

GLOSSARY

Alternating Current -

An electric current that reverses direction at regular intervals, having a magnitude that varies continuously in a sinusoidal manner.

Ampere -

The unit expressing the rate of flow of an electric current. One ampere is the current produced by a difference in potential of one volt across a resistance of one ohm; An electric current flowing at the rate of one coulomb per second.

Bus -

A conductor, which may be a solid bar or pipe, normally made of aluminum or copper, used to connect one or more circuits to a common interface. An example would be the bus used to connect a substation transformer to the outgoing circuits.

Circuit -

A conductive path over which an electric charge may flow.

Circuit Breaker - A device that can be used to manually open or close a circuit, and to automatically open a circuit at a predetermined level of over current without damage to itself.

Direct Current -

Electric current in which electrons flow in one direction only. Opposite of alternating current.