shall be copper (solid or stranded). Insulation on conductors shall be suitable for 300 volts. The cable core shall be either (1) two or more parallel conductors, (2) one or more group assemblies of twisted or parallel conductors, or (3) a combination thereof. A metallic shield or a metallized foil shield with drain wire(s) shall be permitted to be applied either over the cable core, over groups of conductors, or both. The cable shall be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire. The outer jacket shall be a sunlight- and moisture-resistant nonmetallic material.

Exception No. 1: Where a smooth metallic sheath, continuous corrugated metallic sheath, or interlocking tape armor is applied over the nonmetallic jacket, an overall nonmetallic jacket shall not be required. On metallic-sheathed cable without an overall nonmetallic jacket, the information required in 310.11 shall be located on the nonmetallic jacket under the sheath.

Exception No. 2: Conductors in PLTC cables used for Class 2 thermocouple circuits shall be permitted to be any of the materials used for thermocouple extension wire.

FPN: One method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is that the cables do not spread fire to the top of the tray in the vertical tray flame test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Ref-*

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erence Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables and Flexible Cords.

Another method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is for the damage (char length) not to exceed 1.5 m (4 ft 11 in.) when performing the CSA vertical flame test for cables in cable trays, as described in CSA C22.2 No. 0.3-M-1985, *Test Methods for Electrical Wires and Cables.*

(F) Class 2 and Class 3 Cable Voltage Ratings. Class 2 cables shall have a voltage rating of not less than 150 volts. Class 3 cables shall have a voltage rating of not less than 300 volts.

(G) Class 3 Single Conductors. Class 3 single conductors used as other wiring within buildings shall not be smaller than 18 AWG and shall be Type CL3. Conductor types described in 725.27(B) that are also listed as Type CL3 shall be permitted.

FPN: One method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is that the cables do not spread fire to the top of the tray in the vertical tray flame test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables and Flexible Cords.*

Another method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is for the damage (char length) not to exceed 1.5 m (4 ft 11 in.) when performing the CSA vertical flame test for cables in cable trays as described in CSA C22.2 No. 0.3-M-1985, *Test Methods for Electrical Wires and Cables.*

(H) Marking. Cables shall be marked in accordance with 310.11(A)(2), (3), (4), and (5) and Table 725.71. Voltage ratings shall not be marked on the cables.

FPN: Voltage markings on cables may be misinterpreted to suggest that the cables may be suitable for Class 1 electric light and power applications.

Exception: Voltage markings shall be permitted where the cable has multiple listings and a voltage marking is required for one or more of the listings.

FPN: Class 2 and Class 3 cable types are listed in descending order of fire resistance rating, and Class 3 cables are listed above Class 2 cables, because Class 3 cables can substitute for Class 2 cables.

Table 725.71 Cable Markings

Cable Marking	Type	Listing References
CL3P	Class 3 plenum cable	725.71(A), (F), and (H)
CL2P	Class 2 plenum cable	725.71(A) and (H)
CL3R	Class 3 riser cable	725.71(B), (F), and (H)
CL2R	Class 2 riser cable	725.71(B) and (H)
PLTC	Power-limited tray cable	725.71(E) and (H)
CL3	Class 3 cable	725.71(C), (F), and (H)
CL2	Class 2 cable	725.71(C), (F), and (H)
CL3X	Class 3 cable, limited use	725.71(D), (F), and (H)
CL2X	Class 2 cable, limited use	725.71(D), (F), and (H)

ARTICLE 727
Instrumentation Tray Cable: Type ITC

727.1 Scope. This article covers the use, installation, and construction specifications of instrumentation tray cable for application to instrumentation and control circuits operating at 150 volts or less and 5 amperes or less.

727.2 Definition.

Type ITC Instrumentation Tray Cable. A factory assembly of two or more insulated conductors, with or without a grounding conductor(s), enclosed in a nonmetallic sheath.

727.3 Other Articles. In addition to the provisions of this article, installation of Type ITC cable shall comply with other applicable articles of this *Code*, such as Articles 240, 250, 300, and 392.

727.4 Uses Permitted. Type ITC cable shall be permitted to be used as follows in industrial establishments where the conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the installation:

(1) In cable trays.
(2) In raceways.
(3) In hazardous locations as permitted in 501.4, 502.4, 503.3, 504.20, 504.30, 504.80, and 505.15.
(4) As open wiring where enclosed in a smooth metallic sheath, continuous corrugated metallic sheath, or interlocking tape armor applied over the nonmetallic sheath in accordance with 727.6. The cable shall be supported and secured at intervals not exceeding 1.8 m (6 ft).
(5) As open wiring without a metallic sheath or armor between cable tray and equipment in lengths not to exceed 15 m (50 ft), where the cable is supported and protected against physical damage using mechanical protection, such as struts, angles, or channels. The cable shall be supported and secured at intervals not exceeding 1.8 m (6 ft).
(6) As open wiring between cable tray and equipment in lengths not to exceed 15 m (50 ft), where the cable complies with the crush and impact requirements of Type MC cable and is identified for such use. The cable shall be supported and secured at intervals not exceeding 1.8 m (6 ft).
(7) As aerial cable on a messenger.
(8) Direct buried where identified for the use.
(9) Under raised floors in rooms containing industrial process control equipment and rack rooms where arranged to prevent damage to the cable.
(10) Under raised floors in information technology equipment rooms in accordance with 645.5(D)(5)(c).

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727.5 Uses Not Permitted. Type ITC cable shall not be installed on circuits operating at more than 150 volts or more than 5 amperes.

Installation of Type ITC cable with other cables shall be subject to the stated provisions of the specific articles for the other cables. Where the governing articles do not contain stated provisions for installation with Type ITC cable, the installation of Type ITC cable with the other cables shall not be permitted.

Type ITC cable shall not be installed with power, lighting, Class 1, or non–power-limited circuits.

Exception No. 1: Where terminated within equipment or junction boxes and separations are maintained by insulating barriers or other means.

Exception No. 2: Where a metallic sheath or armor is applied over the nonmetallic sheath of the Type ITC cable.

727.6 Construction. The insulated conductors of Type ITC cable shall be in sizes 22 AWG through 12 AWG. The conductor material shall be copper or thermocouple alloy. Insulation on the conductors shall be rated for 300 volts. Shielding shall be permitted.

The cable shall be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire. The outer jacket shall be sunlight and moisture resistant.

Where a smooth metallic sheath, continuous corrugated metallic sheath, or interlocking tape armor is applied over the nonmetallic sheath, an overall nonmetallic jacket shall not be required.

727.7 Marking. The cable shall be marked in accordance with 310.11(A)(2), (3), (4), and (5). Voltage ratings shall not be marked on the cable.

727.8 Allowable Ampacity. The allowable ampacity of the conductors shall be 5 amperes, except for 22 AWG conductors that shall have an allowable ampacity of 3 amperes.

727.9 Overcurrent Protection. Overcurrent protection shall not exceed 5 amperes for 20 AWG and larger conductors, and 3 amperes for 22 AWG conductors.

727.10 Bends. Bends in Type ITC cables shall be made so as not to damage the cable.

ARTICLE 760
Fire Alarm Systems

I. General

760.1 Scope. This article covers the installation of wiring and equipment of fire alarm systems including all circuits controlled and powered by the fire alarm system.

FPN No. 1: Fire alarm systems include fire detection and alarm notification, guard's tour, sprinkler waterflow, and sprinkler supervisory systems. Circuits controlled and powered by the fire alarm system include circuits for the control of building systems safety functions, elevator capture, elevator shutdown, door release, smoke doors and damper control, fire doors and damper control and fan shutdown, but only where these circuits are powered by and controlled by the fire alarm system. For further information on the installation and monitoring for integrity requirements for fire alarm systems, refer to the NFPA 72-1999, *National Fire Alarm Code®*.

FPN No. 2: Class 1, 2, and 3 circuits are defined in Article 725.

760.2 Definitions. For purposes of this article, the following definitions apply.

Abandoned Fire Alarm Cable. Installed fire alarm cable that is not terminated at equipment other than a connector and not identified for future use with a tag.

Fire Alarm Circuit. The portion of the wiring system between the load side of the overcurrent device or the power-limited supply and the connected equipment of all circuits powered and controlled by the fire alarm system. Fire alarm circuits are classified as either non–power-limited or power-limited.

Fire Alarm Circuit Integrity (CI) Cable. Cable used in fire alarm systems to ensure continued operation of critical circuits during a specified time under fire conditions.

Non–Power-Limited Fire Alarm Circuit (NPLFA). A fire alarm circuit powered by a source that complies with 760.21 and 760.23.

Power-Limited Fire Alarm Circuit (PLFA). A fire alarm circuit powered by a source that complies with 760.41.

760.3 Locations and Other Articles. Circuits and equipment shall comply with 760.3(A) through (F). Only those sections of Article 300 referenced in this article shall apply to fire alarm systems.

(A) Spread of Fire or Products of Combustion. Section 300.21. The accessible portion of abandoned fire alarm cables shall not be permitted to remain.

(B) Ducts, Plenums, and Other Air-Handling Spaces. Section 300.22, where installed in ducts or plenums or other spaces used for environmental air.

Exception: As permitted in 760.30(B)(1) and (2) and 760.61(A).

(C) Hazardous (Classified) Locations. Articles 500 through 516 and Article 517, Part IV, where installed in hazardous (classified) locations.

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(D) Corrosive, Damp, or Wet Locations. Sections 110.11, 300.6, and 310.9 where installed in corrosive, damp, or wet locations.

(E) Building Control Circuits. Article 725 where building control circuits (e.g., elevator capture, fan shutdown) are associated with the fire alarm system.

(F) Optical Fiber Cables. Where optical fiber cables are utilized for fire alarm circuits, the cables shall be installed in accordance with Article 770.

760.5 Access to Electrical Equipment Behind Panels Designed to Allow Access. Access to electrical equipment shall not be denied by an accumulation of conductors and cables that prevents removal of panels, including suspended ceiling panels.

760.6 Mechanical Execution of Work. Fire alarm circuits shall be installed in a neat and workmanlike manner. Cables and conductors installed exposed on the surface of ceiling and sidewalls shall be supported by structural components of the building in such a manner that the cable or conductors will not be damaged by normal building use. Such cables shall be attached to structural components by straps, staples, hangers, or similar fittings designed and installed so as not to damage the cable. The installation shall also conform with 300.4(D).

760.7 Fire Alarm Circuits Extending Beyond One Building. Power-limited fire alarm circuits that extend beyond one building and run outdoors either shall meet the installation requirements of Parts II, III, and IV of Article 800 or shall meet the installation requirements of Part I of Article 300. Non–power-limited fire alarm circuits that extend beyond one building and run outdoors shall meet the installation requirements of Part I of Article 300 and the applicable sections of Part I of Article 225.

760.9 Fire Alarm Circuit and Equipment Grounding. Fire alarm circuits and equipment shall be grounded in accordance with Article 250.

760.10 Fire Alarm Circuit Identification. Fire alarm circuits shall be identified at terminal and junction locations, in a manner that will prevent unintentional interference with the signaling circuit during testing and servicing.

760.15 Fire Alarm Circuit Requirements. Fire alarm circuits shall comply with the following parts of this article.

(A) Non–Power–Limited Fire Alarm (NPLFA) Circuits. See Parts I and II.

(B) Power-Limited Fire Alarm (PLFA) Circuits. See Parts I and III.

II. Non–Power-Limited Fire Alarm (NPLFA) Circuits

760.21 NPLFA Circuit Power Source Requirements. The power source of non–power-limited fire alarm circuits shall comply with Chapters 1 through 4, and the output voltage shall not be more than 600 volts, nominal. These circuits shall not be supplied through ground-fault circuit interrupters.

FPN: See 210.8(A)(5), Exception No. 3 for receptacles in dwelling-unit unfinished basements that supply power for fire alarm systems.

760.23 NPLFA Circuit Overcurrent Protection. Overcurrent protection for conductors 14 AWG and larger shall be provided in accordance with the conductor ampacity without applying the derating factors of 310.15 to the ampacity calculation. Overcurrent protection shall not exceed 7 amperes for 18 AWG conductors and 10 amperes for 16 AWG conductors.

Exception: Where other articles of this Code permit or require other overcurrent protection.

760.24 NPLFA Circuit Overcurrent Device Location. Overcurrent devices shall be located at the point where the conductor to be protected receives its supply.

Exception No. 1: Where the overcurrent device protecting the larger conductor also protects the smaller conductor.

Exception No. 2: Transformer secondary conductors. Non–power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors supplied by the secondary of a single-phase transformer that has only a 2-wire (single-voltage) secondary shall be permitted to be protected by overcurrent protection provided by the primary (supply) side of the transformer, provided the protection is in accordance with 450.3 and does not exceed the value determined by multiplying the secondary conductor ampacity by the secondary-to-primary transformer voltage ratio. Transformer secondary conductors other than 2-wire shall not be considered to be protected by the primary overcurrent protection.

Exception No. 3: Electronic power source output conductors. Non–power-limited circuit conductors supplied by the output of a single-phase, listed electronic power source, other than a transformer, having only a 2-wire (single-voltage) output for connection to non–power-limited circuits shall be permitted to be protected by overcurrent protection provided on the input side of the electronic power source, provided this protection does not exceed the value determined by multiplying the non–power-limited circuit conductor ampacity by the output-to-input voltage ratio.

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Electronic power source outputs, other than 2-wire (single voltage), connected to non–power-limited circuits shall not be considered to be protected by overcurrent protection on the input of the electronic power source.

FPN: A single-phase, listed electronic power supply whose output supplies a 2-wire (single-voltage) circuit is an example of a non–power-limited power source that meets the requirements of 760.21.

760.25 NPLFA Circuit Wiring Methods. Installation of non–power-limited fire alarm circuits shall be in accordance with 110.3(B), 300.11(A), 300.15, 300.17, and other appropriate articles of Chapter 3.

Exception No. 1: As provided in 760.26 through 760.30.

Exception No. 2: Where other articles of this Code require other methods.

760.26 Conductors of Different Circuits in Same Cable, Enclosure, or Raceway.

(A) Class 1 with NPLFA Circuits. Class 1 and non–power-limited fire alarm circuits shall be permitted to occupy the same cable, enclosure, or raceway without regard to whether the individual circuits are alternating current or direct current, provided all conductors are insulated for the maximum voltage of any conductor in the enclosure or raceway.

(B) Fire Alarm with Power-Supply Circuits. Power-supply and fire alarm circuit conductors shall be permitted in the same cable, enclosure, or raceway only where connected to the same equipment.

760.27 NPLFA Circuit Conductors.

(A) Sizes and Use. Only copper conductors shall be permitted to be used for fire alarm systems. Size 18 AWG and 16 AWG conductors shall be permitted to be used, provided they supply loads that do not exceed the ampacities given in Table 402.5 and are installed in a raceway, an approved enclosure, or a listed cable. Conductors larger than 16 AWG shall not supply loads greater than the ampacities given in 310.15, as applicable.

(B) Insulation. Insulation on conductors shall be suitable for 600 volts. Conductors larger than 16 AWG shall comply with Article 310. Conductors 18 AWG and 16 AWG shall be Type KF-2, KFF-2, PAFF, PTFF, PF, PFF, PGF, PGFF, RFH-2, RFHH-2, RFHH-3, SF-2, SFF-2, TF, TFF, TFN, TFFN, ZF, or ZFF. Conductors with other types and thickness of insulation shall be permitted if listed for non–power-limited fire alarm circuit use.

FPN: For application provisions, see Table 402.3.

(C) Conductor Materials. Conductors shall be solid or stranded copper.

Exception to (B) and (C): Wire Types PAF and PTF shall be permitted only for high-temperature applications between 90°C (194°F) and 250°C (482°F).

760.28 Number of Conductors in Cable Trays and Raceways, and Derating.

(A) NPLFA Circuits and Class 1 Circuits. Where only non–power-limited fire alarm circuit and Class 1 circuit conductors are in a raceway, the number of conductors shall be determined in accordance with 300.17. The derating factors given in 310.15(B)(2)(a) shall apply if such conductors carry continuous load in excess of 10 percent of the ampacity of each conductor.

(B) Power-Supply Conductors and Fire Alarm Circuit Conductors. Where power-supply conductors and fire alarm circuit conductors are permitted in a raceway in accordance with 760.26, the number of conductors shall be determined in accordance with 300.17. The derating factors given in 310.15(B)(2)(a) shall apply as follows:

(1) To all conductors where the fire alarm circuit conductors carry continuous loads in excess of 10 percent of the ampacity of each conductor and where the total number of conductors is more than three
(2) To the power-supply conductors only, where the fire alarm circuit conductors do not carry continuous loads in excess of 10 percent of the ampacity of each conductor and where the number of power-supply conductors is more than three

(C) Cable Trays. Where fire alarm circuit conductors are installed in cable trays, they shall comply with 392.9 through 392.11.

760.30 Multiconductor NPLFA Cables. Multiconductor non–power-limited fire alarm cables that meet the requirements of 760.31 shall be permitted to be used on fire alarm circuits operating at 150 volts or less and shall be installed in accordance with 760.30(A) and (B).

(A) NPLFA Wiring Method. Multiconductor non–power-limited fire alarm circuit cables shall be installed in accordance with 760.30(A)(1), (A)(2), and (A)(3).

(1) Exposed or Fished in Concealed Spaces. In raceway or exposed on surface of ceiling and sidewalls or fished in concealed spaces. Cable splices or terminations shall be made in listed fittings, boxes, enclosures, fire alarm devices, or utilization equipment. Where installed exposed, cables shall be adequately supported and installed in such a way that maximum protection against physical damage is afforded by building construction such as baseboards, door

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frames, ledges, and so forth. Where located within 2.1 m (7 ft) of the floor, cables shall be securely fastened in an approved manner at intervals of not more than 450 mm (18 in.).

(2) Passing Through a Floor or Wall. In metal raceway or rigid nonmetallic conduit where passing through a floor or wall to a height of 2.1 m (7 ft) above the floor unless adequate protection can be afforded by building construction such as detailed in 760.30(A)(1) or unless an equivalent solid guard is provided.

(3) In Hoistways. In rigid metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit, intermediate metal conduit, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic tubing, or electrical metallic tubing where installed in hoistways.

Exception: As provided for in 620.21 for elevators and similar equipment.

(B) Applications of Listed NPLFA Cables. The use of non–power-limited fire alarm circuit cables shall comply with 760.30(B)(1) through (B)(4).

(1) Ducts and Plenums. Multiconductor non–power-limited fire alarm circuit cables, Types NPLFP, NPLFR, and NPLF, shall not be installed exposed in ducts or plenums.

FPN: See 300.22(B).

(2) Other Spaces Used for Environmental Air. Cables installed in other spaces used for environmental air shall be Type NPLFP.

Exception No. 1: Types NPLFR and NPLF cables installed in compliance with 300.22(C).

Exception No. 2: Other wiring methods in accordance with 300.22(C) and conductors in compliance with 760.27(C).

(3) Riser. Cables installed in vertical runs and penetrating more than one floor or cables installed in vertical runs in a shaft shall be Type NPLFR. Floor penetrations requiring Type NPLFR shall contain only cables suitable for riser or plenum use.

Exception No. 1: Type NPLF or other cables that are specified in Chapter 3 and are in compliance with 760.27(C) and encased in metal raceway.

Exception No. 2: Type NPLF cables located in a fireproof shaft having firestops at each floor.

FPN: See 300.21 for firestop requirements for floor penetrations.

(4) Other Wiring Within Buildings. Cables installed in building locations other than the locations covered in 760.30(B)(1), (B)(2), and (B)(3) shall be Type NPLF.

Exception No. 1: Chapter 3 wiring methods with conductors in compliance with 760.27(C).

Exception No. 2: Type NPLFP or Type NPLFR cables shall be permitted.

760.31 Listing and Marking of NPLFA Cables. Non–power-limited fire alarm cables installed as wiring within buildings shall be listed in accordance with 760.31(A) and (B) and as being resistant to the spread of fire in accordance with 760.31(C) through (F), and shall be marked in accordance with 760.31(G).

(A) NPLFA Conductor Materials. Conductors shall be 18 AWG or larger solid or stranded copper.

(B) Insulated Conductors. Insulated conductors shall be suitable for 600 volts. Insulated conductors 14 AWG and larger shall be one of the types listed in Table 310.13 or one that is identified for this use. Insulated conductors 18 AWG and 16 AWG shall be in accordance with 760.27.

(C) Type NPLFP. Type NPLFP non–power-limited fire alarm cable for use in other space used for environmental air shall be listed as being suitable for use in other space used for environmental air as described in 300.22(C) and shall also be listed as having adequate fire-resistant and low smoke-producing characteristics.

FPN: One method of defining low smoke-producing cable is by establishing an acceptable value of the smoke produced when tested in accordance with NFPA 262-1999, *Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces*, to a maximum peak optical density of 0.5 and a maximum average optical density of 0.15. Similarly, one method of defining fire-resistant cables is by establishing a maximum allowable flame travel distance of 1.52 m (5 ft) when tested in accordance with the same test.

(D) Type NPLFR. Type NPLFR non–power-limited fire alarm riser cable shall be listed as being suitable for use in a vertical run in a shaft or from floor to floor and shall also be listed as having fire-resistant characteristics capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor.

FPN: One method of defining fire-resistant characteristics capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor is that the cables pass ANSI/UL 1666-1997, *Test for Flame Propagation Height of Electrical and Optical-Fiber Cables Installed Vertically in Shafts.*

(E) Type NPLF. Type NPLF non–power-limited fire alarm cable shall be listed as being suitable for general-purpose fire alarm use, with the exception of risers, ducts, plenums, and other space used for environmental air, and shall also be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire.

FPN No. 1: One method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is that the cables do not spread fire to the top of the tray in the vertical-tray flame test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991,

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Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables and Flexible Cords.

FPN No. 2: Another method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is for the damage (char length) not to exceed 1.5 m (4 ft 11 in.) when performing the CSA vertical flame test for cables in cable trays, as described in CSA C22.2 No. 0.3-M-1985, *Test Methods for Electrical Wires and Cables.*

(F) Fire Alarm Circuit Integrity (CI) Cable. Cables suitable for use in fire alarm systems to ensure survivability of critical circuits during a specified time under fire conditions shall be listed as circuit integrity (CI) cable. Cables identified in 760.31(C), (D), and (E) that meet the requirements for circuit integrity shall have the additional classification using the suffix "CI" (for example, NPLFP-CI, NPLFR-CI, and NPLF-CI).

FPN No. 1: This cable may be used for fire alarm circuits to comply with the survivability requirements of NFPA 72-1999, *National Fire Alarm Code®*, 3-4.2.2.2, 3-8.4.1.1.4, and 3-8.4.1.3.3.3(3), that the cable maintain its electrical function during fire conditions for a defined period of time.

FPN No. 2: One method of defining circuit integrity (CI) cable is by establishing a minimum 2-hour fire resistance rating for the cable when tested in accordance with UL 2196-1995, *Standard for Tests of Fire Resistive Cables.*

(G) NPLFA Cable Markings. Multiconductor non–power-limited fire alarm cables shall be marked in accordance with Table 760.31(G). Non–power-limited fire alarm circuit cables shall be permitted to be marked with a maximum usage voltage rating of 150 volts. Cables that are listed for circuit integrity shall be identified with the suffix "CI" as defined in 760.31(F).

Table 760.31(G) NPLFA Cable Markings

Cable Marking	Type	Reference
NPLFP	Non–power-limited fire alarm circuit cable for use in other space used for environmental air	760.31(C) and (G)
NPLFR	Non–power-limited fire alarm circuit riser cable	760.31(D) and (G)
NPLF	Non–power-limited fire alarm circuit cable	760.31(E) and (G)

Note: Cables identified in 760.31(C), (D), and (E) and meeting the requirements for circuit integrity shall have the additional classification using the suffix "CI" (for example, NPLFP-CI, NPLFR-CI, and NPLF-CI).

FPN: Cable types are listed in descending order of fire resistance rating.

III. Power-Limited Fire Alarm (PLFA) Circuits

760.41 Power Sources for PLFA Circuits. The power source for a power-limited fire alarm circuit shall be as specified in 760.41(A), (B), or (C). These circuits shall not be supplied through ground-fault circuit interrupters.

FPN No. 1: Tables 12(A) and 12(B) in Chapter 9 provide the listing requirements for power-limited fire alarm circuit sources.

FPN No. 2: See 210.8(A)(5), Exception No. 3 for receptacles in dwelling-unit unfinished basements that supply power for fire alarm systems.

(A) Transformers. A listed PLFA or Class 3 transformer.

(B) Power Supplies. A listed PLFA or Class 3 power supply.

(C) Listed Equipment. Listed equipment marked to identify the PLFA power source.

FPN: Examples of listed equipment are a fire alarm control panel with integral power source; a circuit card listed for use as a PLFA source, where used as part of a listed assembly; a current-limiting impedance, listed for the purpose or part of a listed product, used in conjunction with a non–power-limited transformer or a stored energy source, for example, storage battery, to limit the output current.

760.42 Circuit Marking. The equipment shall be durably marked where plainly visible to indicate each circuit that is a power-limited fire alarm circuit.

FPN: See 760.52(A), Exception No. 3 where a power-limited circuit is to be reclassified as a non–power-limited circuit.

760.51 Wiring Methods on Supply Side of the PLFA Power Source. Conductors and equipment on the supply side of the power source shall be installed in accordance with the appropriate requirements of Part II and Chapters 1 through 4. Transformers or other devices supplied from power-supply conductors shall be protected by an overcurrent device rated not over 20 amperes.

Exception: The input leads of a transformer or other power source supplying power-limited fire alarm circuits shall be permitted to be smaller than 14 AWG, but not smaller than 18 AWG, if they are not over 300 mm (12 in.) long and if they have insulation that complies with 760.27(B).

760.52 Wiring Methods and Materials on Load Side of the PLFA Power Source. Fire alarm circuits on the load side of the power source shall be permitted to be installed using wiring methods and materials in accordance with either 760.52(A) or (B).

(A) NPLFA Wiring Methods and Materials. Installation shall be in accordance with 760.25, and conductors shall be solid or stranded copper.

Exception No. 1: The derating factors given in 310.15(B)(2)(a) shall not apply.

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Exception No. 2: Conductors and multiconductor cables described in and installed in accordance with 760.27 and 760.30 shall be permitted.

Exception No. 3: Power-limited circuits shall be permitted to be reclassified and installed as non–power-limited circuits if the power-limited fire alarm circuit markings required by 760.42 are eliminated and the entire circuit is installed using the wiring methods and materials in accordance with Part II, Non–Power-Limited Fire Alarm Circuits.

FPN: Power-limited circuits reclassified and installed as non–power-limited circuits are no longer power-limited circuits, regardless of the continued connection to a power-limited source.

(B) PLFA Wiring Methods and Materials. Power-limited fire alarm conductors and cables described in 760.71 shall be installed as detailed in 760.52(B)(1), (2), or (3) of this section. Devices shall be installed in accordance with 110.3(B), 300.11(A), and 300.15.

(1) Exposed or Fished in Concealed Spaces. In raceway or exposed on the surface of ceiling and sidewalls or fished in concealed spaces. Cable splices or terminations shall be made in listed fittings, boxes, enclosures, fire alarm devices, or utilization equipment. Where installed exposed, cables shall be adequately supported and installed in such a way that maximum protection against physical damage is afforded by building construction such as baseboards, door frames, ledges, and so forth. Where located within 2.1 m (7 ft) of the floor, cables shall be securely fastened in an approved manner at intervals of not more than 450 mm (18 in.).

(2) Passing Through a Floor or Wall. In metal raceways or rigid nonmetallic conduit where passing through a floor or wall to a height of 2.1 m (7 ft) above the floor, unless adequate protection can be afforded by building construction such as detailed in 760.52(B)(1) or unless an equivalent solid guard is provided.

(3) In Hoistways. In rigid metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit, intermediate metal conduit, or electrical metallic tubing where installed in hoistways.

Exception No. 1: As provided for in 620.21 for elevators and similar equipment.

Exception No. 2: Other wiring methods and materials installed in accordance with the requirements of 760.3 shall be permitted to extend or replace the conductors and cables described in 760.71 and permitted by 760.52(B).

760.54 Installation of Conductors and Equipment in Cables, Compartments, Cable Trays, Enclosures, Manholes, Outlet Boxes, Device Boxes, and Raceways for Power-Limited Circuits. Conductors and equipment for power-limited fire alarm circuits shall be installed in accordance with 760.55 through 760.58.

760.55 Separation from Electric Light, Power, Class 1, NPLFA, and Medium Power Network-Powered Broadband Communications Circuit Conductors.

(A) General. Power-limited fire alarm circuit cables and conductors shall not be placed in any cable, cable tray, compartment, enclosure, manhole, outlet box, device box, raceway, or similar fitting with conductors of electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm circuits, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits unless permitted by 760.55(B) through (G).

(B) Separated by Barriers. Power-limited fire alarm circuit cables shall be permitted to be installed together with Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits where they are separated by a barrier.

(C) Raceways Within Enclosures. In enclosures, power-limited fire alarm circuits shall be permitted to be installed in a raceway within the enclosure to separate them from Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits.

(D) Associated Systems Within Enclosures. Power-limited fire alarm conductors in compartments, enclosures, device boxes, outlet boxes, or similar fittings shall be permitted to be installed with electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits where they are introduced solely to connect the equipment connected to power-limited fire alarm circuits, and comply with either of the following conditions:

(1) The electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuit conductors are routed to maintain a minimum of 6 mm (0.25 in.) separation from the conductors and cables of power-limited fire alarm circuits.
(2) The circuit conductors operate at 150 volts or less to ground and also comply with one of the following:
   a. The fire alarm power-limited circuits are installed using Type FPL, FPLR, FPLP, or permitted substitute cables, provided these power-limited cable conductors extending beyond the jacket are separated by a minimum of 6 mm (0.25 in.) or by a nonconductive sleeve or nonconductive barrier from all other conductors.
   b. The power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors are installed as non–power-limited circuits in accordance with 760.25.

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(E) Enclosures with Single Opening. Power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors entering compartments, enclosures, device boxes, outlet boxes, or similar fittings shall be permitted to be installed with electric light, power, Class 1 non–power-limited fire alarm, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits where they are introduced solely to connect the equipment connected to power-limited fire alarm circuits or to other circuits controlled by the fire alarm system to which the other conductors in the enclosure are connected. Where power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors must enter an enclosure that is provided with a single opening, they shall be permitted to enter through a single fitting (such as a tee), provided the conductors are separated from the conductors of the other circuits by a continuous and firmly fixed nonconductor, such as flexible tubing.

(F) In Hoistways. In hoistways, power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors shall be installed in rigid metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit, intermediate metal conduit, liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit, or electrical metallic tubing. For elevators or similar equipment, these conductors shall be permitted to be installed as provided in 620.21.

(G) Other Applications. For other applications, power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors shall be separated by at least 50 mm (2 in.) from conductors of any electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, or medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits unless one of the following conditions is met:

(1) Either (a) all of the electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuit conductors or (b) all of the power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors are in a raceway or in metal-sheathed, metal-clad, nonmetallic-sheathed, or Type UF cables.
(2) All of the electric light, power, Class 1 non–power-limited fire alarm, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuit conductors are permanently separated from all of the power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors by a continuous and firmly fixed nonconductor, such as porcelain tubes or flexible tubing, in addition to the insulation on the conductors.

760.56 Installation of Conductors of Different PLFA Circuits, Class 2, Class 3, and Communications Circuits in the Same Cable, Enclosure, or Raceway.

(A) Two or More PLFA Circuits. Cable and conductors of two or more power-limited fire alarm circuits, communications circuits, or Class 3 circuits shall be permitted within the same cable, enclosure, or raceway.

(B) Class 2 Circuits with PLFA Circuits. Conductors of one or more Class 2 circuits shall be permitted within the same cable, enclosure, or raceway with conductors of power-limited fire alarm circuits, provided that the insulation of the Class 2 circuit conductors in the cable, enclosure, or raceway is at least that required by the power-limited fire alarm circuits.

(C) Low-Power Network-Powered Broadband Communications Cables and PLFA Cables. Low-power network-powered broadband communications circuits shall be permitted in the same enclosure or raceway with PLFA cables.

760.57 Support of Conductors. Power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors shall not be strapped, taped, or attached by any means to the exterior of any conduit or other raceway as a means of support.

760.58 Conductor Size. Conductors of 26 AWG shall be permitted only where spliced with a connector listed as suitable for 26 AWG to 24 AWG or larger conductors that are terminated on equipment or where the 26 AWG conductors are terminated on equipment listed as suitable for 26 AWG conductors. Single conductors shall not be smaller than 18 AWG.

760.59 Current-Carrying Continuous Line-Type Fire Detectors.

(A) Application. Listed continuous line-type fire detectors, including insulated copper tubing of pneumatically operated detectors, employed for both detection and carrying signaling currents shall be permitted to be used in power-limited circuits.

(B) Installation. Continuous line-type fire detectors shall be installed in accordance with 760.42 through 760.52 and 760.54.

760.61 Applications of Listed PLFA Cables. PLFA cables shall comply with the requirements described in either 760.61(A), (B), or (C) or where cable substitutions are made as shown in 760.61(D).

(A) Plenum. Cables installed in ducts, plenums, and other spaces used for environmental air shall be Type FPLP. Abandoned cables shall not be permitted to remain. Types FPLP, FPLR, and FPL cables installed in compliance with 300.22 shall be permitted.

(B) Riser. Cables installed in risers shall be as described in either (1), (2), or (3):

(1) Cables installed in vertical runs and penetrating more than one floor, or cables installed in vertical runs in a shaft, shall be Type FPLR. Floor penetrations requiring Type FPLR shall contain only cables suitable for riser

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Table 760.61 Cable Uses and Permitted Substitutions

Cable Type	Use	References	Permitted Substitutions	
			Multiconductor	Coaxial
FPLP	Power-limited fire alarm plenum cable	760.61(A)	CMP	MPP
FPLR	Power-limited fire alarm riser cable	760.61(B)	CMP, FPLP, CMR	MPP, MPR
FPL	Power-limited fire alarm cable	760.61(C)	CMP, FPLP, CMR, FPLR, CMG, CM	MPP, MPR, MPG, MP

or plenum use. Abandoned cables shall not be permitted to remain.

(2) Other cables shall be installed in metal raceways or located in a fireproof shaft having firestops at each floor.

(3) Type FPL cable shall be permitted in one- and two-family dwellings.

FPN: See 300.21 for firestop requirements for floor penetrations.

(C) Other Wiring Within Buildings. Cables installed in building locations other than those covered in 760.61(A) or (B) shall be as described in either (1), (2), (3), or (4).

(1) Type FPL shall be permitted.

(2) Cables shall be permitted to be installed in raceways.

(3) Cables specified in Chapter 3 and meeting the requirements of 760.71(A) and (B) shall be permitted to be installed in nonconcealed spaces where the exposed length of cable does not exceed 3 m (10 ft).

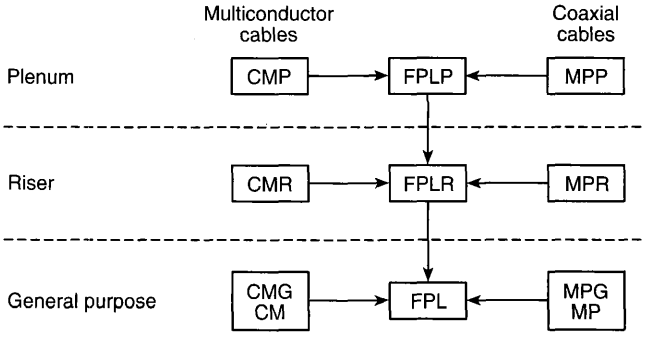
(4) A portable fire alarm system provided to protect a stage or set when not in use shall be permitted to use wiring methods in accordance with 530.12.

(D) Fire Alarm Cable Uses and Permitted Substitutions. The uses and permitted substitutions for fire alarm cables listed in Table 760.61 shall be considered suitable for the purpose and shall be permitted.

FPN: For information on multipurpose cables (Types MPP, MPR, MPG, MP) and communications cables (Types CMP, CMR, CMG, CM), see 800.51.

760.71 Listing and Marking of PLFA Cables and Insulated Continuous Line-Type Fire Detectors. Type FPL cables installed as wiring within buildings shall be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire and other criteria in accordance with 760.71(A) through (H) and shall be marked in accordance with 760.71(I). Insulated continuous line-type fire detectors shall be listed in accordance with 760.71(J).

(A) Conductor Materials. Conductors shall be solid or stranded copper.



Type CM—Communications wires and cables
Type FPL—Power-limited fire alarm cables
Type MP—Multipurpose cables (coaxial cables only)
A → B Cable A shall be permitted to be used in place of cable B.
26 AWG minimum

Figure 760.61 Cable substitution hierarchy.

(B) Conductor Size. The size of conductors in a multiconductor cable shall not be smaller than 26 AWG. Single conductors shall not be smaller than 18 AWG.

(C) Ratings. The cable shall have a voltage rating of not less than 300 volts.

(D) Type FPLP. Type FPLP power-limited fire alarm plenum cable shall be listed as being suitable for use in ducts, plenums, and other space used for environmental air and shall also be listed as having adequate fire-resistant and low smoke-producing characteristics.

FPN: One method of defining low smoke-producing cable is by establishing an acceptable value of the smoke produced when tested in accordance with NFPA 262-1999, *Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces*, to a maximum peak optical density of 0.5 and a maximum average optical density of 0.15. Similarly, one method of defining fire-resistant cables is by establishing maximum allowable flame travel distance of 1.52 m (5 ft) when tested in accordance with the same test.

(E) Type FPLR. Type FPLR power-limited fire alarm riser cable shall be listed as being suitable for use in a vertical run in a shaft or from floor to floor and shall also be listed

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as having fire-resistant characteristics capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor.

FPN: One method of defining fire-resistant characteristics capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor is that the cables pass the requirements of ANSI/UL 1666-1997, *Standard Test for Flame Propagation Height of Electrical and Optical-Fiber Cable Installed Vertically in Shafts.*

(F) Type FPL. Type FPL power-limited fire alarm cable shall be listed as being suitable for general-purpose fire alarm use, with the exception of risers, ducts, plenums, and other spaces used for environmental air and shall also be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire.

FPN: One method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is that the cables do not spread fire to the top of the tray in the vertical-tray flame test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables and Flexible Cords.* Another method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is for the damage (char length) not to exceed 1.5 m (4 ft 11 in.) when performing the CSA vertical flame test — cables in cable trays, as described in CSA C22.2 No. 0.3-M-1985, *Test Methods for Electrical Wires and Cables.*

(G) Fire Alarm Circuit Integrity (CI) Cable. Cables suitable for use in fire alarm systems to ensure survivability of critical circuits during a specified time under fire conditions shall be listed as circuit integrity (CI) cable. Cables identified in 760.71(D), (E), and (F) that meet the requirements for circuit integrity shall have the additional classification using the suffix "CI" (for example, FPLP-CI, FPLR-CI, and FPL-CI).

FPN No. 1: This cable is used for fire alarm circuits as one method of complying with the survivability requirements of NFPA 72-1999, *National Fire Alarm Code*, 3-4.2.2.2, 3-8.4.1.1.4, and 3-8.4.1.3.3.3(3), that the cable maintain its electrical function during fire conditions for a defined period of time.

FPN No. 2: One method of defining circuit integrity (CI) cable is by establishing a minimum 2-hour fire resistance rating for the cable when tested in accordance with UL 2196-1995, *Standard for Tests of Fire Resistive Cables.*

(H) Coaxial Cables. Coaxial cables shall be permitted to use 30 percent conductivity copper-covered steel center conductor wire and shall be listed as Type FPLP, FPLR, or FPL cable.

(I) Cable Marking. The cable shall be marked in accordance with Table 760.71(I). The voltage rating shall not be marked on the cable. Cables that are listed for circuit integrity shall be identified with the suffix CI as defined in 760.71(G).

FPN: Voltage ratings on cables may be misinterpreted to suggest that the cables may be suitable for Class 1, electric light, and power applications.

Exception: Voltage markings shall be permitted where the cable has multiple listings and voltage marking is required for one or more of the listings.

Table 760.71(I) Cable Markings

Cable Marking	Type	Listing References
FPLP	Power-limited fire alarm plenum cable	760.71(D) and (I)
FPLR	Power-limited fire alarm riser cable	760.71(E) and (I)
FPL	Power-limited fire alarm cable	760.71(F) and (I)

Note: Cables identified in (D), (E), and (F) meeting the requirements for circuit integrity shall have the additional classification using the suffix "CI" (for example, FPLP-CI, FPLR-CI, and FPL-CI).

FPN: Cable types are listed in descending order of fire-resistance rating.

(J) Insulated Continuous Line-Type Fire Detectors. Insulated continuous line-type fire detectors shall be rated in accordance with 760.71(C), listed as being resistant to the spread of fire in accordance with 760.71(D) through (F), marked in accordance with 760.71(I), and the jacket compound shall have a high degree of abrasion resistance.

ARTICLE 770
Optical Fiber Cables and Raceways

I. General

770.1 Scope. The provisions of this article apply to the installation of optical fiber cables and raceways. This article does not cover the construction of optical fiber cables and raceways.

770.2 Definitions.

Abandoned Optical Fiber Cable. Installed optical fiber cable that is not terminated at equipment other than a connector and not identified for future use with a tag.

Exposed. The circuit is in such a position that, in case of failure of supports and insulation, contact with another circuit may result.

FPN: See Article 100 for two other definitions of *Exposed.*

Optical Fiber Raceway. A raceway designed for enclosing and routing listed optical fiber cables.

Point of Entrance. The point at which the wire or cable emerges from an external wall, from a concrete floor slab, or from a rigid metal conduit or an intermediate metal conduit grounded to an electrode in accordance with 800.40(B).

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770.3 Locations and Other Articles. Circuits and equipment shall comply with 770.3(A) and (B). Only those sections of Article 300 referenced in this article shall apply to optical fiber cables and raceways.

(A) Spread of Fire or Products of Combustion. The requirements of 300.21 for electrical installations shall also apply to installations of optical fiber cables and raceways. The accessible portion of abandoned optical fiber cables shall not be permitted to remain.

(B) Ducts, Plenums, and Other Air-Handling Spaces. The requirements of 300.22 for electric wiring shall also apply to installations of optical fiber cables and raceways where they are installed in ducts or plenums or other space used for environmental air.

Exception: As permitted in 770.53(A).

770.4 Optical Fiber Cables. Optical fiber cables transmit light for control, signaling, and communications through an optical fiber.

770.5 Types. Optical fiber cables can be grouped into three types.

(A) Nonconductive. These cables contain no metallic members and no other electrically conductive materials.

(B) Conductive. These cables contain non–current-carrying conductive members such as metallic strength members, metallic vapor barriers, and metallic armor or sheath.

(C) Composite. These cables contain optical fibers and current-carrying electrical conductors, and shall be permitted to contain non–current-carrying conductive members such as metallic strength members and metallic vapor barriers. Composite optical fiber cables shall be classified as electrical cables in accordance with the type of electrical conductors.

770.6 Raceways for Optical Fiber Cables. The raceway shall be of a type permitted in Chapter 3 and installed in accordance with Chapter 3.

Exception: Listed nonmetallic optical fiber raceway identified as general-purpose, riser, or plenum optical fiber raceway in accordance with 770.51 and installed in accordance with 362.24 through 362.56, where the requirements applicable to electrical nonmetallic tubing shall apply. Unlisted underground or outside plant construction plastic innerduct shall be terminated at the point of entrance.

FPN: For information on listing requirements for optical fiber raceways, see UL 2024, *Standard for Optical Fiber Raceways.*

Where optical fiber cables are installed within the raceway without current-carrying conductors, the raceway fill tables of Chapter 3 and Chapter 9 shall not apply.

Where nonconductive optical fiber cables are installed with electric conductors in a raceway, the raceway fill tables of Chapter 3 and Chapter 9 shall apply.

770.7 Access to Electrical Equipment Behind Panels Designed to Allow Access. Access to electrical equipment shall not be denied by an accumulation of cables that prevents removal of panels, including suspended ceiling panels.

770.8 Mechanical Execution of Work. Optical fiber cables shall be installed in a neat and workmanlike manner. Cables installed exposed on the surface of ceiling and sidewalls shall be supported by the structural components of the building structure in such a manner that the cable will not be damaged by normal building use. Such cables shall be attached to structural components by straps, staples, hangers, or similar fittings designed and installed so as not to damage the cable. The installation shall also conform with 300.4(D).

II. Protection

770.33 Grounding of Entrance Cables. Where exposed to contact with electric light or power conductors, the non–current-carrying metallic members of optical fiber cables entering buildings shall be grounded as close to the point of entrance as practicable or shall be interrupted as close to the point of entrance as practicable by an insulating joint or equivalent device.

III. Cables Within Buildings

770.49 Fire Resistance of Optical Fiber Cables. Optical fiber cables installed as wiring within buildings shall be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire in accordance with 770.50 and 770.51.

770.50 Listing, Marking, and Installation of Optical Fiber Cables. Optical fiber cables in a building shall be listed as being suitable for the purpose, and cables shall be marked in accordance with Table 770.50.

Exception No. 1: Optical fiber cables shall not be required to be listed and marked where the length of the cable within the building, measured from its point of entrance, does not exceed 15 m (50 ft) and the cable enters the building from the outside and is terminated in an enclosure.

FPN: Splice cases or terminal boxes, both metallic and plastic types, are typically used as enclosures for splicing or terminating optical fiber cables.

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Exception No. 2: Conductive optical fiber cable shall not be required to be listed and marked where the cable enters the building from the outside and is run in rigid metal conduit or intermediate metal conduit and such conduits are grounded to an electrode in accordance with 800.40(B).

Exception No. 3: Nonconductive optical fiber cables shall not be required to be listed and marked where the cable enters the building from the outside and is run in raceway installed in compliance with Chapter 3.

Table 770.50 Cable Markings

Cable Marking	Type	Reference
OFNP	Nonconductive optical fiber plenum cable	770.51(A) and 770.53(A)
OFCP	Conductive optical fiber plenum cable	770.51(A) and 770.53(A)
OFNR	Nonconductive optical fiber riser cable	770.51(B) and 770.53(B)
OFCR	Conductive optical fiber riser cable	770.51(B) and 770.53(B)
OFNG	Nonconductive optical fiber general-purpose cable	770.51(C) and 770.53(C)
OFCG	Conductive optical fiber general-purpose cable	770.51(C) and 770.53(C)
OFN	Nonconductive optical fiber general-purpose cable	770.51(D) and 770.53(C)
OFC	Conductive optical fiber general-purpose cable	770.51(D) and 770.53(C)

FPN No. 1: Cable types are listed in descending order of fire resistance rating. Within each fire resistance rating, nonconductive cable is listed first, since it may substitute for the conductive cable.

FPN No. 2: See the referenced sections for requirements and permitted uses.

770.51 Listing Requirements for Optical Fiber Cables and Raceways. Optical fiber cables shall be listed in accordance with 770.51(A) through (D), and optical fiber raceways shall be listed in accordance with 770.51(E) through (G).

(A) Types OFNP and OFCP. Types OFNP and OFCP nonconductive and conductive optical fiber plenum cables shall be listed as being suitable for use in ducts, plenums, and other space used for environmental air and shall also be listed as having adequate fire-resistant and low smoke-producing characteristics.

FPN: One method of defining low smoke-producing cables is by establishing an acceptable value of the smoke produced when tested in accordance with NFPA 262-1999, *Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces*, to a maximum peak optical density of 0.5 and a maximum average optical density of 0.15. Similarly, one method of defining fire-resistant cables is by defining maximum allowable flame travel distance of 1.52 m (5 ft) when tested in accordance with the same test.

(B) Types OFNR and OFCR. Types OFNR and OFCR nonconductive and conductive optical fiber riser cables shall be listed as being suitable for use in a vertical run in a shaft or from floor to floor and shall also be listed as having fire-resistant characteristics capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor.

FPN: One method of defining fire-resistant characteristics capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor is that the cables pass the requirements of ANSI/UL 1666-1997, *Standard Test for Flame Propagation Height of Electrical and Optical-Fiber Cable Installed Vertically in Shafts*.

(C) Types OFNG and OFCG. Types OFNG and OFCG nonconductive and conductive general-purpose optical fiber cables shall be listed as being suitable for general-purpose use, with the exception of risers and plenums, and shall also be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire.

FPN: One method of defining *resistance to the spread of fire* is for the damage (char length) not to exceed 1.5 m (4 ft 11 in.) when performing the vertical flame test for cables in cable trays, as described in CSA C22.2 No. 0.3-M-1985, *Test Methods for Electrical Wires and Cables*.

(D) Types OFN and OFC. Types OFN and OFC nonconductive and conductive optical fiber cables shall be listed as being suitable for general-purpose use, with the exception of risers, plenums, and other spaces used for environmental air, and shall also be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire.

FPN: One method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is that the cables do not spread fire to the top of the tray in the vertical-tray flame test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables, and Flexible Cords*.

Another method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is for the damage (char length) not to exceed 1.5 m (4 ft 11 in.) when performing the vertical flame test for cables in cable trays, as described in CSA C22.2 No. 0.3-M-1985, *Test Methods for Electrical Wires and Cables*.

(E) Plenum Optical Fiber Raceway. Plenum optical fiber raceways shall be listed as having adequate fire-resistant and low smoke-producing characteristics.

(F) Riser Optical Fiber Raceway. Riser optical fiber raceways shall be listed as having fire-resistant characteristics capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor.

(G) General-Purpose Optical Fiber Cable Raceway. General-purpose optical fiber cable raceway shall be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire.

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770.52 Installation of Optical Fibers and Electrical Conductors.

(A) With Conductors for Electric Light, Power, Class 1, Non–Power-Limited Fire Alarm, or Medium Power Network-Powered Broadband Communications Circuits. Optical fibers shall be permitted within the same composite cable for electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, or medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits operating at 600 volts or less only where the functions of the optical fibers and the electrical conductors are associated.

Nonconductive optical fiber cables shall be permitted to occupy the same cable tray or raceway with conductors for electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, or medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits operating at 600 volts or less. Conductive optical fiber cables shall not be permitted to occupy the same cable tray or raceway with conductors for electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, or medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits.

Composite optical fiber cables containing only current-carrying conductors for electric light, power, Class 1 circuits rated 600 volts or less shall be permitted to occupy the same cabinet, cable tray, outlet box, panel, raceway, or other termination enclosure with conductors for electric light, power, or Class 1 circuits operating at 600 volts or less.

Nonconductive optical fiber cables shall not be permitted to occupy the same cabinet, outlet box, panel, or similar enclosure housing the electrical terminations of an electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, or medium power network-powered broadband communications circuit.

Exception No. 1: Occupancy of the same cabinet, outlet box, panel, or similar enclosure shall be permitted where nonconductive optical fiber cable is functionally associated with the electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, or medium power network-powered broadband communications circuit.

Exception No. 2: Occupancy of the same cabinet, outlet box, panel, or similar enclosure shall be permitted where nonconductive optical fiber cables are installed in factory- or field-assembled control centers.

Exception No. 3: In industrial establishments only, where conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the installation, nonconductive optical fiber cables shall be permitted with circuits exceeding 600 volts.

Exception No. 4: In industrial establishments only, where conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the installation, composite optical fiber cables shall be permitted to contain current-carrying conductors operating over 600 volts.

Installations in raceway shall comply with 300.17.

(B) With Other Conductors. Optical fibers shall be permitted in the same cable, and conductive and nonconductive optical fiber cables shall be permitted in the same cable tray, enclosure, or raceway with conductors of any of the following:

(1) Class 2 and Class 3 remote-control, signaling, and power-limited circuits in compliance with Article 725
(2) Power-limited fire alarm systems in compliance with Article 760
(3) Communications circuits in compliance with Article 800
(4) Community antenna television and radio distribution systems in compliance with Article 820
(5) Low-power network-powered broadband communications circuits in compliance with Article 830

(C) Grounding. Non–current-carrying conductive members of optical fiber cables shall be grounded in accordance with Article 250.

770.53 Applications of Listed Optical Fiber Cables and Raceways. Nonconductive and conductive optical fiber cables shall comply with any of the requirements given in 770.53(A) through (E) or where cable substitutions are made as shown in 770.53(F).

(A) Plenum. Cables installed in ducts, plenums, and other spaces used for environmental air shall be Type OFNP or OFCP. Abandoned cables shall not be permitted to remain. Types OFNR, OFCR, OFNG, OFN, OFCG, and OFC cables installed in compliance with 300.22 shall be permitted. Listed plenum optical fiber raceways shall be permitted to be installed in ducts and plenums as described in 300.22(B) and in other spaces used for environmental air as described in 300.22(C). Only types OFNP and OFCP cables shall be permitted to be installed in these raceways.

(B) Riser. Cables installed in risers shall be as described in any of the following:

(1) Cables installed in vertical runs and penetrating more than one floor, or cables installed in vertical runs in a shaft, shall be Type OFNR or OFCR. Floor penetrations requiring Type OFNR or OFCR shall contain only cables suitable for riser or plenum use. Abandoned cables shall not be permitted to remain. Listed riser optical fiber raceways shall be permitted to be installed in vertical riser runs in a shaft from floor to floor. Only Types OFNP, OFCP, OFNR and OFCR cables shall be permitted to be installed in these raceways.

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(2) Types OFNG, OFN, OFCG, and OFC cables shall be permitted to be encased in a metal raceway or located in a fireproof shaft having firestops at each floor.
(3) Types OFNG, OFN, OFCG, and OFC cables shall be permitted in one- and two-family dwellings.

FPN: See 300.21 for firestop requirements for floor penetrations.

(C) Other Wiring Within Buildings. Cables installed in building locations other than the locations covered in 770.53(A) and (B) shall be Type OFNG, OFN, OFCG, or OFC. Such cables shall be permitted to be installed in listed general-purpose optical fiber raceways.

(D) Hazardous (Classified) Locations. Cables installed in hazardous (classified) locations shall be any type indicated in Table 770.53.

(E) Cable Trays. Optical fiber cables of the types listed in Table 770.50 shall be permitted to be installed in cable trays.

FPN: It is not the intent to require that these optical fiber cables be listed specifically for use in cable trays.

(F) Cable Substitutions. The substitutions for optical fiber cables listed in Table 770.53 shall be permitted.

Table 770.53 Cable Substitutions

Cable Type	Permitted Substitutions
OFNP	None
OFCP	OFNP
OFNR	OFNP
OFCR	OFNP, OFCP, OFNR
OFNG, OFN	OFNP, OFNR
OFCG, OFC	OFNP, OFCP, OFNR, OFCR, OFNG, OFN

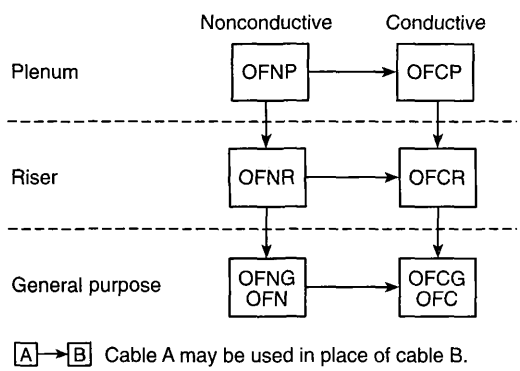


Figure 770.53 Cable substitution hierarchy.

ARTICLE 780
Closed-Loop and Programmed Power Distribution

780.1 Scope. The provisions of this article apply to premise power distribution systems jointly controlled by a signaling between the energy controlling equipment and utilization equipment.

780.2 General.

(A) Other Articles. Except as modified by the requirements of this article, all other applicable articles of this *Code* shall apply.

(B) Component Parts. All equipment and conductors shall be listed and identified.

780.3 Control. The control equipment and all power switching devices operated by the control equipment shall be listed and identified. The system shall operate in accordance with 780.2(A) through (D).

(A) Characteristic Electrical Identification Required. Outlets shall not be energized unless the utilization equipment first exhibits a characteristic electrical identification.

(B) Conditions for De-Energization. Outlets shall be de-energized when any of the following conditions occur:

(1) A nominal-operation acknowledgment signal is not being received from the utilization equipment connected to the outlet.
(2) A ground-fault condition exists.
(3) An overcurrent condition exists.

(C) Additional Conditions for De-Energization When an Alternate Source of Power Is Used. In addition to the requirements in 780.2(B), outlets shall be de-energized when any of the following conditions occur:

(1) The grounded conductor is not properly grounded.
(2) Any ungrounded conductor is not at nominal voltage.

(D) Controller Malfunction. In the event of a controller malfunction, all associated outlets shall be de-energized.

780.5 Power Limitation in Signaling Circuits. For signaling circuits not exceeding 24 volts, the current required shall not exceed 1 ampere where protected by an overcurrent device or an inherently limited power source.

780.6 Cables and Conductors.

(A) Hybrid Cable. Listed hybrid cable consisting of power, communications, and signaling conductors shall be

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permitted under a common jacket. The jacket shall be applied so as to separate the power conductors from the communications and signaling conductors. An optional outer jacket shall be permitted to be applied. The individual conductors of a hybrid cable shall conform to the *Code* provisions applicable to their current, voltage, and insulation rating. The signaling conductors shall not be smaller than 24 AWG copper.

(B) Cables and Conductors in the Same Cabinet, Panel, or Box. The power, communications, and signaling conductors of listed hybrid cable are permitted to occupy the same cabinet, panel, or outlet box (or similar enclosure housing the electrical terminations of electric light or power circuits) only if connectors specifically listed for hybrid cable are employed.

780.7 Noninterchangeability. Receptacles, cord connectors, and attachment plugs used on closed-loop power distribution systems shall be constructed so that they are not interchangeable with other receptacles, cord connectors, and attachment plugs.

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Chapter 8 Communications Systems

ARTICLE 800
Communications Circuits

I. General

800.1 Scope. This article covers telephone, telegraph (except radio), outside wiring for fire alarm and burglar alarm, and similar central station systems; and telephone systems not connected to a central station system but using similar types of equipment, methods of installation, and maintenance.

FPN No. 1: For further information for fire alarm, guard tour, sprinkler waterflow, and sprinkler supervisory systems, see Article 760.

FPN No. 2: For installation requirements of optical fiber cables, see Article 770.

FPN No. 3: For installation requirements for network-powered broadband communications circuits, see Article 830.

800.2 Definitions. See Article 100. For purposes of this article, the following additional definitions apply.

Abandoned Communications Cable. Installed communications cable that is not terminated at both ends at a connector or other equipment and not identified for future use with a tag.

Block. A square or portion of a city, town, or village enclosed by streets and including the alleys so enclosed, but not any street.

Cable. A factory assembly of two or more conductors having an overall covering.

Cable Sheath. A covering over the conductor assembly that may include one or more metallic members, strength members, or jackets.

Exposed. A circuit that is in such a position that, in case of failure of supports and insulation, contact with another circuit may result.

FPN: See Article 100 for two other definitions of *Exposed.*

Point of Entrance. Within a building, the point at which the wire or cable emerges from an external wall, from a concrete floor slab, or from a rigid metal conduit or an intermediate metal conduit grounded to an electrode in accordance with 800.40(B).

Premises. The land and buildings of a user located on the user side of the utility-user network point of demarcation.

