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Difference between population and community

A favorite goal of electrical inspectors is the misuse of non-metallic cables (MNs) in exposed locations, such as basement foundation walls or along the face of bolts and beams in unfinished framed spaces. The National Electrical Code, which is the basis of all local building codes, has specific regulations for the installation of electrical cables to be protected from damage. NM cable, also commonly known by the common trade name Romex, is the most common form of electric wire. The NM cable is simply a package of individual conduction cables wrapped in a plastic vinyl outer lining. Cables typically carry 10, 12, or 14 gauge conduction cables for individual home circuits. The coating on the NM cable actually offers little in the path of protection against physical damage, so it is approved for use only in situations where the cables are protected against damage, including: Interior wall cavities covered with finished wall surfaces, where the cable will not be accessibleRunning between exposed beams or bolts, provided that the cables are recessed away from the face of the framing members. This is usually done by boring holes in the centers of framing members and running the wires through the holes. The National Electrical Code prohibits the use of NM cable in situations where physical damage is exposed. Most commonly, this is seen where an amateur electrician joins the NM cable through the front face of the bolts or ceiling beams, or where it joins through the face of the concrete base walls. While the NM cable is allowed to run through drilled holes in the centers of exposed framing members, it cannot be connected through the front face of the bolts, as this creates the possibility of hooking or damage to the cables. Similarly, NM attached to the face of concrete walls is susceptible to damage and is therefore prohibited. However, there is an approved way to run wiring across exposed surfaces. In these situations, the appropriate wiring method is to mount an approved rigid duct through the framing members or wall, then run individual THHN conductor cables inside the duct. This type of wiring is very well protected against physical damage. The specific citation of the National Electricity Code is as follows: Protection against Physical Damage. The cable shall be protected from physical damage where necessary by rigid metal ducts, intermediate metal ducts, electrical metal tubes, List 80 PVC ducts, RTRC type marked with the suffix -XW or other approved media. The most common type of conduit is known as (EMT), but other types of ducts are also used, including flexible metal ducts (FMCs), intermediate metal duct (BML), which is more resistant and offers more corrosion resistance, plastic duct (PVC), most commonly used underground, and rigid metal duct (RMC), rigid metal duct (RMC), available caliber. The electrical conduit is designed for use with specific types of individual conductive cables. The most common cables are THHN cables, which are individual copper conductive cables with color-coded plastic insulation and heat resistant around them. The National Electrical Code has specific regulations for how many conductive cables can fit within a conduit of each diameter size. A 1/2-inch conduit can contain up to nine 12-gauge cables or twelve 14-gauge cables. A 3-inch conduit can contain sixteen 12-gauge cables or twenty-two 14-gauge cables. If an electrical inspector has marked the NM cable that has run incorrectly, you may be tempted to install the duct, then reuse the same NM cable by running it through the new conduit. This is a topic of debate among electricians. Some professionals argue that the NM cable inside the duct may be susceptible to heat buildup and is therefore not allowed. Others have a more forgiving vision. While the National Electric Code does not expressly prohibit the insertion of NM cable into the duct, in practice, it is very difficult to do so, and very few professional electricians will do such an installation. The practice of executing only individual THHN conductors (or other approved form of wire) within the duct is accepted. THHN cables are relatively inexpensive and much easier to run through the duct. · Start of discussion · #1 · January 20, 2011 I thought the code said romex is acceptable in the duct, as long as it doesn't exceed 6'. Is this the case? I got a call on this, saying romex couldn't be running in a conduit in a damp place. I ran romex through a piece of romex from the eve to a w/p gutter box through tight liquid duct less than 6'. I've never been called in this before. · The duct installed outdoors is considered a damp place. Even the inside of the duct is a damp place. Romex is not allowed anywhere wet. · Romex is not classified to be in a damp place, even if it is protected by a conduit. Consider yourself lucky to get away with it first. The UF cable is classified for wet places, but has limitations in installation through buildings. · I thought the code said romex is acceptable in the duct, as long as it doesn't exceed 6'. Is this the case? First of all, welcome. Forgive me if this comes out as rude, but I'd think a Certified Electrician &t;of&t;17 years would know, or I'd have a code book and know exactly where to look for it. Outdoor/underground conduit is a damp place. · Romex is a do not go in a wet place. 