

"Earthed" means connected to the general mass of earth in such a manner as will ensure at all times the immediate discharge of electrical energy without electrical hazard.

"Earthed metal" means metal directly or indirectly in electrical contact with earth.

"Earthing-lead" is the conductor connecting the earthing-system to the metal or apparatus required to be earthed.

"Electric sign" means a word, letter, model, border outline, box, device, representation, announcement, or direction, including the framework and backing, and the means of attachment to the building or supporting structure, illuminated by means of filament lamps and/or luminous-discharge-tubes, the means of illumination forming an integral part thereof.

"Electrical hazard" means danger to life and/or property from electrical energy.

"Electrical supply authority" means any person or body licensed or otherwise authorized to generate and/or to supply electrical energy; and in respect of any premises means the electrical supply authority authorized to supply electrical energy for consumption on such premises; and in case more than one such authority is so authorized means the electrical supply authority by whom or which electrical energy is so supplied or intended to be supplied; and in respect of premises where there is no electrical supply authority so authorized means the Chief Electrical Engineer.

"Extra-high pressure" means any pressure in excess of 6,600 volts.

"Extra-low pressure" means any pressure not exceeding in the case of alternating current 32 volts and in the case of direct current 100 volts.

"Fitting" is any device for supporting or containing a lamp, and includes the shade or reflector, if any; for example, a bracket, pendant with ceiling rose, electrolier, or portable standard.

"Flexible conductor" means a conductor which comprises a number of wires the diameter of the wires and the character of the insulating material (if any) being such as substantially to ensure flexibility.

"Flexible cable" means a flexible conductor the cross-sectional area of the wires of which taken together exceeds 0.007 square inch.

"Flexible cord" means a flexible conductor the cross-sectional area of the wires of which taken together does not exceed 0.007 square inch.

"Fuse-link" means the actual wire or strip of metal in a cut-out or other device which is intended to be fused by an excessive current.

"Fuse-switch" is a switch the moving part of which carries one or more fuse-links.

"High pressure" means any pressure exceeding 650 volts but not exceeding 6,600 volts.

"Horse-power" means brake horse-power.

"Inflammable" means capable of being readily ignited.

"Isolating-switch" means a switch suitable for disconnecting a circuit under no-load conditions only.

"Live" (alive) is said of a conductor when a potential difference exists between it and earth.

"Loop-in" means looped at ceiling-roses, switches, or other outlets.

"Low pressure" means any pressure exceeding in the case of alternating current 32 volts and in the case of direct current 100 volts but not exceeding in either case 250 volts.

"Luminous-discharge-tube" (L.D. tube) means any tube, or other vessel or device, constructed of translucent material, hermetically sealed, and designed for the emission of light arising from the passage of an electric current through a gas or vapour contained within it; but the term shall not apply to the cathode-glow lamp (in which the greater part of the light is provided by the cathode glow) or to any electric discharge tube designed to operate below 500 volts, provided that if the striking voltage is above 500 volts a high-frequency Tesla coil is used for starting purposes.

"Master-switch" means a switch, or circuit-breaker controlling a complete installation, or a self-contained portion of an installation, or controlling or limiting the operation of some other switch or circuit-breaker or group of switches or circuit-breakers.

"Medium pressure" means any pressure exceeding 250 volts but not exceeding 650 volts.

"Multiple-earthed neutral" (M.E.N.): The neutral conductor of any low or medium pressure alternating-current system is said to be multiple-earthed when it is earthed at the source of supply and at one or more other points along the distribution or service

line, and at each consumer's premises, the resistance between any point of the neutral conductor and earth not exceeding 10 ohms.

"Non-reversible," in respect of any accessory device in the nature of an adaptor, or a plug and socket, for connecting apparatus, means so constructed and installed that the respective conductors between such adaptor, or plug, and the device are always connected to the same pole, phase, neutral or earthed conductor, as the case may be.

"Point" means a point on the wiring system at which current is taken to supply lamps, heaters, motors, and current-using devices generally.

"Portable appliance" means an appliance capable of being readily moved where established practice or the conditions of use make it necessary or convenient for it to be detached by means of a flexible cord and plug or adaptor from any source from which electrical energy is available.

"Premises" includes any land owned or occupied by an electrical supply authority or consumer, as the case may be, on which electrical energy is generated, transmitted, or used.

"Pressure" means the difference of potential—

(a) In the case of a medium pressure or any lower pressure three-phase or three-wire system of supply—

(i) Between any unearthed conductor and earth if the system of supply is normally earthed without a circuit-breaker and/or added resistance; or

(ii) Between any two unearthed conductors if the system of supply is normally unearthed, or is earthed through a circuit-breaker and/or added resistance; and

(b) In the case of a medium pressure or any lower pressure two-wire system of supply, between conductors; and

(c) In the case of a high pressure or extra-high pressure three-phase system of supply, between any two unearthed conductors; and

(d) In the case of a high pressure or extra-high pressure two-wire system of supply, between conductors.

In the case of high pressure and extra-high pressure the rated difference of potential shall be subject to such additional pressure, not exceeding 10 per cent., as may be necessary for line and transformer regulation.

"Readily accessible" means able to be reached quickly and without climbing over or removing obstructions or resorting, for example, to a chair, box, or portable ladder.

"Service cut-out" means any device installed by the electrical supply authority for automatically disconnecting the consumer's installation.

"Service-lift" means a lift the car of which has a floor area not exceeding 9 sq. ft. and a height not exceeding 4 ft. and which is used to carry goods and/or material only and which is operated from without the lift-well.

"Service-line" means a line which connects a consumer's installation with a distribution line of the system of supply.

"Service-main" is that portion of the wiring on a consumer's premises between the main switchboard and the service-line from which supply is obtained.

"Source of supply" means either the generating-station, the substation, or the transformer, as the case may be, which is the source of the electrical energy at the pressure at which it is delivered to the consumer.

"Starting-current" means the maximum current drawn from the line when starting a motor.

"Subcircuit" means that portion of a circuit extending beyond the final circuit-breaker or set of cut-outs.

"Submain" means a branch main connecting a main switchboard to a distribution board or section board.

"Switchboard" means an assemblage of switchgear, with or without instruments, but does not apply to a group of local switches on a subcircuit.

"Switchgear" means any apparatus for controlling the distribution of electrical energy, or for controlling or protecting electrical circuits, machines, or other apparatus.

"System of wiring" :—

*Three-phase four-wire.*—A three-phase four-wire system of wiring means a system comprising four conductors, three of which are connected as in a three-phase three-wire system, the fourth being connected to the neutral point of the supply.

*Three-phase three-wire.*—A three-phase three-wire system of wiring means a system comprising three