ARTICLE 100 – Definitions Part I

Scope. This article contains only those definitions essential to the application of this Code. It is not intended to include commonly defined general terms or commonly defined technical terms from related codes and standards. In general, only those terms that are used in two or more articles are defined in Article 100. Other definitions are included in the article in which they are used but may be referenced in Article 100. Part I of this article contains definitions intended to apply wherever the terms are used throughout this Code. Part II contains definitions applicable to installations and equipment operating at over 1000 volts, nominal.

Part I. General

Accessible (as applied to equipment). Admitting close approach; not guarded by locked doors, elevation, or other effective means. (CMP-1)

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. (CMP-1)

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. (CMP-1)
**Informational Note:** Use of keys is a common practice under controlled or supervised conditions and a common alternative to the ready access requirements under such supervised conditions as provided elsewhere in the NEC.

**Adjustable Speed Drive.** Power conversion equipment that provides a means of adjusting the speed of an electric motor. [CMP-11]

**Informational Note:** A variable frequency drive is one type of electronic adjustable speed drive that controls the rotational speed of an ac electric motor by controlling the frequency and voltage of the electrical power supplied to the motor.

**Adjustable Speed Drive System.** A combination of an adjustable speed drive, its associated motor(s), and auxiliary equipment. [CMP-11]

**Ampacity.** The maximum current, in amperes, that a conductor can carry continuously under the conditions of use without exceeding its temperature rating. [CMP-6]

**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. [CMP-17]

**Approved.** Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. [CMP-1]
**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 de-energize the circuit when an arc fault is detected. [CMP-2]

**Askarel.** A generic term for a group of nonflammable synthetic chlorinated hydrocarbons used as electrical insulating media. [CMP-9]

**Informational Note:** Askarels of various compositional types are used. Under arcing conditions, the gases produced, while consisting predominantly of noncombustible hydrogen chloride, can include varying amounts of combustible gases, depending on the askarel type.

**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:

1. Electrical apparatus that has an alternative type of protection for use in the appropriate hazardous (classified) location

2. Electrical apparatus not so protected that shall not be used within a hazardous (classified) location [CMP-14]

**Informational Note No. 1:** Associated apparatus has identified intrinsically safe connections for intrinsically safe apparatus and also may have connections for nonintrinsically safe apparatus.
Informational Note No. 2: An example of associated apparatus is an intrinsic safety barrier, which is a network designed to limit the energy (voltage and current) available to the protected circuit in the hazardous (classified) location, under specified fault conditions.

**Associated Non-incendive Field Wiring Apparatus [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations].** Apparatus in which the circuits are not necessarily Non-incendive themselves but that affect the energy in Non-incendive field wiring circuits and are relied upon to maintain Non-incendive energy levels. Such apparatus are one of the following:

1. Electrical apparatus that has an alternative type of protection for use in the appropriate hazardous (classified) location
2. Electrical apparatus not so protected that shall not be used in a hazardous (classified) location (CMP-14)

Informational Note: Associated Non-incendive field wiring apparatus has designated associated Non-incendive field wiring apparatus connections for Non-incendive field wiring apparatus and may also have connections for other electrical apparatus.

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. (CMP-18)

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
Informational Note: The phrase “authority having jurisdiction,” or its acronym AHJ, is used in NFPA documents in a broad manner, since jurisdictions and approval agencies vary, as do their responsibilities. Where public safety is primary, the authority having jurisdiction may be a federal, state, local, or other regional department or individual such as a fire chief; fire marshal; chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, or health department; building official; electrical inspector; or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance company representative may be the authority having jurisdiction. In many circumstances, the property owner or his or her designated agent assumes the role of the authority having jurisdiction; at government installations, the commanding officer or departmental official may be the authority having jurisdiction.

Automatic. Performing a function without the necessity of human intervention. (CMP-1)

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. (CMP-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. (CMP-13)

Bonded (Bonding). Connected to establish electrical continuity and conductivity. (CMP-5)
**Bonding Conductor or Jumper.** A reliable conductor to ensure the required electrical conductivity between metal parts required to be electrically connected. (CMP-5)

**Bonding Jumper, Equipment.** The connection between two or more portions of the equipment grounding conductor. (CMP-5)

**Bonding Jumper, Main.** The connection between the grounded circuit conductor and the equipment grounding conductor at the service. (CMP-5)

**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. [CMP-5]

**Branch Circuit.** The circuit conductors between the final overcurrent device protecting the circuit and the outlet(s). (CMP-2)

**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. (CMP-2)

**Branch Circuit, General-Purpose.** A branch circuit that supplies two or more receptacles or outlets for lighting and appliances. (CMP-2)

**Branch Circuit, Individual.** A branch circuit that supplies only one utilization equipment. (CMP-2)

**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. (CMP-2)
**Building.** A structure that stands alone or that is separated from adjoining structures by fire walls. (CMP-1)

**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. (CMP-9)

**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. (CMP-16)

**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. (CMP-13)

**Circuit Breaker.** A device designed to open and close a circuit by non-automatic means and to open the circuit automatically on a predetermined overcurrent without damage to itself when properly applied within its rating. (CMP-10)

**Informational Note:** The automatic opening means can be integral, direct acting with the circuit breaker, or remote from the circuit breaker.

