Instructions: **Fees $ 80.00**

Print these pages.

1. Circle the correct answers and transfer them to the answer sheet.
2. Page down to the last page for the verification forms and mailing instructions.
3. Use the included 2017 NEC definitions above each mini section.

Course: 2017 NEC DEFINITION QUIZ

This course is valid for these credentials:

Credential Description	Cred Code	Credit Hours
Registered/Beginner Electrician	BE	8.0
Commercial Electrical Inspector	CEI	8.0
Industrial Journeyman Electrician	IJE	8.0
Journeyman Electrician	JE	8.0
Master Electrician	ME	8.0
Residential Journeyman Electrician	RJE	8.0
Residential Master Electrician	RME	8.0
UDC-Electrical Inspector	UEI	8.0

2017 NEC Definition Quiz

Section 1

Accessible (as applied to equipment). Admitting close approach; not guarded by locked doors, elevation, or other effective means.

Accessible (as applied to wiring methods). Capable of being removed or exposed without damaging the building structure or finish or not permanently closed in by the structure or finish of the building.

Accessible, Readily (Readily Accessible). Capable of being reached quickly for operation, renewal, or inspections without requiring those to whom ready access is requisite to take actions such as to use tools (other than keys), to climb over or under, to remove obstacles, or to resort to portable ladders, and so forth.

Adjustable Speed Drive. Power conversion equipment that provides a means of adjusting the speed of an electric motor.

Adjustable Speed Drive System. A combination of an adjustable speed drive, its associated motor(s), and auxiliary equipment. Ampacity. The maximum current, in amperes, that a conductor can carry continuously under the conditions of use without exceeding its temperature rating.

Appliance. Utilization equipment, generally other than industrial, that is normally built in standardized sizes or types and is installed or connected as a unit to perform one or more functions such as clothes washing, air-conditioning, food mixing, deep frying, and so forth.

Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI). A device intended to provide protection from the effects of arc faults by recognizing characteristics unique to arcing and by functioning to deenergize the circuit when an arc fault is detected.

Askarel. A generic term for a group of nonflammable synthetic chlorinated hydrocarbons used as electrical insulating media.

Associated Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. Apparatus in which the circuits are not necessarily intrinsically safe themselves but that affects the energy in the intrinsically safe circuits and is relied on to maintain intrinsic safety.

Associated Nonincendive Field Wiring Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. 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.

Attachment Plug (Plug Cap) (Plug). A device that, by insertion in a receptacle, establishes a connection between the conductors of the attached flexible cord and the conductors connected permanently to the receptacle.
Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.
Automatic. Performing a function without the necessity of human intervention.
Bathroom. An area including a basin with one or more of the following: a toilet, a urinal, a tub, a shower, a bidet, or similar plumbing fixtures.

1. A combination of an adjustable speed drive, its associated motor(s), and auxiliary equipment. The maximum current, in amperes, that a conductor can carry continuously under the conditions of use without exceeding its temperature rating. defines:
    a. Accessible (as applied to equipment)
    b. Accessible (as applied to wiring methods)
    c. Accessible, Readily
    d. Adjustable Speed Drive
    e. Adjustable Speed Drive System
2. Power conversion equipment that provides a means of adjusting the speed of an electric motor defines:
    a. Accessible (as applied to equipment)
    b. Accessible (as applied to wiring methods)
    c. Accessible, Readily
    d. Adjustable Speed Drive
    e. Adjustable Speed Drive System
3. Capable of being reached quickly for operation, renewal, or inspections without requiring those to whom ready access is requisite to take actions such as to use tools (other than keys), to climb over or under, to remove obstacles, or to resort to portable ladders, and so forth defines:
    a. Accessible (as applied to equipment)
    b. Accessible (as applied to wiring methods)
    c. Accessible, Readily
    d. Adjustable Speed Drive
    e. Adjustable Speed Drive System
4. Capable of being removed or exposed without damaging the building structure or finish or not permanently closed in by the structure or finish of the building defines:
    a. Accessible (as applied to equipment)
    b. Accessible (as applied to wiring methods)
    c. Accessible, Readily
    d. Adjustable Speed Drive
    e. Adjustable Speed Drive System
5. Admitting close approach; not guarded by locked doors, elevation, or other effective means defines:
    a. Accessible (as applied to equipment)
    b. Accessible (as applied to wiring methods)
    c. Accessible, Readily
    d. Adjustable Speed Drive
    e. Adjustable Speed Drive System
6. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction defines:
    a. Appliance
    b. Approved
    c. Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter
    d. Askarel
    e. Associated Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]

7. Utilization equipment, generally other than industrial, that is normally built in standardized sizes or types and is installed or connected as a unit to perform one or more functions such as clothes washing, air-conditioning, food mixing, deep frying, and so forth defines:
    a. Appliance
    b. Approved
    c. Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter
    d. Askarel
    e. Associated Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
8. A generic term for a group of nonflammable synthetic chlorinated hydrocarbons used as electrical insulating media defines:
    a. Appliance
    b. Approved
    c. Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter
    d. Askarel
    e. Associated Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
9. Apparatus in which the circuits are not necessarily intrinsically safe themselves but that affects the energy in the intrinsically safe circuits and is relied on to maintain intrinsic safety defines:
    a. Appliance
    b. Approved
    c. Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter
    d. Askarel
    e. Associated Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
10. Associated Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. Apparatus in which the circuits are not necessarily intrinsically safe themselves but that affects the energy in the intrinsically safe circuits and is relied on to maintain intrinsic safety. Such apparatus is one of the following:
    a. Electrical apparatus that has an alternative type of protection for use in the appropriate hazardous (classified) location.
    b. Electrical apparatus not so protected that it might not be used within a hazardous (classified) location.
    c. both a and b
    d. none of the above
11. A device intended to provide protection from the effects of arc faults by recognizing characteristics unique to arcing and by functioning to deenergize the circuit when an arc fault is detected defines:
    a. Appliance
    b. Approved
    c. Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter
    d. Askarel
    e. Associated Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
12. An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure defines:
    a. Associated Nonincendive Field Wiring Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    b. Attachment Plug (Plug Cap) (Plug)
    c. Authority Having Jurisdiction
    d. Automatic
    e. Bathroom
13. A device that, by insertion in a receptacle, establishes a connection between the conductors of the attached flexible cord and the conductors connected permanently to the receptacle defines:
    a. Associated Nonincendive Field Wiring Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    b. Attachment Plug (Plug Cap) (Plug)
    c. Authority Having Jurisdiction
    d. Automatic
    e. Bathroom
14. Performing a function without the necessity of human intervention defines:
    a. Associated Nonincendive Field Wiring Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]

b. Attachment Plug (Plug Cap) (Plug)
c. Authority Having Jurisdiction
d. Automatic
e. Bathroom

15. An area including a basin with one or more of the following: a toilet, a urinal, a tub, a shower, a bidet, or similar plumbing fixtures defines:

a. Associated Nonincendive Field Wiring Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
b. Attachment Plug (Plug Cap) (Plug)
c. Authority Having Jurisdiction
d. Automatic
e. Bathroom

16. 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 defines:

a. Associated Nonincendive Field Wiring Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
b. Attachment Plug (Plug Cap) (Plug)
c. Authority Having Jurisdiction
d. Automatic
e. Bathroom

17. Associated Nonincendive Field Wiring Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. 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. Such apparatus are which of the following:

a. Electrical apparatus that has an alternative type of protection for use in the appropriate hazardous (classified) location
b. Electrical apparatus not so protected that shall not be used in a hazardous (classified) location
c. Electrical apparatus that doesn't have an alternative type of protection for use in the appropriate hazardous (classified) location
d. Both a and b
d. None of the above

Section 2

Battery System. Interconnected battery subsystems consisting of one or more storage batteries and battery chargers, and can include inverters, converters, and associated electrical equipment.
Bonded (Bonding). Connected to establish electrical continuity and conductivity.
Bonding Conductor or Jumper. A reliable conductor to ensure the required electrical conductivity between metal parts required to be electrically connected.
Bonding Jumper, Equipment. The connection between two or more portions of the equipment grounding conductor.
Bonding Jumper, Main. The connection between the grounded circuit conductor and the equipment grounding conductor at the service.
Bonding Jumper, System. The connection between the grounded circuit conductor and the supply-side bonding jumper, or the equipment grounding conductor, or both, at a separately derived system.
Branch Circuit. The circuit conductors between the final overcurrent device protecting the circuit and the outlet(s).
Branch Circuit, Appliance. A branch circuit that supplies energy to one or more outlets to which appliances are to be connected and that has no permanently connected luminaires that are not a part of an appliance.
Branch Circuit, General-Purpose. A branch circuit that supplies two or more receptacles or outlets for lighting and appliances.
Branch Circuit, Individual. A branch circuit that supplies only one utilization equipment.

Branch Circuit, Multiwire. A branch circuit that consists of two or more ungrounded conductors that have a voltage between them, and a grounded conductor that has equal voltage between it and each ungrounded conductor of the circuit and that is connected to the neutral or grounded conductor of the system.
Building. A structure that stands alone or that is separated from adjoining structures by fire walls.
Cabinet. An enclosure that is designed for either surface mounting or flush mounting and is provided with a frame, mat, or trim in which a swinging door or doors are or can be hung.
Cable Routing Assembly. A single channel or connected multiple channels, as well as associated fittings, forming a structural system that is used to support and route communications wires and cables, optical fiber cables, data cables associated with information technology and communications equipment,
Class 2, Class 3, and Type PLTC cables, and power-limited fire alarm cables in plenum, riser, and general-purpose applications.
Charge Controller. Equipment that controls dc voltage or dc current, or both, and that is used to charge a battery or other energy storage device.

18. The connection between two or more portions of the equipment grounding conductor defines:
    a. Battery System
    b. Bonded (Bonding)
    c. Bonding Conductor or Jumper
    d. Bonding Jumper, Equipment
    e. Bonding Jumper, Main
19. A reliable conductor to ensure the required electrical conductivity between metal parts required to be electrically connected defines:
    a. Battery System
    b. Bonded (Bonding)
    c. Bonding Conductor or Jumper
    d. Bonding Jumper, Equipment
    e. Bonding Jumper, Main
20. The connection between the grounded circuit conductor and the equipment grounding conductor at the service defines:
    a. Battery System
    b. Bonded (Bonding)
    c. Bonding Conductor or Jumper
    d. Bonding Jumper, Equipment
    e. Bonding Jumper, Main
21. Connected to establish electrical continuity and conductivity defines:
    a. Battery System
    b. Bonded (Bonding)
    c. Bonding Conductor or Jumper
    d. Bonding Jumper, Equipment
    e. Bonding Jumper, Main
22. Interconnected battery subsystems consisting of one or more storage batteries and battery chargers, and can include inverters, converters, and associated electrical equipment defines:
    a. Battery System
    b. Bonded (Bonding)
    c. Bonding Conductor or Jumper
    d. Bonding Jumper, Equipment
    e. Bonding Jumper, Main
23. The circuit conductors between the final overcurrent device protecting the circuit and the outlet(s) defines:
    a. Bonding Jumper, System
    b. Branch Circuit
    c. Branch Circuit, Appliance
    d. Branch Circuit, General-Purpose

e. Branch Circuit, Individual

24. The connection between the grounded circuit conductor and the supply-side bonding jumper, or the equipment grounding conductor, or both, at a separately derived system defines:
a. Bonding Jumper, System
b. Branch Circuit
c. Branch Circuit, Appliance
d. Branch Circuit, General-Purpose
e. Branch Circuit, Individual

25. A branch circuit that supplies only one utilization equipment defines:
a. Bonding Jumper, System
b. Branch Circuit
c. Branch Circuit, Appliance
d. Branch Circuit, General-Purpose
e. Branch Circuit, Individual

26. A branch circuit that supplies energy to one or more outlets to which appliances are to be connected and that has no permanently connected luminaires that are not a part of an appliance defines:
a. Bonding Jumper, System
b. Branch Circuit
c. Branch Circuit, Appliance
d. Branch Circuit, General-Purpose
e. Branch Circuit, Individual

27. A branch circuit that supplies two or more receptacles or outlets for lighting and appliances defines:
a. Bonding Jumper, System
b. Branch Circuit
c. Branch Circuit, Appliance
d. Branch Circuit, General-Purpose
e. Branch Circuit, Individual

28. Equipment that controls dc voltage or dc current, or both, and that is used to charge a battery or other energy storage device defines:
a. Branch Circuit, Multiwire
b. Building
c. Cabinet
d. Cable Routing Assembly
e. Charge Controller

29. A branch circuit that consists of two or more ungrounded conductors that have a voltage between them, and a grounded conductor that has equal voltage between it and each ungrounded conductor of the circuit and that is connected to the neutral or grounded conductor of the system defines:
a. Branch Circuit, Multiwire
b. Building
c. Cabinet
d. Cable Routing Assembly
e. Charge Controller

30. An enclosure that is designed for either surface mounting or flush mounting and is provided with a frame, mat, or trim in which a swinging door or doors are or can be hung defines:
a. Branch Circuit, Multiwire
b. Building
c. Cabinet
d. Cable Routing Assembly
e. Charge Controller

31. A structure that stands alone or that is separated from adjoining structures by fire walls defines:
a. Branch Circuit, Multiwire
b. Building

c. Cabinet
d. Cable Routing Assembly
e. Charge Controller

32. A single channel or connected multiple channels, as well as associated fittings, forming a structural system that is used to support and route communications wires and cables, optical fiber cables, data cables associated with information technology and communications equipment, Class 2, Class 3, and Type PLTC cables, and power-limited fire alarm cables in plenum, riser, and general-purpose applications defines:

a. Branch Circuit, Multiwire
b. Building
c. Cabinet
d. Cable Routing Assembly
e. Charge Controller

Section 3

Circuit Breaker. A device designed to open and close a circuit by nonautomatic means and to open the circuit automatically on a predetermined overcurrent without damage to itself when properly applied within its rating.

