



EXHIBIT 100.18 A multioutlet assembly installed to serve countertop appliances. (Courtesy of Legrand)

- N Neon Tubing.** Electric-discharge luminous tubing, including cold cathode luminous tubing, that is manufactured into shapes to illuminate signs, form letters, parts of letters, skeleton tubing, outline lighting, other decorative elements, or art forms and filled with various inert gases. (600) (CMP-18)
- N Network Interface Unit (NIU).** A device that converts a broadband signal into component voice, audio, video, data, and interactive services signals and provides isolation between the network power and the premises signal circuits. These devices often contain primary and secondary protectors. (CMP-16)
- N Network Terminal.** A device that converts network-provided signals (optical, electrical, or wireless) into component signals, including voice, audio, video, data, wireless, optical, and interactive services, and is considered a network device on the premises that is connected to a communications service provider and is powered at the premises. (CMP-16)

Neutral Conductor. The conductor connected to the neutral point of a system that is intended to carry current under normal conditions. (CMP-5)

Neutral Point. The common point on a wye-connection in a polyphase system or midpoint on a single-phase, 3-wire system, or midpoint of a single-phase portion of a 3-phase delta system, or a midpoint of a 3-wire, direct-current system. (CMP-5)

Informational Note: At the neutral point of the system, the vectorial sum of the nominal voltages from all other phases within the system that utilize the neutral, with respect to the neutral point, is zero potential.

Exhibit 100.19 illustrates four examples of a neutral point in a system.

Nonautomatic. Requiring human intervention to perform a function. (CMP-1)

- Δ Nonincendive Circuit.** A circuit, other than field wiring, in which any arc or thermal effect produced under intended

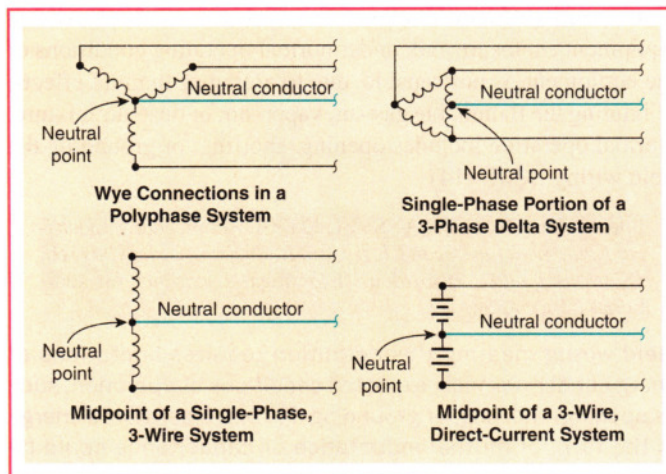


EXHIBIT 100.19 Four examples of a neutral point.

operating conditions of the equipment, is not capable, under specified test conditions, of igniting the flammable gas-air, vapor-air, or dust-air mixture. (CMP-14)

Informational Note: See ANSI/UL 121201, *Nonincendive Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I and II, Division 2 and Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations*, for additional information.

A nonincendive circuit employs a protection technique that prevents electrical circuits from causing a fire or explosion in a hazardous location under normal conditions. This is in contrast to an intrinsically safe circuit, whose evaluation is conducted under abnormal conditions. Because of its definition, a nonincendive circuit is a low-energy circuit, but many low-voltage, low-energy circuits, including some communications circuits and thermocouple circuits (or Class 2 or 3 circuits as defined in Article 725), are not necessarily nonincendive.

- Δ Nonincendive Component.** A component having contacts for making or breaking an incendive circuit and the contacting mechanism is constructed so that the component is incapable of igniting the specified flammable gas-air or vapor-air mixture. The housing of such a component is not intended to exclude the flammable atmosphere or contain an explosion. (CMP-14)

Informational Note: See ANSI/UL 121201, *Nonincendive Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I and II, Division 2 and Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations*, for additional information.

- Δ Nonincendive Equipment.** Equipment having electrical/electronic circuitry that is incapable, under normal operating conditions, of causing ignition of a specified flammable gas-air, vapor-air, or dust-air mixture due to arcing or thermal means. (CMP-14)

Informational Note: See ANSI/UL 121201, *Nonincendive Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I and II, Division 2 and Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations*, for additional information.