Wire. A factory assembly of one or more insulated conductors without an overall covering.

800.3 Hybrid Power and Communications Cables. The provisions of 780.6 shall apply for listed hybrid power and communications cables in closed-loop and programmed power distribution.

FPN: See 800.51(I) for hybrid power and communications cable in other applications.

800.4 Equipment. Equipment intended to be electrically connected to a telecommunications network shall be listed for the purpose. Installation of equipment shall also comply with 110.3(B).

FPN: One way to determine applicable requirements is to refer to UL 1950-1993, *Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment, Including Electrical Business Equipment*, third edition; UL 1459-1995, *Standard for Safety, Telephone Equipment*, third edition; or UL 1863-1995, *Standard for Safety, Communications Circuit Accessories*, second edition. For information on listing requirements for communications raceways, see UL 2024-1995, *Standard for Optical Fiber Raceways.*

Exception: This listing requirement shall not apply to test equipment that is intended for temporary connection to a telecommunications network by qualified persons during the course of installation, maintenance, or repair of telecommunications equipment or systems.

800.5 Access to Electrical Equipment Behind Panels Designed to Allow Access. Access to electrical equipment shall not be denied by an accumulation of wires and cables that prevents removal of panels, including suspended ceiling panels.

800.6 Mechanical Execution of Work. Communications circuits and equipment shall be installed in a neat and workmanlike manner. Cables installed exposed on the outer surface of ceiling and sidewalls shall be supported by the structural components of the building structure in such a manner that the cable is not damaged by normal building use. Such cables shall be attached to structural components by straps, staples, hangers, or similar fittings designed and installed so as not to damage the cable. The installation shall also conform with 300.4(D).

800.8 Hazardous (Classified) Locations. Communications circuits and equipment installed in a location that is classified in accordance with Article 500 shall comply with the applicable requirements of Chapter 5.

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II. Conductors Outside and Entering Buildings

800.10 Overhead Communications Wires and Cables. Overhead communications wires and cables entering buildings shall comply with 800.10(A) and (B).

(A) On Poles and In-Span. Where communications wires and cables and electric light or power conductors are supported by the same pole or run parallel to each other in-span, the conditions described in 800.10(A)(1) through (A)(4) shall be met.

(1) Relative Location. Where practicable, the communications wires and cables shall be located below the electric light or power conductors.

(2) Attachment to Crossarms. Communications wires and cables shall not be attached to a cross-arm that carries electric light or power conductors.

(3) Climbing Space. The climbing space through communications wires and cables shall comply with the requirements of 225.14(D).

(4) Clearance. Supply service drops of 0–750 volts running above and parallel to communications service drops shall have a minimum separation of 300 mm (12 in.) at any point in the span, including the point of and at their attachment to the building, provided the nongrounded conductors are insulated and that a clearance of not less than 1.0 m (40 in.) is maintained between the two services at the pole.

(B) Above Roofs. Communications wires and cables shall have a vertical clearance of not less than 2.5 m (8 ft) from all points of roofs above which they pass.

Exception No. 1: Auxiliary buildings, such as garages and the like.

Exception No. 2: A reduction in clearance above only the overhanging portion of the roof to not less than 450 mm (18 in.) shall be permitted if (a) not more than 1.2 m (4 ft) of communications service-drop conductors pass above the roof overhang and (b) they are terminated at a through- or above-the-roof raceway or approved support.

Exception No. 3: Where the roof has a slope of not less than 100 mm in 300 mm (4 in. in 12 in.), a reduction in clearance to not less than 900 mm (3 ft) shall be permitted.

FPN: For additional information regarding overhead wires and cables, see ANSI C2-1997, *National Electric Safety Code*, Part 2 Safety Rules For Overhead Lines.

800.11 Underground Circuits Entering Buildings. Underground communications wires and cables entering buildings shall comply with 800.11(A) and (B).

(A) With Electric Light or Power Conductors. Underground communications wires and cables in a raceway, handhole, or manhole containing electric light, power, Class 1, or non–power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors shall be in a section separated from such conductors by means of brick, concrete, or tile partitions or by means of a suitable barrier.

(B) Underground Block Distribution. Where the entire street circuit is run underground and the circuit within the block is placed so as to be free from the likelihood of accidental contact with electric light or power circuits of over 300 volts to ground, the insulation requirements of 800.12(A) and (C) shall not apply, insulating supports shall not be required for the conductors, and bushings shall not be required where the conductors enter the building.

800.12 Circuits Requiring Primary Protectors. Circuits that require primary protectors as provided in 800.30 shall comply with 800.12(A), (B), and (C).

(A) Insulation, Wires, and Cables. Communications wires and cables without a metallic shield, running from the last outdoor support to the primary protector, shall be listed as being suitable for the purpose and shall have current-carrying capacity as specified in 800.30(A)(1)(b) or 800.30(A)(1)(c).

(B) On Buildings. Communications wires and cables in accordance with 800.12(A) shall be separated at least 100 mm (4 in.) from electric light or power conductors not in a raceway or cable or be permanently separated from conductors of the other system by a continuous and firmly fixed nonconductor in addition to the insulation on the wires, such as porcelain tubes or flexible tubing. Communications wires and cables in accordance with 800.12(A) exposed to accidental contact with electric light and power conductors operating at over 300 volts to ground and attached to buildings shall be separated from woodwork by being supported on glass, porcelain, or other insulating material.

Exception: Separation from woodwork shall not be required where fuses are omitted as provided for in 800.30(A)(1), or where conductors are used to extend circuits to a building from a cable having a grounded metal sheath.

(C) Entering Buildings. Where a primary protector is installed inside the building, the communications wires and cables shall enter the building either through a noncombustible, nonabsorbent insulating bushing or through a metal raceway. The insulating bushing shall not be required where the entering communications wires and cables (1) are in metal-sheathed cable, (2) pass through masonry, (3) meet the requirements of 800.12(A) and fuses are omitted as provided in 800.30(A)(1), or (4) meet the requirements of 800.12(A) and are used to extend circuits to a building from a cable having a grounded metallic sheath. Raceways

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or bushings shall slope upward from the outside or, where this cannot be done, drip loops shall be formed in the communications wires and cables immediately before they enter the building.

Raceways shall be equipped with an approved service head. More than one communications wire and cable shall be permitted to enter through a single raceway or bushing. Conduits or other metal raceways located ahead of the primary protector shall be grounded.

800.13 Lightning Conductors. Where practicable, a separation of at least 1.8 m (6 ft) shall be maintained between communications wires and cables on buildings and lightning conductors.

III. Protection

800.30 Protective Devices.

(A) Application. A listed primary protector shall be provided on each circuit run partly or entirely in aerial wire or aerial cable not confined within a block. Also, a listed primary protector shall be provided on each circuit, aerial or underground, located within the block containing the building served so as to be exposed to accidental contact with electric light or power conductors operating at over 300 volts to ground. In addition, where there exists a lightning exposure, each interbuilding circuit on a premises shall be protected by a listed primary protector at each end of the interbuilding circuit. Installation of primary protectors shall also comply with 110.3(B).

FPN No. 1: On a circuit not exposed to accidental contact with power conductors, providing a listed primary protector in accordance with this article helps protect against other hazards, such as lightning and above-normal voltages induced by fault currents on power circuits in proximity to the communications circuit.

FPN No. 2: Interbuilding circuits are considered to have a lightning exposure unless one or more of the following conditions exist:

(1) Circuits in large metropolitan areas where buildings are close together and sufficiently high to intercept lightning.
(2) Interbuilding cable runs of 42 m (140 ft) or less, directly buried or in underground conduit, where a continuous metallic cable shield or a continuous metallic conduit containing the cable is bonded to each building grounding electrode system.
(3) Areas having an average of five or fewer thunderstorm days per year and earth resistivity of less than 100 ohm-meters. Such areas are found along the Pacific coast.

(1) Fuseless Primary Protectors. Fuseless-type primary protectors shall be permitted under any of the conditions given in (a) through (e).

(a) Where conductors enter a building through a cable with grounded metallic sheath member(s) and if the conductors in the cable safely fuse on all currents greater than the current-carrying capacity of the primary protector and of the primary protector grounding *conductor*

(b) Where insulated conductors in accordance with 800.12(A) are used to extend circuits to a building from a cable with an effectively grounded metallic sheath member(s) and if the conductors in the cable or cable stub, or the connections between the insulated conductors and the exposed plant, safely fuse on all currents greater than the current-carrying capacity of the primary protector, or the associated insulated conductors and of the primary protector grounding conductor

(c) Where insulated conductors in accordance with 800.12(A) or (B) are used to extend circuits to a building from other than a cable with a metallic sheath member(s) if (1) the primary protector is listed for this purpose, and (2) the connections of the insulated conductors to the exposed plant or the conductors of the exposed plant safely fuse on all currents greater than the current-carrying capacity of the primary protector, or the associated insulated conductors and of the primary protector grounding conductor

(d) Where insulated conductors in accordance with 800.12(A) are used to extend circuits aerially to a building from an unexposed buried or underground circuit

(e) Where insulated conductors in accordance with 800.12(A) are used to extend circuits to a building from cable with an effectively grounded metallic sheath member(s) and if (1) the combination of the primary protector and insulated conductors is listed for this purpose, and (2) the insulated conductors safely fuse on all currents greater than the current-carrying capacity of the primary protector and of the primary protector grounding conductor

(2) Fused Primary Protectors. Where the requirements listed under 800.30(A)(1)(a) through (1)(e) are not met, fused-type primary protectors shall be used. Fused-type primary protectors shall consist of an arrester connected between each line conductor and ground, a fuse in series with each line conductor, and an appropriate mounting arrangement. Primary protector terminals shall be marked to indicate line, instrument, and ground, as applicable.

(B) Location. The primary protector shall be located in, on, or immediately adjacent to the structure or building served and as close as practicable to the point of entrance.

FPN: See 800.2 for the definition of *point of entrance.*

For purposes of this section, primary protectors located at mobile home service equipment located in sight from and not more than 9.0 m (30 ft) from the exterior wall of the mobile home it serves, or at a mobile home disconnecting means grounded in accordance with 250.32 and located in sight from and not more than 9.0 m (30 ft) from the

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exterior wall of the mobile home it serves, shall be considered to meet the requirements of this section.

FPN: Selecting a primary protector location to achieve the shortest practicable primary protector grounding conductor helps limit potential differences between communications circuits and other metallic systems.

(C) Hazardous (Classified) Locations. The primary protector shall not be located in any hazardous (classified) location as defined in Article 500 or in the vicinity of easily ignitible material.

Exception: As permitted in 501.14, 502.14, and 503.12.

800.31 Primary Protector Requirements. The primary protector shall consist of an arrester connected between each line conductor and ground in an appropriate mounting. Primary protector terminals shall be marked to indicate line and ground as applicable.

FPN: One way to determine applicable requirements for a listed primary protector is to refer to ANSI/UL 497-1995, *Standard for Protectors for Paired Conductor Communications Circuits.*

800.32 Secondary Protector Requirements. Where a secondary protector is installed in series with the indoor communications wire and cable between the primary protector and the equipment, it shall be listed for the purpose. The secondary protector shall provide means to safely limit currents to less than the current-carrying capacity of listed indoor communications wire and cable, listed telephone set line cords, and listed communications terminal equipment having ports for external wire line communications circuits. Any overvoltage protection, arresters, or grounding connection shall be connected on the equipment terminals side of the secondary protector current-limiting means.

FPN No. 1: One way to determine applicable requirements for a listed secondary protector is to refer to UL 497A-1996, *Standard for Secondary Protectors for Communications Circuits.*

FPN No. 2: Secondary protectors on exposed circuits are not intended for use without primary protectors.

800.33 Cable Grounding. The metallic sheath of communications cables entering buildings shall be grounded as close as practicable to the point of entrance or shall be interrupted as close to the point of entrance as practicable by an insulating joint or equivalent device.

FPN: See 800.2 for the definition of *point of entrance.*

IV. Grounding Methods

800.40 Cable and Primary Protector Grounding. The metallic member(s) of the cable sheath, where required to be grounded by 800.33, and primary protectors shall be grounded as specified in 800.40(A) through (D).

(A) Grounding Conductor.

(1) Insulation. The grounding conductor shall be insulated and shall be listed as suitable for the purpose.

(2) Material. The grounding conductor shall be copper or other corrosion-resistant conductive material, stranded or solid.

(3) Size. The grounding conductor shall not be smaller than 14 AWG.

(4) Length. The primary protector grounding conductor shall be as short as practicable. In one- and two-family dwellings, the primary protector grounding conductor shall be as short as practicable, not to exceed 6.0 m (20 ft) in length.

Exception: In one- and two-family dwellings where it is not practicable to achieve an overall maximum primary protector grounding conductor length of 6.0 m (20 ft), a separate communications ground rod meeting the minimum dimensional criteria of 800.40(B)(2)(2) shall be driven, the primary protector shall be grounded to the communications ground rod in accordance with 800.40(C), and the communications ground rod bonded to the power grounding electrode system in accordance with 800.40(D).

(5) Run in Straight Line. The grounding conductor shall be run to the grounding electrode in as straight a line as practicable.

(6) Physical Damage. Where necessary, the grounding conductor shall be guarded from physical damage. Where the grounding conductor is run in a metal raceway, both ends of the raceway shall be bonded to the grounding conductor or the same terminal or electrode to which the grounding conductor is connected.

(B) Electrode. The grounding conductor shall be connected in accordance with 800.40(B)(1) and (B)(2).

(1) In Buildings or Structures with Grounding Means. To the nearest accessible location on the following:

(1) The building or structure grounding electrode system as covered in 250.50
(2) The grounded interior metal water piping system, within 1.5 m (5 ft) from its point of entrance to the building, as covered in 250.52
(3) The power service accessible means external to enclosures as covered in 250.94
(4) The metallic power service raceway
(5) The service equipment enclosure
(6) The grounding electrode conductor or the grounding electrode conductor metal enclosure

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(7) The grounding conductor or the grounding electrode of a building or structure disconnecting means that is grounded to an electrode as covered in 250.32.

For purposes of this section, the mobile home service equipment or the mobile home disconnecting means, as described in 800.30(B), shall be considered accessible.

(2) In Buildings or Structures Without Grounding Means. If the building or structure served has no grounding means, as described in 800.40(B)(1):

(1) To any one of the individual electrodes described in 250.52(A)(1), (2), (3), (4); or
(2) If the building or structure served has no grounding means, as described in 800.40(B)(1) or (B)(2)(1), to an effectively grounded metal structure or to a ground rod or pipe not less than 1.5 m (5 ft) in length and 12.7 mm (½ in.) in diameter, driven, where practicable, into permanently damp earth and separated from lightning conductors as covered in 800.13 and at least 1.8 m (6 ft) from electrodes of other systems. Steam or hot water pipes or air terminal conductors (lightning-rod conductors) shall not be employed as electrodes for protectors.

(C) Electrode Connection. Connections to grounding electrodes shall comply with 250.70. Connectors, clamps, fittings, or lugs used to attach grounding conductors and bonding jumpers to grounding electrodes or to each other that are to be concrete-encased or buried in the earth shall be suitable for its application.

(D) Bonding of Electrodes. A bonding jumper not smaller than 6 AWG copper or equivalent shall be connected between the communications grounding electrode and power grounding electrode system at the building or structure served where separate electrodes are used. Bonding together of all separate electrodes shall be permitted.

Exception: At mobile homes as covered in 800.41.

FPN No. 1: See 250.60 for use of air terminals (lightning rods).

FPN No. 2: Bonding together of all separate electrodes limits potential differences between them and between their associated wiring systems.

800.41 Primary Protector Grounding and Bonding at Mobile Homes.

(A) Grounding. Where there is no mobile home service equipment located in sight from, and not more than 9.0 m (30 ft) from, the exterior wall of the mobile home it serves, or there is no mobile home disconnecting means grounded in accordance with 250.32 and located within sight from, and not more than 9.0 m (30 ft) from, the exterior wall of the mobile home it serves, the primary protector ground shall be in accordance with 800.40(B)(2).

(B) Bonding. The primary protector grounding terminal or grounding electrode shall be bonded to the metal frame or available grounding terminal of the mobile home with a copper grounding conductor not smaller than 12 AWG under any of the following conditions:

(1) Where there is no mobile home service equipment or disconnecting means as in 800.41(A)
(2) Where the mobile home is supplied by cord and plug

V. Communications Wires and Cables Within Buildings

800.48 Raceways for Communications Wires and Cables. Where communications wire and cables are installed in a raceway, the raceway shall be either of a type permitted in Chapter 3 and installed in accordance with Chapter 3 or a listed nonmetallic raceway complying with 800.51(J), (K), or (L), as applicable, and installed in accordance with 362.24 through 362.56, where the requirements applicable to electrical nonmetallic tubing apply.

Exception: Conduit fill restrictions shall not apply.

800.49 Fire Resistance of Communications Wires and Cables. Communications wires and cables installed as wiring within a building shall be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire in accordance with 800.50 and 800.51.

800.50 Listing, Marking, and Installation of Communications Wires and Cables. Communications wires and cables installed as wiring within buildings shall be listed as being suitable for the purpose and installed in accordance with 800.52. Communications cables and undercarpet communications wires shall be marked in accordance with Table 800.50. The cable voltage rating shall not be marked on the cable or on the undercarpet communications wire.

FPN: Voltage markings on cables may be misinterpreted to suggest that the cables may be suitable for Class 1, electric light, and power applications.

Exception No. 1: Voltage markings shall be permitted where the cable has multiple listings and voltage marking is required for one or more of the listings.

Exception No. 2: Listing and marking shall not be required where the cable enters the building from the outside and is continuously enclosed in a rigid metal conduit system or an intermediate metal conduit system and such conduit systems are grounded to an electrode in accordance with 800.40(B).

Exception No. 3: Listing and marking shall not be required where the length of the cable within the building, measured from its point of entrance, does not exceed 15 m (50 ft) and the cable enters the building from the outside

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Table 800.50 Cable Markings

Cable Marking	Type	Reference
MPP	Multipurpose plenum cable	800.51(G) and 800.53(A)
CMP	Communications plenum cable	800.51(A) and 800.53(A)
MPR	Multipurpose riser cable	800.51(G) and 800.53(B)
CMR	Communications riser cable	800.51(B) and 800.53(B)
MPG	Multipurpose general-purpose cable	800.51(G) and 800.53(D) and (E)(1)
CMG	Communications general-purpose cable	800.51(C) and 800.53(D) and (E)(1)
MP	Multipurpose general-purpose cable	800.51(G) and 800.53(D) and (E)(1)
CM	Communications general-purpose cable	800.51(D) and 800.53(D) and (E)(1)
CMX	Communications cable, limited use	800.51(E) and 800.53(E)(2), (E)(3), (E)(4), and (E)(5)
CMUC	Undercarpet communications wire and cable	800.51(F) and 800.53(F)(6)

and is terminated in an enclosure or on a listed primary protector.

FPN No. 1: Splice cases or terminal boxes, both metallic and plastic types, are typically used as enclosures for splicing or terminating telephone cables.

FPN No. 2: This exception limits the length of unlisted outside plant cable to 15 m (50 ft), while 800.30(B) requires that the primary protector be located as close as practicable to the point at which the cable enters the building. Therefore, in installations requiring a primary protector, the outside plant cable may not be permitted to extend 15 m (50 ft) into the building if it is practicable to place the primary protector closer than 15 m (50 ft) to the entrance point.

Exception No. 4: Multipurpose cables shall be considered as being suitable for the purpose and shall be permitted to substitute for communications cables as provided for in 800.53(G).

FPN No. 1: Cable types are listed in descending order of fire resistance rating, and multipurpose cables are listed above communications cables because multipurpose cables may substitute for communications cables.

FPN No. 2: See the referenced sections for permitted uses.

800.51 Listing Requirements for Communications Wires and Cables and Communications Raceways. Communications wires and cables shall have a voltage rating of not less than 300 volts and shall be listed in accordance with 800.51(A) through (J), and communications raceways shall be listed in accordance with 800.51(K) through (L). Conductors in communications cables, other than in a coaxial cable, shall be copper.

FPN: See 800.4 for listing requirement for equipment.

(A) Type CMP. Type CMP communications plenum cable shall be listed as being suitable for use in ducts, plenums, and other spaces used for environmental air and shall also be listed as having adequate fire-resistant and low smoke-producing characteristics.

FPN: One method of defining low smoke-producing cables is by establishing an acceptable value of the smoke produced when tested in accordance with NFPA 262-1999, *Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wire and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces*, to a maximum peak optical density of 0.5 and a maximum average optical density of 0.15. Similarly, one method of defining fire-resistant cables is by establishing a maximum allowable flame travel distance of 1.52 m (5 ft) when tested in accordance with the same test.

(B) Type CMR. Type CMR communications riser cable shall be listed as being suitable for use in a vertical run in a shaft or from floor to floor and shall also be listed as having fire-resistant characteristics capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor.

FPN: One method of defining fire-resistant characteristics capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor is that the cables pass the requirements of ANSI/UL 1666-1997, *Standard Test for Flame Propagation Height of Electrical and Optical-Fiber Cable Installed Vertically in Shafts.*

(C) Type CMG. Type CMG general-purpose communications cable shall be listed as being suitable for general-purpose communications use, with the exception of risers and plenums, and shall also be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire.

FPN: One method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is for the damage (char length) not to exceed 1.5 m (4 ft 11 in.) when performing the vertical flame test for cables in cable trays, as described in CSA C22.2 No. 0.3-M 1985, *Test Methods for Electrical Wires and Cables.*

(D) Type CM. Type CM communications cable shall be listed as being suitable for general-purpose communications use, with the exception of risers and plenums, and shall also be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire.

FPN: One method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is that the cables do not spread fire to the top of the tray in the vertical-tray flame test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables and Flexible Cords*. Another method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is for the damage (char length) not to exceed 1.5 m (4 ft 11 in.) when performing the vertical flame test for

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cables in cable trays, as described in CSA C22.2 No. 0.3-M-1985, *Test Methods for Electrical Wires and Cables.*

(E) Type CMX. Type CMX limited-use communications cable shall be listed as being suitable for use in dwellings and for use in raceway and shall also be listed as being resistant to flame spread.

FPN: One method of determining that cable is resistant to flame spread is by testing the cable to the VW-1 (vertical-wire) flame test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables and Flexible Cords.*

(F) Type CMUC Undercarpet Wire and Cable. Type CMUC undercarpet communications wire and cable shall be listed as being suitable for undercarpet use and shall also be listed as being resistant to flame spread.

FPN: One method of determining that cable is resistant to flame spread is by testing the cable to the VW-1 (vertical-wire) flame test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables and Flexible Cords.*

(G) Multipurpose (MP) Cables. Until July 1, 2003, cables that meet the requirements for Types CMP, CMR, CMG, and CM and also satisfy the requirements of 760.71(B) for multiconductor cables and 760.71(H) for coaxial cables shall be permitted to be listed and marked as multipurpose cable Types MPP, MPR, MPG, and MP, respectively.

(H) Communications Wires. Communications wires, such as distributing frame wire and jumper wire, shall be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire.

FPN: One method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is that the cables do not spread fire to the top of the tray in the vertical-tray flame test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables and Flexible Cords.* Another method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is for the damage (char length) not to exceed 1.5 m (4 ft 11 in.) when performing the vertical flame test for cables in cable trays, as described in CSA C22.2 No. 0.3-M-1985, *Test Methods for Electrical Wires and Cables.*

(I) Hybrid Power and Communications Cable. Listed hybrid power and communications cable shall be permitted where the power cable is a listed Type NM or NM-B conforming to the provisions of Article 334, and the communications cable is a listed Type CM, the jackets on the listed NM or NM-B and listed CM cables are rated for 600 volts minimum, and the hybrid cable is listed as being resistant to the spread of fire.

FPN: One method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is that the cables do not spread fire to the top of the tray in the vertical-tray flame test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables and Flexible Cords.* Another method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is for the damage (char length) not to exceed 1.5 m (4 ft 11 in.) when performing the vertical flame test for cables in cable trays, as described in CSA C22.2 No. 0.3-M-1985, *Test Methods for Electrical Wires and Cables.*

(J) Plenum Communications Raceways. Plenum communications raceways listed as plenum optical fiber raceways shall be permitted for use in ducts, plenums, and other spaces used for environmental air and shall also be listed as having adequate fire-resistant and low smoke-producing characteristics.

(K) Riser Communications Raceway. Riser communications raceways shall be listed as having adequate fire-resistant characteristics capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor.

(L) General-Purpose Communications Raceway. General-purpose communications raceways shall be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire.

800.52 Installation of Communications Wires, Cables, and Equipment. Communications wires and cables from the protector to the equipment or, where no protector is required, communications wires and cables attached to the outside or inside of the building shall comply with 800.52(A) through (E).

(A) Separation from Other Conductors.

(1) In Raceways, Boxes, and Cables.

(a) Other Power-Limited Circuits. Communications cables shall be permitted in the same raceway or enclosure with cables of any of the following:

(1) Class 2 and Class 3 remote-control, signaling, and power-limited circuits in compliance with Article 725
(2) Power-limited fire alarm systems in compliance with Article 760
(3) Nonconductive and conductive optical fiber cables in compliance with Article 770
(4) Community antenna television and radio distribution systems in compliance with Article 820
(5) Low-power network-powered broadband communications circuits in compliance with Article 830

(b) Class 2 and Class 3 Circuits. Class 1 circuits shall not be run in the same cable with communications circuits. Class 2 and Class 3 circuit conductors shall be permitted in the same cable with communications circuits, in which case the Class 2 and Class 3 circuits shall be classified as communications circuits and shall meet the requirements of this article. The cables shall be listed as communications cables or multipurpose cables.

Exception: Cables constructed of individually listed Class 2, Class 3, and communications cables under a common jacket shall not be required to be classified as communications cable. The fire-resistance rating of the composite cable shall be determined by the performance of the composite cable.

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(c) Electric Light, Power, Class 1, Non–Power-Limited Fire Alarm, and Medium Power Network-Powered Broadband Communications Circuits in Raceways, Compartments, and Boxes. Communications conductors shall not be placed in any raceway, compartment, outlet box, junction box, or similar fitting with conductors of electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm or medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits.

Exception No. 1: Where all of the conductors of electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits are separated from all of the conductors of communications circuits by a barrier.

Exception No. 2: Power conductors in outlet boxes, junction boxes, or similar fittings or compartments where such conductors are introduced solely for power supply to communications equipment. The power circuit conductors shall be routed within the enclosure to maintain a minimum of 6 mm (0.25 in.) separation from the communications circuit conductors.

Exception No. 3: As permitted by 620.36.

(2) Other Applications. Communications wires and cables shall be separated at least 50 mm (2 in.) from conductors of any electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, or medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits.

Exception No. 1: Where either (1) all of the conductors of the electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits are in a raceway or in metal-sheathed, metal-clad, nonmetallic-sheathed, Type AC, or Type UF cables, or (2) all of the conductors of communications circuits are encased in raceway.

Exception No. 2: Where the communications wires and cables are permanently separated from the conductors of electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits by a continuous and firmly fixed nonconductor, such as porcelain tubes or flexible tubing, in addition to the insulation on the wire.

(B) Spread of Fire or Products of Combustion. Installations in hollow spaces, vertical shafts, and ventilation or air-handling ducts shall be made so that the possible spread of fire or products of combustion is not substantially increased. Openings around penetrations through fire resistance-rated walls, partitions, floors, or ceilings shall be firestopped using approved methods to maintain the fire resistance rating.

The accessible portion of abandoned communications cables shall not be permitted to remain.

FPN: Directories of electrical construction materials published by qualified testing laboratories contain many listing installation restrictions necessary to maintain the fire-resistive rating of assemblies where penetrations or openings are made.

(C) Equipment in Other Space Used for Environmental Air. Section 300.22(C) shall apply.

(D) Cable Trays. Types MPP, MPR, MPG, and MP multipurpose cables and Types CMP, CMR, CMG, and CM communications cables shall be permitted to be installed in cable trays. Communications raceways, as described in 800.51, shall be permitted to be installed in cable trays.

(E) Support of Conductors. Raceways shall be used for their intended purpose. Communications cables or wires shall not be strapped, taped, or attached by any means to the exterior of any conduit or raceway as a means of support.

Exception: Overhead (aerial) spans of communications cables or wires shall be permitted to be attached to the exterior of a raceway-type mast intended for the attachment and support of such conductors.

800.53 Applications of Listed Communications Wires and Cables and Communications Raceways. Communications wires and cables shall comply with the requirements of 800.53(A) through (F) or where cable substitutions are made in accordance with 800.53(G).

(A) Plenum. Cables installed in ducts, plenums, and other spaces used for environmental air shall be Type CMP. Abandoned cables shall not be permitted to remain. Types CMP, CMR, CMG, CM, and CMX and communications wire installed in compliance with 300.22 shall be permitted. Listed plenum communications raceways shall be permitted to be installed in ducts and plenums as described in 300.22(B) and in other spaces used for environmental air as described in 300.22(C). Only Type CMP cable shall be permitted to be installed in these raceways.

(B) Riser. Cables installed in risers shall comply with 800.53(B)(1), (B)(2), or (B)(3).

(1) Cables in Vertical Runs. Cables installed in vertical runs and penetrating more than one floor, or cables installed in vertical runs in a shaft, shall be Type CMR. Floor penetrations requiring Type CMR shall contain only cables suitable for riser or plenum use. Abandoned cables shall not be permitted to remain. Listed riser communications raceways shall be permitted to be installed in vertical riser runs in a shaft from floor to floor. Only Type CMR and CMP cables shall be permitted to be installed in these raceways.

(2) Metal Raceways or Fireproof Shafts. Listed communications cables shall be encased in a metal raceway or located in a fireproof shaft having firestops at each floor.

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(3) One- and Two-Family Dwellings. Type CM and CMX cable shall be permitted in one- and two-family dwellings.

FPN: See 800.52(B) for firestop requirements for floor penetrations.

(C) Distributing Frames and Cross-Connect Arrays. Listed communications wire and Types CMP, CMR, CMG, and CM communications cables shall be used in distributing frames and cross-connect arrays.

(D) Cable Trays. Types MPP, MPR, MPG, and MP multipurpose cables and Types CMP, CMR, CMG, and CM communications cables shall be permitted to be installed in cable trays.

(E) Other Wiring Within Buildings. Cables installed in building locations other than the locations covered in 800.53(A) through (D) shall be in accordance with 800.53(E)(1) through (E)(6).

(1) General. Cables shall be Type CMG or Type CM. Listed communications general-purpose raceways shall be permitted. Only Types CMG, CM, CMR, or CMP cables shall be permitted to be installed in general-purpose communications raceways.

(2) In Raceways. Listed communications wires that are enclosed in a raceway of a type included in Chapter 3 shall be permitted.

(3) Nonconcealed Spaces. Type CMX communications cable shall be permitted to be installed in nonconcealed spaces where the exposed length of cable does not exceed 3 m (10 ft).

(4) One- and Two-Family Dwellings. Type CMX communications cable less than 6 mm (0.25 in.) in diameter shall be permitted to be installed in one- and two-family dwellings.

(5) Multi-Family Dwellings. Type CMX communications cable less than 6 mm (0.25 in.) in diameter shall be permitted to be installed in nonconcealed spaces in multi-family dwellings.

(6) Under Carpets. Type CMUC undercarpet communications wires and cables shall be permitted to be installed under carpet.

(F) Hybrid Power and Communications Cable. Hybrid power and communications cable listed in accordance with 800.51(J) shall be permitted to be installed in one- and two-family dwellings.

(G) Cable Substitutions. The uses and permitted substitutions for communications cables listed in Table 800.53 shall be considered suitable for the purpose and shall be permitted.

FPN: For information on Types CMP, CMR, CMG, CM, and CMX cables, see 800.51.

Table 800.53 Cable Uses and Permitted Substitutions

Cable Type	Use	References	Permitted Substitutions
CMP	Communications plenum cable	800.53(A)	MPP
CMR	Communications riser cable	800.53(B)	MPP, CMP, MPR
CMG, CM	Communications general-purpose cable	800.53(E)(1)	MPP, CMP, MPR, CMR, MPG, MP
CMX	Communications cable, limited use	800.53(E)	MPP, CMP, MPR, CMR, MPG, MP, CMG, CM

Note: See Figure 800.53, Cable substitution hierarchy.

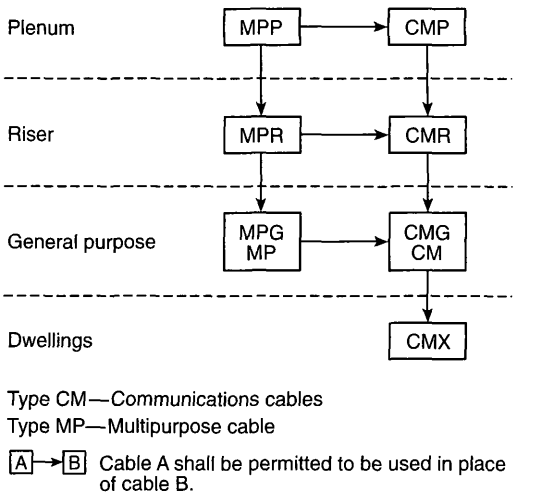


Figure 800.53 Cable substitution hierarchy.

ARTICLE 810
Radio and Television Equipment

I. General

810.1 Scope. This article covers antenna systems for radio and television receiving equipment, amateur radio transmitting and receiving equipment, and certain features of transmitter safety. This article covers antennas such as multi-element, vertical rod, and dish, and also covers the wiring and cabling that connects them to

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equipment. This article does not cover equipment and antennas used for coupling carrier current to power line conductors.

810.2 Definitions. For definitions applicable to this article, see Article 100.

810.3 Other Articles. Wiring from the source of power to and between devices connected to the interior wiring system shall comply with Chapters 1 through 4 other than as modified by Parts I and II of Article 640. Wiring for audio signal processing, amplification, and reproduction equipment shall comply with Article 640. Coaxial cables that connect antennas to equipment shall comply with Article 820.

810.4 Community Television Antenna. The antenna shall comply with this article. The distribution system shall comply with Article 820.

810.5 Radio Noise Suppressors. Radio interference eliminators, interference capacitors, or noise suppressors connected to power-supply leads shall be of a listed type. They shall not be exposed to physical damage.

II. Receiving Equipment — Antenna Systems

810.11 Material. Antennas and lead-in conductors shall be of hard-drawn copper, bronze, aluminum alloy, copper-clad steel, or other high-strength, corrosion-resistant material.

Exception: Soft-drawn or medium-drawn copper shall be permitted for lead-in conductors where the maximum span between points of support is less than 11 m (35 ft).

810.12 Supports. Outdoor antennas and lead-in conductors shall be securely supported. The antennas or lead-in conductors shall not be attached to the electric service mast. They shall not be attached to poles or similar structures carrying open electric light or power wires or trolley wires of over 250 volts between conductors. Insulators supporting the antenna conductors shall have sufficient mechanical strength to safely support the conductors. Lead-in conductors shall be securely attached to the antennas.

810.13 Avoidance of Contacts with Conductors of Other Systems. Outdoor antennas and lead-in conductors from an antenna to a building shall not cross over open conductors of electric light or power circuits and shall be kept well away from all such circuits so as to avoid the possibility of accidental contact. Where proximity to open electric light or power service conductors of less than 250 volts between conductors cannot be avoided, the installation shall be such as to provide a clearance of at least 600 mm (2 ft).

Where practicable, antenna conductors shall be installed so as not to cross under open electric light or power conductors.

810.14 Splices. Splices and joints in antenna spans shall be made mechanically secure with approved splicing devices or by such other means as will not appreciably weaken the conductors.

810.15 Grounding. Masts and metal structures supporting antennas shall be grounded in accordance with 810.21.

810.16 Size of Wire-Strung Antenna — Receiving Station.

(A) Size of Antenna Conductors. Outdoor antenna conductors for receiving stations shall be of a size not less than given in Table 810.16(A).

Table 810.16(A) Size of Receiving Station Outdoor Antenna Conductors

	Minimum Size of Conductors (AWG) Where Maximum Open Span Length Is		
Material	Less Than 11 m (35 ft)	11 m to 45 m (35 ft to 150 ft)	Over 45 m (150 ft)
Aluminum alloy, hard-drawn copper	19	14	12
Copper-clad steel, bronze, or other high-strength material	20	17	14

(B) Self-Supporting Antennas. Outdoor antennas, such as vertical rods, dishes, or dipole structures, shall be of corrosion-resistant materials and of strength suitable to withstand ice and wind loading conditions and shall be located well away from overhead conductors of electric light and power circuits of over 150 volts to ground, so as to avoid the possibility of the antenna or structure falling into or making accidental contact with such circuits.

810.17 Size of Lead-in — Receiving Station. Lead-in conductors from outside antennas for receiving stations shall, for various maximum open span lengths, be of such size as to have a tensile strength at least as great as that of the conductors for antennas as specified in 810.16. Where the lead-in consists of two or more conductors that are twisted together, are enclosed in the same covering, or are concentric, the conductor size shall, for various maximum open span lengths, be such that the tensile strength of the

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combination is at least as great as that of the conductors for antennas as specified in 810.16.

810.18 Clearances — Receiving Stations.

(A) Outside of Buildings. Lead-in conductors attached to buildings shall be installed so that they cannot swing closer than 600 mm (2 ft) to the conductors of circuits of 250 volts or less between conductors, or 3.0 m (10 ft) to the conductors of circuits of over 250 volts between conductors, except that in the case of circuits not over 150 volts between conductors, where all conductors involved are supported so as to ensure permanent separation, the clearance shall be permitted to be reduced but shall not be less than 100 mm (4 in.). The clearance between lead-in conductors and any conductor forming a part of a lightning rod system shall not be less than 1.8 m (6 ft) unless the bonding referred to in 250.60 is accomplished. Underground conductors shall be separated at least 300 mm (12 in.) from conductors of any light or power circuits or Class 1 circuits.

Exception: Where the electric light or power conductors, Class 1 conductors, or lead-in conductors are installed in raceways or metal cable armor.

(B) Antennas and Lead-ins — Indoors. Indoor antennas and indoor lead-ins shall not be run nearer than 50 mm (2 in.) to conductors of other wiring systems in the premises.

Exception No. 1: Where such other conductors are in metal raceways or cable armor.

Exception No. 2: Where permanently separated from such other conductors by a continuous and firmly fixed nonconductor, such as porcelain tubes or flexible tubing.

(C) In Boxes or Other Enclosures. Indoor antennas and indoor lead-ins shall be permitted to occupy the same box or enclosure with conductors of other wiring systems where separated from such other conductors by an effective permanently installed barrier.

810.19 Electric Supply Circuits Used in Lieu of Antenna — Receiving Stations. Where an electric supply circuit is used in lieu of an antenna, the device by which the radio receiving set is connected to the supply circuit shall be listed.

810.20 Antenna Discharge Units — Receiving Stations.

(A) Where Required. Each conductor of a lead-in from an outdoor antenna shall be provided with a listed antenna discharge unit.

Exception: Where the lead-in conductors are enclosed in a continuous metallic shield that either is permanently and effectively grounded or is protected by an antenna discharge unit.

(B) Location. Antenna discharge units shall be located outside the building or inside the building between the point of entrance of the lead-in and the radio set or transformers and as near as practicable to the entrance of the conductors to the building. The antenna discharge unit shall not be located near combustible material or in a hazardous (classified) location as defined in Article 500.

(C) Grounding. The antenna discharge unit shall be grounded in accordance with 810.21.

810.21 Grounding Conductors — Receiving Stations. Grounding conductors shall comply with 810.21(A) through (J).

(A) Material. The grounding conductor shall be of copper, aluminum, copper-clad steel, bronze, or similar corrosion-resistant material. Aluminum or copper-clad aluminum grounding conductors shall not be used where in direct contact with masonry or the earth or where subject to corrosive conditions. Where used outside, aluminum or copper-clad aluminum shall not be installed within 450 mm (18 in.) of the earth.

(B) Insulation. Insulation on grounding conductors shall not be required.

(C) Supports. The grounding conductors shall be securely fastened in place and shall be permitted to be directly attached to the surface wired over without the use of insulating supports.

Exception: Where proper support cannot be provided, the size of the grounding conductors shall be increased proportionately.

(D) Mechanical Protection. The grounding conductor shall be protected where exposed to physical damage, or the size of the grounding conductors shall be increased proportionately to compensate for the lack of protection. Where the grounding conductor is run in a metal raceway, both ends of the raceway shall be bonded to the grounding conductor or to the same terminal or electrode to which the grounding conductor is connected.

(E) Run in Straight Line. The grounding conductor for an antenna mast or antenna discharge unit shall be run in as straight a line as practicable from the mast or discharge unit to the grounding electrode.

(F) Electrode. The grounding conductor shall be connected as follows:

(1) To the nearest accessible location on the following:

a. The building or structure grounding electrode system as covered in 250.50

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b. The grounded interior metal water piping systems, within 1.52 m (5 ft) from its point of entrance to the building, as covered in 250.52
c. The power service accessible means external to the building, as covered in 250.94
d. The metallic power service raceway
e. The service equipment enclosure, or
f. The grounding electrode conductor or the grounding electrode conductor metal enclosures; or

(2) If the building or structure served has no grounding means, as described in 810.21(F)(1), to any one of the individual electrodes described in 250.52; or

(3) If the building or structure served has no grounding means, as described in 810.21(F)(1) or (F)(2), to an effectively grounded metal structure or to any of the individual electrodes described in 250.52.

(G) Inside or Outside Building. The grounding conductor shall be permitted to be run either inside or outside the building.

(H) Size. The grounding conductor shall not be smaller than 10 AWG copper, 8 AWG aluminum, or 17 AWG copper-clad steel or bronze.

(I) Common Ground. A single grounding conductor shall be permitted for both protective and operating purposes.

(J) Bonding of Electrodes. A bonding jumper not smaller than 6 AWG copper or equivalent shall be connected between the radio and television equipment grounding electrode and the power grounding electrode system at the building or structure served where separate electrodes are used.

III. Amateur Transmitting and Receiving Stations — Antenna Systems

810.51 Other Sections. In addition to complying with Part III, antenna systems for amateur transmitting and receiving stations shall also comply with 810.11 through 810.15.

810.52 Size of Antenna. Antenna conductors for transmitting and receiving stations shall be of a size not less than given in Table 810.52.

810.53 Size of Lead-In Conductors. Lead-in conductors for transmitting stations shall, for various maximum span lengths, be of a size at least as great as that of conductors for antennas as specified in 810.52.

810.54 Clearance on Building. Antenna conductors for transmitting stations, attached to buildings, shall be firmly mounted at least 75 mm (3 in.) clear of the surface of the building on nonabsorbent insulating supports, such as

Table 810.52 Size of Amateur Station Outdoor Antenna Conductors

	Minimum Size of Conductors (AWG) Where Maximum Open Span Length Is	
Material	Less Than 45 m (150 ft)	Over 45 m (150 ft)
Hard-drawn copper	14	10
Copper-clad steel, bronze, or other high-strength material	14	12

treated pins or brackets equipped with insulators having not less than 75-mm (3-in.) creepage and airgap distances. Lead-in conductors attached to buildings shall also comply with these requirements.

Exception: Where the lead-in conductors are enclosed in a continuous metallic shield that is permanently and effectively grounded, they shall not be required to comply with these requirements. Where grounded, the metallic shield shall also be permitted to be used as a conductor.

810.55 Entrance to Building. Except where protected with a continuous metallic shield that is permanently and effectively grounded, lead-in conductors for transmitting stations shall enter buildings by one of the following methods:

(1) Through a rigid, noncombustible, nonabsorbent insulating tube or bushing
(2) Through an opening provided for the purpose in which the entrance conductors are firmly secured so as to provide a clearance of at least 50 mm (2 in.)
(3) Through a drilled window pane

810.56 Protection Against Accidental Contact. Lead-in conductors to radio transmitters shall be located or installed so as to make accidental contact with them difficult.

810.57 Antenna Discharge Units — Transmitting Stations. Each conductor of a lead-in for outdoor antennas shall be provided with an antenna discharge unit or other suitable means that drain static charges from the antenna system.

Exception No. 1: Where protected by a continuous metallic shield that is permanently and effectively grounded.

Exception No. 2: Where the antenna is permanently and effectively grounded.

810.58 Grounding Conductors — Amateur Transmitting and Receiving Stations. Grounding conductors shall comply with 810.58(A) through (C).

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(A) Other Sections. All grounding conductors for amateur transmitting and receiving stations shall comply with 810.21(A) through (J).

(B) Size of Protective Grounding Conductor. The protective grounding conductor for transmitting stations shall be as large as the lead-in but not smaller than 10 AWG copper, bronze, or copper-clad steel.

(C) Size of Operating Grounding Conductor. The operating grounding conductor for transmitting stations shall not be less than 14 AWG copper or its equivalent.

IV. Interior Installation — Transmitting Stations

810.70 Clearance from Other Conductors. All conductors inside the building shall be separated at least 100 mm (4 in.) from the conductors of any electric light, power, or signaling circuit.

Exception No. 1: As provided in Article 640.

Exception No. 2: Where separated from other conductors by raceway or some firmly fixed nonconductor, such as porcelain tubes or flexible tubing.

810.71 General. Transmitters shall comply with 810.71(A) through (C).

(A) Enclosing. The transmitter shall be enclosed in a metal frame or grille, or separated from the operating space by a barrier or other equivalent means, all metallic parts of which are effectively connected to ground.

(B) Grounding of Controls. All external metal handles and controls accessible to the operating personnel shall be effectively grounded.

(C) Interlocks on Doors. All access doors shall be provided with interlocks that disconnect all voltages of over 350 volts between conductors when any access door is opened.

ARTICLE 820
Community Antenna Television and Radio Distribution Systems

I. General

820.1 Scope. This article covers coaxial cable distribution of radio frequency signals typically employed in community antenna television (CATV) systems.

820.2 Definitions. See Article 100. For the purposes of this article, the following additional definitions apply.

Abandoned Coaxial Cable. Installed coaxial cable that is not terminated at equipment other than a coaxial connector and not identified for future use with a tag.

Exposed. An exposed cable is one that is in such a position that, in case of failure of supports and insulation, contact with another circuit could result.

FPN: See Article 100 for two other definitions of *exposed.*

Point of Entrance. The point within a building at which the cable emerges from an external wall, from a concrete floor slab, or from a rigid metal conduit or an intermediate metal conduit grounded to an electrode in accordance with 820.40(B).

Premises. The land and buildings of a user located on the user side of utility-user network point of demarcation.

820.3 Locations and Other Articles. Circuits and equipment shall comply with 820.3(A) through (G).

(A) Spread of Fire or Products of Combustion. Section 300.21 shall apply. The accessible portion of abandoned coaxial cables shall not be permitted to remain.

(B) Ducts, Plenums, and Other Air-Handling Spaces. Section 300.22, where installed in ducts or plenums or other spaces used for environmental air, shall apply.

Exception: As permitted in 820.53(A).

(C) Installation and Use. Section 110.3 shall apply.

(D) Installations of Conductive and Nonconductive Optical Fiber Cables. Article 770 shall apply.

(E) Communications Circuits. Article 800 shall apply.

(F) Network-Powered Broadband Communications Systems. Article 830 shall apply.

(G) Alternate Wiring Methods. The wiring methods of Article 830 shall be permitted to substitute for the wiring methods of Article 820.

FPN: Use of Article 830 wiring methods will facilitate the upgrading of Article 820 installations to network-powered broadband applications.

820.4 Energy Limitations. The coaxial cable shall be permitted to deliver low-energy power to equipment that is directly associated with the radio frequency distribution system if the voltage is not over 60 volts and if the current supply is from a transformer or other device that has energy-limiting characteristics.

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820.5 Access to Electrical Equipment Behind Panels Designed to Allow Access. Access to electrical equipment shall not be denied by an accumulation of wires and cables that prevents removal of panels, including suspended ceiling panels.

820.6 Mechanical Execution of Work. Community antenna television and radio distribution systems shall be installed in a neat and workmanlike manner. Cables installed exposed on the surface of ceiling and sidewalls shall be supported by the structural components of the building structure in such a manner that the cable is not damaged by normal building use. Such cables shall be attached to structural components by straps, staples, hangers, or similar fittings designed and installed so as not to damage the cable. The installation shall also conform with 300.4(D).

II. Cables Outside and Entering Buildings

820.10 Outside Cables. Coaxial cables, prior to the point of grounding, as defined in 820.33, shall comply with 820.10(A) through (F).

(A) On Poles. Where practicable, conductors on poles shall be located below the electric light, power, Class 1, or non–power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors and shall not be attached to a crossarm that carries electric light or power conductors.

(B) Lead-in Clearance. Lead-in or aerial-drop cables from a pole or other support, including the point of initial attachment to a building or structure, shall be kept away from electric light, power, Class 1, or non–power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors so as to avoid the possibility of accidental contact.

Exception: Where proximity to electric light, power, Class 1, or non–power-limited fire alarm circuit service conductors cannot be avoided, the installation shall be such as to provide clearances of not less than 300 mm (12 in.) from light, power, Class 1, or non–power-limited fire alarm circuit service drops. The clearance requirement shall apply at all points along the drop, and it shall increase to 1.02 m (40 in.) at the pole.

(C) On Masts. Aerial cable shall be permitted to be attached to an above-the-roof raceway mast that does not enclose or support conductors of electric light or power circuits.

(D) Above Roofs. Cables shall have a vertical clearance of not less than 2.5 m (8 ft) from all points of roofs above which they pass.

Exception No. 1: Auxiliary buildings such as garages and the like.

Exception No. 2: A reduction in clearance above only the overhanging portion of the roof to not less than 450 mm (18 in.) shall be permitted if (1) not more than 1.2 m (4 ft) of communications service drop conductors pass above the roof overhang, and (2) they are terminated at a raceway mast or other approved support.

Exception No. 3: Where the roof has a slope of not less than 100 mm (4 in.) in 300 mm (12 in.), a reduction in clearance to not less than 900 mm (3 ft) shall be permitted.

(E) Between Buildings. Cables extending between buildings and also the supports or attachment fixtures shall be acceptable for the purpose and shall have sufficient strength to withstand the loads to which they may be subjected.

Exception: Where a cable does not have sufficient strength to be self-supporting, it shall be attached to a supporting messenger cable that, together with the attachment fixtures or supports, shall be acceptable for the purpose and shall have sufficient strength to withstand the loads to which they may be subjected.

(F) On Buildings. Where attached to buildings, cables shall be securely fastened in such a manner that they will be separated from other conductors in accordance with 820.10(F)(1), (F)(2), and (F)(3).

(1) Electric Light or Power. The coaxial cable shall have a separation of at least 100 mm (4 in.) from electric light, power, Class 1, or non–power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors not in raceway or cable or be permanently separated from conductors of the other system by a continuous and firmly fixed nonconductor in addition to the insulation on the wires.

(2) Other Communications Systems. Coaxial cable shall be installed so that there will be no unnecessary interference in the maintenance of the separate systems. In no case shall the conductors, cables, messenger strand, or equipment of one system cause abrasion to the conductors, cable, messenger strand, or equipment of any other system.

(3) Lightning Conductors. Where practicable, a separation of at least 1.8 m (6 ft) shall be maintained between any coaxial cable and lightning conductors.

FPN: For additional information regarding overhead wires and cables, see ANSI C2-1997, *National Electric Safety Code*, Part 2, Safety Rules for Overhead Lines.

820.11 Entering Buildings.

(A) Underground Systems. Underground coaxial cables in a duct, pedestal, handhole, or manhole that contains electric light or power conductors or Class 1 circuits shall be in a section permanently separated from such conductors by means of a suitable barrier.

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(B) Direct-Buried Cables and Raceways. Direct-buried coaxial cable shall be separated at least 300 mm (12 in.) from conductors of any light or power or Class 1 circuit.

Exception No. 1: Where electric service conductors or coaxial cables are installed in raceways or have metal cable armor.

Exception No. 2: Where electric light or power branch-circuit or feeder conductors or Class 1 circuit conductors are installed in a raceway or in metal-sheathed, metal-clad, or Type UF or Type USE cables; or the coaxial cables have metal cable armor or are installed in a raceway.

III. Protection

820.33 Grounding of Outer Conductive Shield of a Coaxial Cable. The outer conductive shield of the coaxial cable shall be grounded at the building premises as close to the point of cable entrance or attachment as practicable.

For purposes of this section, grounding located at mobile home service equipment located in sight from, and not more than 9.0 m (30 ft) from, the exterior wall of the mobile home it serves, or at a mobile home disconnecting means grounded in accordance with 250.32 and located in sight from and not more than 9.0 m (30 ft) from the exterior wall of the mobile home it serves, shall be considered to meet the requirements of this section.

FPN: Selecting a grounding location to achieve the shortest practicable grounding conductor helps limit potential differences between CATV and other metallic systems.

(A) Shield Grounding. Where the outer conductive shield of a coaxial cable is grounded, no other protective devices shall be required.

(B) Shield Protection Devices. Grounding of a coaxial drop cable shield by means of a protective device that does not interrupt the grounding system within the premises shall be permitted.

IV. Grounding Methods

820.40 Cable Grounding. Where required by 820.33, the shield of the coaxial cable shall be grounded as specified in 820.40(A) through (D).

(A) Grounding Conductor.

(1) Insulation. The grounding conductor shall be insulated and shall be listed as suitable for the purpose.

(2) Material. The grounding conductor shall be copper or other corrosion-resistant conductive material, stranded or solid.

(3) Size. The grounding conductor shall not be smaller than 14 AWG. It shall have a current-carrying capacity approximately equal to that of the outer conductor of the coaxial cable. The grounding conductor shall not be required to exceed 6 AWG.

(4) Length. The grounding conductor shall be as short as practicable. In one- and two-family dwellings, the grounding conductor shall be as short as practicable, not to exceed 6.0 m (20 ft) in length.

Exception: In one- and two-family dwellings where it is not practicable to achieve an overall maximum grounding conductor length of 6.0 m (20 ft), a separate ground as specified in 250.52(A)(5), (6), or (7) shall be used, the grounding conductor shall be grounded to the separate ground in accordance with 250.70, and the separate ground bonded to the power grounding electrode system in accordance with 820.40(D).

(5) Run in Straight Line. The grounding conductor shall be run to the grounding electrode in as straight a line as practicable.

(6) Physical Protection. Where subject to physical damage, the grounding conductor shall be adequately protected. Where the grounding conductor is run in a metal raceway, both ends of the raceway shall be bonded to the grounding conductor or the same terminal or electrode to which the grounding conductor is connected.

(B) Electrode. The grounding conductor shall be connected in accordance with 820.40(B)(1) and (B)(2).

(1) In Buildings or Structures with Grounding Means. To the nearest accessible location on the following:

(1) The building or structure grounding electrode system as covered in 250.50;
(2) The grounded interior metal water piping system, within 1.52 m (5 ft) from its point of entrance to the building, as covered in 250.52;
(3) The power service accessible means external to enclosures as covered in 250.94;
(4) The metallic power service raceway;
(5) The service equipment enclosure;
(6) The grounding electrode conductor or the grounding electrode conductor metal enclosure; or
(7) The grounding conductor or the grounding electrode of a building or structure disconnecting means that is grounded to an electrode as covered in 250.32.

(2) In Buildings or Structures Without Grounding Means. If the building or structure served has no grounding means, as described in 820.40(B)(1):

(1) To any one of the individual electrodes described in 250.52(A)(1), (2), (3), (4); or,

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(2) If the building or structure served has no grounding means, as described in 820.40(B)(1) or (B)(2)(1), to an effectively grounded metal structure or to any one of the individual electrodes described in 250.52(A)(5), (6), and (7).

(C) Electrode Connection. Connections to grounding electrodes shall comply with 250.70.

(D) Bonding of Electrodes. A bonding jumper not smaller than 6 AWG copper or equivalent shall be connected between the antenna systems grounding electrode and the power grounding electrode system at the building or structure served where separate electrodes are used.

Exception: At mobile homes as covered in 820.42.

FPN No. 1: See 250.60 for use of air terminals (lightning rods).

FPN No. 2: Bonding together of all separate electrodes limits potential differences between them and between their associated wiring systems.

820.41 Equipment Grounding. Unpowered equipment and enclosures or equipment powered by the coaxial cable shall be considered grounded where connected to the metallic cable shield.

820.42 Bonding and Grounding at Mobile Homes.

(A) Grounding. Where there is no mobile home service equipment located in sight from, and not more than 9.0 m (30 ft) from, the exterior wall of the mobile home it serves or there is no mobile home disconnecting means grounded in accordance with 250.32 and located within sight from, and not more than 9.0 m (30 ft) from, the exterior wall of the mobile home it serves, the coaxial cable shield ground, or surge arrester ground, shall be in accordance with 820.40(B)(2).

(B) Bonding. The coaxial cable shield grounding terminal, surge arrester grounding terminal, or grounding electrode shall be bonded to the metal frame or available grounding terminal of the mobile home with a copper grounding conductor not smaller than 12 AWG under any of the following conditions:

(1) Where there is no mobile home service equipment or disconnecting means as in 820.42(A)
(2) Where the mobile home is supplied by cord and plug

V. Cables Within Buildings

820.49 Fire Resistance of CATV Cables. Coaxial cables installed as wiring within buildings shall be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire in accordance with 820.50 and 820.51.

820.50 Listing, Marking, and Installation of Coaxial Cables. Coaxial cables in a building shall be listed as being suitable for the purpose, and cables shall be marked in accordance with Table 820.50. The cable voltage rating shall not be marked on the cable.

FPN: Voltage markings on cables could be misinterpreted to suggest that the cables may be suitable for Class 1, electric light, and power applications.

Exception No. 1: Voltage markings shall be permitted where the cable has multiple listings and voltage marking is required for one or more of the listings.

Exception No. 2: Listing and marking shall not be required where the cable enters the building from the outside and is run in rigid metal conduit or intermediate metal conduit, and such conduits are grounded to an electrode in accordance with 820.40(B).

Exception No. 3: Listing and marking shall not be required where the length of the cable within the building, measured from its point of entrance, does not exceed 15 m (50 ft) and the cable enters the building from the outside and is terminated at a grounding block.

Table 820.50 Cable Markings

Cable Marking	Type	Reference
CATVP	CATV plenum cable	820.51(A) and 820.53(A)
CATVR	CATV riser cable	820.51(B) and 820.53(B)
CATV	CATV cable	820.51(C) and 820.53(C)
CATVX	CATV cable, limited use	820.51(D) and 820.53(C)

FPN No. 1: Cable types are listed in descending order of fire-resistance rating.

FPN No. 2: See the referenced sections for listing requirements and permitted uses.

820.51 Additional Listing Requirements. Cables shall be listed in accordance with 820.51(A) through (D).

(A) Type CATVP. Type CATVP community antenna television plenum cable shall be listed as being suitable for use in ducts, plenums, and other spaces used for environmental air and shall also be listed as having adequate fire-resistant and low smoke-producing characteristics.

FPN: One method of defining low smoke-producing cables is by establishing an acceptable value of the smoke produced when tested in accordance with NFPA 262-1999, *Standard Method for Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wire and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces*, to a maximum peak optical density of 0.5 and a maximum av-

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erage optical density of 0.15. Similarly, one method of defining fire-resistant cables is by establishing maximum allowable flame travel distance of 1.52 m (5 ft) when tested in accordance with the same test.