- *Adjustable (as applied to circuit breakers).* A qualifying term indicating that the circuit breaker can be set to trip at various values of current, time, or both, within a predetermined range.
- *Instantaneous Trip (as applied to circuit breakers).* A qualifying term indicating that no delay is purposely introduced in the tripping action of the circuit breaker.
- *Inverse Time (as applied to circuit breakers).* A qualifying term indicating that there is purposely introduced a delay in the tripping action of the circuit breaker, which delay decreases as the magnitude of the current increases.
- *Nonadjustable (as applied to circuit breakers).* A qualifying term indicating that the circuit breaker does not have any adjustment to alter the value of the current at which it will trip or the time required for its operation.
- *Setting (of circuit breakers).* The value of current, time, or both, at which an adjustable circuit breaker is set to trip.

Clothes Closet. A nonhabitable room or space intended primarily for storage of garments and apparel.
Coaxial Cable. A cylindrical assembly composed of a conductor centered inside a metallic tube or shield, separated by a dielectric material, and usually covered by an insulating jacket.
Combustible Dust [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. Dust particles that are 500 microns or smaller and present a fire or explosion hazard when dispersed and ignited in air.
Combustible Gas Detection System [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. A protection technique utilizing stationary gas detectors in industrial establishments.
Communications Equipment. The electronic equipment that performs the telecommunications operations for the transmission of audio, video, and data, and includes power equipment, technical support equipment, and conductors dedicated solely to the operation of the equipment.
Communications Raceway. An enclosed channel of nonmetallic materials designed expressly for holding communications wires and cables; optical fiber cables; data cables associated with information technology and communications equipment; Class 2, Class 3, and Type PLTC cables; and power-limited fire alarm cables in plenum, riser, and general-purpose applications.
Composite Optical Fiber Cable. A cable containing optical fibers and current-carrying electrical conductors.
Concealed. Rendered inaccessible by the structure or finish of the building.
Conductive Optical Fiber Cable. A factory assembly of one or more optical fibers having an overall covering and containing non−current-carrying conductive member(s) such as metallic strength member(s), metallic vapor barrier(s), metallic armor or metallic sheath.

33. Dust particles that are 500 microns or smaller and present a fire or explosion hazard when dispersed and ignited in air defines:

a. Circuit Breaker
b. Clothes Closet

c. Coaxial Cable
d. Combustible Dust [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Combustible Gas Detection System [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations

34. A cylindrical assembly composed of a conductor centered inside a metallic tube or shield, separated by a dielectric material, and usually covered by an insulating jacket defines:
a. Circuit Breaker
b. Clothes Closet
c. Coaxial Cable
d. Combustible Dust [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Combustible Gas Detection System [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations

35. A nonhabitable room or space intended primarily for storage of garments and apparel defines:
a. Circuit Breaker
b. Clothes Closet
c. Coaxial Cable
d. Combustible Dust [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Combustible Gas Detection System [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations

36. A protection technique utilizing stationary gas detectors in industrial establishments defines:
a. Circuit Breaker
b. Clothes Closet
c. Coaxial Cable
d. Combustible Dust [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Combustible Gas Detection System [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations

37. A device designed to open and close a circuit by nonautomatic means and to open the circuit automatically on a predetermined overcurrent without damage to itself when properly applied within its rating defines:
a. Circuit Breaker
b. Clothes Closet
c. Coaxial Cable
d. Combustible Dust [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Combustible Gas Detection System [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations

38. The value of current, time, or both, at which an adjustable circuit breaker is set to trip defines:
a. Setting (of circuit breakers)
b. Nonadjustable (as applied to circuit breakers)
c. Inverse Time (as applied to circuit breakers)
d. Instantaneous Trip (as applied to circuit breakers)
e. Adjustable (as applied to circuit breakers)

39. A qualifying term indicating that the circuit breaker does not have any adjustment to alter the value of the current at which it will trip or the time required for its operation defines:
a. Setting (of circuit breakers)
b. Nonadjustable (as applied to circuit breakers)
c. Inverse Time (as applied to circuit breakers)
d. Instantaneous Trip (as applied to circuit breakers)
e. Adjustable (as applied to circuit breakers)

40. A qualifying term indicating that there is purposely introduced a delay in the tripping action of the circuit breaker, which delay decreases as the magnitude of the current increases defines:
a. Setting (of circuit breakers)
b. Nonadjustable (as applied to circuit breakers)
c. Inverse Time (as applied to circuit breakers)
d. Instantaneous Trip (as applied to circuit breakers)
e. Adjustable (as applied to circuit breakers)

41. A qualifying term indicating that the circuit breaker can be set to trip at various values of current, time, or both, within a predetermined range defines:
a. Setting (of circuit breakers)
b. Nonadjustable (as applied to circuit breakers)

c. Inverse Time (as applied to circuit breakers)
d. Instantaneous Trip (as applied to circuit breakers)
e. Adjustable (as applied to circuit breakers)

42. A qualifying term indicating that no delay is purposely introduced in the tripping action of the circuit breaker defines:
a. Setting (of circuit breakers)
b. Nonadjustable (as applied to circuit breakers)
c. Inverse Time (as applied to circuit breakers)
d. Instantaneous Trip (as applied to circuit breakers)
e. Adjustable (as applied to circuit breakers)

43. A factory assembly of one or more optical fibers having an overall covering and containing non−current-carrying conductive member(s) such as metallic strength member(s), metallic vapor barrier(s), metallic armor or metallic sheath defines:
a. Conductive Optical Fiber Cable
b. Concealed
c. Composite Optical Fiber Cable
d. Communications Raceway
e. Communications Equipment

44. A cable containing optical fibers and current-carrying electrical conductors defines:
a. Conductive Optical Fiber Cable
b. Concealed
c. Composite Optical Fiber Cable
d. Communications Raceway
e. Communications Equipment

45. The electronic equipment that performs the telecommunications operations for the transmission of audio, video, and data, and includes power equipment, technical support equipment, and conductors dedicated solely to the operation of the equipment defines:
a. Conductive Optical Fiber Cable
b. Concealed
c. Composite Optical Fiber Cable
d. Communications Raceway
e. Communications Equipment

46. An enclosed channel of nonmetallic materials designed expressly for holding communications wires and cables; optical fiber cables; data cables associated with information technology and communications equipment; Class 2, Class 3, and Type PLTC cables; and power-limited fire alarm cables in plenum, riser, and general-purpose applications defines:
a. Conductive Optical Fiber Cable
b. Concealed
c. Composite Optical Fiber Cable
d. Communications Raceway
e. Communications Equipment

47. Rendered inaccessible by the structure or finish of the building defines:
a. Conductive Optical Fiber Cable
b. Concealed
c. Composite Optical Fiber Cable
d. Communications Raceway
e. Communications Equipment

Section 4

Conductor, Bare. A conductor having no covering or electrical insulation whatsoever.

Conductor, Covered. A conductor encased within material of composition or thickness that is not recognized by this *Code* as electrical insulation.

Conductor, Insulated. A conductor encased within material of composition and thickness that is recognized by this *Code* as electrical insulation.
Conduit Body. A separate portion of a conduit or tubing system that provides access through a removable cover(s) to the interior of the system at a junction of two or more sections of the system or at a terminal point of the system.
Connector, Pressure (Solderless). A device that establishes a connection between two or more conductors or between one or more conductors and a terminal by means of mechanical pressure and without the use of solder.
Continuous Load. A load where the maximum current is expected to continue for 3 hours or more.
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.
Control Drawing [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. 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.
Controller. A device or group of devices that serves to govern, in some predetermined manner, the electric power delivered to the apparatus to which it is connected.
Cooking Unit, Counter-Mounted. A cooking appliance designed for mounting in or on a counter and consisting of one or more heating elements, internal wiring, and built-in or mountable controls.
Coordination, Selective (Selective Coordination). Localization of an overcurrent condition to restrict outages to the circuit or equipment affected, accomplished by the selection and installation of overcurrent protective devices and their ratings or settings for the full range of available overcurrents, from overload to the maximum available fault current, and for the full range of overcurrent protective device opening times associated with those overcurrents.
Copper-Clad Aluminum Conductors. Conductors drawn from a copper-clad aluminum rod, with the copper metallurgically bonded to an aluminum core, where the copper forms a minimum of 10 percent of the cross-sectional area of a solid conductor or each strand of a stranded conductor.
Cord Connector [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. A fitting intended to terminate a cord to a box or similar device and reduce the strain at points of termination and may include an explosionproof, a dust-ignition proof, or a flameproof seal.
Cutout Box. An enclosure designed for surface mounting that has swinging doors or covers secured directly to and telescoping with the walls of the enclosure.
Dead Front. Without live parts exposed to a person on the operating side of the equipment.

48. A device that establishes a connection between two or more conductors or between one or more conductors and a terminal by means of mechanical pressure and without the use of solder defines:
    a. Conductor, Bare
    b. Conductor, Covered
    c. Conductor, Insulated
    d. Conduit Body
    e. Connector, Pressure (Solderless)
49. A separate portion of a conduit or tubing system that provides access through a removable cover(s) to the interior of the system at a junction of two or more sections of the system or at a terminal point of the system defines:
    a. Conductor, Bare
    b. Conductor, Covered
    c. Conductor, Insulated
    d. Conduit Body
    e. Connector, Pressure (Solderless)
50. A conductor having no covering or electrical insulation whatsoever defines:
    a. Conductor, Bare
    b. Conductor, Covered
    c. Conductor, Insulated
    d. Conduit Body

e. Connector, Pressure (Solderless)

51. A conductor encased within material of composition and thickness that is recognized by this *Code* as electrical insulation defines:
a. Conductor, Bare
b. Conductor, Covered
c. Conductor, Insulated
d. Conduit Body
e. Connector, Pressure (Solderless)

52. A conductor encased within material of composition or thickness that is not recognized by this *Code* as electrical insulation defines:
a. Conductor, Bare
b. Conductor, Covered
c. Conductor, Insulated
d. Conduit Body
e. Connector, Pressure (Solderless)

53. 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 defines:
a. Continuous Load
b. Control Circuit
c. Control Drawing [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Controller
e. Cooking Unit, Counter-Mounted

54. A device or group of devices that serves to govern, in some predetermined manner, the electric power delivered to the apparatus to which it is connected defines:
a. Continuous Load
b. Control Circuit
c. Control Drawing [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Controller
e. Cooking Unit, Counter-Mounted

55. A cooking appliance designed for mounting in or on a counter and consisting of one or more heating elements, internal wiring, and built-in or mountable controls defines:
a. Continuous Load
b. Control Circuit
c. Control Drawing [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Controller
e. Cooking Unit, Counter-Mounted

56. A load where the maximum current is expected to continue for 3 hours or more defines:
a. Continuous Load
b. Control Circuit
c. Control Drawing [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Controller
e. Cooking Unit, Counter-Mounted

57. 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 defines:
a. Continuous Load
b. Control Circuit
c. Control Drawing [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Controller
e. Cooking Unit, Counter-Mounted

58. A fitting intended to terminate a cord to a box or similar device and reduce the strain at points of termination and may include an explosionproof, a dust-ignition proof, or a flameproof seal defines:
a. Coordination, Selective (Selective Coordination)

b. Copper-Clad Aluminum Conductors
c. Cord Connector [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Cutout Box
e. Dead Front

59. An enclosure designed for surface mounting that has swinging doors or covers secured directly to and telescoping with the walls of the enclosure defines:
a. Coordination, Selective (Selective Coordination)
b. Copper-Clad Aluminum Conductors
c. Cord Connector [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Cutout Box
e. Dead Front

60. Localization of an overcurrent condition to restrict outages to the circuit or equipment affected, accomplished by the selection and installation of overcurrent protective devices and their ratings or settings for the full range of available overcurrents, from overload
to the maximum available fault current, and for the full range of overcurrent protective device opening times associated with those overcurrents defines:
a. Coordination, Selective (Selective Coordination)
b. Copper-Clad Aluminum Conductors
c. Cord Connector [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Cutout Box
e. Dead Front

61. Without live parts exposed to a person on the operating side of the equipment defines:
a. Coordination, Selective (Selective Coordination)
b. Copper-Clad Aluminum Conductors
c. Cord Connector [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Cutout Box
e. Dead Front

62. Conductors drawn from a copper-clad aluminum rod, with the copper metallurgically bonded to an aluminum core, where the copper forms a minimum of 10 percent of the cross-sectional area of a solid conductor or each strand of a stranded conductor defines:
a. Coordination, Selective (Selective Coordination)
b. Copper-Clad Aluminum Conductors
c. Cord Connector [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Cutout Box
e. Dead Front

Section 5

Demand Factor. The ratio of the maximum demand of a system, or part of a system, to the total connected load of a system or the part of the system under consideration.