300.9 and 334.12(B)(4) are your code. · First of all, welcome. Forgive me if this is rude, but I would think that a Certified Electrician &t;of&t;17 years would know this, or I would have a code book and know exactly where to look for it. I know many electricians who are great electricians who didn't know this&t;of&t; &t;of&t; &t;of&t; wouldn't get it wrong about it. · Watch the 2011 NEC 300.9 and 334.12(B)(4) And welcome to the forum :thumbsup: let the fun begin:laughing::laughing: · ? I know a lot of electricians who are great electricians who didn't know this wouldn't hurt about it. Seriously? Do you know the great electricians who don't own or know how to use a code book? I thought the code said romex is acceptable in the duct, as long as it doesn't exceed 6'. Is this the case? I got a call on this, saying romex couldn't be running in a conduit in a damp place. I ran romex through a piece of romex from the eve to a w/p gutter box through tight liquid duct less than 6'. You have two totally different topics that you're asking as a question. Romex is allowed in the duct, length is not a problem. Romex is not allowed in damp places. The inside of the duct in a damp place is considered a damp place. · Home Debate · #14 · January 20, 2011 Speedy you are obviously the man friend. I'm on the road right now and I forgot my code book in my work truck. I was just looking for a little guidance. Thank you for your helpful response. I wish I'd learned under you, so I could be the best electrician worthy to act like an electric god. Wow. You read a lot more about it than I intended. You said you thought the code said something. You didn't say you didn't have your book with you. Now you say he's in the truck. I'm sorry I assumed you didn't have a code book. What code cycle are you in? We can quote the text if you need it. I have several edits on my phone if no one else rings. Romex has THHN insulation, not THHN/THWN double-rated insulation found on most THHN reels. No W, there's no wet place. · Romex has THHN insulation, not THHN/THWN double-rated insulation found on most THHN reels. No W, there's no wet place. Actually the NM cable can have any 90C rated cable that the manufacturer wants to use. It may or may not be double-rated, but since it is not marked, then it cannot be used outdoors, even if it is in the duct. I NEVER do that:whistling2: I rarely got romex with Thhn/thwn printed on drivers, I would say 500' of about a million feet that I installed. The heat that the NEC mainly deals with is INTERNAL, secondary is ambient (air temperature). The internal heat is generated by the current flow through the resistance of the cable and will be added to the environment. Larger, lower strength, less heating and wire, 14 is less than 12 or 10) The NEC has boards to guide the installer in the proper size of wire and duct to reduce heat and dissipate properly. The NEC is not an instruction manual, but a (when adopted). If you are planning a DIY project do not use the code for how to do so. There are many publications in HD, Lowes and the library that can guide you through electric DIY projects and probably keep you within the code for those home projects while providing some of nec's necessary information. Any project that is not covered in these self-help books must be left to a licensed electrician. Note that the code is the minimum requirement to follow. Also, someone with an electrician on the truck side doesn't mean they have a license or are truly knowledgeable. The conduit may not be necessary in the code for a cable type or wiring method, but may be desirable for a sense of physical damage safety in your particular installation. Oversizing wire or duct ensures that it will allow heat. NEC is published by the NFPA, National Fire Prevention Assn, much of the code is meant to prevent electrical fires. (Then the emphasis added by me) 300.4 Protection against physical damage. When subject to physical damage, conductors, channels and cables shall be protected. (A) Cables and channels through wooden members. (1) Boring holes. In exposed and hidden locations, where a cable or road wiring method is installed through holes drilled into beams, beams or wooden limbs, the holes shall be drilled so that the edge of the hole is not less than 32 mm (1 1 x 4 inches) from the nearest edge of the wooden member. Where this distance cannot be maintained, the cable or rolling track shall be protected from penetration by screws or nails by a steel plate or bushing or bushing, at least 1.6 mm (1 x 16 nm) thick, and from the appropriate length and width installed to cover the wiring area. Exception No. 1: Steel plates will not be required to protect the rigid metal duct, intermediate metal duct, rigid non-metallic duct or electrical metal tubes. With all that, yes, nm and nmc can be executed in conduit, but it is not a typical practice as it is designed and allowed to be executed exposed with some exceptions related to protection, remember in all code questions the AHJ (local inspector) and NFPA have final authority to interpret the correct application. PLEASE, SECURITY FIRST! google to know how it kills/kills electricity/

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