(B) Type CATVR. Type CATVR community antenna television riser cable shall be listed as being suitable for use in a vertical run in a shaft or from floor to floor and shall also be listed as having fire-resistant characteristics capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor.

FPN: One method of defining fire-resistant characteristics capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor is that the cables pass the requirements of ANSI/UL 1666-1997, *Standard Test for Flame Propagation Height of Electrical and Optical-Fiber Cable Installed Vertically in Shafts.*

(C) Type CATV. Type CATV community antenna television cable shall be listed as being suitable for general-purpose CATV use, with the exception of risers and plenums, and shall also be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire.

FPN: One method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is that the cables do not spread fire to the top of the tray in the vertical-tray flame test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables and Flexible Cords.*

Another method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is for the damage (char length) not to exceed 1.5 m (4 ft 11 in.) when performing the vertical flame test for cables in cable trays, as described in CSA C22.2 No. 0.3-M-1985, *Test Methods for Electrical Wires and Cables.*

(D) Type CATVX. Type CATVX limited-use community antenna television cable shall be listed as being suitable for use in dwellings and for use in raceway and shall also be listed as being resistant to flame spread.

FPN: One method of determining that cable is resistant to flame spread is by testing the cable to the VW-1 (vertical-wire) flame test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables and Flexible Cords.*

820.52 Installation of Cables and Equipment. Beyond the point of grounding, as defined in 820.33, the cable installation shall comply with 820.33(A) through (D).

(A) Separation from Other Conductors.

(1) In Raceways and Boxes.

(a) Other Circuits. Coaxial cables shall be permitted in the same raceway or enclosure with jacketed cables of any of the following:

(1) Class 2 and Class 3 remote-control, signaling, and power-limited circuits in compliance with Article 725
(2) Power-limited fire alarm systems in compliance with Article 760
(3) Nonconductive and conductive optical fiber cables in compliance with Article 770
(4) Communications circuits in compliance with Article 800
(5) Low-power network-powered broadband communications circuits in compliance with Article 830

(b) Electric Light, Power, Class 1, Non–Power-Limited Fire Alarm, and Medium Power Network-Powered Broadband Communications Circuits. Coaxial cable shall not be placed in any raceway, compartment, outlet box, junction box, or other enclosures with conductors of electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, or medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits.

Exception No. 1: Where all of the conductors of electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits are separated from all of the coaxial cables by a barrier.

Exception No. 2: Power circuit conductors in outlet boxes, junction boxes, or similar fittings or compartments where such conductors are introduced solely for power supply to the coaxial cable system distribution equipment. The power circuit conductors shall be routed within the enclosure to maintain a minimum 6-mm (0.25-in.) separation from coaxial cables.

(2) Other Applications. Coaxial cable shall be separated at least 50 mm (2 in.) from conductors of any electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, or medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits.

Exception No. 1: Where either (1) all of the conductors of electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, and medium power network-powered broadband communications and circuits are in a raceway, or in metal-sheathed, metal-clad, nonmetallic-sheathed Type AC or Type UF cables, or (2) all of the coaxial cables are encased in raceway.

Exception No. 2: Where the coaxial cables are permanently separated from the conductors of electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm, and medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits by a continuous and firmly fixed nonconductor, such as porcelain tubes or flexible tubing, in addition to the insulation on the wire.

(B) Equipment in Other Space Used for Environmental Air. Section 300.22(C) shall apply.

(C) Hybrid Power and Coaxial Cabling. The provisions of 780.6 shall apply for listed hybrid power and coaxial cabling in closed-loop and programmed power distribution.

(D) Support of Cables. Raceways shall be used for their intended purpose. Coaxial cables shall not be strapped,

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taped, or attached by any means to the exterior of any conduit or raceway as a means of support.

Exception: Overhead (aerial) spans of coaxial cables shall be permitted to be attached to the exterior of a raceway-type mast intended for the attachment and support of such cables.

820.53 Applications of Listed CATV Cables. CATV cables shall comply with the requirements of 820.53(A) through (D) or where cable substitutions are made as shown in Table 820.53.

Table 820.53 Coaxial Cable Uses and Permitted Substitutions

Cable Type	Use	References	Permitted Substitutions
CATVP	Coaxial plenum cable	820.53(A)	CMP
CATVR	Coaxial riser cable	820.53(B)	CATVP, CMP, CMR
CATV	Coaxial general-purpose cable	820.53(D)	CATVP, CMP, CATVR, CMR, CMG, CM
CATVX	Coaxial cable, limited use	820.53(D)	CATVP, CMP, CATVR, CMR, CATV, CMG, CM

Note: See Figure 820.53, Cable substitution hierarchy.

FPN: The substitute cables in Table 820.53 are only coaxial-type cables.

(A) Plenum. Cables installed in ducts, plenums, and other spaces used for environmental air shall be Type CATVP. Abandoned cables shall not be permitted to remain. Types CATVP, CATVR, CATV, and CATVX cables installed in compliance with 300.22 shall be permitted.

(B) Riser. Cables installed in risers shall comply with any of the requirements of 820.53(B)(1) through (B)(3).

(1) Cables in Vertical Runs. Cables installed in vertical runs and penetrating more than one floor, or cables installed in vertical runs in a shaft, shall be Type CATVR. Floor penetrations requiring Type CATVR shall contain only cables suitable for riser or plenum use. Abandoned cables shall not be permitted to remain.

(2) Metal Raceways or Fireproof Shafts. Types CATV and CATVX cables shall be permitted to be encased in a metal raceway or located in a fireproof shaft having firestops at each floor.

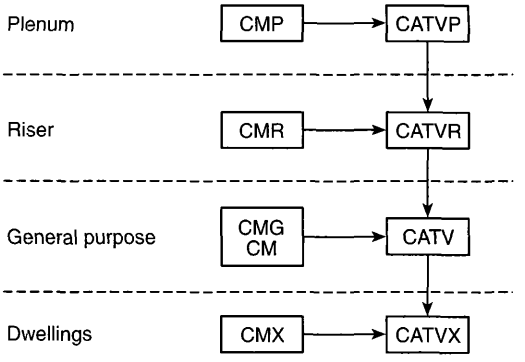


Figure 820.53 Cable substitution hierarchy.

(3) One- and Two-Family Dwellings. Types CATV and CATVX cables shall be permitted in one- and two-family dwellings.

FPN: See 820.53(A) for the firestop requirements for floor penetrations.

(C) Cable Trays. Cables installed in cable trays shall be Types CATVP, CATVR, and CATV.

(D) Other Wiring Within Buildings. Cables installed in building locations other than the locations covered in 820.53(A) and (B) shall be with any of the requirements in 820.53(D)(1) through (5). Abandoned cables in hollow spaces shall not be permitted to remain.

(1) General. Type CATV shall be permitted.

(2) In Raceways. Type CATVX shall be permitted to be installed in a raceway.

(3) Nonconcealed Spaces. Type CATVX shall be permitted to be installed in nonconcealed spaces where the exposed length of cable does not exceed 3 m (10 ft).

(4) One- and Two-Family Dwellings. Type CATVX cables less than 10 mm (0.375 in.) in diameter shall be permitted to be installed in one- and two-family dwellings.

(5) Multifamily Dwellings. Type CATVX cables less than 10 mm (0.375 in.) in diameter shall be permitted to be installed in multifamily dwellings.

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ARTICLE 830
Network-Powered Broadband Communications Systems

I. General

830.1 Scope. This article covers network-powered broadband communications systems that provide any combination of voice, audio, video, data, and interactive services through a network interface unit.

FPN No. 1: A typical basic system configuration includes a cable supplying power and broadband signal to a network interface unit that converts the broadband signal to the component signals. Typical cables are coaxial cable with both broadband signal and power on the center conductor, composite metallic cable with a coaxial member for the broadband signal and a twisted pair for power, and composite optical fiber cable with a pair of conductors for power. Larger systems may also include network components such as amplifiers that require network power.

FPN No. 2: See 90.2(B)(4) for installations of broadband communications systems that are not covered.

830.2 Definitions. See Article 100. For purposes of this article, the following additional definitions apply.

Abandoned Network-Powered Broadband Communications Cable. Installed network-powered broadband communications cable that is not terminated at equipment other than a connector and not identified for future use with a tag.

Block. A square or portion of a city, town, or village enclosed by streets, including the alleys so enclosed but not any street.

Exposed to Accidental Contact with Electrical Light or Power Conductors. A circuit in such a position that, in case of failure of supports or insulation, contact with another circuit may result.

Fault Protection Device. An electronic device that is intended for the protection of personnel and functions under fault conditions, such as network-powered broadband communications cable short or open circuit, to limit the current or voltage, or both, for a low-power network-powered broadband communications circuit and provide acceptable protection from electric shock.

Network Interface Unit (NIU). A device that converts a broadband signal into component voice, audio, video, data, and interactive services signals. The NIU provides isolation between the network power and the premises signal circuits. The NIU may also contain primary and secondary protectors.

Network-Powered Broadband Communications Circuit. The circuit extending from the communications utility's serving terminal or tap up to and including the NIU.

FPN: A typical single-family network-powered communications circuit consists of a communications drop or communications service cable and an NIU and includes the communications utility's serving terminal or tap where it is not under the exclusive control of the communications utility.

Point of Entrance. The point within a building at which the cable emerges from an external wall, from a concrete floor slab, or from a rigid metal conduit or an intermediate metal conduit grounded to an electrode in accordance with 830.40(B).

Premises Wiring. The circuits located on the user side of the network interface unit.

830.3 Locations and Other Articles. Circuits and equipment shall comply with 830.3(A) through (D).

(A) Spread of Fire or Products of Combustion. Section 300.21 shall apply. The accessible portion of abandoned network-powered broadband communications cables shall not be permitted to remain.

(B) Ducts, Plenums, and Other Air-Handling Spaces. Section 300.22 shall apply, where installed in ducts or plenums or other spaces used for environmental air.

Exception: As permitted in 830.55(B).

(C) Installation and Use. Section 110.3(B) shall apply.

(D) Output Circuits. As appropriate for the services provided, the output circuits derived from the network interface unit shall comply with the requirements of the following:

(1) Installations of communications circuits — Article 800
(2) Installations of community antenna television and radio distribution circuits — Article 820

Exception: 830.30(B)(3) shall apply where protection is provided in the output of the NIU.

(3) Installations of optical fiber cables — Article 770
(4) Installations of Class 2 and Class 3 circuits — Article 725
(5) Installations of power-limited fire alarm circuits — Article 760

830.4 Power Limitations. Network-powered broadband communications systems shall be classified as having low or medium power sources as defined in Table 830.4.

830.5 Network-Powered Broadband Communications Equipment and Cables. Network-powered broadband communications equipment and cables shall be listed as suitable for the purpose.

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Table 830.4 Limitations for Network-Powered Broadband Communications Systems

Network Power Source	Low	Medium
Circuit voltage, V_{max} (volts)[1]	0–100	0–150
Power limitation, VA_{max}(volt-amperes)[1]	250	250
Current limitation, I_{max} (amperes)[1]	$1000/V_{max}$	$1000/V_{max}$
Maximum power rating (volt-amperes)	100	100
Maximum voltage rating (volts)	100	150
Maximum overcurrent protection (amperes)[2]	$100/V_{max}$	NA

[1] V_{max}, I_{max}, and VA_{max} are determined with the current-limiting impedance in the circuit (not bypassed) as follows:

V_{max}—Maximum system voltage regardless of load with rated input applied.

I_{max}—Maximum system current under any noncapacitive load, including short circuit, and with overcurrent protection bypassed if used. I_{max} limits apply after 1 minute of operation.

VA_{max}—Maximum volt-ampere output after 1 minute of operation regardless of load and overcurrent protection bypassed if used.

[2] Overcurrent protection is not required where the current-limiting device provides equivalent current limitation and the current-limiting device does not reset until power or the load is removed.

Exception No. 1: This listing requirement shall not apply to community antenna television and radio distribution system coaxial cables that were installed prior to January 1, 2000, in accordance with Article 820 and are used for low-power network-powered broadband communications circuits. See 830.10.

Exception No. 2: Substitute cables for network-powered broadband communications cables shall be permitted as shown in Table 830.58.

(A) Listing and Marking. Listing and marking of network-powered broadband communications cables shall comply with 830.5(A)(1) or (A)(2).

(1) Type BMU, Type BM, and Type BMR Cables. Network-powered broadband communications medium power underground cable, Type BMU; network-powered broadband communications medium power cable, Type BM; and network-powered broadband communications medium power riser cable, Type BMR, shall be factory-assembled cables consisting of a jacketed coaxial cable, a jacketed combination of coaxial cable and multiple individual conductors, or a jacketed combination of an optical fiber cable and multiple individual conductors. The insulation for the individual conductors shall be rated for 300 volts minimum. Cables intended for outdoor use shall be listed as suitable for the application. Cables shall be marked in accordance with 310.11. Type BMU cables shall be jacketed and listed as being suitable for outdoor underground use. Type BM cables shall be listed as being suitable for general-purpose use, with the exception of risers and plenums, and shall also be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire. Type BMR cables shall be listed as being suitable for use in a vertical run in a shaft or from floor to floor and shall also be listed as having fire-resistant characteristics capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor.

FPN No. 1: One method of defining *resistant to spread of fire* is that the cables do not spread fire to the top of the tray in the vertical tray flame test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables and Flexible Cords*. Another method of defining *resistant to the spread of fire* is for the damage (char length) not to exceed 1.5 m (4 ft 11 in.) when performing the CSA vertical flame test for cables in cable trays, as described in CSA C22.2 No. 0.3-M-1985, *Test Methods for Electrical Wires and Cables*.

FPN No. 2: One method of defining fire-resistant characteristics capable of preventing the carrying of fire from floor to floor is that the cables pass the requirements of ANSI/UL 1666-1997, *Standard Test for Flame Propagation Height of Electrical and Optical-Fiber Cable Installed Vertically in Shafts*.

(2) Type BLU, Type BLX, and Type BLP Cables. Network-powered broadband communications low-power underground cable, Type BLU; limited use network-powered broadband communications low-power cable, Type BLX; and network-powered broadband communications low-power plenum cable, Type BLP, shall be factory assembled cables consisting of a jacketed coaxial cable, a jacketed combination of coaxial cable and multiple individual conductors, or a jacketed combination of an optical fiber cable and multiple individual conductors. The insulation for the individual conductors shall be rated for 300 volts minimum. Cables intended for outdoor use shall be listed as suitable for the application. Cables shall be marked in accordance with 310.11. Type BLU cables shall be jacketed and listed as being suitable for outdoor underground use. Type BLX limited-use cables shall be listed as being suitable for use outside, for use in dwellings, and for use in raceways and shall also be listed as being resistant to flame spread. Type BLP cables shall be listed as being suitable for use in ducts, plenums, and other spaces for environmental air and shall also be listed as having adequate fire-resistant and low smoke-producing characteristics.

FPN No. 1: One method of determining that cable is resistant to flame spread is by testing the cable to VW-1 (vertical-wire) flame test in ANSI/UL 1581-1991, *Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables and Flexible Cords*.

FPN No. 2: One method of defining low smoke-producing cable is by establishing an acceptable value of the smoke produced when tested in accordance with NFPA 262-1999, *Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of*

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Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces, to a maximum peak optical density of 0.5 and a maximum average optical density of 0.15. Similarly, one method of defining fire-resistant cables is by establishing maximum allowable flame travel distance of 1.52 m (5 ft) when tested in accordance with the same test.

830.6 Access to Electrical Equipment Behind Panels Designed to Allow Access. Access to electrical equipment shall not be denied by an accumulation of wires and cables that prevents removal of panels. including suspended ceiling panels.

830.7 Mechanical Execution of Work. Network-powered broadband communications circuits and equipment shall be installed in a neat and workmanlike manner. Cables installed exposed on the surface of ceiling and sidewalls shall be supported by the structural components of the building structure in such a manner that the cable is not damaged by normal building use. Such cables shall be attached to structural components by straps, staples, hangers, or similar fittings designed and installed so as not to damage the cable. The installation shall also conform with 300.4(D).

830.9 Hazardous (Classified) Locations. Network-powered broadband communications circuits and equipment installed in a location that is classified in accordance with Article 500 shall comply with the applicable requirements of Chapter 5.

II. Cables Outside and Entering Buildings

830.10 Entrance Cables. Cables installed outdoors shall be listed as suitable for the application. In addition, network-powered broadband communications cables located outside and entering buildings shall comply with 830.10(A) and (B).

(A) Medium Power Circuits. Medium power network-powered broadband communications circuits located outside and entering buildings shall be installed using Type BMU, Type BM, or Type BMR network-powered broadband communications medium power cables.

(B) Low-Power Circuits. Low-power network-powered broadband communications circuits located outside and entering buildings shall be installed using Type BLU or Type BLX low-power network-powered broadband communications cables. Cables shown in Table 830.58 shall be permitted to substitute.

Exception: Outdoor community antenna television and radio distribution system coaxial cables installed prior to January 1, 2000, and installed in accordance with Article 820, shall be permitted for low-power-type, network-powered broadband communications circuits.

830.11 Aerial Cables. Aerial powered broadband communications cables shall comply with 830.11(A) through (I).

FPN: For additional information regarding overhead wires and cables, see ANSI C2-1997, *National Electric Safety Code*, Part 2, Safety Rules For Overhead Lines.

(A) On Poles. Where practicable, network-powered broadband communications cables on poles shall be located below the electric light, power, Class 1, or non–power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors and shall not be attached to a cross-arm that carries electric light or power conductors.

(B) Climbing Space. The climbing space through network-powered broadband communications cables shall comply with the requirements of 225.14(D).

(C) Lead-in Clearance. Lead-in or aerial-drop network-powered broadband communications cables from a pole or other support, including the point of initial attachment to a building or structure, shall be kept away from electric light, power, Class 1, or non–power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors so as to avoid the possibility of accidental contact.

Exception: Where proximity to electric light, power, Class 1, or non–power-limited fire alarm circuit service conductors cannot be avoided, the installation shall be such as to provide clearances of not less than 300 mm (12 in.) from light, power, Class 1, or non–power-limited fire alarm circuit service drops. The clearance requirement shall apply to all points along the drop, and it shall increase to 1.02 m (40 in.) at the pole.

(D) Clearance from Ground. Overhead spans of network-powered broadband communication cables shall conform to not less than the following:

(1) 2.9 m (9.5 ft) — above finished grade, sidewalks, or from any platform or projection from which they might be reached and accessible to pedestrians only
(2) 3.5 m (11.5 ft) — over residential property and driveways, and those commercial areas not subject to truck traffic
(3) 4.7 m (15.5 ft) — over public streets, alleys, roads, parking areas subject to truck traffic, driveways on other than residential property, and other land traversed by vehicles such as cultivated, grazing, forest, and orchard

FPN: These clearances have been specifically chosen to correlate with ANSI C2-1997, *National Electrical Safety Code*, Table 232-1, which provides for clearances of wires, conductors, and cables above ground and roadways, rather than using the clearances referenced in 225.18. Because Article 800 and Article 820 have had no required clearances, the communications industry has used the clearances from the NESC for their installed cable plant.

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(E) Over Pools. Clearance of network-powered broadband communications cable in any direction from the water level, edge of pool, base of diving platform, or anchored raft shall comply with those clearances in 680.8.

(F) Above Roofs. Network-powered broadband communications cables shall have a vertical clearance of not less than 2.5 m (8 ft) from all points of roofs above which they pass.

Exception No. 1: Auxiliary buildings such as garages and the like.

Exception No. 2: A reduction in clearance above only the overhanging portion of the roof to not less than 450 mm (18 in.) shall be permitted if (1) not more than 1.2 m (4 ft) of the broadband communications drop cables pass above the roof overhang, and (2) they are terminated at a through-the-roof raceway or support.

Exception No. 3: Where the roof has a slope of not less than 100 mm (4 in.) in 300 mm (12 in.), a reduction in clearance to not less than 900 mm (3 ft) shall be permitted.

(G) Final Spans. Final spans of network-powered broadband communications cables without an outer jacket shall be permitted to be attached to the building, but they shall be kept not less than 900 mm (3 ft) from windows that are designed to be opened, doors, porches, balconies, ladders, stairs, fire escapes, or similar locations.

Exception: Conductors run above the top level of a window shall be permitted to be less than the 900-mm (3-ft) requirement above.

Overhead network-powered broadband communications cables shall not be installed beneath openings through which materials may be moved, such as openings in farm and commercial buildings, and shall not be installed where they will obstruct entrance to these building openings.

(H) Between Buildings. Network-powered broadband communications cables extending between buildings and also the supports or attachment fixtures shall be acceptable for the purpose and shall have sufficient strength to withstand the loads to which they may be subjected.

Exception: Where a network-powered broadband communications cable does not have sufficient strength to be self-supporting, it shall be attached to a supporting messenger cable that, together with the attachment fixtures or supports, shall be acceptable for the purpose and shall have sufficient strength to withstand the loads to which they may be subjected.

(I) On Buildings. Where attached to buildings, network-powered broadband communications cables shall be securely fastened in such a manner that they are separated from other conductors in accordance with 830.11(I)(1) through (I)(4).

(1) Electric Light or Power. The network-powered broadband communications cable shall have a separation of at least 100 mm (4 in.) from electric light, power, Class 1, or non–power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors not in raceway or cable, or be permanently separated from conductors of the other system by a continuous and firmly fixed nonconductor in addition to the insulation on the wires.

(2) Other Communications Systems. Network-powered broadband communications cables shall be installed so that there will be no unnecessary interference in the maintenance of the separate systems. In no case shall the conductors, cables, messenger strand, or equipment of one system cause abrasion to the conductors, cables, messenger strand, or equipment of any other system.

(3) Lightning Conductors. Where practicable, a separation of at least 1.8 m (6 ft) shall be maintained between any network-powered broadband communications cable and lightning conductors.

(4) Protection from Damage. Network-powered broadband communications cables attached to buildings and located within 2.5 m (8 ft) of finished grade shall be protected by enclosures, raceways, or other approved means.

Exception: A low-power network-powered broadband communications circuit that is equipped with a listed fault protection device, appropriate to the network-powered broadband communications cable used, and located on the network side of the network-powered broadband communications cable being protected.

830.12 Underground Circuits Entering Buildings.

(A) Underground Systems. Underground network-powered broadband communications cables in a duct, pedestal, handhole, or manhole that contains electric light, power conductors, non–power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors, or Class 1 circuits shall be in a section permanently separated from such conductors by means of a suitable barrier.

(B) Direct-Buried Cables and Raceways. Direct-buried network-powered broadband communications cables shall be separated at least 300 mm (12 in.) from conductors of any light, power, non–power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors or Class 1 circuit.

Exception No. 1: Where electric service conductors or network-powered broadband communications cables are installed in raceways or have metal cable armor.

Exception No. 2: Where electric light or power branch-circuit or feeder conductors, non–power-limited fire alarm

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circuit conductors, or Class 1 circuit conductors are installed in a raceway or in metal-sheathed, metal-clad, or Type UF or Type USE cables; or the network-powered broadband communications cables have metal cable armor or are installed in a raceway.

(C) Mechanical Protection. Direct-buried cable, conduit, or other raceways shall be installed to meet the minimum cover requirements of Table 830.12. In addition, direct-buried cables emerging from the ground shall be protected by enclosures, raceways, or other approved means extending from the minimum cover distance required by Table 830.12 below grade to a point at least 2.5 m (8 ft) above finished grade. In no case shall the protection be required to exceed 450 mm (18 in.) below finished grade. Type BMU and BLU direct-buried cables emerging from the ground shall be installed in rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit, or other approved means extending from the minimum cover distance required by Table 830.12 below grade to the point of entrance.

Exception: A low-power network-powered broadband communications circuit that is equipped with a listed fault protection device, appropriate to the network-powered broadband communications cable used, and located on the network side of the network-powered broadband communications cable being protected.

(D) Pools. Cables located under the pool or within the area extending 1.5 m (5 ft) horizontally from the inside wall of the pool shall meet those clearances and requirements specified in 680.10.

Table 830.12 Network-Powered Broadband Communications Systems Minimum Cover Requirements (*Cover* is the shortest distance measured between a point on the top surface of any direct-buried cable, conduit, or other raceway and the top surface of finished grade, concrete, or similar cover.)

Location of Wiring Method or Circuit	Direct Burial Cables		Rigid Metal Conduit or Intermediate Metal Conduit		Nonmetallic Raceways Listed for Direct Burial; Without Concrete Encasement or Other Approved Raceways	
	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.
All locations not specified below	450	18	150	6	300	12
In trench below 50-mm (2-in.) thick concrete or equivalent	300	12	150	6	150	6
Under a building (in raceway only)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under minimum of 100-mm (4-in.) thick concrete exterior slab with no vehicular traffic and the slab extending not less than 150 mm (6 in.) beyond the underground installation	300	12	100	4	100	4
One- and two-family dwelling driveways and outdoor parking areas and used only for dwelling-related purposes	300	12	300	12	300	12

Notes:

1. Raceways approved for burial only where concrete encased shall require a concrete envelope not less than 50 mm (2 in.) thick.
2. Lesser depths shall be permitted where cables rise for terminations or splices or where access is otherwise required.
3. Where solid rock is encountered, all wiring shall be installed in metal or nonmetallic raceway permitted for direct burial. The raceways shall be covered by a minimum of 50 mm (2 in.) of concrete extending down to rock.
4. Low-power network-powered broadband communications circuits using directly buried community antenna television and radio distribution system coaxial cables that were installed outside and entering buildings prior to January 1, 2000, in accordance with Article 820 shall be permitted where buried to a minimum depth of 300 mm (12 in.).

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III. Protection

830.30 Primary Electrical Protection.

(A) Application. Primary electrical protection shall be provided on all network-powered broadband communications conductors that are neither grounded nor interrupted and are run partly or entirely in aerial cable not confined within a block. Also, primary electrical protection shall be provided on all aerial or underground network-powered broadband communications conductors that are neither grounded nor interrupted and are located within the block containing the building served so as to be exposed to lightning or accidental contact with electric light or power conductors operating at over 300 volts to ground.

Exception: Where electrical protection is provided on the derived circuit(s) (output side of the NIU) in accordance with 830.30(B)(3).

FPN No. 1: On network-powered broadband communications conductors not exposed to lightning or accidental contact with power conductors, providing primary electrical protection in accordance with this article helps protect against other hazards, such as ground potential rise caused by power fault currents, and above-normal voltages induced by fault currents on power circuits in proximity to the network-powered broadband communications conductors.

FPN No. 2: Network-powered broadband communications circuits are considered to have a lightning exposure unless one or more of the following conditions exist:

(1) Circuits in large metropolitan areas where buildings are close together and sufficiently high to intercept lightning.
(2) Areas having an average of five or fewer thunderstorm days per year and earth resistivity of less than 100 ohm-meters. Such areas are found along the Pacific coast.

(1) Fuseless Primary Protectors. Fuseless-type primary protectors shall be permitted where power fault currents on all protected conductors in the cable are safely limited to a value no greater than the current-carrying capacity of the primary protector and of the primary protector grounding conductor.

(2) Fused Primary Protectors. Where the requirements listed in 830.30(A)(1) are not met, fused-type primary protectors shall be used. Fused-type primary protectors shall consist of an arrester connected between each conductor to be protected and ground, a fuse in series with each conductor to be protected, and an appropriate mounting arrangement. Fused primary protector terminals shall be marked to indicate line, instrument, and ground, as applicable.

(B) Location. The location of the primary protector, where required, shall comply with (1), (2), or (3):

(1) A listed primary protector shall be applied on each network-powered broadband communications cable external to and on the network side of the network interface unit.
(2) The primary protection function shall be an integral part of and contained in the network interface unit. The network interface unit shall be listed for the purpose and shall have an external marking indicating that it contains primary electrical protection.
(3) The primary protector(s) shall be provided on the derived circuit(s) (output side of the NIU), and the combination of the NIU and the protector(s) shall be listed for the purpose.

A primary protector, whether provided integrally or external to the network interface unit, shall be located as close as practicable to the point of entrance.

For purposes of this section, a network interface unit and any externally provided primary protectors located at mobile home service equipment located in sight from and not more than 9.0 m (30 ft) from the exterior wall of the mobile home it serves, or at a mobile home disconnecting means grounded in accordance with 250.32 and located in sight from and not more than 9.0 m (30 ft) from the exterior wall of the mobile home it serves, shall be considered to meet the requirements of this section.

FPN: Selecting a network interface unit and primary protector location to achieve the shortest practicable primary protector grounding conductor helps limit potential differences between communications circuits and other metallic systems.

(C) Hazardous (Classified) Locations. The primary protector or equipment providing the primary protection function shall not be located in any hazardous (classified) location as defined in Article 500 or in the vicinity of easily ignitible material.

Exception: As permitted in 501.14, 502.14, and 503.12.

830.33 Grounding or Interruption of Metallic Members of Network-Powered Broadband Communications Cables. The shields of network-powered broadband communications cables used for communications or powering shall be grounded at the building as close as practicable to the point of entrance or attachment of the NIU. Metallic cable members not used for communications or powering shall be grounded or interrupted by an insulating joint or equivalent device as close as practicable to the point of entrance or attachment of the NIU.

For purposes of this section, grounding or interruption of network-powered broadband communications cable metallic members installed at mobile home service equipment located in sight from and no more than 9.0 m (30 ft) from the exterior wall of the mobile home it serves, or at a

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mobile home disconnecting means grounded in accordance with 250.32 and located in sight from and not more than 9.0 m (30 ft) from the exterior wall of the mobile home it serves, shall be considered to meet the requirements of this section.

FPN: Selecting a grounding location to achieve the shortest practicable grounding conductor helps limit potential differences between the network-powered broadband communications circuits and other metallic systems.

IV. Grounding Methods

830.40 Cable, Network Interface Unit, and Primary Protector Grounding. Network interface units containing protectors, NIUs with metallic enclosures, primary protectors, and the metallic members of the network-powered broadband communications cable that are intended to be grounded shall be grounded as specified in 830.40(A) through (D).

(A) Grounding Conductor.

(1) Insulation. The grounding conductor shall be insulated and shall be listed as suitable for the purpose.

(2) Material. The grounding conductor shall be copper or other corrosion-resistant conductive material, stranded or solid.

(3) Size. The grounding conductor shall not be smaller than 14 AWG and shall have a current-carrying capacity approximately equal to that of the grounded metallic member(s) and protected conductor(s) of the network-powered broadband communications cable. The grounding conductor shall not be required to exceed 6 AWG.

(4) Length. The grounding conductor shall be as short as practicable. In one-family and multifamily dwellings, the grounding conductor shall be as short as permissible, not to exceed 6.0 m (20 ft) in length.

Exception: In one- and two-family dwellings where it is not practicable to achieve an overall maximum grounding conductor length of 6.0 m (20 ft), a separate communications ground rod meeting the minimum dimensional criteria of 830.40(B)(2)(2) shall be driven, and the grounding conductor connected to the communications ground rod in accordance with 830.40(C). The communications ground rod shall be bonded to the power grounding electrode system in accordance with 830.40(D).

(5) Run in Straight Line. The grounding conductor shall be run to the grounding electrode in as straight a line as practicable.

(6) Physical Protection. Where subject to physical damage, the grounding conductor shall be adequately protected. Where the grounding conductor is run in a metal raceway, both ends of the raceway shall be bonded to the grounding conductor or the same terminal or electrode to which the grounding conductor is connected.

(B) Electrode. The grounding conductor shall be connected as follows.

(1) In Buildings or Structures with Grounding Means. To the nearest accessible location on the following:

(1) The building or structure grounding electrode system as covered in 250.50;
(2) The grounded interior metal water piping system, within 1.5 m (5 ft) from its point of entrance to the building, as covered in 250.52;
(3) The power service accessible means external to enclosures as covered in 250.94;
(4) The metallic power service raceway;
(5) The service equipment enclosure;
(6) The grounding electrode conductor or the grounding electrode metal enclosure; or
(7) The grounding conductor or the grounding electrode of a building or structure disconnecting means that is grounded to an electrode as covered in 250.32.

For purposes of this section, the mobile home service equipment or the mobile home disconnecting means, as described in 830.33, shall be considered accessible.

(2) In Buildings or Structures Without Grounding Means. If the building or structure served has no grounding means, as described in (B)(1):

(1) To any one of the individual electrodes described in 250.52(A)(1), (2), (3), (4); or
(2) If the building or structure served has no grounding means, as described in 830.40(B)(1) or (B)(2)(1), to an effectively grounded metal structure or to a ground rod or pipe not less than 1.5 m (5 ft) in length and 12.7 mm (½ in.) in diameter, driven, where practicable, into permanently damp earth and separated from lightning conductors as covered in 800.13 and at least 1.8 m (6 ft) from electrodes of other systems. Steam or hot water pipes or lightning-rod conductors shall not be employed as electrodes for protectors, NIUs with integral protection, grounded metallic members, NIUs with metallic enclosures, and other equipment.

(C) Electrode Connection. Connections to grounding electrodes shall comply with 250.70. Connectors, clamps, fittings, or lugs used to attach grounding conductors and bonding jumpers to grounding electrodes or to each other that are to be concrete encased or buried in the earth shall be suitable for its application.

(D) Bonding of Electrodes. A bonding jumper not smaller than 6 AWG copper or equivalent shall be connected be-

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tween the network-powered broadband communications system grounding electrode and the power grounding electrode system at the building or structure served where separate electrodes are used.

Exception: At mobile homes as covered in 830.42.

FPN No. 1: See 250.60 for use of lightning rods.

FPN No. 2: Bonding together of all separate electrodes limits potential differences between them and between their associated wiring systems.

830.42 Bonding and Grounding at Mobile Homes.

(A) Grounding. Where there is no mobile home service equipment located in sight from and not more than 9.0 m (30 ft) from the exterior wall of the mobile home it serves, or there is no mobile home disconnecting means grounded in accordance with 250.32 and located within sight from and not more than 9.0 m (30 ft) from the exterior wall of the mobile home it serves, the network-powered broadband communications cable, network interface unit, and primary protector ground shall be installed in accordance with 830.40(B)(2).

(B) Bonding. The network-powered broadband communications cable grounding terminal, network interface unit grounding terminal, if present, and primary protector grounding terminal shall be bonded together with a copper bonding conductor not smaller than 12 AWG. The network-powered broadband communications cable grounding terminal, network interface unit grounding terminal, primary protector grounding terminal, or the grounding electrode shall be bonded to the metal frame or available grounding terminal of the mobile home with a copper bonding conductor not smaller than 12 AWG under any of the following conditions:

(1) Where there is no mobile home service equipment or disconnecting means as in (A)
(2) Where the mobile home is supplied by cord and plug

V. Wiring Methods Within Buildings

830.54 Medium Power Network-Powered Broadband Communications System Wiring Methods. Medium power network-powered broadband communications systems shall be installed within buildings using listed Type BM or Type BMR, network-powered broadband communications medium power cables.

(A) Ducts, Plenums, and Other Air-Handling Spaces. Section 300.22 shall apply.

(B) Riser. Cables installed in vertical runs and penetrating more than one floor, or cables installed in vertical runs in a shaft, shall be Type BMR. Floor penetrations requiring Type BMR shall contain only cables suitable for riser or plenum use.

Exception No. 1: Type BM cables encased in metal raceway or located in a fireproof shaft that has firestops at each floor.

Exception No. 2: Type BM cables in one- and two-family dwellings.

(C) Other Wiring. Cables installed in locations other than the locations covered in 830.54(A) and (B) shall be Type BM.

Exception: Type BMU cable where the cable enters the building from the outside and is run in rigid metal conduit or intermediate metal conduit, and such conduits are grounded to an electrode in accordance with 830.40(B).

830.55 Low-Power Network-Powered Broadband Communications System Wiring Methods. Low-power network-powered broadband communications systems shall comply with any of the requirements of 830.55(A) through (D).

(A) In Buildings. Low-power network-powered broadband communications systems shall be installed within buildings using listed Type BLX or Type BLP network-powered broadband communications low power cables.

(B) Ducts, Plenums, and Other Air-Handling Spaces. Cables installed in ducts, plenums, and other spaces used for environmental air shall be Type BLP. Abandoned cables shall not be permitted to remain. Type BLX cable installed in compliance with 300.22 shall be permitted.

(C) Riser. Cables installed in risers shall comply with any of the requirements in 830.55(C)(1), (C)(2), or (C)(3).

(1) Cables in Vertical Runs. Cables installed in vertical runs and penetrating more than one floor, or cables installed in vertical runs in a shaft, shall be Type BLP or BMR. Floor penetrations requiring Type BMR shall contain only cables suitable for riser or plenum use. Abandoned cables shall not be permitted to remain.

(2) Metal Raceways or Fireproof Shafts. Type BLX cables shall be permitted to be encased in a metal raceway or located in a fireproof shaft having firestops at each floor.

(3) One- and Two-Family Dwellings. Type BLX cables less than 10 mm (0.375 in.) in diameter shall be permitted in one- and two-family dwellings.

(D) Other Wiring. Cables installed in locations other than the locations covered in 830.55(A), (B), and (C) shall comply with the requirements of 830.55(D)(1) through (D)(5).

(1) General. Type BLP or BM shall be permitted.

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(2) In Raceways. Type BLX shall be permitted to be installed in a raceway.

(3) Type BLU Cable. Type BLU cable entering the building from outside shall be permitted to be run in rigid metal conduit or intermediate metal conduit. Such conduits shall be grounded to an electrode in accordance with 830.40(B).

(4) One- and Two-Family Dwellings. Type BLX cable less than 10 mm (0.375 in.) in diameter shall be permitted to be installed in one- and two-family dwellings.

(5) Type BLX Cable. Type BLX cable entering the building from outside and terminated at a grounding block or a primary protection location shall be permitted to be installed, provided that the length of cable within the building does not exceed 15 m (50 ft).

FPN: This provision limits the length of Type BLX cable to 15 m (50 ft), while 830.30(B) requires that the primary protector, or NIU with integral protection, be located as close as practicable to the point at which the cable enters the building. Therefore, in installations requiring a primary protector, or NIU with integral protection, Type BLX cable may not be permitted to extend 15 m (50 ft) into the building if it is practicable to place the primary protector closer than 15 m (50 ft) to the entrance point.

830.56 Protection Against Physical Damage. Section 300.4 shall apply.

830.57 Bends. Bends in network broadband cable shall be made so as not to damage the cable.

830.58 Installation of Network-Powered Broadband Communications Cables and Equipment. Cable and equipment installations within buildings shall comply with 830.58(A) through (E), as applicable.

(A) Separation of Conductors.

(1) In Raceways and Enclosures.

(a) Low and Medium Power Network-Powered Broadband Communications Circuit Cables. Low and medium power network-powered broadband communications cables shall be permitted in the same raceway or enclosure.

(b) Low Power Network-Powered Broadband Communications Circuit Cables. Low Power network-powered broadband communications cables shall be permitted in the same raceway or enclosure with jacketed cables of any of the following circuits:

(1) Class 2 and Class 3 remote-control, signaling, and power-limited circuits in compliance with Article 725
(2) Power-limited fire alarm systems in compliance with Article 760
(3) Communications circuits in compliance with Article 800
(4) Nonconductive and conductive optical fiber cables in compliance with Article 770
(5) Community antenna television and radio distribution systems in compliance with Article 820

(c) Medium Power Network-Powered Broadband Communications Circuit Cables. Medium power network-powered broadband communications cables shall not be permitted in the same raceway or enclosure with conductors of any of the following circuits:

(1) Class 2 and Class 3 remote-control, signaling, and power-limited circuits in compliance with Article 725
(2) Power-limited fire alarm systems in compliance with Article 760
(3) Communications circuits in compliance with Article 800
(4) Conductive optical fiber cables in compliance with Article 770
(5) Community antenna television and radio distribution systems in compliance with Article 820

(d) Electric Light, Power, Class 1, Non–Powered Broadband Communications Circuit Cables. Network-powered broadband communications cable shall not be placed in any raceway, compartment, outlet box, junction box, or similar fittings with conductors of electric light, power, Class 1, or non–power-limited fire alarm circuit cables.

Exception No. 1: Where all of the conductors of electric light, power, Class 1, non–power-limited fire alarm circuits are separated from all of the network-powered broadband communications cables by a barrier.

Exception No. 2: Power circuit conductors in outlet boxes, junction boxes, or similar fittings or compartments where such conductors are introduced solely for power supply to the network-powered broadband communications system distribution equipment. The power circuit conductors shall be routed within the enclosure to maintain a minimum 6-mm (0.25-in.) separation from network-powered broadband communications cables.

(2) Other Applications. Network-powered broadband communications cable shall be separated at least 50 mm (2 in.) from conductors of any electric light, power, Class 1, and non–power-limited fire alarm circuits.

Exception No. 1: Where either (1) all of the conductors of electric light, power, Class 1, and non–power-limited fire alarm circuits are in a raceway, or in metal-sheathed, metal-clad, nonmetallic-sheathed, Type AC, or Type UF cables, or (2) all of the network-powered broadband communications cables are encased in raceway.

Exception No. 2: Where the network-powered broadband communications cables are permanently separated from the conductors of electric light, power, Class 1, and non–

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power-limited fire alarm circuits by a continuous and firmly fixed nonconductor, such as porcelain tubes or flexible tubing, in addition to the insulation on the wire.

(B) Spread of Fire or Products of Combustion. Installations in hollow spaces, vertical shafts, and ventilation or air-handling ducts shall be made so that the possible spread of fire or products of combustion will not be substantially increased. Openings around penetrations through fire-resistance–rated walls, partitions, floors, or ceilings shall be firestopped using approved methods to maintain the fire resistance rating.

(C) Equipment in Other Space Used for Environmental Air. Section 300.22(C) shall apply.

(D) Support of Conductors. Raceways shall be used for their intended purpose. Network-powered broadband communications cables shall not be strapped, taped, or attached by any means to the exterior of any conduit or raceway as a means of support.

(E) Cable Substitutions. The substitutions for network-powered broadband cables listed in Table 830.58 shall be permitted. All cables in Table 830.58, other than network-powered broadband cables, shall be coaxial cables.

Table 830.58 Cable Substitutions

Cable Type	Permitted Cable Substitutions
BM	BMR
BLP	CMP, CL3P
BLX	CMP, CL3P, CMR, CL3R, CMG, CM, CL3, CMX, CL3X, BMR, BM, BLP

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Chapter 9 Tables

Table 1 Percent of Cross Section of Conduit and Tubing for Conductors

Number of Conductors	All Conductor Types
1	53
2	31
Over 2	40

FPN No. 1: Table 1 is based on common conditions of proper cabling and alignment of conductors where the length of the pull and the number of bends are within reasonable limits. It should be recognized that, for certain conditions, a larger size conduit or a lesser conduit fill should be considered.

FPN No. 2: When pulling three conductors or cables into a raceway, if the ratio of the raceway (inside diameter) to the conductor or cable (outside diameter) is between 2.8 and 3.2, jamming can occur. While jamming can occur when pulling four or more conductors or cables into a raceway, the probability is very low.

Notes to Tables

(1) See Annex C for the maximum number of conductors and fixture wires, all of the same size (total cross-sectional area including insulation) permitted in trade sizes of the applicable conduit or tubing.

(2) Table 1 applies only to complete conduit or tubing systems and is not intended to apply to sections of conduit or tubing used to protect exposed wiring from physical damage.

(3) Equipment grounding or bonding conductors, where installed, shall be included when calculating conduit or tubing fill. The actual dimensions of the equipment grounding or bonding conductor (insulated or bare) shall be used in the calculation.

(4) Where conduit or tubing nipples having a maximum length not to exceed 600 mm (24 in.) are installed between boxes, cabinets, and similar enclosures, the nipples shall be permitted to be filled to 60 percent of their total cross-sectional area, and 310.15(B)(2)(a) adjustment factors need not apply to this condition.

(5) For conductors not included in Chapter 9, such as multiconductor cables, the actual dimensions shall be used.

(6) For combinations of conductors of different sizes, use Table 5 and Table 5A for dimensions of conductors and Table 4 for the applicable conduit or tubing dimensions.

(7) When calculating the maximum number of conductors permitted in a conduit or tubing, all of the same size (total cross-sectional area including insulation), the next higher whole number shall be used to determine the maximum number of conductors permitted when the calculation results in a decimal of 0.8 or larger.

(8) Where bare conductors are permitted by other sections of this *Code*, the dimensions for bare conductors in Table 8 shall be permitted.

(9) A multiconductor cable of two or more conductors shall be treated as a single conductor for calculating percentage conduit fill area. For cables that have elliptical cross sections, the cross-sectional area calculation shall be based on using the major diameter of the ellipse as a circle diameter.

Table 4 Dimensions and Percent Area of Conduit and Tubing (Areas of Conduit or Tubing for the Combinations of Wires Permitted in Table 1, Chapter 9)

Article 358 — Electrical Metallic Tubing (EMT)

Metric Designator	Trade Size	Nominal Internal Diameter		Total Area 100%		2 Wires 31%		Over 2 Wires 40%		1 Wire 53%		60%	
		mm	in.	mm^2	$in.^2$	mm^2	$in.^2$	mm^2	$in.^2$	mm^2	$in.^2$	mm^2	$in.^2$
16	½	15.8	0.622	196	0.304	61	0.094	78	0.122	104	0.161	118	0.182
21	¾	20.9	0.824	343	0.533	106	0.165	137	0.213	182	0.283	206	0.320
27	1	26.6	1.049	556	0.864	172	0.268	222	0.346	295	0.458	333	0.519
35	1¼	35.1	1.380	968	1.496	300	0.464	387	0.598	513	0.793	581	0.897
41	1½	40.9	1.610	1314	2.036	407	0.631	526	0.814	696	1.079	788	1.221
53	2	52.5	2.067	2165	3.356	671	1.040	866	1.342	1147	1.778	1299	2.013
63	2½	69.4	2.731	3783	5.858	1173	1.816	1513	2.343	2005	3.105	2270	3.515
78	3	85.2	3.356	5701	8.846	1767	2.742	2280	3.538	3022	4.688	3421	5.307
91	3½	97.4	3.834	7451	11.545	2310	3.579	2980	4.618	3949	6.119	4471	6.927
103	4	110.1	4.334	9521	14.753	2951	4.573	3808	5.901	5046	7.819	5712	8.852

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Table 4 *Continued*

Article 362 — Electrical Nonmetallic Tubing (ENT)

Metric Designator	Trade Size	Nominal Internal Diameter mm	Nominal Internal Diameter in.	Total Area 100% mm²	Total Area 100% in.²	2 Wires 31% mm²	2 Wires 31% in.²	Over 2 Wires 40% mm²	Over 2 Wires 40% in.²	1 Wire 53% mm²	1 Wire 53% in.²	60% mm²	60% in.²
16	½	14.2	0.560	158	0.246	49	0.076	63	0.099	84	0.131	95	0.148
21	¾	19.3	0.760	293	0.454	91	0.141	117	0.181	155	0.240	176	0.272
27	1	25.4	1.000	507	0.785	157	0.243	203	0.314	269	0.416	304	0.471
35	1¼	34.0	1.340	908	1.410	281	0.437	363	0.564	481	0.747	545	0.846
41	1½	39.9	1.570	1250	1.936	388	0.600	500	0.774	663	1.026	750	1.162
53	2	51.3	2.020	2067	3.205	641	0.993	827	1.282	1095	1.699	1240	1.923
63	2½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91	3½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Article 348 — Flexible Metal Conduit (FMC)

Metric Designator	Trade Size	Nominal Internal Diameter mm	Nominal Internal Diameter in.	Total Area 100% mm²	Total Area 100% in.²	2 Wires 31% mm²	2 Wires 31% in.²	Over 2 Wires 40% mm²	Over 2 Wires 40% in.²	1 Wire 53% mm²	1 Wire 53% in.²	60% mm²	60% in.²
12	⅜	9.7	0.384	74	0.116	23	0.036	30	0.046	39	0.061	44	0.069
16	½	16.1	0.635	204	0.317	63	0.098	81	0.127	108	0.168	122	0.190
21	¾	20.9	0.824	343	0.533	106	0.165	137	0.213	182	0.283	206	0.320
27	1	25.9	1.020	527	0.817	163	0.253	211	0.327	279	0.433	316	0.490
35	1¼	32.4	1.275	824	1.277	256	0.396	330	0.511	437	0.677	495	0.766
41	1½	39.1	1.538	1201	1.858	372	0.576	480	0.743	636	0.985	720	1.115
53	2	51.8	2.040	2107	3.269	653	1.013	843	1.307	1117	1.732	1264	1.961
63	2½	63.5	2.500	3167	4.909	982	1.522	1267	1.963	1678	2.602	1900	2.945
78	3	76.2	3.000	4560	7.069	1414	2.191	1824	2.827	2417	3.746	2736	4.241
91	3½	88.9	3.500	6207	9.621	1924	2.983	2483	3.848	3290	5.099	3724	5.773
103	4	101.6	4.000	8107	12.566	2513	3.896	3243	5.027	4297	6.660	4864	7.540

Article 342 — Intermediate Metal Conduit (IMC)

Metric Designator	Trade Size	Nominal Internal Diameter mm	Nominal Internal Diameter in.	Total Area 100% mm²	Total Area 100% in.²	2 Wires 31% mm²	2 Wires 31% in.²	Over 2 Wires 40% mm²	Over 2 Wires 40% in.²	1 Wire 53% mm²	1 Wire 53% in.²	60% mm²	60% in.²
12	⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	½	16.8	0.660	222	0.342	69	0.106	89	0.137	117	0.181	133	0.205
21	¾	21.9	0.864	377	0.586	117	0.182	151	0.235	200	0.311	226	0.352
27	1	28.1	1.105	620	0.959	192	0.297	248	0.384	329	0.508	372	0.575
35	1¼	36.8	1.448	1064	1.647	330	0.510	425	0.659	564	0.873	638	0.988
41	1½	42.7	1.683	1432	2.225	444	0.690	573	0.890	759	1.179	859	1.335
53	2	54.6	2.150	2341	3.630	726	1.125	937	1.452	1241	1.924	1405	2.178
63	2½	64.9	2.557	3308	5.135	1026	1.592	1323	2.054	1753	2.722	1985	3.081
78	3	80.7	3.176	5115	7.922	1586	2.456	2046	3.169	2711	4.199	3069	4.753
91	3½	93.2	3.671	6822	10.584	2115	3.281	2729	4.234	3616	5.610	4093	6.351
103	4	105.4	4.166	8725	13.631	2705	4.226	3490	5.452	4624	7.224	5235	8.179

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Table 4 *Continued*

Article 356— Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit (LFNC-B*)

Metric Designator	Trade Size	Nominal Internal Diameter		Total Area 100%		2 Wires 31%		Over 2 Wires 40%		1 Wire 53%		60%	
		mm	in.	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²
12	3/8	12.5	0.494	123	0.192	38	0.059	49	0.077	65	0.102	74	0.115
16	1/2	16.1	0.632	204	0.314	63	0.097	81	0.125	108	0.166	122	0.188
21	3/4	21.1	0.830	350	0.541	108	0.168	140	0.216	185	0.287	210	0.325
27	1	26.8	1.054	564	0.873	175	0.270	226	0.349	299	0.462	338	0.524
35	1 1/4	35.4	1.395	984	1.528	305	0.474	394	0.611	522	0.810	591	0.917
41	1 1/2	40.3	1.588	1276	1.981	395	0.614	510	0.792	676	1.050	765	1.188
53	2	51.6	2.033	2091	3.246	648	1.006	836	1.298	1108	1.720	1255	1.948

*Corresponds to 356.2(2)

Article 356 — Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit (LFNC-A*)

Metric Designator	Trade Size	Nominal Internal Diameter		Total Area 100%		2 Wires 31%		Over 2 Wires 40%		1 Wire 53%		60%	
		mm	in.	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²
12	3/8	12.6	0.495	125	0.192	39	0.060	50	0.077	66	0.102	75	0.115
16	1/2	16.0	0.630	201	0.312	62	0.097	80	0.125	107	0.165	121	0.187
21	3/4	21.0	0.825	346	0.535	107	0.166	139	0.214	184	0.283	208	0.321
27	1	26.5	1.043	552	0.854	171	0.265	221	0.342	292	0.453	331	0.513
35	1 1/4	35.1	1.383	968	1.502	300	0.466	387	0.601	513	0.796	581	0.901
41	1 1/2	40.7	1.603	1301	2.018	403	0.626	520	0.807	690	1.070	781	1.211
53	2	52.4	2.063	2157	3.343	669	1.036	863	1.337	1143	1.772	1294	2.006

*Corresponds to 356.2(1)

Article 350 — Liquidtight Flexible Metal Conduit (LFMC)

Metric Designator	Trade Size	Nominal Internal Diameter		Total Area 100%		2 Wires 31%		Over 2 Wires 40%		1 Wire 53%		60%	
		mm	in.	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²
12	3/8	12.5	0.494	123	0.192	38	0.059	49	0.077	65	0.102	74	0.115
16	1/2	16.1	0.632	204	0.314	63	0.097	81	0.125	108	0.166	122	0.188
21	3/4	21.1	0.830	350	0.541	108	0.168	140	0.216	185	0.287	210	0.325
27	1	26.8	1.054	564	0.873	175	0.270	226	0.349	299	0.462	338	0.524
35	1 1/4	35.4	1.395	984	1.528	305	0.474	394	0.611	522	0.810	591	0.917
41	1 1/2	40.3	1.588	1276	1.981	395	0.614	510	0.792	676	1.050	765	1.188
53	2	51.6	2.033	2091	3.246	648	1.006	836	1.298	1108	1.720	1255	1.948
63	2 1/2	63.3	2.493	3147	4.881	976	1.513	1259	1.953	1668	2.587	1888	2.929
78	3	78.4	3.085	4827	7.475	1497	2.317	1931	2.990	2559	3.962	2896	4.485
91	3 1/2	89.4	3.520	6277	9.731	1946	3.017	2511	3.893	3327	5.158	3766	5.839
103	4	102.1	4.020	8187	12.692	2538	3.935	3275	5.077	4339	6.727	4912	7.615
129	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
155	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Table 4 *Continued*

Article 344 — Rigid Metal Conduit (RMC)

Metric Designator	Trade Size	Nominal Internal Diameter mm	Nominal Internal Diameter in.	Total Area 100% mm²	Total Area 100% in.²	2 Wires 31% mm²	2 Wires 31% in.²	Over 2 Wires 40% mm²	Over 2 Wires 40% in.²	1 Wire 53% mm²	1 Wire 53% in.²	60% mm²	60% in.²
12	3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	1/2	16.1	0.632	204	0.314	63	0.097	81	0.125	108	0.166	122	0.188
21	3/4	21.2	0.836	353	0.549	109	0.170	141	0.220	187	0.291	212	0.329
27	1	27.0	1.063	573	0.887	177	0.275	229	0.355	303	0.470	344	0.532
35	1 1/4	35.4	1.394	984	1.526	305	0.473	394	0.610	522	0.809	591	0.916
41	1 1/2	41.2	1.624	1333	2.071	413	0.642	533	0.829	707	1.098	800	1.243
53	2	52.9	2.083	2198	3.408	681	1.056	879	1.363	1165	1.806	1319	2.045
63	2 1/2	63.2	2.489	3137	4.866	972	1.508	1255	1.946	1663	2.579	1882	2.919
78	3	78.5	3.090	4840	7.499	1500	2.325	1936	3.000	2565	3.974	2904	4.499
91	3 1/2	90.7	3.570	6461	10.010	2003	3.103	2584	4.004	3424	5.305	3877	6.006
103	4	102.9	4.050	8316	12.882	2578	3.994	3326	5.153	4408	6.828	4990	7.729
129	5	128.9	5.073	13050	20.212	4045	6.266	5220	8.085	6916	10.713	7830	12.127
155	6	154.8	6.093	18821	29.158	5834	9.039	7528	11.663	9975	15.454	11292	17.495

Article 352 — Rigid PVC Conduit (RNC), Schedule 80

Metric Designator	Trade Size	Nominal Internal Diameter mm	Nominal Internal Diameter in.	Total Area 100% mm²	Total Area 100% in.²	2 Wires 31% mm²	2 Wires 31% in.²	Over 2 Wires 40% mm²	Over 2 Wires 40% in.²	1 Wire 53% mm²	1 Wire 53% in.²	60% mm²	60% in.²
12	3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	1/2	13.4	0.526	141	0.217	44	0.067	56	0.087	75	0.115	85	0.130
21	3/4	18.3	0.722	263	0.409	82	0.127	105	0.164	139	0.217	158	0.246
27	1	23.8	0.936	445	0.688	138	0.213	178	0.275	236	0.365	267	0.413
35	1 1/4	31.9	1.255	799	1.237	248	0.383	320	0.495	424	0.656	480	0.742
41	1 1/2	37.5	1.476	1104	1.711	342	0.530	442	0.684	585	0.907	663	1.027
53	2	48.6	1.913	1855	2.874	575	0.891	742	1.150	983	1.523	1113	1.725
63	2 1/2	58.2	2.290	2660	4.119	825	1.277	1064	1.647	1410	2.183	1596	2.471
78	3	72.7	2.864	4151	6.442	1287	1.997	1660	2.577	2200	3.414	2491	3.865
91	3 1/2	84.5	3.326	5608	8.688	1738	2.693	2243	3.475	2972	4.605	3365	5.213
103	4	96.2	3.786	7268	11.258	2253	3.490	2907	4.503	3852	5.967	4361	6.755
129	5	121.1	4.768	11518	17.855	3571	5.535	4607	7.142	6105	9.463	6911	10.713
155	6	145.0	5.709	16513	25.598	5119	7.935	6605	10.239	8752	13.567	9908	15.359

Article 352 — Rigid PVC Conduit (RNC), Schedule 40, and HDPE Conduit

Metric Designator	Trade Size	Nominal Internal Diameter mm	Nominal Internal Diameter in.	Total Area 100% mm²	Total Area 100% in.²	2 Wires 31% mm²	2 Wires 31% in.²	Over 2 Wires 40% mm²	Over 2 Wires 40% in.²	1 Wire 53% mm²	1 Wire 53% in.²	60% mm²	60% in.²
12	3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	1/2	15.3	0.602	184	0.285	57	0.088	74	0.114	97	0.151	110	0.171
21	3/4	20.4	0.804	327	0.508	101	0.157	131	0.203	173	0.269	196	0.305
27	1	26.1	1.029	535	0.832	166	0.258	214	0.333	284	0.441	321	0.499
35	1 1/4	34.5	1.360	935	1.453	290	0.450	374	0.581	495	0.770	561	0.872
41	1 1/2	40.4	1.590	1282	1.986	397	0.616	513	0.794	679	1.052	769	1.191
53	2	52.0	2.047	2124	3.291	658	1.020	849	1.316	1126	1.744	1274	1.975