Device. A unit of an electrical system, other than a conductor, that carries or controls electric energy as its principal function.

Disconnecting Means. A device, or group of devices, or other means by which the conductors of a circuit can be disconnected from their source of supply.

Dust-Ignitionproof [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. 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.

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

Duty, Continuous. Operation at a substantially constant load for an indefinitely long time.

Duty, Intermittent. Operation for alternate intervals of (1) load and no load; or (2) load and rest; or (3) load, no load, and rest.

Duty, Periodic. Intermittent operation in which the load conditions are regularly recurrent.

Duty, Short-Time. Operation at a substantially constant load for a short and definite, specified time.

Duty, Varying. Operation at loads, and for intervals of time, both of which may be subject to wide variation.
Dwelling, One-Family. A building that consists solely of one dwelling unit.
Dwelling, Two-Family. A building that consists solely of two dwelling units.
Dwelling, Multifamily. A building that contains three or more dwelling units.
Dwelling Unit. A single unit, providing complete and independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, cooking, and sanitation.
Effective Ground-Fault Current Path. An intentionally constructed, low-impedance electrically conductive path designed and intended to carry current under ground-fault conditions from the point of a ground fault on a wiring system to the electrical supply source and that facilitates the operation of the overcurrent protective device or ground-fault detectors.

63. A unit of an electrical system, other than a conductor, that carries or controls electric energy as its principal function defines:
    a. Dusttight
    b. Dust-Ignitionproof [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    c. Disconnecting Means
    d. Device
    e. Demand Factor
64. A device, or group of devices, or other means by which the conductors of a circuit can be disconnected from their source of supply defines:
    a. Dusttight
    b. Dust-Ignitionproof [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    c. Disconnecting Means
    d. Device
    e. Demand Factor
65. The ratio of the maximum demand of a system, or part of a system, to the total connected load of a system or the part of the system under consideration defines:
    a. Dusttight
    b. Dust-Ignitionproof [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    c. Disconnecting Means
    d. Device
    e. Demand Factor
66. 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 defines:
    a. Dusttight
    b. Dust-Ignitionproof [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    c. Disconnecting Means
    d. Device
    e. Demand Factor
67. Enclosures constructed so that dust will not enter under specified test conditions defines:
    a. Dusttight
    b. Dust-Ignitionproof [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    c. Disconnecting Means
    d. Device
    e. Demand Factor
68. Operation at loads, and for intervals of time, both of which may be subject to wide variation defines:
    a. Duty, Continuous
    b. Duty, Intermittent
    c. Duty, Periodic

d. Duty, Short-Time
e. Duty, Varying

69. Operation at a substantially constant load for an indefinitely long time defines:
a. Duty, Continuous
b. Duty, Intermittent
c. Duty, Periodic
d. Duty, Short-Time
e. Duty, Varying

70. Operation at a substantially constant load for a short and definite, specified time defines:
a. Duty, Continuous
b. Duty, Intermittent
c. Duty, Periodic
d. Duty, Short-Time
e. Duty, Varying

71. Intermittent operation in which the load conditions are regularly recurrent defines:
a. Duty, Continuous
b. Duty, Intermittent
c. Duty, Periodic
d. Duty, Short-Time
e. Duty, Varying

72. Operation for alternate intervals of (1) load and no load; or (2) load and rest; or (3) load, no load, and rest defines:
a. Duty, Continuous
b. Duty, Intermittent
c. Duty, Periodic
d. Duty, Short-Time
e. Duty, Varying

73. A building that consists solely of two dwelling units defines:
a. Dwelling, One Family
b. Dwelling, Two-Family
c. Dwelling, Multifamily
d. Dwelling Unit
e. Effective Ground-Fault Current Path

74. An intentionally constructed, low-impedance electrically conductive path designed and intended to carry current under ground-fault conditions from the point of a ground fault on a wiring system to the electrical supply source and that facilitates the operation of the overcurrent protective device or ground-fault detectors defines:
a. Dwelling, One Family
b. Dwelling, Two-Family
c. Dwelling, Multifamily
d. Dwelling Unit
e. Effective Ground-Fault Current Path

75. A single unit, providing complete and independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, cooking, and sanitation defines:
a. Dwelling, One Family
b. Dwelling, Two-Family
c. Dwelling, Multifamily
d. Dwelling Unit
e. Effective Ground-Fault Current Path

76. A building that consists solely of one dwelling unit defines:
a. Dwelling, One Family
b. Dwelling, Two-Family

c. Dwelling, Multifamily
d. Dwelling Unit
e. Effective Ground-Fault Current Path

77. A building that contains three or more dwelling units defines:
a. Dwelling, One Family
b. Dwelling, Two-Family
c. Dwelling, Multifamily
d. Dwelling Unit
e. Effective Ground-Fault Current Path

Section 6:

Electric Power Production and Distribution Network. Power production, distribution, and utilization equipment and facilities, such as electric utility systems that deliver electric power to the connected loads, that are external to and not controlled by an interactive system.

Electric Sign. A fixed, stationary, or portable self-contained, electrically operated and/or electrically illuminated utilization equipment with words or symbols designed to convey information or attract attention.

Electric-Discharge Lighting. Systems of illumination utilizing fluorescent lamps, high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps, or neon tubing.

Electrical Circuit Protective System A system consisting of components and materials intended for installation as protection for specific electrical wiring systems with respect to the disruption of electrical circuit integrity upon exterior fire exposure.

Electronically Actuated Fuse. An overcurrent protective device that generally consists of a control module that provides current-sensing, electronically derived time–current characteristics, energy to initiate tripping, and an interrupting module that interrupts current when an overcurrent occurs. Such fuses may or may not operate in a current-limiting fashion, depending on the type of control selected.

Enclosed. Surrounded by a case, housing, fence, or wall(s) that prevents persons from accidentally contacting energized parts.

Enclosure. The case or housing of apparatus, or the fence or walls surrounding an installation to prevent personnel from accidentally contacting energized parts or to protect the equipment from physical damage.

Energized. Electrically connected to, or is, a source of voltage.

Equipment. A general term, including fittings, devices, appliances, luminaires, apparatus, machinery, and the like used as a part of, or in connection with, an electrical installation.

Explosionproof Equipment. Equipment 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.

Exposed (as applied to live parts). Capable of being inadvertently touched or approached nearer than a safe distance by a person.

Exposed (as applied to wiring methods). On or attached to the surface or behind panels designed to allow access.

Externally Operable. Capable of being operated without exposing the operator to contact with live parts.

Feeder. All circuit conductors between the service equipment, the source of a separately derived system, or other power supply source and the final branch-circuit overcurrent device.

Festoon Lighting. A string of outdoor lights that is suspended between two points.

78. Systems of illumination utilizing fluorescent lamps, high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps, or neon tubing defines:
a. Electric Power Production and Distribution Network
b. Electric Sign
c. Electric-Discharge Lighting
d. Electrical Circuit Protective System
e. Electronically Actuated Fuse

79. A fixed, stationary, or portable self-contained, electrically operated and/or electrically illuminated utilization equipment with words or symbols designed to convey information or attract attention defines:
a. Electric Power Production and Distribution Network
b. Electric Sign
c. Electric-Discharge Lighting
d. Electrical Circuit Protective System
e. Electronically Actuated Fuse

80. A system consisting of components and materials intended for installation as protection for specific electrical wiring systems with respect to the disruption of electrical circuit integrity upon exterior fire exposure defines:
a. Electric Power Production and Distribution Network
b. Electric Sign
c. Electric-Discharge Lighting
d. Electrical Circuit Protective System
e. Electronically Actuated Fuse

81. An overcurrent protective device that generally consists of a control module that provides current-sensing, electronically derived time–current characteristics,
energy to initiate tripping, and an interrupting module that interrupts current when an overcurrent occurs. Such fuses may or may not operate in a current-limiting fashion, depending on the type of control selected defines:
a. Electric Power Production and Distribution Network
b. Electric Sign
c. Electric-Discharge Lighting
d. Electrical Circuit Protective System
e. Electronically Actuated Fuse

82. Power production, distribution, and utilization equipment and facilities, such as electric utility systems that deliver electric power to the connected loads, that are external to and not controlled by an interactive system defines:
a. Electric Power Production and Distribution Network
b. Electric Sign
c. Electric-Discharge Lighting
d. Electrical Circuit Protective System
e. Electronically Actuated Fuse

83. Equipment 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 defines:
a. Enclosed
b. Enclosure
c. Energized
d. Equipment
e. Explosionproof Equipment

84. Surrounded by a case, housing, fence, or wall(s) that prevents persons from accidentally contacting energized parts defines:
    a. Enclosed
    b. Enclosure
    c. Energized
    d. Equipment
    e. Explosionproof Equipment
85. The case or housing of apparatus, or the fence or walls surrounding an installation to prevent personnel from accidentally contacting energized parts or to protect the equipment from physical damage defines:
    a. Enclosed
    b. Enclosure
    c. Energized
    d. Equipment
    e. Explosionproof Equipment
86. A general term, including fittings, devices, appliances, luminaires, apparatus, machinery, and the like used as a part of, or in connection with, an electrical installation defines:
    a. Enclosed
    b. Enclosure
    c. Energized
    d. Equipment
    e. Explosionproof Equipment
87. Electrically connected to, or is, a source of voltage defines:
    a. Enclosed
    b. Enclosure
    c. Energized
    d. Equipment
    e. Explosionproof Equipment
88. Capable of being operated without exposing the operator to contact with live parts defines:
    a. Exposed (as applied to live parts)
    b. Exposed (as applied to wiring methods)
    c. Externally Operable
    d. Feeder
    e. Festoon Lighting
89. On or attached to the surface or behind panels designed to allow access defines:
    a. Exposed (as applied to live parts)
    b. Exposed (as applied to wiring methods)
    c. Externally Operable
    d. Feeder
    e. Festoon Lighting
90. Capable of being inadvertently touched or approached nearer than a safe distance by a person defines:
    a. Exposed (as applied to live parts)
    b. Exposed (as applied to wiring methods)
    c. Externally Operable
    d. Feeder
    e. Festoon Lighting
91. All circuit conductors between the service equipment, the source of a separately derived system, or other power supply source and the final branch-circuit overcurrent device defines:
    a. Exposed (as applied to live parts)
    b. Exposed (as applied to wiring methods)
    c. Externally Operable

d. Feeder
e. Festoon Lighting

92. A string of outdoor lights that is suspended between two points defines:
a. Exposed (as applied to live parts)
b. Exposed (as applied to wiring methods)
c. Externally Operable
d. Feeder
e. Festoon Lighting

Section 7

Field Evaluation Body (FEB). An organization or part of an organization that performs field evaluations of electrical or other equipment.
Field Labeled (as applied to evaluated products). Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of an FEB indicating the equipment or materials were evaluated and found to comply with requirements as described in an accompanying field evaluation report.
Fitting. An accessory such as a locknut, bushing, or other part of a wiring system that is intended primarily to perform a mechanical rather than an electrical function.
Garage. A building or portion of a building in which one or more self-propelled vehicles can be kept for use, sale, storage, rental, repair, exhibition, or demonstration purposes.
Ground. The earth.
Ground Fault. An unintentional, electrically conductive connection between an ungrounded conductor of an electrical circuit and the normally non–current-carrying conductors,
metallic enclosures, metallic raceways, metallic equipment, or earth.
Grounded (Grounding). Connected (connecting) to ground or to a conductive body that extends the ground connection.
Grounded, Solidly. Connected to ground without inserting any resistor or impedance device.
Grounded Conductor. A system or circuit conductor that is intentionally grounded.
Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI). A device intended for the protection of personnel that functions to de-energize a circuit or portion thereof within an established period of time
when a current to ground exceeds the values established for a Class A device.
Ground-Fault Current Path. An electrically conductive path from the point of a ground fault on a wiring system through normally non–current-carrying conductors, equipment, or the earth to the electrical supply source.
Ground-Fault Protection of Equipment. A system intended to provide protection of equipment from damaging line-to-ground fault currents by operating to cause a disconnecting means to open all ungrounded conductors of the faulted circuit. This protection is provided at current levels less than those required to protect conductors from damage through the operation of a supply circuit overcurrent device.
Grounding Conductor, Equipment (EGC). The conductive path(s) that provides a ground-fault current path and connects normally non–current-carrying metal parts of equipment together and to the system grounded conductor or to the grounding electrode conductor, or both.
Grounding Electrode. A conducting object through which a direct connection to earth is established.
Grounding Electrode Conductor. A conductor used to connect the system grounded conductor or the equipment to a grounding electrode or to a point on the grounding electrode system.

