

Chapter 5 Review: Distribution Circuits

What is a distribution circuit?

What is the common voltage range for distribution circuits?

Where are distribution substations usually located?

What are secondary circuits, and what are their typical voltages?

If a customer's base voltage is 120 volts, then what are the minimum and maximum voltages allowed on that customer's service?

What is the fourth wire on a three phase four wire circuit that is not a phase wire?

What are the advantages of a four wire feeder circuit?

What are some of the common primary distribution circuit voltages, and which are most common now?

What is the most common voltage for residential secondaries?

What are the advantages of three phase motors over single phase motors?

What are some typical three phase voltages?

What must be done to the neutral conductor in three phase, four wire systems, and single phase three wire systems?

How often must a primary neutral be grounded according to NESC?

What is a common neutral system?

Where must a single phase secondary be grounded?

As time moves on, what is the trend with the use of underground distribution systems?

What are harmonics, and what are their effects on the distribution system?

How can harmonics be corrected?

What can cause electrical interference?

How are neutral to earth voltages measured?

What are stray voltages?

What can the utility do to prevent stray voltages?

