

RECOMMENDED PRACTICE FOR CLASSIFICATION OF LOCATIONS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLAT

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What is Class 1 Div 2 electrical area classification? Class I, Division 2 locations are those in which volatile flammable liquids or gases are handled, processed or used. Normally they will be confined within closed containers or in closed systems from which they can escape only in the case of rupture or deterioration of the containers or systems.

What are Class 3 locations for the NEC? Class III locations consist of locations where fibers and flyings may exist that have the potential to become flammable or ignitable. Locations that would be considered to be Class III include Cotton Gins, Cotton Seed Mills, Sawdust or flyings plants, or Textile mills.

What is the difference between a Class I II and III hazardous location in the NEC What is the difference between Division 1 and Division 2? Class I locations are those in which flammable vapors and gases may be present. Class II locations are those in which combustible dust may be found. Class III locations are those which are hazardous because of the presence of easily ignitable fibers or flyings.

What type of wiring must be used in a class 1 division 2 hazardous location? In Class I, Division 2 locations, all wiring methods permitted in 501.10(A) and the following wiring methods shall be permitted: (1) Rigid metal conduit (RMC) and intermediate metal conduit (IMC) with listed threadless fittings. (2) Enclosed gasketed busways and enclosed gasketed wireways.

What is a Class II Division 2 location? A Class II, Division 2 location is a location: In which combustible dust due to abnormal operations may be present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures; or.

What is a class 3 location? CLASS III LOCATIONS* Locations that are hazardous because of the presence of easily ignitable fibers or flyings, but in which the fibers or flyings are not likely to be in suspension in the air in quantities sufficient to produce ignitable mixtures.

What is a Class 3 electrical classification? Protection class III – low-voltage protection Protection class III equipment operates at safety extra-low voltages (SELV) or protected extra-low voltages (PELV). Such devices can only be connected to SELV or PELV power supplies.

What is a Class 2 and Class 3 circuit? Due to its power limitations, a Class 2 circuit is considered safe from a fire initiation standpoint and provides acceptable protection from electrical shock. The Code defines a Class 3 circuit as that portion of the wiring system between the load side of a Class 3 power source and the connected equipment.

What is NEC Class I Division 2 locations? Class I Hazardous Locations refer to facilities which deal with flammable gases, vapors, and liquids. Division 2 specifies that these flammable materials are handled, processed, or used in the defined hazardous location, but not normally present in concentrations high enough to be ignitable.

What is a Class 1 location NEC? A Class I, Division 1 location is a location: In which ignitable concentrations of flammable gases, flammable liquid—produced vapors, or combustible liquid—produced vapors can exist under normal operating conditions, or.

Is class 1 div 2 the same as zone 2? A: When comparing Divisions and Zones, Division 2 is equivalent to Zone 2, but Division 1 is equivalent to either Zone 0 or 1.

What is Zone 1 classification? Zone 1: An area in which an explosive gas atmosphere is likely to occur in normal operation; Zone 2: An area in which an explosive gas atmosphere is not likely to occur in normal operation and, if it occurs, it is not likely to persist.

will only exist for a short time.

What is a Class 2 electrical classification? A Class II or double insulated electrical appliance uses reinforced protective insulation in addition to basic insulation. Hence, it has been designed in such a way that it does not require a safety connection to electrical earth (ground).

What is class 1 vs class 2 wiring? The main difference between Class II and Class I power supplies is the type and level of insulation they use, and whether they need a protective earth connection or not. Class II power supplies have higher insulation levels and no earthing, while Class I power supplies have lower insulation levels and earthing.

What raceway type is permitted in a class I division 1 location? All wiring methods permitted for Class I Division 1. Any suitable type of wire or cable if installed in rigid metal conduit (Type RMC) and intermediate metal conduit (Type IMC) with listed threaded or threadless fittings. Enclosed gasketed busways and enclosed gasketed wireways.

What is class 1 div 2 equivalent to zone? Class I, Division 2 is essentially the equivalent of Class I, Zone 2. Zone 2 is an area in which an explosive gas-air mixture is not likely to occur and, if it does occur, will exist only for a short time.