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Table 4 *Continued*

Article 352 — Rigid PVC Conduit (RNC), Schedule 40, and HDPE Conduit

Metric Designator	Trade Size	Nominal Internal Diameter		Total Area 100%		2 Wires 31%		Over 2 Wires 40%		1 Wire 53%		60%	
		mm	in.	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²
63	2½	62.1	2.445	3029	4.695	939	1.455	1212	1.878	1605	2.488	1817	2.817
78	3	77.3	3.042	4693	7.268	1455	2.253	1877	2.907	2487	3.852	2816	4.361
91	3½	89.4	3.521	6277	9.737	1946	3.018	2511	3.895	3327	5.161	3766	5.842
103	4	101.5	3.998	8091	12.554	2508	3.892	3237	5.022	4288	6.654	4855	7.532
129	5	127.4	5.016	12748	19.761	3952	6.126	5099	7.904	6756	10.473	7649	11.856
155	6	153.2	6.031	18433	28.567	5714	8.856	7373	11.427	9770	15.141	11060	17.140

Article 352 — Type A, Rigid PVC Conduit (RNC)

Metric Designator	Trade Size	Nominal Internal Diameter		Total Area 100%		2 Wires 31%		Over 2 Wires 40%		1 Wire 53%		60%	
		mm	in.	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²
16	½	17.8	0.700	249	0.385	77	0.119	100	0.154	132	0.204	149	0.231
21	¾	23.1	0.910	419	0.650	130	0.202	168	0.260	222	0.345	251	0.390
27	1	29.8	1.175	697	1.084	216	0.336	279	0.434	370	0.575	418	0.651
35	1¼	38.1	1.500	1140	1.767	353	0.548	456	0.707	604	0.937	684	1.060
41	1½	43.7	1.720	1500	2.324	465	0.720	600	0.929	795	1.231	900	1.394
53	2	54.7	2.155	2350	3.647	728	1.131	940	1.459	1245	1.933	1410	2.188
63	2½	66.9	2.635	3515	5.453	1090	1.690	1406	2.181	1863	2.890	2109	3.272
78	3	82.0	3.230	5281	8.194	1637	2.540	2112	3.278	2799	4.343	3169	4.916
91	3½	93.7	3.690	6896	10.694	2138	3.315	2758	4.278	3655	5.668	4137	6.416
103	4	106.2	4.180	8858	13.723	2746	4.254	3543	5.489	4695	7.273	5315	8.234
129	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
155	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Article 352 — Type EB, PVC Conduit (RNC)

Metric Designator	Trade Size	Nominal Internal Diameter		Total Area 100%		2 Wires 31%		Over 2 Wires 40%		1 Wire 53%		60%	
		mm	in.	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²	mm²	in.²
16	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	1¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	2	56.4	2.221	2498	3.874	774	1.201	999	1.550	1324	2.053	1499	2.325
63	2½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78	3	84.6	3.330	5621	8.709	1743	2.700	2248	3.484	2979	4.616	3373	5.226
91	3½	96.6	3.804	7329	11.365	2272	3.523	2932	4.546	3884	6.023	4397	6.819
103	4	108.9	4.289	9314	14.448	2887	4.479	3726	5.779	4937	7.657	5589	8.669
129	5	135.0	5.316	14314	22.195	4437	6.881	5726	8.878	7586	11.763	8588	13.317
155	6	160.9	6.336	20333	31.530	6303	9.774	8133	12.612	10776	16.711	12200	18.918

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Table 5 Dimensions of Insulated Conductors and Fixture Wires

Type	Size (AWG or kcmil)	Approximate Diameter		Approximate Area	
		mm	in.	mm²	in.²
Type: FFH-2, RFH-1, RFH-2, RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*, RHH, RHW, RHW-2, SF-1, SF-2, SFF-1, SFF-2, TF, TFF, THHW, THW, THW-2, TW, XF, XFF					
RFH-2, FFH-2	18	3.454	0.136	9.355	0.0145
	16	3.759	0.148	11.10	0.0172
RHW-2, RHH, RHW	14	4.902	0.193	18.90	0.0293
	12	5.385	0.212	22.77	0.0353
	10	5.994	0.236	28.19	0.0437
	8	8.280	0.326	53.87	0.0835
	6	9.246	0.364	67.16	0.1041
	4	10.46	0.412	86.00	0.1333
	3	11.18	0.440	98.13	0.1521
	2	11.99	0.472	112.9	0.1750
	1	14.78	0.582	171.6	0.2660
	1/0	15.80	0.622	196.1	0.3039
	2/0	16.97	0.668	226.1	0.3505
	3/0	18.29	0.720	262.7	0.4072
	4/0	19.76	0.778	306.7	0.4754
	250	22.73	0.895	405.9	0.6291
	300	24.13	0.950	457.3	0.7088
	350	25.43	1.001	507.7	0.7870
	400	26.62	1.048	556.5	0.8626
	500	28.78	1.133	650.5	1.0082
	600	31.57	1.243	782.9	1.2135
	700	33.38	1.314	874.9	1.3561
	750	34.24	1.348	920.8	1.4272
	800	35.05	1.380	965.0	1.4957
	900	36.68	1.444	1057	1.6377
	1000	38.15	1.502	1143	1.7719
	1250	43.92	1.729	1515	2.3479
	1500	47.04	1.852	1738	2.6938
	1750	49.94	1.966	1959	3.0357
	2000	52.63	2.072	2175	3.3719
SF-2, SFF-2	18	3.073	0.121	7.419	0.0115
	16	3.378	0.133	8.968	0.0139
	14	3.759	0.148	11.10	0.0172
SF-1, SFF-1	18	2.311	0.091	4.194	0.0065
RFH-1, XF, XFF	18	2.692	0.106	5.161	0.0080
TF, TFF, XF, XFF	16	2.997	0.118	7.032	0.0109
TW, XF, XFF, THHW, THW, THW-2	14	3.378	0.133	8.968	0.0139
TW, THHW, THW, THW-2	12	3.861	0.152	11.68	0.0181
	10	4.470	0.176	15.68	0.0243
	8	5.994	0.236	28.19	0.0437
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*	14	4.140	0.163	13.48	0.0209
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*, XF, XFF	12	4.623	0.182	16.77	0.0260

Table 5 *Continued*

Type	Size (AWG or kcmil)	Approximate Diameter		Approximate Area	
		mm	in.	mm²	in.²
Type: RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*, THHN, THHW, THW, THW-2, TFN, TFFN, THWN, THWN-2, XF, XFF					
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*, XF, XFF	10	5.232	0.206	21.48	0.0333
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*	8	6.756	0.266	35.87	0.0556
TW, THW, THHW, THW-2, RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*	6	7.722	0.304	46.84	0.0726
	4	8.941	0.352	62.77	0.0973
	3	9.652	0.380	73.16	0.1134
	2	10.46	0.412	86.00	0.1333
	1	12.50	0.492	122.6	0.1901
	1/0	13.51	0.532	143.4	0.2223
	2/0	14.68	0.578	169.3	0.2624
	3/0	16.00	0.630	201.1	0.3117
	4/0	17.48	0.688	239.9	0.3718
	250	19.43	0.765	296.5	0.4596
	300	20.83	0.820	340.7	0.5281
	350	22.12	0.871	384.4	0.5958
	400	23.32	0.918	427.0	0.6619
	500	25.48	1.003	509.7	0.7901
	600	28.27	1.113	627.7	0.9729
	700	30.07	1.184	710.3	1.1010
	750	30.94	1.218	751.7	1.1652
	800	31.75	1.250	791.7	1.2272
	900	33.38	1.314	874.9	1.3561
	1000	34.85	1.372	953.8	1.4784
	1250	39.09	1.539	1200	1.8602
	1500	42.21	1.662	1400	2.1695
	1750	45.11	1.776	1598	2.4773
	2000	47.80	1.882	1795	2.7818
TFN, TFFN	18	2.134	0.084	3.548	0.0055
	16	2.438	0.096	4.645	0.0072
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	14	2.819	0.111	6.258	0.0097
	12	3.302	0.130	8.581	0.0133
	10	4.166	0.164	13.61	0.0211
	8	5.486	0.216	23.61	0.0366
	6	6.452	0.254	32.71	0.0507
	4	8.230	0.324	53.16	0.0824
	3	8.941	0.352	62.77	0.0973
	2	9.754	0.384	74.71	0.1158
	1	11.33	0.446	100.8	0.1562
	1/0	12.34	0.486	119.7	0.1855
	2/0	13.51	0.532	143.4	0.2223
	3/0	14.83	0.584	172.8	0.2679
	4/0	16.31	0.642	208.8	0.3237
	250	18.06	0.711	256.1	0.3970
	300	19.46	0.766	297.3	0.4608

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Table 5 *Continued*

Type	Size (AWG or kcmil)	Approximate Diameter mm	Approximate Diameter in.	Approximate Area mm²	Approximate Area in.²
Type: FEP, FEPB, PAF, PAFF, PF, PFA, PFAH, PFF, PGF, PGFF, PTF, PTFF, TFE, THHN, THWN, THWN-2, Z, ZF, ZFF					
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	350	20.75	0.817	338.2	0.5242
	400	21.95	0.864	378.3	0.5863
	500	24.10	0.949	456.3	0.7073
	600	26.70	1.051	559.7	0.8676
	700	28.50	1.12 2	637.9	0.9887
	750	29.36	1.156	677.2	1.0496
	800	30.18	1.188	715.2	1.1085
	900	31.80	1.252	794.3	1.2311
	1000	33.27	1.310	869.5	1.3478
PF, PGFF, PGF, PFF, PTF, PAF, PTFF, PAFF	18	2.184	0.086	3.742	0.0058
	16	2.489	0.098	4.839	0.0075
PF, PGFF, PGF, PFF, PTF, PAF, PTFF, PAFF, TFE, FEP, PFA, FEPB, PFAH	14	2.870	0.113	6.452	0.0100
TFE, FEP, PFA, FEPB, PFAH	12	3.353	0.132	8.839	0.0137
	10	3.962	0.156	12.32	0.0191
	8	5.232	0.206	21.48	0.0333
	6	6.198	0.244	30.19	0.0468
	4	7.417	0.292	43.23	0.0670
	3	8.128	0.320	51.87	0.0804
	2	8.941	0.352	62.77	0.0973
TFE, PFAH	1	10.72	0.422	90.26	0.1399
TFE, PFA PFAH, Z	1/0	11.73	0.462	108.1	0.1676
	2/0	12.90	0.508	130.8	0.2027
	3/0	14.22	0.560	158.9	0.2463
	4/0	15.70	0.618	193.5	0.3000
ZF, ZFF	18	1.930	0.076	2.903	0.0045
	16	2.235	0.088	3.935	0.0061
Z, ZF, ZFF	14	2.616	0.103	5.355	0.0083
Z	12	3.099	0.122	7.548	0.0117
	10	3.962	0.156	12.32	0.0191
	8	4.978	0.196	19.48	0.0302
	6	5.944	0.234	27.74	0.0430
	4	7.163	0.282	40.32	0.0625
	3	8.382	0.330	55.16	0.0855
	2	9.195	0.362	66.39	0.1029
	1	10.21	0.402	81.87	0.1269

Table 5 *Continued*

Type	Size (AWG or kcmil)	Approximate Diameter mm	Approximate Diameter in.	Approximate Area mm²	Approximate Area in.²
Type: KF-1, KF-2, KFF-1, KFF-2, XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2, ZW					
XHHW, ZW, XHHW-2, XHH	14	3.378	0.133	8.968	0.0139
	12	3.861	0.152	11.68	0.0181
	10	4.470	0.176	15.68	0.0243
	8	5.994	0.236	28.19	0.0437
	6	6.960	0.274	38.06	0.0590
	4	8.179	0.322	52.52	0.0814
	3	8.890	0.350	62.06	0.0962
	2	9.703	0.382	73.94	0.1146
XHHW, XHHW-2, XHH	1	11.23	0.442	98.97	0.1534
	1/0	12.24	0.482	117.7	0.1825
	2/0	13.41	0.528	141.3	0.2190
	3/0	14.73	0.58	170.5	0.2642
	4/0	16.21	0.638	206.3	0.3197
	250	17.91	0.705	251.9	0.3904
	300	19.30	0.76	292.6	0.4536
	350	20.60	0.811	333.3	0.5166
	400	21.79	0.858	373.0	0.5782
	500	23.95	0.943	450.6	0.6984
	600	26.75	1.053	561.9	0.8709
	700	28.55	1.124	640.2	0.9923
	750	29.41	1.158	679.5	1.0532
	800	30.23	1.190	717.5	1.1122
	900	31.85	1.254	796.8	1.2351
	1000	33.32	1.312	872.2	1.3519
	1250	37.57	1.479	1108	1.7180
	1500	40.69	1.602	1300	2.0157
	1750	43.59	1.716	1492	2.3127
	2000	46.28	1.822	1682	2.6073
KF-2, KFF-2	18	1.600	0.063	2.000	0.0031
	16	1.905	0.075	2.839	0.0044
	14	2.286	0.090	4.129	0.0064
	12	2.769	0.109	6.000	0.0093
	10	3.378	0.133	8.968	0.0139
KF-1, KFF-1	18	1.448	0.057	1.677	0.0026
	16	1.753	0.069	2.387	0.0037
	14	2.134	0.084	3.548	0.0055
	12	2.616	0.103	5.355	0.0083
	10	3.226	0.127	8.194	0.0127

*Types RHH, RHW, and RHW-2 without outer covering.

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Table 5A Compact Aluminum Building Wire Nominal Dimensions* and Areas

Size (AWG or kcmil)	Bare Conductor			Types THW and THHW				Type THHN				Type XHHW				Size (AWG or kcmil)
	Number of Strands	Diameter		Approximate Diameter		Approximate Area		Approximate Diameter		Approximate Area		Approximate Diameter		Approximate Area		
		mm	in.	mm	in.	mm^2	$in.^2$	mm	in.	mm^2	$in.^2$	mm	in.	mm^2	$in.^2$	
8	7	3.404	0.134	6.477	0.255	32.90	0.0510	—	—	—	—	5.690	0.224	25.42	0.0394	8
6	7	4.293	0.169	7.366	0.290	42.58	0.0660	6.096	0.240	29.16	0.0452	6.604	0.260	34.19	0.0530	6
4	7	5.410	0.213	8.509	0.335	56.84	0.0881	7.747	0.305	47.10	0.0730	7.747	0.305	47.10	0.0730	4
2	7	6.807	0.268	9.906	0.390	77.03	0.1194	9.144	0.360	65.61	0.1017	9.144	0.360	65.61	0.1017	2
1	19	7.595	0.299	11.81	0.465	109.5	0.1698	10.54	0.415	87.23	0.1352	10.54	0.415	87.23	0.1352	1
1/0	19	8.534	0.336	12.70	0.500	126.6	0.1963	11.43	0.450	102.6	0.1590	11.43	0.450	102.6	0.1590	1/0
2/0	19	9.550	0.376	13.84	0.545	150.5	0.2332	12.57	0.495	124.1	0.1924	12.45	0.490	121.6	0.1885	2/0
3/0	19	10.74	0.423	14.99	0.590	176.3	0.2733	13.72	0.540	147.7	0.2290	13.72	0.540	147.7	0.2290	3/0
4/0	19	12.07	0.475	16.38	0.645	210.8	0.3267	15.11	0.595	179.4	0.2780	14.99	0.590	176.3	0.2733	4/0
250	37	13.21	0.520	18.42	0.725	266.3	0.4128	17.02	0.670	227.4	0.3525	16.76	0.660	220.7	0.3421	250
300	37	14.48	0.570	19.69	0.775	304.3	0.4717	18.29	0.720	262.6	0.4071	18.16	0.715	259.0	0.4015	300
350	37	15.65	0.616	20.83	0.820	340.7	0.5281	19.56	0.770	300.4	0.4656	19.30	0.760	292.6	0.4536	350
400	37	16.74	0.659	21.97	0.865	379.1	0.5876	20.70	0.815	336.5	0.5216	20.32	0.800	324.3	0.5026	400
500	37	18.69	0.736	23.88	0.940	447.7	0.6939	22.48	0.885	396.8	0.6151	22.35	0.880	392.4	0.6082	500
600	61	20.65	0.813	26.67	1.050	558.6	0.8659	25.02	0.985	491.6	0.7620	24.89	0.980	486.6	0.7542	600
700	61	22.28	0.877	28.19	1.110	624.3	0.9676	26.67	1.050	558.6	0.8659	26.67	1.050	558.6	0.8659	700
750	61	23.06	0.908	29.21	1.150	670.1	1.0386	27.31	1.075	585.5	0.9076	27.69	1.090	602.0	0.9331	750
1000	61	26.92	1.060	32.64	1.285	836.6	1.2968	31.88	1.255	798.1	1.2370	31.24	1.230	766.6	1.1882	1000

*Dimensions are from industry sources.

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Table 8 Conductor Properties

Size (AWG or kcmil)	Conductors: Area mm²	Conductors: Area Circular mils	Conductors: Stranding Quantity	Conductors: Stranding Diameter mm	Conductors: Stranding Diameter in.	Conductors: Overall Diameter mm	Conductors: Overall Diameter in.	Conductors: Overall Area mm²	Conductors: Overall Area in.²	Direct-Current Resistance at 75°C (167°F): Copper Uncoated ohm/km	Copper Uncoated ohm/kFT	Copper Coated ohm/km	Copper Coated ohm/kFT	Aluminum ohm/km	Aluminum ohm/kFT
18	0.823	1620	1	—	—	1.02	0.040	0.823	0.001	25.5	7.77	26.5	8.08	42.0	12.8
18	0.823	1620	7	0.39	0.015	1.16	0.046	1.06	0.002	26.1	7.95	27.7	8.45	42.8	13.1
16	1.31	2580	1	—	—	1.29	0.051	1.31	0.002	16.0	4.89	16.7	5.08	26.4	8.05
16	1.31	2580	7	0.49	0.019	1.46	0.058	1.68	0.003	16.4	4.99	17.3	5.29	26.9	8.21
14	2.08	4110	1	—	—	1.63	0.064	2.08	0.003	10.1	3.07	10.4	3.19	16.6	5.06
14	2.08	4110	7	0.62	0.024	1.85	0.073	2.68	0.004	10.3	3.14	10.7	3.26	16.9	5.17
12	3.31	6530	1	—	—	2.05	0.081	3.31	0.005	6.34	1.93	6.57	2.01	10.45	3.18
12	3.31	6530	7	0.78	0.030	2.32	0.092	4.25	0.006	6.50	1.98	6.73	2.05	10.69	3.25
10	5.261	10380	1	—	—	2.588	0.102	5.26	0.008	3.984	1.21	4.148	1.26	6.561	2.00
10	5.261	10380	7	0.98	0.038	2.95	0.116	6.76	0.011	4.070	1.24	4.226	1.29	6.679	2.04
8	8.367	16510	1	—	—	3.264	0.128	8.37	0.013	2.506	0.764	2.579	0.786	4.125	1.26
8	8.367	16510	7	1.23	0.049	3.71	0.146	10.76	0.017	2.551	0.778	2.653	0.809	4.204	1.28
6	13.30	26240	7	1.56	0.061	4.67	0.184	17.09	0.027	1.608	0.491	1.671	0.510	2.652	0.808
4	21.15	41740	7	1.96	0.077	5.89	0.232	27.19	0.042	1.010	0.308	1.053	0.321	1.666	0.508
3	26.67	52620	7	2.20	0.087	6.60	0.260	34.28	0.053	0.802	0.245	0.833	0.254	1.320	0.403
2	33.62	66360	7	2.47	0.097	7.42	0.292	43.23	0.067	0.634	0.194	0.661	0.201	1.045	0.319
1	42.41	83690	19	1.69	0.066	8.43	0.332	55.80	0.087	0.505	0.154	0.524	0.160	0.829	0.253
1/0	53.49	105600	19	1.89	0.074	9.45	0.372	70.41	0.109	0.399	0.122	0.415	0.127	0.660	0.201
2/0	67.43	133100	19	2.13	0.084	10.62	0.418	88.74	0.137	0.3170	0.0967	0.329	0.101	0.523	0.159
3/0	85.01	167800	19	2.39	0.094	11.94	0.470	111.9	0.173	0.2512	0.0766	0.2610	0.0797	0.413	0.126
4/0	107.2	211600	19	2.68	0.106	13.41	0.528	141.1	0.219	0.1996	0.0608	0.2050	0.0626	0.328	0.100
250		—	37	2.09	0.082	14.61	0.575	168	0.260	0.1687	0.0515	0.1753	0.0535	0.2778	0.0847
300		—	37	2.29	0.090	16.00	0.630	201	0.312	0.1409	0.0429	0.1463	0.0446	0.2318	0.0707
350		—	37	2.47	0.097	17.30	0.681	235	0.364	0.1205	0.0367	0.1252	0.0382	0.1984	0.0605
400		—	37	2.64	0.104	18.49	0.728	268	0.416	0.1053	0.0321	0.1084	0.0331	0.1737	0.0529
500		—	37	2.95	0.116	20.65	0.813	336	0.519	0.0845	0.0258	0.0869	0.0265	0.1391	0.0424
600		—	61	2.52	0.099	22.68	0.893	404	0.626	0.0704	0.0214	0.0732	0.0223	0.1159	0.0353
700		—	61	2.72	0.107	24.49	0.964	471	0.730	0.0603	0.0184	0.0622	0.0189	0.0994	0.0303
750		—	61	2.82	0.111	25.35	0.998	505	0.782	0.0563	0.0171	0.0579	0.0176	0.0927	0.0282
800		—	61	2.91	0.114	26.16	1.030	538	0.834	0.0528	0.0161	0.0544	0.0166	0.0868	0.0265
900		—	61	3.09	0.122	27.79	1.094	606	0.940	0.0470	0.0143	0.0481	0.0147	0.0770	0.0235
1000		—	61	3.25	0.128	29.26	1.152	673	1.042	0.0423	0.0129	0.0434	0.0132	0.0695	0.0212
1250		—	91	2.98	0.117	32.74	1.289	842	1.305	0.0338	0.0103	0.0347	0.0106	0.0554	0.0169
1500		—	91	3.26	0.128	35.86	1.412	1011	1.566	0.02814	0.00858	0.02814	0.00883	0.0464	0.0141
1750		—	127	2.98	0.117	38.76	1.526	1180	1.829	0.02410	0.00735	0.02410	0.00756	0.0397	0.0121
2000		—	127	3.19	0.126	41.45	1.632	1349	2.092	0.02109	0.00643	0.02109	0.00662	0.0348	0.0106

Notes:

1. These resistance values are valid **only** for the parameters as given. Using conductors having coated strands, different stranding type, and, especially, other temperatures changes the resistance.
2. Formula for temperature change: $R_2 = R_1 [1 + \alpha (T_2 - 75)]$ where $\alpha_{Cu} = 0.00323$, $\alpha_{AL} = 0.00330$ at 75°C.
3. Conductors with compact and compressed stranding have about 9 percent and 3 percent, respectively, smaller bare conductor diameters than those shown. See Table 5A for actual compact cable dimensions.
4. The IACS conductivities used: bare copper = 100%, aluminum = 61%.
5. Class B stranding is listed as well as solid for some sizes. Its overall diameter and area is that of its circumscribing circle.

FPN: The construction information is per NEMA WC8-1992 or ANSI/UL 1581-1998. The resistance is calculated per National Bureau of Standards Handbook 100, dated 1966, and Handbook 109, dated 1972.

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Table 9 Alternating-Current Resistance and Reactance for 600-Volt Cables, 3-Phase, 60 Hz, 75°C (167°F) — Three Single Conductors in Conduit

Size (AWG or kcmil)	Ohms to Neutral per Kilometer / Ohms to Neutral per 1000 Feet														Size (AWG or kcmil)
	X_L (Reactance) for All Wires		Alternating-Current Resistance for Uncoated Copper Wires			Alternating-Current Resistance for Aluminum Wires			Effective *Z* at 0.85 *PF* for Uncoated Copper Wires			Effective *Z* at 0.85 *PF* for Aluminum Wires			
	PVC, Aluminum Conduits	Steel Conduit	PVC Conduit	Aluminum Conduit	Steel Conduit	PVC Conduit	Aluminum Conduit	Steel Conduit	PVC Conduit	Aluminum Conduit	Steel Conduit	PVC Conduit	Aluminum Conduit	Steel Conduit	
14	0.190 0.058	0.240 0.073	10.2 3.1	10.2 3.1	10.2 3.1	— —	— —	— —	8.9 2.7	8.9 2.7	8.9 2.7	— —	— —	— —	14
12	0.177 0.054	0.223 0.068	6.6 2.0	6.6 2.0	6.6 2.0	10.5 3.2	10.5 3.2	10.5 3.2	5.6 1.7	5.6 1.7	5.6 1.7	9.2 2.8	9.2 2.8	9.2 2.8	12
10	0.164 0.050	0.207 0.063	3.9 1.2	3.9 1.2	3.9 1.2	6.6 2.0	6.6 2.0	6.6 2.0	3.6 1.1	3.6 1.1	3.6 1.1	5.9 1.8	5.9 1.8	5.9 1.8	10
8	0.171 0.052	0.213 0.065	2.56 0.78	2.56 0.78	2.56 0.78	4.3 1.3	4.3 1.3	4.3 1.3	2.26 0.69	2.26 0.69	2.30 0.70	3.6 1.1	3.6 1.1	3.6 1.1	8
6	0.167 0.051	0.210 0.064	1.61 0.49	1.61 0.49	1.61 0.49	2.66 0.81	2.66 0.81	2.66 0.81	1.44 0.44	1.48 0.45	1.48 0.45	2.33 0.71	2.36 0.72	2.36 0.72	6
4	0.157 0.048	0.197 0.060	1.02 0.31	1.02 0.31	1.02 0.31	1.67 0.51	1.67 0.51	1.67 0.51	0.95 0.29	0.95 0.29	0.98 0.30	1.51 0.46	1.51 0.46	1.51 0.46	4
3	0.154 0.047	0.194 0.059	0.82 0.25	0.82 0.25	0.82 0.25	1.31 0.40	1.35 0.41	1.31 0.40	0.75 0.23	0.79 0.24	0.79 0.24	1.21 0.37	1.21 0.37	1.21 0.37	3
2	0.148 0.045	0.187 0.057	0.62 0.19	0.66 0.20	0.66 0.20	1.05 0.32	1.05 0.32	1.05 0.32	0.62 0.19	0.62 0.19	0.66 0.20	0.98 0.30	0.98 0.30	0.98 0.30	2
1	0.151 0.046	0.187 0.057	0.49 0.15	0.52 0.16	0.52 0.16	0.82 0.25	0.85 0.26	0.82 0.25	0.52 0.16	0.52 0.16	0.52 0.16	0.79 0.24	0.79 0.24	0.82 0.25	1
1/0	0.144 0.044	0.180 0.055	0.39 0.12	0.43 0.13	0.39 0.12	0.66 0.20	0.69 0.21	0.66 0.20	0.43 0.13	0.43 0.13	0.43 0.13	0.62 0.19	0.66 0.20	0.66 0.20	1/0
2/0	0.141 0.043	0.177 0.054	0.33 0.10	0.33 0.10	0.33 0.10	0.52 0.16	0.52 0.16	0.52 0.16	0.36 0.11	0.36 0.11	0.36 0.11	0.52 0.16	0.52 0.16	0.52 0.16	2/0
3/0	0.138 0.042	0.171 0.052	0.253 0.077	0.269 0.082	0.259 0.079	0.43 0.13	0.43 0.13	0.43 0.13	0.289 0.088	0.302 0.092	0.308 0.094	0.43 0.13	0.43 0.13	0.46 0.14	3/0
4/0	0.135 0.041	0.167 0.051	0.203 0.062	0.220 0.067	0.207 0.063	0.33 0.10	0.36 0.11	0.33 0.10	0.243 0.074	0.256 0.078	0.262 0.080	0.36 0.11	0.36 0.11	0.36 0.11	4/0
250	0.135 0.041	0.171 0.052	0.171 0.052	0.187 0.057	0.177 0.054	0.279 0.085	0.295 0.090	0.282 0.086	0.217 0.066	0.230 0.070	0.240 0.073	0.308 0.094	0.322 0.098	0.33 0.10	250
300	0.135 0.041	0.167 0.051	0.144 0.044	0.161 0.049	0.148 0.045	0.233 0.071	0.249 0.076	0.236 0.072	0.194 0.059	0.207 0.063	0.213 0.065	0.269 0.082	0.282 0.086	0.289 0.088	300
350	0.131 0.040	0.164 0.050	0.125 0.038	0.141 0.043	0.128 0.039	0.200 0.061	0.217 0.066	0.207 0.063	0.174 0.053	0.190 0.058	0.197 0.060	0.240 0.073	0.253 0.077	0.262 0.080	350
400	0.131 0.040	0.161 0.049	0.108 0.033	0.125 0.038	0.115 0.035	0.177 0.054	0.194 0.059	0.180 0.055	0.161 0.049	0.174 0.053	0.184 0.056	0.217 0.066	0.233 0.071	0.240 0.073	400
500	0.128 0.039	0.157 0.048	0.089 0.027	0.105 0.032	0.095 0.029	0.141 0.043	0.157 0.048	0.148 0.045	0.141 0.043	0.157 0.048	0.164 0.050	0.187 0.057	0.200 0.061	0.210 0.064	500
600	0.128 0.039	0.157 0.048	0.075 0.023	0.092 0.028	0.082 0.025	0.118 0.036	0.135 0.041	0.125 0.038	0.131 0.040	0.144 0.044	0.154 0.047	0.167 0.051	0.180 0.055	0.190 0.058	600

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Table 9 *Continued*

Size (AWG or kcmil)	Ohms to Neutral per Kilometer / Ohms to Neutral per 1000 Feet														Size (AWG or kcmil)
	X_L (Reactance) for All Wires		Alternating-Current Resistance for Uncoated Copper Wires			Alternating-Current Resistance for Aluminum Wires			Effective *Z* at 0.85 *PF* for Uncoated Copper Wires			Effective *Z* at 0.85 *PF* for Aluminum Wires			
	PVC, Aluminum Conduits	Steel Conduit	PVC Conduit	Aluminum Conduit	Steel Conduit	PVC Conduit	Aluminum Conduit	Steel Conduit	PVC Conduit	Aluminum Conduit	Steel Conduit	PVC Conduit	Aluminum Conduit	Steel Conduit	
750	0.125 0.038	0.157 0.048	0.062 0.019	0.079 0.024	0.069 0.021	0.095 0.029	0.112 0.034	0.102 0.031	0.118 0.036	0.131 0.040	0.141 0.043	0.148 0.045	0.161 0.049	0.171 0.052	750
1000	0.121 0.037	0.151 0.046	0.049 0.015	0.062 0.019	0.059 0.018	0.075 0.023	0.089 0.027	0.082 0.025	0.105 0.032	0.118 0.036	0.131 0.040	0.128 0.039	0.138 0.042	0.151 0.046	1000

Notes:
1. These values are based on the following constants: UL-Type RHH wires with Class B stranding, in cradled configuration. Wire conductivities are 100 percent IACS copper and 61 percent IACS aluminum, and aluminum conduit is 45 percent IACS. Capacitive reactance is ignored, since it is negligible at these voltages. These resistance values are valid only at 75°C (167°F) and for the parameters as given, but are representative for 600-volt wire types operating at 60 Hz.
2. *Effective Z* is defined as $R \cos(\theta) + X \sin(\theta)$, where θ is the power factor angle of the circuit. Multiplying current by effective impedance gives a good approximation for line-to-neutral voltage drop. Effective impedance values shown in this table are valid only at 0.85 power factor. For another circuit power factor (*PF*), effective impedance (*Ze*) can be calculated from *R* and X_L values given in this table as follows: $Ze = R \times PF + X_L \sin[\arccos(PF)]$.

Tables 11(A) and 11(B)

For listing purposes, Table 11(A) and Table 11(B) provide the required power source limitations for Class 2 and Class 3 power sources. Table 11(A) applies for alternating-current sources, and Table 11(B) applies for direct-current sources.

The power for Class 2 and Class 3 circuits shall be either (1) inherently limited, requiring no overcurrent protection, or (2) not inherently limited, requiring a combination of power source and overcurrent protection. Power sources designed for interconnection shall be listed for the purpose.

As part of the listing, the Class 2 or Class 3 power source shall be durably marked where plainly visible to indicate the class of supply and its electrical rating. A Class 2 power source not suitable for wet location use shall be so marked.

Exception: Limited power circuits used by listed information technology equipment.

Overcurrent devices, where required, shall be located at the point where the conductor to be protected receives its supply and shall not be interchangeable with devices of higher ratings. The overcurrent device shall be permitted as an integral part of the power source.

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Table 11(A) Class 2 and Class 3 Alternating-Current Power Source Limitations

Power Source		Inherently Limited Power Source (Overcurrent Protection Not Required)				Not Inherently Limited Power Source (Overcurrent Protection Required)			
		Class 2			Class 3	Class 2		Class 3	
Source voltage V_{max} (volts) (see Note 1)		0 through 20*	Over 20 and through 30*	Over 30 and through 150	Over 30 and through 100	0 through 20*	Over 20 and through 30*	Over 30 and through 100	Over 100 and through 150
Power limitations VA_{max} (volt-amperes) (see Note 1)		—	—	—	—	250 (see Note 3)	250	250	N.A.
Current limitations I_{max} (amperes) (see Note 1)		8.0	8.0	0.005	$150/V_{max}$	$1000/V_{max}$	$1000/V_{max}$	$1000/V_{max}$	1.0
Maximum overcurrent protection (amperes)		—	—	—	—	5.0	$100/V_{max}$	$100/V_{max}$	1.0
Power source maximum nameplate rating	VA (volt-amperes)	$5.0 \times V_{max}$	100	$0.005 \times V_{max}$	100	$5.0 \times V_{max}$	100	100	100
	Current (amperes)	5.0	$100/V_{max}$	0.005	$100/V_{max}$	5.0	$100/V_{max}$	$100/V_{max}$	$100/V_{max}$

*Voltage ranges shown are for sinusoidal ac in indoor locations or where wet contact is not likely to occur. For nonsinusoidal or wet contact conditions, see Note 2.

Table 11(B) Class 2 and Class 3 Direct-Current Power Source Limitations

Power Source		Inherently Limited Power Source (Overcurrent Protection Not Required)					Not Inherently Limited Power Source (Overcurrent Protection Required)			
		Class 2				Class 3	Class 2		Class 3	
Source voltage V_{max} (volts) (see Note 1)		0 through 20*	Over 20 and through 30*	Over 30 and through 60*	Over 60 and through 150	Over 60 and through 100	0 through 20*	Over 20 and through 60*	Over 60 and through 100	Over 100 and through 150
Power limitations VA_{max} (volt-amperes) (see Note 1)		—	—	—	—	—	250 (see Note 3)	250	250	N.A.
Current limitations I_{max} (amperes) (see Note 1)		8.0	8.0	$150/V_{max}$	0.005	$150/V_{max}$	$1000/V_{max}$	$1000/V_{max}$	$1000/V_{max}$	1.0
Maximum overcurrent protection (amperes)		—	—	—	—	—	5.0	$100/V_{max}$	$100/V_{max}$	1.0
Power source maximum nameplate rating	VA (volt-amperes)	$5.0 \times V_{max}$	100	100	$0.005 \times V_{max}$	100	$5.0 \times V_{max}$	100	100	100
	Current (amperes)	5.0	$100/V_{max}$	$100/V_{max}$	0.005	$100/V_{max}$	5.0	$100/V_{max}$	$100/V_{max}$	$100/V_{max}$

*Voltage ranges shown are for continuous dc in indoor locations or where wet contact is not likely to occur. For interrupted dc or wet contact conditions, see Note 4.

Notes for Tables 11(A) and 11(B)

1. V_{max}, I_{max}, and VA_{max} are determined with the current-limiting impedance in the circuit (not bypassed) as follows:

V_{max}: Maximum output voltage regardless of load with rated input applied.

I_{max}: Maximum output current under any noncapacitive load, including short circuit, and with overcurrent protection bypassed if used. Where a transformer limits the output current, I_{max} limits apply after 1 minute of operation. Where a current-limiting impedance, listed for the purpose, or as part of a listed product, is used in combination with a nonpower-limited transformer or a stored energy source, e.g., storage battery, to limit the output current, I_{max} limits apply after 5 seconds.

VA_{max}: Maximum volt-ampere output after 1 minute of operation regardless of load and overcurrent protection bypassed if used.

2. For nonsinusoidal ac, V_{max} shall not be greater than 42.4 volts peak. Where wet contact (immersion not included) is likely to occur, Class 3 wiring methods shall be used or V_{max} shall not be greater than 15 volts for sinusoidal ac and 21.2 volts peak for nonsinusoidal ac.

3. If the power source is a transformer, VA_{max} is 350 or less when V_{max} is 15 or less.

4. For dc interrupted at a rate of 10 to 200 Hz, V_{max} shall not be greater than 24.8 volts peak. Where wet contact (immersion not included) is likely to occur, Class 3 wiring methods shall be used, or V_{max} shall not be greater than 30 volts for continuous dc; 12.4 volts peak for dc that is interrupted at a rate of 10 to 200 Hz.

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Tables 12(A) and 12(B)

For listing purposes, Tables 12(A) and 12(B) provide the required power source limitations for power-limited fire alarm sources. Table 12(A) applies for alternating-current sources, and Table 12(B) applies for direct-current sources.

The power for power-limited fire alarm circuits shall be either (1) inherently limited, requiring no overcurrent protection, or (2) not inherently limited, requiring the power to be limited by a combination of power source and overcurrent protection.

As part of the listing, the PLFA power source shall be durably marked where plainly visible to indicate that it is a power-limited fire alarm power source. The overcurrent device, where required, shall be located at the point where the conductor to be protected receives its supply and shall not be interchangeable with devices of higher ratings. The overcurrent device shall be permitted as an integral part of the power source.

Table 12(A) PLFA Alternating-Current Power Source Limitations

Power Source		Inherently Limited Power Source (Overcurrent Protection Not Required)			Not Inherently Limited Power Source (Overcurrent Protection Required)		
Circuit voltage V_{max}(volts) (see Note 1)		0 through 20	Over 20 and through 30	Over 30 and through 100	0 through 20	Over 20 and through 100	Over 100 and through 150
Power limitations VA_{max} (volt-amperes) (see Note 1)		—	—	—	250 (see Note 2)	250	N.A.
Current limitations I_{max}(amperes) (see Note 1)		8.0	8.0	$150/V_{max}$	$1000/V_{max}$	$1000/V_{max}$	1.0
Maximum overcurrent protection (amperes)		—	—	—	5.0	$100/V_{max}$	1.0
Power source maximum nameplate ratings	VA (volt- amperes)	$5.0 \times V_{max}$	100	100	$5.0 \times V_{max}$	100	100
	Current (amperes)	5.0	$100/V_{max}$	$100/V_{max}$	5.0	$100/V_{max}$	$100/V_{max}$

Table 12(B) PLFA Direct-Current Power Source Limitations

Power Source		Inherently Limited Power Source (Overcurrent Protection Not Required)				Not Inherently Limited Power Source (Overcurrent Protection Required)		
Circuit voltage V_{max} (volts) (see Note 1)		0 through 20	Over 20 and through 30	Over 30 and through 100	Over 100 and through 250	0 through 20	Over 20 and through 100	Over 100 and through 150
Power limitations VA_{max} (volt-amperes) (see Note 1)		—	—	—	—	250 (see Note 2)	250	N.A.
Current limitations I_{max} (amperes) (see Note 1)		8.0	8.0	$150/V_{max}$	0.030	$1000/V_{max}$	$1000/V_{max}$	1.0
Maximum overcurrent protection (amperes)		—	—	—	—	5.0	$100/V_{max}$	1.0
Power source maximum nameplate ratings	VA (volt-amperes)	$5.0 \times V_{max}$	100	100	$0.030 \times V_{max}$	$5.0 \times V_{max}$	100	100
	Current (amperes)	5.0	$100/V_{max}$	$100/V_{max}$	0.030	5.0	$100/V_{max}$	$100/V_{max}$

Notes for Tables 12(A) and 12(B)

1. V_{max}, I_{max}, and VA_{max} are determined as follows:

V_{max}: Maximum output voltage regardless of load with rated input applied.

I_{max}: Maximum output current under any noncapacitive load, including short circuit, and with overcurrent protection bypassed if used. Where a transformer limits the output current, I_{max} limits apply after 1 minute of operation. Where a current-limiting impedance, listed for the purpose, is used in combination with a nonpower-limited transformer or a stored energy source, e.g., storage battery, to limit the output current, I_{max} limits apply after 5 seconds.

VA_{max}: Maximum volt-ampere output after 1 minute of operation regardless of load and overcurrent protection bypassed if used. Current limiting impedance shall not be bypassed when determining I_{max} and VA_{max}.

2. If the power source is a transformer, VA_{max} is 350 or less when V_{max} is 15 or less.

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Annex A Product Safety Standards

Annex A is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

This informational annex provides a list of product safety standards used for product listing where that listing is required by this *Code*. It is recognized that this list is current at the time of publication but that new standards or modifications to existing standards can occur at any time while this edition of the *Code* is in effect.

This annex does not form a mandatory part of the requirements of this *Code* but is intended only to provide *Code* users with informational guidance about the product characteristics about which *Code* requirements have been based.

Product Standard Name	Product Standard Number
Antenna-Discharge Units	UL 452
Armored Cable	UL 4
Attachment Plugs and Receptacles	UL 498
Audio/Video and Musical Instrument Apparatus for Household, Commercial, and Similar General Use	UL 6500
Audio-Video Products and Accessories	UL 1492
Busways and Associated Fittings	UL 857
Cables — Thermoplastic-Insulated Underground Feeder and Branch-Circuit Cables	UL 493
Cables — Thermoplastic-Insulated Wires and Cables	UL 83
Cables — Thermoset-Insulated Wires and Cables	UL 44
Cables for Non–Power-Limited Fire-Alarm Circuits	UL 1425
Cables for Power-Limited Fire-Alarm Circuits	UL 1424
Cellular Metal Floor Raceways and Fittings	UL 209
Class 2 Power Units	UL 1310
Commercial Audio Equipment	UL 813
Communication Circuit Accessories	UL 1863
Communications Cables	UL 444
Community-Antenna Television Cables	UL 1655
Conduit — Type EB and A Rigid PVC Conduit and HDPE Conduit	UL 651A
Continuous Length High Density Polyethylene Conduit	UL 651B
Control Centers for Changing Message Type Electric Signs	UL 1433
Cord Sets and Power-Supply Cords	UL 817
Data-Processing Cable	UL 1690
Dead-Front Switchboards	UL 891
Electric Signs	UL 48
Electric Spas, Equipment Assemblies, and Associated Equipment	UL 1563
Electric Water Heaters for Pools and Tubs	UL 1261
Electrical Apparatus for Use in Class I, Zone 1 Hazardous (Classified) Locations Type of Protection — Encapsulation "m"	ISA S12.23.01
Electrical Apparatus for Use in Class I, Zones O & 1 Hazardous (Classified) Locations: General Requirements	ISA 12.0.01
Electrical Apparatus for Use in Class I, Zone 1 Hazardous (Classified) Locations: Type of Protection — Increased Safety "e"	ISA S12.16.01
Electrical Apparatus for Use in Class I, Zone 1 Hazardous (Classified) Locations: Type of Protection — Flameproof "d"	ISA S12.22.01
Electrical Apparatus for Use in Class I, Zone 1 Hazardous (Classified) Locations: Type of Protection — Powder Filling "q"	ISA S12.25.01
Electrical Apparatus for Use in Class I, Zone 1 Hazardous (Classified) Locations: Type of Protection — Oil-Immersion "O"	ISA S12.26.01
Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations	UL 2279
Electrical Metallic Tubing	UL 797
Electrical Nonmetallic Tubing	UL 1653
Electric-Battery-Powered Industrial Trucks	UL 583
Electrode Receptacles for Gas-Tube Signs	UL 879
Enclosed and Dead-Front Switches	UL 98
Enclosures for Electrical Equipment	UL 50
Energy Management Equipment	UL 916
Fire Pump Controllers	UL 218
Fittings for Cable and Conduit	UL 514B
Flexible Cord and Fixture Wire	UL 62
Flexible Metal Conduit	UL 1
Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures	UL 1570
Fluorescent-Lamp Ballasts	UL 935
Gas-Tube-Sign and Ignition Cable	UL 814

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Product Standard Name	Product Standard Number
General-Use Snap Switches	UL 20
Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupters	UL 943
Ground-Fault Sensing and Relaying Equipment	UL 1053
Grounding and Bonding Equipment	UL 467
High Intensity Discharge Lighting Fixtures	UL 1572
High-Intensity-Discharge Lamp Ballasts	UL 1029
Incandescent Lighting Fixtures	UL 1571
Industrial Battery Chargers	UL 1564
Industrial Control Equipment	UL 508
Instrumentation Tray Cable	UL 2250
Insulated Wire Connector Systems for Underground Use or in Damp or Wet Locations	UL 486D
Intermediate Metal Conduit	UL 1242
Isolated Power Systems Equipment	UL 1047
Junction Boxes for Swimming Pool Lighting Fixtures	UL 1241
Liquid-Tight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit	UL 1660
Liquid-Tight Flexible Steel Conduit	UL 360
Low Voltage Landscape Lighting Systems	UL 1838
Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 1: General Requirements	UL 248-1
Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 2: Class C Fuses	UL 248-2
Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 3: Class CA and CB Fuses	UL 248-3
Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 4: Class CC Fuses	UL 248-4
Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 5: Class G Fuses	UL 248-5
Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 6: Class H Non-Renewable Fuses	UL 248-6
Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 7: Class H Renewable Fuses	UL 248-7
Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 8: Class J Fuses	UL 248-8
Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 9: Class K Fuses	UL 248-9
Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 10: Class L Fuses	UL 249-10
Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 11: Plug Fuses	UL 248-11
Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 12: Class R Fuses	UL 248-12
Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 15: Class T Fuses	UL 248-15
Machine-Tool Wires and Cables	UL 1063
Manufactured Wiring Systems	UL 183
Medical and Dental Equipment	UL 544
Medium-Voltage Power Cables	UL 1072
Metal-Clad Cables	UL 1569
Metal-Clad Cables and Cable-Sealing Fittings for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations	UL 2225
Metallic Outlet Boxes	UL 514A
Mobile Home Pipe Heating Cable	UL 1462
Molded-Case Circuit Breakers, Molded-Case Switches, and Circuit-Breaker Enclosures	UL 489
Molded-Case Switches	UL 1087
Neon Transformers and Power Supplies	UL 2161
Nonincendive Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I and II, Division 2 and Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations	ISA S12.12
Nonmetallic Outlet Boxes, Flush-Device Boxes, and Covers	UL 514C
Nonmetallic Surface Raceways and Fittings	UL 5A
Nonmetallic Underground Conduit with Conductors	UL 1990
Office Furnishings	UL 1286
Optical Fiber Cable	UL 1651
Optical Fiber Cable Raceway	UL 2024
Panelboards	UL 67
Personal Protection Systems for Electric Vehicle Supply Circuits: General Requirements	UL 2231-1
Personal Protection Systems for Electric Vehicle Supply Circuits: Particular Requirements for Protection Devices for Use in Charging Systems	UL 2231-2
Portable Electric Lamps	UL 153
Potting Compounds for Swimming Pool, Fountain, and Spa Equipment	UL 676A
Power Outlets	UL 231
Power Units Other Than Class 2	UL 1012
Power-Limited Circuit Cables	UL 13
Professional Video and Audio Equipment	UL 1419
Protectors for Coaxial Communications Circuits	UL 497C
Protectors for Data Communication and Fire Alarm Circuits	UL 497B
Protectors for Paired Conductor Communications Circuits	UL 497
Radio Receivers, Audio Systems, and Accessories	UL 1270
Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables, and Flexible Cords	UL 1581
Reinforced Thermosetting Resin Conduit (RTRC) and Fittings	UL 1684
Residential Pipe Heating Cable	UL 2049
Rigid Metal Conduit	UL 6
Roof and Gutter De-Icing Cable Units	UL 1588
Safety of Information Technology Equipment, Including Electrical Business Equipment	UL 1950

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Product Standard Name	Product Standard Number
Schedule 40 and 80 Rigid PVC Conduit	UL 651
Secondary Protectors for Communications Circuits	UL 497A
Service-Entrance Cables	UL 854
Smoke Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems	UL 268
Specialty Transformers	UL 506
Splicing Wire Connectors	UL 486C
Static Inverters and Charge Controllers for Use in Photovoltaic Power Systems	UL 1741
Strut-Type Channel Raceways and Fittings	UL 5B
Surface Metal Raceways and Fittings	UL 5
Surface Raceways and Fittings for Use with Data, Signal and Control Circuits	UL 5C
Surge Arresters — Gapped Silicon-Carbide Surge Arresters for AC Power Circuits	IEEE C62.1
Surge Arresters — Metal-Oxide Surge Arresters for AC Power Circuits	IEEE C62.11
Swimming Pool Pumps, Filters, and Chlorinators	UL 1081
Telephone Equipment	UL 1459
Transfer Switch Equipment	UL 1008
Transient Voltage Surge Suppressors	UL 1449
Underfloor Raceways and Fittings	UL 884
Underwater Lighting Fixtures	UL 676
Vacuum Cleaners, Blower Cleaners, and Household Floor Finishing Machines	UL 1017
Wire Connectors and Soldering Lugs for Use with Copper Conductors	UL 486A
Wire Connectors for Use with Aluminum Conductors	UL 486B
Wireways, Auxiliary Gutters, and Associated Fittings	UL 870

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Annex B Application Information for Ampacity Calculation

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

B.310.15(B)(1) Formula Application Information. This annex provides application information for ampacities calculated under engineering supervision.

B.310.15(B)(2) Typical Applications Covered by Tables. Typical ampacities for conductors rated 0 through 2000 volts are shown in Table B.310.1 through Table B.310.10. Underground electrical duct bank configurations, as detailed in Figure B.310.3, Figure B.310.4, and Figure B.310.5, are utilized for conductors rated 0 through 5000 volts. In Figure B.310.2 through Figure B.310.5, where adjacent duct banks are used, a separation of 1.5 m (5 ft) between the centerlines of the closest ducts in each bank or 1.2 m (4 ft) between the extremities of the concrete envelopes is sufficient to prevent derating of the conductors due to mutual heating. These ampacities were calculated as detailed in the basic ampacity paper, AIEE Paper 57-660, *The Calculation of the Temperature Rise and Load Capability of Cable Systems,* by J. H. Neher and M. H. McGrath. For additional information concerning the application of these ampacities, see IEEE/ICEA Standard S-135/P-46-426, *Power Cable Ampacities*, and IEEE Standard 835-1994, *Standard Power Cable Ampacity Tables.*

Typical values of thermal resistivity (Rho) are as follows:
Average soil (90 percent of USA) = 90
Concrete = 55
Damp soil (coastal areas, high water table) = 60
Paper insulation = 550
Polyethylene (PE) = 450
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) = 650
Rubber and rubber-like = 500
Very dry soil (rocky or sandy) = 120

Thermal resistivity, as used in this annex, refers to the heat transfer capability through a substance by conduction. It is the reciprocal of thermal conductivity and is normally expressed in the units °C-cm/watt. For additional information on determining soil thermal resistivity (Rho), see ANSI/IEEE Standard 442-1996, *Guide for Soil Thermal Resistivity Measurements.*

B.310.15(B)(3) Criteria Modifications. Where values of load factor and Rho are known for a particular electrical duct bank installation and they are different from those shown in a specific table or figure, the ampacities shown in the table or figure can be modified by the application of factors derived from the use of Figure B.310.1.

Where two different ampacities apply to adjacent portions of a circuit, the higher ampacity can be used beyond the point of transition, a distance equal to 3 m (10 ft) or 10 percent of the circuit length figured at the higher ampacity, whichever is less.

Where the burial depth of direct burial or electrical duct bank circuits are modified from the values shown in a figure or table, ampacities can be modified as shown in (a) and (b) as follows.

(a) Where burial depths are increased in part(s) of an electrical duct run to avoid underground obstructions, no decrease in ampacity of the conductors is needed, provided the total length of parts of the duct run increased in depth to avoid obstructions is less than 25 percent of the total run length.

(b) Where burial depths are deeper than shown in a specific underground ampacity table or figure, an ampacity derating factor of 6 percent per increased 300 mm (foot) of depth for all values of Rho can be utilized. No rating change is needed where the burial depth is decreased.

B.310.15(B)(4) Electrical Ducts. The term *electrical duct(s)* is defined in 310.60.

B.310.15(B)(5) Tables B.310.6 and B.310.7.

(a) To obtain the ampacity of cables installed in two electrical ducts in one horizontal row with 190-mm (7.5-in.) center-to-center spacing between electrical ducts, similar to Figure B.310.2, Detail 1, multiply the ampacity shown for one duct in Table B.310.6 and Table B.310.7 by 0.88.

(b) To obtain the ampacity of cables installed in four electrical ducts in one horizontal row with 190-mm (7.5-in.) center-to-center spacing between electrical ducts, similar to Figure B.310.2, Detail 2, multiply the ampacity shown for three electrical ducts in Table B.310.6 and Table B.310.7 by 0.94.

B.310.15(B)(6) Electrical Ducts Used in Figure B.310.2. If spacing between electrical ducts, as shown in Figure B.310.2, is less than specified in Figure B.310.2, where electrical ducts enter equipment enclosures from underground, the ampacity of conductors contained within such electrical ducts need not be reduced.

B.310.15(B)(7) Examples Showing Use of Figure B.310.1 for Electrical Duct Bank Ampacity Modifications. Figure B.310.1 is used for interpolation or extrapolation for values of Rho and load factor for cables installed in electrical ducts. The upper family of curves shows the variation in ampacity and Rho at unity load factor in terms of I_1, the ampacity for Rho = 60, and 50 percent load factor. Each curve is designated for a particular ratio I_2/I_1, where I_2 is the ampacity at Rho = 120 and 100 percent load factor.

The lower family of curves shows the relationship between Rho and load factor that will give substantially the same ampacity as the indicated value of Rho at 100 percent load factor.

As an example, to find the ampacity of a 500 kcmil copper cable circuit for six electrical ducts as shown in Table B.310.5: At the Rho = 60, LF = 50, I_1 = 583; for Rho = 120 and LF = 100, I_2 = 400. The ratio I_2/I_1 = 0.686. Locate Rho = 90 at the bottom of the chart and follow the 90 Rho line to the intersection with 100 percent load factor where the equivalent Rho = 90. Then follow the 90 Rho line to I_2/I_1 ratio of 0.686 where F = 0.74. The desired ampacity = 0.74 × 583 = 431, which agrees with the table for Rho = 90, LF = 100.

To determine the ampacity for the same circuit where Rho = 80 and LF = 75, using Figure B.310.1, the equivalent Rho = 43, F = 0.855, and the desired ampacity = 0.855 × 583 = 498 amperes.

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Table B.310.1 Ampacities of Two or Three Insulated Conductors, Rated 0 Through 2000 Volts, Within an Overall Covering (Multiconductor Cable), in Raceway in Free Air Based on Ambient Air Temperature of 30°C (86°F)

Size (AWG or kcmil)	Temperature Rating of Conductor. (See Table 310.13.)						Size (AWG or kcmil)
	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	90°C (194°F)	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	90°C (194°F)	
	Types TW, UF	Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, ZW	Types THHN, THHW, THW-2, THWN-2, RHH, RWH-2, USE-2, XHHW, XHHW-2, ZW-2	Type TW	Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW	Types THHN, THHW, THW-2, THWN-2, RHH, RWH-2, USE-2, XHHW, XHHW-2, ZW-2	
	COPPER			ALUMINUM OR COPPER-CLAD ALUMINUM			
14	16*	18*	21*				14
12	20*	24*	27*	16*	18*	21*	12
10	27*	33*	36*	21*	25*	28*	10
8	36	43	48	28	33	37	8
6	48	58	65	38	45	51	6
4	66	79	89	51	61	69	4
3	76	90	102	59	70	79	3
2	88	105	119	69	83	93	2
1	102	121	137	80	95	106	1
1/0	121	145	163	94	113	127	1/0
2/0	138	166	186	108	129	146	2/0
3/0	158	189	214	124	147	167	3/0
4/0	187	223	253	147	176	197	4/0
250	205	245	276	160	192	217	250
300	234	281	317	185	221	250	300
350	255	305	345	202	242	273	350
400	274	328	371	218	261	295	400
500	315	378	427	254	303	342	500
600	343	413	468	279	335	378	600
700	376	452	514	310	371	420	700
750	387	466	529	321	384	435	750
800	397	479	543	331	397	450	800
900	415	500	570	350	421	477	900
1000	448	542	617	382	460	521	1000

Correction Factors

Ambient Temp. (°C)	For ambient temperatures other than 30°C (86°F), multiply the ampacities shown above by the appropriate factor shown below.						Ambient Temp. (°F)
21–25	1.08	1.05	1.04	1.08	1.05	1.04	70–77
26–30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	79–86
31–35	0.91	0.94	0.96	0.91	0.94	0.96	88–95
36–40	0.82	0.88	0.91	0.82	0.88	0.91	97–104
41–45	0.71	0.82	0.87	0.71	0.82	0.87	106–113
46–50	0.58	0.75	0.82	0.58	0.75	0.82	115–122
51–55	0.41	0.67	0.76	0.41	0.67	0.76	124–131
56–60	—	0.58	0.71	—	0.58	0.71	133–140
61–70	—	0.33	0.58	—	0.33	0.58	142–158
71–80	—	—	0.41	—	—	0.41	160–176

*Unless otherwise specifically permitted elsewhere in this *Code*, the overcurrent protection for these conductor types shall not exceed 15 amperes for 14 AWG, 20 amperes for 12 AWG, and 30 amperes for 10 AWG copper; or 15 amperes for 12 AWG and 25 amperes for 10 AWG aluminum and copper-clad aluminum.

Table B.310.3 Ampacities of Multiconductor Cables with Not More Than Three Insulated Conductors, Rated 0 Through 2000 Volts, in Free Air Based on Ambient Air Temperature of 40°C (104°F) (For Types TC, MC, MI, UF, and USE Cables)

Size (AWG or kcmil)	Temperature Rating of Conductor. (See Table 310.13.)								Size (AWG or kcmil)
	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	85°C (185°F)	90°C (194°F)	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	85°C (185°F)	90°C (194°F)	
	COPPER				ALUMINUM OR COPPER-CLAD ALUMINUM				
18	—	—	—	11*	—	—	—	—	18
16	—	—	—	16*	—	—	—	—	16
14	18*	21*	24*	25*	—	—	—	—	14
12	21*	28*	30*	32*	18*	21*	24*	25*	12
10	28*	36*	41*	43*	21*	28*	30*	32*	10
8	39	50	56	59	30	39	44	46	8
6	52	68	75	79	41	53	59	61	6
4	69	89	100	104	54	70	78	81	4
3	81	104	116	121	63	81	91	95	3
2	92	118	132	138	72	92	103	108	2
1	107	138	154	161	84	108	120	126	1
1/0	124	160	178	186	97	125	139	145	1/0
2/0	143	184	206	215	111	144	160	168	2/0
3/0	165	213	238	249	129	166	185	194	3/0
4/0	190	245	274	287	149	192	214	224	4/0
250	212	274	305	320	166	214	239	250	250
300	237	306	341	357	186	240	268	280	300
350	261	337	377	394	205	265	296	309	350
400	281	363	406	425	222	287	317	334	400
500	321	416	465	487	255	330	368	385	500
600	354	459	513	538	284	368	410	429	600
700	387	502	562	589	306	405	462	473	700
750	404	523	586	615	328	424	473	495	750
800	415	539	604	633	339	439	490	513	800
900	438	570	639	670	362	469	514	548	900
1000	461	601	674	707	385	499	558	584	1000

Correction Factors

Ambient Temp. (°C)	For ambient temperatures other than 40°C (104°F), multiply the ampacities shown above by the appropriate factor shown below.								Ambient Temp. (°F)
21–25	1.32	1.20	1.15	1.14	1.32	1.20	1.15	1.14	70–77
26–30	1.22	1.13	1.11	1.10	1.22	1.13	1.11	1.10	79–86
31–35	1.12	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.12	1.07	1.05	1.05	88–95
36–40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	97–104
41–45	0.87	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.87	0.93	0.94	0.95	106–113
46–50	0.71	0.85	0.88	0.89	0.71	0.85	0.88	0.89	115–122
51–55	0.50	0.76	0.82	0.84	0.50	0.76	0.82	0.84	124–131
56–60	—	0.65	0.75	0.77	—	0.65	0.75	0.77	133–140
61–70	—	0.38	0.58	0.63	—	0.38	0.58	0.63	142–158
71–80	—	—	0.33	0.44	—	—	0.33	0.44	160–176

*Unless otherwise specifically permitted elsewhere in this *Code*, the overcurrent protection for these conductor types shall not exceed 15 amperes for 14 AWG, 20 amperes for 12 AWG, and 30 amperes for 10 AWG copper; or 15 amperes for 12 AWG and 25 amperes for 10 AWG aluminum and copper-clad aluminum.

