

conductors between successive pairs of which are maintained alternating differences of potential successively displaced in phase by one-third of a period.

*Three-wire.*—A three-wire system of wiring means a system comprising three conductors, one of which, known as the "neutral" or "middle," is maintained at a potential midway between the potentials of the other two, referred to as the "outer" conductors. Part of the load may be connected directly between the outer conductors, and the remainder divided as evenly as possible into two parts connected respectively between the middle and each outer conductor.

*Two-wire.*—A two-wire system of wiring means a system comprising two conductors between which the load may be connected, the wiring being effected by either of the following methods:—

- (a) Two-conductor, insulated: Conductors insulated throughout are provided for all connections to both poles of the supply, the conductors being separate, twin, or concentric.
- (b) Two-conductor, earthed: Conductors are provided throughout for all connections to both poles of the supply, those connected to the one pole being insulated throughout, and those connected to the other being uninsulated throughout and efficiently earthed. The uninsulated conductor, known as the "external" conductor, completely surrounds the whole length of the other, known as the "internal" conductor. (This system is known as earthed concentric wiring.)

"Theatre" means any building or part of a building regularly or frequently used for dramatic, operatic, motion picture, or other performances or shows.

"Tough rubber" means a compound used as a sheathing or protection, or both, of a cable or flexible cord and complying with the requirements of Regulation 23-71 hereof.

"Weatherproof," in respect of fittings, accessories, and current-using devices, means so constructed that, when the same are installed, rain, snow, and splashing are excluded.

11-03. All other terms used in these regulations shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning given to them in British Standard Specification No. 205.

11-04. The term "British Standard Specification" means a specification issued under that name by the British Standards Institution, and where any such specification is prescribed in these regulations the latest revision thereof or any specification issued in lieu thereof by that Institution prior to the date of enactment of these regulations is implied.

## PART 12.—APPLICATION, MODIFICATION, AND EXEMPTION.

### APPLICATION.

12-01. (1) These regulations shall apply to all electrical installations connected with any source from which electrical energy is available provided that nothing herein shall apply to any electric line or work—

- (a) Used, or intended to be used, by any electrical supply authority at a voltage exceeding medium pressure; or
- (b) Used, or intended to be used, by any electrical supply authority at medium pressure or any lower pressure elsewhere than on any premises; or
- (c) Used, or intended to be used, at a greater distance than 5 ft. below the surface of any mine or other place which is subject to the provisions of the Coal-mines Act, 1925, and/or the Mining Act, 1926, or any Act or Acts made in substitution thereof; or
- (d) On any vessel or vehicle used for transport purposes.

(2) Every addition to, or alteration of, an existing installation shall be deemed to be a new installation and all the provisions of these regulations shall apply to all work done in connection with such addition or alteration.

12-02. It shall be a condition of every license granted and taking effect under the Public Works Act, 1928, or any other Act (and whether granted before or after the coming into force of these regulations) by which any electrical supply authority is empowered to supply electrical energy to any consumer, that such authority shall not connect with its electric lines or permit any other person to connect with such lines any new installation on a consumer's premises unless and until such installation or any completed part thereof has been inspected and tested and certified pursuant to Regulations 63-01 and 63-02 hereof.

12-03. It shall also be a condition of every such license that the electrical supply authority shall not continue to supply electrical energy to any existing installation connected with such authority's electric lines, or to connect and/or to supply electrical energy to any other existing installation if such installation or any part thereof is not reasonably free from electrical hazard, and such work in accordance with these regulations as such electrical supply authority directs is not done to render such installation or such part reasonably so free: Provided that it shall not be necessary for the electrical supply authority to require strict compliance with these regulations in the doing of any such work if it is satisfied that such compliance would involve unreasonable expenditure and that the installation can otherwise be rendered reasonably free from electrical hazard.

12-04. Where the installation of any person and every appliance connected therewith complies with the requirements of these regulations, the electrical supply authority shall not, without the permission of the Chief Electrical Engineer in writing, refuse to supply such person on the ground that the installation or any appliance connected therewith constitutes an electrical hazard.

12-05. In any case where the electrical supply authority is also the consumer of the electrical energy supplied by it, the conditions imposed by Regulations 12-02 and 12-03 hereof shall apply to it in its capacity as supply authority as if it were supplying electrical energy to some other consumer than itself, but in such case the Chief Electrical Engineer or some person appointed by him in writing in that behalf shall have and may exercise the power to inspect, test, and certify mentioned in Regulation 12-02 hereof and the dispensing-powers conferred by Regulation 12-03 hereof.

12-06. In the case of supply to any Government railway-station, Government railway workshop, or to any apparatus on any Government railway line the Chief Electrical Engineer or some person appointed by him in writing in that behalf shall have and may exercise the power to inspect, test, and certify mentioned in Regulation 12-02 hereof and the dispensing-powers conferred by Regulation 12-03 hereof.

### MODIFICATION AND EXEMPTION.

12-11. All permits, approvals, requirements, authorizations, and generally all acts of authority which originated under the Electrical Wiring Regulations, 1927, and are subsisting or in force on the coming into force of these regulations shall take effect for the purposes of these regulations as fully and effectually as if they had originated under the corresponding provisions of these regulations and shall where necessary be deemed to have so originated.

12-12. All actions, prosecutions, and other legal proceedings commenced under the Electrical Wiring Regulations, 1927, and pending or in progress on the coming into force of these regulations may be continued, completed, and enforced either under the Electrical Wiring Regulations, 1927, as if the same had not been revoked or under these regulations.

12-13. (1) Nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to prohibit the sale, installation, or use of anything thereby affected which was in New Zealand, or in transit to New Zealand or the subject of an irrevocable order by a person in New Zealand on the date of the coming into force of these regulations provided that it shall be free from electrical hazard and either shall be in conformity with the requirements of the Electrical Wiring Regulations, 1927, or shall have been approved.

(2) The Chief Electrical Engineer may, by giving not less than six months' notice in the *Gazette*, require that all or any such material which does not comply with the requirements of the Electrical Wiring Regulations, 1927, be used only in certain places selected by him and/or have affixed thereto before sale or offering for sale or (in those cases where no sale takes place) installation an official transfer to be issued for that purpose by the Public Works Department.

(3) In the event of any dispute as to whether the material was in New Zealand, or in transit to New Zealand, or the subject of an irrevocable order by a person in New Zealand on the date of the coming into force of these regulations, the onus of proof shall be on the person who sells, or offers for sale, or (in those cases where no sale takes place) installs such material.

12-14. (1) In any case where the Chief Electrical Engineer, upon application being made to him in writing by any person proposing to make any new installation or alteration or addition to any existing installation, is satisfied that strict compliance with these regulations would involve expenditure out of proportion to the degree of freedom from electrical hazard to be secured by such compliance he may modify any such requirements if satisfied that reasonable freedom from electrical hazard can otherwise be secured.