**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 non-habitable room or space intended primarily for storage of garments and apparel. *(CMP-1)*

**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. *(CMP-16)*

**Combustible Dust [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations].** Dust particles that are 500 microns or smaller (i.e., material passing a U.S. No. 35 Standard Sieve as defined in ASTM E11-2015, Standard Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves), and present a fire or explosion hazard when dispersed and ignited in air. *(CMP-14)*
**Informational Note:** See ASTM E1226-2012a, Standard Test Method for Explosibility of Dust Clouds, or ISO 6184-1, Explosion protection systems — Part 1: Determination of explosion indices of combustible dusts in air, for procedures for determining the explosibility of dusts.

**Combustible Gas Detection System [as applied to Hazardous (Classified) Locations].** A protection technique utilizing stationary gas detectors in industrial establishments. (CMP-14)

**Communications Equipment.** The electronic equipment that performs the telecommunications operations for the transmission of audio, video, and data, and includes power equipment (e.g., dc converters, inverters, and batteries), technical support equipment (e.g., computers), and conductors dedicated solely to the operation of the equipment. (CMP-16)

**Informational Note:** As the telecommunications network transitions to a more data-centric network, computers, routers, servers, and their powering equipment, are becoming essential to the transmission of audio, video, and data and are finding increasing application in communications equipment installations.

**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. (CMP-16)
Composite Optical Fiber Cable. A cable containing optical fibers and current-carrying electrical conductors.  (CMP-16)

Concealed. Rendered inaccessible by the structure or finish of the building.  (CMP-1)

Informational Note: Wires in concealed raceways are considered concealed, even though they may become accessible by withdrawing them.

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.  (CMP-16)

Conductor, Bare. A conductor having no covering or electrical insulation whatsoever.  (CMP-6)

Conductor, Covered. A conductor encased within material of composition or thickness that is not recognized by this Code as electrical insulation.  (CMP-6)

Conductor, Insulated. A conductor encased within material of composition and thickness that is recognized by this Code as electrical insulation.  (CMP-6)

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. Boxes such as FS and FD or larger cast or sheet metal boxes are not classified as conduit bodies.  (CMP-9)

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.  (CMP-1)
Continuous Load. A load where the maximum current is expected to continue for 3 hours or more. (CMP-2)

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. (CMP-11)

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 Non-incendive field wiring apparatus or associated Non-incendive field wiring apparatus, that details the allowed interconnections between the intrinsically safe and associated apparatus or between the Non-incendive field wiring apparatus or associated Non-incendive field wiring apparatus. (CMP-14)

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. (CMP-1)

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. (CMP-2)

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. (CMP-10)
**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. (CMP-6)

**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 explosion-proof, a dust-ignitionproof, or a flameproof seal. (CMP-14)

**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. (CMP-9)

**Dead Front.** Without live parts exposed to a person on the operating side of the equipment. (CMP-9)

**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. (CMP-2)

**Device.** A unit of an electrical system, other than a conductor, that carries or controls electric energy as its principal function. (CMP-1)

**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. (CMP-1)

**Dust-Ignition proof [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. (CMP-14)
**Informational Note:** For further information on dust ignition proof enclosures, see ANSI/UL 1202-2013, Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, and ANSI/UL 1203-2013, Explosion proof and Dust Ignition proof Electrical Equipment for Hazardous (Classified) Locations.

**Dusttight.** Enclosures constructed so that dust will not enter under specified test conditions. (CMP-14)

**Informational Note No. 1:** Enclosure Types 3, 3S, 3SX, 4, 4X, 5, 6, 6P, 12, 12K, and 13, per ANSI/NEMA 250-2014, Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, are considered dusttight and suitable for use in unclassified locations and in Class II, Division 2; Class III; and Zone 22 hazardous (classified) locations.

**Informational Note No. 2:** For further information, see ANSI/ISA-12.12.01-2013, Non-incendive Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I and II, Division 2, and Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations.