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Table B.310.5 Ampacities of Single Insulated Conductors, Rated 0 through 2000 Volts, in Nonmagnetic Underground Electrical Ducts (One Conductor per Electrical Duct), Based on Ambient Earth Temperature of 20°C (68°F), Electrical Duct Arrangement per Figure B.310.2, Conductor Temperature 75°C (167°F)

	3 Electrical Ducts (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 2)			6 Electrical Ducts (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 3)			9 Electrical Ducts (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 4)			3 Electrical Ducts (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 2)			6 Electrical Ducts (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 3)			9 Electrical Ducts (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 4)			
	Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			
	COPPER									ALUMINUM OR COPPER-CLAD ALUMINUM									
Size (kcmil)	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	Size (kcmil)
250	410	344	327	386	295	275	369	270	252	320	269	256	302	230	214	288	211	197	250
350	503	418	396	472	355	330	446	322	299	393	327	310	369	277	258	350	252	235	350
500	624	511	484	583	431	400	545	387	360	489	401	379	457	337	313	430	305	284	500
750	794	640	603	736	534	494	674	469	434	626	505	475	581	421	389	538	375	347	750
1000	936	745	700	864	617	570	776	533	493	744	593	557	687	491	453	629	432	399	1000
1250	1055	832	781	970	686	632	854	581	536	848	668	627	779	551	508	703	478	441	1250
1500	1160	907	849	1063	744	685	918	619	571	941	736	689	863	604	556	767	517	477	1500
1750	1250	970	907	1142	793	729	975	651	599	1026	796	745	937	651	598	823	550	507	1750
2000	1332	1027	959	1213	836	768	1030	683	628	1103	850	794	1005	693	636	877	581	535	2000
Ambient Temp. (°C)	Correction Factors																		Ambient Temp. (°F)
6–10	1.09			1.09			1.09			1.09			1.09			1.09			43–50
11–15	1.04			1.04			1.04			1.04			1.04			1.04			52–59
16–20	1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00			61–68
21–25	0.95			0.95			0.95			0.95			0.95			0.95			70–77
26–30	0.90			0.90			0.90			0.90			0.90			0.90			79–86

Table B.310.6 Ampacities of Three Insulated Conductors, Rated 0 through 2000 Volts, Within an Overall Covering (Three-Conductor Cable) in Underground Electrical Ducts (One Cable per Electrical Duct) Based on Ambient Earth Temperature of 20°C (68°F), Electrical Duct Arrangement per Figure B.310.2, Conductor Temperature 75°C (167°F)

	1 Electrical Duct (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 1)			3 Electrical Ducts (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 2)			6 Electrical Ducts (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 3)			1 Electrical Duct (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 1)			3 Electrical Ducts (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 2)			6 Electrical Ducts (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 3)			
	Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			
	COPPER									ALUMINUM OR COPPER-CLAD ALUMINUM									
Size (AWG or kcmil)	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	Size (AWG or kcmil)
8	58	54	53	56	48	46	53	42	39	45	42	41	43	37	36	41	32	30	8
6	77	71	69	74	63	60	70	54	51	60	55	54	57	49	47	54	42	39	6
4	101	93	91	96	81	77	91	69	65	78	72	71	75	63	60	71	54	51	4
2	132	121	118	126	105	100	119	89	83	103	94	92	98	82	78	92	70	65	2
1	154	140	136	146	121	114	137	102	95	120	109	106	114	94	89	107	79	74	1
1/0	177	160	156	168	137	130	157	116	107	138	125	122	131	107	101	122	90	84	1/0
2/0	203	183	178	192	156	147	179	131	121	158	143	139	150	122	115	140	102	95	2/0
3/0	233	210	204	221	178	158	205	148	137	182	164	159	172	139	131	160	116	107	3/0
4/0	268	240	232	253	202	190	234	168	155	209	187	182	198	158	149	183	131	121	4/0
250	297	265	256	280	222	209	258	184	169	233	207	201	219	174	163	202	144	132	250
350	363	321	310	340	267	250	312	219	202	285	252	244	267	209	196	245	172	158	350
500	444	389	375	414	320	299	377	261	240	352	308	297	328	254	237	299	207	190	500
750	552	478	459	511	388	362	462	314	288	446	386	372	413	314	293	374	254	233	750
1000	628	539	518	579	435	405	522	351	321	521	447	430	480	361	336	433	291	266	1000
Ambient Temp. (°C)	Correction Factors																		Ambient Temp (°F)
6–10	1.09			1.09			1.09			1.09			1.09			1.09			43–50
11–15	1.04			1.04			1.04			1.04			1.04			1.04			52–59
16–20	1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00			61–68
21–25	0.95			0.95			0.95			0.95			0.95			0.95			70–77
26–30	0.90			0.90			0.90			0.90			0.90			0.90			79–86

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Table B.310.7 Ampacities of Three Single Insulated Conductors, Rated 0 Through 2000 Volts, in Underground Electrical Ducts (Three Conductors per Electrical Duct) Based on Ambient Earth Temperature of 20°C (68°F), Electrical Duct Arrangement per Figure B.310.2, Conductor Temperature 75°C (167°F)

	1 Electrical Duct (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 1)			3 Electrical Ducts (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 2)			6 Electrical Ducts (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 3)			1 Electrical Duct (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 1)			3 Electrical Ducts (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 2)			6 Electrical Ducts (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 3)			
	Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			Types RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE			
	COPPER									ALUMINUM OR COPPER-CLAD ALUMINUM									
Size (AWG or kcmil)	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	RHO 60 LF 50	RHO 90 LF 100	RHO 120 LF 100	Size (AWG or kcmil)
8	63	58	57	61	51	49	57	44	41	49	45	44	47	40	38	45	34	32	8
6	84	77	75	80	67	63	75	56	53	66	60	58	63	52	49	59	44	41	6
4	111	100	98	105	86	81	98	73	67	86	78	76	79	67	63	77	57	52	4
3	129	116	113	122	99	94	113	83	77	101	91	89	83	77	73	84	65	60	3
2	147	132	128	139	112	106	129	93	86	115	103	100	108	87	82	101	73	67	2
1	171	153	148	161	128	121	149	106	98	133	119	115	126	100	94	116	83	77	1
1/0	197	175	169	185	146	137	170	121	111	153	136	132	144	114	107	133	94	87	1/0
2/0	226	200	193	212	166	156	194	136	126	176	156	151	165	130	121	151	106	98	2/0
3/0	260	228	220	243	189	177	222	154	142	203	178	172	189	147	138	173	121	111	3/0
4/0	301	263	253	280	215	201	255	175	161	235	205	198	219	168	157	199	137	126	4/0
250	334	290	279	310	236	220	281	192	176	261	227	218	242	185	172	220	150	137	250
300	373	321	308	344	260	242	310	210	192	293	252	242	272	204	190	245	165	151	300
350	409	351	337	377	283	264	340	228	209	321	276	265	296	222	207	266	179	164	350
400	442	376	361	394	302	280	368	243	223	349	297	284	321	238	220	288	191	174	400
500	503	427	409	460	341	316	412	273	249	397	338	323	364	270	250	326	216	197	500
600	552	468	447	511	371	343	457	296	270	446	373	356	408	296	274	365	236	215	600
700	602	509	486	553	402	371	492	319	291	488	408	389	443	321	297	394	255	232	700
750	632	529	505	574	417	385	509	330	301	508	425	405	461	334	309	409	265	241	750
800	654	544	520	597	428	395	527	338	308	530	439	418	481	344	318	427	273	247	800
900	692	575	549	628	450	415	554	355	323	563	466	444	510	365	337	450	288	261	900
1000	730	605	576	659	472	435	581	372	338	597	494	471	538	385	355	475	304	276	1000
Ambient Temp. (°C)	Correction Factors																		Ambient Temp. (°F)
6–10	1.09			1.09			1.09			1.09			1.09			1.09			43–50
11–15	1.04			1.04			1.04			1.04			1.04			1.04			52–59
16–20	1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00			1.00			61–68
21–25	0.95			0.95			0.95			0.95			0.95			0.95			70–77
26–30	0.90			0.90			0.90			0.90			0.90			0.90			79–86

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Table B.310.8 Ampacities of Two or Three Insulated Conductors, Rated 0 Through 2000 Volts, Cabled Within an Overall (Two- or Three-Conductor) Covering, Directly Buried in Earth, Based on Ambient Earth Temperature of 20°C (68°F), Arrangement per Figure B.310.2, 100 Percent Load Factor, Thermal Resistance (Rho) of 90

	1 Cable (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 5)		2 Cables (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 6)		1 Cable (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 5)		2 Cables (Fig. B.310.2, Detail 6)		
	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	
	TYPES				TYPES				
Size (AWG or kcmil)	UF	RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE	UF	RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE	UF	RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE	UF	RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE	Size (AWG or kcmil)
	COPPER				ALUMINUM OR COPPER-CLAD ALUMINUM				
8	64	75	60	70	51	59	47	55	8
6	85	100	81	95	68	75	60	70	6
4	107	125	100	117	83	97	78	91	4
2	137	161	128	150	107	126	110	117	2
1	155	182	145	170	121	142	113	132	1
1/0	177	208	165	193	138	162	129	151	1/0
2/0	201	236	188	220	157	184	146	171	2/0
3/0	229	269	213	250	179	210	166	195	3/0
4/0	259	304	241	282	203	238	188	220	4/0
250	—	333	—	308	—	261	—	241	250
350	—	401	—	370	—	315	—	290	350
500	—	481	—	442	—	381	—	350	500
750	—	585	—	535	—	473	—	433	750
1000	—	657	—	600	—	545	—	497	1000
Ambient Temp. (°C)	Correction Factors								Ambient Temp. (°F)
6–10	1.12	1.09	1.12	1.09	1.12	1.09	1.12	1.09	43–50
11–15	1.06	1.04	1.06	1.04	1.06	1.04	1.06	1.04	52–59
16–20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	61–68
21–25	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.95	70–77
26–30	0.87	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.87	0.90	79–86

Note: For ampacities of Type UF cable in underground electrical ducts, multiply the ampacities shown in the table by 0.74.

Table B.310.9 Ampacities of Three Triplexed Single Insulated Conductors, Rated 0 Through 2000 Volts, Directly Buried in Earth Based on Ambient Earth Temperature of 20°C (68°F), Arrangement per Figure B.310.2, 100 Percent Load Factor, Thermal Resistance (Rho) of 90

	See Fig. B.310.2, Detail 7		See Fig. B.310.2, Detail 8		See Fig. B.310.2, Detail 7		See Fig. B.310.2, Detail 8		
	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	
	TYPES				TYPES				
Size (AWG or kcmil)	UF	USE	UF	USE	UF	USE	UF	USE	Size (AWG or kcmil)
	COPPER				ALUMINUM OR COPPER-CLAD ALUMINUM				
8	72	84	66	77	55	65	51	60	8
6	91	107	84	99	72	84	66	77	6
4	119	139	109	128	92	108	85	100	4
2	153	179	140	164	119	139	109	128	2
1	173	203	159	186	135	158	124	145	1
1/0	197	231	181	212	154	180	141	165	1/0
2/0	223	262	205	240	175	205	159	187	2/0
3/0	254	298	232	272	199	233	181	212	3/0
4/0	289	339	263	308	226	265	206	241	4/0
250	—	370	—	336	—	289	—	263	250
350	—	445	—	403	—	349	—	316	350
500	—	536	—	483	—	424	—	382	500
750	—	654	—	587	—	525	—	471	750
1000	—	744	—	665	—	608	—	544	1000
Ambient Temp. (°C)	Correction Factors								Ambient Temp. (°F)
6–10	1.12	1.09	1.12	1.09	1.12	1.09	1.12	1.09	43–50
11–15	1.06	1.04	1.06	1.04	1.06	1.04	1.06	1.04	52–59
16–20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	61–68
21–25	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.95	70–77
26–30	0.87	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.87	0.90	79–86

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Table B.310.10 Ampacities of Three Single Insulated Conductors, Rated 0 Through 2000 Volts, Directly Buried in Earth Based on Ambient Earth Temperature of 20°C (68°F), Arrangement per Figure B.310.2, 100 Percent Load Factor, Thermal Resistance (Rho) of 90

Size (AWG or kcmil)	See Fig. B.310.2, Detail 9		See Fig. B.310.2, Detail 10		See Fig. B.310.2, Detail 9		See Fig. B.310.2, Detail 10		Size (AWG or kcmil)
	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	60°C (140°F)	75°C (167°F)	
	TYPES				TYPES				
	UF	USE	UF	USE	UF	USE	UF	USE	
	COPPER				ALUMINUM OR COPPER-CLAD ALUMINUM				
8	84	98	78	92	66	77	61	72	8
6	107	126	101	118	84	98	78	92	6
4	139	163	130	152	108	127	101	118	4
2	178	209	165	194	139	163	129	151	2
1	201	236	187	219	157	184	146	171	1
1/0	230	270	212	249	179	210	165	194	1/0
2/0	261	306	241	283	204	239	188	220	2/0
3/0	297	348	274	321	232	272	213	250	3/0
4/0	336	394	309	362	262	307	241	283	4/0
250	—	429	—	394	—	335	—	308	250
350	—	516	—	474	—	403	—	370	350
500	—	626	—	572	—	490	—	448	500
750	—	767	—	700	—	605	—	552	750
1000	—	887	—	808	—	706	—	642	1000
1250	—	979	—	891	—	787	—	716	1250
1500	—	1063	—	965	—	862	—	783	1500
1750	—	1133	—	1027	—	930	—	843	1750
2000	—	1195	—	1082	—	990	—	897	2000
Ambient Temp. (°C)	Correction Factors								Ambient Temp. (°F)
6–10	1.12	1.09	1.12	1.09	1.12	1.09	1.12	1.09	43–50
11–15	1.06	1.04	1.06	1.04	1.06	1.04	1.06	1.04	52–59
16–20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	61–68
21–25	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.95	70–77
26–30	0.87	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.87	0.90	79–86

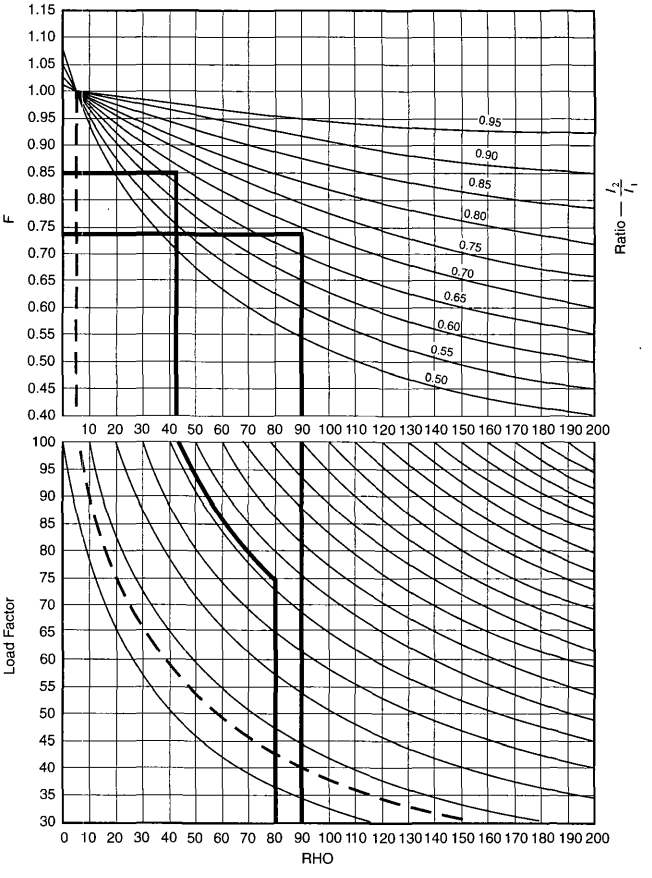
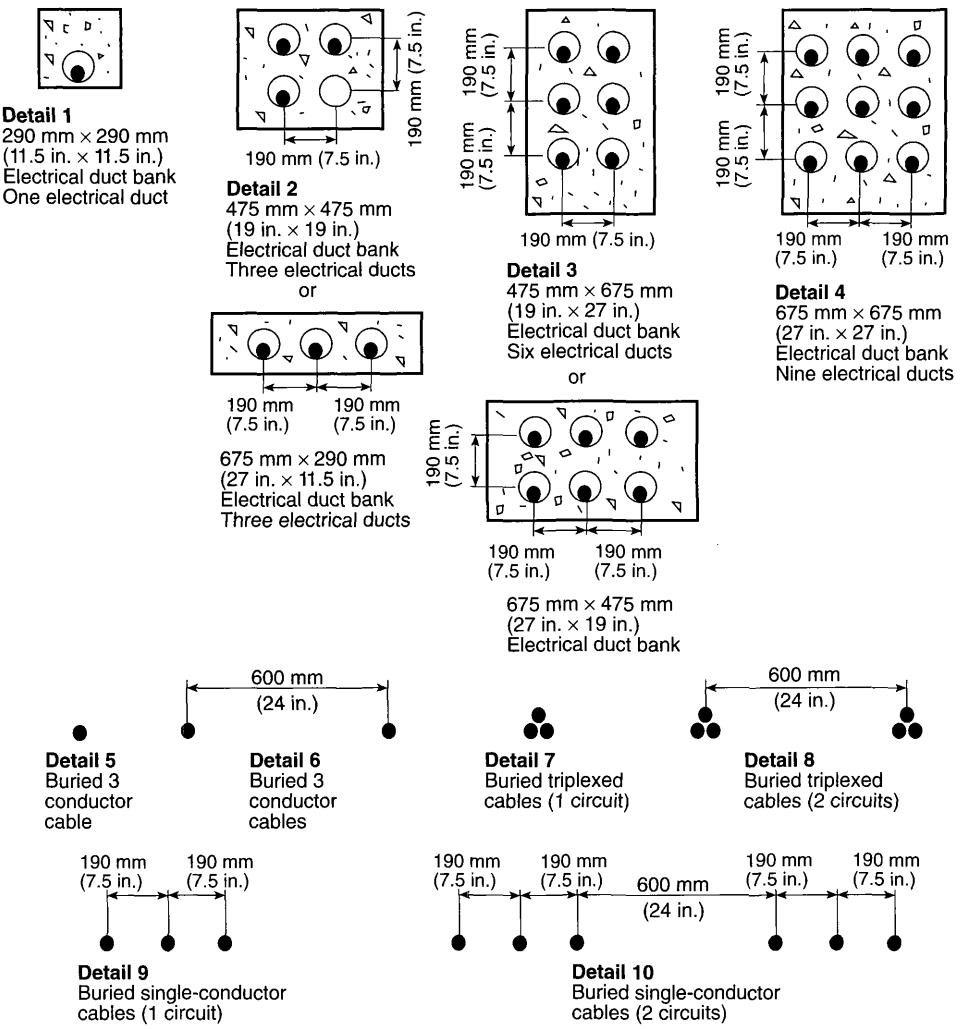


Figure B.310.1 Interpolation chart for cables in a duct bank I_1 = ampacity for Rho = 60, 50 LF; I_2 = ampacity for Rho = 120, 100 LF (load factor); desired ampacity = F × I_1.

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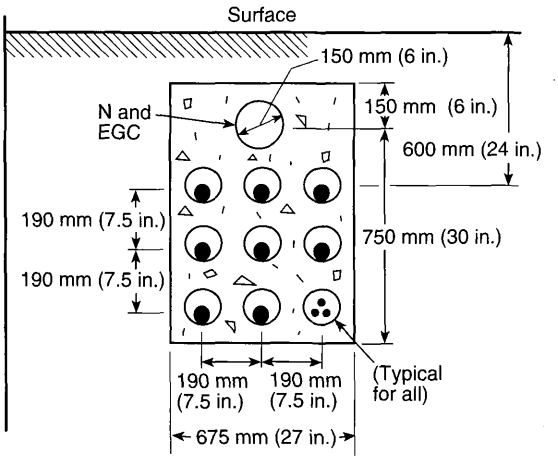


Note 1: Minimum burial depths to top electrical ducts or cables shall be in accordance with 300.5. Maximum depth to the top of electrical duct banks shall be 750 mm (30 in.) and maximum depth to the top of direct buried cables shall be 900 mm (36 in.)

Note 2: For two and four electrical duct installations with electrical ducts installed in a single row, see B.310.15(B)(5).

Figure B.310.2 Cable installation dimensions for use with Table B.310.5 through Table B.310.10.

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Design Criteria
Neutral and Equipment
Grounding conductor (EGC)
Duct = 150 mm (6 in.)
Phase Ducts = 75 to 125 mm (3 to 5 in.)
Conductor Material = Copper
Number of Cables per Duct = 3

Number of Cables per Phase = 9
Rho concrete = Rho Earth – 5

Rho PVC Duct = 650
Rho Cable Insulation = 500
Rho Cable Jacket = 650

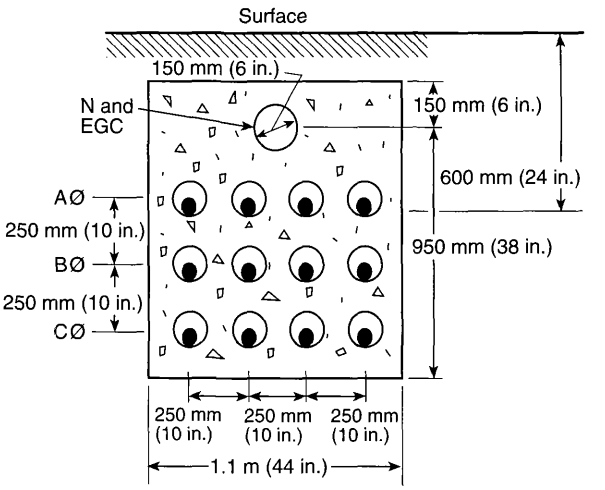
Notes:
1. Neutral configuration per 300.5(I), Exception No. 2, for isolated phase installations in nonmagnetic ducts.
2. Phasing is A, B, C in rows or columns. Where magnetic electrical ducts are used, conductors are installed A, B, C per electrical duct with the neutral and all equipment grounding conductors in the same electrical duct. In this case, the 6-in. trade size neutral duct is eliminated.
3. Maximum harmonic loading on the neutral conductor cannot exceed 50 percent of the phase current for the ampacities shown in the table.
4. Metallic shields of Type MV-90 cable shall be grounded at one point only where using A, B, C phasing in rows or columns.

Size kcmil	TYPES RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE, OR MV-90* Total per Phase Ampere Rating			Size kcmil
	RHO EARTH 60 LF 50	RHO EARTH 90 LF 100	RHO EARTH 120 LF 100	
250	2340 (260A/Cable)	1530 (170A/Cable)	1395 (155A/Cable)	250
350	2790 (310A/Cable)	1800 (200A/Cable)	1665 (185A/Cable)	350
500	3375 (375A/Cable)	2160 (240A/Cable)	1980 (220A/Cable)	500

Ambient Temp. (°C)	For ambient temperatures other than 20°C (68°F), multiply the ampacities shown above by the appropriate factor shown below.					Ambient Temp. (°F)
6–10	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	43–50
11–15	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	52–59
16–20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	61–68
21–25	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	70–77
26–30	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	79–86

*Limited to 75°C conductor temperature.

FPN Figure B.310.3 Ampacities of single insulated conductors rated 0 through 5000 volts in underground electrical ducts (three conductors per electrical duct), nine single-conductor cables per phase based on ambient earth temperature of 20°C (68°F), conductor temperature 75°C (167°F).



Design Criteria
Neutral and Equipment
Grounding Conductor (EGC)
Duct = 150 mm (6 in.)
Phase Ducts = 75 mm (3 in.)
Conductor Material = Copper
Number of Cables per Duct = 1

Number of Cables per Phase = 4
Rho Concrete = Rho Earth – 5
Rho PVC Duct = 650

Rho Cable Insulation = 500
Rho Cable Jacket = 650

Notes:
1. Neutral configuration per 300.5(I), Exception No. 2.
2. Maximum harmonic loading on the neutral conductor cannot exceed 50 percent of the phase current for the ampacities shown in the table.
3. Metallic shields of Type MV-90 cable shall be grounded at one point only.

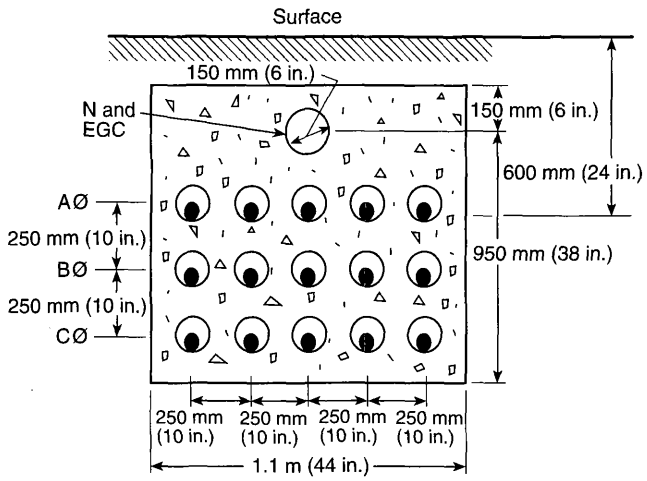
Size kcmil	TYPES RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE, OR MV-90* Total per Phase Ampere Rating			Size kcmil
	RHO EARTH 60 LF 50	RHO EARTH 90 LF 100	RHO EARTH 120 LF 100	
750	2820 (705A/Cable)	1860 (465A/Cable)	1680 (420A/Cable)	750
1000	3300 (825A/Cable)	2140 (535A/Cable)	1920 (480A/Cable)	1000
1250	3700 (925A/Cable)	2380 (595A/Cable)	2120 (530A/Cable)	1250
1500	4060 (1015A/Cable)	2580 (645A/Cable)	2300 (575A/Cable)	1500
1750	4360 (1090A/Cable)	2740 (685A/Cable)	2460 (615A/Cable)	1750

Ambient Temp. (°C)	For ambient temperatures other than 20°C (68°F), multiply the ampacities shown above by the appropriate factor shown below.					Ambient Temp. (°F)
6–10	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	43–50
11–15	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	52–59
16–20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	61–68
21–25	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	70–77
26–30	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	79–86

*Limited to 75°C conductor temperature.

FPN Figure B.310.4 Ampacities of single insulated conductors rated 0 through 5000 volts in nonmagnetic underground electrical ducts (one conductor per electrical duct), four single-conductor cables per phase based on ambient earth temperature of 20°C (68°F), conductor temperature 75°C (167°F).

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Design Criteria
Neutral and Equipment
Grounding Conductor (EGC)
Duct = 150 mm (6 in.)
Phase Ducts = 75 mm (3 in.)
Conductor Material = Copper
Number of Cables per Duct = 1

Number of Cables per Phase = 5
Rho Concrete = Rho Earth – 5
Rho PVC Duct = 650

Rho Cable Insulation = 500
Rho Cable Jacket = 650

Notes:
1. Neutral configuration per 300.5(I), Exception No. 2.
2. Maximum harmonic loading on the neutral conductor cannot exceed 50 percent of the phase current for the ampacities shown in the table.
3. Metallic shields of Type MV-90 cable shall be grounded at one point only.

Size kcmil	TYPES RHW, THHW, THW, THWN, XHHW, USE, OR MV-90* Total per Phase Ampere Rating			Size kcmil
	RHO EARTH 60 LF 50	RHO EARTH 90 LF 100	RHO EARTH 120 LF 100	
2000	5575 (1115A/Cable)	3375 (675A/Cable)	3000 (600A/Cable)	2000

Ambient Temp. (°C)	For ambient temperatures other than 20°C (68°F), multiply the ampacities shown above by the appropriate factor shown below.					Ambient Temp. (°F)
6–10	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	43–50
11–15	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	52–59
16–20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	61–68
21–25	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	70–77
26–30	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	79–86

*Limited to 75°C conductor temperature.

FPN Figure B.310.5 Ampacities of single insulated conductors rated 0 through 5000 volts in nonmagnetic underground electrical ducts (one conductor per electrical duct), five single-conductor cables per phase based on ambient earth temperature of 20°C (68°F), conductor temperature 75°C (167°F).

Values for using Figure B.310.1 are found in the electrical duct bank ampacity tables of this annex.

Where the load factor is less than 100 percent and can be verified by measurement or calculation, the ampacity of electrical duct bank installations can be modified as shown. Different values of Rho can be accommodated in the same manner.

Table B.310.11 Adjustment Factors for More Than Three Current-Carrying Conductors in a Raceway or Cable with Load Diversity

Number of Current-Carrying Conductors	Percent of Values in Tables as Adjusted for Ambient Temperature if Necessary
4 – 6	80
7 – 9	70
10 – 24	70*
25 – 42	60*
43 – 85	50*

*These factors include the effects of a load diversity of 50 percent.

FPN: The ampacity limit for the number of current-carrying conductors in 10 through 85 is based on the following formula. For greater than 85 conductors, special calculations are required that are beyond the scope of this table.

$$A_2 = \sqrt{\frac{0.5N}{E}} \times (A_1) \text{ or } A_1, \text{ whichever is less}$$

where:

A_1 = ampacity from Tables 310.16; 310.18; B.310.1; B.310.6; and B.310.7 multiplied by the appropriate factor from Table B.310.11.

N = total number of conductors used to obtain multiplying factor from Table B.310.11

E = desired number of current-carrying conductors in the raceway or cable

A_2 = ampacity limit for the current-carrying conductors in the raceway or cable

Example 1

Calculate the ampacity limit for twelve 14 AWG THWN current-carrying conductors (75°C) in a raceway that contains 24 conductors.

$$A_2 = \sqrt{\frac{(0.5)(24)}{12}} \times 20(0.7)$$

$$= 14 \text{ amperes (i.e., 50 percent diversity)}$$

Example 2

Calculate the ampacity limit for eighteen 14 AWG THWN current-carrying conductors (75°C) in a raceway that contains 24 conductors.

$$A_2 = \sqrt{\frac{(0.5)(24)}{18}} \times 20(0.7) = 11.5 \text{ amperes}$$

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Annex C

Conduit and Tubing Fill Tables for Conductors and Fixture Wires of the Same Size

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

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*Where this table is used in conjunction with Tables C1 through C12, the conductors installed must be of the compact type.

Table C1 Maximum Number of Conductors or Fixture Wires in Electrical Metallic Tubing (EMT) (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

CONDUCTORS											
	Conductor	Metric Designator (Trade Size)									
Type	Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
RHH,	14	4	7	11	20	27	46	80	120	157	201
RHW,	12	3	6	9	17	23	38	66	100	131	167
RHW-2	10	2	5	8	13	18	30	53	81	105	135
	8	1	2	4	7	9	16	28	42	55	70
	6	1	1	3	5	8	13	22	34	44	56
	4	1	1	2	4	6	10	17	26	34	44
	3	1	1	1	4	5	9	15	23	30	38
	2	1	1	1	3	4	7	13	20	26	33
	1	0	1	1	1	3	5	9	13	17	22
	1/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	7	11	15	19
	2/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	13	17
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	14
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	9	12
	250	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	9
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	7
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	6
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	700	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4
	800	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
TW,	14	8	15	25	43	58	96	168	254	332	424
THHW,	12	6	11	19	33	45	74	129	195	255	326
THW,	10	5	8	14	24	33	55	96	145	190	243
THW-2	8	2	5	8	13	18	30	53	81	105	135

Table C1 *Continued*

CONDUCTORS											
	Conductor	Metric Designator (Trade Size)									
Type	Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
RHH*,	14	6	10	16	28	39	64	112	169	221	282
RHW*,	12	4	8	13	23	31	51	90	136	177	227
RHW-2*	10	3	6	10	18	24	40	70	106	138	177
	8	1	4	6	10	14	24	42	63	83	106
RHH*,	6	1	3	4	8	11	18	32	48	63	81
RHW*,	4	1	1	3	6	8	13	24	36	47	60
RHW-2*,	3	1	1	3	5	7	12	20	31	40	52
TW, THW,	2	1	1	2	4	6	10	17	26	34	44
THHW,	1	1	1	1	3	4	7	12	18	24	31
THW-2	1/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	10	16	20	26
	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	9	13	17	22
	3/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	7	11	15	19
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	6	9	12	16
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	13
	300	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	11
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	6	7	10
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	9
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	7
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	5
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
THHN,	14	12	22	35	61	84	138	241	364	476	608
THWN,	12	9	16	26	45	61	101	176	266	347	443
THWN-2	10	5	10	16	28	38	63	111	167	219	279
	8	3	6	9	16	22	36	64	96	126	161
	6	2	4	7	12	16	26	46	69	91	116
	4	1	2	4	7	10	16	28	43	56	71
	3	1	1	3	6	8	13	24	36	47	60
	2	1	1	3	5	7	11	20	30	40	51
	1	1	1	1	4	5	8	15	22	29	37
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	12	19	25	32
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	10	16	20	26
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	13	17	22
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	7	11	14	18
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	6	9	11	15
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	13
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	11
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	6	8	10
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	4
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
FEP,	14	12	21	34	60	81	134	234	354	462	590
FEPB,	12	9	15	25	43	59	98	171	258	337	430
PFA,	10	6	11	18	31	42	70	122	185	241	309
PFAH,	8	3	6	10	18	24	40	70	106	138	177
TFE	6	2	4	7	12	17	28	50	75	98	126
	4	1	3	5	9	12	20	35	53	69	88
	3	1	2	4	7	10	16	29	44	57	73
	2	1	1	3	6	8	13	24	36	47	60
PFA, PFAH, TFE	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	16	25	33	42
PFAH,	1/0	1	1	1	3	5	8	14	21	27	35
TFE PFA,	2/0	0	1	1	3	4	6	11	17	22	29
PFAH,	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	9	14	18	24
TFE. Z	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	8	11	15	19

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Table C1 *Continued*

CONDUCTORS											
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)									
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
Z	14	14	25	41	72	98	161	282	426	556	711
	12	10	18	29	51	69	114	200	302	394	504
	10	6	11	18	31	42	70	122	185	241	309
	8	4	7	11	20	27	44	77	117	153	195
	6	3	5	8	14	19	31	54	82	107	137
	4	1	3	5	9	13	21	37	56	74	94
	3	1	2	4	7	9	15	27	41	54	69
	2	1	1	3	6	8	13	22	34	45	57
	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	18	28	36	46
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2, ZW	14	8	15	25	43	58	96	168	254	332	424
	12	6	11	19	33	45	74	129	195	255	326
	10	5	8	14	24	33	55	96	145	190	243
	8	2	5	8	13	18	30	53	81	105	135
	6	1	3	6	10	14	22	39	60	78	100
	4	1	2	4	7	10	16	28	43	56	72
	3	1	1	3	6	8	14	24	36	48	61
	2	1	1	3	5	7	11	20	31	40	51
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2	1	1	1	1	4	5	8	15	23	30	38
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	13	19	25	32
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	10	16	21	27
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	9	13	17	22
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	7	11	14	18
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	6	9	12	15
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	10	13
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	7	9	11
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	6	8	10
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	6
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	6
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	4
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

FIXTURE WIRES							
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)					
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)
FFH-2, RFH-2, RFHH-3	18	8	14	24	41	56	92
	16	7	12	20	34	47	78
SF-2, SFF-2	18	10	18	30	52	71	116
	16	8	15	25	43	58	96
	14	7	12	20	34	47	78
SF-1, SFF-1	18	18	33	53	92	125	206
RFH-1, RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	18	14	24	39	68	92	152
RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	16	11	19	31	55	74	123
XF, XFF	14	8	15	25	43	58	96
TFN, TFFN	18	22	38	63	108	148	244
	16	17	29	48	83	113	186
PF, PFF, PGF, PGFF, PAF, PTF, PTFF, PAFF	18	21	36	59	103	140	231
	16	16	28	46	79	108	179
	14	12	21	34	60	81	134
ZF, ZFF, ZHF, HF, HFF	18	27	47	77	133	181	298
	16	20	35	56	98	133	220
	14	14	25	41	72	98	161
KF-2, KFF-2	18	39	69	111	193	262	433
	16	27	48	78	136	185	305
	14	19	33	54	93	127	209
	12	13	23	37	64	87	144
	10	8	15	25	43	58	96
KF-1, KFF-1	18	46	82	133	230	313	516
	16	33	57	93	161	220	362
	14	22	38	63	108	148	244
	12	14	25	41	72	98	161
	10	9	16	27	47	64	105
XF, XFF	12	4	8	13	23	31	51
	10	3	6	10	18	24	40

Note; This table is for concentric stranded conductors only. For compact stranded conductors, Table C1(A) should be used.

*Types RHH, RHW, and RHW-2 without outer covering.

Table C1(A) Maximum Number of Compact Conductors in Electrical Metallic Tubing (EMT) *(Based on Table 1, Chapter 9)*

COMPACT CONDUCTORS											
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)									
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
THW, THW-2, THHW	8	2	4	6	11	16	26	46	69	90	115
	6	1	3	5	9	12	20	35	53	70	89
	4	1	2	4	6	9	15	26	40	52	67
	2	1	1	3	5	7	11	19	29	38	49
	1	1	1	1	3	4	8	13	21	27	34
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	12	18	23	30
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	10	15	20	25
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	13	17	21
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	7	11	14	18
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	14
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	9	12
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	11
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	6	8	10
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	2	4	7	13	18	29	52	78	102	130
	4	1	3	4	8	11	18	32	48	63	81
	2	1	1	3	6	8	13	23	34	45	58
	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	17	26	34	43
	1/0	1	1	1	3	5	8	14	22	29	37
	2/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	12	18	24	30
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	10	15	20	25
	4/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	12	16	21
	250	0	1	1	1	1	4	6	10	13	16
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	14
	350	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	12
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	11
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	5	7	9
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	7
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	6
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	4
XHHW, XHHW-2	8	3	5	8	15	20	34	59	90	117	149
	6	1	4	6	11	15	25	44	66	87	111
	4	1	3	4	8	11	18	32	48	63	81
	2	1	1	3	6	8	13	23	34	45	58
	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	17	26	34	43
	1/0	1	1	1	3	5	8	14	22	29	37
	2/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	12	18	24	31
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	10	15	20	25
	4/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	13	17	21
	250	0	1	1	1	2	4	7	10	13	17
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	6	9	11	14
	350	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	10	13
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	7	9	11
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	6	7	9
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5

Definition: *Compact stranding* is the result of a manufacturing process where the standard conductor is compressed to the extent that the interstices (voids between strand wires) are virtually eliminated.

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Table C2 Maximum Number of Conductors or Fixture Wires in Electrical Nonmetallic Tubing (ENT) *(Based on Table 1, Chapter 9)*

CONDUCTORS							
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)
RHH, RHW, RHW-2	14	3	6	10	19	26	43
	12	2	5	9	16	22	36
RHH, RHW, RHW-2	10	1	4	7	13	17	29
	8	1	1	3	6	9	15
	6	1	1	3	5	7	12
	4	1	1	2	4	6	9
	3	1	1	1	3	5	8
	2	0	1	1	3	4	7
	1	0	1	1	1	3	5
	1/0	0	0	1	1	2	4
	2/0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	250	0	0	0	1	1	1
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	0	1
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1
	800	0	0	0	0	0	1
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0
TW, THHW, THW, THW-2	14	7	13	22	40	55	92
	12	5	10	17	31	42	71
	10	4	7	13	23	32	52
	8	1	4	7	13	17	29
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*	14	4	8	15	27	37	61
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*	12	3	7	12	21	29	49
	10	3	5	9	17	23	38
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*	8	1	3	5	10	14	23
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*, TW, THW, THHW, THW-2	6	1	2	4	7	10	17
	4	1	1	3	5	8	13
	3	1	1	2	5	7	11
	2	1	1	2	4	6	9
	1	0	1	1	3	4	6
	1/0	0	1	1	2	3	5
	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	5
	3/0	0	0	1	1	2	4
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	250	0	0	1	1	1	2
	300	0	0	0	1	1	2
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table C2 *Continued*

CONDUCTORS							
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	14	10	18	32	58	80	132
	12	7	13	23	42	58	96
	10	4	8	15	26	36	60
	8	2	5	8	15	21	35
	6	1	3	6	11	15	25
	4	1	1	4	7	9	15
	3	1	1	3	5	8	13
	2	1	1	2	5	6	11
	1	1	1	1	3	5	8
	1/0	0	1	1	3	4	7
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	5
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	4
	4/0	0	0	1	1	2	4
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3
	300	0	0	1	1	1	2
	350	0	0	0	1	1	2
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1
FEP, FEPB, PFA, PFAH, TFE	14	10	18	31	56	77	128
	12	7	13	23	41	56	93
	10	5	9	16	29	40	67
	8	3	5	9	17	23	38
	6	1	4	6	12	16	27
	4	1	2	4	8	11	19
	3	1	1	4	7	9	16
	2	1	1	3	5	8	13
PFA, PFAH, TFE	1	1	1	1	4	5	9
PFA, PFAH, TFE, Z	1/0	0	1	1	3	4	7
	2/0	0	1	1	2	4	6
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4
Z	14	12	22	38	68	93	154
	12	8	15	27	48	66	109
	10	5	9	16	29	40	67
	8	3	6	10	18	25	42
	6	1	4	7	13	18	30
	4	1	3	5	9	12	20
	3	1	1	3	6	9	15
	2	1	1	3	5	7	12
	1	1	1	2	4	6	10
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2, ZW	14	7	13	22	40	55	92
	12	5	10	17	31	42	71
	10	4	7	13	23	32	52
	8	1	4	7	13	17	29
	6	1	3	5	9	13	21
	4	1	1	4	7	9	15
	3	1	1	3	6	8	13
	2	1	1	2	5	6	11
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2	1	1	1	1	3	5	8
	1/0	0	1	1	3	4	7
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	6
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5
	4/0	0	0	1	1	2	4
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0

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FIXTURE WIRES							
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)					
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)
FFH-2, RFH-2, RFHH-3	18	6	12	21	39	53	88
	16	5	10	18	32	45	74
SF-2, SFF-2	18	8	15	27	49	67	111
	16	7	13	22	40	55	92
	14	5	10	18	32	45	74
SF-1, SFF-1	18	15	28	48	86	119	197
RFH-1, RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	18	11	20	35	64	88	145
RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	16	9	16	29	51	71	117
XF, XFF	14	7	13	22	40	55	92
TFN, TFFN	18	18	33	57	102	141	233
	16	13	25	43	78	107	178
PF, PFF,	18	17	31	54	97	133	221
PGF, PGFF,	16	13	24	42	75	103	171
PAF, PTF, PTFF, PAFF	14	10	18	31	56	77	128
ZF, ZFF,	18	22	40	70	125	172	285
ZHF, HF,	16	16	29	51	92	127	210
HFF	14	12	22	38	68	93	154
KF-2, KFF-2	18	31	58	101	182	250	413
	16	22	41	71	128	176	291
	14	15	28	49	88	121	200
	12	10	19	33	60	83	138
	10	7	13	22	40	55	92
KF-1, KFF-1	18	38	69	121	217	298	493
	16	26	49	85	152	209	346
	14	18	33	57	102	141	233
	12	12	22	38	68	93	154
	10	7	14	24	44	61	101
XF, XFF	12	3	7	12	21	29	49
	10	3	5	9	17	23	38

Note: This table is for concentric stranded conductors only. For compact stranded conductors, Table C2(A) should be used.

*Types RHH, RHW, and RHW-2 without outer covering.

Table C2(A) Maximum Number of Compact Conductors in Electrical Nonmetallic Tubing (ENT) (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

COMPACT CONDUCTORS							
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)					
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)
THW, THW-2, THHW	8	1	3	6	11	15	25
	6	1	2	4	8	11	19
	4	1	1	3	6	8	14
	2	1	1	2	4	6	10
	1	0	1	1	3	4	7
	1/0	0	1	1	3	4	6
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	5
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	4
	4/0	0	0	1	1	2	4
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3
	300	0	0	1	1	1	2
	350	0	0	0	1	1	2
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	1	4	7	12	17	28
	4	1	2	4	7	10	17
	2	1	1	3	5	7	12
	1	1	1	2	4	5	9
	1/0	1	1	1	3	5	8
	2/0	0	1	1	3	4	6
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	5
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2
	400	0	0	0	1	1	2
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1

Table C2(A) *Continued*

COMPACT CONDUCTORS							
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)					
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	750	0	0	0	1	1	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1
XHHW, XHHW-2	8	2	4	8	14	19	32
	6	1	3	6	10	14	24
	4	1	2	4	7	10	17
	2	1	1	3	5	7	12
	1	1	1	2	4	5	9
	1/0	1	1	1	3	5	8
	2/0	0	1	1	3	4	7
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	5
	4/0	0	1	1	1	3	4
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3
	350	0	0	1	1	1	3
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1

Definition: *Compact stranding* is the result of a manufacturing process where the standard conductor is compressed to the extent that the interstices (voids between strand wires) are virtually eliminated.

Table C3 Maximum Number of Conductors or Fixture Wires in Flexible Metal Conduit (FMC) (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

CONDUCTORS											
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)									
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
RHH, RHW, RHW-2	14	4	7	11	17	25	44	67	96	131	171
	12	3	6	9	14	21	37	55	80	109	142
RHH, RHW, RHW-2	10	3	5	7	11	17	30	45	64	88	115
	8	1	2	4	6	9	15	23	34	46	60
	6	1	1	3	5	7	12	19	27	37	48
	4	1	1	2	4	5	10	14	21	29	37
	3	1	1	1	3	5	8	13	18	25	33
	2	1	1	1	3	4	7	11	16	22	28
	1	0	1	1	1	2	5	7	10	14	19
	1/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	16
	2/0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	14
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	9	12
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10
	250	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	400	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	700	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	800	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
TW,	14	9	15	23	36	53	94	141	203	277	361
THHW,	12	7	11	18	28	41	72	108	156	212	277
THW,	10	5	8	13	21	30	54	81	116	158	207
THW-2	8	3	5	7	11	17	30	45	64	88	115
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*	14	6	10	15	24	35	62	94	135	184	240
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*	12	5	8	12	19	28	50	75	108	148	193
	10	4	6	10	15	22	39	59	85	115	151
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*	8	1	4	6	9	13	23	35	51	69	90

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Table C3 *Continued*

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
		CONDUCTORS									
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*, TW, THW, THHW, THW-2	6	1	3	4	7	10	18	27	39	53	69
	4	1	1	3	5	7	13	20	29	39	51
	3	1	1	3	4	6	11	17	25	34	44
	2	1	1	2	4	5	10	14	21	29	37
	1	1	1	1	2	4	7	10	15	20	26
	1/0	0	1	1	1	3	6	9	12	17	22
	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	14	19
	3/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	16
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	13
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11
	300	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	7
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	14	13	22	33	52	76	134	202	291	396	518
	12	9	16	24	38	56	98	147	212	289	378
	10	6	10	15	24	35	62	93	134	182	238
	8	3	6	9	14	20	35	53	77	105	137
	6	2	4	6	10	14	25	38	55	76	99
	4	1	2	4	6	9	16	24	34	46	61
	3	1	1	3	5	7	13	20	29	39	51
	2	1	1	3	4	6	11	17	24	33	43
	1	1	1	1	3	4	8	12	18	24	32
	1/0	1	1	1	2	4	7	10	15	20	27
	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	6	9	12	17	22
	3/0	0	1	1	1	2	5	7	10	14	18
	4/0	0	1	1	1	1	4	6	8	12	15
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	9	12
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3
FEP, FEPB, PFA, PFAH, TFE	14	12	21	32	51	74	130	196	282	385	502
	12	9	15	24	37	54	95	143	206	281	367
	10	6	11	17	26	39	68	103	148	201	263
	8	4	6	10	15	22	39	59	85	115	151
	6	2	4	7	11	16	28	42	60	82	107
	4	1	3	5	7	11	19	29	42	57	75
	3	1	2	4	6	9	16	24	35	48	62
	2	1	1	3	5	7	13	20	29	39	51
PFA, PFAH, TFE	1	1	1	2	3	5	9	14	20	27	36
PFA, PFAH, TFE, Z	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	8	11	17	23	30
	2/0	1	1	1	2	3	6	9	14	19	24
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	15	20
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	13	16
Z	14	15	25	39	61	89	157	236	340	463	605
	12	11	18	28	43	63	111	168	241	329	429
	10	6	11	17	26	39	68	103	148	201	263
	8	4	7	11	17	24	43	65	93	127	166
	6	3	5	7	12	17	30	45	65	89	117
	4	1	3	5	8	12	21	31	45	61	80
	3	1	2	4	6	8	15	23	33	45	58
	2	1	1	3	5	7	12	19	27	37	49
	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	15	22	30	39
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2, ZW	14	9	15	23	36	53	94	141	203	277	361
	12	7	11	18	28	41	72	108	156	212	277
	10	5	8	13	21	30	54	81	116	158	207
	8	3	5	7	11	17	30	45	64	88	115
	6	1	3	5	8	12	22	33	48	65	85
	4	1	2	4	6	9	16	24	34	47	61
	3	1	1	3	5	7	13	20	29	40	52
	2	1	1	3	4	6	11	17	24	33	44

Table C3 *Continued*

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
		CONDUCTORS									
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	13	18	25	32
	1/0	1	1	1	2	4	7	10	15	21	27
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	9	13	17	23
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	14	19
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	15
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	13
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	9
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	7
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

*Types RHH, RHW, and RHW-2 without outer covering.

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)
		FIXTURE WIRES					
FFH-2, RFH-2, RFHH-3	18	8	14	22	35	51	90
	16	7	12	19	29	43	76
SF-2, SFF-2	18	11	18	28	44	64	113
	16	9	15	23	36	53	94
	14	7	12	19	29	43	76
SF-1, SFF-1	18	19	32	50	78	114	201
RFH-1, RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	18	14	24	37	58	84	148
RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	16	11	19	30	47	68	120
XF, XFF	14	9	15	23	36	53	94
TFN, TFFN	18	23	38	59	93	135	237
	16	17	29	45	71	103	181
PF, PFF, PGF, PGFF, PAF, PTF, PTFF, PAFF	18	22	36	56	88	128	225
	16	17	28	43	68	99	174
	14	12	21	32	51	74	130
ZF, ZFF, ZHF, HF, HFF	18	28	47	72	113	165	290
	16	20	35	53	83	121	214
	14	15	25	39	61	89	157
KF-2, KFF-2	18	41	68	105	164	239	421
	16	28	48	74	116	168	297
	14	19	33	51	80	116	204
	12	13	23	35	55	80	140
	10	9	15	23	36	53	94
KF-1, KFF-1	18	48	82	125	196	285	503
	16	34	57	88	138	200	353
	14	23	38	59	93	135	237
	12	15	25	39	61	89	157
	10	10	16	25	40	58	103
XF, XFF	12	5	8	12	19	28	50
	10	4	6	10	15	22	39

Note: This table is for concentric stranded conductors only. For compact stranded conductors, Table C3(A) should be used.

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Table C3(A) Maximum Number of Compact Conductors in Flexible Metal Conduit (FMC) (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

		COMPACT CONDUCTORS									
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)									
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
THW,	8	2	4	6	10	14	25	38	55	75	98
THHW,	6	1	3	5	7	11	20	29	43	58	76
THW-2	4	1	2	3	5	8	15	22	32	43	57
	2	1	1	2	4	6	11	16	23	32	42
	1	1	1	1	3	4	7	11	16	22	29
	1/0	1	1	1	2	3	6	10	14	19	25
	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	12	16	21
	3/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	7	10	14	18
	4/0	0	1	1	1	1	4	6	8	11	15
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	12
	300	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	7
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4
THHN,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
THWN,	6	3	4	7	11	16	29	43	62	85	111
THWN-2	4	1	3	4	7	10	18	27	38	52	69
	2	1	1	3	5	7	13	19	28	38	49
	1	1	1	2	3	5	9	14	21	28	37
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	8	12	17	24	31
	2/0	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	14	20	26
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	12	17	22
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	7	10	14	18
	250	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	14
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	9	12
	350	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	10
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
XHHW,	8	3	5	8	13	19	33	50	71	97	127
XHHW-2	6	2	4	6	9	14	24	37	53	72	95
	4	1	3	4	7	10	18	27	38	52	69
	2	1	1	3	5	7	13	19	28	38	49
	1	1	1	2	3	5	9	14	21	28	37
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	8	12	17	24	31
	2/0	1	1	1	2	4	7	10	15	20	26
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	12	17	22
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	7	10	14	18
	250	0	1	1	1	1	4	5	8	11	14
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	9	12
	350	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	10
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4

Definition: *Compact stranding* is the result of a manufacturing process where the standard conductor is compressed to the extent that the interstices (voids between strand wires) are virtually eliminated.

Table C4 Maximum Number of Conductors or Fixture Wires in Intermediate Metal Conduit (IMC) (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

		CONDUCTORS									
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)									
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
RHH,	14	4	8	13	22	30	49	70	108	144	186
RHW,											
RHW-2	12	4	6	11	18	25	41	58	89	120	154
RHH,	10	3	5	8	15	20	33	47	72	97	124
RHW,	8	1	3	4	8	10	17	24	38	50	65
RHW-2	6	1	1	3	6	8	14	19	30	40	52
	4	1	1	3	5	6	11	15	23	31	41
	3	1	1	2	4	6	9	13	21	28	36
	2	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	18	24	31
	1	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	12	16	20
	1/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	10	14	18
	2/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	15
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	13
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	11
	250	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	6	8
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	7
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4
	800	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
TW,	14	10	17	27	47	64	104	147	228	304	392
THHW,	12	7	13	21	36	49	80	113	175	234	301
THW,	10	5	9	15	27	36	59	84	130	174	224
THW-2	8	3	5	8	15	20	33	47	72	97	124
RHH*,	14	6	11	18	31	42	69	98	151	202	261
RHW*,											
RHW-2											
RHH*,	12	5	9	14	25	34	56	79	122	163	209
RHW*,											
RHW-2*	10	4	7	11	19	26	43	61	95	127	163
RHH*,	8	2	4	7	12	16	26	37	57	76	98
RHW*,											
RHW-2*											
RHH*,	6	1	3	5	9	12	20	28	43	58	75
RHW*,	4	1	2	4	6	9	15	21	32	43	56
RHW-2*,											
TW, THW,	3	1	1	3	6	8	13	18	28	37	48
THHW,	2	1	1	3	5	6	11	15	23	31	41
THW-2	1	1	1	1	3	4	7	11	16	22	28
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	14	19	24
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	12	16	20
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	10	13	17
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	8	11	14
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	12
	300	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

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Table C4 *Continued*

CONDUCTORS

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
THHN,	14	14	24	39	68	91	149	211	326	436	562
THWN,	12	10	17	29	49	67	109	154	238	318	410
THWN-2	10	6	11	18	31	42	68	97	150	200	258
	8	3	6	10	18	24	39	56	86	115	149
	6	2	4	7	13	17	28	40	62	83	107
	4	1	3	4	8	10	17	25	38	51	66
	3	1	2	4	6	9	15	21	32	43	56
	2	1	1	3	5	7	12	17	27	36	47
	1	1	1	2	4	5	9	13	20	27	35
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	8	11	17	23	29
	2/0	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	14	19	24
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	12	16	20
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	13	17
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	10	13
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	12
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	7
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
FEP,	14	13	23	38	66	89	145	205	317	423	545
FEPB,	12	10	17	28	48	65	106	150	231	309	398
PFA,	10	7	12	20	34	46	76	107	166	221	285
PFAH,	8	4	7	11	19	26	43	61	95	127	163
TFE	6	3	5	8	14	19	31	44	67	90	116
	4	1	3	5	10	13	21	30	47	63	81
	3	1	3	4	8	11	18	25	39	52	68
	2	1	2	4	6	9	15	21	32	43	56
PFA, PFAH, TFE	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	14	22	30	39
PFA,	1/0	1	1	1	4	5	8	12	19	25	32
PFAH,	2/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	15	21	27
TFE, Z	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	13	17	22
	4/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	14	18
Z	14	16	28	46	79	107	175	247	381	510	657
	12	11	20	32	56	76	124	175	271	362	466
	10	7	12	20	34	46	76	107	166	221	285
	8	4	7	12	21	29	48	68	105	140	180
	6	3	5	9	15	20	33	47	73	98	127
	4	1	3	6	10	14	23	33	50	67	87
	3	1	2	4	7	10	17	24	37	49	63
	2	1	1	3	6	8	14	20	30	41	53
	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	16	25	33	43
XHH,	14	10	17	27	47	64	104	147	228	304	392
XHHW,	12	7	13	21	36	49	80	113	175	234	301
XHHW-2,	10	5	9	15	27	36	59	84	130	174	224
ZW	8	3	5	8	15	20	33	47	72	97	124
	6	1	4	6	11	15	24	35	53	71	92
	4	1	3	4	8	11	18	25	39	52	67
	3	1	2	4	7	9	15	21	33	44	56
	2	1	1	3	5	7	12	18	27	37	47
XHH,	1	1	1	2	4	5	9	13	20	27	35
XHHW,	1/0	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	17	23	30
XHHW-2	2/0	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	14	19	25
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	12	16	20
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	13	17
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	14
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	12
	350	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	10
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

FIXTURE WIRES

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)
FHH-2, RFH-2,	18	9	16	26	45	61	100
RFHH-3	16	8	13	22	38	51	84
SF-2, SFF-2	18	12	20	33	57	77	126
	16	10	17	27	47	64	104
	14	8	13	22	38	51	84
SF-1, SFF-1	18	21	36	59	101	137	223
RFH-1, RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	18	15	26	43	75	101	165
RFH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	16	12	21	35	60	81	133
XF, XFF	14	10	17	27	47	64	104
TFN, TFFN	18	25	42	69	119	161	264
	16	19	32	53	91	123	201
PF, PFF,	18	23	40	66	113	153	250
PGF, PGFF,	16	18	31	51	87	118	193
PAF, PTF, PTFF, PAFF	14	13	23	38	66	89	145
ZF, ZFF,	18	30	52	85	146	197	322
ZHF, HF,	16	22	38	63	108	145	238
HFF	14	16	28	46	79	107	175
KF-2, KFF-2	18	44	75	123	212	287	468
	16	31	53	87	149	202	330
	14	21	36	60	103	139	227
	12	14	25	41	70	95	156
	10	10	17	27	47	64	104
KF-1, KFF-1	18	52	90	147	253	342	558
	16	37	63	103	178	240	392
	14	25	42	69	119	161	264
	12	16	28	46	79	107	175
	10	10	18	30	52	70	114
XF, XFF	12	5	9	14	25	34	56
	10	4	7	11	19	26	43

Note: This table is for concentric stranded conductors only. For compact stranded conductors, Table C4(A) should be used.

