

## Chapter E 710

## OVER 600 VOLTS; GENERAL

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## A. GENERAL

**E 710.01 Scope.** This chapter applies in general to all circuits and equipment operated at more than 600 volts. For specific installation see the chapters referred to in section E 710.02.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

**E 710.02 Installations covered in other chapters.** Provisions applicable to specific types of installations are included in chapter E 230, Services; chapter E 430, Motors, Motor Circuits and Controllers; chapter E 450, Transformers and Transformer Vaults; chapter E 460, Capacitors; chapter E 730, Outside Branch Circuits and Feeders; chapter E 410, Lighting Fixtures, Lampholders, Lamps, Receptacles and Rosettes; chapter E 600, Electric Signs and Outline Lighting; chapter E 660, X-Ray Equipment, and chapter E 665, Inductive and Dielectric Heat Generating Equipment.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

**E 710.03 Wiring methods.** Circuit conductors shall be suitable for the voltage and the conditions under which they are installed. They shall be installed in rigid metal conduit, in raceways or ducts or as open runs of metal armored cable suitable for the use and purpose.

(1) EXCEPTION. In locations accessible to qualified persons only, open runs of non-metallic sheathed cable, bare conductors and bare bus bars may also be used.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

**E 710.04 Braid-covered insulated conductors; open installation.** Open runs of braid-covered insulated conductors shall have a flame-retardant braid. When the conductors used do not have this protection a flame-retardant saturant shall be applied to the braid covering after installation. This treated braid covering shall be stripped back a safe distance at conductor terminals, according to the operating voltage.

This distance should be not less than one inch for each kilovolt of the conductor-to-ground voltage of the circuit, where practicable.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

**E 710.05 Shielding of rubber-insulated conductors.** Where rubber-insulated conductors for permanent installations operate at voltages higher than those indicated in table E 710.05 and under the conditions mentioned, they shall be of a type having metallic shielding for the purpose of confining their dielectric field.

**TABLE E 710.05**  
**SHIELDING OF RUBBER-INSULATED CONDUCTORS**

Method of Installation	Voltage in Kv (L-L) Above which Shielding is Required			
	Neutral Grounded		Neutral Ungrounded	
	Fibrous Covered	Ozone Resistant Jacket Covering	Fibrous Covered	Ozone Resistant Jacket Covering
In metallic conduit or trough above grade located indoors and in dry locations				
Single conductor.....	2	5*	2	3
Multi-conductor.....	2	5	2	5
Underground ducts and conduits and other wet locations				
Single conductor.....	2	3**	2	3
Multi-conductor.....	2	5	2	5
On insulators—				
Only multi-conductor.....	Not required under 5 Kv.		3	5
Directly in soil—				
Single conductor.....		3		3
Multi-conductor.....		5		5

\*It is presumed that installation conditions will be such as to maintain a high level of jacket surface resistivity and so minimize the possibility of destructive discharge. Pulling dry or the use of insulating type pulling lubricants will help attain these conditions. Where surface contamination cannot be prevented and high surface resistivity cannot be maintained, metallic shielding shall be used at over 3 kv.

\*\*For 3 single conductor cables, cabled together without overall outer covering, the value is 5 kv.

*Note:* Metallic sheathed single or 3-conductor cables require no metallic shielding for voltages 5 kv and less. In the case of portable equipment cables it is good practice to specify shielding for all voltages above 2 kv.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

**E 710.06 Grounding of shielding tape.** The metallic shielding or any other static voltage shields on shielded cable shall be stripped back to a safe distance according to the circuit voltage, at all terminations of the shielding, as in potheads and joints. At such points, suitable methods such as the use of potheads, terminators, stress cones or similar devices shall be employed for stress reduction and the metallic shielding tape shall be grounded.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

**E 710.07 Grounding.** Wiring and equipment installations shall conform with the applicable provisions of chapter E 250.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

**E 710.08 Moisture or mechanical protection for metal sheathed cables.** Where cable conductors emerge from a metal sheath and where protection against moisture or mechanical injury is necessary, the insulation of the conductors shall be protected by a pothead or other approved means.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

### B. EQUIPMENT—GENERAL PROVISIONS

**E 710.10 Indoor installations.** Indoor electrical equipment installations shall conform with subsections E 710.10 (1)-(3).

