

## 2. DEFINITIONS

*NOTE: Any reference in this section to Figures 8.xx or 12.xx can be found in Sections 8 or 12 of this book, titled "Metering" and "Illustrations" respectively.*

### **2.1 ACCEPTABLE**

Acceptable to the Company.

### **2.2 APPROVED**

Acceptable to the authority enforcing the National Electric Code

### **2.3 AMPACITY**

Current carrying capacity expressed in amperes.

### **2.4 BRANCH CIRCUIT**

That portion of a wiring system extending beyond the final overcurrent device protecting the circuit. See Figure 8.02

### **2.5 COMPANY**

Peco Company

### **2.6 COMPENSATED METERING**

Metering of high voltage services by connecting the metering transformers on the low voltage side of the Customer's power transformer and utilizing a special meter to calculate the transformer losses that occur between the point of delivery and the metering point. Transformer losses are added to the meter registration so that it is equivalent to metering at the higher service voltage.

### **2.7 CONTRACTOR**

Any person, partnership, or corporation performing a service for and acting in behalf of the Customer or premises owner.

### **2.8 CUSTOMER**

Any person, partnership, association, or corporation lawfully receiving service at a single meter location from the Company.

### **2.9 CUSTOMER'S SERVICE EXTENSION**

The facilities extending from the Customer's service-receiving equipment to the Company's service supply lines. See Figure 8.02

### **2.10 FEEDER**

The circuit conductors between the service equipment and the branch circuit overcurrent device (panel). See Figure 8.02

**2.11 GROUND**

A conducting connection, whether intentional or accidental, between an electrical circuit or equipment and earth, or to some conducting body, which serves in place of the earth.

**2.12 GROUND**

Connected to earth or to some conducting body, which serves in place of the earth.

**2.13 HERTZ**

A unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second.

**2.14 HIGH VOLTAGE SYSTEM**

Any system operating at more than 600 volts and furnished under the Company's Tariff as Standard High Tension Service.

**2.15 HP, HORSEPOWER**

The equivalent of 750 watts for computation purposes.

**2.16 KVA, KILOVOLT-AMPERE**

A unit of measurement of rate-of-use, which determines electrical capacity, required. It is obtained by multiplying the voltage of a circuit by its amperage.

**2.17 KW, KILOWATT**

Unit of measurement of rate-of-use of useful electric energy equal to 1000 watts.

**2.18 LOCKED ROTOR CURRENT**

The steady state current taken by a motor from the supply line at rated voltage and frequency with the rotor locked.

**2.19 METERING AGENT**

Responsible for the provision and ownership of the meter and metering devices, installation of meter, testing of the meter for manufacturer specifications, meter calibration, testing of the meter for proper installation and functionality, meter maintenance, and remote meter reading. With respect to metering and Advanced Meter Services, the Company or Advanced Meter Services Provider will comply with both the Company's Electric Service Tariff and the Company's Electric Generation Supplier Coordination Tariff.

**2.20 MOBILE HOME**

A portable structure built on a chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation as a dwelling when connected to water, sanitation, communication and power utilities.

**2.21 NEC, NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE**

(ANSI C1,NFPA No. 70). This code contains basic minimum provisions considered necessary for safety in specified electrical installations. It is not intended as a design specification or an instruction manual for untrained persons. Copies of this publication are obtainable from the National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471, 1-800-344-3555, www.nfpa.org.

### **2.22 POINT OF DELIVERY**

That single point at which the service supply lines of the Company terminate and the Customer's facilities for receiving the service begin. See Figure 8.01

### **2.23 PROPERTY LINE**

The dividing line between land held in or for private use, and land in which the public or the company has a right of use; or, the dividing line between separately owned or occupied land.

### **2.24 RACEWAY**

Any channel for holding wires, cables or busbars, which is designed, and used expressly for this purpose. See Figure 8.02

### **2.25 SECONDARY VOLTAGE SYSTEM**

A low voltage system operating at less than 600 volts and furnished under the Company's Tariff at Standard Single Phase or Polyphase Secondary Service.

### **2.26 SELF-CONTAINED METER**

A watt-hour meter with all of its internal circuits connected directly to the conductors, which supply the load to be measured, as distinguished from a Transformer Rated meter.

### **2.27 SERVICE**

The distribution of energy for use by the Customer, including all things done by the Company in connection with such distribution.