*Types RHH, RHW, and RHW-2 without outer covering.

Table C4(A) Maximum Number of Compact Conductors in Intermediate Metal Conduit (IMC) (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

COMPACT CONDUCTORS

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
THW,	8	2	4	7	13	17	28	40	62	83	107
THW-2,	6	1	3	6	10	13	22	31	48	64	82
THHW	4	1	2	4	7	10	16	23	36	48	62
	2	1	1	3	5	7	12	17	26	35	45
	1	1	1	1	4	5	8	12	18	25	32
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	16	21	27
	2/0	0	1	1	3	4	6	9	13	18	23
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	11	15	20
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	13	16
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	13
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	11
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4

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Table C4(A) *Continued*

COMPACT CONDUCTORS											
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)									
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	3	5	8	14	19	32	45	70	93	120
	4	1	3	5	9	12	20	28	43	58	74
	2	1	1	3	6	8	14	20	31	41	53
	1	1	1	3	5	6	10	15	23	31	40
	1/0	1	1	2	4	5	9	13	20	26	34
	2/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	16	22	28
	3/0	0	1	1	3	4	6	9	14	18	24
	4/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	11	15	19
	250	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	15
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	13
	350	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	11
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10
	500	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
XHHW, XHHW-2	8	3	6	9	16	22	37	52	80	107	138
	6	2	4	7	12	16	27	38	59	80	103
	4	1	3	5	9	12	20	28	43	58	74
	2	1	1	3	6	8	14	20	31	41	53
	1	1	1	3	5	6	10	15	23	31	40
	1/0	1	1	2	4	5	9	13	20	26	34
	2/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	11	17	22	29
	3/0	0	1	1	3	4	6	9	14	18	24
	4/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	11	15	20
	250	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	16
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	10	13
	350	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	12
	400	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11
	500	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4

Definition: *Compact stranding* is the result of a manufacturing process where the standard conductor is compressed to the extent that interstices (voids between strand wires) are virtually eliminated.

Table C5 Maximum Number of Conductors or Fixture Wires in Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit (Type LFNC-B*) (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

CONDUCTORS								
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)						
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	12 (⅜)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)
RHH, RHW, RHW-2	14	2	4	7	12	21	27	44
	12	1	3	6	10	17	22	36
RHH, RHW, RHW-2	10	1	3	5	8	14	18	29
	8	1	1	2	4	7	9	15
	6	1	1	1	3	6	7	12
	4	0	1	1	2	4	6	9
	3	0	1	1	1	4	5	8
	2	0	1	1	1	3	4	7
	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	5
	1/0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4
	2/0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3
	3/0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	4/0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	250	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	300	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	350	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	400	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TW, THHW, THW, THW-2	14	5	9	15	25	44	57	93
	12	4	7	12	19	33	43	71
	10	3	5	9	14	25	32	53
	8	1	3	5	8	14	18	29

Table C5 *Continued*

CONDUCTORS								
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)						
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	12 (⅜)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)
RHH†, RHW†, RHW-2†	14	3	6	10	16	29	38	62
RHH†, RHW†, RHW-2†	12	3	5	8	13	23	30	50
	10	1	3	6	10	18	23	39
RHH†, RHW†, RHW-2†	8	1	1	4	6	11	14	23
RHH†, RHW†, RHW-2†, TW, THW, THHW, THW-2	6	1	1	3	5	8	11	18
	4	1	1	1	3	6	8	13
	3	1	1	1	3	5	7	11
	2	0	1	1	2	4	6	9
	1	0	1	1	1	3	4	7
	1/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	6
	2/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4
	4/0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	250	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	350	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	400	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	800	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	14	8	13	22	36	63	81	133
	12	5	9	16	26	46	59	97
	10	3	6	10	16	29	37	61
	8	1	3	6	9	16	21	35
	6	1	2	4	7	12	15	25
	4	1	1	2	4	7	9	15
	3	1	1	1	3	6	8	13
	2	1	1	1	3	5	7	11
	1	0	1	1	1	4	5	8
	1/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7
	2/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	6
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4
	250	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	400	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	800	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FEP, FEPB, PFA, PFAH, TFE	14	7	12	21	35	61	79	129
	12	5	9	15	25	44	57	94
	10	4	6	11	18	32	41	68
	8	1	3	6	10	18	23	39
	6	1	2	4	7	13	17	27
	4	1	1	3	5	9	12	19
	3	1	1	2	4	7	10	16
	2	1	1	1	3	6	8	13
PFA, PFAH, TFE	1	0	1	1	2	4	5	9
PFA, PFAH	1/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7
TFE, Z	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6
	3/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4
Z	14	9	15	26	42	73	95	156
	12	6	10	18	30	52	67	111
	10	4	6	11	18	32	41	68
	8	2	4	7	11	20	26	43
	6	1	3	5	8	14	18	30
	4	1	1	3	5	9	12	20
	3	1	1	2	4	7	9	15
	2	0	1	1	3	6	7	12
	1	0	1	1	2	5	6	10

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Table C5 *Continued*

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	12 (3/8)	16 (1/2)	21 (3/4)	27 (1)	35 (1 1/4)	41 (1 1/2)	53 (2)
		CONDUCTORS						
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)						
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2, ZW	14	5	9	15	25	44	57	93
	12	4	7	12	19	33	43	71
	10	3	5	9	14	25	32	53
	8	1	3	5	8	14	18	29
	6	1	1	3	6	10	13	22
	4	1	1	2	4	7	9	16
	3	1	1	1	3	6	8	13
	2	1	1	1	3	5	7	11
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2	1	0	1	1	1	4	5	8
	1/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7
	2/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	6
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4
	250	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	400	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	800	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		FIXTURE WIRES						
FFH-2, RFH-2	18	5	8	15	24	42	54	89
	16	4	7	12	20	35	46	75
SF-2, SFF-2	18	6	11	19	30	53	69	113
	16	5	9	15	25	44	57	93
	14	4	7	12	20	35	46	75
SF-1, SFF-1	18	11	19	33	53	94	122	199
RFH-1, RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	18	8	14	24	39	69	90	147
RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	16	7	11	20	32	56	72	119
XF, XFF	14	5	9	15	25	44	57	93
TFN, TFFN	18	14	23	39	63	111	144	236
	16	10	17	30	48	85	110	180
PF, PFF, PGF, PGFF, PAF, PTF, PTFF, PAFF	18	13	21	37	60	105	136	223
	16	10	16	29	46	81	105	173
	14	7	12	21	35	61	79	129
HF, HFF, ZF, ZFF, ZHF	18	17	28	48	77	136	176	288
	16	12	20	35	57	100	129	212
	14	9	15	26	42	73	95	156
KF-2, KFF-2	18	24	40	70	112	197	255	418
	16	17	28	49	79	139	180	295
	14	12	19	34	54	95	123	202
	12	8	13	23	37	65	85	139
	10	5	9	15	25	44	57	93
KF-1, KFF-1	18	29	48	83	134	235	304	499
	16	20	34	58	94	165	214	350
	14	14	23	39	63	111	144	236
	12	9	15	26	42	73	95	156
	10	6	10	17	27	48	62	102
XF, XFF	12	3	5	8	13	23	30	50
	10	1	3	6	10	18	23	39

Note: This table is for concentric stranded conductors only. For compact stranded conductors, Table C5(A). should be used.

*Corresponds to 356.2(2).

†Types RHH, RHW, and RHW-2 without outer covering.

Table C5(A). Maximum Number of Compact Conductors in Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit (Type LFNC-B*) *(Based on Table 1, Chapter 9)*

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	12 (3/8)	16 (1/2)	21 (3/4)	27 (1)	35 (1 1/4)	41 (1 1/2)	53 (2)
		COMPACT CONDUCTORS						
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)						
THW, THW-2, THHW	8	1	2	4	7	12	15	25
	6	1	1	3	5	9	12	19
	4	1	1	2	4	7	9	14
	2	1	1	1	3	5	6	11
	1	0	1	1	1	3	4	7
	1/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6
	2/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4
	250	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	400	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	1	2	4	7	13	17	28
	4	1	1	3	4	8	11	17
	2	1	1	1	3	6	7	12
	1	0	1	1	2	4	6	9
	1/0	0	1	1	1	4	5	8
	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6
	3/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4
	250	0	0	1	1	1	1	3
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
XHHW, XHHW-2	8	1	3	5	9	15	20	33
	6	1	2	4	6	11	15	24
	4	1	1	3	4	8	11	17
	2	1	1	1	3	6	7	12
	1	0	1	1	2	4	6	9
	1/0	0	1	1	1	4	5	8
	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7
	3/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4
	250	0	0	1	1	1	1	3
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

*Corresponds to 356.2(2).

Definition: *Compact stranding* is the result of a manufacturing process where the standard conductor is compressed to the extent that the interstices (voids between strand wires) are virtually eliminated.

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Table C6 Maximum Number of Conductors or Fixture Wires in Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit (Type LFNC-A*) *(Based on Table 1, Chapter 9)*

		CONDUCTORS						
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)						
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	12 (3/8)	16 (1/2)	21 (3/4)	27 (1)	35 (1 1/4)	41 (1 1/2)	53 (2)
RHH, RHW, RHW-2	14	2	4	7	11	20	27	45
	12	1	3	6	9	17	23	38
	10	1	3	5	8	13	18	30
	8	1	1	2	4	7	9	16
	6	1	1	1	3	5	7	13
	4	0	1	1	2	4	6	10
	3	0	1	1	1	4	5	8
	2	0	1	1	1	3	4	7
	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	5
	1/0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4
	2/0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
	3/0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	4/0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	250	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	300	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	350	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	400	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	500	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	600	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TW, THHW, THW, THW-2	14	5	9	15	24	43	58	96
	12	4	7	12	19	33	44	74
	10	3	5	9	14	24	33	55
	8	1	3	5	8	13	18	30
RHH†, RHW†, RHW-2†	14	3	6	10	16	28	38	64
	12	3	4	8	13	23	31	51
	10	1	3	6	10	18	24	40
	8	1	1	4	6	10	14	24
RHH†, RHW†, RHW-2†, TW, THW, THHW, THW-2	6	1	1	3	4	8	11	18
	4	1	1	1	3	6	8	13
	3	1	1	1	3	5	7	11
	2	0	1	1	2	4	6	10
	1	0	1	1	1	3	4	7
	1/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	6
	2/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4
	4/0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	250	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	350	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	400	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	800	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table C6 *Continued*

		CONDUCTORS						
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)						
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	12 (3/8)	16 (1/2)	21 (3/4)	27 (1)	35 (1 1/4)	41 (1 1/2)	53 (2)
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	14	8	13	22	35	62	83	137
	12	5	9	16	25	45	60	100
	10	3	6	10	16	28	38	63
	8	1	3	6	9	16	22	36
	6	1	2	4	6	12	16	26
	4	1	1	2	4	7	9	16
	3	1	1	1	3	6	8	13
	2	1	1	1	3	5	7	11
	1	0	1	1	1	4	5	8
	1/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7
	2/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	6
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4
	250	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	400	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	800	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FEP, FEPB, PFA, PFAH, TFE	14	7	12	21	34	60	80	133
	12	5	9	15	25	44	59	97
	10	4	6	11	18	31	42	70
	8	1	3	6	10	18	24	40
	6	1	2	4	7	13	17	28
	4	1	1	3	5	9	12	20
	3	1	1	2	4	7	10	16
	2	1	1	1	3	6	8	13
PFA, PFAH, TFE	1	0	1	1	2	4	5	9
PFA, PFAH, TFE, Z	1/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8
	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6
	3/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4
Z	14	9	15	25	41	72	97	161
	12	6	10	18	29	51	69	114
	10	4	6	11	18	31	42	70
	8	2	4	7	11	20	26	44
	6	1	3	5	8	14	18	31
	4	1	1	3	5	9	13	21
	3	1	1	2	4	7	9	15
	2	1	1	1	3	6	8	13
	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	10
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2, ZW	14	5	9	15	24	43	58	96
	12	4	7	12	19	33	44	74
	10	3	5	9	14	24	33	55
	8	1	3	5	8	13	18	30
	6	1	1	3	5	10	13	22
	4	1	1	2	4	7	10	16
	3	1	1	1	3	6	8	14
	2	1	1	1	3	5	7	11
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2	1	0	1	1	1	4	5	8
	1/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7
	2/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	6
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4
	250	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	400	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	800	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		FIXTURE WIRES						
FFH-2, RFH-2, RFHH-3	18	5	8	14	23	41	55	92
	16	4	7	12	20	35	47	77
SF-2, SFF-2	18	6	11	18	29	52	70	116
	16	5	9	15	24	43	58	96
	14	4	7	12	20	35	47	77

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Table C6 *Continued*

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 12 (3/8)	16 (1/2)	21 (3/4)	27 (1)	35 (1 1/4)	41 (1 1/2)	53 (2)
		CONDUCTORS						
SF-1, SFF-1	18	12	19	33	52	92	124	205
RFH-1, RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	18	8	14	24	39	68	91	152
RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	16	7	11	19	31	55	74	122
XF, XFF	14	5	9	15	24	43	58	96
TFN, TFFN	18	14	22	39	62	109	146	243
	16	10	17	29	47	83	112	185
PF, PFF, PGF, PGFF, PAF, PTF, PTFF, PAFF	18	13	21	37	59	103	139	230
	16	10	16	28	45	80	107	178
	14	7	12	21	34	60	80	133
HF, HFF, ZF, ZFF, ZHF	18	17	27	47	76	133	179	297
	16	12	20	35	56	98	132	219
	14	9	15	25	41	72	97	161
KF-2, KFF-2	18	25	40	69	110	193	260	431
	16	17	28	48	77	136	183	303
	14	12	19	33	53	94	126	209
	12	8	13	23	36	64	86	143
	10	5	9	15	24	43	58	96
KF-1, KFF-1	18	29	48	82	131	231	310	514
	16	21	33	57	92	162	218	361
	14	14	22	39	62	109	146	243
	12	9	15	25	41	72	97	161
	10	6	10	17	27	47	63	105
XF, XFF	12	3	4	8	13	23	31	51
	10	1	3	6	10	18	24	40

Note: This table is for concentric stranded conductors only. For compact stranded conductors, Table C6(A) should be used.

*Corresponds to 356.2(1).

†Types RHH, RHW, and RHW-2 without outer covering.

Table C6(A) Maximum Number of Compact Conductors in Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit (Type LFNC-A*) (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 12 (3/8)	16 (1/2)	21 (3/4)	27 (1)	35 (1 1/4)	41 (1 1/2)	53 (2)
		COMPACT CONDUCTORS						
THW, THW-2, THHW	8	1	2	4	6	11	16	26
	6	1	1	3	5	9	12	20
	4	1	1	2	4	7	9	15
	2	1	1	1	3	5	6	11
	1	0	1	1	1	3	4	8
	1/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7
	2/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4
	250	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	400	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	1	2	4	7	13	18	29
	4	1	1	3	4	8	11	18
	2	1	1	1	3	6	8	13
	1	0	1	1	2	4	6	10
	1/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8
	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7
	3/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	6
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5
	250	0	0	1	1	1	1	3
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Table C6(A) *Continued*

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 12 (3/8)	16 (1/2)	21 (3/4)	27 (1)	35 (1 1/4)	41 (1 1/2)	53 (2)
		COMPACT CONDUCTORS						
XHHW, XHHW-2	8	1	3	5	8	15	20	34
	6	1	2	4	6	11	15	25
	4	1	1	3	4	8	11	18
	2	1	1	1	3	6	8	13
	1	0	1	1	2	4	6	10
	1/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8
	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7
	3/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	6
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5
	250	0	0	1	1	1	2	4
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

*Corresponds to 356.2(1).

Definition: *Compact stranding* is the result of a manufacturing process where the standard conductor is compressed to the extent that the interstices (voids between strand wires) are virtually eliminated.

Table C7 Maximum Number of Conductors or Fixture Wires in Liquidtight Flexible Metal Conduit (LFMC) (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (1/2)	21 (3/4)	27 (1)	35 (1 1/4)	41 (1 1/2)	53 (2)	63 (2 1/2)	78 (3)	91 (3 1/2)	103 (4)
		CONDUCTORS									
RHH, RHW, RHW-2	14	4	7	12	21	27	44	66	102	133	173
	12	3	6	10	17	22	36	55	84	110	144
	10	3	5	8	14	18	29	44	68	89	116
	8	1	2	4	7	9	15	23	36	46	61
	6	1	1	3	6	7	12	18	28	37	48
	4	1	1	2	4	6	9	14	22	29	38
	3	1	1	1	4	5	8	13	19	25	33
	2	1	1	1	3	4	7	11	17	22	29
	1	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	14	19
	1/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	13	16
	2/0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	14
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	12
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10
	250	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	700	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	800	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
TW, THHW, THW, THW-2	14	9	15	25	44	57	93	140	215	280	365
	12	7	12	19	33	43	71	108	165	215	280
	10	5	9	14	25	32	53	80	123	160	209
	8	3	5	8	14	18	29	44	68	89	116
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*	14	6	10	16	29	38	62	93	143	186	243

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Table C7 *Continued*

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
		CONDUCTORS									
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*	12	5	8	13	23	30	50	75	115	149	195
	10	3	6	10	18	23	39	58	89	117	152
	8	1	4	6	11	14	23	35	53	70	91
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*, TW, THW, THHW, THW-2	6	1	3	5	8	11	18	27	41	53	70
	4	1	1	3	6	8	13	20	30	40	52
	3	1	1	3	5	7	11	17	26	34	44
	2	1	1	2	4	6	9	14	22	29	38
	1	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	15	20	26
	1/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	13	17	23
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	11	15	19
	3/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	16
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	10	13
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11
	300	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	7
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	14	13	22	36	63	81	133	201	308	401	523
	12	9	16	26	46	59	97	146	225	292	381
	10	6	10	16	29	37	61	92	141	184	240
	8	3	6	9	16	21	35	53	81	106	138
	6	2	4	7	12	15	25	38	59	76	100
	4	1	2	4	7	9	15	23	36	47	61
	3	1	1	3	6	8	13	20	30	40	52
	2	1	1	3	5	7	11	17	26	33	44
	1	1	1	1	4	5	8	12	19	25	32
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	16	21	27
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	13	17	23
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	14	19
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	15
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	12
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	5
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3
FEP, FEPB, PFA, PFAH, TFE	14	12	21	35	61	79	129	195	299	389	507
	12	9	15	25	44	57	94	142	218	284	370
	10	6	11	18	32	41	68	102	156	203	266
	8	3	6	10	18	23	39	58	89	117	152
	6	2	4	7	13	17	27	41	64	83	108
	4	1	3	5	9	12	19	29	44	58	75
	3	1	2	4	7	10	16	24	37	48	63
	2	1	1	3	6	8	13	20	30	40	52
PFA, PFAH, TFE	1	1	1	2	4	5	9	14	21	28	36
PFA, PFAH, TFE, Z	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	11	18	23	30
	2/0	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	14	19	25
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	12	16	20
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	13	17
Z	14	20	26	42	73	95	156	235	360	469	611
	12	14	18	30	52	67	111	167	255	332	434
	10	8	11	18	32	41	68	102	156	203	266
	8	5	7	11	20	26	43	64	99	129	168
	6	4	5	8	14	18	30	45	69	90	118
	4	2	3	5	9	12	20	31	48	62	81
	3	2	2	4	7	9	15	23	35	45	59
	2	1	1	3	6	7	12	19	29	38	49
	1	1	1	2	5	6	10	15	23	30	40

Table C7 *Continued*

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
		CONDUCTORS									
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2, ZW	14	9	15	25	44	57	93	140	215	280	365
	12	7	12	19	33	43	71	108	165	215	280
	10	5	9	14	25	32	53	80	123	160	209
	8	3	5	8	14	18	29	44	68	89	116
	6	1	3	6	10	13	22	33	50	66	86
	4	1	2	4	7	9	16	24	36	48	62
	3	1	1	3	6	8	13	20	31	40	52
	2	1	1	3	5	7	11	17	26	34	44
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2	1	1	1	1	4	5	8	12	19	25	33
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	16	21	28
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	9	13	17	23
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	14	19
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	16
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	13
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	10
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	5
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2

*Types RHH, RHW, and RHW-2 without outer covering.

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)
		FIXTURE WIRES					
FFH-2, RFH-2, RFHH-3	18	8	15	24	42	54	89
	16	7	12	20	35	46	75
SF-2, SFF-2	18	11	19	30	53	69	113
	16	9	15	25	44	57	93
	14	7	12	20	35	46	75
SF-1, SFF-1	18	19	33	53	94	122	199
RFH-1, RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	18	14	24	39	69	90	147
RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	16	11	20	32	56	72	119
XF, XFF	14	9	15	25	44	57	93
TFN, TFFN	18	23	39	63	111	144	236
	16	17	30	48	85	110	180
PF, PFF, PGF, PGFF, PAF, PTF, PTFF, PAFF	18	21	37	60	105	136	223
	16	16	29	46	81	105	173
	14	12	21	35	61	79	129
HF, HFF, ZF, ZFF, ZHF	18	28	48	77	136	176	288
	16	20	35	57	100	129	212
	14	15	26	42	73	95	156
KF-2, KFF-2	18	40	70	112	197	255	418
	16	28	49	79	139	180	295
	14	19	34	54	95	123	202
	12	13	23	37	65	85	139
	10	9	15	25	44	57	93
KF-1, KFF-1	18	48	83	134	235	304	499
	16	34	58	94	165	214	350
	14	23	39	63	111	144	236
	12	15	26	42	73	95	156
	10	10	17	27	48	62	102
XF, XFF	12	5	8	13	23	30	50
	10	3	6	10	18	23	39

Note: This table is for concentric stranded conductors only. For compact stranded conductors, Table C7(A) should be used.

Voltage, LLC
EX1010-661

Table C7(A) Maximum Number of Compact Conductors in Liquidtight Flexible Metal Conduit (LFMC) (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

COMPACT CONDUCTORS													
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)											
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	12 (3/8)	16 (1/2)	21 (3/4)	27 (1)	35 (1 1/4)	41 (1 1/2)	53 (2)	63 (2 1/2)	78 (3)	91 (3 1/2)	103 (4)	
THW,	8	1	2	4	7	12	15	25	38	58	76	99	
THW-2,	6	1	1	3	5	9	12	19	29	45	59	77	
THHW	4	1	1	2	4	7	9	14	22	34	44	57	
	2	1	1	1	3	5	6	11	16	25	32	42	
	1	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	11	17	23	30	
	1/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	10	15	20	26	
	2/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	16	21	
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	11	14	18	
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	15	
	250	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	12	
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	
	400	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	7	
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	5	
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	
THHN,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
THWN,	6	1	2	4	7	13	17	28	43	66	86	112	
THWN-2	4	1	1	3	4	8	11	17	26	41	53	69	
	2	1	1	1	3	6	7	12	19	29	38	50	
	1	0	1	1	2	4	6	9	14	22	28	37	
	1/0	0	1	1	1	4	5	8	12	19	24	32	
	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	10	15	20	26	
	3/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	17	22	
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	14	18	
	250	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	14	
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	12	
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	11	
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	6	
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	
XHHW,	8	1	3	5	9	15	20	33	49	76	98	129	
XHHW-2	6	1	2	4	6	11	15	24	37	56	73	95	
	4	1	1	3	4	8	11	17	26	41	53	69	
	2	1	1	1	3	6	7	12	19	29	38	50	
	1	0	1	1	2	4	6	9	14	22	28	37	
	1/0	0	1	1	1	4	5	8	12	19	24	32	
	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	16	20	27	
	3/0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	17	22	
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	11	14	18	
	250	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	15	
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	9	12	
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11	
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	7	10	
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	6	
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	

Definition: *Compact stranding* is the result of a manufacturing process where the standard conductor is compressed to the extent that the interstices (voids between strand wires) are virtually eliminated.

Table C8 Maximum Number of Conductors or Fixture Wires in Rigid Metal Conduit (RMC) (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

CONDUCTORS													
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)											
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (1/2)	21 (3/4)	27 (1)	35 (1 1/4)	41 (1 1/2)	53 (2)	63 (2 1/2)	78 (3)	91 (3 1/2)	103 (4)	129 (5)	155 (6)
RHH,	14	4	7	12	21	28	46	66	102	136	176	276	398
RHW,	12	3	6	10	17	23	38	55	85	113	146	229	330
RHW-2	10	3	5	8	14	19	31	44	68	91	118	185	267
	8	1	2	4	7	10	16	23	36	48	61	97	139
	6	1	1	3	6	8	13	18	29	38	49	77	112
	4	1	1	2	4	6	10	14	22	30	38	60	87
	3	1	1	2	4	5	9	12	19	26	34	53	76
	2	1	1	1	3	4	7	11	17	23	29	46	66
	1	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	15	19	30	44
	1/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	13	17	26	38
	2/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	8	11	14	23	33
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	12	20	28
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11	17	24
	250	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	13	18
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	11	16
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	6	10	15
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	13
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	11
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	9
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	8
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	5	8
	800	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
TW,	14	9	15	25	44	59	98	140	216	288	370	581	839
THHW,	12	7	12	19	33	45	75	107	165	221	284	446	644
THW,													
THW-2	10	5	9	14	25	34	56	80	123	164	212	332	480
	8	3	5	8	14	19	31	44	68	91	118	185	267
RHH*,	14	6	10	17	29	39	65	93	143	191	246	387	558
RHW*,													
RHW-2*													
RHH*,	12	5	8	13	23	32	52	75	115	154	198	311	448
RHW*,	10	3	6	10	18	25	41	58	90	120	154	242	350
RHW-2*													
RHH*,	8	1	4	6	11	15	24	35	54	72	92	145	209
RHW*,													
RHW-2*													
RHH*,	6	1	3	5	8	11	18	27	41	55	71	111	160
RHW*,	4	1	1	3	6	8	14	20	31	41	53	83	120
RHW-2*,	3	1	1	3	5	7	12	17	26	35	45	71	103
TW,	2	1	1	2	4	6	10	14	22	30	38	60	87
THW,	1	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	15	21	27	42	61
THHW,	1/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	13	18	23	36	52
THW-2	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	11	15	19	31	44
	3/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	13	16	26	37
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	10	14	21	31
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11	17	25
	300	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	15	22
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	13	19
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	7	12	17
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6	10	14
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	12
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	10
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	10
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	9
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	8
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	8
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	6
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	5
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4

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Table C8 *Continued*

CONDUCTORS													
	Conductor Size	Metric Designator (Trade Size)											
		16	21	27	35	41	53	63	78	91	103	129	155
Type	(AWG/kcmil)	(½)	(¾)	(1)	(1¼)	(1½)	(2)	(2½)	(3)	(3½)	(4)	(5)	(6)
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	14	13	22	36	63	85	140	200	309	412	531	833	1202
	12	9	16	26	46	62	102	146	225	301	387	608	877
	10	6	10	17	29	39	64	92	142	189	244	383	552
	8	3	6	9	16	22	37	53	82	109	140	221	318
	6	2	4	7	12	16	27	38	59	79	101	159	230
	4	1	2	4	7	10	16	23	36	48	62	98	141
	3	1	1	3	6	8	14	20	31	41	53	83	120
	2	1	1	3	5	7	11	17	26	34	44	70	100
	1	1	1	1	4	5	8	12	19	25	33	51	74
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	16	21	27	43	63
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	13	18	23	36	52
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	15	19	30	43
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	16	25	36
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	13	20	29
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11	17	25
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	10	15	22
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	8	13	20
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	11	16
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	13
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	11
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	7	11
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	10
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	9
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	8
FEP, FEPB, PFA, PFAH, TFE	14	12	22	35	61	83	136	194	300	400	515	808	1166
	12	9	16	26	44	60	99	142	219	292	376	590	851
	10	6	11	18	32	43	71	102	157	209	269	423	610
	8	3	6	10	18	25	41	58	90	120	154	242	350
	6	2	4	7	13	17	29	41	64	85	110	172	249
	4	1	3	5	9	12	20	29	44	59	77	120	174
	3	1	2	4	7	10	17	24	37	50	64	100	145
	2	1	1	3	6	8	14	20	31	41	53	83	120
PFA, PFAH, TFE	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	14	21	28	37	57	83
PFA, PFAH, TFE, Z	1/0	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	18	24	30	48	69
	2/0	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	14	19	25	40	57
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	12	16	21	33	47
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	13	17	27	39
Z	14	15	26	42	73	100	164	234	361	482	621	974	1405
	12	10	18	30	52	71	116	166	256	342	440	691	997
	10	6	11	18	32	43	71	102	157	209	269	423	610
	8	4	7	11	20	27	45	64	99	132	170	267	386
	6	3	5	8	14	19	31	45	69	93	120	188	271
	4	1	3	5	9	13	22	31	48	64	82	129	186
	3	1	2	4	7	9	16	22	35	47	60	94	136
	2	1	1	3	6	8	13	19	29	39	50	78	113
	1	1	1	2	5	6	10	15	23	31	40	63	92
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2, ZW	14	9	15	25	44	59	98	140	216	288	370	581	839
	12	7	12	19	33	45	75	107	165	221	284	446	644
	10	5	9	14	25	34	56	80	123	164	212	332	480
	8	3	5	8	14	19	31	44	68	91	118	185	267
	6	1	3	6	10	14	23	33	51	68	87	137	197
	4	1	2	4	7	10	16	24	37	49	63	99	143
	3	1	1	3	6	8	14	20	31	41	53	84	121
	2	1	1	3	5	7	12	17	26	35	45	70	101

Table C8 *Continued*

CONDUCTORS													
	Conductor Size	Metric Designator (Trade Size)											
		16	21	27	35	41	53	63	78	91	103	129	155
Type	(AWG/kcmil)	(½)	(¾)	(1)	(1¼)	(1½)	(2)	(2½)	(3)	(3½)	(4)	(5)	(6)
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2	1	1	1	1	4	5	9	12	19	26	33	52	76
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	16	22	28	44	64
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	9	13	18	23	37	53
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	15	19	30	44
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	16	25	36
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	13	20	30
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	11	18	25
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	6	7	10	15	22
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	14	20
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	11	16
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	13
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	11
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	7	11
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	10
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	9
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	8
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	5
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4

FIXTURE WIRES							
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)					
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)
FFH-2, RFH-2, RFHH-3	18	8	15	24	42	57	94
	16	7	12	20	35	48	79
SF-2, SFF-2	18	11	19	31	53	72	118
	16	9	15	25	44	59	98
	14	7	12	20	35	48	79
SF-1, SFF-1	18	19	33	54	94	127	209
RFH-1, RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	18	14	25	40	69	94	155
RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	16	11	20	32	56	76	125
XF, XFF	14	9	15	25	44	59	98
TFN, TFFN	18	23	40	64	111	150	248
	16	17	30	49	84	115	189
PF, PFF, PGF, PGFF, PAF, PTF, PTFF, PAFF	18	21	38	61	105	143	235
	16	16	29	47	81	110	181
	14	12	22	35	61	83	136
HF, HFF, ZF, ZFF, ZHF	18	28	48	79	135	184	303
	16	20	36	58	100	136	223
	14	15	26	42	73	100	164
KF-2, KFF-2	18	40	71	114	197	267	439
	16	28	50	80	138	188	310
	14	19	34	55	95	129	213
	12	13	23	38	65	89	146
	10	9	15	25	44	59	98
KF-1, KFF-1	18	48	84	136	235	318	524
	16	34	59	96	165	224	368
	14	23	40	64	111	150	248
	12	15	26	42	73	100	164
	10	10	17	28	48	65	107
XF, XFF	12	5	8	13	23	32	52
	10	3	6	10	18	25	41

Note: This table is for concentric stranded conductors only. For compact stranded conductors, Table C8(A) should be used.

*Types RHH, RHW, and RHW-2 without outer covering.

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Table C8(A) Maximum Number of Compact Conductors in Rigid Metal Conduit (RMC) (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

COMPACT CONDUCTORS													
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)											
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)	129 (5)	155 (6)
THW,	8	2	4	7	12	16	26	38	59	78	101	158	228
THW-2,	6	1	3	5	9	12	20	29	45	60	78	122	176
THHW	4	1	2	4	7	9	15	22	34	45	58	91	132
	2	1	1	3	5	7	11	16	25	33	43	67	97
	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	17	23	30	47	68
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	15	20	26	41	59
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	13	17	22	34	50
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	14	19	29	42
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	15	24	35
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	12	19	28
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11	17	24
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	15	22
	400	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	7	8	13	20
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	7	11	17
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	13
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	12
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	7	11
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	9
THHN,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
THWN,	6	2	5	8	13	18	30	43	66	88	114	179	258
THWN-2	4	1	3	5	8	11	18	26	41	55	70	110	159
	2	1	1	3	6	8	13	19	29	39	50	79	114
	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	14	22	29	38	60	86
	1/0	1	1	1	4	5	8	12	19	25	32	51	73
	2/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	15	21	26	42	60
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	13	17	22	35	51
	4/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	14	18	29	42
	250	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	8	11	14	23	33
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	12	20	28
	350	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11	17	25
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	10	15	22
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	13	19
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	6	10	15
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	13
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	9	13
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	9
XHHW,	8	3	5	9	15	21	34	49	76	101	130	205	296
XHHW-2	6	2	4	6	11	15	25	36	56	75	97	152	220
	4	1	3	5	8	11	18	26	41	55	70	110	159
	2	1	1	3	6	8	13	19	29	39	50	79	114
	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	14	22	29	38	60	86
	1/0	1	1	1	4	5	8	12	19	25	32	51	73
	2/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	16	21	27	43	62
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	13	17	22	35	51
	4/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	14	19	29	42
	250	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	8	11	15	23	34
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	13	20	29
	350	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	11	18	25
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	16	23
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	13	19
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	10	15
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	13
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	12
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	10

Definition: *Compact stranding* is the result of a manufacturing process where the standard conductor is compressed to the extent that the interstices (voids between strand wires) are virtually eliminated.

Table C9 Maximum Number of Conductors or Fixture Wires in Rigid PVC Conduit, Schedule 80 (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

CONDUCTORS													
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)											
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)	129 (5)	155 (6)
RHH,	14	3	5	9	17	23	39	56	88	118	153	243	349
RHW,	12	2	4	7	14	19	32	46	73	98	127	202	290
RHW-2	10	1	3	6	11	15	26	37	59	79	103	163	234
	8	1	1	3	6	8	13	19	31	41	54	85	122
	6	1	1	2	4	6	11	16	24	33	43	68	98
	4	1	1	1	3	5	8	12	19	26	33	53	77
	3	0	1	1	3	4	7	11	17	23	29	47	67
	2	0	1	1	3	4	6	9	14	20	25	41	58
	1	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	13	17	27	38
	1/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	15	23	33
	2/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	13	20	29
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11	17	25
	4/0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	15	21
	250	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	11	16
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6	10	14
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	9	13
	400	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	12
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	10
	600	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	6	8
	700	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7
	800	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	5
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3
TW,	14	6	11	20	35	49	82	118	185	250	324	514	736
THHW,	12	5	9	15	27	38	63	91	142	192	248	394	565
THW,	10	3	6	11	20	28	47	67	106	143	185	294	421
THW-2	8	1	3	6	11	15	26	37	59	79	103	163	234
RHH*,	14	4	8	13	23	32	55	79	123	166	215	341	490
RHW*,	12	3	6	10	19	26	44	63	99	133	173	274	394
RHW-2*	10	2	5	8	15	20	34	49	77	104	135	214	307
	8	1	3	5	9	12	20	29	46	62	81	128	184
RHH*,	6	1	1	3	7	9	16	22	35	48	62	98	141
RHW*,	4	1	1	3	5	7	12	17	26	35	46	73	105
RHW-2*,	3	1	1	2	4	6	10	14	22	30	39	63	90
TW,	2	1	1	1	3	5	8	12	19	26	33	53	77
THW,	1	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	13	18	23	37	54
THHW,	1/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	15	20	32	46
THW-2	2/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	13	17	27	39
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	14	23	33
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	12	19	27
	250	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	15	22
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	13	19
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	7	12	17
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	10	15
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	9	13
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	10
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	9
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8
	800	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	6	8
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	5
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3

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Table C9 *Continued*

CONDUCTORS														
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)												
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)	129 (5)	155 (6)
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	14	9	17	28	51	70	118	170	265	358	464	736	1055
	12	6	12	20	37	51	86	124	193	261	338	537	770
	10	4	7	13	23	32	54	78	122	164	213	338	485
	8	2	4	7	13	18	31	45	70	95	123	195	279
	6	1	3	5	9	13	22	32	51	68	89	141	202
	4	1	1	3	6	8	14	20	31	42	54	86	124
	3	1	1	3	5	7	12	17	26	35	46	73	105
	2	1	1	2	4	6	10	14	22	30	39	61	88
	1	0	1	1	3	4	7	10	16	22	29	45	65
	1/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	9	14	18	24	38	55
	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	15	20	32	46
	3/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	13	17	26	38
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	10	14	22	31
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11	18	25
	300	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	15	22
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	13	19
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	7	12	17
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6	10	14
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	12
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	10
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	9
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	9
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	6	8
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7
FEP, FEPB, PFA, PFAH, TFE	14	8	16	27	49	68	115	164	257	347	450	714	1024
	12	6	12	20	36	50	84	120	188	253	328	521	747
	10	4	8	14	26	36	60	86	135	182	235	374	536
	8	2	5	8	15	20	34	49	77	104	135	214	307
	6	1	3	6	10	14	24	35	55	74	96	152	218
	4	1	2	4	7	10	17	24	38	52	67	106	153
	3	1	1	3	6	8	14	20	32	43	56	89	127
	2	1	1	3	5	7	12	17	26	35	46	73	105
PFA, PFAH, TFE	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	18	25	32	51	73
PFA, PFAH, TFE, Z	1/0	0	1	1	3	4	7	10	15	20	27	42	61
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	12	17	22	35	50
	3/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	14	18	29	41
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	4	5	8	11	15	24	34
Z	14	10	19	33	59	82	138	198	310	418	542	860	1233
	12	7	14	23	42	58	98	141	220	297	385	610	875
	10	4	8	14	26	36	60	86	135	182	235	374	536
	8	3	5	9	16	22	38	54	85	115	149	236	339
	6	2	4	6	11	16	26	38	60	81	104	166	238
	4	1	2	4	8	11	18	26	41	55	72	114	164
	3	1	2	3	5	8	13	19	30	40	52	83	119
	2	1	1	2	5	6	11	16	25	33	43	69	99
	1	0	1	2	4	5	9	13	20	27	35	56	80
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2, ZW	14	6	11	20	35	49	82	118	185	250	324	514	736
	12	5	9	15	27	38	63	91	142	192	248	394	565
	10	3	6	11	20	28	47	67	106	143	185	294	421
	8	1	3	6	11	15	26	37	59	79	103	163	234
	6	1	2	4	8	11	19	28	43	59	76	121	173
	4	1	1	3	6	8	14	20	31	42	55	87	125
	3	1	1	3	5	7	12	17	26	36	47	74	106
	2	1	1	2	4	6	10	14	22	30	39	62	89

Table C9 *Continued*

CONDUCTORS														
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)												
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)	129 (5)	155 (6)
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2	1	0	1	1	3	4	7	10	16	22	29	46	66
	1/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	9	14	19	24	39	56
	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	16	20	32	46
	3/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	13	17	27	38
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	14	22	32
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	11	18	26
	300	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	10	15	22
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	14	20
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	7	12	17
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6	10	14
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	11
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	10
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	9
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	9
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	3	3	5	8
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	6
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4

FIXTURE WIRES							
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)					
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)
FFH-2, RFH-2, RFHH-3	18	6	11	19	34	47	79
	16	5	9	16	28	39	67
SF-2, SFF-2	18	7	14	24	43	59	100
	16	6	11	20	35	49	82
	14	5	9	16	28	39	67
SF-1, SFF-1	18	13	25	42	76	105	177
RFH-1, RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	18	10	18	31	56	77	130
RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	16	8	15	25	45	62	105
XF, XFF	14	6	11	20	35	49	82
TFN, TFFN	18	16	29	50	90	124	209
	16	12	22	38	68	95	159
PF, PFF, PGF, PGFF, PAF, PTF, PTFF, PAFF	18	15	28	47	85	118	198
	16	11	22	36	66	91	153
	14	8	16	27	49	68	115
HF, HFF, ZF, ZFF, ZHF	18	19	36	61	110	152	255
	16	14	27	45	81	112	188
	14	10	19	33	59	82	138
KF-2, KFF-2	18	28	53	88	159	220	371
	16	19	37	62	112	155	261
	14	13	25	43	77	107	179
	12	9	17	29	53	73	123
	10	6	11	20	35	49	82
KF-1, KFF-1	18	33	63	106	190	263	442
	16	23	44	74	133	185	310
	14	16	29	50	90	124	209
	12	10	19	33	59	82	138
	10	7	13	21	39	54	90
XF, XFF	12	3	6	10	19	26	44
	10	2	5	8	15	20	34

Note: This table is for concentric stranded conductors only. For compact stranded conductors, Table C9(A) should be used.

*Types RHH, RHW, and RHW-2 without outer covering.

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Table C9(A) Maximum Number of Compact Conductors in Rigid PVC Conduit, Schedule 80 (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

COMPACT CONDUCTORS													
	Conductor	Metric Designator (Trade Size)											
Type	Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)	129 (5)	155 (6)
THW,	8	1	3	5	9	13	22	32	50	68	88	140	200
THW-2,	6	1	2	4	7	10	17	25	39	52	68	108	155
THHW	4	1	1	3	5	7	13	18	29	39	51	81	116
	2	1	1	1	4	5	9	13	21	29	37	60	85
	1	0	1	1	3	4	6	9	15	20	26	42	60
	1/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	13	17	23	36	52
	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	15	19	30	44
	3/0	0	0	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	16	26	37
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	10	13	22	31
	250	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	11	17	25
	300	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	15	21
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	13	19
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	7	12	17
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6	10	14
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	12
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	10
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	10
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	8
THHN,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
THWN,	6	1	3	6	11	15	25	36	57	77	99	158	226
THWN-2	4	1	1	3	6	9	15	22	35	47	61	98	140
	2	1	1	2	5	6	11	16	25	34	44	70	100
	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	12	19	25	33	53	75
	1/0	0	1	1	3	4	7	10	16	22	28	45	64
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	13	18	23	37	53
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	15	19	31	44
	4/0	0	0	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	16	25	37
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	12	20	29
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11	17	25
	350	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	15	22
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	13	19
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	11	16
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	13
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	12
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	11
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	8
XHHW,	8	1	4	7	12	17	29	42	65	88	114	181	260
XHHW-2	6	1	3	5	9	13	21	31	48	65	85	134	193
	4	1	1	3	6	9	15	22	35	47	61	98	140
	2	1	1	2	5	6	11	16	25	34	44	70	100
	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	12	19	25	33	53	75
	1/0	0	1	1	3	4	7	10	16	22	28	45	64
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	13	18	24	38	54
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	15	19	31	44
	4/0	0	0	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	16	26	37
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	13	21	30
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11	17	25
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	10	15	22
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	9	14	20
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	11	17
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	13
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	12
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	11
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	6	8

Definition: *Compact stranding* is the result of a manufacturing process where the standard conductor is compressed to the extent that the interstices (voids between strand wires) are virtually eliminated.

Table C10 Maximum Number of Conductors or Fixture Wires in Rigid PVC Conduit, Schedule 40 and HDPE Conduit (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

CONDUCTORS													
	Conductor	Metric Designator (Trade Size)											
Type	Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)	129 (5)	155 (6)
RHH,	14	4	7	11	20	27	45	64	99	133	171	269	390
RHW,	12	3	5	9	16	22	37	53	82	110	142	224	323
RHW-2	10	2	4	7	13	18	30	43	66	89	115	181	261
	8	1	2	4	7	9	15	22	35	46	60	94	137
	6	1	1	3	5	7	12	18	28	37	48	76	109
	4	1	1	2	4	6	10	14	22	29	37	59	85
	3	1	1	1	4	5	8	12	19	25	33	52	75
	2	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	16	22	28	45	65
	1	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	14	19	29	43
	1/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	13	16	26	37
	2/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	14	22	32
	3/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	12	19	28
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	16	24
	250	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	12	18
	300	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	11	16
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6	10	14
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	13
	500	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	11
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	9
	700	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	6	8
	750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	8
	800	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
TW,	14	8	14	24	42	57	94	135	209	280	361	568	822
THHW,	12	6	11	18	32	44	72	103	160	215	277	436	631
THW,	10	4	8	13	24	32	54	77	119	160	206	325	470
THW-2	8	2	4	7	13	18	30	43	66	89	115	181	261
RHH*,	14	5	9	16	28	38	63	90	139	186	240	378	546
RHW*,	12	4	8	12	22	30	50	72	112	150	193	304	439
RHW-2*	10	3	6	10	17	24	39	56	87	117	150	237	343
	8	1	3	6	10	14	23	33	52	70	90	142	205
TW,	6	1	2	4	8	11	18	26	40	53	69	109	157
THW,	4	1	1	3	6	8	13	19	30	40	51	81	117
THHW,	3	1	1	3	5	7	11	16	25	34	44	69	100
THW-2	2	1	1	2	4	6	10	14	22	29	37	59	85
	1	0	1	1	3	4	7	10	15	20	26	41	60
	1/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	13	17	22	35	51
	2/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	15	19	30	43
	3/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	16	25	36
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	10	13	21	30
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11	17	25
	300	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	15	21
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	13	19
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	7	12	17
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6	10	14
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	11
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	10
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	10
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	9
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	6	8
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	6
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	5
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4

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Table C10 *Continued*

CONDUCTORS

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)	129 (5)	155 (6)
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	14	11	21	34	60	82	135	193	299	401	517	815	1178
	12	8	15	25	43	59	99	141	218	293	377	594	859
	10	5	9	15	27	37	62	89	137	184	238	374	541
	8	3	5	9	16	21	36	51	79	106	137	216	312
	6	1	4	6	11	15	26	37	57	77	99	156	225
	4	1	2	4	7	9	16	22	35	47	61	96	138
	3	1	1	3	6	8	13	19	30	40	51	81	117
	2	1	1	3	5	7	11	16	25	33	43	68	98
	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	12	18	25	32	50	73
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	15	21	27	42	61
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	13	17	22	35	51
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	14	18	29	42
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	15	24	35
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	12	20	28
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11	17	24
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	15	21
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	13	19
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	11	16
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	9	13
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	11
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	11
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	10
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	9
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	6	8
FEP, FEPB, PFA, PFAH, TFE	14	11	20	33	58	79	131	188	290	389	502	790	1142
	12	8	15	24	42	58	96	137	212	284	366	577	834
	10	6	10	17	30	41	69	98	152	204	263	414	598
	8	3	6	10	17	24	39	56	87	117	150	237	343
	6	2	4	7	12	17	28	40	62	83	107	169	244
	4	1	3	5	8	12	19	28	43	58	75	118	170
	3	1	2	4	7	10	16	23	36	48	62	98	142
	2	1	1	3	6	8	13	19	30	40	51	81	117
PFA, PFAH, TFE	1	1	1	2	4	5	9	13	20	28	36	56	81
PFA, PFAH, TFE, Z	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	8	11	17	23	30	47	68
	2/0	0	1	1	3	4	6	9	14	19	24	39	56
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	12	16	20	32	46
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	13	16	26	38
Z	14	13	24	40	70	95	158	226	350	469	605	952	1376
	12	9	17	28	49	68	112	160	248	333	429	675	976
	10	6	10	17	30	41	69	98	152	204	263	414	598
	8	3	6	11	19	26	43	62	96	129	166	261	378
	6	2	4	7	13	18	30	43	67	90	116	184	265
	4	1	3	5	9	12	21	30	46	62	80	126	183
	3	1	2	4	6	9	15	22	34	45	58	92	133
	2	1	1	3	5	7	12	18	28	38	49	77	111
	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	14	23	30	39	62	90
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2, ZW	14	8	14	24	42	57	94	135	209	280	361	568	822
	12	6	11	18	32	44	72	103	160	215	277	436	631
	10	4	8	13	24	32	54	77	119	160	206	325	470
	8	2	4	7	13	18	30	43	66	89	115	181	261
	6	1	3	5	10	13	22	32	49	66	85	134	193
	4	1	2	4	7	9	16	23	35	48	61	97	140
	3	1	1	3	6	8	13	19	30	40	52	82	118
	2	1	1	3	5	7	11	16	25	34	44	69	99
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	12	19	25	32	51	74
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	16	21	27	43	62
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	13	17	23	36	52
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	14	19	30	43
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	15	24	35
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	13	20	29
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11	17	25
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	15	22
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	13	19
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	11	16
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	9	13
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	11
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	11
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	10
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	9
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	6	8
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	5
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4

FIXTURE WIRES

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)
FFH-2, RFH-2, RFHH-3	18	8	14	23	40	54	90
	16	6	12	19	33	46	76
SF-2, SFF-2	18	10	17	29	50	69	114
	16	8	14	24	42	57	94
	14	6	12	19	33	46	76
SF-1, SFF-1	18	17	31	51	89	122	202
RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF RFH-1,	18	13	23	38	66	90	149
RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	16	10	18	30	53	73	120
XF, XFF	14	8	14	24	42	57	94
TFN, TFFN	18	20	37	60	105	144	239
	16	16	28	46	80	110	183
PF, PFF, PGF, PGFF, PAF, PTF, PTFF, PAFF	18	19	35	57	100	137	227
	16	15	27	44	77	106	175
	14	11	20	33	58	79	131
HF, HFF, ZF, ZFF, ZHF	18	25	45	74	129	176	292
	16	18	33	54	95	130	216
	14	13	24	40	70	95	158
KF-2, KFF-2	18	36	65	107	187	256	424
	16	26	46	75	132	180	299
	14	17	31	52	90	124	205
	12	12	22	35	62	85	141
	10	8	14	24	42	57	94
KF-1, KFF-1	18	43	78	128	223	305	506
	16	30	55	90	157	214	355
	14	20	37	60	105	144	239
	12	13	24	40	70	95	158
	10	9	16	26	45	62	103
XF, XFF	12	4	8	12	22	30	50
	10	3	6	10	17	24	39

Note: This table is for concentric stranded conductors only. For compact stranded conductors, Table C10(A) should be used.

*Types RHH, RHW, and RHW-2 without outer covering.

Table C10(A) Maximum Number of Compact Conductors in Rigid PVC Conduit, Schedule 40 and HDPE Conduit (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

COMPACT CONDUCTORS

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)	129 (5)	155 (6)
THW, THW-2, THHW	8	1	4	6	11	15	26	37	57	76	98	155	224
	6	1	3	5	9	12	20	28	44	59	76	119	173
	4	1	1	3	6	9	15	21	33	44	57	89	129
	2	1	1	2	5	6	11	15	24	32	42	66	95
	1	1	1	1	3	4	7	11	17	23	29	46	67
	1/0	0	1	1	3	4	6	9	15	20	25	40	58
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	12	16	21	34	49
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	14	18	29	42
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	9	12	15	24	35
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	12	19	27
	300	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	16	24
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	15	21
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	13	19
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	11	16
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	9	13
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	12
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	11
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	9

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Table C10(A) *Continued*

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)	129 (5)	155 (6)
		COMPACT CONDUCTORS											
THHN,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
THWN,	6	2	4	7	13	17	29	41	64	86	111	175	253
THWN-2	4	1	2	4	8	11	18	25	40	53	68	108	156
	2	1	1	3	5	8	13	18	28	38	49	77	112
	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	14	21	29	37	58	84
	1/0	1	1	1	3	5	8	12	18	24	31	49	72
	2/0	0	1	1	3	4	7	9	15	20	26	41	59
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	12	17	22	34	50
	4/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	10	14	18	28	41
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	8	11	14	22	32
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	12	19	28
	350	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	10	17	24
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	15	22
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	13	18
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	6	10	15
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	9	13
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	12
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	9
XHHW,	8	3	5	8	14	20	33	47	73	99	127	200	290
XHHW-2	6	1	4	6	11	15	25	35	55	73	94	149	215
	4	1	2	4	8	11	18	25	40	53	68	108	156
	2	1	1	3	5	8	13	18	28	38	49	77	112
	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	14	21	29	37	58	84
	1/0	1	1	1	3	5	8	12	18	24	31	49	72
	2/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	15	20	26	42	60
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	12	17	22	34	50
	4/0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	14	18	29	42
	250	0	0	1	1	1	4	5	8	11	14	23	33
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	12	19	28
	350	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11	17	25
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	10	15	22
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	13	18
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	6	10	15
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	9	13
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	8	12
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	9

Definition: *Compact stranding* is the result of a manufacturing process where the standard conductor is compressed to the extent that the interstices (voids between strand wires) are virtually eliminated.

Table C11 Maximum Number of Conductors or Fixture Wires in Type A, Rigid PVC Conduit (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
		CONDUCTORS									
RHH,	14	5	9	15	24	31	49	74	112	146	187
RHW	12	4	7	12	20	26	41	61	93	121	155
RHW-2	10	3	6	10	16	21	33	50	75	98	125
	8	1	3	5	8	11	17	26	39	51	65
	6	1	2	4	6	9	14	21	31	41	52
	4	1	1	3	5	7	11	16	24	32	41
	3	1	1	3	4	6	9	14	21	28	36
	2	1	1	2	4	5	8	12	18	24	31
	1	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	12	16	20
	1/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	10	14	18
	2/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	15
	3/0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	10	13
	4/0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	11
	250	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	7	8
	300	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	7
	350	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7
	400	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	6
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	700	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	750	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	3
	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
TW,	14	11	18	31	51	67	105	157	235	307	395
THHW,	12	8	14	24	39	51	80	120	181	236	303
THW,	10	6	10	18	29	38	60	89	135	176	226
THW-2	8	3	6	10	16	21	33	50	75	98	125

Table C11 *Continued*

Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	Metric Designator (Trade Size) 16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
		CONDUCTORS									
RHH*,	14	7	12	20	34	44	70	104	157	204	262
RHW*,	12	6	10	16	27	35	56	84	126	164	211
RHW-2*	10	4	8	13	21	28	44	65	98	128	165
	8	2	4	8	12	16	26	39	59	77	98
RHH,	6	1	3	6	9	13	20	30	45	59	75
RHW*											
TW, THW,	4	1	2	4	7	9	15	22	33	44	56
THHW,	3	1	1	4	6	8	13	19	29	37	48
THW-2	2	1	1	3	5	7	11	16	24	32	41
	1	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	17	22	29
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	6	10	14	19	24
	2/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	12	16	21
	3/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	13	17
	4/0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	11	14
	250	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	12
	300	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	400	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	6	8
	500	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	7
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	4
	800	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	3
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
THHN,	14	16	27	44	73	96	150	225	338	441	566
THWN,	12	11	19	32	53	70	109	164	246	321	412
THWN-2	10	7	12	20	33	44	69	103	155	202	260
	8	4	7	12	19	25	40	59	89	117	150
	6	3	5	8	14	18	28	43	64	84	108
	4	1	3	5	8	11	17	26	39	52	66
	3	1	2	4	7	9	15	22	33	44	56
	2	1	1	3	6	8	12	19	28	37	47
	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	14	21	27	35
	1/0	1	1	2	4	5	8	11	17	23	29
	2/0	1	1	1	3	4	6	10	14	19	24
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	12	16	20
	4/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	10	13	17
	250	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	10	14
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	12
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	500	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	7
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	800	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
FEP,	14	15	26	43	70	93	146	218	327	427	549
FEPB,	12	11	19	31	51	68	106	159	239	312	400
PFA,	10	8	13	22	37	48	76	114	171	224	287
PFAH,	8	4	8	13	21	28	44	65	98	128	165
TFE	6	3	5	9	15	20	31	46	70	91	117
	4	1	4	6	10	14	21	32	49	64	82
	3	1	3	5	8	11	18	27	40	53	68
	2	1	2	4	7	9	15	22	33	44	56
PFA,	1	1	1	3	5	6	10	15	23	30	39
PFAH,											
TFE											
PFA,	1/0	1	1	2	4	5	8	13	19	25	32
PFAH,	2/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	16	21	27
TFE, Z	3/0	1	1	1	3	3	6	9	13	17	22
	4/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	11	14	18
Z	14	18	31	52	85	112	175	263	395	515	661
	12	13	22	37	60	79	124	186	280	365	469
	10	8	13	22	37	48	76	114	171	224	287
	8	5	8	14	23	30	48	72	108	141	181
	6	3	6	10	16	21	34	50	76	99	127
	4	2	4	7	11	15	23	35	52	68	88
	3	1	3	5	8	11	17	25	38	50	64
	2	1	2	4	7	9	14	21	32	41	53
	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	17	26	33	43
XHH,	14	11	18	31	51	67	105	157	235	307	395
XHHW,	12	8	14	24	39	51	80	120	181	236	303
XHHW-2,	10	6	10	18	29	38	60	89	135	176	226
ZW	8	3	6	10	16	21	33	50	75	98	125
	6	2	4	7	12	15	24	37	55	72	93
	4	1	3	5	8	11	18	26	40	52	67
	3	1	2	4	7	9	15	22	34	44	57
	2	1	1	3	6	8	12	19	28	37	48

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Table C11 *Continued*

CONDUCTORS											
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)									
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	14	21	28	35
	1/0	1	1	2	4	5	8	12	18	23	30
	2/0	1	1	1	3	4	6	10	15	19	25
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	12	16	20
	4/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	13	17
	250	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	11	14
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	9	12
	350	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	10
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	500	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	8
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	800	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	900	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
	1250	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
	1750	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

FIXTURE WIRES							
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)					
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)
FFH-2, RFH-2, RFHH-3	18	10	18	30	48	64	100
	16	9	15	25	41	54	85
SF-2, SFF-2	18	13	22	37	61	81	127
	16	11	18	31	51	67	105
	14	9	15	25	41	54	85
SF-1, SFF-1	18	23	40	66	108	143	224
RFH-1, RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	18	17	29	49	80	105	165
RFHH-2, TF, TFF, XF, XFF	16	14	24	39	65	85	134
XF, XFF	14	11	18	31	51	67	105
TFN, TFFN	18	28	47	79	128	169	265
	16	21	36	60	98	129	202
PF, PFF, PGF, PGFF, PAF, PTF, PTFF, PAFF	18	26	45	74	122	160	251
	16	20	34	58	94	124	194
	14	15	26	43	70	93	146
HF, HFF, ZF, ZFF, ZHF	18	34	58	96	157	206	324
	16	25	42	71	116	152	239
	14	18	31	52	85	112	175
KF-2, KFF-2	18	49	84	140	228	300	470
	16	35	59	98	160	211	331
	14	24	40	67	110	145	228
	12	16	28	46	76	100	157
	10	11	18	31	51	67	105
KF-1, KFF-1	18	59	100	167	272	357	561
	16	41	70	117	191	251	394
	14	28	47	79	128	169	265
	12	18	31	52	85	112	175
	10	12	20	34	55	73	115
XF, XFF	12	6	10	16	27	35	56
	10	4	8	13	21	28	44

Note: This table is for concentric stranded conductors only. For compact stranded conductors, Table C11(A) should be used.

