

Chapter E 195

GENERAL

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E 195.01 Scope. This chapter includes provisions applicable generally in installations of electric wiring and equipment.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.02 Approval. The conductors and equipment required or permitted by this code shall be acceptable only when approved. See definition of "approved" in chapter E 100.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.03 Mandatory and advisory rules. Mandatory rules of this code are characterized by the use of the word "shall". Advisory rules are characterized by the use of the word "should", or are stated as recommendations of that which is advised but not required.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.04 Examination and use of equipment. Materials, devices, fittings, apparatus and appliances designed for use under this code shall be judged chiefly with reference to the following considerations which also determine the classification by types, size, voltages, current capacities, and specific use.

(1) Except as otherwise permitted in this code, all electrical equipment shall be installed or used in the exact manner and for the exact purpose indicated by the manufacturer's instructions, markings or labels.

(2) Mechanical strength and durability, including, for parts designed to enclose and protect other equipment, the adequacy of the protection thus provided.

(3) Electrical insulation.

(4) Heating effects under normal conditions of use and also under abnormal conditions likely to arise in service.

(5) Arcing effects.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.05 Voltages. Throughout this code the voltage considered shall be that at which the circuit operates.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.06 Conductor gauges. Conductor sizes are given in American Wire Gauge (AWG).

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.07 Conductors. Conductors normally used to carry current shall be of copper unless otherwise provided in this code. Where conductor sizes are given in this code, they shall apply to copper conductors. Where other materials are used, the size shall be changed accordingly.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.08 Wiring methods. (1) Only wiring methods recognized as suitable are included in this code. The recognized methods of wiring may be installed in any type of building or occupancy except as otherwise provided in this code.

(2) All conductors shall be guarded in an approved manner when brought closer to floor or platform than 8 feet, or when exposed to mechanical injury above that level.

(a) *Exception:* Trolley conductors, grounding conductors size No. 4 or larger, lightning arrester ground conductors, pendants, and portable cords are exempt from this rule.

(3) Bus-bars and other open bare ungrounded conductors which are elevated less than 8 feet above floor or platform, shall be enclosed by suitable guards.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.09 Interrupting capacity. Devices intended to break current shall have an interrupting capacity sufficient for the voltage employed and for the current which must be interrupted.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.10 Circuit impedance and other characteristics. The overcurrent protective devices, the total impedance and other characteristics of the circuit to be protected shall be so selected and coordinated as to permit the circuit protective devices used to clear a fault without the occurrence of extensive damage to the electrical components of the circuit. This fault may be assumed to be between 2 or more of the circuit conductors; or between any circuit conductor and the grounding conductor or enclosing metal raceway.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.11 Deteriorating agencies. Unless approved for the purpose, no conductors or equipment shall be located in a damp or wet location; where exposed to gases, fumes, vapors, liquids or other agents having a deteriorating effect on the conductors or equipment; nor where exposed to excessive temperatures.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.12 Mechanical execution of work. Electrical equipment shall be installed in a neat and workmanlike manner.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.13 Mounting of equipment. Electrical equipment shall be firmly secured to the surface on which it is mounted. Wooden plugs

driven into holes in masonry, concrete, plaster or similar materials shall not be depended on for security.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.14 Connections to terminals. (1) Connection of conductors to terminal parts shall insure a thoroughly good connection without damaging the conductors and shall be made by means of pressure connections (including set screw type), solder lugs or splices to flexible leads except that No. 8 or smaller solid conductors and No. 10 or smaller stranded conductors may be connected by means of clamps or screws with terminal plates having upturned lugs. Terminals for more than one conductor shall be of a type approved for the purpose.

(2) Because of different characteristics of copper and aluminum, devices such as pressure connectors and soldering lugs shall be suitable for the material of the conductor and shall be properly installed and used. Materials such as solder, fluxes, inhibitors, and compounds, where employed, shall be suitable for the use and shall be of a type which will not adversely affect the conductors, installation or equipment.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.15 Splices. Conductors shall be spliced or joined with splicing devices approved for the use or by brazing, welding or soldering with a fusible metal or alloy. Soldered splices shall first be so spliced or joined as to be mechanically and electrically secure without solder and then soldered. All splices and joints and the free ends of conductors shall be covered with an insulation equivalent to that of the conductors.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.16 Working space about electrical equipment. Sufficient access and working space shall be provided and maintained about all electrical equipment to permit ready and safe operation and maintenance of such equipment.

(1) **HORIZONTAL DIMENSIONS.** Except as elsewhere required or permitted in this code, the horizontal dimension of the working space in the direction of access to live parts, operating at not more than 600 volts, which are likely to require examination, adjustment, servicing or maintenance while alive, shall not be less than indicated in the following table. Distances are to be measured from the live parts if such are exposed or from the enclosure front or opening when such are enclosed.

Voltage to Ground Condition.....	Minimum Clear Distance		
	1	2	3
0-150.....	2½ ft.	2½ ft.	3 ft.
151-600.....	2½ ft.	3½ ft.	4 ft.

Where the "Conditions" are as follows:

1. Exposed live part on one side and no live or grounded part on the other side of the working space or exposed live parts on both sides effectively guarded by suitable wood or other insulating materials. Insulated wire or insulated bus bars operating at not more than 300 volts shall not be considered live parts.
2. Exposed live parts on one side and grounded parts on the other side. Concrete, brick or tile walls shall be considered as grounded.
3. Exposed live parts on both sides of the work space (not guarded as provided in Condition 1) with the operator between.