93. A building or portion of a building in which one or more self-propelled vehicles can be kept for use, sale, storage, rental, repair, exhibition, or demonstration purposes defines:
a. Field Evaluation Body (FEB)
b. Field Labeled (as applied to evaluated products)
c. Fitting
d. Garage
e. Ground

94. The earth defines:

a. Field Evaluation Body (FEB)
b. Field Labeled (as applied to evaluated products)
c. Fitting
d. Garage
e. Ground

95. An accessory such as a locknut, bushing, or other part of a wiring system that is intended primarily to perform a mechanical rather than an electrical function defines:
a. Field Evaluation Body (FEB)
b. Field Labeled (as applied to evaluated products)
c. Fitting
d. Garage
e. Ground

96. An organization or part of an organization that performs field evaluations of electrical or other equipment defines:
a. Field Evaluation Body (FEB)
b. Field Labeled (as applied to evaluated products)
c. Fitting
d. Garage
e. Ground

97. Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of an FEB indicating the equipment or materials were evaluated and found to comply with requirements as described in an accompanying field evaluation report defines:
a. Field Evaluation Body (FEB)
b. Field Labeled (as applied to evaluated products)
c. Fitting
d. Garage
e. Ground

98. Connected (connecting) to ground or to a conductive body that extends the ground connection defines:
a. Ground Fault
b. Grounded (Grounding)
c. Grounded, Solidly
d. Grounded Conductor
e. Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI)

99. A system or circuit conductor that is intentionally grounded defines:
a. Ground Fault
b. Grounded (Grounding)
c. Grounded, Solidly
d. Grounded Conductor
e. Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI)

100. An unintentional, electrically conductive connection between an ungrounded conductor of an electrical circuit and the normally non–current-carrying conductors, metallic enclosures, metallic raceways, metallic equipment, or earth defines:
a. Ground Fault
b. Grounded (Grounding)
c. Grounded, Solidly
d. Grounded Conductor
e. Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI)

101. Connected to ground without inserting any resistor or impedance device defines:
a. Ground Fault
b. Grounded (Grounding)
c. Grounded, Solidly

d. Grounded Conductor
e. Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI)

102. A device intended for the protection of personnel that functions to de-energize a circuit or portion thereof within an established period of time when a current to ground exceeds the values established for a Class A device defines:
a. Ground Fault
b. Grounded (Grounding)
c. Grounded, Solidly
d. Grounded Conductor
e. Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI)

103. A conductor used to connect the system grounded conductor or the equipment to a grounding electrode or to a point on the grounding electrode system defines:
a. Ground-Fault Current Path
b. Ground-Fault Protection of Equipment
c. Grounding Conductor, Equipment (EGC)
d. Grounding Electrode
e. Grounding Electrode Conductor

104. A conducting object through which a direct connection to earth is established defines:
a. Ground-Fault Current Path
b. Ground-Fault Protection of Equipment
c. Grounding Conductor, Equipment (EGC)
d. Grounding Electrode
e. Grounding Electrode Conductor

105. The conductive path(s) that provides a ground-fault current path and connects normally non–current-carrying metal parts of equipment together and to the system grounded conductor or to the grounding electrode conductor, or both defines:
a. Ground-Fault Current Path
b. Ground-Fault Protection of Equipment
c. Grounding Conductor, Equipment (EGC)
d. Grounding Electrode
e. Grounding Electrode Conductor

106. A system intended to provide protection of equipment from damaging line-to-ground fault currents by operating to cause a disconnecting means to open all ungrounded conductors of the faulted circuit. This protection is provided at current levels less than those required to protect conductors from damage through the operation of a supply circuit overcurrent device defines:
a. Ground-Fault Current Path
b. Ground-Fault Protection of Equipment
c. Grounding Conductor, Equipment (EGC)
d. Grounding Electrode
e. Grounding Electrode Conductor

107. An electrically conductive path from the point of a ground fault on a wiring system through normally non–current-carrying conductors, equipment, or the earth to the electrical supply source defines:
a. Ground-Fault Current Path
b. Ground-Fault Protection of Equipment
c. Grounding Conductor, Equipment (EGC)
d. Grounding Electrode
e. Grounding Electrode Conductor

Section 8

Guarded**.** Covered, shielded, fenced, enclosed, or otherwise protected by means of suitable covers, casings, barriers, rails, screens, mats, or platforms to remove the likelihood of approach or contact by persons or objects to a point of danger.

Guest Room. An accommodation combining living, sleeping, sanitary, and storage facilities within a compartment.

Guest Suite. An accommodation with two or more contiguous rooms comprising a compartment, with or without doors between such rooms, that provides living, sleeping, sanitary, and storage facilities.

Handhole Enclosure. An enclosure for use in underground systems, provided with an open or closed bottom, and sized to allow personnel to reach into, but not enter, for the purpose of installing, operating, or maintaining equipment or wiring or both.

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, with the motor operating in the refrigerant.

Hermetically Sealed [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. 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.

Hoistway. Any shaftway, hatchway, well hole, or other vertical opening or space in which an elevator or dumbwaiter is designed to operate.

Hybrid System. A system comprised of multiple power sources. These power sources could include photovoltaic, wind, microhydro generators, engine-driven generators, and others, but do not include electric power production and distribution network systems. Energy storage systems such as batteries, flywheels, or superconducting magnetic storage equipment do not constitute a power source for the purpose of this definition. The energy regenerated by an overhauling (descending) elevator does not constitute a power source for the purpose of this definition.

Identified (as applied to equipment). Recognizable as suitable for the specific purpose, function, use, environment, application, and so forth, where described in a particular *Code* requirement.

In Sight From (Within Sight From, Within Sight). Where this *Code* specifies that one equipment shall be "in sight from," "within sight from," or "within sight of," and so forth, another equipment, the specified equipment is to be visible and not more than 15 m (50 ft) distant from the other.

Industrial Control Panel. An assembly of two or more components consisting of one of the following: (1) power circuit components only, such as motor controllers, overload relays,
fused disconnect switches, and circuit breakers; (2) control circuit components only, such as push buttons, pilot lights, selector switches, timers, switches, and control relays; (3) a combination of power and control circuit components. These components, with associated wiring and terminals, are mounted on, or contained within, an enclosure or mounted on a subpanel.

Information Technology Equipment (ITE). Equipment and systems rated 1000 volts or less, normally found in offices or other business establishments and similar environments classified as ordinary locations, that are used for creation and manipulation of data, voice, video, and similar signals that are not communications equipment as defined in Part I of Article 100 and do not process communications circuits as defined in 800.2.

Innerduct. A nonmetallic raceway placed within a larger raceway.

Interactive Inverter. An inverter intended for use in parallel with an electric utility to supply common loads that may deliver power to the utility.

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.

108. Covered, shielded, fenced, enclosed, or otherwise protected by means of suitable covers, casings, barriers, rails, screens, mats, or platforms to remove the likelihood of approach or contact by persons or objects to a point of danger defines:

a. Guarded
b. Guest Room
c. Guest Suite
d. Handhole Enclosure

e. Hermetic Refrigerant Motor-Compressor

109. An accommodation combining living, sleeping, sanitary, and storage facilities within a compartment defines:
a. Guarded
b. Guest Room
c. Guest Suite
d. Handhole Enclosure
e. Hermetic Refrigerant Motor-Compressor

110. An accommodation with two or more contiguous rooms comprising a compartment, with or without doors between such rooms, that provides living, sleeping, sanitary, and storage facilities defines:
a. Guarded
b. Guest Room
c. Guest Suite
d. Handhole Enclosure
e. Hermetic Refrigerant Motor-Compressor

111. An enclosure for use in underground systems, provided with an open or closed bottom, and sized to allow personnel to reach into, but not enter, for the purpose of installing, operating, or maintaining equipment or wiring or both defines:
a. Guarded
b. Guest Room
c. Guest Suite
d. Handhole Enclosure
e. Hermetic Refrigerant Motor-Compressor

112. A combination consisting of a compressor and motor, both of which are enclosed in the same housing, with no external shaft or shaft seals, with the motor operating in the refrigerant defines:
a. Guarded
b. Guest Room
c. Guest Suite
d. Handhole Enclosure
e. Hermetic Refrigerant Motor-Compressor

113. Where this *Code* specifies that one equipment shall be “in sight from,” “within sight from,” or “within sight of,” and so forth, another equipment, the specified equipment is to be visible and not more than 15 m (50 ft) distant from the other defines:
a. Hermetically Sealed [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
b. Hoistway
c. Hybrid System
d. Identified (as applied to equipment)
e. In Sight From (Within Sight From, Within Sight)

114. Any shaftway, hatchway, well hole, or other vertical opening or space in which an elevator or dumbwaiter is designed to operate defines:
a. Hermetically Sealed [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
b. Hoistway
c. Hybrid System
d. Identified (as applied to equipment)
e. In Sight From (Within Sight From, Within Sight)

115. A system comprised of multiple power sources. These power sources could include photovoltaic, wind, microhydro generators, engine-driven generators, and others, but do not include electric power production and distribution network systems. Energy storage systems such as batteries, flywheels, or superconducting magnetic storage equipment do not constitute a power source for the purpose of this definition. The energy regenerated by an overhauling (descending) elevator does not constitute a power source for the purpose of this definition defines:

a. Hermetically Sealed [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
b. Hoistway
c. Hybrid System
d. Identified (as applied to equipment)
e. In Sight From (Within Sight From, Within Sight)

116. 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 defines:
a. Hermetically Sealed [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
b. Hoistway
c. Hybrid System
d. Identified (as applied to equipment)
e. In Sight From (Within Sight From, Within Sight)

117. Recognizable as suitable for the specific purpose, function, use, environment, application, and so forth, where described in a particular *Code* requirement defines:
a. Hermetically Sealed [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
b. Hoistway
c. Hybrid System
d. Identified (as applied to equipment)
e. In Sight From (Within Sight From, Within Sight)

118. Equipment and systems rated 1000 volts or less, normally found in offices or other business establishments and similar environments classified as ordinary locations, that are used for creation and manipulation of data, voice, video, and similar signals that are not communications equipment as defined in Part I of Article 100 and do not process communications circuits as defined in 800.2 defines:
a. Industrial Control Panel
b. Information Technology Equipment (ITE)
c. Innerduct
d. Interactive Inverter
e. Interactive System

119. A nonmetallic raceway placed within a larger raceway defines:
a. Industrial Control Panel
b. Information Technology Equipment (ITE)
c. Innerduct
d. Interactive Inverter
e. Interactive System

120. An inverter intended for use in parallel with an electric utility to supply common loads that may deliver power to the utility defines:
a. Industrial Control Panel
b. Information Technology Equipment (ITE)
c. Innerduct
d. Interactive Inverter
e. Interactive System

121. An electric power production system that is operating in parallel with and capable of delivering energy to an electric primary source supply system defines:
a. Industrial Control Panel
b. Information Technology Equipment (ITE)
c. Innerduct
d. Interactive Inverter
e. Interactive System

122. An assembly of two or more components consisting of one of the following: (1) power circuit components only, such as motor controllers, overload relays,
fused disconnect switches, and circuit breakers; (2) control circuit components only, such as push buttons, pilot lights, selector switches, timers, switches, and control relays; (3) a combination of power

and control circuit components. These components, with associated wiring and terminals, are mounted on, or contained within, an enclosure or mounted on a subpanel defines:

a. Industrial Control Panel
b. Information Technology Equipment (ITE)
c. Innerduct
d. Interactive Inverter
e. Interactive System

Section 9

Interrupting Rating. The highest current at rated voltage that a device is identified to interrupt under standard test conditions.

Intersystem Bonding Termination. A device that provides a means for connecting intersystem bonding conductors for communications systems to the grounding electrode system.

Intrinsically Safe Apparatus. Apparatus in which all the circuits are intrinsically safe.

Intrinsically Safe System [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. 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.

Isolated (as applied to location). Not readily accessible to persons unless special means for access are used.

Kitchen. An area with a sink and permanent provisions for food preparation and cooking.

Labeled. Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materials, and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.

Lighting Outlet. An outlet intended for the direct connection of a lampholder or luminaire.

Lighting Track (Track Lighting). A manufactured assembly designed to support and energize luminaires that are capable of being readily repositioned on the track. Its length can be altered by the addition or subtraction of sections of track.