*Types RHH, RHW, and RWH-2 without outer covering.

Table C11(A) Maximum Number of Compact Conductors in Type A, Rigid PVC Conduit
(Based on Table 1, Chapter 9)

COMPACT CONDUCTORS											
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)									
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	16 (½)	21 (¾)	27 (1)	35 (1¼)	41 (1½)	53 (2)	63 (2½)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)
THW, THW-2, THHW	8	3	5	8	14	18	28	42	64	84	107
	6	2	4	6	10	14	22	33	49	65	83
	4	1	3	5	8	10	16	24	37	48	62
	2	1	1	3	6	7	12	18	27	36	46
	1	1	1	2	4	5	8	13	19	25	32
	1/0	1	1	1	3	4	7	11	16	21	28
	2/0	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	14	18	23
	3/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	12	15	20
	4/0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	10	13	17
	250	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	10	13
	300	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	11
	350	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	500	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	8
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	3	5	9	15	20	32	48	72	94	121
	4	1	3	6	9	12	20	30	45	58	75
	2	1	2	4	7	9	14	21	32	42	54
	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	16	24	31	40
	1/0	1	1	2	4	6	9	13	20	27	34
	2/0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	17	22	28
	3/0	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	14	18	24
	4/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	11	15	19
	250	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	15
	300	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	10	13
	350	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	11
	400	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10
	500	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	7
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4
XHHW, XHHW-2	8	4	6	11	18	23	37	55	83	108	139
	6	3	5	8	13	17	27	41	62	80	103
	4	1	3	6	9	12	20	30	45	58	75
	2	1	2	4	7	9	14	21	32	42	54
	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	16	24	31	40
	1/0	1	1	2	4	6	9	13	20	27	34
	2/0	1	1	1	3	5	7	11	17	22	29
	3/0	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	14	18	24
	4/0	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	12	15	20
	250	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	9	12	16
	300	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	10	13
	350	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	9	12
	400	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	11
	500	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	9
	600	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	7
	700	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	5	6
	750	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6
	1000	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4

Definition: *Compact stranding* is the result of a manufacturing process where the standard conductor is compressed to the extent that the interstices (voids between strand wires) are virtually eliminated.

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Table C12 Maximum Number of Conductors in Type EB, PVC Conduit (*Based on Table 1, Chapter 9*)

CONDUCTORS							
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)					
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	53 (2)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)	129 (5)	155 (6)
RHH, RHW, RHW-2	14	53	119	155	197	303	430
	12	44	98	128	163	251	357
RHH, RHW, RHW-2	10	35	79	104	132	203	288
	8	18	41	54	69	106	151
	6	15	33	43	55	85	121
	4	11	26	34	43	66	94
	3	10	23	30	38	58	83
	2	9	20	26	33	50	72
	1	6	13	17	21	33	47
	1/0	5	11	15	19	29	41
	2/0	4	10	13	16	25	36
	3/0	4	8	11	14	22	31
	4/0	3	7	9	12	18	26
	250	2	5	7	9	14	20
	300	1	5	6	8	12	17
	350	1	4	5	7	11	16
	400	1	4	5	6	10	14
	500	1	3	4	5	9	12
	600	1	3	3	4	7	10
	700	1	2	3	4	6	9
	750	1	2	3	4	6	9
	800	1	2	3	4	6	8
	900	1	1	2	3	5	7
	1000	1	1	2	3	5	7
	1250	1	1	1	2	3	5
	1500	0	1	1	1	3	4
	1750	0	1	1	1	3	4
	2000	0	1	1	1	2	3
TW, THHW, THW, THW-2	14	111	250	327	415	638	907
	12	85	192	251	319	490	696
	10	63	143	187	238	365	519
	8	35	79	104	132	203	288
RHH*,RHW*, RHW-2*	14	74	166	217	276	424	603
	12	59	134	175	222	341	485
	10	46	104	136	173	266	378
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*	8	28	62	81	104	159	227
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*, TW, THW, THHW, THW-2	6	21	48	62	79	122	173
	4	16	36	46	59	91	129
	3	13	30	40	51	78	111
	2	11	26	34	43	66	94
	1	8	18	24	30	46	66
	1/0	7	15	20	26	40	56
	2/0	6	13	17	22	34	48
	3/0	5	11	14	18	28	40
	4/0	4	9	12	15	24	34
	250	3	7	10	12	19	27
	300	3	6	8	11	17	24
	350	2	6	7	9	15	21
	400	2	5	7	8	13	19
	500	1	4	5	7	11	16
	600	1	3	4	6	9	13
	700	1	3	4	5	8	11
	750	1	3	4	5	7	11
	800	1	3	3	4	7	10
	900	1	2	3	4	6	9
	1000	1	2	3	4	6	8
	1250	1	1	2	3	4	6
	1500	1	1	1	2	4	6
	1750	1	1	1	2	3	5
	2000	0	1	1	1	3	4

Table C12 *Continued*

CONDUCTORS							
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)					
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	53 (2)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)	129 (5)	155 (6)
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	14	159	359	468	595	915	1300
	12	116	262	342	434	667	948
	10	73	165	215	274	420	597
	8	42	95	124	158	242	344
	6	30	68	89	114	175	248
	4	19	42	55	70	107	153
	3	16	36	46	59	91	129
	2	13	30	39	50	76	109
	1	10	22	29	37	57	80
	1/0	8	18	24	31	48	68
	2/0	7	15	20	26	40	56
	3/0	5	13	17	21	33	47
	4/0	4	10	14	18	27	39
	250	4	8	11	14	22	31
	300	3	7	10	12	19	27
	350	3	6	8	11	17	24
	400	2	6	7	10	15	21
	500	1	5	6	8	12	18
	600	1	4	5	6	10	14
	700	1	3	4	6	9	12
	750	1	3	4	5	8	12
	800	1	3	4	5	8	11
	900	1	3	3	4	7	10
	1000	1	2	3	4	6	9
FEP, FEPB, PFA, PFAH, TFE	14	155	348	454	578	888	1261
	12	113	254	332	422	648	920
	10	81	182	238	302	465	660
	8	46	104	136	173	266	378
	6	33	74	97	123	189	269
	4	23	52	68	86	132	188
	3	19	43	56	72	110	157
	2	16	36	46	59	91	129
PFA, PFAH, TFE	1	11	25	32	41	63	90
PFA, PFAH, TFE, Z	1/0	9	20	27	34	53	75
	2/0	7	17	22	28	43	62
	3/0	6	14	18	23	36	51
	4/0	5	11	15	19	29	42
Z	14	186	419	547	696	1069	1519
	12	132	297	388	494	759	1078
	10	81	182	238	302	465	660
	8	51	115	150	191	294	417
	6	36	81	105	134	206	293
	4	24	55	72	92	142	201
	3	18	40	53	67	104	147
	2	15	34	44	56	86	122
	1	12	27	36	45	70	99
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2, ZW	14	111	250	327	415	638	907
	12	85	192	251	319	490	696
	10	63	143	187	238	365	519
	8	35	79	104	132	203	288
	6	26	59	77	98	150	213
	4	19	42	56	71	109	155
	3	16	36	47	60	92	131
	2	13	30	39	50	77	110
XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2	1	10	22	29	37	58	82
	1/0	8	19	25	31	48	69
	2/0	7	16	20	26	40	57
	3/0	6	13	17	22	33	47
	4/0	5	11	14	18	27	39
	250	4	9	11	15	22	32
	300	3	7	10	12	19	28
	350	3	6	9	11	17	24
	400	2	6	8	10	15	22
	500	1	5	6	8	12	18
	600	1	4	5	6	10	14
	700	1	3	4	6	9	12
	750	1	3	4	5	8	12
	800	1	3	4	5	8	11
	900	1	3	3	4	7	10
	1000	1	2	3	4	6	9
	1250	1	1	2	3	5	7
	1500	1	1	1	3	4	6
	1750	1	1	1	2	4	5
	2000	0	1	1	1	3	5

Note: This table is for concentric stranded conductors only. For compact stranded conductors, Table C12(A) should be used.

*Types RHH, RHW, and RHW-2 without outer covering.

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Table C12(A) Maximum Number of Compact Conductors in Type EB, PVC Conduit
(Based on Table 1, Chapter 9)

COMPACT CONDUCTORS							
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)					
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	53 (2)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)	129 (5)	155 (6)
THW,	8	30	68	89	113	174	247
THW-2,	6	23	52	69	87	134	191
THHW	4	17	39	51	65	100	143
	2	13	29	38	48	74	105
	1	9	20	26	34	52	74
	1/0	8	17	23	29	45	64
	2/0	6	15	19	24	38	54
	3/0	5	12	16	21	32	46
	4/0	4	10	14	17	27	38
	250	3	8	11	14	21	30
	300	3	7	9	12	19	26
	350	3	6	8	11	17	24
	400	2	6	7	10	15	21
	500	1	5	6	8	12	18
	600	1	4	5	6	10	14
	700	1	3	4	6	9	13
	750	1	3	4	5	8	12
	1000	1	2	3	4	7	9
THHN,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
THWN,	6	34	77	100	128	196	279
THWN-2	4	21	47	62	79	121	172
	2	15	34	44	57	87	124
	1	11	25	33	42	65	93
	1/0	9	22	28	36	56	79
	2/0	8	18	23	30	46	65
	3/0	6	15	20	25	38	55
	4/0	5	12	16	20	32	45
	250	4	10	13	16	25	35
	300	4	8	11	14	22	31
	350	3	7	9	12	19	27
	400	3	6	8	11	17	24
	500	2	5	7	9	14	20
	600	1	4	6	7	11	16
	700	1	4	5	6	10	14
	750	1	4	5	6	9	14
	1000	1	3	3	4	7	10

Table C12(A) *Continued*

COMPACT CONDUCTORS							
		Metric Designator (Trade Size)					
Type	Conductor Size (AWG/kcmil)	53 (2)	78 (3)	91 (3½)	103 (4)	129 (5)	155 (6)
XHHW,	8	39	88	115	146	225	320
XHHW-2	6	29	65	85	109	167	238
	4	21	47	62	79	121	172
	2	15	34	44	57	87	124
	1	11	25	33	42	65	93
	1/0	9	22	28	36	56	79
	2/0	8	18	24	30	47	67
	3/0	6	15	20	25	38	55
	4/0	5	12	16	21	32	46
	250	4	10	13	17	26	37
	300	4	8	11	14	22	31
	350	3	7	10	12	19	28
	400	3	7	9	11	17	25
	500	2	5	7	9	14	20
	600	1	4	6	7	11	16
	700	1	4	5	6	10	14
	750	1	3	5	6	9	13
	1000	1	3	4	5	7	10

Definition: *Compact stranding* is the result of a manufacturing process where the standard conductor is compressed to the extent that the interstices (voids between strand wires) are virtually eliminated.

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Annex D Examples

This annex is not a part of the recommendations of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

Selection of Conductors. In the following examples, the results are generally expressed in amperes (A). To select conductor sizes, refer to the 0 through 2000 volt (V) ampacity tables of Article 310 and the rules of 310.15 that pertain to these tables.

Voltage. For uniform application of Articles 210, 215, and 220, a nominal voltage of 120, 120/240, 240, and 208Y/120 V is used in computing the ampere load on the conductor.

Fractions of an Ampere. Except where the computations result in a major fraction of an ampere (0.5 or larger), such fractions are permitted to be dropped.

Power Factor. Calculations in the following examples are based, for convenience, on the assumption that all loads have the same power factor (PF).

Ranges. For the computation of the range loads in these examples, Column C of Table 220.19 has been used. For optional methods, see Columns A and B of Table 220.19. Except where the computations result in a major fraction of a kilowatt (0.5 or larger), such fractions are permitted to be dropped.

SI Units. For metric conversions, 0.093 m^2 = 1 ft^2 and 0.3048 m = 1 ft.

Example D1(a) One-Family Dwelling

The dwelling has a floor area of 1500 ft^2, exclusive of an unfinished cellar not adaptable for future use, unfinished attic, and open porches. Appliances are a 12-kW range and a 5.5-kW, 240-V dryer. Assume range and dryer kW ratings equivalent to kVA ratings in accordance with 220.18 and 220.19.

Computed Load *[see 220.10]*

General Lighting Load: 1500 ft^2 at 3 VA per ft^2 = 4500 VA

Minimum Number of Branch Circuits Required *[see 210.11(A)]*

General Lighting Load: 4500 VA ÷ 120 V = 37.5 A
This requires three 15-A, 2-wire or two 20-A, 2-wire circuits.

Small Appliance Load: Two 2-wire, 20-A circuits *[see 210.11(C)(1)]*
Laundry Load: One 2-wire, 20-A circuit *[see 210.11(C)(2)]*
Bathroom Branch Circuit: One 2-wire, 20-A circuit (no additional load calculation is required for this circuit) *[see 210.11(C)(3)]*

Minimum Size Feeder Required *[see 220.10]*

General Lighting	4500 VA
Small Appliance	3000 VA
Laundry	1500 VA
Total	9000 VA
3000 VA at 100%	3000 VA
9000 VA – 3000 VA = 6000 VA at 35%	2100 VA
Net Load	5100 VA
Range *(see Table 220.19)*	8000 VA
Dryer Load *(see Table 220.18)*	5500 VA
Net Computed Load	18,600 VA

Net Computed Load for 120/240-V, 3-wire, single-phase service or feeder

18,600 VA ÷ 240 V = 77.5 A

Sections 230.42(B) and 230.79 require service conductors and disconnecting means rated not less than 100 amperes.

Calculation for Neutral for Feeder and Service

Lighting and Small Appliance Load	5100 VA
Range: 8000 VA at 70% *(see 220.22)*	5600 VA
Dryer: 5500 VA at 70% *(see 220.22)*	3850 VA
Total	14,550 VA

Computed Load for Neutral

14,550 VA ÷ 240 V = 60.6 A

Example D1(b) One-Family Dwelling

Assume same conditions as Example No. D1(a), plus addition of one 6-A, 230-V, room air-conditioning unit and one 12-A, 115-V, room air-conditioning unit,* one 8-A, 115-V, rated waste disposer, and one 10-A, 120-V, rated dishwasher. See Article 430 for general motors and Article 440, Part VII, for air-conditioning equipment. Motors have nameplate ratings of 115 V and 230 V for use on 120-V and 240-V nominal voltage systems.

*(For feeder neutral, use larger of the two appliances for unbalance.)
From Example D1(a), feeder current is 78 A (3-wire, 240 V).

	Line A	Neutral	Line B
Amperes from Example D1(a)	78	61	78
One 230-V air conditioner	6	—	6
One 115-V air conditioner and 120-V dishwasher	12	12	10
One 115-V disposer	—	8	8
25% of largest motor *(see 430.24)*	3	3	2
Total amperes per line	99	84	104

Therefore, the service would be rated 110 A.

Example D2(a) Optional Calculation for One-Family Dwelling, Heating Larger Than Air Conditioning *[see 220.30]*

The dwelling has a floor area of 1500 ft^2, exclusive of an unfinished cellar not adaptable for future use, unfinished attic, and open porches. It has a 12-kW range, a 2.5-kW water heater, a 1.2-kW dishwasher, 9 kW of electric space heating installed in five rooms, a 5-kW clothes dryer, and a 6-A, 230-V, room air-conditioning unit. Assume range, water heater, dishwasher, space heating, and clothes dryer kW ratings equivalent to kVA.

Air Conditioner kVA Calculation

6 A × 230 V ÷ 1000 = 1.38 kVA

This 1.38 kVA [item 1 from 220.30(C)] is less than 40% of 9 kVA of separately controlled electric heat [item 6 from 220.30(C)], so the 1.38 kVA need not be included in the service calculation.

General Load

1500 ft^2 at 3 VA	4500 VA
Two 20-A appliance outlet circuits at 1500 VA each	3000 VA
Laundry circuit	1500 VA
Range (at nameplate rating)	12,000 VA
Water heater	2500 VA
Dishwasher	1200 VA
Clothes dryer	5000 VA
Total	29,700 VA

Application of Demand Factor*[see 220.30(B)]*

First 10 kVA of general load at 100%	10,000 VA
Remainder of general load at 40% (19.7 kVA × 0.4)	7880 VA
Total of general load	17,880 VA
9 kVA of heat at 40% (9000 VA × 0.4) =	3600 VA
Total	21,480 VA

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Calculated Load for Service Size

21.48 kVA = 21,480 VA

21,480 VA ÷ 240 V = 89.5 A

Therefore, the minimum service rating would be 100 A in accordance with 230.42 and 230.79.

Feeder Neutral Load, per 220.22

1500 ft^2 at 3 VA		4500 VA
Three 20-A circuits at 1500 VA		4500 VA
	Total	9000 VA
3000 VA at 100%		3000 VA
9000 VA – 3000 VA = 6000 VA at 35%		2100 VA
	Subtotal	5100 VA
Range: 8 kVA at 70%		5600 VA
Clothes dryer: 5 kVA at 70%		3500 VA
Dishwasher		1200 VA
	Total	15,400 VA

Calculated Load for Neutral

15,400 VA ÷ 240 V= 64.2 A

Example D2(b) Optional Calculation for One-Family Dwelling, Air Conditioning Larger Than Heating
[see 220.30(A) and 220.30(C)]

The dwelling has a floor area of 1500 ft^2, exclusive of an unfinished cellar not adaptable for future use, unfinished attic, and open porches. It has two 20-A small appliance circuits, one 20-A laundry circuit, two 4-kW wall-mounted ovens, one 5.1-kW counter-mounted cooking unit, a 4.5-kW water heater, a 1.2-kW dishwasher, a 5-kW combination clothes washer and dryer, six 7-A, 230-V room air-conditioning units, and a 1.5-kW permanently installed bathroom space heater. Assume wall-mounted ovens, counter-mounted cooking unit, water heater, dishwasher, and combination clothes washer and dryer kW ratings equivalent to kVA.

Air Conditioning kVA Calculation

Total amperes = 6 units × 7 A = 42 A

42 A × 240 V ÷ 1000 = 10.08 kVA (assume PF = 1.0)

Load Included at 100%

Air Conditioning: Included below *[see item 1 in 220.30(C)]*
Space Heater: Omit *[see item 5 in 220.30(C)]*

General Load

1500 ft^2 at 3 VA		4500 VA
Two 20-A small appliance circuits at 1500 VA each		3000 VA
Laundry circuit		1500 VA
Two ovens		8000 VA
One cooking unit		5100 VA
Water heater		4500 VA
Dishwasher		1200 VA
Washer/dryer		5000 VA
	Total general load	32,800 VA
First 10 kVA at 100%		10,000 VA
Remainder at 40% (22.8 kVA × 0.4 × 1000)		9120 VA
	Subtotal general load	19,120 VA
Air conditioning		10,080 VA
	Total	29,200 VA

Calculated Load for Service

29,200 VA ÷ 240 V = 122 A (service rating)

Feeder Neutral Load, per 220.22.
Assume that the two 4-kVA wall-mounted ovens are supplied by one branch circuit, the 5.1-kVA counter-mounted cooking unit by a separate circuit.

1500 ft^2 at 3 VA		4500 VA
Three 20-A circuits at 1500 VA		4500 VA
	Subtotal	9000 VA
3000 VA at 100%		3000 VA
9000 VA – 3000 VA = 6000 VA at 35%		2100 VA
	Subtotal	5100 VA

Two 4-kVA ovens plus one 5.1-kVA cooking unit = 13.1 kVA. Table 220.19 permits 55% demand factor or 13.1 kVA × 0.55 = 7.2 kVA feeder capacity.

Subtotal from above		5100 VA
Ovens and cooking unit: 7200 VA × 70% for neutral load		5040 VA
Clothes washer/dryer: 5 kVA × 70% for neutral load		3500 VA
Dishwasher		1200 VA
	Total	14,840 VA

Calculated Load for Neutral

14,840 VA ÷ 240 V = 61.83 A (use 62 A)

Example D2(c) Optional Calculation for One-Family Dwelling with Heat Pump (Single-Phase, 240/120-Volt Service)
(see 220.30)

The dwelling has a floor area of 2000 ft^2, exclusive of an unfinished cellar not adaptable for future use, unfinished attic, and open porches. It has a 12-kW range, a 4.5-kW water heater, a 1.2-kW dishwasher, a 5-kW clothes dryer, and a 2½-ton (24-A) heat pump with 15 kW of backup heat.

Heat Pump kVA Calculation

24 A × 240 V ÷ 1000 = 5.76 kVA

This 5.76 kVA is less than 15 kVA of the backup heat; therefore, the heat pump load need not be included in the service calculation *[see 220.30(C)]*.

General Load

2000 ft^2 at 3 VA		6000 VA
Two 20-A appliance outlet circuits at 1500 VA each		3000 VA
Laundry circuit		1500 VA
Range (at nameplate rating)		12,000 VA
Water heater		4500 VA
Dishwasher		1200 VA
Clothes dryer		5000 VA
	Subtotal general load	33,200 VA
First 10 kVA at 100%		10,000 VA
Remainder of general load at 40% (23,200 VA × 0.4)		9280 VA
	Total net general load	19,280 VA

Heat Pump and Supplementary Heat*

240 V × 24 A = 5760 VA

15-kW Electric Heat:

5760 VA + 15,000 VA = 20,760 VA or = 20.76 kVA

20.76 kVA × 100% = 20.76 kVA

*If supplementary heat is not on at same time as heat pump, heat pump kVA need not be added to total.

Totals

Net general load		19,280 VA
Heat pump and supplementary heat		20,760 VA
	Total	40,040 VA

Calculated Load for Service

40.04 kVA × 1000 ÷ 240 V= 166.8 A

Therefore, this dwelling unit would be permitted to be served by a 175-A service.

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Example D3 Store Building

A store 50 ft by 60 ft, or 3000 ft^2, has 30 ft of show window. There are a total of 80 duplex receptacles. The service is 120/240 V, single phase 3-wire service. Actual connected lighting load is 8500 VA.

Computed Load *(see 220.10)*

Noncontinuous Loads

Receptacle Load *(see 220.13)*	
80 receptacles at 180 VA	14,400 VA
10,000 VA at 100%	10,000 VA
14,400 VA – 10,000 VA = 4400 at 50%	2,200 VA
Subtotal	12,200 VA

Continuous Loads

General Lighting*	
3000 ft^2 at 3 VA per ft^2	9000 VA
Show Window Lighting Load	
30 ft at 200 VA per ft	6000 VA
Outside Sign Circuit *[see 220.3(B)(6)]*	1200 VA
Subtotal	16,200 VA
Subtotal from noncontinuous	12,200 VA
Total noncontinuous loads + continuous loads =	28,400 VA

*In the example, 125% of the actual connected lighting load (8500 VA × 1.25 = 10,625 VA) is less than 125% of the load from Table 220.3(A), so the minimum lighting load from Table 220.3(A) is used in the calculation. Had the actual lighting load been greater than the value computed from Table 220.3(A), 125% of the actual connected lighting load would have been used.

Minimum Number of Branch Circuits Required

General Lighting: Branch circuits need only be installed to supply the actual connected load *[see 210.11(B)]*.

8500 VA × 1.25 = 10,625 VA

10,625 VA ÷ 240 V = 44 A for 3-wire, 120/240 V

The lighting load would be permitted to be served by 2-wire or 3-wire, 15- or 20-A circuits with combined capacity equal to 44 A or greater for 3-wire circuits or 88 A or greater for 2-wire circuits. The feeder capacity as well as the number of branch-circuit positions available for lighting circuits in the panelboard must reflect the full calculated load of 9000 VA × 1.25 = 11,250 VA.

Show Window

6000 VA × 1.25 = 7500 VA

7500 VA ÷ 240 V = 31 A for 3-wire, 120/240 V

The show window lighting is permitted to be served by 2-wire or 3-wire circuits with a capacity equal to 31 A or greater for 3-wire circuits or 62 A or greater for 2-wire circuits.

Receptacles required by 210.62 are assumed to be included in the receptacle load above if these receptacles do not supply the show window lighting load.

Receptacles

Receptacle Load:14,400 VA ÷ 240 V = 60 A for 3-wire, 120/240 V

The receptacle load would be permitted to be served by 2-wire or 3-wire circuits with a capacity equal to 60 A or greater for 3-wire circuits or 120 A or greater for 2-wire circuits.

Minimum Size Feeder (or Service) Overcurrent Protection *[see 215.3 or 230.90]*

Subtotal noncontinuous loads	12,200 VA
Subtotal continuous load at 125% (16,200 VA × 1.25)	20,250 VA
Total	32,450 VA

32,450 VA ÷ 240 V = 135 A

The next higher standard size is 150 A *(see 240.6)*.

Minimum Size Feeders (or Service Conductors) Required *[see 215.2, 230.42(A)]*

For 120/240-V, 3-wire system,

32,450 VA ÷ 240 V = 135 A

Service or feeder conductor is 1/0 Cu per 215.3 and Table 310.16 (with 75°C terminations).

Example D4(a) Multifamily Dwelling

A multifamily dwelling has 40 dwelling units.

Meters are in two banks of 20 each with individual feeders to each dwelling unit.

One-half of the dwelling units are equipped with electric ranges not exceeding 12 kW each. Assume range kW rating equivalent to kVA rating in accordance with 220.19. Other half of ranges are gas ranges.

Area of each dwelling unit is 840 ft^2.

Laundry facilities on premises are available to all tenants. Add no circuit to individual dwelling unit.

Computed Load for Each Dwelling Unit *(see Article 220)*

General Lighting: 840 ft^2 at 3 VA per ft^2 = 2520 VA

Special Appliance: Electric range *(see 220.19)* = 8000 VA

Minimum Number of Branch Circuits Required for Each Dwelling Unit *[see 210.11(A)]*

General Lighting Load: 2520 VA ÷ 120 V = 21 A or two 15-A, 2-wire circuits; or two 20-A, 2-wire circuits

Small Appliance Load: Two 2-wire circuits of 12 AWG wire *[see 210.11(C)(1)]*

Range Circuit: 8000 VA ÷ 240 V = 33 A or a circuit of two 8 AWG conductors and one 10 AWG conductor as permitted by 220.22 *[see 210.19(C)]*

Minimum Size Feeder Required for Each Dwelling Unit *(see 215.2)*

Computed Load *(see Article 220)*:	
General Lighting	2520 VA
Small Appliance (two 20-ampere circuits)	3000 VA
Subtotal Computed Load (without ranges)	5520 VA

Application of Demand Factor *(see Table 220.11)*

First 3000 VA at 100%	3000 VA
5520 VA – 3000 VA = 2520 VA at 35%	882 VA
Net Computed Load (without ranges)	3882 VA
Range Load	8000 VA
Net Computed Load (with ranges)	11,882 VA

Size of Each Feeder *(see 215.2)*

For 120/240-V, 3-wire system (without ranges)

Net computed load of 3882 VA ÷ 240 V = 16.2 A

For 120/240-V, 3-wire system (with ranges)

Net computed load, 11,882 VA ÷ 240 V = 49.5 A

Feeder Neutral

Lighting and Small Appliance Load	3882 VA
Range Load: 8000 VA at 70% *(see 220.22)*	5600 VA
(only for apartments with electric range)	5600 VA
Net Computed Load (neutral)	9482 VA

Calculated Load for Neutral

9482 VA ÷ 240 V= 39.5 A

Minimum Size Feeders Required from Service Equipment to Meter Bank (For 20 Dwelling Units — 10 with Ranges)

Total Computed Load:	
Lighting and Small Appliance	
20 units × 5520 VA	110,400 VA
Application of Demand Factor	
First 3000 VA at 100%	3000 VA
110,400 VA – 3000 VA = 107,400 VA at 35%	37,590 VA

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Net Computed Load	40,590 VA
Range Load: 10 ranges (less than 12 kVA) *(see Col. C, Table 220.19)*	25,000 VA
Net Computed Load (with ranges)	65,590 VA

Net computed load for 120/240-V, 3-wire system,

65,590 VA ÷ 240 V = 273 A

Feeder Neutral

Lighting and Small Appliance Load	40,590 VA
Range Load: 25,000 VA at 70% *(see 220.22)*	17,500 VA
Computed Load (neutral)	58,090 VA

Calculated Load for Neutral

58,090 VA ÷ 240 V = 242 A

Further Demand Factor *(220.22)*

200 A at 100%	200 A
242 A – 200 A = 42 A at 70%	29 A
Net Computed Load (neutral)	229 A

Minimum Size Main Feeders (or Service Conductors) Required (Less House Load) (For 40 Dwelling Units — 20 with Ranges)

Total Computed Load:	
Lighting and Small Appliance Load	
40 units × 5520 VA	220,800 VA

Application of Demand Factor *(from Table 220.11)*

First 3000 VA at 100%	3000 VA
Next 120,000 VA – 3000 VA = 117,000 VA at 35%	40,950 VA
Remainder 220,800 VA – 120,000 VA = 100,800 VA at 25%	25,200 VA
Net Computed Load	69,150 VA
Range Load: 20 ranges (less than 12 kVA) *(see Col. C, Table 220.19)*	35,000 VA
Net Computed Load	104,150 VA

For 120/240-V, 3-wire system

Net computed load of 104,150 VA ÷ 240 V = 434 A

Feeder Neutral

Lighting and Small Appliance Load	69,150 VA
Range: 35,000 VA at 70% *(see 220.22)*	24,500 VA
Computed Load (neutral)	93,650 VA

93,650 VA ÷ 240 V = 390 A

Further Demand Factor *(see 220.22)*

200 A at 100%	200 A
390 A – 200 A = 190 A at 70%	133 A
Net Computed Load (neutral)	333 A

[See Tables 310.16 through 310.21, and 310.15(B)(2) and (B)(4).]

Example D4(b) Optional Calculation for Multifamily Dwelling

A multifamily dwelling equipped with electric cooking and space heating or air conditioning and has 40 dwelling units.

Meters are in two banks of 20 each plus house metering and individual feeders to each dwelling unit.

Each dwelling unit is equipped with an electric range of 8-kW nameplate rating, four 1.5-kW separately controlled 240-V electric space heaters, and a 2.5-kW, 240-V electric water heater. Assume range, space heater, and water heater kW ratings equivalent to kVA.

A common laundry facility is available to all tenants *[see 210.52(F), Exception No. 1]*.

Area of each dwelling unit is 840 ft^2.

Computed Load for Each Dwelling Unit *(see Article 220)*

General Lighting Load:	
840 ft^2 at 3 VA per ft^2	2520 VA
Electric range	8000 VA
Electric heat: 6 kVA (or air conditioning if larger)	6000 VA
Electric water heater	2500 VA

Minimum Number of Branch Circuits Required for Each Dwelling Unit

General Lighting Load: 2520 VA ÷ 120 V = 21 A or two 15-A, 2-wire circuits, or two 20-A, 2-wire circuits

Small Appliance Load: Two 2-wire circuits of 12 AWG *[see 210.11(C)(1)]*

Range Circuit: 8000 VA × 80% ÷ 240 V = 27 A on a circuit of three 10 AWG conductors as permitted in Column B of Table 220.19

Space Heating: 6000 VA ÷ 240 V = 25 A

Number of circuits *(see 210.11)*

Minimum Size Feeder Required for Each Dwelling Unit *(see 215.2)*

Computed Load *(see Article 220)*:	
General Lighting	2520 VA
Small Appliance (two 20-A circuits)	3000 VA
Subtotal Computed Load (without range and space heating)	5520 VA

Application of Demand Factor

First 3000 VA at 100%	3000 VA
5520 VA – 3000 VA = 2520 VA at 35%	882 VA
Net Computed Load (without range and space heating	3882 VA
Range	6400 VA
Space Heating *(see 220.15)*	6000 VA
Water Heater	2500 VA
Net Computed Load (for individual dwelling unit)	18,782 VA

Size of Each Feeder

For 120/240-V, 3-wire system,

Net computed load of 18,782 VA ÷ 240 V = 78 A

Feeder Neutral *(see 220.22)*

Lighting and Small Appliance	3882 VA
Range Load: 6400 VA at 70% *(see 220.22)*	4480 VA
Space and Water Heating (no neutral): 240 V	0 VA
Net Computed Load (neutral)	8362 VA

Calculated Load for Neutral

8362 VA ÷ 240 V = 35 A

Minimum Size Feeder Required from Service Equipment to Meter Bank (For 20 Dwelling Units)

Total Computed Load:	
Lighting and Small Appliance Load	
20 units × 5520 VA	110,400 VA
Water and Space Heating Load	
20 units × 8500 VA	170,000 VA
Range Load: 20 × 8000 VA	160,000 VA
Net Computed Load (20 dwelling units)	440,400 VA
Net Computed Load Using Optional Calculation *(see Table 220.32)*	
440,400 VA × 0.38	167,352 VA

167,352 VA ÷ 240 V = 697 A

Minimum Size Main Feeder Required (Less House Load) (For 40 Dwelling Units)

Computed Load:	
Lighting and Small Appliance Load	
40 units × 5520 VA	220,800 VA

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Water and Space Heating Load 40 units × 8500 VA	340,000 VA
Range: 40 ranges × 8000 VA	320,000 VA
Net Computed Load (40 dwelling units)	880,800 VA

Net Computed Load Using Optional Calculation *(see Table 220.32)*

880,800 VA × 0.28 = 246,624 VA

246,624 VA ÷ 240 V = 1028 A

Feeder Neutral Load for Feeder from Service Equipment to Meter Bank (For 20 Dwelling Units)

Lighting and Small Appliance Load 20 units × 5520 VA	110,400 VA
First 3000 VA at 100%	3000 VA
110,400 VA – 3000 VA = 107,400 VA at 35%	37,590 VA
Net Computed Load	40,590 VA
20 ranges: 35,000 VA at 70% *(see Table 220.19 and 220.22)*	24,500 VA
Total	65,090 VA

65,090 VA ÷ 240 V = 271 A

Further Demand Factor *(see 220.22)*

First 200 A at 100%	200 A
Balance: 271 A – 200 A = 71 A at 70%	50 A
Total	250 amperes

Feeder Neutral Load of Main Feeder (Less House Load) (For 40 Dwelling Units)

Lighting and Small Appliance Load 40 units × 5520 VA	220,800 VA
First 3000 VA at 100%	3000 VA
Next 120,000 VA – 3000 VA = 117,000 VA at 35%	40,950 VA
Remainder 220,800 VA – 120,000 VA = 100,800 VA at 25%	25,200 VA
Net Computed Load	69,150 VA
40 ranges: 55,000 VA at 70% *(see Table 220.19 and 220.22)*	38,500 VA
Total	107,650 VA

107,650 VA ÷ 240 V = 449 A

Further Demand Factor *(see 220.22)*

First 200 A at 100%	200 A
Balance: 449 – 200 A = 249 A at 70%	174 A
Total	374 A

Example D5(a) Multifamily Dwelling Served at 208Y/120 Volts, Three Phase

All conditions and calculations are the same as for the multifamily dwelling [Example D4(a)] served at 120/240 V, single phase except as follows:

Service to each dwelling unit would be two phase legs and neutral.

Minimum Number of Branch Circuits Required for Each Dwelling Unit *(see 210.11)*

Range Circuit: 8000 VA ÷ 208 V = 38 A or a circuit of two 8 AWG conductors and one 10 AWG conductor as permitted by 210.19, Column B

Minimum Size Feeder Required for Each Dwelling Unit *(see 215.2)*

For 120/208-V, 3-wire system (without ranges),

Net computed load of 3882 VA ÷ 2 legs ÷ 120 V/leg = 16.2 A

For 120/208-V, 3-wire system (with ranges),

Net computed load (range) of 8000 VA ÷ 208 V = 38.5 A

Total load (range + lighting) = 38.5 A + 16.2 A = 54.7 A

Feeder neutral: (range) of 8000 VA × 70% = 5600 VA ÷ 208 V = 26.9 A

Total load: (range + lighting) = 26.9 A + 16.2 A = 43.1 A

Minimum Size Feeders Required from Service Equipment to Meter Bank (For 20 Dwelling Units — 10 with Ranges)

For 208Y/120-V, 3-phase, 4-wire system,

Ranges: Maximum number between any two phase legs = 4

2 × 4 = 8.

Table 220.19 demand = 23,000 VA

Per phase demand = 23,000 VA ÷ 2 = 11,500 VA

Equivalent 3-phase load = 34,500 VA

Net Computed Load (total):

40,590 VA + 34,500 VA = 75,090 VA

75,090 VA ÷ (208 V)(1.732) = 208.4 A

Feeder Neutral Size:

Net Computed Lighting and Appliance Load & Equivalent Range Load:

40,590 VA + (34,500 VA × 70%) = 64,740 VA

Net Computed Neutral Load:

64,700 VA ÷ (208 V)(1.732) = 179.7 A

Minimum Size Main Feeder (Less House Load) (For 40 Dwelling Units — 20 with Ranges)

For 208Y/120-V, 3-phase, 4-wire system,

Ranges: Maximum number between any two phase legs = 7

2 × 7 = 14.

Table 220.19 demand = 29,000 VA

Per phase demand = 29,000 VA ÷ 2 = 14,500 VA

Equivalent 3-phase load = 43,500 VA

Net Computed Load (total):

69,150 VA + 43,500 VA = 112,650 VA

112,650 VA ÷ (208 V)(1.732) = 312.7 A

Main Feeder Neutral Size:

69,150 VA + (43,500 VA at 70%) = 99,600 VA

99,600 VA ÷ (208 V)(1.732) = 276.5 A

Further Demand Factor *(see 220.22)*

200 A at 100%	200.0 A
276.5 A – 200 A = 76.5 A at 70%	53.6 A
Net Computed Load (neutral)	253.6 A

Example D5(b) Optional Calculation for Multifamily Dwelling Served at 208Y/120 Volts, Three Phase

All conditions and calculations are the same as for Optional Calculation for the Multifamily Dwelling [Example D4(b)] served at 120/240 V, single phase except as follows:

Service to each dwelling unit would be two phase legs and neutral.

Minimum Number of Branch Circuits Required for Each Dwelling Unit *(see 210.11)*

Range Circuit: 8000 VA at 80% ÷ 208 V = 30.7 A or a circuit of two 8 AWG conductors and one 10 AWG conductor as permitted by 210.19(B)

Space Heating: 6000 VA ÷ 208 V = 28.8 A

Two 20-ampere, 2-pole circuits required, 12 AWG conductors

Minimum Size Feeder Required for Each Dwelling Unit

120/208-V, 3-wire circuit

Net computed load of 18,782 VA ÷ 208 V = 90.3 A

Net computed load (lighting line to neutral):

3882 VA ÷ 2 legs ÷ 120 V per leg = 16.2 amperes

Line to line = 14,900 VA ÷ 208 V = 71.6 A

Total load = 16.2 A + 71.6 A = 87.8 A

Minimum Size Feeder Required for Service Equipment to Meter Bank (For 20 Dwelling Units)

Net Computed Load

167,352 VA ÷ (208 V)(1.732) = 464.9 A

Feeder Neutral Load:

65,080 VA ÷ (208 V)(1.732) = 180.65 A

Minimum Size Main Feeder Required (Less House Load) (For 40 Dwelling Units)

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Net computed load:

246,624 VA ÷ (208 V)(1.732) = 684.6 A

Main Feeder Neutral Load:

107,650 VA ÷ (208 V)(1.732) = 298.8 A

Further Demand Factor *(see 220.22)*

200 A at 100%	200.0 A
298.8 A – 200 A = 98.8 A at 70%	69.2 A
Net Computed Load (neutral)	269.2 A

Example D6 Maximum Demand for Range Loads

Table 220.19, Column C applies to ranges not over 12 kW. The application of Note 1 to ranges over 12 kW (and not over 27 kW) and Note 2 to ranges over 8¾ kW (and not over 27 kW) is illustrated in the following two examples.

A. Ranges All the Same Rating *(see Table 220.19, Note 1)*

Assume 24 ranges, each rated 16 kW.

From Table 220.19, Column C, the maximum demand for 24 ranges of 12-kW rating is 39 kW. 16 kW exceeds 12 kW by 4.

5% × 4 = 20% (5% increase for each kW in excess of 12)

39 kW × 20% = 7.8 kW increase

39 + 7.8 = 46.8 kW (value to be used in selection of feeders)

B. Ranges of Unequal Rating *(see Table 220.19, Note 2)*

Assume 5 ranges, each rated 11 kW; 2 ranges, each rated 12 kW; 20 ranges, each rated 13.5 kW; 3 ranges, each rated 18 kW.

5 ranges × 12 kW	=	60 kW (use 12 kW for range rated less than 12)
2 ranges × 12 kW	=	24 kW
20 ranges × 13.5 kW	=	270 kW
3 ranges × 18 kW	=	54 kW
30 ranges	Total kW	408 kW

408 ÷ 30 ranges = 13.6 kW (average to be used for computation)

From Table 220.19, Column C, the demand for 30 ranges of 12-kW rating is 15 kW + 30 (1 kW × 30 ranges) = 45 kW. 13.6 kW exceeds 12 kW by 1.6 kW (use 2 kW).

5% × 2 = 10% (5% increase for each kW in excess of 12 kW)

45 kW × 10% = 4.5 kW increase

45 kW + 4.5 kW = 49.5 kW (value to be used in selection of feeders)

Example D8 Motor Circuit Conductors, Overload Protection, and Short-Circuit and Ground-Fault Protection *(see 240.6, 430.6, 430.22, 430.23, 430.24, 430.32, 430.52, and 430.62, Tables 430.52 and 430.150)*

Determine the minimum required conductor ampacity, the motor overload protection, the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protection, and the feeder protection, for three induction-type motors on a 480-V, 3-phase feeder, as follows:

(a) One 25-hp, 460-V, 3-phase, squirrel-cage motor, nameplate full-load current 32 A, Design B, Service Factor 1.15

(b) Two 30-hp, 460-V, 3-phase, wound-rotor motors, nameplate primary full-load current 38 A, nameplate secondary full-load current 65 A, 40°C rise.

Conductor Ampacity

The full-load current value used to determine the minimum required conductor ampacity is obtained from Table 430.150*[see 430.6(A)]* for the squirrel-cage motor and the primary of the wound-rotor motors. To obtain the minimum required conductor ampacity, the full-load current is multiplied by 1.25 *[see 430.22 and 430.23(A)]*.

For the 25-hp motor,

34 A × 1.25 = 42.5 A

For the 30-horsepower motors,

40 A × 1.25 = 50 A

65 A × 1.25 = 81.25 A

Motor Overload Protection

Where protected by a separate overload device, the motors are required to have overload protection rated or set to trip at not more than 125% of the nameplate full-load current *[see 430.6(A) and 430.32(A)(1)]*.

For the 25-hp motor,

32 A × 1.25 = 40.0 A

For the 30-hp motors,

38 A × 1.25 = 47.5 A

Where the separate overload device is an overload relay (not a fuse or circuit breaker), and the overload device selected at 125% is not sufficient to start the motor or carry the load, the trip setting is permitted to be increased in accordance with 430.32(C).

Branch-Circuit Short-Circuit and Ground-Fault Protection

The selection of the rating of the protective device depends on the type of protective device selected, in accordance with 430.52 and Table 430.52. The following is for the 25-hp motor.

(a) Nontime-Delay Fuse: The fuse rating is 300% × 34 A = 102 A. The next larger standard fuse is 110 A *[see 240.6and* 430.52(C)(1), *Exception No. 1]*. If the motor will not start with a 110-A nontime-delay fuse, the fuse rating is permitted to be increased to 125 A because this rating does not exceed 400% *[see* 430.52(C)(1), *Exception No. 2(a)]*.

(b) Time-Delay Fuse:The fuse rating is 175% × 34 A = 59.5 A. The next larger standard fuse is 60 A *[see 240.6 and 430.52(C)(1), Exception No. 1]*. If the motor will not start with a 60-A time-delay fuse, the fuse rating is permitted to be increased to 70 A because this rating does not exceed 225% *[see 430.52(C)(1), Exception No. 2(b)]*.

Feeder Short-Circuit and Ground-Fault Protection

The rating of the feeder protective device is based on the sum of the largest branch-circuit protective device (example is 110 A) plus the sum of the full-load currents of the other motors, or 110 A + 40 A + 40 A = 190 A. The nearest standard fuse that does not exceed this value is 175 A *[see 240.6 and 430.62(A)]*.

Example D9 Feeder Ampacity Determination for Generator Field Control *[see 215.2, 430.24, 430.24 Exception No. 1, 620.13, 620.14, 620.61, and Tables 430.22(E) and 620.14]*

Determine the conductor ampacity for a 460-V 3-phase, 60-Hz ac feeder supplying a group of six elevators. The 460-V ac drive motor nameplate rating of the largest MG set for one elevator is 40 hp and 52 A, and the remaining elevators each have a 30-hp, 40-A, ac drive motor rating for their MG sets. In addition to a motor controller, each elevator has a separate motion/operation controller rated 10 A continuous to operate microprocessors, relays, power supplies, and the elevator car door operator. The MG sets are rated continuous.

Conductor Ampacity. Conductor ampacity is determined as follows:

(a) Per 620.13(D) and 620.61(B)(1), use Table 430.22(E), for intermittent duty (elevators). For intermittent duty using a continuous rated motor, the percentage of nameplate current rating to be used is 140%.

(b) For the 30-hp ac drive motor,

140% × 40 A = 56 A.

(c) For the 40-hp ac drive motors,

140% × 52 A = 73 A.

(d) The total conductor ampacity is the sum of all the motor currents:

(1 motor × 73 A) + (5 motors × 56 A) = 353 A

(e) Per 620.14 and Table 620.14, the conductor (feeder) ampacity would be permitted to be reduced by the use of a demand factor. Constant loads are not included *(see 620.14, FPN)*. For six elevators, the demand factor is 0.79. The feeder diverse ampacity is, therefore, 0.79 × 353 A = 279 A.

(f) Per 430.24 and 215.3, the controller continuous current is 125% × 10 A = 12.5 A

(g) The total feeder ampacity is the sum of the diverse current and all the controller continuous current.

I_{total} = 279 A + (6 elevators × 12.5 A) = 354 A

(h) This ampacity would be permitted to be used to select the wire size.

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See Figure D9.

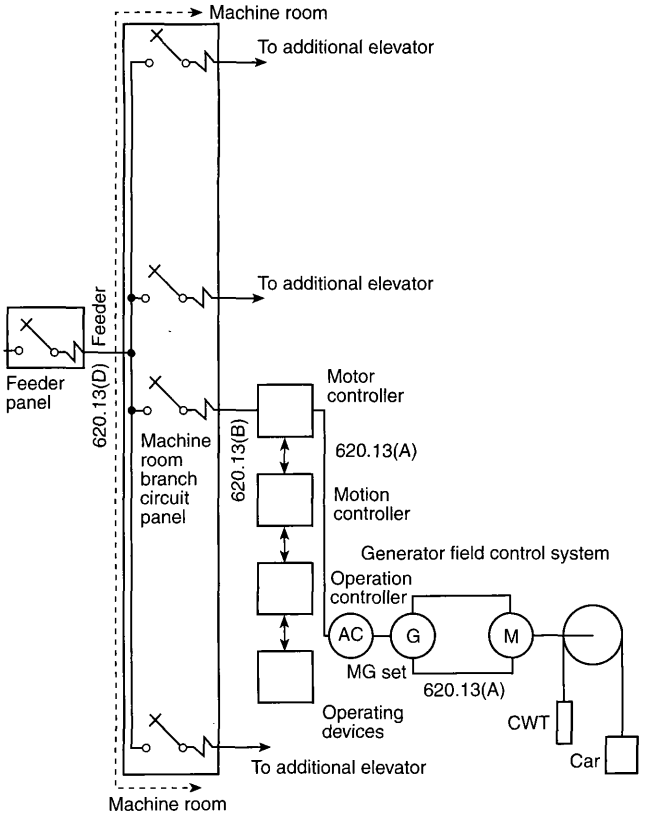


Figure D9 Generator field control.

Example D10 Feeder Ampacity Determination for Adjustable Speed Drive Control *[see 215.2, 430.24, 430.24, 620.13, 620.14, 620.61, and Tables 430.22(B), and 620.14]*

Determine the conductor ampacity for a 460-V, 3-phase, 60-Hz ac feeder supplying a group of six identical elevators. The system is adjustable-speed SCR dc drive. The power transformers are external to the drive (motor controller) cabinet. Each elevator has a separate motion/operation controller connected to the load side of the main line disconnect switch rated 10 A continuous to operate microprocessors, relays, power supplies, and the elevator car door operator. Each transformer is rated 95 kVA with an efficiency of 90%.

Conductor Ampacity.

Conductor ampacity is determined as follows:

(a) Calculate the nameplate rating of the transformer:

$$I = \frac{95\,\text{kVA} \times 1000}{\sqrt{3} \times 460\,\text{V} \times 0.90_{\text{eff.}}} = 133\,\text{A}$$

(b) Per 620.13(D), for six elevators, the total conductor ampacity is the sum of all the currents.

6 elevators × 133 A = 798 A

(c) Per 620.14 and Table 620.14, the conductor (feeder) ampacity would be permitted to be reduced by the use of a demand factor. Constant loads are not included *(see 620.13, FPN No. 2)*. For six elevators, the demand factor is 0.79. The feeder diverse ampacity is, therefore, 0.79 × 798 A = 630 A.

(d) Per 430.24 and 215.3, the controller continuous current is 125% × 10 A = 12.5 A.

(e) The total feeder ampacity is the sum of the diverse current and all the controller constant current.

$$I_{\text{total}} = 630\,\text{A} + (6\ \text{elevators} \times 12.5\,\text{A}) = 705\,\text{A}$$

(f) This ampacity would be permitted to be used to select the wire size. See Figure D10.

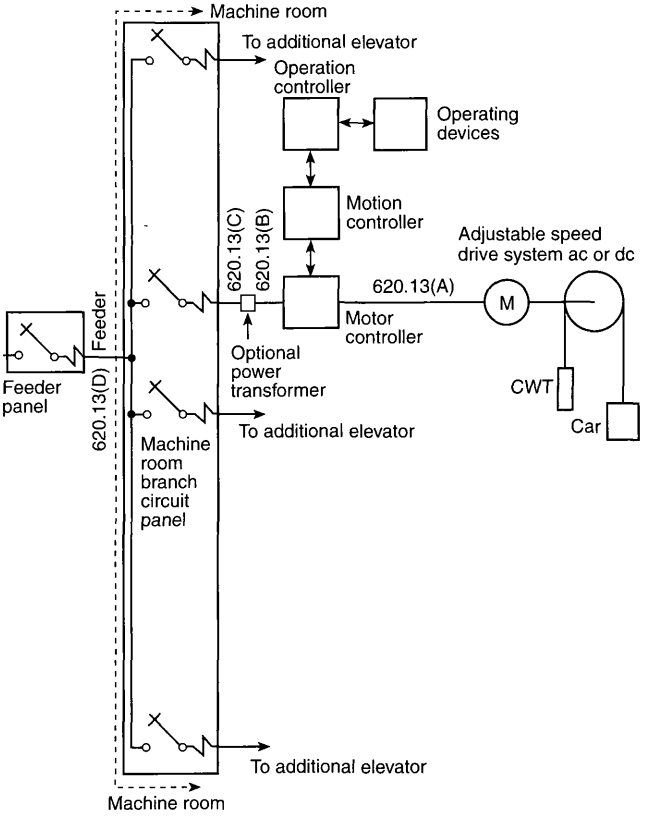


Figure D10 Adjustable speed drive control.

Example D11 Mobile Home

A mobile home floor is 70 ft by 10 ft and has two small appliance circuits; a 1000-VA, 240-V heater; a 200-VA, 120-V exhaust fan; a 400-VA, 120-V dishwasher; and a 7000-VA electric range.

Lighting and Small Appliance Load

Lighting (70 ft × 10 ft × 3 VA per ft^2)	2100 VA
Small appliance (1500 VA × 2 circuits)	3000 VA
Laundry (1500 VA × 1 circuit)	1500 VA
Subtotal	6600 VA
First 3000 VA at 100%	3000 VA
Remainder (6600 VA – 3000 VA = 3600 VA) × 35%	1260 VA
Total	4260 VA

4260 VA ÷ 240 V = 17.75 A per leg

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Amperes per Leg

	Leg A	Leg B
Lighting and appliances	17.75	17.75
Heater (1000 VA ÷ 240 V)	4.20	4.20
Fan (200 VA × 125% ÷ 120 V)	2.08	—
Dishwasher (400 VA ÷ 120 V)	—	3.30
Range (7000 VA × 0.8 ÷ 240 V)	23.30	23.30
Total amperes per leg	47.33	48.55

Based on the higher current calculated for either leg, a minimum 50-A supply cord would be required.

For SI units, 0.093 m^2 = 1 ft^2 and 0.3048 m = 1 ft.

Example D12 Park Trailer

A park trailer floor is 40 ft by 10 ft and has two small appliance circuits, a 1000-VA, 240-V heater, a 200-VA, 120-V exhaust fan, a 400-VA, 120-V dishwasher, and a 7000-VA electric range.

Lighting and Small Appliance Load

Lighting (40 ft × 10 ft × 3 VA per ft^2)		1200 VA
Small appliance (1500 VA × 2 circuits)		3000 VA
Laundry (1500 VA × 1 circuit)		1500 VA
	Subtotal	5700 VA
First 3000 VA at 100%		3000 VA
Remainder (5700 VA – 3000 VA = 2700 VA) × 35%		945 VA
	Total	3945 VA

3945 VA ÷ 240 V = 16.44 A per leg

Amperes per Leg

	Leg A	Leg B
Lighting and appliances	16.44	16.44
Heater (1000 VA ÷ 240 V)	4.20	4.20
Fan (200 VA × 125% ÷ 120 V)	2.08	—
Dishwasher (400 VA ÷ 120 V)	—	3.3
Range (7000 VA × 0.8 ÷ 240 V)	23.30	23.30
Totals	46.02	47.24

Based on the higher current calculated for either leg, a minimum 50-A supply cord would be required.

For SI units, 0.093 m^2 = 1 ft^2 and 0.3048 m = 1 ft.

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Annex E Types of Construction

This annex is not part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

Table E.1 Fire Resistance Ratings (in hours) for Type I through Type V Construction

	Type I		Type II			Type III		Type IV	Type V	
	443	332	222	111	000	211	200	2HH	111	000
Exterior Bearing Walls –										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls.....	4	3	2	1	0[1]	2	2	2	1	0[1]
Supporting one floor only.....	4	3	2	1	0[1]	2	2	2	1	0[1]
Supporting a roof only.....	4	3	1	1	0[1]	2	2	2	1	0[1]
Interior Bearing Walls –										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls.....	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	0
Supporting one floor only.....	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Supporting roofs only.....	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Columns –										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls.....	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	H[2]	1	0
Supporting one floor only.....	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	H[2]	1	0
Supporting roofs only.....	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	H[2]	1	0
Beams, Girders, Trusses & Arches –										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls.....	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	H[2]	1	0
Supporting one floor only.....	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	H[2]	1	0
Supporting roofs only.....	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	H[2]	1	0
Floor Construction	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	H[2]	1	0
Roof Construction	2	1½	1	1	0	1	0	H[2]	1	0
Exterior Nonbearing Walls[3]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]

Those members that shall be permitted to be of approved combustible material.

Source: Table 3.1 from NFPA 220, *Standard on Building Construction*, 1999.

[1] See A-3-1 in NFPA 220.

[2] "H" indicates heavy timber members; see text for requirements.

[3] Exterior nonbearing walls meeting the conditions of acceptance of NFPA 285, *Standard Method of Test for the Evaluation of Flammability Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components Using the Intermediate-Scale, Multistory Test Apparatus*, shall be permitted to be used.

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Annex F Cross-Reference Tables

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this Code but is included for informational purposes only.