(a) *Exception No. 1.* Working space is not required in back of assemblies such as dead-front switchboards or control centers when there are no renewable or adjustable parts such as fuses or switches on the back and when all connections are accessible from other locations than the back.

(b) *Exception No. 2.* Smaller spaces may be permitted by the authority having jurisdiction where it is judged that the particular arrangement of the installation will provide adequate accessibility.

(2) **CLEAR SPACES.** Working space required by this section shall not be used as a passageway or for storage. When normally enclosed live parts are exposed for inspection or servicing, the working space, if adjacent to a passageway or general open space where other work is carried on shall be suitably guarded.

(3) **ACCESS AND ENTRANCE TO WORKING SPACE.** At least one entrance of sufficient area shall be provided to give access to the working space about electrical equipment.

(4) **WORKING SPACE.** In all cases where there are live parts normally exposed on the front of switchboards or control centers, the working space in front of such boards or panels shall be not less than 3 feet.

(5) **ILLUMINATION.** Adequate illumination shall be provided for all working spaces about switchboards and control centers.

(6) **HEADROOM.** The minimum headroom of working spaces about switchboards or control centers where there are live parts exposed at any time, shall be 6¼ feet.

Note: For higher voltages, see chapter E 710.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.17 Guarding of live parts. (Not more than 600 Volts). (1) Except as elsewhere required or permitted by this code, live parts of electrical equipment operating at 50 volts or more shall be guarded against accidental contact by approved cabinets or other forms of approved enclosures, or any of the following means:

(a) By location in a room, vault, or similar enclosure which is accessible only to qualified persons.

(b) By suitable permanent, substantial partitions or screens so arranged that only qualified persons will have access to the space within reach of the live parts. Any openings in such partitions or screens shall be so sized and located that persons are not likely to come into accidental contact with the live parts or to bring conducting objects into contact with them.

(c) By a guard rail, provided the live parts operate at 600 volts or less and provided the location is such as to make contact with live parts unlikely.

(d) By location on a suitable balcony, gallery, or platform so elevated and arranged as to exclude unqualified persons.

(e) By elevation at least 8 feet above the floor or other working surface.

(2) In locations where electrical equipment would be exposed to physical damage, enclosures or guards shall be so arranged and of such strength as to prevent such damage.

(3) Entrances to rooms and other guarded locations containing exposed live parts shall be marked with conspicuous warning signs forbidding unqualified persons to enter.

Note: For motors see Wis. Adm. Code sections E 430.132 and E 430.133. For additional requirements at voltages over 600 see chapter E 710.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.18 Arcing parts. Parts of electrical equipment which in ordinary operation produce arcs, sparks, flames or molten metal, shall be enclosed unless separated and isolated from all combustible material. For hazardous locations see Wis. Adm. Code chapters E 500-517, inclusive. For motors see section E 430.014.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.19 Light and power from railway conductors. Circuits for lighting and power shall not be connected to any system containing trolley wires with a ground return, except in electric railway cars, car houses, power houses, or passenger and freight stations operated in connection with electric railways.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.20 Insulation resistance. All wiring shall be so installed that when completed the system will be free from short-circuits and from grounds other than as provided in chapter E 250. In order that a reasonable factor of safety may be provided, the following table of insulation resistances is suggested as a guide where the insulation is subjected to test:

(1) For circuits of No. 14 or No. 12 wire, 1,000,000 ohms. For circuits of No. 10 or larger conductor, a resistance based upon the allowable ampacities of conductors as fixed in tables E 310.12 through E 310.15 as follows:

25 to 50 amperes, inclusive	250,000 ohms
51 to 100 amperes, inclusive	100,000 ohms
101 to 200 amperes, inclusive	50,000 ohms
201 to 400 amperes, inclusive	25,000 ohms
401 to 800 amperes, inclusive	12,000 ohms
Over 800 amperes	5,000 ohms

(2) The above values are to be determined with all switchboards, panelboards, fuseholders, switches, receptacles and overcurrent devices in place.

(3) Where climatic or other conditions are such that the wiring or equipment is exposed to excessive humidity, it may be necessary to modify the foregoing provisions.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.21 Marking. The maker's name, trademark, or other identification shall be placed on all electrical equipment. Other markings shall be provided giving voltage, current, wattage, or other ratings as are prescribed elsewhere in this code.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.22 Identification. Each disconnecting means required by this code for motors and appliances, and each service, feeder or branch

circuit at the point where it originates, shall be legibly marked to indicate its purpose. The marking shall be of sufficient durability to withstand the environment involved.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

E 195.23 Readily accessible. Disconnect switches and circuit breakers shall be readily accessible and have the center of the operating means in its highest position not more than 6½ feet above the floor or operating level, and it is recommended that it be at least 3 feet above this level. Fuses shall be readily accessible with the location of their midpoint governed by the same dimensions as for switches and circuit breakers. The operating means of disconnect switches and circuit breakers may function through rods or cables when the switches or breakers are located outside the above range. This requirement does not cover installations specifically exempted elsewhere in this code.

(1) **EXCEPTION NO. 1.** This section does not apply to switchboards, unit substations, motor control centers, or equipment exceeding 600 volts.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1968, No. 145, eff. 2-1-68.

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