Methods, for procedures for determining the explosibility of dusts. Historically, explosibility has been described as presenting a flash fire or explosion hazard. It could be understood that potential hazards due to the formation of an explosible mixture when suspended in air at standard atmospheric pressure and temperature would include ignition.

N **Combustible Gas Detection System.** A protection technique utilizing stationary gas detectors in industrial establishments. (CMP-14)

N **Commissioning.** The process, procedures, and testing used to set up and verify the initial performance, operational controls, safety systems, and sequence of operation of electrical devices and equipment, prior to it being placed into active service. (CMP-13)

N **Communications Circuit.** A metallic, fiber, or wireless circuit that provides voice/data (and associated power) for communications-related services between communications equipment. (CMP-16)

N **Communications Circuit, Network-Powered Broadband. (Network-Powered Broadband Communications Circuit)** The circuit extending from the communications utility's or service provider's serving terminal or tap up to and including the network interface unit (NIU). (830) (CMP-16)

Informational Note: A typical one-family dwelling network-powered communications circuit consists of a communications drop or communications service cable and an NIU and includes the communications utility's serving terminal or tap where it is not under the exclusive control of the communications utility.

N **Communications Circuit, Premises. (Premises Communications Circuit)** The circuit that extends voice, audio, video, data, interactive services, telegraph (except radio), and outside wiring for fire alarm and burglar alarm from the service provider's network terminal to the customer's communications equipment. (840) (CMP-16)

Communications Equipment. The electronic equipment that performs the telecommunications operations for the transmission of audio, video, and data, and includes power equipment (e.g., dc converters, inverters, and batteries), technical support equipment (e.g., computers), and conductors dedicated solely to the operation of the equipment. (CMP-16)

Informational Note: As the telecommunications network transitions to a more data-centric network, computers, routers, servers, and their powering equipment, are becoming essential to the transmission of audio, video, and data and are finding increasing application in communications equipment installations.

N **Communications Service Provider.** An organization, business, or individual that offers communications service to others. (CMP-16)

N **Community Antenna Television Circuit (CATV).** The circuit that extends community antenna television systems for audio, video, data, and interactive services from the service provider's network terminal to the appropriate customer equipment. (CMP-16)

N **Concealable Nonmetallic Extension.** A listed assembly of two, three, or four insulated circuit conductors within a nonmetallic jacket, an extruded thermoplastic covering, or a sealed nonmetallic covering. The classification includes surface extensions intended for mounting directly on the surface of walls or ceilings and concealed with paint, texture, joint compound, plaster, wallpaper, tile, wall paneling, or other similar materials. (CMP-6)

Concealed. Rendered inaccessible by the structure or finish of the building. (CMP-1)

Informational Note: Wires in concealed raceways are considered concealed, even though they may become accessible by withdrawing them.

Raceways and cables supported or located within hollow frames or permanently enclosed by the finish of buildings are considered concealed. Raceways and cables in unfinished basements; in accessible underfloor areas or attics; or behind, above, or below panels designed to allow access and that may be removed without damage to the building structure or finish are not considered concealed. See the definition of *exposed (as applied to wiring methods)*.

N **Concealed Knob-and-Tube Wiring.** A wiring method using knobs, tubes, and flexible nonmetallic tubing for the protection and support of single insulated conductors. (CMP-6)

Conductor, Bare. (Bare Conductor) A conductor having no covering or electrical insulation whatsoever. (CMP-6)

Δ **Conductor, Copper-Clad Aluminum. (Copper-Clad Aluminum Conductor)** Conductor drawn from a copper-clad aluminum rod, with the copper metallurgically bonded to an aluminum core. (CMP-6)

Conductor, Covered. (Covered Conductor) A conductor encased within material of composition or thickness that is not recognized by this *Code* as electrical insulation. (CMP-6)

The uninsulated grounded system conductor within the overall exterior jacket of a Type SE cable is an example of a covered conductor. Covered conductors should always be treated as bare conductors for working clearances — because the covering does not have a voltage rating, the conductors are effectively uninsulated. See the definition of *insulated conductor*.

Conductor, Insulated. (Insulated Conductor) A conductor encased within material of composition and thickness that is recognized by this *Code* as electrical insulation. (CMP-6)

N **Conductor, Insulated. (Insulated Conductor)** Overhead service conductor encased in a polymeric material adequate for the applied nominal voltage and any conductor types described in 310.4. (396) (CMP-6)

Informational Note: See ICEA S-76-474-2011, *Standard for Neutral Supported Power Cable Assemblies with Weather-Resistant*