

- Δ Fuse, Expulsion. (Expulsion Fuse)** A vented fuse unit in which the expulsion effect of gases produced by the arc and lining of the fuseholder, either alone or aided by a spring, extinguishes the arc. (CMP-10)
- Fuse, Nonvented Power. (Nonvented Power Fuse)** A fuse without intentional provision for the escape of arc gases, liquids, or solid particles to the atmosphere during circuit interruption. (CMP-10)
- Fuse, Power. (Power Fuse)** A vented, nonvented, or controlled vented fuse unit in which the arc is extinguished by being drawn through solid material, granular material, or liquid, either alone or aided by a spring. (CMP-10)
- Fuse, Vented Power. (Vented Power Fuse)** A fuse with provision for the escape of arc gases, liquids, or solid particles to the surrounding atmosphere during circuit interruption. (CMP-10)
- Δ 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: See 511.1 for commercial garages, repair and storage.
- Garage, Major Repair. (Major Repair Garage)** A building or portions of a building where major repairs, such as engine overhauls, painting, body and fender work, welding or grinding, and repairs that require draining or emptying of the motor vehicle fuel tank are performed on motor vehicles, including associated floor space used for offices, parking, or showrooms. [30A:3.3.12.1] (CMP-14)
- Garage, Minor Repair. (Minor Repair Garage)** A building or portions of a building used for lubrication, inspection, and minor automotive maintenance work, such as engine tune-ups, replacement of parts, fluid changes (e.g., oil, antifreeze, transmission fluid, brake fluid, air-conditioning refrigerants), brake system repairs, tire rotation, and similar routine maintenance work, including the associated floor space used for offices, parking, or showrooms. [30A:3.3.12.2] (CMP-14)
- N General-Purpose Cables, Cable Routing Assemblies, and Raceways.** Cables, cable routing assemblies, and raceways are suitable for general-purpose applications and are resistant to the spread of fire. (722) (CMP-3)
- Generating Capacity, Inverter. (Inverter Generating Capacity)** The sum of parallel-connected inverter maximum continuous output power at 40°C in watts, kilowatts, volt-amperes, or kilovolt-amperes. (CMP-4)
- N Generating Station.** A plant wherein electric energy is produced by conversion from some other form of energy (e.g., chemical, nuclear, solar, wind, mechanical, or hydraulic) by means of suitable apparatus. (CMP-4)
- N Generator (Generator Set).** A machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy by means of a prime mover and alternator and/or inverter. (CMP-13)
- Generator, On-Site Standby. (On-Site Standby Generator)** A facility producing electric power on site as the alternate supply of electric power. It differs from an on-site power production facility in that it is not constantly producing power. (695) (CMP-13)
- N Grid Bus Rail.** A combination of the busbar, the busbar support, and the structural suspended ceiling grid system. (393) (CMP-18)
- 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, metal enclosures, metal raceways, metal equipment, or earth. (CMP-5)
- Δ 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 ground-fault current exceeds the values established for a Class A device. (CMP-2)
- Informational Note: See UL 943, *Standard for Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupters*, for further information. Class A ground-fault circuit interrupters trip when the ground-fault current is 6 mA or higher and do not trip when the ground-fault current is less than 4 mA.
- See also**
- 210.8 commentary**, which includes a table that lists references to other GFCI requirements in the NEC as well as exhibits that provide further information on, and examples of, GFCIs
- N Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter, Special Purpose (SPGFCI). (Special Purpose Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter)** A device intended for the detection of ground-fault currents, used in circuits with voltage to ground greater than 150 volts, that functions to de-energize a circuit or portion of a circuit within an established period of time when a ground-fault current exceeds the values established for Class C, D, or E devices. (CMP-2)
- Informational Note: See UL 943C, *Outline of Investigation for Special Purpose Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupters*, for information on Classes C, D, or E special purpose 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, grounded 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; grounded conductors; and the earth itself.
- Ground-Fault Current Path, Effective. (Effective Ground-Fault Current Path)** An intentionally constructed, low-impedance electrically conductive path designed and intended to carry