(1) **IN PUBLIC PLACES.** In places which are regularly open to the public, electrical installations shall conform with sections E 710.31 to E 710.36 inclusive.

(2) **IN PLACES FREQUENTED ONLY BY PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE PREMISES.** In places where access is normally restricted to persons employed on the premises, enclosure of electrical installations is not mandatory provided that: (a) No live parts are exposed or readily accessible; (b) The associated conduits or armored cables terminate in, and are securely fastened to, the terminal chamber, casing or enclosure of the equipment.

(3) **IN PLACES ACCESSIBLE TO QUALIFIED PERSONS ONLY.** Electrical installations shall conform with sections E 710.31 to E 710.36 inclusive.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

**E 710.11 Outdoor installations.** Outdoor installations shall be accessible to qualified persons only. Installations are considered to be accessible to qualified persons only where enclosed as provided in section E 710.31 or when isolated by elevation. Live parts are deemed to be isolated by elevation (1) where the clearance to ground and to buildings conforms with chapter E 730 for outdoor installations, and (2) as provided in section E 710.36 for locations accessible to qualified persons only.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

### C. EQUIPMENT—SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

(See also references to specific types of installations in section E 710.02)

**E 710.21 Circuit interrupting devices.** (1) **CIRCUIT-BREAKERS.** (a) Indoor installations shall consist of metal-enclosed units or fire-resistant cell-mounted units except that open mounting of circuit-breakers is permissible in locations accessible to qualified persons only.

(b) Circuit-breakers used to control oil-filled transformers should be located outside the transformer vault.

(c) Circuit-breakers shall have a means of indicating the open and closed position of the breaker at the point(s) from which they may be operated.

(d) Oil circuit-breakers shall be so arranged or located that adjacent readily combustible structures or materials are safeguarded in an approved manner. Adequate space separation, fire-resistant barriers or enclosures, trenches containing sufficient coarse crushed stone and properly drained oil enclosures such as dikes or basins are recognized as suitable for this purpose.

(2) FUSEHOLDERS AND FUSES. (a) Fuses which expel flame in opening the circuit shall be so designed or arranged that they will function properly without hazard to persons or property.

(b) Fuseholders shall be designed so that they can be de-energized while replacing a fuse unless the fuse and fuseholder are designed to permit fuse replacement by qualified persons using equipment designed for the purpose without de-energizing the fuseholder.

(c) When high voltage fused cutouts are installed in a building or a transformer vault, they shall be of a type designed for use in buildings. Where such cutouts are not suitable to interrupt the circuit manually while carrying full load, an approved switch or contactor shall be provided which is capable of interrupting the entire load. In addition, the cutouts shall be interlocked with the approved interrupter or bear a conspicuous sign reading "Do Not Open Cutout Under Load".

(d) The cutouts shall be so located that they may be readily and safely operated and re-fused. Fuses shall be accessible from a clear floor space.

(3) LOAD INTERRUPTERS. Load interrupter switches may be used providing suitable fuses or circuit-breakers are applied in conjunction with these devices to interrupt fault currents. When these devices are used in combination they shall be so coordinated electrically that they will safely withstand the effects of closing, carrying or interrupting all possible currents up to the assigned maximum short-circuit rating.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

**E 710.22 Isolating means.** Means shall be provided to completely isolate an item of equipment. The use of isolating switches is not necessary where there are other ways of de-energizing the equipment for inspection and repairs. Isolating switches should be interlocked with the associated circuit interrupting device to prevent their being opened under load, otherwise signs warning against opening them under load shall be provided. Barriers should be provided on both sides of each pole of indoor open-type isolating switches. A fuseholder and fuse, designed for the purpose, may be used as an isolating switch.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