Listed. Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

Live Parts. Energized conductive components.

Location, Damp. Locations protected from weather and not subject to saturation with water or other liquids but subject to moderate degrees of moisture.

Location, Dry. A location not normally subject to dampness or wetness. A location classified as dry may be temporarily subject to dampness or wetness, as in the case of a building under construction.

Location, Wet. Installations underground or in concrete slabs or masonry in direct contact with the earth; in locations subject to saturation with water or other liquids, such as vehicle washing areas; and in unprotected locations exposed to weather.

Luminaire. A complete lighting unit consisting of a light source such as a lamp or lamps, together with the parts designed to position the light source and connect it to the power supply. It may also include parts to protect the light source or the ballast or to distribute the light. A lampholder itself is not a luminaire.

123. The highest current at rated voltage that a device is identified to interrupt under standard test conditions defines:
a. Interrupting Rating
b. Intersystem Bonding Termination
c. Intrinsically Safe Apparatus
d. Intrinsically Safe System [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Isolated (as applied to location)

124. 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 defines:
a. Interrupting Rating
b. Intersystem Bonding Termination
c. Intrinsically Safe Apparatus
d. Intrinsically Safe System [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Isolated (as applied to location)

125. Not readily accessible to persons unless special means for access are used defines:
a. Interrupting Rating
b. Intersystem Bonding Termination
c. Intrinsically Safe Apparatus
d. Intrinsically Safe System [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Isolated (as applied to location)

126. A device that provides a means for connecting intersystem bonding conductors for communications systems to the grounding electrode system defines:
a. Interrupting Rating
b. Intersystem Bonding Termination
c. Intrinsically Safe Apparatus
d. Intrinsically Safe System [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Isolated (as applied to location)

127. Apparatus in which all the circuits are intrinsically safe defines:
a. Interrupting Rating
b. Intersystem Bonding Termination
c. Intrinsically Safe Apparatus
d. Intrinsically Safe System [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Isolated (as applied to location)

128. Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products
or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose defines:
a. Kitchen
b. Labeled
c. Lighting Outlet
d. Lighting Track (Track Lighting)
e. Listed

129. A manufactured assembly designed to support and energize luminaires that are capable of being readily repositioned on the track. Its length can be altered by the addition or subtraction of sections of track defines:
a. Kitchen
b. Labeled
c. Lighting Outlet
d. Lighting Track (Track Lighting)

e. Listed

130. An outlet intended for the direct connection of a lampholder or luminaire defines:
a. Kitchen
b. Labeled
c. Lighting Outlet
d. Lighting Track (Track Lighting)
e. Listed

131. Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materials, and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner labeled defines:
a. Kitchen
b. Labeled
c. Lighting Outlet
d. Lighting Track (Track Lighting)
e. Listed

132. An area with a sink and permanent provisions for food preparation and cooking defines:
a. Kitchen
b. Labeled
c. Lighting Outlet
d. Lighting Track (Track Lighting)
e. Listed

133. Locations protected from weather and not subject to saturation with water or other liquids but subject to moderate degrees of moisture defines:
a. Live Parts
b. Location, Damp
c. Location, Dry
d. Location, Wet
e. Luminaire

134. Energized conductive components defines:
a. Live Parts
b. Location, Damp
c. Location, Dry
d. Location, Wet
e. Luminaire

135. A location not normally subject to dampness or wetness. A location classified as dry may be temporarily subject to dampness or wetness, as in the case of a building under construction dry defines:
a. Live Parts
b. Location, Damp
c. Location, Dry
d. Location, Wet
e. Luminaire

136. Installations underground or in concrete slabs or masonry in direct contact with the earth; in locations subject to saturation with water or other liquids, such as vehicle washing areas; and in unprotected locations exposed to weather defines:
a. Live Parts
b. Location, Damp
c. Location, Dry
d. Location, Wet
e. Luminaire

137. A complete lighting unit consisting of a light source such as a lamp or lamps, together with the parts designed to position the light source and connect it to the power supply. It may also include parts to protect the light source or the ballast or to distribute the light. A lampholder itself is not a luminaire defines:

a. Live Parts
b. Location, Damp
c. Location, Dry
d. Location, Wet
e. Luminaire

Section 10

Mobile Equipment. Equipment with electrical components suitable to be moved only with mechanical aids or is provided with wheels for movement by person(s) or powered devices.

Motor Control Center. An assembly of one or more enclosed sections having a common power bus and principally containing motor control units.

Multioutlet Assembly. A type of surface, flush, or freestanding raceway designed to hold conductors and receptacles, assembled in the field or at the factory.

Neutral Conductor. The conductor connected to the neutral point of a system that is intended to carry current under normal conditions.

Neutral Point. The common point on a wye-connection in a polyphase system or midpoint on a single-phase, 3-wire system, or midpoint of a single-phase portion of a 3-phase delta system, or a midpoint of a 3-wire, direct-current system.

Nonautomatic. Requiring human intervention to perform a function.

Nonconductive Optical Fiber Cable. A factory assembly of one or more optical fibers having an overall covering and containing no electrically conductive materials.

Nonincendive Circuit [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. 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.

Nonincendive Equipment [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. 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.

Nonincendive Field Wiring [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. 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 [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. Apparatus intended to be connected to nonincendive field wiring.

Nonlinear Load. A load where the wave shape of the steadystate current does not follow the wave shape of the applied voltage.

Oil Immersion [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. 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.

Optical Fiber Cable. A factory assembly or field assembly of one or more optical fibers having an overall covering.

Outlet. A point on the wiring system at which current is taken to supply utilization equipment.

138. The common point on a wye-connection in a polyphase system or midpoint on a single-phase, 3-wire system, or midpoint of a single-phase portion of a 3-phase delta system, or a midpoint of a 3-wire, direct-current system defines:
a. Mobile Equipment
b. Motor Control Center
c. Multioutlet Assembly
d. Neutral Conductor
e. Neutral Point

139. An assembly of one or more enclosed sections having a common power bus and principally containing motor control units defines:
a. Mobile Equipment
b. Motor Control Center
c. Multioutlet Assembly
d. Neutral Conductor
e. Neutral Point

140. Equipment with electrical components suitable to be moved only with mechanical aids or is provided with wheels for movement by person(s) or powered devices defines:
a. Mobile Equipment
b. Motor Control Center
c. Multioutlet Assembly
d. Neutral Conductor
e. Neutral Point

141. A type of surface, flush, or freestanding raceway designed to hold conductors and receptacles, assembled in the field or at the factory defines:
a. Mobile Equipment
b. Motor Control Center
c. Multioutlet Assembly
d. Neutral Conductor
e. Neutral Point

142. The conductor connected to the neutral point of a system that is intended to carry current under normal conditions defines:
a. Mobile Equipment
b. Motor Control Center
c. Multioutlet Assembly
d. Neutral Conductor
e. Neutral Point

143. A factory assembly of one or more optical fibers having an overall covering and containing no electrically conductive materials defines:
a. Nonautomatic
b. Nonconductive Optical Fiber Cable
c. Nonincendive Circuit [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Nonincendive Equipment [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Nonincendive Field Wiring [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]

144. 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 defines:
a. Nonautomatic
b. Nonconductive Optical Fiber Cable
c. Nonincendive Circuit [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Nonincendive Equipment [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Nonincendive Field Wiring [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]

145. 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 defines:
    a. Nonautomatic
    b. Nonconductive Optical Fiber Cable
    c. Nonincendive Circuit [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    d. Nonincendive Equipment [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    e. Nonincendive Field Wiring [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
146. Requiring human intervention to perform a function defines:
    a. Nonautomatic
    b. Nonconductive Optical Fiber Cable
    c. Nonincendive Circuit [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    d. Nonincendive Equipment [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    e. Nonincendive Field Wiring [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
147. 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 defines:
    a. Nonautomatic
    b. Nonconductive Optical Fiber Cable
    c. Nonincendive Circuit [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    d. Nonincendive Equipment [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    e. Nonincendive Field Wiring [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
148. Apparatus intended to be connected to nonincendive field wiring defines:
    a. Nonincendive Field Wiring Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    b. Nonlinear Load
    c. Oil Immersion [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    d. Optical Fiber Cable
    e. Outlet
149. A factory assembly or field assembly of one or more optical fibers having an overall covering defines:
    a. Nonincendive Field Wiring Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    b. Nonlinear Load
    c. Oil Immersion [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    d. Optical Fiber Cable
    e. Outlet
150. A load where the wave shape of the steadystate current does not follow the wave shape of the applied voltage defines:
    a. Nonincendive Field Wiring Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    b. Nonlinear Load
    c. Oil Immersion [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    d. Optical Fiber Cable
    e. Outlet
151. A point on the wiring system at which current is taken to supply utilization equipment defines:
    a. Nonincendive Field Wiring Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    b. Nonlinear Load
    c. Oil Immersion [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    d. Optical Fiber Cable
    e. Outlet
152. 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 defines:
    a. Nonincendive Field Wiring Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    b. Nonlinear Load
    c. Oil Immersion [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
    d. Optical Fiber Cable
    e. Outlet

Section 11

Outline Lighting. An arrangement of incandescent lamps, electric-discharge lighting, or other electrically powered light sources to outline or call attention to certain features such as the shape of a building or the decoration of a window.

Overcurrent. Any current in excess of the rated current of equipment or the ampacity of a conductor. It may result from overload, short circuit, or ground fault.

Overcurrent Protective Device, Branch-Circuit. A device capable of providing protection for service, feeder, and branch circuits and equipment over the full range of overcurrents between its rated current and its interrupting rating. Such devices are provided with interrupting ratings appropriate for the intended use but no less than 5000 amperes.

Overcurrent Protective Device, Supplementary. A device intended to provide limited overcurrent protection for specific applications and utilization equipment such as luminaires and appliances. This limited protection is in addition to the protection provided in the required branch circuit by the branch-circuit overcurrent protective device.

Overload. Operation of equipment in excess of normal, full load rating, or of a conductor in excess of rated ampacity that, when it persists for a sufficient length of time, would cause damage or dangerous overheating. A fault, such as a short circuit or ground fault, is not an overload.

Panelboard. A single panel or group of panel units designed for assembly in the form of a single panel, including buses and automatic overcurrent devices, and equipped with or without switches for the control of light, heat, or power circuits; designed to be placed in a cabinet or cutout box placed in or against a wall, partition, or other support; and accessible only from the front.

Photovoltaic (PV) System. The total components and subsystem that, in combination, convert solar energy into electric energy for connection to a utilization load.

Plenum. A compartment or chamber to which one or more air ducts are connected and that forms part of the air distribution system.

Portable Equipment. Equipment with electrical components suitable to be moved by a single person without mechanical aids.

Power Outlet. An enclosed assembly that may include receptacles, circuit breakers, fuseholders, fused switches, buses, and watt-hour meter mounting means; intended to supply and control power to mobile homes, recreational vehicles, park trailers, or boats or to serve as a means for distributing power required to operate mobile or temporarily installed equipment.

Premises Wiring (System). Interior and exterior wiring, including power, lighting, control, and signal circuit wiring together with all their associated hardware, fittings, and wiring devices, both permanently and temporarily installed. This includes (a) wiring from the service point or power source to the outlets or (b) wiring from and including the power source to the outlets where there is no service point. Such wiring does not include wiring internal to appliances, luminaires, motors, controllers, motor control centers, and similar equipment.

Pressurized [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. The process of supplying an enclosure with a protective gas with or without continuous flow, at sufficient pressure to prevent the entrance of combustible dust or ignitible fibers/ flyings.

Process Seal [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. A seal between electrical systems and flammable or combustible process fluids where a failure could allow the migration of process fluids into the premises' wiring system.

Purged and Pressurized [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. The process of (1) purging, 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; and (2) pressurization, supplying an enclosure with a protective gas with or without continuous flow at sufficient pressure to prevent the entrance of a flammable gas or vapor, a combustible dust, or an ignitible fiber.

Qualified Person. One who has skills and knowledge related to the construction and operation of the electrical equipment and installations and has received safety training to recognize and avoid the hazards involved.