Table F.1 Chapter 3 Cross-Reference from the 2002 *NEC* to the 1999 *NEC*

2002 *NEC*	1999 *NEC*	Article Title
300	300	Wiring Methods
310	310	Conductors for General Wiring
312	373	Cabinets, Cutout Boxes, and Meter Socket Enclosures
314	370	Outlet, Device, Pull, and Junction Boxes; Conduit Bodies; Fittings; and Manholes
320	333	Armored Cable: Type AC
322	363	Flat Cable Assemblies: Type FC
324	328	Flat Conductor Cable: Type FCC
326	325	Integrated Gas Spacer Cable: Type IGS
328	326	Medium Voltage Cable: Type MV
330	334	Metal-Clad Cable: Type MC
332	330	Mineral-Insulated, Metal-Sheathed Cable: Type MI
334	336	Nonmetallic-Sheathed Cable: Types NM, NMC, and NMS
336	340	Power and Control Tray Cable: Type TC
338	338	Service-Entrance Cable: Types SE and USE
340	339	Underground Feeder and Branch-Circuit Cable: Type UF
342	345	Intermediate Metal Conduit: Type IMC
344	346	Rigid Metal Conduit: Type RMC
348	350	Flexible Metal Conduit: Type FMC
350	351 (Part A)	Liquidtight Flexible Metal Conduit: Type LFMC
352	347	Rigid Nonmetallic Conduit: Type RNC
354	343	Nonmetallic Underground Conduit with Conductors: Type NUCC
356	351 (Part B)	Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit: Type LFNC
358	348	Electrical Metallic Tubing: Type EMT
360	349	Flexible Metallic Tubing: Type FMT
362	331	Electrical Nonmetallic Tubing: Type ENT
366	374	Auxiliary Gutters
368	364	Busways
370	365	Cablebus
372	358	Cellular Concrete Floor Raceways
374	356	Cellular Metal Floor Raceways
376	362 (Part A)	Metal Wireways
378	362 (Part B)	Nonmetallic Wireways
380	353	Multioutlet Assembly
382	342	Nonmetallic Extensions
384	352 (Part C)	Strut-Type Channel Raceway
386	352 (Part A)	Surface Metal Raceways
388	352 (Part B)	Surface Nonmetallic Raceways
390	354	Underfloor Raceways
392	318	Cable Trays
394	324	Concealed Knob-and-Tube Wiring
396	321	Messenger Supported Wiring
398	320	Open Wiring on Insulators
404	380	Switches
408	384	Switchboards and Panelboards
527	305	Temporary Installations

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Table F.2 Chapter 3 Cross-Reference from the 1999 *NEC* to the 2002 *NEC*

1999 *NEC*	2002 *NEC*	Article Title
300	300	Wiring Methods
305	527	Temporary Installations
310	310	Conductors for General Wiring
318	392	Cable Trays
320	398	Open Wiring on Insulators
321	396	Messenger Supported Wiring
324	394	Concealed Knob-and-Tube Wiring
325	326	Integrated Gas Spacer Cable: Type IGS
326	328	Medium Voltage Cable: Type MV
328	324	Flat Conductor Cable: Type FCC
330	332	Mineral-Insulated, Metal-Sheathed Cable: Type MI
331	362	Electrical Nonmetallic Tubing: Type ENT
333	320	Armored Cable: Type AC
334	330	Metal-Clad Cable: Type MC
336	334	Nonmetallic-Sheathed Cable: Types NM, NMC, and NMS
338	338	Service-Entrance Cable: Types SE and USE
339	340	Underground Feeder and Branch-Circuit Cable: Type UF
340	336	Power and Control Tray Cable: Type TC
342	382	Nonmetallic Extensions
343	354	Nonmetallic Underground Conduit with Conductors: Type NUCC
345	342	Intermediate Metal Conduit: Type IMC
346	344	Rigid Metal Conduit: Type RMC
347	352	Rigid Nonmetallic Conduit: Type RNC
348	358	Electrical Metallic Tubing: Type EMT
349	360	Flexible Metallic Tubing: Type FMT
350	348	Flexible Metal Conduit: Type FMC
351 (Part A)	350	Liquidtight Flexible Metal Conduit: Type LFMC
351 (Part B)	356	Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit: Type LFNC
352 (Part C)	384	Strut-Type Channel Raceway
352 (Part A)	386	Surface Metal Raceways
352 (Part B)	388	Surface Nonmetallic Raceways
353	380	Multioutlet Assembly
354	390	Underfloor Raceways
356	374	Cellular Metal Floor Raceways
358	372	Cellular Concrete Floor Raceways
362 (Part A)	376	Metal Wireways
362 (Part B)	378	Nonmetallic Wireways
363	322	Flat Cable Assemblies: Type FC
364	368	Busways
365	370	Cablebus
370	314	Outlet, Device, Pull, and Junction Boxes; Conduit Bodies; Fittings; and Manholes
373	312	Cabinets, Cutout Boxes, and Meter Socket Enclosures
374	366	Auxiliary Gutters
380	404	Switches
384	408	Switchboards and Panelboards

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Table F.3 Chapter 3 Alphabetical Cross-Reference, 2002–1999 *NEC*

Article Title	2002 *NEC*	1999 *NEC*
Armored Cable: Type AC	320	333
Auxiliary Gutters	366	374
Busways	368	364
Cabinets, Cutout Boxes, and Meter Socket Enclosures	312	373
Cable Trays	392	318
Cablebus	370	365
Cellular Concrete Floor Raceways	372	358
Cellular Metal Floor Raceways	374	356
Concealed Knob-and-Tube Wiring	394	324
Conductors for General Wiring	310	310
Electrical Metallic Tubing: Type EMT	358	348
Electrical Nonmetallic Tubing: Type ENT	362	331
Flat Cable Assemblies: Type FC	322	363
Flat Conductor Cable: Type FCC	324	328
Flexible Metal Conduit: Type FMC	348	350
Flexible Metallic Tubing: Type FMT	360	349
Integrated Gas Spacer Cable: Type IGS	326	325
Intermediate Metal Conduit: Type IMC	342	345
Liquidtight Flexible Metal Conduit: Type LFMC	350	351 (Part A)
Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit: Type LFNC	356	351 (Part B)
Medium Voltage Cable: Type MV	328	326
Messenger Supported Wiring	396	321
Metal Wireways	376	362 (Part A)
Metal-Clad Cable: Type MC	330	334
Mineral-Insulated, Metal-Sheathed Cable: Type MI	332	330
Multioutlet Assembly	380	353
Nonmetallic Extensions	382	342
Nonmetallic Underground Conduit with Conductors: Type NUCC	354	343
Nonmetallic Wireways	378	362 (Part B)
Nonmetallic-Sheathed Cable: Types NM, NMC, and NMS	334	336
Open Wiring on Insulators	398	320
Outlet, Device, Pull, and Junction Boxes; Conduit Bodies; Fittings; and Manholes	314	370
Power and Control Tray Cable: Type TC	336	340
Rigid Metal Conduit: Type RMC	344	346
Rigid Nonmetallic Conduit: Type RNC	352	347
Service-Entrance Cable: Types SE and USE	338	338
Strut-Type Channel Raceway	384	352 (Part C)
Surface Metal Raceways	386	352 (Part A)
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Tentative Interim Amendment

NFPA 70

National Electrical Code®

2002 Edition

Reference: 527.4(B) and 527.4(C)
TIA 02-1 (NFPA 70)

Pursuant to Section 5 of the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects, the National Fire Protection Association has issued the following Tentative Interim Amendment to NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code®*, 2002 edition. The TIA was processed by the National Electrical Code® Committee, and was issued by the Standards Council on October 3, 2002, with an effective date of October 23, 2002.

A Tentative Interim Amendment is tentative because it has not been processed through the entire standards-making procedures. It is interim because it is effective only between editions of the standard. A TIA automatically becomes a proposal of the proponent for the next edition of the standard; as such, it then is subject to all of the procedures of the standards-making process.

1. Revise section 527.4(B) to read as follows:

(B) Feeders. Feeders shall be protected as provided in Article 240. They shall originate in an approved distribution center. Conductors shall be permitted within cable assemblies or within multiconductor cords or cables of a type identified in Table 400.4 for hard usage or extra-hard usage. For the purpose of this section, Type NM and Type NMC cables shall be permitted to be used in any dwelling, building, or structure without any height limitation or limitation by building construction type as described in 334.10(3).

2. Revise section 527.4(C) to read as follows:

(C) Branch Circuits. All branch circuits shall originate in an approved power outlet or panelboard. Conductors shall be permitted within cable assemblies or within multiconductor cord or cable of a type identified in Table 400.4 for hard usage or extra-hard usage. All conductors shall be protected as provided in Article 240. For the purposes of this section, Type NM and Type NMC cables shall be permitted to be used in any dwelling, building, or structure without any height limitation or limitation by building construction type as described in 334.10 (3).

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Tentative Interim Amendment

NFPA 70

National Electrical Code®

2002 Edition

Reference: 680.32
TIA 02-2 (NFPA 70)

Pursuant to Section 5 of the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects, the National Fire Protection Association has issued the following Tentative Interim Amendment to NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code®*, 2002 edition. The TIA was processed by the National Electrical Code® Committee, and was issued by the Standards Council on April 3, 2003, with an effective date of April 23, 2003.

A Tentative Interim Amendment is tentative because it has not been processed through the entire standards-making procedures. It is interim because it is effective only between editions of the standard. A TIA automatically becomes a proposal of the proponent for the next edition of the standard; as such, it then is subject to all of the procedures of the standards-making process.

1. Revise section 680.32 to read as follows:

680.32 All electrical equipment, including power-supply cords, used with storable pools shall be protected by ground-fault circuit interrupters. Location of receptacles that provide power for storable water-pump motors or other loads directly related to the circulation and sanitation system shall be located at least 3.0 m (10ft.) from the inside walls of the pool. Other receptacles, shall be not less than 3.0 m (10ft.) from the inside walls of a pool.

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NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

2005 *National Electrical Code*® Schedule
(2004 World Fire Safety Congress and Exposition™)

Date	Event
November 1, 2002 (5:00 PM EST)	Receipt of Proposals
January 13-25, 2003	Code-Making Panel Meetings (ROP)
April 28-May 2, 2003	Correlating Committee Meeting
July 11, 2003	ROP to Mailing House
October 31, 2003 (5:00 EST)	Receipt of Comments
December 1-13, 2003	Code-Making Panel Meetings (ROC)
February 23-27, 2004	Correlating Committee Meeting
April 8, 2004	ROC to Mailing House
May 23-27, 2004	NFPA World Fire Safety Congress and Exposition™ (Salt Lake City, Utah)
July 2004	Standards Council Issuance

Anyone may submit proposals to amend the 2002 *Code*. A sample form for this purpose may be obtained from the Secretary of the Standards Council at NFPA headquarters, and a copy is included in this *Code*.

Method of Submitting a Proposal to Revise the *National Electrical Code*®

The following is based on the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects, adopted by the Board of Directors on December 3, 1977 (last amended on November 16, 1997).

A proposal to revise the 2002 edition of the *National Electrical Code* must be submitted so that the proposal is received at NFPA headquarters by November 1, 2002, as indicated in the time schedule for the 2005 *National Electrical Code*. A proposal received after this date will be returned to the submitter. The proposal is to be sent to the Secretary of the Standards Council at NFPA Headquarters, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

Each proposal must include the following:

1. Identification of the submitter (the person's name) and his or her affiliation (i.e., committee, organization, company), where appropriate
2. An indication that the proposal is for revision of the 1999 *National Electrical Code* and identification of the specific section number, table number (or equivalent identification) of the section, etc., to be revised
3. A statement of the problem and substantiation for proposal
4. The proposed text of the proposal, including the wording to be added, revised (and how revised), or deleted

Proposals that do not include all of the above information may not be acted on by the National Electrical Code Committee.

It is preferred that the forms available from NFPA for submittal of proposals be used. A separate proposal form should be used for revision of each section of the *Code*.

A proposal form appears on the following page.

FORM FOR PROPOSALS FOR 2005 *NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE®*

Mail to: **Secretary, Standards Council**
National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101
Quincy, Massachusetts 02269-9101
Fax to: 617-770-3500

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
Log # _____
Date Rec'd _____

Notes:
1. All proposals must be received by 5:00 p.m. EST on Friday, November 1, 2002
   Proposals received after 5:00 p.m. EST, Friday, November 1, 2002 will be returned to the submitter
2. Type or print legibly in black ink. Limit each proposal to a SINGLE section. Use a separate copy for each proposal.
3. If supplementary material (photographs, diagrams, reports, etc.) is included, you may be required to submit sufficient copies for all members and alternates of the technical committee.

Please indicate in which format you wish to receive your ROP/ROC: ☐ electronic or ☐ paper ☐ download

Date _____ **Name** _____ **Tel. No.** _____

Company _____

Street Address _____

Please Indicate Organization Represented (if any) _____

1. Section/Paragraph _____

2. Proposal Recommends: (Check one) ❑ **new text** ❑ **revised text** ❑ **deleted text**

3. Proposal (include proposed new or revised wording, or identification of wording to be deleted): (Note: Proposed text should be in legislative format: i.e., use underscore to denote wording to be inserted (inserted wording) and strike-through to denote wording to be deleted (~~deleted wording~~)

4. Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Proposal: (Note: State the problem that will be resolved by your recommendation; give the specific reason for your proposal including copies of tests, research papers, fire experience, etc If more than 200 words, it may be abstracted for publication)

5. ❑ **This Proposal is original material.** (Note Original material is considered to be the submitter's own idea based on or as a result of his/her own experience, thought, or research and, to the best of his/her knowledge, is not copied from another source)

❑ **This Proposal is not original material; its source (if known) is as follows:** _____

If you need further information on the standards-making process, please contact the Standards Administration Department at 617-984-7249.
For technical assistance, please call NFPA at 617-770-3000.

I hereby grant the NFPA the non-exclusive, royalty-free rights, including non-exclusive, royalty-free rights in copyright, in this proposal and I understand that I acquire no rights in any publication of NFPA in which this proposal, in this or another similar or analogous form, is used.

_____
Signature (Required)

PLEASE USE SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH PROPOSAL

Sequence of Events Leading to Publication of an NFPA Committee Document

Call goes out for proposals to amend existing document or for recommendations on new document.

▼

Committee meets to act on proposals, to develop its own proposals, and to prepare its report.

▼

Committee votes on proposals by letter ballot. If two-thirds approve, report goes forward. Lacking two-thirds approval, report returns to committee.

▼

Report — *Report on Proposals* (ROP) — is published for public review and comment.

▼

Committee meets to act on each public comment received.

▼

Committee votes on comments by letter ballot. If two-thirds approve, supplementary report goes forward. Lacking two-thirds approval, supplementary report returns to committee.

▼

Supplementary report — *Report on Comments* (ROC) — is published for public review.

▼

NFPA membership meets (Annual or Fall Meeting) and acts on committee report (ROP or ROC).

▼

Committee votes on any amendments to report approved at NFPA Annual or Fall Meeting.

▼

Appeals to Standards Council on Association action must be filed within 20 days of the NFPA Annual or Fall Meeting.

▼

Standards Council decides, based on all evidence, whether or not to issue standard or to take other action, including upholding any appeals.

Committee Membership Classifications

The following classifications apply to Technical Committee members and represent their principal interest in the activity of a committee.

M *Manufacturer:* A representative of a maker or marketer of a product, assembly, or system, or portion thereof, that is affected by the standard.

U *User:* A representative of an entity that is subject to the provisions of the standard or that voluntarily uses the standard.

I/M *Installer/Maintainer:* A representative of an entity that is in the business of installing or maintaining a product, assembly, or system affected by the standard.

L *Labor:* A labor representative or employee concerned with safety in the workplace.

R/T *Applied Research/Testing Laboratory:* A representative of an independent testing laboratory or independent applied research organization that promulgates and/or enforces standards.

E *Enforcing Authority:* A representative of an agency or an organization that promulgates and/or enforces standards.

I *Insurance:* A representative of an insurance company, broker, agent, bureau, or inspection agency.

C *Consumer:* A person who is, or represents, the ultimate purchaser of a product, system, or service affected by the standard, but who is not included in the *User* classification.

SE *Special Expert:* A person not representing any of the previous classifications, but who has special expertise in the scope of the standard or portion thereof.

NOTE 1: "Standard" connotes code, standard, recommended practice, or guide.

NOTE 2: A representative includes an employee.

NOTE 3: While these classifications will be used by the Standards Council to achieve a balance for Technical Committees, the Standards Council may determine that new classifications of members or unique interests need representation in order to foster the best possible committee deliberations on any project. In this connection, the Standards Council may make such appointments as it deems appropriate in the public interest, such as the classification of "Utilities" in the National Electrical Code Committee.

NOTE 4: Representatives of subsidiaries of any group are generally considered to have the same classification as the parent organization.

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All questions or other communications relating to this document and all requests for information on NFPA procedures governing its codes and standards development process, including information on the procedures for requesting Formal Interpretations, for proposing Tentative Interim Amendments, and for proposing revisions to NFPA documents during regular revision cycles, should be sent to NFPA headquarters, addressed to the attention of the Secretary, Standards Council, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

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Errata

NFPA 70

National Electrical Code®

2002 Edition

Reference: 2002 *NEC®*

The National Electrical Code Correlating Committee notes the following errors in the 2002 edition of NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code.*

How to Use this Errata Sheet

This is a list of errata to the first printing of the 2002 *NEC®*. A first printing is indicated by the numeral 1 as the last digit in the line of number appearing at the bottom of the inside front cover.

1.	Page 70-30	Figure 90.3: In bottom box, change "Annex A through Annex D" to "Annex A through Annex F".
2.	Page 70-42	110.14(C)(1): Change reference from 110.14(A) or (B) to 110.14(C)(1)(a) or 110.14(C)(1)(b).
3.	Page 70-53	210.8(A)(2): In paragraph after *Exception No. 2,* change reference 210.8(A)(5) to 210.8(A)(2).
4.	Page 70-53	210.8(B) Exception: After "*Exception*", insert "*to (2)*".
5.	Page 70-55	210.19(A)(4): Change reference from 210.19(C) to 210.19(A)(3).
6.	Page 70-65	Table 220.19: Change Column A value for 20 appliances from 25 to 35.
7.	Page 70-72	225.22 Exception: Change reference from 398.12(1) to 348.12(1).
8.	Page 70-86	240.4(E): Change reference from 210.19(C) and (D) to 210.19(A)(3) and (A)(4).
9.	Page 70-96	Table 250.3: Change reference for "Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3, remote-control, signaling, and power-limited circuit" from 725.6 to 725.9. Change reference for "Fire alarm systems" from 760.6 to 760.9.
10.	Page 70-103	250.32(D): Change reference from 225.31 to 225.32.
11.	Page 70-143	Table 310.15(B)(6): Add a second sentence to table title to read: "Conductor Types RHH, RHW, RHW-2, THHN, THHW, THW, THW-2, THWN, THWN-2, XHHW, XHHW-2, SE, USE, USE-2."
12.	Page 70-159	Table 310.83: In the horizontal column entitled "Two Circuits", change "Detail 10" to "Detail 6".

13.	Page 70-161	312.6(B): Change reference from 312.6(A)(1) or (2) to 312.6(B)(1) or (2).
14.	Page 70-162	Table 312.6(A): In the "5 Wires per Terminal" metric column for 600-700 kcmil, revise "456" to "356".
15.	Page 70-163	Table 312.6(B): In the "2 Wires per Terminal" metric column for 250 kcmil/350 kcmil AA-8000, change superscript note reference from "b" to "d".
16.	Page 70-191	344.42(A): Add a new, fourth sentence to read: "Threadless couplings and connectors shall not be used on threaded conduit ends unless listed for the purpose."
17.	Page 70-198	356.12(3): Change reference from 356.100(5) to 356.10(5).
18.	Page 70-203	362.10(2): In the last sentence after "combustible", add "or noncombustible".
19.	Pages 70-231 to 70-236	Table 400.4: In "Use" column, add "Damp and wet locations" for all cord-type letter designations that end with "W". For all cords with "W" designation, add a note to read: "See note 13". In notes to Table 400.4, add new Note 13 to read: "13. Cords that comply with the requirements for outdoor cords and are so listed shall be permitted to be designated as weather and water resistant with the suffix "W" after the code-type designation. Cords with the suffix "W" are suitable for use in wet locations." See insert of corrected table.
20.	Page 70-248	406.4(A): Change reference "370.20" to "314.20".
21.	Page 70-249	406.5(C): Change 2.54 mm (0.010 in.) to 2.54 mm (0.10 in.) in two places.
22.	Page 70-267	422.32: Change reference from "Part X of Article 430." to "Part IX of Article 430."
23.	Page 70-342	500.5(B)(1) FPN No. 2 (5): The text beginning with "Experience has demonstrated" and ending with "Article 504" is part of the FPN and the font is incorrect.
24.	Page 70-373	505.9(C)(2) *Exception*: Change "*(4), (5), and (6*)" to *"(3), (4), and (5)"*.
25.	Page 70-374	505.9(D)(1) *Exception No. 2:* Change references *500.6(D) and Table 500.6(D)* to *500.8(B) and Table 500.8(B).*
26.	Page 70-381	511.4(B): Delete "…or Article 505 for the division or zone in which they are used."
27.	Page 70-422	520.50(D): Change reference "Article 384" to "Article 408".
28.	Page 70-428	525.23(C): Change reference 525.18(A) or (B) to 525.23(A) or (B).
29.	Page 70-537	680.62(B)(5): Change to read: "Electrical devices and controls that are not associated with the therapeutic tubs and that are not located a minimum of 1.5 m (5 ft) from such units".
30.	Page 70-546	690.64(A): Change reference 230.8(5) to 230.82(5).
31.	Page 70-550	692.65(A): Change reference 230.8(5) to 230.82(5).

32.	Page 70-618	Article 348: Change acronym for Flexible Metal Conduit from "FMT to "FMC".
33.	Page 70-622	Table 5: Revise Chapter 9, Table 5 as shown in insert.
34.	Page 70-655	Table C7: In title, change acronym "LFML" to "LFMC".
35.	Page 70-665	Table C12: Change "WH-2" to "RHW-2" and "HW" to "RHW".
36.	Page 70-672	Example D9: Change two references from "Table 430.22(B)" to "Table 430.22(E)".
37.	2005 NEC Schedule	Under "Method of Submitting a Proposal to Revise the National Electrical Code®" revise "November 5, 1999" and "2002 National Electrical Code" to "November 1, 2002" and "2005 National Electrical Code".

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Chapter 4 Equipment for General Use

ARTICLE 400
Flexible Cords and Cables

I. General

400.1 Scope. This article covers general requirements, applications, and construction specifications for flexible cords and flexible cables.

400.2 Other Articles. Flexible cords and flexible cables shall comply with this article and with the applicable provisions of other articles of this *Code*.

400.3 Suitability. Flexible cords and cables and their associated fittings shall be suitable for the conditions of use and location.

400.4 Types. Flexible cords and flexible cables shall conform to the description in Table 400.4. Types of flexible cords and flexible cables other than those listed in the table shall be the subject of special investigation.

Table 400.4 Flexible Cords and Cables (See 400.4.)

Trade Name	Type Letter	Voltage	AWG or kcmil	Number of Conductors	Insulation	Nominal Insulation Thickness[1]			Braid on Each Conductor	Outer Covering	Use		
						AWG or kcmil	mm	mils					
Lamp cord	C	300 600	18–16 14–10	2 or more	Thermoset or thermoplastic	18–16 14–10	0.76 1.14	30 45	Cotton	None	Pendant or portable	Dry locations	Not hard usage
Elevator cable	E See Note 5. See Note 9. See Note 10.	300 or 600	20–2	2 or more	Thermoset	20–16 14–12 12–10 8–2	0.51 0.76 1.14 1.52	20 30 45 60	Cotton	Three cotton, Outer one flame-retardant & moisture-resistant. See Note 3.	Elevator lighting and control	Unclassified locations	
						20–16 14–12 12–10 8–2	0.51 0.76 1.14 1.52	20 30 45 60	Flexible nylon jacket				
Elevator cable	EO See Note 5. See Note 10.	300 or 600	20–2	2 or more	Thermoset	20–16 14–12 12–10 8–2	0.51 0.76 1.14 1.52	20 30 45 60	Cotton	Outer one Three cotton, flame-retardant & moisture-resistant. See Note 3.	Elevator lighting and control	Unclassified locations	
										One cotton and a neoprene jacket. See Note 3.		Hazardous (classified) locations	
Elevator cable	ET See Note 5. See Note 10.	300 or 600	20–2	2 or more	Thermoplastic	20–16 14–12 12–10 8–2	0.51 0.76 1.14 1.52	20 30 45 60	Rayon	Three cotton or equivalent. Outer one flame-retardant & moisture-resistant. See Note 3.	Unclassified locations		
	ETLB See Note 5. See Note 10.	300 or 600							None				
	ETP See Note 5. See Note 10.	300 or 600							Rayon	Thermoplastic	Hazardous (classified) locations		
	ETT See Note 5. See Note 10.	300 or 600							None	One cotton or equivalent and a thermoplastic jacket			
Portable power cable	G	2000	12–500	2–6 plus grounding conductor(s)	Thermoset	12–2 1–4/0 250–500	1.52 2.03 2.41	60 80 95		Oil-resistant thermoset	Portable and extra hard usage		

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Table 400.4 *Continued*

Trade Name	Type Letter	Voltage	AWG or kcmil	Number of Conductors	Insulation	Nominal Insulation Thickness[1]			Braid on Each Conductor	Outer Covering	Use		
						AWG or kcmil	mm	mils					
	G-GC	2000	12–500	3–6 plus grounding conductors and 1 ground check conductor	Thermoset	12–2 1–4/0 250–500	1.52 2.03 2.41	60 80 95		Oil-resistant thermoset			
Heater cord	HPD	300	18–12	2, 3, or 4	Thermoset	18–16 14–12	0.38 0.76	15 30	None	Cotton or rayon	Portable heaters	Dry locations	Not hard usage
Parallel heater cord	HPN See Note 6.	300	18–12	2 or 3	Oil-resistant thermoset	18–16 14–12	1.14 1.52 2.41	45 60 95	None	Oil-resistant thermoset	Portable	Damp locations	Not hard usage
Thermoset jacketed heater cords	HSJ	300	18–12	2, 3, or 4	Thermoset	18–16	0.76	30	None	Cotton and Thermoset	Portable or portable heater	Damp locations	Hard usage
	HSJO	300	18–12		Oil-resistant thermoset	14–12	1.14	45		Cotton and oil-resistant thermoset			
	HSJOO	300	18–12										
Non-integral parallel cords	NISP-1 See Note 6.	300	20-18	2 or 3	Thermoset	20-18	0.38	15	None	Thermoset	Pendant or portable	Damp locations	Not hard usage
	NISP-2 See Note 6.	300	18-16			18-16	0.76	30					
	NISPE-1 See Note 6.	300	20-18		Thermo-plastic elastomer	20-18	0.38	15		Thermoplastic elastomer			
	NISPE-2 See Note 6.	300	18-16			18-16	0.76	30					
	NISPT-1 See Note 6.	300	20-18		Thermo-plastic	20-18	0.38	15		Thermoplastic			
	NISPT-2 See Note 6.	300	18-16			18-16	0.76	30					
Twisted portable cord	PD	300 600	18–16 14-10	2 or more	Thermoset or thermo-plastic	18–16 14–10	0.76 1.14	30 45	Cotton	Cotton or rayon	Pendant or portable	Dry locations	Not hard usage
Portable power cable	PPE	2000	12–500	1–6 plus optional grounding conductor(s)	Thermo-plastic elastomer	12–2 1–4/0 250–500	1.52 2.03 2.41	60 80 95		Oil-resistant thermoplastic elastomer	Portable, extra hard usage		
Hard service cord	S See Note 4.	600	18–12	2 or more	Thermoset	18–16 14–10 8–2	0.76 1.14 1.52	30 45 60	None	Thermoset	Pendant or portable	Damp locations	Extra hard usage
Flexible stage and lighting power cable	SC	600	8–250	1 or more		8–2 1–4/0 250	1.52 2.03 2.41	60 80 95		Thermoset[2]	Portable, extra hard usage		
	SCE	600			Thermo-plastic elastomer					Thermoplastic elastomer[2]			
	SCT	600			Thermo-plastic					Thermoplastic[2]			
Hard service cord	SE See Note 4.	600	18–2	2 or more	Thermo-plastic elastomer	18–16 14–10 8–2	0.76 1.14 1.52	30 45 60	None	Thermoplastic elastomer	Pendant or portable	Damp locations	Extra hard usage
	SEW See Note 4. See Note 13.	600										Damp and wet locations	

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Table 400.4 *Continued*

Trade Name	Type Letter	Voltage	AWG or kcmil	Number of Conductors	Insulation	Nominal Insulation Thickness[1]			Braid on Each Conductor	Outer Covering	Use		
						AWG or kcmil	mm	mils					
	SEO See Note 4.	600								Oil-resistant thermoplastic elastomer		Damp locations	
	SEOW See Note 4. See Note 13.	600										Damp and wet locations	
	SEOO See Note 4.	600			Oil-resistant thermo-plastic elastomer							Damp locations	
	SEOOW See Note 4. See Note 13.	600										Damp and wet locations	
Junior hard service cord	SJ	300	18–10	2–6	Thermoset	18–12	0.76	30	None	Thermoset	Pendant or portable	Damp locations	Hard usage
	SJE	300			Thermo-plastic elastomer					Thermoplastic elastomer			
	SJEW See Note 13.	300										Damp and wet locations	
	SJEO	300								Oil-resistant thermoplastic elastomer		Damp locations	
	SJEOW See Note 13.	300										Damp and wet locations	
	SJEOO	300			Oil-resistant thermo-plastic elastomer							Damp locations	
	SJEOOW See Note 13.	300										Damp and wet locations	
	SJO	300			Thermoset					Oil-resistant thermoset		Damp locations	
	SJOW See Note 13.	300										Damp and wet locations	
	SJOO	300			Oil-resistant thermoset							Damp locations	
	SJOOW See Note 13.	300										Damp and wet locations	
	SJT	300			Thermo-plastic	10	1.14	45		Thermoplastic		Damp locations	
	SJTW See Note 13.	300										Damp and wet locations	
	SJTO	300			Thermo-plastic	18–12	0.76	30		Oil-resistant thermoplastic		Damp locations	
	SJTOW See Note 13.	300										Damp and wet locations	
	SJTOO	300			Oil-resistant thermo-plastic							Damp locations	
	SJTOOW See Note 13.	300										Damp and wet locations	

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Table 400.4 *Continued*

Trade Name	Type Letter	Voltage	AWG or kcmil	Number of Conductors	Insulation	Nominal Insulation Thickness[1]			Braid on Each Conductor	Outer Covering	Use		
						AWG or kcmil	mm	mils					
Hard service cord	SO See Note 4.	600	18–2	2 or more	Thermoset	18–16	0.76	30		Oil-resistant thermoset	Pendant or portable	Damp locations	Extra hard usage
	SOW See Note 4. See Note 13.	600										Damp and wet locations	
	SOO See Note 4.	600			Oil-resistant thermoset	14–10 8–2	1.14 1.52	45 60				Damp locations	
	SOOW See Note 4. See Note 13.	600										Damp and wet locations	
All thermoset parallel cord	SP-1 See Note 6.	300	20–18	2 or 3	Thermoset	20–18	0.76	30	None	None	Pendant or portable	Damp locations	Not hard usage
	SP-2 See Note 6.	300	18–16			18-16	1.14	45					
	SP-3 See Note 6.	300	18–10			18–16 14 12 10	1.52 2.03 2.41 2.80	60 80 95 110			Refrigerators, room air conditioners, and as permitted in 422.16(B)		
All elastomer (thermoplastic) parallel cord	SPE-1 See Note 6.	300	20-18	2 or 3	Thermoplastic elastomer	20–18	0.76	30	None	None	Pendant or portable	Damp locations	Not Hard usage
	SPE-2 See Note 6.	300	18–16			18–16	1.14	45					
	SPE-3 See Note 6.	300	18–10			18–16 14 12 10	1.52 2.03 2.41 2.80	60 80 95 110			Refrigerators, room air conditioners, and as permitted in 422.16(B)		
All plastic parallel cord	SPT-1 See Note 6.	300	20–18	2 or 3	Thermoplastic	20–18	0.76	30	None	None	Pendant or portable	Damp locations	Not hard usage
	SPT-1W See Note 6. See Note 13.	300										Damp and wet locations	
	SPT-2 See Note 6.	300	18–16			18–16	1.14	45				Damp locations	
	SPT-2W See Note 6. See Note 13.	300										Damp and wet locations	
	SPT-3 See Note 6.	300	18–10			18–16 14 12 10	1.52 2.03 2.41 2.80	60 80 95 110			Refrigerators, room air conditioners, and as permitted in 422.16(B)	Damp locations	Not hard usage
Range, dryer cable	SRD	300	10–4	3 or 4	Thermoset	10–4	1.14	45	None	Thermoset	Portable	Damp locations	Ranges, dryers
	SRDE	300	10–4	3 or 4	Thermoplastic elastomer				None	Thermoplastic elastomer			
	SRDT	300	10–4	3 or 4	Thermoplastic				None	Thermoplastic			

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Table 400.4 *Continued*

Trade Name	Type Letter	Voltage	AWG or kcmil	Number of Conductors	Insulation	Nominal Insulation Thickness[1]			Braid on Each Conductor	Outer Covering	Use		
						AWG or kcmil	mm	mils					
Hard service cord	ST See Note 4.	600	18–2	2 or more	Thermo-plastic	18–16 14–10 8–2	0.76 1.14 1.52	30 45 60	None	Thermoplastic	Pendant or portable	Damp locations	Extra hard usage
	STW See Note 4. See Note 13.	600										Damp and wet locations	
	STO See Note 4.	600								Oil-resistant thermoplastic		Damp locations	
	STOW See Note 4. See Note 13.	600										Damp and wet locations	
	STOO See Note 4.	600			Oil-resistant thermo-plastic							Damp locations	
	STOOW See Note 4. See Note 13.	600										Damp and wet locations	
Vacuum cleaner cord	SV See Note 6.	300	18–16	2 or 3	Thermoset	18–16	0.38	15	None	Thermoset	Pendant or portable	Damp locations	Not hard usage
	SVE See Note 6.	300			Thermo-plastic elastomer					Thermoplastic elastomer			
	SVEO See Note 6.	300								Oil-resistant thermoplastic elastomer			
	SVEOO See Note 6.	300			Oil-resistant thermo-plas tic elastomer								
	SVO	300			Thermoset					Oil-resistant thermoset			
	SVOO	300			Oil-resistant thermoset					Oil-resistant thermoset			
	SVT See Note 6.	300			Thermo-plastic					Thermoplastic			
	SVTO See Note 6.	300			Thermo-plastic					Oil-resistant thermoplastic			
	SVTOO	300			Oil-resistant thermo-plastic								
Parallel tinsel cord	TPT See Note 2.	300	27	2	Thermo-plastic	27	0.76	30	None	Thermoplastic	Attached to an appliance	Damp locations	Not hard usage
Jacketed tinsel cord	TST See Note 2.	300	27	2	Thermo-plastic	27	0.38	15	None	Thermoplastic	Attached to an appliance	Damp locations	Not Hard Usage
Portable power-cable	W	2000	12–500 501–1000	1–6 1	Thermoset	12–2 1–4/0 250–500 501–1000	1.52 2.03 2.41 2.80	60 80 95 110		Oil-resistant thermoset	Portable, extra hard usage		
Electric vehicle cable	EV	600	18–500 See Note 11.	2 or more plus grounding conduc-tor(s), plus optional hybrid data, signal com-munica-tions, and optical fiber cables	Thermoset with optional nylon See Note 12.	18–16 14–10 8–2 1–4/0 250–500	0.76 (0.51) 1.14 (0.76) 1.52 (1.14) 2.03 (1.52) 2.41 (1.90)	30 (20) 45 (30) 60 (45) 80 (60) 95 (75) See Note 12.	Optional	Thermoset	Electric vehicle charging	Wet locations	Extra hard usage
	EVJ	300	18-12 See Note 11.			18–12	0.76 (0.51)	30 (20) See Note 12.					Hard usage

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EX1010-731

Table 400.4 *Continued*

Trade Name	Type Letter	Voltage	AWG or kcmil	Number of Conductors	Insulation	Nominal Insulation Thickness[1]			Braid on Each Conductor	Outer Covering	Use		
						AWG or kcmil	mm	mils					
	EVE	600	18-500 See Note 11.	2 or more plus grounding conductor(s), plus optional hybrid data, signal communications, and optical fiber cables	Thermoplastic elastomer with optional nylon See Note 12.	18–16 14–10 8–2 1–4/0 250–500	0.76 (0.51) 1.14 (0.76) 1.52 (1.14) 2.03 (1.52) 2.41 (1.90)	30 (20) 45 (30) 60 (45) 80 (60) 95 (75) See Note 12.		Thermoplastic elastomer			Extra hard usage
	EVJE	300	18–12 See Note 11.			18–12	0.76 (0.51)	30 (20) See Note 12.					Hard usage
	EVT	600	18–500 See Note 11.	2 or more plus grounding conductor(s), plus optional hybrid data, signal communications, and optical fiber cables	Thermoplastic with optional nylon See Note 12.	18–16 14–10 8–2 1–4/0 250–500	0.76 (0.51) 1.14 (0.76) 1.52 (1.14) 2.03 (1.52) 2.41 (1.90)	30 (20) 45 (30) 60 (45) 80 (60) 95 (75) See Note 12.	Optional	Thermoplastic	Electric vehicle charging	Wet Locations	Extra hard usage
	EVJT	300	18–12 See Note 11.			18–12	0.76 (0.51)	30 (20) See Note 12.					Hard usage

*See Note 8.

**The required outer covering on some single conductor cables may be integral with the insulation.

Notes:

1. All types listed in Table 400.4 shall have individual conductors twisted together except for Types HPN, SP-1, SP-2, SP-3, SPE-1, SPE-2, SPE-3, SPT-1, SPT-2, SPT-3, TPT, NISP-1, NISP-2, NISPT-1, NISPT-2, NISPE-1, NISPE-2, and three-conductor parallel versions of SRD, SRDE, and SRDT.

2. Types TPT and TST shall be permitted in lengths not exceeding 2.5 m (8 ft) where attached directly, or by means of a special type of plug, to a portable appliance rated at 50 watts or less and of such nature that extreme flexibility of the cord is essential.

3. Rubber-filled or varnished cambric tapes shall be permitted as a substitute for the inner braids.

4. Types G, G-GC, S, SC, SCE, SCT, SE, SEO, SEOO, SO, SOO, ST, STO, STOO, PPE, and W shall be permitted for use on theater stages, in garages, and elsewhere where flexible cords are permitted by this *Code*.

5. Elevator traveling cables for operating control and signal circuits shall contain nonmetallic fillers as necessary to maintain concentricity. Cables shall have steel supporting members as required for suspension by 620.41. In locations subject to excessive moisture or corrosive vapors or gases, supporting members of other materials shall be permitted. Where steel supporting members are used, they shall run straight through the center of the cable assembly and shall not be cabled with the copper strands of any conductor.

In addition to conductors used for control and signaling circuits, Types E, EO, ET, ETLB, ETP, and ETT elevator cables shall be permitted to incorporate in the construction, one or more 20 AWG telephone conductor pairs, one or more coaxial cables, or one or more optical fibers. The 20 AWG conductor pairs shall be permitted to be covered with suitable shielding for telephone, audio, or higher frequency communications circuits; the coaxial cables consist of a center conductor, insulation, and shield for use in video or other radio frequency communications circuits. The optical fiber shall be suitably covered with flame-retardant thermoplastic. The insulation of the conductors shall be rubber or thermoplastic of thickness not less than specified for the other conductors of the particular type of cable. Metallic shields shall have their own protective covering. Where used, these components shall be permitted to be incorporated in any layer of the cable assembly but shall not run straight through the center.

6.The third conductor in these cables shall be used for equipment grounding purpose only. The insulation of the grounding conductor for Types SPE-1, SPE-2, SPE-3, SPT-1, SPT-2, SPT-3, NISPT-1, NISPT-2, NISPE-1, and NISPE-2 shall be permitted to be thermoset polymer.

7. The individual conductors of all cords, except those of heat-resistant cords, shall have a thermoset or thermoplastic insulation, except that the equipment grounding conductor where used shall be in accordance with 400.23(B).

8. Where the voltage between any two conductors exceeds 300, but does not exceed 600, flexible cord of 10 AWG and smaller shall have thermoset or thermoplastic insulation on the individual conductors at least 1.14 mm (45 mils) in thickness, unless Type S, SE, SEO, SEOO, SO, SOO, ST, STO, or STOO cord is used.

9. Insulations and outer coverings that meet the requirements as flame retardant, limited smoke, and are so listed, shall be permitted to be marked for limited smoke after the code type designation.

10. Elevator cables in sizes 20 AWG through 14 AWG are rated 300 volts, and sizes 10 through 2 are rated 600 volts. 12 AWG is rated 300 volts with a 0.76-mm (30-mil) insulation thickness and 600 volts with a 1.14-mm (45-mil) insulation thickness.

11. Conductor size for Types EV, EVJ, EVE, EVJE, EVT, and EVJT cables apply to nonpower-limited circuits only. Conductors of power-limited (data, signal, or communications) circuits may extend beyond the stated AWG size range. All conductors shall be insulated for the same cable voltage rating.

12. Insulation thickness for Types EV, EVJ, EVEJE, EVT, and EVJT cables of nylon construction is indicated in parentheses.

13. Cords that comply with the requirements for outdoor cords and are so listed shall be permitted to be designated as weather and water resistant with the suffix ″W″ after the code type designation. Cords with the ″W″ suffix are suitable for use in wet locations.

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Table 5 Dimensions of Insulated Conductors and Fixture Wires

Type	Size (AWG or kcmil)	Approximate Diameter		Approximate Area	
		mm	in.	mm²	in.²
Type: FFH-2, RFH-1, RFH-2, RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*, RHH, RHW, RHW-2, SF-1, SF-2, SFF-1, SFF-2, TF, TFF, THHW, THW, THW-2, TW, XF, XFF					
RFH-2, FFH-2	18	3.454	0.136	9.355	0.0145
	16	3.759	0.148	11.10	0.0172
RHW-2, RHH, RHW	14	4.902	0.193	18.90	0.0293
	12	5.385	0.212	22.77	0.0353
	10	5.994	0.236	28.19	0.0437
	8	8.280	0.326	53.87	0.0835
	6	9.246	0.364	67.16	0.1041
	4	10.46	0.412	86.00	0.1333
	3	11.18	0.440	98.13	0.1521
	2	11.99	0.472	112.9	0.1750
	1	14.78	0.582	171.6	0.2660
	1/0	15.80	0.622	196.1	0.3039
	2/0	16.97	0.668	226.1	0.3505
	3/0	18.29	0.720	262.7	0.4072
	4/0	19.76	0.778	306.7	0.4754
	250	22.73	0.895	405.9	0.6291
	300	24.13	0.950	457.3	0.7088
	350	25.43	1.001	507.7	0.7870
	400	26.62	1.048	556.5	0.8626
	500	28.78	1.133	650.5	1.0082
	600	31.57	1.243	782.9	1.2135
	700	33.38	1.314	874.9	1.3561
	750	34.24	1.348	920.8	1.4272
	800	35.05	1.380	965.0	1.4957
	900	36.68	1.444	1057	1.6377
	1000	38.15	1.502	1143	1.7719
	1250	43.92	1.729	1515	2.3479
	1500	47.04	1.852	1738	2.6938
	1750	49.94	1.966	1959	3.0357
	2000	52.63	2.072	2175	3.3719
SF-2, SFF-2	18	3.073	0.121	7.419	0.0115
	16	3.378	0.133	8.968	0.0139
	14	3.759	0.148	11.10	0.0172
SF-1, SFF-1	18	2.311	0.091	4.194	0.0065
RFH-1, XF, XFF	18	2.692	0.106	5.161	0.0080
TF, TFF, XF, XFF	16	2.997	0.118	7.032	0.0109
TW, XF, XFF, THHW, THW, THW-2	14	3.378	0.133	8.968	0.0139
TW, THHW, THW, THW-2	12	3.861	0.152	11.68	0.0181
	10	4.470	0.176	15.68	0.0243
	8	5.994	0.236	28.19	0.0437
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*	14	4.140	0.163	13.48	0.0209
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*, XF, XFF	12	4.623	0.182	16.77	0.0260

Table 5 *Continued*

Type	Size (AWG or kcmil)	Approximate Diameter		Approximate Area	
		mm	in.	mm²	in.²
Type: RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*, THHN, THHW, THW, THW-2, TFN, TFFN, THWN, THWN-2, XF, XFF					
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*, XF, XFF	10	5.232	0.206	21.48	0.0333
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*	8	6.756	0.266	35.87	0.0556
TW, THW, THHW, THW-2, RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*	6	7.722	0.304	46.84	0.0726
	4	8.941	0.352	62.77	0.0973
	3	9.652	0.380	73.16	0.1134
	2	10.46	0.412	86.00	0.1333
	1	12.50	0.492	122.6	0.1901
	1/0	13.51	0.532	143.4	0.2223
	2/0	14.68	0.578	169.3	0.2624
	3/0	16.00	0.630	201.1	0.3117
	4/0	17.48	0.688	239.9	0.3718
	250	19.43	0.765	296.5	0.4596
	300	20.83	0.820	340.7	0.5281
	350	22.12	0.871	384.4	0.5958
	400	23.32	0.918	427.0	0.6619
	500	25.48	1.003	509.7	0.7901
	600	28.27	1.113	627.7	0.9729
	700	30.07	1.184	710.3	1.1010
	750	30.94	1.218	751.7	1.1652
	800	31.75	1.250	791.7	1.2272
	900	33.38	1.314	874.9	1.3561
	1000	34.85	1.372	953.8	1.4784
	1250	39.09	1.539	1200	1.8602
	1500	42.21	1.662	1400	2.1695
	1750	45.11	1.776	1598	2.4773
	2000	47.80	1.882	1795	2.7818
TFN, TFFN	18	2.134	0.084	3.548	0.0055
	16	2.438	0.096	4.645	0.0072
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	14	2.819	0.111	6.258	0.0097
	12	3.302	0.130	8.581	0.0133
	10	4.166	0.164	13.61	0.0211
	8	5.486	0.216	23.61	0.0366
	6	6.452	0.254	32.71	0.0507
	4	8.230	0.324	53.16	0.0824
	3	8.941	0.352	62.77	0.0973
	2	9.754	0.384	74.71	0.1158
	1	11.33	0.446	100.8	0.1562
	1/0	12.34	0.486	119.7	0.1855
	2/0	13.51	0.532	143.4	0.2223
	3/0	14.83	0.584	172.8	0.2679
	4/0	16.31	0.642	208.8	0.3237
	250	18.06	0.711	256.1	0.3970
	300	19.46	0.766	297.3	0.4608

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Table 5 *Continued*

Type	Size (AWG or kcmil)	Approximate Diameter mm	Approximate Diameter in.	Approximate Area mm²	Approximate Area in.²
Type: FEP, FEPB, PAF, PAFF, PF, PFA, PFAH, PFF, PGF, PGFF, PTF, PTFF, TFE, THHN, THWN, THWN-2, Z, ZF, ZFF					
THHN, THWN, THWN-2	350	20.75	0.817	338.2	0.5242
	400	21.95	0.864	378.3	0.5863
	500	24.10	0.949	456.3	0.7073
	600	26.70	1.051	559.7	0.8676
	700	28.50	1.12 2	637.9	0.9887
	750	29.36	1.156	677.2	1.0496
	800	30.18	1.188	715.2	1.1085
	900	31.80	1.252	794.3	1.2311
	1000	33.27	1.310	869.5	1.3478
PF, PGFF, PGF, PFF, PTF, PAF, PTFF, PAFF	18	2.184	0.086	3.742	0.0058
	16	2.489	0.098	4.839	0.0075
PF, PGFF, PGF, PFF, PTF, PAF, PTFF, PAFF, TFE, FEP, PFA, FEPB, PFAH	14	2.870	0.113	6.452	0.0100
TFE, FEP, PFA, FEPB, PFAH	12	3.353	0.132	8.839	0.0137
	10	3.962	0.156	12.32	0.0191
	8	5.232	0.206	21.48	0.0333
	6	6.198	0.244	30.19	0.0468
	4	7.417	0.292	43.23	0.0670
	3	8.128	0.320	51.87	0.0804
	2	8.941	0.352	62.77	0.0973
TFE, PFAH	1	10.72	0.422	90.26	0.1399
TFE, PFA PFAH, Z	1/0	11.73	0.462	108.1	0.1676
	2/0	12.90	0.508	130.8	0.2027
	3/0	14.22	0.560	158.9	0.2463
	4/0	15.70	0.618	193.5	0.3000
ZF, ZFF	18	1.930	0.076	2.903	0.0045
	16	2.235	0.088	3.935	0.0061
Z, ZF, ZFF	14	2.616	0.103	5.355	0.0083
Z	12	3.099	0.122	7.548	0.0117
	10	3.962	0.156	12.32	0.0191
	8	4.978	0.196	19.48	0.0302
	6	5.944	0.234	27.74	0.0430
	4	7.163	0.282	40.32	0.0625
	3	8.382	0.330	55.16	0.0855
	2	9.195	0.362	66.39	0.1029
	1	10.21	0.402	81.87	0.1269

Table 5 *Continued*

Type	Size (AWG or kcmil)	Approximate Diameter mm	Approximate Diameter in.	Approximate Area mm²	Approximate Area in.²
Type: KF-1, KF-2, KFF-1, KFF-2, XHH, XHHW, XHHW-2, ZW					
XHHW, ZW, XHHW-2, XHH	14	3.378	0.133	8.968	0.0139
	12	3.861	0.152	11.68	0.0181
	10	4.470	0.176	15.68	0.0243
	8	5.994	0.236	28.19	0.0437
	6	6.960	0.274	38.06	0.0590
	4	8.179	0.322	52.52	0.0814
	3	8.890	0.350	62.06	0.0962
	2	9.703	0.382	73.94	0.1146
XHHW, XHHW-2, XHH	1	11.23	0.442	98.97	0.1534
	1/0	12.24	0.482	117.7	0.1825
	2/0	13.41	0.528	141.3	0.2190
	3/0	14.73	0.58	170.5	0.2642
	4/0	16.21	0.638	206.3	0.3197
	250	17.91	0.705	251.9	0.3904
	300	19.30	0.76	292.6	0.4536
	350	20.60	0.811	333.3	0.5166
	400	21.79	0.858	373.0	0.5782
	500	23.95	0.943	450.6	0.6984
	600	26.75	1.053	561.9	0.8709
	700	28.55	1.124	640.2	0.9923
	750	29.41	1.158	679.5	1.0532
	800	30.23	1.190	717.5	1.1122
	900	31.85	1.254	796.8	1.2351
	1000	33.32	1.312	872.2	1.3519
	1250	37.57	1.479	1108	1.7180
	1500	40.69	1.602	1300	2.0157
	1750	43.59	1.716	1492	2.3127
	2000	46.28	1.822	1682	2.6073
KF-2, KFF-2	18	1.600	0.063	2.000	0.0031
	16	1.905	0.075	2.839	0.0044
	14	2.286	0.090	4.129	0.0064
	12	2.769	0.109	6.000	0.0093
	10	3.378	0.133	8.968	0.0139
KF-1, KFF-1	18	1.448	0.057	1.677	0.0026
	16	1.753	0.069	2.387	0.0037
	14	2.134	0.084	3.548	0.0055
	12	2.616	0.103	5.355	0.0083
	10	3.226	0.127	8.194	0.0127

*Types RHH, RHW, and RHW-2 without outer covering.

Voltage, LLC
EX1010-734



Errata

NFPA 70

National Electrical Code ®

2002 Edition

Reference: 2002 *NEC* ®

The National Electrical Code Correlating Committee notes the following errors in the 2002 edition of NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code.*

How to Use this Errata Sheet

This is a list of errata to the second printing of the 2002 *NEC* ®. A second printing is indicated by the numeral 2 as the last digit in the line of number appearing at the bottom of the inside front cover.

1. Page 70-142	310.15(B): Revise to read: "(B) Tables. Ampacities for conductors rated 0 to 2000 volts shall be as specified in the Allowable Ampacity Tables 310.16 through 310.19, and Ampacity Tables 310.20 and 310.21, as modified by (1) through (6).
2. Page 70-162	Table 312.6(A) Revise table as follows: Move all minimum wire-bending space values up one space in the "2", "3", "4", and "5" wires per terminal columns for wire ranges 3/0-4/0 through 1500-2000. In the "3" wires per terminal column for 1/0-2/0 insert "178" in the "mm" column and "7" in the "in." column
3. Page 70-185	336.10(6): Revise to read: "In industrial establishments where the conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the installation, and where the cable is continuously supported and protected against physical damage using mechanical protection, such as struts, angles, or channel, Type TC tray that complies with the crush and impact requirements of Type MC cable and is identified for such use shall be permitted between a cable tray and the utilization equipment or device. The cable shall be secured at intervals not exceeding 1.8 m (6 ft). Equipment grounding for the utilization equipment shall be provided by an equipment grounding conductor within the cable. In cables containing conductors size 6 AWG or smaller, the equipment grounding conductor shall be provided within the cable or, at the time of installation one or more insulated conductors shall be permanently identified as an equipment grounding

conductor in accordance with 250.119(B)."

4. Page 70-569	725.52(A) Exception No.2: Revise exception by incorporating the existing Fine Print Note as a new second sentence so as to read: "Class 2 and Class 3 circuits shall be permitted to be reclassified and installed as Class 1 circuits if the Class 2 and Class 3 markings required in 725.42 are eliminated and the entire circuit is installed using the wiring methods and materials in accordance with Part II, Class 1 circuits. Class 2 and Class 3 circuits reclassified and installed as Class 1 circuits shall not be classified as Class 2 or Class 3 circuits, regardless of the continued connection to a Class 2 or Class 3 power source."

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NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION



Errata

NFPA 70

National Electrical Code ®

2002 Edition

Reference: 2002 *NEC* ®

The National Electrical Code Correlating Committee notes the following errors in the 2002 edition of NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code.*

How to Use this Errata Sheet

This is a list of errata to the first printing of the 2002 *NEC* ®. A first printing is indicated by the numeral 1 as the last digit in the line of number appearing at the bottom of the inside front cover.

1. Page 70-30	Figure 90.3: In bottom box, change “Annex A through Annex D” to “Annex A through Annex F”.
2. Page 70-42	110.14(C)(1): Change reference from 110.14(A) or (B) to 110.14(C)(1)(a) or 110.14(C)(1)(b).
3. Page 70-53	210.8(A)(2): In paragraph after *Exception No. 2*, change reference 210.8(A)(5) to 210.8(A)(2).
4. Page 70-53	210.8(B) Exception: After “*Exceptio*n”, insert “*to (2)*”.
5. Page 70-55	210.19(A)(4): Change reference from 210.19(C) to 210.19(A)(3).
6. Page 70-65	Table 220.19: Change Column A value for 20 appliances from 25 to 35.
7. Page 70-72	225.22 Exception: Change reference from 398.12(1) to 348.12(1).
8. Page 70-86	240.4(E): Change reference from 210.19(C) and (D) to 210.19(A)(3) and (A)(4).
9. Page 70-96	Table 250.3: Change reference for “Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3, remote-control, signaling, and power-limited circuit” from 725.6 to 725.9. Change reference for “Fire alarm systems” from 760.6 to 760.9.
10. Page 70-103	250.32(D): Change reference from 225.31 to 225.32.

11. Page 70-126	Table 300.5 Revise table as follows: In “Column 4” and “Column 5” change the SI unit value from “50” to “150 ” in the “In trench below 50-mm (2 in.) thick concrete or equivalent” row.
12. Page 70-142	310.15(B): Revise to read: “(B) Tables. Ampacities for conductors rated 0 to 2000 volts shall be as specified in the Allowable Ampacity Tables 310.16 through 310.19, and Ampacity Tables 310.20 and 310.21, as modified by (1) through (6).
13. Page 70-143	Table 310.15(B)(6): Add a second sentence to table title to read: “Conductor Types RHH, RHW, RHW-2, THHN, THHW, THW, THW-2, THWN, THWN-2, XHHW, XHHW-2, SE, USE, USE-2.”
14. Page 70-159	Table 310.83: In the horizontal column entitled “Two Circuits”, change “Detail 10” to “Detail 6”.
15. Page 70-161	312.6(B): Change reference from 312.6(A)(1) or (2) to 312.6(B)(1) or (2).
16. Page 70-162	Table 312.6(A) Revise table as follows: Move all minimum wire-bending space values up one space in the “2”, “3”, “4”, and “5” wires per terminal columns for wire ranges 3/0-4/0 through 1500-2000. In the “3” wires per terminal column for 1/0-2/0 insert “178” in the “mm” column and “7” in the “in.” column
17. Page 70-162	Table 312.6(A): In the “5 Wires per Terminal” metric column for 400-500 kcmil, revise “456” to “356”.
18. Page 70-163	Table 312.6(B): In the “2 Wires per Terminal” metric column for 250 kcmil/350 kcmil AA-8000, change superscript note reference from “b” to “d”.
19. Page 70-185	336.10(6): Revise to read: “In industrial establishments where the conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the installation, and where the cable is continuously supported and protected against physical damage using mechanical protection, such as struts, angles, or channel, Type TC tray that complies with the crush and impact requirements of Type MC cable and is identified for such use shall be permitted between a cable tray and the utilization equipment or device. The cable shall be secured at intervals not exceeding 1.8 m (6 ft). Equipment grounding for the utilization equipment shall be provided by an equipment grounding conductor within the cable. In cables containing conductors size 6 AWG or smaller, the equipment grounding conductor shall be provided within the cable or, at the time of installation one or more insulated conductors shall be permanently identified as an equipment grounding conductor in accordance with 250.119(B).”
20. Page 70-186	338.10(B)(4)(b): Revise second paragraph to read: “Type USE cable shall be installed outside in accordance with the provisions of Article 340. Where Type USE cable emerges from the ground at terminations, it shall be protected in accordance with 300.5(D). Multiconductor service-entrance cable shall be permitted to be installed as messenger-supported wiring in accordance with Articles 225 and 396.”

21. Page 70-191	344.42(A): Add a new, fourth sentence to read: “Threadless couplings and connectors shall not be used on threaded conduit ends unless listed for the purpose.”
22. Page 70-198	198 356.12(3): Change reference from 356.100(5) to 356.10(5).
23. Page 70-203	362.10(2): In the last sentence after “combustible”, add “or noncombustible”.
24. Pages 70-231 to 70-236	Table 400.4: In “Type Letter” column add “See Note 13” for cord types SEW, SEOW, SEOOW, SJEW, SJEOW, SJEOOW, SJOW, SJOOW, SJTW, SJTOW, SJTOOW, SOW, SOOW, SPT-1W, SPT-2W, STW, STOW, and STOOW. In “Use” column, add “Damp and wet locations” for cord types SEW, SEOW, SEOOW, SJEW, SJEOW, SJEOOW, SJOW, SJOOW, SJTW, SJTOW, SJTOOW, SOW, SOOW, SPT-1W, SPT-2W, STW, STOW, and STOOW. In notes to Table 400.4, add new Note 13 to read: “13. Cords that comply with the requirements for outdoor cords and are so listed shall be permitted to be designated as weather and water resistant with the suffix “W” after the code-type designation. Cords with the suffix “W” are suitable for use in wet locations.”
25. Page 70-248	406.4(A): Change reference “370.20” to “314.20”.
26. Page 70-249	406.5(C): Change 2.54 mm (0.010 in.) to 2.54 mm (0.10 in.) in two places.
27. Page 70-267	422.32: Change reference from “Part X of Article 430.” to “Part IX of Article 430.”
28. Page 70-342	500.5(B)(1) FPN No. 2 (5): The text beginning with “Experience has demonstrated” and ending with “Article 504” is part of the FPN and the font is incorrect.
29. Page 70-373	505.9(C)(2) *Exceptio*n: Change *“(4), (5), and (*6)” to *“(3), (4), an (5)*”.
30. Page 70-374	505.9(D)(1) *Exception No. 2:* Change references *500.6(D) and Table 500.6(D)* to *500.8(B) and Table 500.8(B).*
31. Page 70-381	511.4(B): Delete “…or Article 505 for the division or zone in which they are used.”
32. Page 70-422	520.50(D): Change reference “Article 384” to “Article 408”.
33. Page 70-428	525.23(C): Change reference 525.18(A) or (B) to 525.23(A) or (B).
34.. Page 70-537	680.62(B)(5): Change to read: “Electrical devices and controls that are not associated with the therapeutic tubs and that are not located a minimum of 1.5 m (5 ft) from such units”.
35. Page 70-546	690.64(A): Change reference 230.8(5) to 230.82(5).
36. Page 70-550	692.65(A): Change reference 230.8(5) to 230.82(5).
37. Page 70-569	725.52(A) Exception No.2: Revise exception by incorporating the existing Fine Print Note as a new second sentence so as to read: “Class 2 and Class 3 circuits shall be permitted to be reclassified and installed as Class 1 circuits if the Class 2 and Class 3 markings required in 725.42 are eliminated and the entire circuit is installed using the wiring methods and

materials in accordance with Part II, Class 1 circuits. Class 2 and Class 3 circuits reclassified and installed as Class 1 circuits shall not be classified as Class 2 or Class 3 circuits, regardless of the continued connection to a Class 2 or Class 3 power source."

38. Page 70-618 — Article 348: Change acronym for Flexible Metal Conduit from "FMT to "FMC".

39. Page 70-622 — Chapter 9, Table 5-revise row for 14 AWG and 12 AWG, Types RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*, XF, XFF as follows:

RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*	14	4.140	0.163	13.48	0.0209
RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*, XF, XFF	12	4.623	0.182	16.77	0.0260

Chapter 9, Table 5-revise row for 10 AWG, Types THHW, THW, AF, XF, XFF as follows:

RHH*, RHW*, RHW-2*, XF, XFF	10	5.232	0.206	21.48	0.0333

40. Page 70-655 — Table C7: In title, change acronym "LFML" to "LFMC".

41. Page 70-665 — Table C12: Change "WH-2" to "RHW-2" and "HW" to "RHW".

42. Page 70-672 — Example D9: Change two references from "Table 430.22(B)" to "Table 430.22(E)".

43. 2005 NEC Schedule — Under "Method of Submitting a Proposal to Revise the National Electrical Code® revise "November 5, 1999" and "2002 National Electrical Code" to "November 1, 2002" and "2005 National Electrical Code".

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