**Duty, Continuous.** Operation at a substantially constant load for an indefinitely long time. (CMP-1)

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

**Duty, Periodic.** Intermittent operation in which the load conditions are regularly recurrent. (CMP-1)
**Duty, Short-Time.** Operation at a substantially constant load for a short and definite, specified time. (CMP-1)

**Duty, Varying.** Operation at loads, and for intervals of time, both of which may be subject to wide variation. (CMP-1)

**Dwelling, One-Family.** A building that consists solely of one dwelling unit. (CMP-1)

**Dwelling, Two-Family.** A building that consists solely of two dwelling units. (CMP-1)

**Dwelling, Multifamily.** A building that contains three or more dwelling units. (CMP-1)

**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. (CMP-2)

**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. (CMP-5)

**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. (CMP-13)

**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. (CMP-18)

**Electric-Discharge Lighting.** Systems of illumination utilizing fluorescent lamps, high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps, or neon tubing. (CMP-18)
**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. (CMP-16)

**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. (CMP-10)

**Enclosed.** Surrounded by a case, housing, fence, or wall(s) that prevents persons from accidentally contacting energized parts. (CMP-1)

**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. (CMP-1)

**Informational Note:** See Table 110.28 for examples of enclosure types.

**Energized.** Electrically connected to, or is, a source of voltage. (CMP-1)

**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. (CMP-1)

**Explosion proof 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. (CMP-14)

Informational Note: For further information, see ANSI/ UL 1203-2009, Explosion-Proof and Dust-Ignition-Proof Electrical Equipment for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations.

Exposed (as applied to live parts). Capable of being inadvertently touched or approached nearer than a safe distance by a person. (CMP-1)

Informational Note: This term applies to parts that are not suitably guarded, isolated, or insulated.

Exposed (as applied to wiring methods). On or attached to the surface or behind panels designed to allow access. (CMP-1)

Externally Operable. Capable of being operated without exposing the operator to contact with live parts. (CMP-1)

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. (CMP-2)

Festoon Lighting. A string of outdoor lights that is suspended between two points. (CMP-18)
**Field Evaluation Body (FEB).** An organization or part of an organization that performs field evaluations of electrical or other equipment. [790, 2012] (CMP-1)

**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. (CMP-1)

**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. (CMP-1)

**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. (CMP-1)

**Informational Note:** For commercial garages, repair and storage, see Article 511.

**Ground.** The earth. (CMP-5)

**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. (CMP-5)

**Grounded (Grounding).** Connected (connecting) to ground or to a conductive body that extends the ground connection. (CMP-5)

**Grounded, Solidly.** Connected to ground without inserting any resistor or impedance device. (CMP-5)

**Grounded Conductor.** A system or circuit conductor that is intentionally grounded. (CMP-5)
**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. (CMP-2)

**Informational Note:** Class A ground-fault circuit interrupters trip when the current to ground is 6 mA or higher and do not trip when the current to ground is less than 4 mA. For further information, see UL 943, Standard for Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupters.

**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. (CMP-5)

**Informational Note:** Examples of ground-fault current paths are any combination of equipment grounding conductors, metallic raceways, metallic cable sheaths, electrical equipment, and any other electrically conductive material such as metal, water, and gas piping; steel framing members; stucco mesh; metal ducting; reinforcing steel; shields of communications cables; and the earth itself.

**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. (CMP-5)

**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. (CMP-5)

**Informational Note No. 1:** It is recognized that the equipment grounding conductor also performs bonding.

**Informational Note No. 2:** See 250.118 for a list of acceptable equipment grounding conductors.

**Grounding Electrode.** A conducting object through which a direct connection to earth is established. (CMP-5)

**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. (CMP-5)

**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. (CMP-1)

**Guest Room.** An accommodation combining living, sleeping, sanitary, and storage facilities within a compartment. (CMP-2)

**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. *(CMP-2)*

**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. *(CMP-9)*

**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. *(CMP-11)*

**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. *(CMP-14)*

**Informational Note:** For further information, see ANSI/ISA-12.12.01-2013, Non-incendive Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I and II, Division 2, and Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations.

**Hoistway.** Any shaftway, hatchway, well hole, or other vertical opening or space in which an elevator or dumbwaiter is designed to operate. *(CMP-12)*

**Hybrid System.** A system comprised of multiple power sources. These power sources could include photovoltaic, wind, micro-hydro 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. (CMP-4)

**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. (CMP-1)

**Informational Note:** Some examples of ways to determine suitability of equipment for a specific purpose, environment, or application include investigations by a qualified testing laboratory (listing and labeling), an inspection agency, or other organizations concerned with product evaluation.

**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. (CMP-1)