153. Any current in excess of the rated current of equipment or the ampacity of a conductor. It may result from overload, short circuit, or ground fault defines:
a. Outline Lighting
b. Overcurrent
c. Overcurrent Protective Device, Branch-Circuit
d. Overcurrent Protective Device, Supplementary.
e. Overload

154. A device capable of providing protection for service, feeder, and branch circuits and equipment over the full range of overcurrents between its rated current and its interrupting rating. Such devices are provided with interrupting ratings appropriate for the intended use but no less than 5000 amperes defines:
a. Outline Lighting
b. Overcurrent
c. Overcurrent Protective Device, Branch-Circuit
d. Overcurrent Protective Device, Supplementary.
e. Overload

155. An arrangement of incandescent lamps, electric-discharge lighting, or other electrically powered light sources to outline or call attention to certain features such as the shape of a building or the decoration of a window defines:
a. Outline Lighting
b. Overcurrent
c. Overcurrent Protective Device, Branch-Circuit
d. Overcurrent Protective Device, Supplementary.
e. Overload

156. A device intended to provide limited overcurrent protection for specific applications and utilization equipment such as luminaires and appliances. This limited protection is in addition to the protection provided in the required branch circuit by the branch-circuit overcurrent protective device defines:
a. Outline Lighting
b. Overcurrent
c. Overcurrent Protective Device, Branch-Circuit
d. Overcurrent Protective Device, Supplementary.
e. Overload

157. Operation of equipment in excess of normal, full-load rating, or of a conductor in excess of rated ampacity that, when it persists for a sufficient length of time, would cause damage or dangerous overheating. A fault, such as a short circuit or ground fault, is not an overload defines:
a. Outline Lighting
b. Overcurrent
c. Overcurrent Protective Device, Branch-Circuit
d. Overcurrent Protective Device, Supplementary.
e. Overload

158. Equipment with electrical components suitable to be moved by a single person without mechanical aids defines:
a. Panelboard
b. Photovoltaic (PV) System
c. Plenum
d. Portable Equipment
e. Power Outlet

159. An enclosed assembly that may include receptacles, circuit breakers, fuseholders, fused switches, buses, and watt-hour meter mounting means; intended to supply and control power to mobile homes, recreational vehicles, park trailers, or boats or to serve as a means for distributing power required to operate mobile or temporarily installed equipment defines:
a. Panelboard
b. Photovoltaic (PV) System
c. Plenum
d. Portable Equipment

e. Power Outlet

160. A single panel or group of panel units designed for assembly in the form of a single panel, including buses and automatic overcurrent devices, and equipped with or without
switches for the control of light, heat, or power circuits; designed to be placed in a cabinet or cutout box placed in or against a wall, partition, or other support; and accessible only from the front defines:

a. Panelboard
b. Photovoltaic (PV) System
c. Plenum
d. Portable Equipment
e. Power Outlet

161. The total components and subsystem that, in combination, convert solar energy into electric energy for connection to a utilization load defines:

a. Panelboard
b. Photovoltaic (PV) System
c. Plenum
d. Portable Equipment
e. Power Outlet

162. A compartment or chamber to which one or more air ducts are connected and that forms part of the air distribution system defines:

a. Panelboard
b. Photovoltaic (PV) System
c. Plenum
d. Portable Equipment
e. Power Outlet

163. The process of supplying an enclosure with a protective gas with or without continuous flow, at sufficient pressure to prevent the entrance of combustible dust or ignitible fibers/ flyings defines:

a. Premise Wiring (System)
b. Pressurized [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
c. Process Seal [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Purged and Pressurized [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Qualified Person

164. A seal between electrical systems and flammable or combustible process fluids where a failure could allow the migration of process fluids into the premises' wiring system defines:

a. Premise Wiring (System)
b. Pressurized [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
c. Process Seal [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Purged and Pressurized [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Qualified Person

165. The process of (1) purging, 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; and (2) pressurization, supplying an enclosure with a protective gas with or without continuous flow at sufficient pressure to prevent the entrance of a flammable gas or vapor, a combustible dust, or an ignitible fiber defines:

a. Premise Wiring (System)
b. Pressurized [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
c. Process Seal [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Purged and Pressurized [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Qualified Person

166. One who has skills and knowledge related to the construction and operation of the electrical equipment and installations and has received safety training to recognize and avoid the hazards involved defines:

a. Premise Wiring (System)
b. Pressurized [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
c. Process Seal [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Purged and Pressurized [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Qualified Person

167. Interior and exterior wiring, including power, lighting, control, and signal circuit wiring together with all their associated hardware, fittings, and wiring devices, both permanently and temporarily installed. This includes (a) wiring from the service point or power source to the outlets or (b) wiring from and including the power source to the outlets where there is no service point. Such wiring does not include wiring internal to appliances, luminaires, motors, controllers, motor control centers, and similar equipment defines:

a. Premise Wiring (System)
b. Pressurized [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
c. Process Seal [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
d. Purged and Pressurized [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Qualified Person

Section 12

Raceway. An enclosed channel designed expressly for holding wires, cables, or busbars, with additional functions as permitted in this *Code*.
Rainproof. Constructed, protected, or treated so as to prevent rain from interfering with the successful operation of the apparatus under specified test conditions.
Raintight. Constructed or protected so that exposure to a beating rain will not result in the entrance of water under specified test conditions.
Receptacle. A contact device installed at the outlet for the connection of an attachment plug, or for the direct connection of electrical utilization equipment designed to mate with the corresponding contact device. A single receptacle is a single contact device with no other contact device on the same yoke. A multiple receptacle is two or more contact devices on the same yoke.
Receptacle Outlet. An outlet where one or more receptacles are installed.
Remote-Control Circuit. Any electrical circuit that controls any other circuit through a relay or an equivalent device.
Retrofit Kit. A general term for a complete subassembly of parts and devices for field conversion of utilization equipment.
Sealable Equipment. Equipment enclosed in a case or cabinet that is provided with a means of sealing or locking so that live parts cannot be made accessible without opening the enclosure.
Separately Derived System. An electrical source, other than a service, having no direct connection(s) to circuit conductors of any other electrical source other than those established by grounding and bonding connections.
Service. The conductors and equipment for delivering electric energy from the serving utility to the wiring system of the premises served.
Service Cable. Service conductors made up in the form of a cable.
Service Conductors. The conductors from the service point to the service disconnecting means.
Service Conductors, Overhead. The overhead conductors between the service point and the first point of connection to the service-entrance conductors at the building or other structure.
Service Conductors, Underground. The underground conductors between the service point and the first point of connection to the service-entrance conductors in a terminal box, meter, or other enclosure, inside or outside the building wall.
Service Drop. The overhead conductors between the utility electric supply system and the service point.

168. An outlet where one or more receptacles are installed defines:

a. Raceway
b. Rainproof
c. Raintight
d. Receptacle
e. Receptacle Outlet

169. An enclosed channel designed expressly for holding wires, cables, or busbars, with additional functions as permitted in this *Code* defines:

a. Raceway
b. Rainproof
c. Raintight

d. Receptacle
e. Receptacle Outlet

170. Constructed, protected, or treated so as to prevent rain from interfering with the successful operation of the apparatus under specified test conditions defines:
a. Raceway
b. Rainproof
c. Raintight
d. Receptacle
e. Receptacle Outlet

171. Constructed or protected so that exposure to a beating rain will not result in the entrance of water under specified test conditions defines:
a. Raceway
b. Rainproof
c. Raintight
d. Receptacle
e. Receptacle Outlet

172. A contact device installed at the outlet for the connection of an attachment plug, or for the direct connection of electrical utilization equipment designed to mate with the corresponding contact device. A single receptacle is a single contact device with no other contact device on the same yoke. A multiple receptacle is two or more contact devices on the same yoke defines:
a. Raceway
b. Rainproof
c. Raintight
d. Receptacle
e. Receptacle Outlet

173. Equipment enclosed in a case or cabinet that is provided with a means of sealing or locking so that live parts cannot be made accessible without opening the enclosure defines:
a. Remote-Control Circuit
b. Retrofit Kit
c. Sealable Equipment
d. Separately Derived System
e. Service

174. An electrical source, other than a service, having no direct connection(s) to circuit conductors of any other electrical source other than those established by grounding and bonding connections defines:
a. Remote-Control Circuit
b. Retrofit Kit
c. Sealable Equipment
d. Separately Derived System
e. Service

175. The conductors and equipment for delivering electric energy from the serving utility to the wiring system of the premises served defines:
a. Remote-Control Circuit
b. Retrofit Kit
c. Sealable Equipment
d. Separately Derived System
e. Service

176. Any electrical circuit that controls any other circuit through a relay or an equivalent device defines:
a. Remote-Control Circuit
b. Retrofit Kit
c. Sealable Equipment
d. Separately Derived System
e. Service

177. A general term for a complete subassembly of parts and devices for field conversion of utilization equipment defines:

a. Remote-Control Circuit
b. Retrofit Kit
c. Sealable Equipment
d. Separately Derived System
e. Service

178. Service conductors made up in the form of a cable defines:
a. Service Cable
b. Service Conductors
c. Service Conductors, Overhead
d. Service Conductors, Underground
e. Service Drop

179. The conductors from the service point to the service disconnecting means defines:
a. Service Cable
b. Service Conductors
c. Service Conductors, Overhead
d. Service Conductors, Underground
e. Service Drop

180. The overhead conductors between the service point and the first point of connection to the service-entrance conductors at the building or other structure defines:
a. Service Cable
b. Service Conductors
c. Service Conductors, Overhead
d. Service Conductors, Underground
e. Service Drop

181. The underground conductors between the service point and the first point of connection to the service-entrance conductors in a terminal box, meter, or other enclosure, inside or outside the building wall defines:
a. Service Cable
b. Service Conductors
c. Service Conductors, Overhead
d. Service Conductors, Underground
e. Service Drop

182. The overhead conductors between the utility electric supply system and the service point defines:
a. Service Cable
b. Service Conductors
c. Service Conductors, Overhead
d. Service Conductors, Underground
e. Service Drop

Section 13

Service-Entrance Conductors, Overhead System. The service conductors between the terminals of the service equipment and a point usually outside the building, clear of building walls, where joined by tap or splice to the service drop or overhead service conductors.

Service-Entrance Conductors, Underground System. The service conductors between the terminals of the service equipment and the point of connection to the service lateral or underground service conductors.

Service Equipment. The necessary equipment, usually consisting of a circuit breaker(s) or switch(es) and fuse(s) and their accessories, connected to the load end of service conductors to a building or other structure, or an otherwise designated area, and intended to constitute the main control and cutoff of the supply.

Service Lateral. The underground conductors between the utility electric supply system and the service point.

Service Point. The point of connection between the facilities of the serving utility and the premises wiring.

Short-Circuit Current Rating. The prospective symmetrical fault current at a nominal voltage to which an apparatus or system is able to be connected without sustaining damage exceeding defined acceptance criteria.

Show Window. Any window, including windows above doors, used or designed to be used for the display of goods or advertising material, whether it is fully or partly enclosed or entirely open at the rear and whether or not it has a platform raised higher than the street floor level.
Signaling Circuit. Any electrical circuit that energizes signaling equipment.
Simple Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]. 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 mA, and 25 mW, 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.
Special Permission. The written consent of the authority having jurisdiction.
Stand-Alone System. A system that supplies power independently of an electrical production and distribution network.
Structure. That which is built or constructed, other than equipment.
Surge Arrester. A protective device for limiting surge voltages by discharging or bypassing surge current; it also prevents continued flow of follow current while remaining capable of repeating these functions.
Surge-Protective Device (SPD). A protective device for limiting transient voltages by diverting or limiting surge current; it also prevents continued flow of follow current while remaining capable of repeating these functions and is designated as follows:

- Type 1: Permanently connected SPDs intended for installation between the secondary of the service transformer and the line side of the service disconnect overcurrent device.
- Type 2: Permanently connected SPDs intended for installation on the load side of the service disconnect overcurrent device, including SPDs located at the branch panel.
- Type 3: Point of utilization SPDs.
- Type 4: Component SPDs, including discrete components, as well as assemblies.

Switch, Bypass Isolation. A manually operated device used in conjunction with a transfer switch to provide a means of directly connecting load conductors to a power source and of disconnecting the transfer switch.

