(*g*) The pushes used are suitable for low pressure.

(*h*) The wiring to every bell and to the pushes is totally enclosed right up to the terminals thereof.

8. As to Regulation 164: By adding to subclause (3) the words "or shall be of such other type as may be from time to time approved by the Chief Electrical Engineer."

9. As to Regulation 179: By revoking subclause (2) and substituting the following subclauses:—

(2) Every socket mounted on a wall shall be controlled by a switch fixed within 4 ft. of the socket. All other sockets shall be controlled by a switch fixed as near as practicable to the socket, save that in any case where the apparatus to be connected to the socket does not have a consumption in excess of 10 amperes, the switch may be omitted when plugs of a type approved by the Chief Electrical Engineer are used.

No socket or switch shall be mounted on skirting or within 12 in. above a floor unless it is of the flush type.

(3) Where any plug is to be installed in any place where the person using the portable appliance connected to such plug can make contact with earth or earthed metal the plug shall be fixed in such a position as will reduce the electrical hazard to a minimum.

10. As to Regulation 193: By inserting after the words "Every electric sign" the words "not being a Neon tube electric sign."

11. By inserting after Regulation 193 the following new regulation:—

193A. Every "Neon" tube electric sign shall comply with the following requirements:—

(*a*) All high or extra-high pressure parts shall be effectively screened in such a manner as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto or making contact therewith, and so as to prevent any person, whether authorized or not, having access thereto or making contact therewith at any time when the sign or any auxiliary apparatus is alive.

(*b*) Transformers shall be weatherproof or enclosed in weatherproof structures.

(*c*) All non-current carrying metal shall be effectively earthed, and the earthing lead shall be adequately protected against damage, disconnection, or corrosion.

(*d*) Resistances (if any) shall be placed in a fire-proof structure, and in such a position that any heat generated will not prejudicially affect any other apparatus.

(*e*) A permanent notice shall be placed in a conspicuous position on or near to the sign; such notice shall warn unauthorized persons against making contact or tampering with the sign.

(*f*) Every sign shall be controlled by a switch suitably marked, which, in the case of outdoor signs, shall be mounted on the main switchboard and in all other cases mounted in a conspicuous position easy of access to any fireman.

(*g*) The installation shall be inspected and passed by the supply authority's Electrical Engineer before it is connected to the supply.

12. As to Regulation 200: By inserting at the beginning of this regulation the words "In the case of direct-current motors exceeding ¼ horse-power."

13. As to Regulation 204: By revoking subclause (1) and substituting the following subclause:—

(1) Every motor exceeding ¼ horse-power and not exceeding 3 horse-power shall, in addition to the circuit-fuses (if any), be provided with time-lag cut-outs or automatic time-lag release approved by the Authorized Inspector, when the starting current exceeds 200 per cent. of full load current.

14. As to Regulation 223: By revoking subclause (1) and substituting the following subclause:—

(1) The hot plates of all electric cooking appliances operated above 110 volts to earth shall be ironclad except in the case of portable grillers or hotplates not exceeding 600 watts capacity and used in any place where a person touching the same is not likely, under normal conditions, to be simultaneously making contact with earth or earthed metal. The oven elements shall be so guarded that the cooking-utensils cannot be brought into contact with them, and so that accidental personal contact cannot be made.

15. As to Regulation 224: By revoking subclause (2) and substituting the following subclause:—

(2) No plug socket shall be mounted on any heating or cooking appliance where the metal-work of such appliance is required by these regulations to be earthed, save that any plug socket so mounted and installed on any premises prior to the 31st day of March, 1929, may be used if it is of the three-pin type and if any portable apparatus used therefrom is earthed.

16. By inserting after Regulation 224 the following new regulation:—

224A. No gas-electric range shall be used unless an insulating coupling approved by the Chief Electrical Engineer is inserted in the gas-supply pipe immediately adjacent to the range.

17. As to Regulation 225: By adding the following subclause:—

(5) A cooking appliance not exceeding 2½ k.w. capacity shall be deemed to be portable provided that, except in the case of portable grillers and hotplates not exceeding 600 watts capacity, the wiring between the cooking appliance and the wall-plug is enclosed in flexible conduit which terminates in and is properly secured to the terminal-box on the cooking-appliances and to the wall-plug.

The flexible conduit and the cooker shall be earthed in accordance with subclause (1) of Regulation 260 hereof.

18. As to Regulation 227: By revoking subclause (1) and substituting the following subclause:—

(1) Heating-points shall each be rated at not less than 1,000 watts. All switches specified in subclause (2) to Regulation 179 hereof shall be double pole for all apparatus in excess of 2,000 watts and connected to a direct-current system.

19. As to Regulation 228: By adding the following words: "Except in those cases where the conductors between the portable appliance and the wall-plug are enclosed in flexible conduit which terminates in and is properly secured to a terminal-box on the portable appliance and to the wall-plug."

20. As to Regulation 252: By revoking paragraphs (*n*) and (*o*) and substituting the following paragraphs:—

(*n*) All metal liable to become alive when in damp situations or in places where conditions are such that a person touching it would be likely, under normal conditions, to be simultaneously making contact with earth, save that portable appliances in office and residential installations need not be earthed except when used in bathrooms, washhouses, or any place with a conducting floor, or in any other place where the Chief Electrical Engineer considers earthing to be necessary.

(*o*) All metal liable to become alive when so situated that there is risk, under normal conditions, of accidental contact with earthed metal (other than earthed metal on a switchboard), save that portable appliances in office and residential installations need not be earthed except when used in bathrooms, washhouses, or any place with a conducting floor, or any place where the Chief Electrical Engineer considers earthing to be necessary.

21. As to Regulation 281: By adding to subclause (1) the following proviso:—

Provided that in the case of water-heaters in which the live portion of the heating element is itself in contact with the water, such test may be omitted if the supply is alternating current.

22. As to the Second Schedule, Part III, Class S—Cables covered with tough rubber compound: By revoking paragraph (*h*) and substituting the following paragraph:—

(*h*) Under no circumstances shall they be used to pass through party walls or as service mains or on pressures exceeding 250 volts to earth. Flexible trailing cables may be used for power purposes, but non-flexible cables may be used therefor only where conduit would be subject to corrosive action, and then only when permission in writing has first been obtained from the electrical supply authority.

23. As to the Second Schedule, Part III, Class T—Screwed Conduits: By revoking paragraph (*g*) and substituting the following paragraph:—

(*g*) The ends of all conduits

(i) Are reamed out and do not project into any fitting, junction-box, or other outlet beyond the thread or lock-nut in such fitting, junction-box, or other outlet;

(ii) Are, where terminating at accessories and fittings, screwed thereto, or secured with lock-nuts if screwing is impracticable, or are provided with metal outlet boxes, save that (except in the case of electric water-heaters) where the accessories or fittings are not liable to mechanical damage, or where the walls are not liable to be damp, and where the supply is alternating current, the conduit may terminate in metal outlet flanges, approved by the Chief Electrical Engineer, and wooden blocks, or (in the case of surface work where no earthing of the accessories or fittings is necessary) the conduit may terminate in, but not pass through, a wooden block counterbored to prevent the conduit projecting within the recess of the block.

F. D. THOMSON,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

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