1.1.1 Should

Indicates a recommendation.

1.1.2 Socket, cord-extension

A device, arranged for attachment to a flexible cord, having contacts whereby a detachable connection may be made with the pins of a plug.

1.1.3 Socket-outlet

A device for fixing or suspension at a point, and having contacts intended for making a detachable connection with the contacts of a plug. The term 'socket-outlet' is deemed to include a cord-extension socket attached to a flexible cord that is permanently connected to installation wiring.

1.1.4 Socket-outlet—Multiple combination

* **A socket-outlet having two or more sets of contacts intended for making detachable connections with the contacts of two or more plugs.**

1.1.5 Socket residual current device (SRCD)

* **An SRCD is either a fixed socket-outlet—**

(a) with an integral RCD; or

(b) with a separate RCD intended to be associated with the socket-outlet and mounted adjacent to the socket-outlet.

The RCD may be with or without overcurrent protection.

An SRCD may have feed through facility to enable RCD protection of downstream socket-outlets.

Refer to IEC 62640 or the requirements of AS/NZS 3190 and AS/NZS 3112.

1.1.6 Soft wiring

* **A wiring system using installation couplers installed as a subcircuit or a part of a subcircuit in an installation.**

1.1.7 Source of supply

Where used in relation to any electrical installation, the generator, converter, transformer, etc., or group of generators, converters, or transformers, to which the supply mains conveying electricity to that particular electrical installation are connected and that generates, converts, or transforms the electrical energy so supplied to that electrical installation.

1.1.8 Subcircuit, final

A circuit originating at a switchboard and to which only consuming devices or points will be connected. The origin of a final subcircuit is deemed to be at the connecting devices of the neutral bar or link or at the

load terminals of the circuit protective devices provided within or on a switchboard specifically for the connection of the circuit. The termination of a final subcircuit is deemed to be at the supply terminals of consuming devices or points.

1.1.9 Submains

A circuit originating at a switchboard to supply another switchboard. The origin of the submains is deemed to be at the connecting devices of the neutral bar or link or at the load terminals of the circuit protective devices provided within or on a switchboard specifically for the connection of the submains. The termination of the submains is deemed to be at the supply terminals of the other switchboard.

1.1.10 Substation

An assembly of electrical equipment at one place, including any necessary housing, for the conversion or transformation of electric energy or for connection between two or more circuits.

NOTE: Measurement transformers and protection transformers are not considered to be transformers for the purpose of this Standard.

Supplementary insulation (see Clause 1.4.73 Insulation system).

1.1.11 Supply, alternative

* **A supply system intended to maintain the functioning of an electrical installation or a part or parts thereof, in case of interruption of the normal supply.**

1.1.12 Supply, normal

* **The source of supply that the electrical installation is supplied from under normal conditions of operation.**

NOTE: The normal supply is usually from a distribution network, but may instead be from a generation system.

1.1.13 Supply, supplementary

* A supply system intended to operate in conjunction with the normal supply.

Suspended ceiling (see Clause 1.4.28 Ceiling, suspended).

1.1.14 Switchboard

An assembly of circuit protective devices, with or without switchgear, instruments or connecting devices, suitably arranged and mounted for distribution to, and protection of, one or more submains or final subcircuits, or a combination of both.

1.1.15 Switchboard, main

A switchboard from which the supply to the whole electrical installation can be controlled.

Equipment for controlling the distribution of electrical energy, or for controlling or protecting circuits, machines, transformers, or other equipment.

1.1.17 Touch current

Electric current that passes through a human body, or an animal body, when that body touches one or more accessible parts of electrical equipment or an electrical installation, under normal conditions or fault conditions.

1.1.18 Touch voltage

Voltage appearing between simultaneously accessible parts.

NOTES:

1 This term is used only in connection with fault protection.

2 In certain cases the value of the touch voltage may be appreciably influenced by the impedance of the person or livestock in contact with these parts.

1.1.19 Track system

A system of enclosed wiring comprising conductors spaced apart by, or supported on, insulating material within a channel and having plug- in facilities along its length.

Exception: This definition does not apply to busbar trunking systems (busways) complying with either AS/NZS 61439.6 or AS/NZS 3439.2.

1.1.20 Trunking, cable

A trunk or trough for housing and protecting electrical cables and conductors.

1.1.21 Voltage

Differences of potential normally existing between conductors or between conductors and earth as follows:

(a) ***Extra-low voltage*** **Not exceeding 50 V a.c. or 120 V ripple-free d.c.**

(b) ***Low voltage*** **Exceeding extra-low voltage, but not exceeding 1000 V a.c. or 1500 V d.c.**

(c) ***High voltage*** **Exceeding low voltage.**

1.1.22 Wiring, catenary

A system of wiring consisting of a cable or cables attached at intervals to a suitable support that is suspended between two points.

1.1.23 Wiring enclosure

A pipe, tube, duct, conduit or cable trunking, fixed or supported in position in accordance with the appropriate requirements of this