183. The underground conductors between the utility electric supply system and the service point defines:
    a. Service-Entrance Conductors, Overhead System
    b. Service-Entrance Conductors, Underground System
    c. Service Equipment
    d. Service Lateral
    e. Service Point
184. The necessary equipment, usually consisting of a circuit breaker(s) or switch(es) and fuse(s) and their accessories, connected to the load end of service conductors to a building or other structure, or an otherwise designated area, and intended to constitute the main control and cutoff of the supply defines:
    a. Service-Entrance Conductors, Overhead System
    b. Service-Entrance Conductors, Underground System
    c. Service Equipment
    d. Service Lateral
    e. Service Point
185. The service conductors between the terminals of the service equipment and the point of connection to the service lateral or underground service conductors defines:
    a. Service-Entrance Conductors, Overhead System
    b. Service-Entrance Conductors, Underground System
    c. Service Equipment
    d. Service Lateral
    e. Service Point
186. The service conductors between the terminals of the service equipment and a point usually outside the building, clear of building walls, where joined by tap or splice to the service drop or overhead service conductors defines:
    a. Service-Entrance Conductors, Overhead System
    b. Service-Entrance Conductors, Underground System

c. Service Equipment
d. Service Lateral
e. Service Point

187. The point of connection between the facilities of the serving utility and the premises wiring defines:
a. Service-Entrance Conductors, Overhead System
b. Service-Entrance Conductors, Underground System
c. Service Equipment
d. Service Lateral
e. Service Point

188. The written consent of the authority having jurisdiction defines:
a. Short-Circuit Current Rating
b. Show Window
c. Signaling Circuit
d. Simple Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Special Permission

189. Any electrical circuit that energizes signaling equipment defines:
a. Short-Circuit Current Rating
b. Show Window
c. Signaling Circuit
d. Simple Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Special Permission

190. Any window, including windows above doors, used or designed to be used for the display of goods or advertising material, whether it is fully or partly enclosed or entirely open at the rear and whether or not it has a platform raised higher than the street floor level defines:
a. Short-Circuit Current Rating
b. Show Window
c. Signaling Circuit
d. Simple Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Special Permission

191. 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 mA, and 25 mW, 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 defines:
a. Short-Circuit Current Rating
b. Show Window
c. Signaling Circuit
d. Simple Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Special Permission

192. The prospective symmetrical fault current at a nominal voltage to which an apparatus or system is able to be connected without sustaining damage exceeding defined acceptance criteria defines:
a. Short-Circuit Current Rating
b. Show Window
c. Signaling Circuit
d. Simple Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
e. Special Permission

193. A system that supplies power independently of an electrical production and distribution network defines:
a. Stand-Alone System
b. Structure
c. Surge Arrester
d. Surge-Protective Device (SPD)
e. Switch, Bypass Isolation

194. A protective device for limiting surge voltages by discharging or bypassing surge current; it also prevents continued flow of follow current while remaining capable of repeating these functions defines:

a. Stand-Alone System
b. Structure
c. Surge Arrester
d. Surge-Protective Device (SPD)
e. Switch, Bypass Isolation

195. A manually operated device used in conjunction with a transfer switch to provide a means of directly connecting load conductors to a power source and of disconnecting the transfer switch defines:

a. Stand-Alone System
b. Structure
c. Surge Arrester
d. Surge-Protective Device (SPD)
e. Switch, Bypass Isolation

196. That which is built or constructed, other than equipment defines:

a. Stand-Alone System
b. Structure
c. Surge Arrester
d. Surge-Protective Device (SPD)
e. Switch, Bypass Isolation

197. A protective device for limiting transient voltages by diverting or limiting surge current defines:

a. Stand-Alone System
b. Structure
c. Surge Arrester
d. Surge-Protective Device (SPD)
e. Switch, Bypass Isolation

198. Surge-Protective Device (SPD). A protective device for limiting transient voltages by diverting or limiting surge current; it also prevents continued flow of follow current while remaining capable of repeating these functions and is designated as follows:

a. Type 1: Permanently connected SPDs intended for installation between the secondary of the service transformer and the line side of the service disconnect overcurrent device.
b. Type 2: Permanently connected SPDs intended for installation on the load side of the service disconnect overcurrent device, including SPDs located at the branch panel.
c. Type 2: Permanently connected SPDs intended for installation on the line side of the service disconnect overcurrent device, including SPDs located at the branch panel.
d. all of the above
e. both a & b

199. Surge-Protective Device (SPD). A protective device for limiting transient voltages by diverting or limiting surge current; it also prevents continued flow of follow current while remaining capable of repeating these functions and is designated as follows:

a. Type 3: Point of utilization SPDs.
b. Type 4: Component SPDs, including discrete components, as well as assemblies.
c. Type 4: Component SPDs, not including discrete components, as well as assemblies.
d. all of the above
e. both a & b

200. Surge-Protective Device (SPD) also prevents continued flow of follow current while remaining capable of _____ these functions.

a. reiterating

b. repetition
c. recapping
d. repeating
e. all of the above

201. Surge-Protective Device (SPD). A protective device for limiting transient voltages by _____ the surge current.

a. diverting
b. limiting
c. distracting
d. restraining
e. both a or b

Section 14

Switch, General-Use. A switch intended for use in general distribution and branch circuits. It is rated in amperes, and it is capable of interrupting its rated current at its rated voltage.
Switch, General-Use Snap. A form of general-use switch constructed so that it can be installed in device boxes or on box covers, or otherwise used in conjunction with wiring systems recognized by this *Code*.
Switch, Isolating. A switch intended for isolating an electrical circuit from the source of power. It has no interrupting rating, and it is intended to be operated only after the circuit has been opened by some other means.
Switch, Motor-Circuit. A switch rated in horsepower that is capable of interrupting the maximum operating overload current of a motor of the same horsepower rating as the switch at the rated voltage.
Switch, Transfer. An automatic or nonautomatic device for transferring one or more load conductor connections from one power source to another.
Switchboard. A large single panel, frame, or assembly of panels on which are mounted on the face, back, or both, switches, overcurrent and other protective devices, buses, and usually instruments. These assemblies are generally accessible from the rear as well as from the front and are not intended to be installed in cabinets.
Switchgear. An assembly completely enclosed on all sides and top with sheet metal (except for ventilating openings and inspection windows) and containing primary power circuit switching, interrupting devices, or both, with buses and connections. The assembly may include control and auxiliary devices. Access to the interior of the enclosure is provided by doors, removable covers, or both.
Thermal Protector (as applied to motors). A protective device for assembly as an integral part of a motor or motorcompressor that, when properly applied, protects the motor against dangerous overheating due to overload and failure to start.
Thermally Protected (as applied to motors). The words *Thermally Protected* appearing on the nameplate of a motor or motorcompressor indicate that the motor is provided with a thermal protector.
Unclassified Locations [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) 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; Zone 20; Zone 21; Zone 22; nor any combination thereof.
Ungrounded. Not connected to ground or to a conductive body that extends the ground connection.
Uninterruptible Power Supply. A power supply used to provide alternating current power to a load for some period of time in the event of a power failure.
Utilization Equipment. Equipment that utilizes electric energy for electronic, electromechanical, chemical, heating, lighting, or similar purposes.
Ventilated. Provided with a means to permit circulation of air sufficient to remove an excess of heat, fumes, or vapors.
Volatile Flammable Liquid. A flammable liquid having a flash point below 38°C (100°F), or a flammable liquid whose temperature is above its flash point, or a Class II combustible liquid that has a vapor pressure not exceeding 276 kPa (40 psia) at 38°C (100°F) and whose temperature is above its flash point.

202. An automatic or nonautomatic device for transferring one or more load conductor connections from one power source to another defines:

a. Switch, General-Use
b. Switch, General-Use Snap
c. Switch, Isolating
d. Switch, Motor-Circuit
e. Switch, Transfer

203. A switch intended for use in general distribution and branch circuits. It is rated in amperes, and it is capable of interrupting its rated current at its rated voltage defines:

a. Switch, General-Use
b. Switch, General-Use Snap
c. Switch, Isolating
d. Switch, Motor-Circuit
e. Switch, Transfer

204. A form of general-use switch constructed so that it can be installed in device boxes or on box covers, or otherwise used in conjunction with wiring systems recognized by this *Code* defines:

a. Switch, General-Use
b. Switch, General-Use Snap
c. Switch, Isolating
d. Switch, Motor-Circuit
e. Switch, Transfer

205. A switch rated in horsepower that is capable of interrupting the maximum operating overload current of a motor of the same horsepower rating as the switch at the rated voltage defines:

a. Switch, General-Use
b. Switch, General-Use Snap
c. Switch, Isolating
d. Switch, Motor-Circuit
e. Switch, Transfer

206. A switch intended for isolating an electrical circuit from the source of power. It has no interrupting rating, and it is intended to be operated only after the circuit has been opened by some other means defines:

a. Switch, General-Use
b. Switch, General-Use Snap
c. Switch, Isolating
d. Switch, Motor-Circuit
e. Switch, Transfer

207. A protective device for assembly as an integral part of a motor or motorcompressor that, when properly applied, protects the motor against dangerous overheating due to overload and failure to start defines:

a. Switchboard
b. Switchgear
c. Thermal Protector (as applied to motors)
d. Thermally Protected (as applied to motors)
e. Unclassified Locations [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]

208. The words *Thermally Protected* appearing on the nameplate of a motor or motorcompressor indicate that the motor is provided with a thermal protector defines:

a. Switchboard
b. Switchgear
c. Thermal Protector (as applied to motors)
d. Thermally Protected (as applied to motors)
e. Unclassified Locations [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]

209. A large single panel, frame, or assembly of panels on which are mounted on the face, back, or both, switches, overcurrent and other protective devices, buses, and usually instruments. These assemblies are generally accessible from the rear as well as from the front and are not intended to be installed in cabinets defines:
    a. Switchboard
    b. Switchgear
    c. Thermal Protector (as applied to motors)
    d. Thermally Protected (as applied to motors)
    e. Unclassified Locations [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
210. An assembly completely enclosed on all sides and top with sheet metal (except for ventilating openings and inspection windows) and containing primary power circuit switching, interrupting devices, or both, with buses and connections. The assembly may include control and auxiliary devices. Access to the interior of the enclosure is provided by doors, removable covers, or both defines:
    a. Switchboard
    b. Switchgear
    c. Thermal Protector (as applied to motors)
    d. Thermally Protected (as applied to motors)
    e. Unclassified Locations [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
211. 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; Zone 20; Zone 21; Zone 22; nor any combination thereof defines:
    a. Switchboard
    b. Switchgear
    c. Thermal Protector (as applied to motors)
    d. Thermally Protected (as applied to motors)
    e. Unclassified Locations [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations]
212. Not connected to ground or to a conductive body that extends the ground connection defines:
    a. Ungrounded
    b. Uninterruptible Power Supply
    c. Utilization Equipment
    d. Ventilated
    e. Volatile Flammable Liquid
213. A power supply used to provide alternating current power to a load for some period of time in the event of a power failure defines:
    a. Ungrounded
    b. Uninterruptible Power Supply
    c. Utilization Equipment
    d. Ventilated
    e. Volatile Flammable Liquid
214. Equipment that utilizes electric energy for electronic, electromechanical, chemical, heating, lighting, or similar purposes defines:
    a. Ungrounded
    b. Uninterruptible Power Supply
    c. Utilization Equipment
    d. Ventilated
    e. Volatile Flammable Liquid
215. Provided with a means to permit circulation of air sufficient to remove an excess of heat, fumes, or vapors defines:
    a. Ungrounded

b. Uninterruptible Power Supply
c. Utilization Equipment
d. Ventilated
e. Volatile Flammable Liquid

216. A flammable liquid having a flash point below 38°C (100°F), or a flammable liquid whose temperature is above its flash point, or a Class II combustible liquid that has a vapor pressure not exceeding 276 kPa (40 psia) at 38°C (100°F) and whose temperature is above its flash point defines:

a. Ungrounded
b. Uninterruptible Power Supply
c. Utilization Equipment
d. Ventilated
e. Volatile Flammable Liquid

Section 15

Voltage (of a circuit). The greatest root-mean-square (rms) (effective) difference of potential between any two conductors of the circuit concerned.

Voltage, Nominal. A nominal value assigned to a circuit or system for the purpose of conveniently designating its voltage class (e.g., 120/240 volts, 480Y/277 volts, 600 volts).

Voltage to Ground. For grounded circuits, the voltage between the given conductor and that point or conductor of the circuit that is grounded; for ungrounded circuits, the greatest voltage between the given conductor and any other conductor of the circuit.

Watertight. Constructed so that moisture will not enter the enclosure under specified test conditions.

Weatherproof. Constructed or protected so that exposure to the weather will not interfere with successful operation.

Electronically Actuated Fuse. An overcurrent protective device that generally consists of a control module that provides current sensing, electronically derived time–current characteristics, energy to initiate tripping, and an interrupting module that interrupts current when an overcurrent occurs. Electronically actuated fuses may or may not operate in a currentlimiting fashion, depending on the type of control selected.

Fuse. An overcurrent protective device with a circuit-opening fusible part that is heated and severed by the passage of overcurrent through it.

Controlled Vented Power Fuse. A fuse with provision for controlling discharge circuit interruption such that no solid material may be exhausted into the surrounding atmosphere. *Expulsion Fuse Unit (Expulsion Fuse).* A vented fuse unit in which the expulsion effect of gases produced by the arc and lining of the fuseholder, either alone or aided by a spring, extinguishes the arc.

Nonvented Power Fuse. A fuse without intentional provision for the escape of arc gases, liquids, or solid particles to the atmosphere during circuit interruption.

Power Fuse Unit. A vented, nonvented, or controlled vented fuse unit in which the arc is extinguished by being drawn through solid material, granular material, or liquid, either alone or aided by a spring.

Vented Power Fuse. A fuse with provision for the escape of arc gases, liquids, or solid particles to the surrounding atmosphere during circuit interruption.

Multiple Fuse. An assembly of two or more single-pole fuses.

Substation. An assemblage of equipment (e.g., switches, interrupting devices, circuit breakers, buses, and transformers) through which electric energy is passed for the purpose of distribution, switching, or modifying its characteristics.

Switching Device. A device designed to close, open, or both, one or more electrical circuits.

