

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

A building is generally considered to be a roofed or walled structure that is intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy. However, a separate structure such as a pole, billboard sign, or water tower may also be considered to be a building. Definitions of the terms *fire walls* and *fire doors* are the responsibility of building codes. Generally, a fire wall may be defined as a wall that separates buildings or subdivides a building to prevent the spread of fire and that has a fire resistance rating and structural stability.

N Building, Floating. (Floating Building) A building that floats on water, is moored in a permanent location, and has a premises wiring system served through connection by permanent wiring to an electrical supply system not located on the premises. (CMP-7)

N Building, Manufactured. (Manufactured Building) Any building that is of closed construction and is made or assembled in manufacturing facilities on or off the building site for installation, or for assembly and installation on the building site, other than manufactured homes, mobile homes, park trailers, or recreational vehicles. (545) (CMP-7)

N Building Component. Any subsystem, subassembly, or other system designed for use in or integral with or as part of a structure, which can include structural, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and fire protection systems, and other systems affecting health and safety. (545) (CMP-7)

N Building System. Plans, specifications, and documentation for a system of manufactured building or for a type or a system of building components, which can include structural, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and fire protection systems, and other systems affecting health and safety, and including such variations thereof as are specifically permitted by regulation, and which variations are submitted as part of the building system or amendment thereto. (545) (CMP-7)

N Bulkhead. A vertical structural wall, usually of stone, timber, metal, concrete, or synthetic material, constructed along, and generally parallel to, the shoreline to retain earth as an extension of the upland, and often to provide suitable water depth at the waterside face. [303:3.3.5] (555) (CMP-7)

N Bull Switch. An externally operated wall-mounted safety switch that can contain overcurrent protection and is designed for the connection of portable cables and cords. (530) (CMP-15)

N Bundled. Cables or conductors that are tied, wrapped, taped, or otherwise periodically bound together. (520) (CMP-15)

N Busbar. A noninsulated conductor electrically connected to the source of supply and physically supported on an insulator providing a power rail for connection to utilization equipment, such as sensors, actuators, A/V devices, low-voltage luminaire assemblies, and similar electrical equipment. (393) (CMP-18)

N Busbar Support. An insulator that runs the length of a section of suspended ceiling bus rail that serves to support and isolate the busbars from the suspended grid rail. (393) (CMP-18)

N Busway. A raceway consisting of a metal enclosure containing factory-mounted, bare or insulated conductors, which are usually copper or aluminum bars, rods, or tubes. (CMP-8)

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)

Cabinets are designed for surface or flush mounting with a trim to which a swinging door(s) is hung. A *cutout box* is designed for surface mounting with a swinging door(s) secured directly to the box. A *panelboard* is an electrical assembly designed to be placed in a cabinet or cutout box.

See also

Article 312, which covers both cabinets and cutout boxes

N Cable, Abandoned. (Abandoned Cable) Installed cable that is not terminated at equipment other than a termination fitting or a connector and is not identified for future use with a tag. (CMP-16)

Informational Note: See 640.6(B), 645.5(G), 722.25, 760.25, 770.25, and 800.25 for requirements covering the removal of abandoned cables.

N Cable, Armored (Type AC). (Armored Cable) A fabricated assembly of insulated conductors in a flexible interlocked metallic armor. (CMP-6)

Δ Cable, Circuit Integrity (CI). (Circuit Integrity Cable) Cable(s) marked with the suffix “-CI” used for remote-control, signaling, power-limited, fire alarm, optical fiber, or communications systems that supply critical circuits to ensure survivability for continued circuit operation for a specified time under fire conditions. (CMP-3)

Informational Note: See 728.4 for power circuits installed for survivability.

Cable, Coaxial. (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)

N Cable, Festoon. (Festoon Cable) Single- and multiple-conductor cable intended for use and installation where flexibility is required. (610) (CMP-12)

N Cable, Flat Conductor (Type FCC). (Flat Conductor Cable) Three or more separate flat copper conductors placed horizontally edge-to-edge and enclosed within an insulating assembly. (324) (CMP-6)

N Cable, Instrumentation Tray (Type ITC). (Instrumentation Tray Cable) A factory assembly of two or more insulated