or raceways for conductors feeding through or tapping off to the other apparatus unless designs are employed that provide adequate space for this purpose.

Informational Note: See 312.8 for switch and overcurrent-device enclosures.

(B) Wire-Bending Space in Enclosures. Minimum wire-bending space within the enclosures for motor controllers shall be in accordance with Table 430.10(B) where measured in a straight line from the end of the lug or wire connector (in the direction the wire leaves the terminal) to the wall or barrier. Where alternate wire termination means are substituted for that supplied by the manufacturer of the motor controller, they shall be of a type identified by the manufacturer for use with the motor controller and shall not reduce the minimum wire-bending space.

Δ ***TABLE 430.10(B)*** *Minimum Wire-Bending Space at the Terminals of Enclosed Motor Controllers*

Size of Wire (AWG or kcmil)	Wires per Terminal*			
	1		2	
	mm	in.	mm	in.
10 and smaller	Not specified		—	—
8–6	38	1½	—	—
4–3	50	2	—	—
2	65	2½	—	—
1	75	3	—	—
1/0	125	5	125	5
2/0	150	6	150	6
3/0–4/0	175	7	175	7
250	200	8	200	8
300	250	10	250	10
350–500	300	12	300	12
600–700	350	14	400	16
750–900	450	18	475	19

*Where provision for three or more wires per terminal exists, the minimum wire-bending space shall be in accordance with the requirements of 312.6(B).

Exhibit 430.1 illustrates the application of the wire-bending space requirements of either 430.10(B) or 312.6(B) within an enclosure for a motor controller.

430.11 Protection Against Liquids. Suitable guards or enclosures shall be provided to protect exposed current-carrying parts of motors and the insulation of motor leads where installed directly under equipment, or in other locations where dripping or spraying oil, water, or other liquid is capable of occurring, unless the motor is designed for the existing conditions.

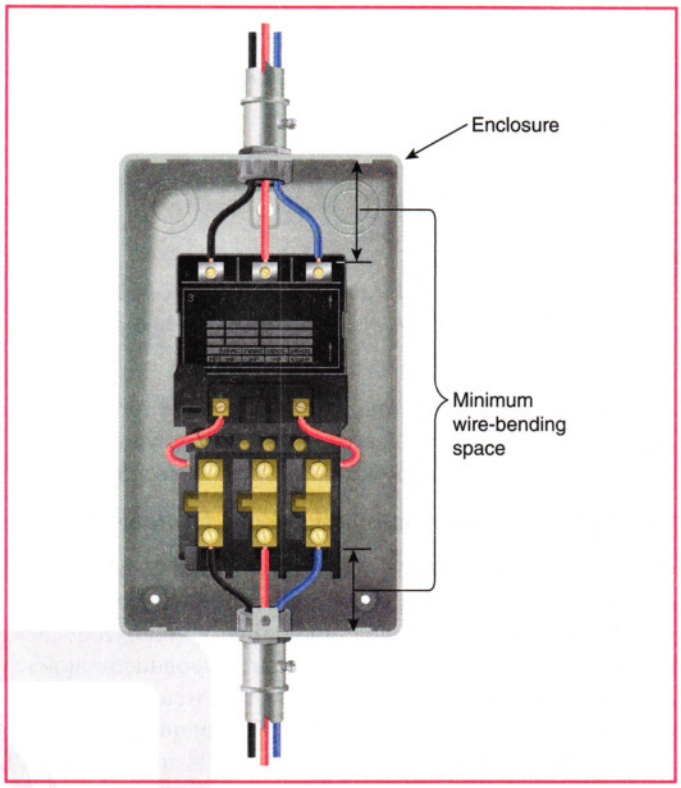

EXHIBIT 430.1 Wire-bending space in enclosures for motor controllers.

The presence of certain liquids can cause deterioration and insulation breakdown. Excess lubricants in the motor can collect dirt and clog the cooling passages of the motor, causing the motor to overheat.

430.12 Motor Terminal Housings.

(A) Material. Where motors are provided with terminal housings, the housings shall be of metal and of substantial construction.

Exception: In other than hazardous (classified) locations, substantial, nonmetallic, noncombustible housings shall be permitted, provided an internal grounding means between the motor frame and the equipment grounding connection is incorporated within the housing.

(B) Dimensions and Space — Wire-to-Wire Connections. Where these terminal housings enclose wire-to-wire connections, they shall have minimum dimensions and usable volumes in accordance with Table 430.12(B).

(C) Dimensions and Space — Fixed Terminal Connections. Where these terminal housings enclose rigidly mounted motor terminals, the terminal housing shall be of sufficient size to provide minimum terminal spacings and usable volumes in accordance with Table 430.12(C)(1) and Table 430.12(C)(2).