

REGULATIONS AS TO SUPPLY.

1 *Notices.*—One week at least before the undertakers are ready to commence to supply energy through any feeding, charging, or distributing mains, they shall serve a notice upon the Postmaster-General and the municipal or local authorities of their intention to commence such supply

2. *Supply to be continuous.*—From and after the time when the undertakers commence to supply energy through any distributing mains, they shall maintain a supply of sufficient power for the use of all the consumers for the time being entitled to be supplied from such main, and such supply shall be constantly maintained at such pressure as may be fixed under the provisions of these Regulations, except when the constituted authorities, with the consent of the local authority, permit any variation of pressure or discontinuance of supply during such period as may be approved by such constituted authorities.

3. *Mains to be in section.*—The system of distributing mains shall be so arranged in sections that, in case it becomes necessary to stop the supply through any portion of a main for more than one hour for the purposes of repairs, or for any other reason, the stoppage of supply will in no case exceed in amount a maximum power of 100,000 watts, or extend to the premises of more than 50 consumers; and, in the case of every stoppage for more than one hour, reasonable notice shall be previously given by the undertakers to every consumer affected thereby except in cases of emergency

4. *Standard pressure to be maintained.*—During the whole of the period when a supply of energy is required to be maintained by the undertakers in the distributing mains under the Order and these Regulations, it shall be maintained at a constant pressure (in these Regulations termed “the standard pressure”) to be fixed as hereinafter specified; but such standard pressure may be different for different portions of the distributing mains. Provided that the undertakers shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this Regulation so long as the pressure does not at any point vary more than 3 per cent. from the corresponding standard pressure in the case of a general supply at low pressure, or 2 per cent. in case of a general supply at high pressure, unless changes in pressure recur so frequently as to cause unsteadiness in the supply

5. *Standard pressure to be fixed—Notice of alteration.*—The standard pressure shall be fixed by the undertakers for every pair of distributing mains, and notice of the amount of such standard pressure shall be given to the local authority before the undertakers commence to supply energy to consumers through such mains, and such standard pressure shall not be altered except by permission of the local authority, and upon such terms and conditions as the local authority may impose, and after public notice has been given during a period of one month, in such manner as the local authority may require, of the intention of the undertakers to apply for permission to alter the same. The undertakers may appeal against any decision of the local authority under this Regulation to the constituted authorities, whose decision shall be final.

6. *Pressure at consumers' terminals.*—Before commencing to give a supply of energy to any consumer, the undertakers shall declare to such consumer the constant pressure at which they propose to supply energy at his terminals. The pressure so declared at any pair of consumer's terminals shall not, except by agreement, be greater than 115 volts or less than 45 volts, if continuous, or the equivalents thereof respectively, if alternating; and shall not at any time be altered or departed from, except in consequence of any authorized alteration of the corresponding standard pressure. In distribution on the three-wire system, the central terminal shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be considered to form a pair with either of the outer terminals, and similarly for multiple-wire systems.

7. *Variation of pressure at consumer's terminals.*—The variation of pressure at any consumer's terminals shall not, under any conditions of the supply which the consumer is entitled to receive, nor at any time, exceed 4 per centum from the declared constant pressure, whether such variation be due to the resistance of the service lines or apparatus belonging to the undertakers, or to any action or effect produced by such apparatus, for which the consumer cannot be shown to be responsible, or partly to any variation of pressure in the distributing mains from which the supply is taken.

8. *Penalty for default.*—If the undertakers make default in complying with any of these Regulations as to supply, they shall, subject to the provisions of the Order, be liable to a penalty not exceeding (suggested £5) for every such default, and to a daily penalty not exceeding (suggested £5).

NOTE.—Nothing in these Regulations shall be construed to authorize the undertakers to lay any electric line, or work their undertaking otherwise than in accordance with the Order and the Act, or to supply energy otherwise than by a system for the time being approved of by the constituted authorities.

II.—ELECTRIC TRACTION REGULATIONS.

DEFINITIONS.

The expression “electrical energy” hereinafter called “energy” means the capacity for doing work by electricity

The expression “generator” means the dynamo or dynamos or other electrical apparatus used for the generation of energy

The expression “motor” means any electric motor carried on a car and used for the conversion of energy

The expression “pipe” means any gas, water, or other metallic pipe, structure, or substance.

The expression “wire” means any conductor used for telegraphic, telephonic, electrical signalling, or other similar purposes.

The expression “current” means any electric current exceeding one-thousandth part of one ampere.

The expression “the company” means the company, person or persons, corporations, and others undertaking the works.

REGULATIONS FOR ELECTRIC TRACTION

1 *Generator.*—Any dynamo used as a generator shall be of such pattern and construction as to be capable of producing a continuous current without appreciable pulsation.

2. *Return may be insulated or uninsulated.*—One of the conductors used for transmitting energy from the generator to the motors shall be in every case insulated from earth, and is hereinafter referred to as the “line”; the other, hereinafter referred to as the “return,” may be insulated throughout, or uninsulated wholly or in part, as is provided for in the following Regulations.