### **2.28 SERVICE DROP**

The overhead service conductors between the last utility pole or other aerial support and the first point of attachment to the building. See Figure 8.01 and 12.02

### **2.29 SERVICE CONDUCTORS**

The conductors, which run from the Point of Delivery to the terminals of the Customer's Service equipment. See Figure 8.01

### **2.30 SERVICE EQUIPMENT**

The necessary equipment, usually consisting of a circuit breaker or switch and fuses, and their accessories, located near the point of entrance of the service conductors to a building and intended to constitute the main control and means of cutoff for electric service to the building. See Figure 8.01 and 8.02

### **2.31 SERVICE LATERAL**

The underground service conductors between the street main including any risers at a pole or other structure, or from transformers and the first point of connection to the service entrance conductors in a junction box inside or outside of the building wall. See Figure 8.01

### **2.32 SERVICE SUPPLY LINES**

The facilities (conductors, cables, and conduits, etc.) extending from the Company's facilities in the highway or other trunk line location to the facilities owned and maintained by the Customer.

### **2.33 SOCKET**

The mounting device consisting of jaws, connectors, and enclosure for accommodating socket type meters. The mounting device may be either a single socket or a trough to accommodate more than one mounting unit.

### **2.34 STARTING CURRENT**

The current drawn by all or part of the service, especially motors, when first energized.

### **2.35 TARIFF**

The document comprising the Base Rates, rules and regulations which in conjunction with Pennsylvania Public Utility Law and Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission Regulations govern the distribution of electric energy including all things done by the Company in connection with such distribution, and/or the supply of electric energy under Default Service, and other PaPUC jurisdictional services.

### **2.36 THREE PHASE CIRCUIT**

A combination of circuits energized by alternating voltages, which differ in, phase any one third of a cycle (120 degrees).

### **2.37 THREE PHASE, 3-WIRE, DELTA SYSTEM**

A system of alternating current supply comprising **three conductors** between successive pairs of which are maintained alternating voltages successively displaced in phase by one third of a cycle.

### **2.38 THREE PHASE, 4-WIRE, WYE SYSTEM**

A system of alternating current supply comprising **four conductors** consisting of three phase conductors and one common grounded neutral conductor.

### **2.39 THREE PHASE, 4-WIRE, DELTA SYSTEM**

A system of alternating current supply comprising **four conductors**, three of which are connected as in a three phase, 3-wire delta system, the fourth conductor being connected to the midpoint of one phase, which point is grounded.

### **2.40 THREE WIRE, SINGLE PHASE SYSTEM**

A system of alternating current supply comprising **three conductors**, of which one wire is known as the neutral and is maintained at a potential midway between the potential of the other two wires. The neutral conductor is grounded.

#### **2.41 TRANSFORMER RATED METER**

A meter with any of its internal circuits connected through instrument transformers to the conductors, which supply the load to be measured, as distinguished from a self-contained meter.

#### **2.42 TRAVEL TRAILER**

A vehicular, portable structure built on a chassis, designed as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreational, and vacation use, permanently identified as "travel trailer" by the manufacturer.

#### **2.43 TWO PHASE CIRCUIT**

A combination of circuit energized by alternating voltages, which differ in phase by one quarter of a cycle (90 degrees).

#### **2.44 TWO PHASE, 5-WIRE SYSTEM**

A system of alternating current supplies comprising five conductors, consisting of four phase conductors and one common grounded neutral conductor.

#### **2.45 TWO WIRE, SINGLE PHASE SYSTEM**

A system of alternating current supply comprised of two conductors between which the load is connected.

#### **2.46 TYPE A EQUIPMENT**

Designates **bottom-connected** meters of standardized base dimensions. Type A is also used in referring to meter boards and connection blocks for such meters.

#### **2.47 TYPE S EQUIPMENT**

Designates **socket** or plug-in meters having standardized base dimensions. Type S is also used in referring to socket accessories for such meters.

#### **2.48 URD - UNDERGROUND RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION**

Single phase residential distribution facilities consist of Company owned cables and transformers located within public thoroughfare limits, or on private rights-of-way, with service cables installed underground within private property limits.

#### **2.49 WIRE SIZES**

All wire sizes are based on the American Wire Gauge Standard and National Electrical Code current carrying capacities for copper or aluminum conductors.