**Feeder.** All circuit conductors between the service equipment, the source of a separately derived system, or other power supply source and the final branch-circuit overcurrent device.

**Festoon Lighting.** A string of outdoor lights that is suspended between two points. The general requirements for festoon lighting are located in 225.6(B).

**Fitting.** An accessory such as a locknut, bushing, or other part of a wiring system that is intended primarily to perform a mechanical rather than an electrical function. Items such as condulets, conduit couplings, EMT connectors and couplings, and threadless connectors are considered fittings.

**Garage.** A building or portion of a building in which one or more self-propelled vehicles can be kept for use, sale, storage, rental, repair, exhibition, or demonstration purposes. The definition of garage includes the garages for electric vehicles, covered in Article 625. FPN: For commercial garages, repair and storage, see Article 511.

**Ground.** The earth.

**Ground Fault.** An unintentional, electrically conductive connection between an ungrounded conductor of an electrical circuit and the normally non-current-carrying conductors, metallic enclosures, metallic raceways, metallic equipment, or earth.

**Grounded (Grounding).** Connected (connecting) to ground or to a conductive body that extends the ground connection.

**Grounded, Solidly.** Connected to ground without inserting any resistor or impedance device.

**Grounded Conductor.** A system or circuit conductor that is intentionally grounded.

**Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI).** A device intended for the protection of personnel that functions to de-energize a circuit or portion thereof within an established period of time when a current to ground exceeds the values established for a Class A device.

FPN: Class A ground-fault circuit interrupters trip when the current to ground is 6 mA or higher and do not trip when the current to ground is less than 4 mA. For further information, see UL 943, Standard for Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupters.

The FPN following the definition describes in detail how personal protection is achieved.

**Ground-Fault Current Path.** An electrically conductive path from the point of a ground fault on a wiring system through normally non-current-carrying conductors, equipment, or the earth to the electrical supply source.
Informational Note: Examples of ground-fault current paths are any combination of equipment grounding conductors, metallic raceways, metallic cable sheaths, electrical equipment, and any other electrically conductive material such as metal, water, and gas piping; steel framing members; stucco mesh; metal ducting; reinforcing steel; shields of communications cables; and the earth itself.

**Ground-Fault Protection of Equipment.** A system intended to provide protection of equipment from damaging line-to-ground fault currents by operating to cause a disconnecting means to open all ungrounded conductors of the faulted circuit. This protection is provided at current levels less than those required to protect conductors from damage through the operation of a supply circuit overcurrent device.

**Grounding Conductor, Equipment (EGC).** The conductive path(s) that provides a ground-fault current path and connects normally non-current-carrying metal parts of equipment together and to the systemgrounded conductor or to the grounding electrode conductor, or both.

FPN No. 1: It is recognized that the equipment grounding conductor also performs bonding.

FPN No. 2: See 250.118 for a list of acceptable equipment grounding conductors.

**Grounding Electrode.** A conducting object through which a direct connection to earth is established.

The definition of grounding electrode has been revised for the 2008 Code to clarify its function. The grounding electrode establishes and maintains a direct connection to earth.

For examples of grounding electrodes, see 250.52(A).

**Grounding Electrode Conductor.** A conductor used to connect the system grounded conductor or the equipment to a grounding electrode or to a point on the grounding electrode system.

Grounding electrode conductors have always been used to connect to electrodes not only at services and separately derived systems but also where feeders and branch circuits require connections to grounding electrodes, such as at second buildings and other structures.

The grounding electrode conductor is covered extensively in Article 250, Part III. The grounding electrode conductor is required to be copper, aluminum, or copper-clad aluminum. It is used to connect the equipment grounding conductor or the grounded conductor (at the service or at the separately derived system) to the grounding electrode or electrodes for either grounded or ungrounded systems. The grounding electrode conductor is sized according to the requirements of 250.66 and the accompanying Table.
Guarded. Covered, shielded, fenced, enclosed, or otherwise protected by means of suitable covers, casings, barriers, rails, screens, mats, or platforms to remove the likelihood of approach or contact by persons or objects to a point of danger.

Guest Room. An accommodation combining living, sleeping, sanitary, and storage facilities within a compartment.

Guest Suite. An accommodation with two or more contiguous rooms comprising a compartment, with or without doors between such rooms, that provides living, sleeping, sanitary, and storage facilities.

Some requirements for guest rooms in hotels, motels, and similar occupancies are found in 210.60.