What is Class 1 and Class 2 wiring? Class 1 is regular power wiring using one or more of the wiring methods provided, listed, in chapter 3, the NEC 300's. Class 2 or 3 is an article 725 wiring method for power limited building control wiring, allowing the more fragile wiring methods of art 725 (CL 2 cable) and exceptions from the requirements of chap 3.

What is a Class 2 electrical classification? A Class II or double insulated electrical appliance uses reinforced protective insulation in addition to basic insulation. Hence, it has been designed in such a way that it does not require a safety connection to electrical earth (ground).

What NEMA is Class 1 Div 2? NEMA 8 Indoor or outdoor use in locations classified as Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C or D hazardous locations as defined in the National Electric Code (NFPA 70) (commonly referred to as oil-immersed).

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What is The New Grove Dictionary of American Music, 4 Volumes?

The New Grove Dictionary of American Music, 4 Volumes is a comprehensive reference work providing authoritative and up-to-date information on all aspects of American music. Published in 1986, it is the definitive source for scholars, musicians, and music enthusiasts alike.

Who wrote The New Grove Dictionary of American Music?

The work was edited by H. Wiley Hitchcock and Stanley Sadie. Hitchcock was an American musicologist and music librarian, while Sadie was a British music critic and editor. The dictionary features contributions from over 1,000 scholars, performers, and composers from around the world.

What does The New Grove Dictionary of American Music cover?

The dictionary covers a wide range of topics, including:

- Biographies of American composers, musicians, and music scholars
- Articles on musical genres such as jazz, classical music, and folk music
- Discussions of musical instruments, performance practices, and music education
- Entries on music organizations, institutions, and festivals
- Historical overviews of American music from colonial times to the present

How many entries are in The New Grove Dictionary of American Music?

The dictionary contains over 11,000 entries, ranging from short biographical sketches to in-depth articles of several thousand words.

What is the significance of The New Grove Dictionary of American Music?

The New Grove Dictionary of American Music is considered one of the most important reference works in the field of music scholarship. It has been praised for its accuracy, depth of coverage, and scholarly rigor. It remains a valuable resource for anyone interested in learning more about American music.

Question 1: What are the key differences between the M38A1C and the M170 truck ambulance?

Answer: The M38A1C truck utility 12 ton 4x4 and the M170 truck ambulance front line 14 ton 4x4 are both military vehicles designed for different purposes. The M38A1C is a utility vehicle primarily used for transporting cargo and personnel, while the M170 is an ambulance designed to evacuate wounded soldiers from the battlefield. The M170 is larger and heavier than the M38A1C and has a stretcher rack in the cargo area.

Question 2: What is the purpose of TM 9-2320?

Answer: TM 9-2320 is a technical manual that provides detailed information on the operation and maintenance of the M170 truck ambulance. It includes instructions on how to use the vehicle's medical equipment, how to troubleshoot mechanical problems, and how to perform routine maintenance.

Question 3: What are the advantages of using a 4x4 drivetrain in a military vehicle?

Answer: A 4x4 drivetrain provides all-wheel drive, which gives a vehicle better traction and handling on rough terrain. This is important for military vehicles, which may need to operate in difficult conditions.

Question 4: What is the maximum payload capacity of an M38A1C?

Answer: The M38A1C has a maximum payload capacity of 12 tons or lb.

Question 5: What is the top speed of an M170 truck ambulance?

Answer: The M170 truck ambulance has a top speed of 55 mph.

Strategic Management Competitiveness and Globalization 9th Edition Test Bank

Question 1: What is the driving force of globalization?

Answer: Technology

Question 2: Which industry is most vulnerable to globalization?

Answer: Labor-intensive industries

Question 3: What is the "liability of foreignness"?

Answer: The disadvantages that foreign firms face in the host country due to lack of local knowledge and networks

Question 4: What is the difference between a multinational corporation (MNC) and a transnational corporation (TNC)?

Answer: An MNC is headquartered in one country and operates in multiple countries, while a TNC is headquartered in multiple countries and operates globally.

Question 5: What is the "diamond model" of national competitive advantage?

Answer: A framework that identifies four key factors that contribute to a country's competitiveness: factor conditions, demand conditions, related and supporting industries, and firm strategy, structure, and rivalry.

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