N **Child Care Facility.** A building or structure, or portion thereof, for educational, supervisory, or personal care services for more than four children 7 years old or less. (406) (CMP-18)

Circuit Breaker. A device designed to open and close a circuit by nonautomatic means and to open the circuit automatically on a predetermined overcurrent without damage to itself when properly applied within its rating. (CMP-10)

Informational Note: The automatic opening means can be integral, direct acting with the circuit breaker, or remote from the circuit breaker.

Circuit Breaker, Adjustable. (Adjustable Circuit Breaker) A qualifying term indicating that the circuit breaker can be set to trip at various values of current, time, or both, within a predetermined range. (CMP-10)

Circuit Breaker, Instantaneous Trip. (Instantaneous Trip Circuit Breaker) A qualifying term indicating that no delay is purposely introduced in the tripping action of the circuit breaker. (CMP-10)

Δ **Circuit Breaker, Inverse Time. (Inverse Time Circuit Breaker)** A qualifying term indicating that there is a delay purposely introduced in the tripping action of the circuit breaker, and the delay decreases as the magnitude of the current increases. (CMP-10)

Circuit Breaker, Nonadjustable. (Nonadjustable Circuit Breaker) A qualifying term indicating that the circuit breaker does not have any adjustment to alter the value of the current at which it will trip or the time required for its operation. (CMP-10)

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Δ **Class 1 Circuit.** The portion of the wiring system between the load side of the Class 1 power source and the connected equipment. (CMP-3)

Class 2 Circuit. The portion of the wiring system between the load side of a Class 2 power source and the connected equipment. Due to its power limitations, a Class 2 circuit considers safety from a fire initiation standpoint and provides acceptable protection from electric shock. (CMP-3)

Class 3 Circuit. The portion of the wiring system between the load side of a Class 3 power source and the connected equipment. Due to its power limitations, a Class 3 circuit considers safety from a fire initiation standpoint. Since higher levels of voltage and current than for Class 2 are permitted, additional safeguards are specified to provide protection from an electric shock hazard that could be encountered. (CMP-3)

N **Class 4 Circuit.** The portion of the wiring system between the load side of a Class 4 transmitter and the Class 4 receiver or Class 4 utilization equipment, as appropriate. Due to the active monitoring and control of the voltage and current provided, a Class 4 circuit considers safety from a fire initiation standpoint and provides acceptable protection from electric shock. (726) (CMP-3)

Informational Note: A Class 4 circuit is also commonly referred to as a fault-managed power circuit.

N **Class 4 Device.** Any active device connected to the Class 4 circuit; examples include a Class 4 transmitter, a Class 4 receiver, or Class 4 utilization equipment. (CMP-3)

N **Class 4 Power System.** An actively monitored and controlled system consisting of one or more Class 4 transmitters and one or more Class 4 receivers connected by a cabling system. (CMP-3)

N **Class 4 Receiver.** A device that accepts Class 4 power and converts it for use by utilization equipment. (CMP-3)

N **Class 4 Transmitter.** A device that sources Class 4 power. (726) (CMP-3)

Informational Note: A Class 4 transmitter is different from traditional power sources in that it monitors the line for faults (both line-to-line and line-to-ground) and ceases power transmission if a fault is sensed.

N **Class 4 Utilization Equipment.** Devices that are directly powered by a Class 4 transmitter without the need for a separate Class 4 receiver (the receiver is integrated into the equipment). (CMP-3)

N **Closed Construction.** Any building, building component, assembly, or system manufactured in such a manner that all concealed parts of processes of manufacture cannot be inspected after installation at the building site without disassembly, damage, or destruction. (545) (CMP-7)

Clothes Closet. A nonhabitable room or space intended primarily for storage of garments and apparel. (CMP-1)

This definition helps to determine whether the rules of 240.24(D), 410.16, and 550.11(A) apply to an installation. If the definition does not apply, the area may be classified as something other than a clothes closet, such as a bedroom. Other requirements may then be applied, such as 210.52 (Dwelling Unit Receptacle Outlets) and 210.70 (Lighting Outlets Required).

N **Clothes Closet Storage Space.** The area within a clothes closet in which combustible materials can be kept. (410) (CMP-18)

N **Collector Rings.** An assembly of slip rings for transferring electric energy from a stationary to a rotating member. (675) (CMP-7)

N **Combiner (DC). (dc Combiner) (Direct-Current Combiner)** An enclosure that includes devices used to connect two or more PV system dc circuits in parallel. (690) (CMP-4)

Δ **Combustible Dust.** Solid particles that are 500 µm or smaller (i.e., material passing a U.S. No. 35 Standard Sieve as defined in ASTM E11-17, *Standard Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves*) that can form an explosible mixture when suspended in air at standard atmospheric pressure and temperature. [**499**:3.3.3] (CMP-14)

Informational Note: See ASTM E1226, *Standard Test Method for Explosibility of Dust Clouds*; ISO 6184-1, *Explosion protection systems — Part 1: Determination of explosion indices of combustible dusts in air*; or ANSI/UL 80079-20-2, *Explosive Atmospheres — Part 20-2: Material Characteristics — Combustible Dusts Test*