217. The greatest root-mean-square (rms) (effective) difference of potential between any two conductors of the circuit concerned defines:

a. Voltage (of a circuit)
b. Voltage, Nominal
c. Voltage to Ground
d. Watertight

e. Weatherproof

218. For grounded circuits, the voltage between the given conductor and that point or conductor of the circuit that is grounded; for ungrounded circuits, the greatest voltage between the given conductor and any other conductor of the circuit defines:

a. Voltage (of a circuit)
b. Voltage, Nominal
c. Voltage to Ground
d. Watertight
e. Weatherproof

219. Constructed or protected so that exposure to the weather will not interfere with successful operation defines:

a. Voltage (of a circuit)
b. Voltage, Nominal
c. Voltage to Ground
d. Watertight
e. Weatherproof

220. Constructed so that moisture will not enter the enclosure under specified test conditions. Constructed so that moisture will not enter the enclosure under specified test conditions defines:

a. Voltage (of a circuit)
b. Voltage, Nominal
c. Voltage to Ground
d. Watertight
e. Weatherproof

221. A nominal value assigned to a circuit or system for the purpose of conveniently designating its voltage class (e.g., 120/240 volts, 480Y/277 volts, 600 volts) defines:

a. Voltage (of a circuit)
b. Voltage, Nominal
c. Voltage to Ground
d. Watertight
e. Weatherproof

222. An assembly of two or more single-pole fuses defines:

a. Electronically Actuated Fuse
b. Multiple Fuse
c. Substation
d. Switching Device
e. Fuse

223. An assemblage of equipment through which electric energy is passed for the purpose of distribution, switching, or modifying its characteristics defines:

a. Electronically Actuated Fuse
b. Multiple Fuse
c. Substation
d. Switching Device
e. Fuse

224. An overcurrent protective device that generally consists of a control module that provides current sensing, electronically derived time–current characteristics, energy to initiate tripping, and an interrupting module that interrupts current when an overcurrent occurs. Electronically actuated fuses may or may not operate in a current limiting fashion, depending on the type of control selected defines:

a. Electronically Actuated Fuse
b. Multiple Fuse

c. Substation
d. Switching Device
e. Fuse

225. An overcurrent protective device with a circuit-opening fusible part that is heated and severed by the passage of overcurrent through it defines:
a. Electronically Actuated Fuse
b. Multiple Fuse
c. Substation
d. Switching Device
e. Fuse

226. **Substation.** An assemblage of equipment through which electric energy is passed for the purpose of distribution, switching, or modifying its characteristics. Which of the following are examples of "an assemblage of equipment" for this definition?
a. Switches
b. Interrupting devices
c. Circuit breakers
d. Transformers
e. All of the above

227. A vented fuse unit in which the expulsion effect of gases produced by the arc and lining of the fuseholder, either alone or aided by a spring, extinguishes the arc defines:
a. Controlled Vented Power Fuse
b. Expulsion Fuse Unit (Expulsion Fuse)
c. Nonvented Power Fuse
d. Power Fuse Unit
e. Vented Power Fuse

228. A vented, nonvented, or controlled vented fuse unit in which the arc is extinguished by being drawn through solid material, granular material, or liquid, either alone or aided by a spring defines:
a. Controlled Vented Power Fuse
b. Expulsion Fuse Unit (Expulsion Fuse)
c. Nonvented Power Fuse
d. Power Fuse Unit
e. Vented Power Fuse

229. A fuse without intentional provision for the escape of arc gases, liquids, or solid particles to the atmosphere during circuit interruption defines:
a. Controlled Vented Power Fuse
b. Expulsion Fuse Unit (Expulsion Fuse)
c. Nonvented Power Fuse
d. Power Fuse Unit
e. Vented Power Fuse

230. A fuse with provision for the escape of arc gases, liquids, or solid particles to the surrounding atmosphere during circuit interruption defines:
a. Controlled Vented Power Fuse
b. Expulsion Fuse Unit (Expulsion Fuse)
c. Nonvented Power Fuse
d. Power Fuse Unit
e. Vented Power Fuse

231. A fuse with provision for controlling discharge circuit interruption such that no solid material may be exhausted into the surrounding atmosphere defines:
a. Controlled Vented Power Fuse

b. Expulsion Fuse Unit (Expulsion Fuse)
c. Nonvented Power Fuse
d. Power Fuse Unit
e. Vented Power Fuse

Section 16

Switching Device. A device designed to close, open, or both, one or more electrical circuits.

Circuit Breaker. A switching device capable of making, carrying, and interrupting currents under normal circuit conditions, and also of making, carrying for a specified time, and interrupting currents under specified abnormal circuit conditions, such as those of short circuit.

Cutout. An assembly of a fuse support with either a fuseholder, fuse carrier, or disconnecting blade. The fuseholder or fuse carrier may include a conducting element (fuse link) or may act as the disconnecting blade by the inclusion of a nonfusible member.

Disconnecting Means. A device, group of devices, or other means whereby the conductors of a circuit can be disconnected from their source of supply.

Disconnecting (or Isolating) Switch (Disconnector, Isolator). A mechanical switching device used for isolating a circuit or equipment from a source of power.

Interrupter Switch. A switch capable of making, carrying, and interrupting specified currents.

Oil Cutout (Oil-Filled Cutout). A cutout in which all or part of the fuse support and its fuse link or disconnecting blade is mounted in oil with complete immersion of the contacts and the fusible portion of the conducting element (fuse link) so that arc interruption by severing of the fuse link or by opening of the contacts will occur under oil.

Oil Switch. A switch having contacts that operate under oil (or askarel or other suitable liquid).

Regulator Bypass Switch. A specific device or combination of devices designed to bypass a regulator.

232.Which of the following are examples of a switching device?
a. Circuit breaker
b. Interrupter Switch
c. Regulator Bypass Switch
d. All of the above
e. None of the above

233. A switching device capable of making, carrying, and interrupting currents under normal circuit conditions, and also of making, carrying for a specified time, and interrupting currents under specified abnormal circuit conditions, such as those of short circuit defines:
a. Circuit Breaker
b. Cutout
c. Disconnecting Means
d. Disconnecting (or Isolating) Switch (Disconnector, Isolator)
e. None of the above

234. A mechanical switching device used for isolating a circuit or equipment from a source of power defines:
a. Circuit Breaker
b. Cutout
c. Disconnecting Means
d. Disconnecting (or Isolating) Switch (Disconnector, Isolator)
e. None of the above

235. A device, group of devices, or other means whereby the conductors of a circuit can be disconnected from their source of supply defines:
a. Circuit Breaker
b. Cutout
c. Disconnecting Means

d. Disconnecting (or Isolating) Switch (Disconnector, Isolator)
e. None of the above

236. An assembly of a fuse support with either a fuseholder, fuse carrier, or disconnecting blade. The fuseholder or fuse carrier may include a conducting element (fuse link) or may act as the disconnecting blade by the inclusion of a nonfusible member defines:
a. Circuit Breaker
b. Cutout
c. Disconnecting Means
d. Disconnecting (or Isolating) Switch (Disconnector, Isolator)
e. None of the above

237. A switch capable of making, carrying, and interrupting specified currents defines:
a. Interrupter Switch
b. Oil Cutout (Oil-Filled Cutout)
c. Oil Switch
d. Regulator Bypass Switch
e. None of the above

238. A switch having contacts that operate under oil (or askarel or other suitable liquid) defines:
a. Interrupter Switch
b. Oil Cutout (Oil-Filled Cutout)
c. Oil Switch
d. Regulator Bypass Switch
e. None of the above

239. A cutout in which all or part of the fuse support and its fuse link or disconnecting blade is mounted in oil with complete immersion of the contacts and the fusible portion of the conducting element (fuse link) so that arc interruption by severing of the fuse link or by opening of the contacts will occur under oil defines:
a. Interrupter Switch
b. Oil Cutout (Oil-Filled Cutout)
c. Oil Switch
d. Regulator Bypass Switch
e. None of the above

240. A specific device or combination of devices designed to bypass a regulator defines:
a. Interrupter Switch
b. Oil Cutout (Oil-Filled Cutout)
c. Oil Switch
d. Regulator Bypass Switch
e. None of the above

2017 NEC Definition Quiz Answer Sheet

1	a b c d e	41	a b c d e	81	a b c d e
2	a b c d e	42	a b c d e	82	a b c d e
3	a b c d e	43	a b c d e	83	a b c d e
4	a b c d e	44	a b c d e	84	a b c d e
5	a b c d e	45	a b c d e	85	a b c d e
6	a b c d e	46	a b c d e	86	a b c d e
7	a b c d e	47	a b c d e	87	a b c d e
8	a b c d e	48	a b c d e	88	a b c d e
9	a b c d e	49	a b c d e	89	a b c d e
10	a b c d e	50	a b c d e	90	a b c d e
11	a b c d e	51	a b c d e	91	a b c d e
12	a b c d e	52	a b c d e	92	a b c d e
13	a b c d e	53	a b c d e	93	a b c d e
14	a b c d e	54	a b c d e	94	a b c d e
15	a b c d e	55	a b c d e	95	a b c d e
16	a b c d e	56	a b c d e	96	a b c d e
17	a b c d e	57	a b c d e	97	a b c d e
18	a b c d e	58	a b c d e	98	a b c d e
19	a b c d e	59	a b c d e	99	a b c d e
20	a b c d e	60	a b c d e	100	a b c d e
21	a b c d e	61	a b c d e	101	a b c d e
22	a b c d e	62	a b c d e	102	a b c d e
23	a b c d e	63	a b c d e	103	a b c d e
24	a b c d e	64	a b c d e	104	a b c d e
25	a b c d e	65	a b c d e	105	a b c d e
26	a b c d e	66	a b c d e	106	a b c d e
27	a b c d e	67	a b c d e	107	a b c d e
28	a b c d e	68	a b c d e	108	a b c d e
29	a b c d e	69	a b c d e	109	a b c d e
30	a b c d e	70	a b c d e	110	a b c d e
31	a b c d e	71	a b c d e	111	a b c d e
32	a b c d e	72	a b c d e	112	a b c d e
33	a b c d e	73	a b c d e	113	a b c d e
34	a b c d e	74	a b c d e	114	a b c d e
35	a b c d e	75	a b c d e	115	a b c d e
36	a b c d e	76	a b c d e	116	a b c d e
37	a b c d e	77	a b c d e	117	a b c d e
38	a b c d e	78	a b c d e	118	a b c d e
39	a b c d e	79	a b c d e	119	a b c d e
40	a b c d e	80	a b c d e	120	a b c d e

2017 NEC Definition Quiz Answer Sheet Continued

121	a b c d e	161	a b c d e	201	a b c d e
122	a b c d e	162	a b c d e	202	a b c d e
123	a b c d e	163	a b c d e	203	a b c d e
124	a b c d e	164	a b c d e	204	a b c d e
125	a b c d e	165	a b c d e	205	a b c d e
126	a b c d e	166	a b c d e	206	a b c d e
127	a b c d e	167	a b c d e	207	a b c d e
128	a b c d e	168	a b c d e	208	a b c d e
129	a b c d e	169	a b c d e	209	a b c d e
130	a b c d e	170	a b c d e	210	a b c d e
131	a b c d e	171	a b c d e	211	a b c d e
132	a b c d e	172	a b c d e	212	a b c d e
133	a b c d e	173	a b c d e	213	a b c d e
134	a b c d e	174	a b c d e	214	a b c d e
135	a b c d e	175	a b c d e	215	a b c d e
136	a b c d e	176	a b c d e	216	a b c d e
137	a b c d e	177	a b c d e	217	a b c d e
138	a b c d e	178	a b c d e	218	a b c d e
139	a b c d e	179	a b c d e	219	a b c d e
140	a b c d e	180	a b c d e	220	a b c d e
141	a b c d e	181	a b c d e	221	a b c d e
142	a b c d e	182	a b c d e	222	a b c d e
143	a b c d e	183	a b c d e	223	a b c d e
144	a b c d e	184	a b c d e	224	a b c d e
145	a b c d e	185	a b c d e	225	a b c d e
146	a b c d e	186	a b c d e	226	a b c d e
147	a b c d e	187	a b c d e	227	a b c d e
148	a b c d e	188	a b c d e	228	a b c d e
149	a b c d e	189	a b c d e	229	a b c d e
150	a b c d e	190	a b c d e	230	a b c d e
151	a b c d e	191	a b c d e	231	a b c d e
152	a b c d e	192	a b c d e	232	a b c d e
153	a b c d e	193	a b c d e	233	a b c d e
154	a b c d e	194	a b c d e	234	a b c d e
155	a b c d e	195	a b c d e	235	a b c d e
156	a b c d e	196	a b c d e	236	a b c d e
157	a b c d e	197	a b c d e	237	a b c d e
158	a b c d e	198	a b c d e	238	a b c d e
159	a b c d e	199	a b c d e	239	a b c d e
160	a b c d e	200	a b c d e	240	a b c d e

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