identifying mark of an FEB indicating the equipment or materials were evaluated and found to comply with requirements as described in an accompanying field evaluation report. [**790:**3.3.6] (CMP-1)

N **Fire Alarm Circuit.** The portion of the wiring system between the load side of the overcurrent device or the power-limited supply and the connected equipment of all circuits powered and controlled by the fire alarm system. Fire alarm circuits are classified as either non–power-limited or power-limited. (CMP-3)

N **Fire Alarm Circuit, Non-Power-Limited (NPLFA). (Non-Power-Limited Fire Alarm Circuit)** A fire alarm circuit powered by a source that is not power limited. (CMP-3)

Informational Note: See 760.41 and 760.43 for requirements for non-power-limited fire alarm circuits.

N **Fire Alarm Circuit, Power-Limited (PLFA). (Power-Limited Fire Alarm Circuit)** A fire alarm circuit powered by a power-limited source. (CMP-3)

Informational Note: See 760.121 for requirements on power-limited fire alarm circuits.

Fitting. An accessory such as a locknut, bushing, or other part of a wiring system that is intended primarily to perform a mechanical rather than an electrical function. (CMP-1)

N **Fixed (as applied to equipment).** Equipment that is fastened or otherwise secured at a specific location. (680) (CMP-17)

N **Fixed-in-Place.** Mounting means of equipment using fasteners that require a tool for removal. (625) (CMP-12)

Δ **Flameproof "d".** Type of protection where the enclosure will withstand an internal explosion of a flammable mixture that has penetrated into the interior, without suffering damage and without causing ignition, through any joints or structural openings in the enclosure of an external explosive gas atmosphere consisting of one or more of the gases or vapors for which it is designed. (CMP-14)

Informational Note: See ANSI/UL 60079-1, *Explosive Atmospheres — Part 1: Equipment Protection by Flameproof Enclosures "d"*, for additional information.

N **Flammable Anesthetics.** Gases or vapors, such as fluroxene, cyclopropane, divinyl ether, ethyl chloride, ethyl ether, and ethylene, that could form flammable or explosive mixtures with air, oxygen, or reducing gases such as nitrous oxide. (517) (CMP-15)

N **Flexible Bus Systems.** An assembly of flexible insulated bus, with a system of associated fittings used to secure, support, and terminate the bus. (CMP-8)

Informational Note: Flexible bus systems are engineered systems for a specific site location and are ordinarily assembled at the point of installation from the components furnished or specified by the manufacturer.

N **Flexible Insulated Bus.** A flexible rectangular conductor with an overall insulation. (CMP-8)

N **Flywheel ESS (FESS).** A mechanical ESS composed of a spinning mass referred to as a rotor and an energy conversion mechanism such as a motor-generator that converts the mechanical energy to electrical energy. (706) (CMP-13)

Informational Note: There are primarily two types of rotor constructions, solid metal mass design and composite fiber design.

N **Footlight.** A border light installed on or in the stage. (520) (CMP-15)

N **Forming Shell.** A structure designed to support a wet-niche luminaire assembly and intended for mounting in a pool or fountain structure. (680) (CMP-17)

N **Fountain.** An ornamental structure or recreational water feature from which one or more jets or streams of water are discharged into the air, including splash pads, ornamental pools, display pools, and reflection pools. The definition does not include drinking water fountains or water coolers. (680) (CMP-17)

N **Frame.** Chassis rail and any welded addition thereto of metal thickness of 1.35 mm (0.053 in.) or greater. (551) (CMP-7)

Free Air (as applied to conductors). Open or ventilated environment that allows for heat dissipation and air flow around an installed conductor. (CMP-6)

Fuel Cell. An electrochemical system that consumes fuel to produce an electric current. In such cells, the main chemical reaction used for producing electric power is not combustion. However, there may be sources of combustion used within the overall cell system, such as reformers/fuel processors. (CMP-4)

Fuel Cell System. The complete aggregate of equipment used to convert chemical fuel into usable electricity and typically consisting of a reformer, stack, power inverter, and auxiliary equipment. (CMP-4)

Fuse. An overcurrent protective device with a circuit-opening fusible part that is heated and severed by the passage of overcurrent through it. (CMP-10)

Informational Note: A fuse comprises all the parts that form a unit capable of performing the prescribed functions. It may or may not be the complete device necessary to connect it into an electrical circuit.

• **Fuse, Electronically Actuated. (Electronically Actuated Fuse)** An overcurrent protective device that generally consists of a control module that provides current-sensing, electronically derived time–current characteristics, energy to initiate tripping, and an interrupting module that interrupts current when an overcurrent occurs. Such fuses may or may not operate in a current-limiting fashion, depending on the type of control selected. (CMP-10)

Although they are called fuses because they interrupt current by melting a fusible element, electronically actuated fuses respond to a signal from an electronic control rather than from the heat generated by actual current passing through a fusible element. Electronically actuated fuses have controls similar to those of electronic circuit breakers.