**Bus bar trunking system:** A type tested assembly, in the form of an enclosed conductor system comprising solid conductors separated by insulating material. The assembly may consist of units such as:

- bus bar trunking units, with or without tap-off facilities
- tap-off units where applicable
- Phase-transposition, expansion, building-movement. Flexible, end-feeder and adaptor units.

**Cable cleat:** A component of a support system, which consist of elements spaced at intervals along the length of the cable or conduit and which mechanically retains the cable or conduit.

**Cable Ducting:** An enclosure of metal or insulating material, other than conduit or cable trunking, intended for the protection of cables which are drawn in after erection of the ducting

**Cable ladder:** A cable support consisting of a series of transverse supporting element rigidly fixed to main longitudinal supporting members

**Cable tray:** A cable support consisting of a continuous base with raised edges and no covering. A cable tray is considered to be non-perforated, where less than 30% of the material is removed from the base.

**Cable trunking:** A manufactured enclosure for the protection of cables, normally of rectangular cross section, of which one side is removable.

**Central Power system:** A system supplying the required emergency power to essential safety equipment.

**Circuit:** An assembly of electrical equipment supplied from the same origin and protected against over current by the same protective devices.

**Circuit breaker:** A device capable of making ,carrying and breaking normal load current and also making and automatically breaking ,under pre-determined conditions, abnormal currents such as short circuit currents. It is usually required to operate infrequently although some types are suitable for frequent operation.

**Circuit protective conductor (CPC):** A protective conductor connecting exposed-conductive-parts of equipment to the main earthing terminal.

**Conduit:** A part of closed wiring system for cables in electrical installations, allowing them to be drawn in and/or replaced, but not inserted laterally.

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