#### D. INSTALLATIONS ACCESSIBLE TO QUALIFIED PERSONS ONLY

**E 710.31 Enclosure for electrical installations.** Electrical installations in a vault, room, closet or in an area surrounded by a wall, screen or fence, access to which is controlled by lock and key or other approved means, are considered to be accessible to qualified persons only. The type of enclosure used in a given case shall be designed and constructed according to the nature and degree of the hazard(s) associated with installation. Chapter E 450 covers minimum construction requirements for oil-filled transformer vaults.

**Note:** Isolation by elevation is covered in sections E 710.11 and E 710.36.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

**E 710.32 Circuit conductors.** (1) They may be installed in conduit; in duct systems; as metal-armored cable; as bare wire, cable and

buses, or as non-metallic sheathed cables or conductors as provided in sections E 710.03 to E 710.06 inclusive. Bare live conductors shall conform with sections E 710.33 to E 710.36 inclusive.

(2) Insulators, together with their mounting and conductor attachments, when used as supports for wires, single conductor cables and bus bars, shall be capable of safely withstanding the maximum magnetic forces which would prevail if 2 or more conductors of a circuit were subjected to short-circuit current.

(3) Open runs of insulated wires and cables, having a bare lead sheath or a braided outer covering, shall be supported in a manner designed to prevent physical damage to the braid or sheath. Supports for lead covered cables shall be designed to prevent electrolysis of the sheath.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

**E 710.33 Minimum space separation between live parts and adjacent surfaces.** The minimum indoor air separation between bare live conductors and between such conductors and adjacent surfaces shall be not less than the values given below. This rule applies to interior wiring design and construction. It does not apply to the space separation provided in electrical apparatus and wiring devices.

**TABLE E 710.33  
MINIMUM AIR SEPARATION IN INCHES, INDOORS\***

Circuit Voltage	Between Bare Live Conductors	Between Bare Live Conductors and Adjacent Surfaces
5,000	3.5	2.5
15,000	7	5.5
25,000	11	8.5

\*The values given are the minimum permissible space separation under favorable service conditions. They should be increased under unfavorable service conditions or wherever space limitations permit. Proportional values may be used for intermediate voltages.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

**E 710.34 Guards for live parts.** Live parts should be enclosed, isolated or guarded against possible accidental contact.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

**E 710.35 Working space.** Working space not less than the distances given in table E 710.38, shall be provided in locations where it is necessary to work in close proximity to live parts.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

**E 710.36 Isolation by elevation.** The distance from the floor, ground, or other working surface, to open-type isolating switches, fuseholders or other unguarded live parts should be not less than the values given in table E 710.37.

**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

TABLE E 710.37

## ISOLATION BY ELEVATION

(See section E 710.36)

Distance of Live Parts Above the Floor or Other Working Surface

Voltage Between Phases	Minimum Vertical Clearance of Unguarded Parts	
	Feet	Inches
601.....	8	0
2300.....	8	0
6600.....	8	0
11000.....	9	0
22000.....	9	3
33000.....	9	6
44000.....	9	10
66000.....	10	5
88000.....	11	0
110000.....	11	7
132000.....	12	2

*Note:* Interpolate for intermediate values.**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.

TABLE E 710.38

## WORKING SPACE

(See section E 710.35. For voltages 600 and less, see section E 195.15)

Minimum Clear Space Adjacent to Live Parts

Voltage Between Phases	Minimum Horizontal Clearance of Unguarded Parts	
	Feet	Inches
601.....	3	2
2300.....	3	3
6600.....	3	4
11000.....	3	6
22000.....	3	9
33000.....	4	0
44000.....	4	4
66000.....	4	11
88000.....	5	6
110000.....	6	1
132000.....	6	8

*Note:* Interpolate for intermediate values.**History:** Cr. Register, November, 1961, No. 71, eff. 12-1-61.