ARTICLE 230 SERVICES

Introduction to Article 230—Services

This article covers the installation requirements for service conductors and their first means of disconnect. The requirements for service conductors differ from those for other conductors. For one thing, service conductors for one building cannot pass through the interior of another [230.3], and different rules are applied depending on whether a service conductor is inside or outside a building. When are they "outside" as opposed to "inside"? The answer may seem obvious, but 230.6 will help you determine when (and if) service conductors are considered to be outside. Article 230 consists of seven parts:

- > Part I. General
- > Part II. Overhead Service Conductors
- > Part III. Underground Service Conductors
- > Part IV. Service-Entrance Conductors
- ▶ Part V. Service Disconnect
- Part VI. Disconnecting Means
- > Part VII. Overcurrent Protection

230.85 Emergency Disconnects



Scan this QR code for a video of Mike explaining this topic; it's a sample from the videos that accompany this textbook. www.MikeHolt.com/20UN1videos

For one- and two-family dwelling units, all service conductors must terminate in a disconnecting means having a short-circuit current rating equal to or greater than the available fault current and installed in a readily accessible outdoor location. If more than one disconnect is provided, they must be grouped. Each disconnect must be one of the following:

- (1) Service disconnects marked: EMERGENCY DISCONNECT, SERVICE DISCONNECT ▶ Figure 230–59
- (2) Meter disconnects installed accordance with 230.82(3) must be marked: EMERGENCY DISCONNECT, METER DISCONNECT, NOT SERVICE EQUIPMENT
- (3) Other listed disconnect switches or circuit breakers on the load side of the meter and supply side of each service disconnect marked: EMERGENCY DISCONNECT, NOT SERVICE EQUIPMENT





Markings must be permanently affixed and be sufficiently durable to withstand the environment involved in accordance with 110.21(B).