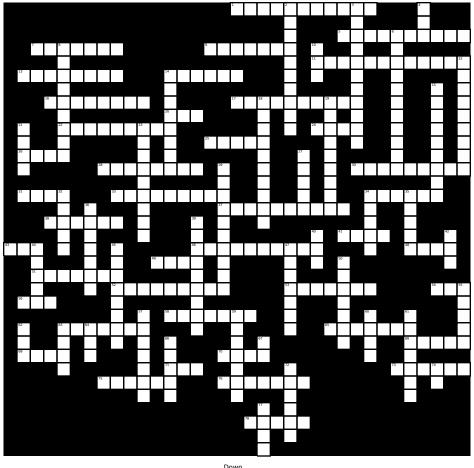
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- Across
 An electro-magnetic device used to change the voltage in an alternating current electrical circuit The opposition to current flow, expressed in ohms
 An insulator having a conductor through it, used to connect equipment to a power source The movement of electrons in a conductor measured in Amperes
 Refers to the conversion of light into electricity
 The electrical Term used to denote the voltage relationship to a reference potential (+)
 Load imposed by an electronic or electrical device on the measured input circuit, expressed in volt-amps

- toda imposed by an electrolic of electrical device on the measured input circuit, expressed in volt-amps 1000 watts of real power. Expressed at kW any electrical insulating medium between two conductors A three phase, four-wire electrical configuration where each of the individual phases is connected to a common point, the "center" of the Y. To be electrically separate. A measure of the strength of the dielectric providing the electrical division or separation.

- division or separation. A measure of the strength of the dietection providing the electrical division or separation. With ac measurements, effective power equals the product of voltage, current, and power factor (the cosine of the phase angle between the current and the voltage). Standard unit of measure for light flux or light energy. The current that is generated in a transformer core due to the induced voltage in each lamination. It is proportional to the square of the lamination thickness and to the square of the frequency. An alloy used to form the melting point of a fuse. It is frequently silver or it in based. A wire or combination of wires suitable for carrying an electrical current. Government agency which seeks to assure the safety and health of America's workers by setting and enforcing standards; providing training, outreach, and education. An unintended electrical discharge to ground or another phase. A three phase distribution line circuit used as a source to other three phase and single phase circuits.

- circuits

 A testing device that applies a DC voltage and measures the resistance (in millions of ohms) offered by conductor's or equipment insulation.

 The unit expressing the rate of flow of an electric current.

 The condition where the current precedes in time with respect to the voltage in an ac circuit (for example, a capacitive load).

 A unit of electrical resistance defined as the resistance of a circuit with a voltage of one volt and a current flow of one ampace
- current flow of one ampere A device for converting an electrical signal into a usable direct current or voltage for measurement 46 A device for converting an occasional appropriate purposes
 48 Arc Fault Circuit Interrupter
 49 A strand or group of strands of electrically conductive material, normally copper or aluminum
 51 The negative pole of a battery
 52 A device that is used to control the voltage of a circuit by raising and lowering it
 53 A channel for holding and protecting conductors and cables, made of metal or an insulating

- material National Electrical Code (NFPA-70) Refers to an energized conductor or apparatus. The process of reducing a cylindrical rod or wire to a desired diameter by pulling the wire through
- 58 The process of reducing a cylindrical rod or wire to a desired diameter by pulling the wire through dies
 63 A device that by means of inductance, capacitance, or resistance, singly or in combination, limits the lamp current of a fluorescent or high intensity discharge lamp. It provides the necessary circuit conditions (voltage, current and wave form) for start
 65 A current surge
 68 The positive electrode that emits positive ions and attracts negative ions, within a voltaic cell or other such device
 69 The algebraic difference between the upper and lower values of a range.
 70 A prefix indicating one (1) thousand
 71 Residual Current Device. A protection device which is actuated by the residual current
 73 The magnitude of AC fluctuation in a DC signal, after filtering
 75 Electric current in which electrons flow in one direction only
 6 An enclosed channel designed expressly for holding conductors and cables, including conduit and tubing, wire ways, and bus ways
 78 Rate at which energy is released or consumed, expressed in watts

- Down
 A general term covering switching and interrupting devices and their combination with associated control, metering, protective and regulating devices.
 The flow of electrons through a conducting medium Apparent Power expressed in Million Volt-Amps
 A dangerous electrical condition associated with the possible release of energy caused by contact or

- A dangerous electrical condition associated with the possible release of energy caused by contact or approach to energized parts. The ability of a device to maintain its performance characteristics over a specified period of time Uninterruptable Power Supply. An electrical device having Capacitance Refers to a reduction of voltage on the system A device that is used to electrically isolate a conductor or electrical device from ground or a different electrical potential. The amount (% length) that a conductor or other material can stretch before breaking when a pulling force is applied.
- The amount (% length) that a conductor or other material can stretch before breaking when a pulling force is applied

 The opposition of inductance and capacitance to alternating current equal to the product of the sine of the angular phase difference between the current and voltage.

 A cylinder device used to hold wire and cable until installed

 The total opposing force to the flow of current in an ac circuit

 Work done by the force of one neutron when its point of application moves through the distance of one meter in the direction of the force

 A device used to transition between overhead and underground, medium and high voltage conductors

 An outer metal layer applied to a cable for mechanical protection.

- conductors
 An outer metal layer applied to a cable for mechanical protection.
 The capacitance value of a capacitor of which there appears a potential difference of one volt when it is charged by a quantity of electricity equal to one coulomb.
 A three phase connection where each phase is connected in series with the next, separated by a phase rotation of 120 degrees
 The force in pounds of Kilograms on a conductor installed overhead
 The voltage in a circuit. Reference is usually to the AC Voltage
 A discharge of electricity through air or a gas
 A wire device that connects a conductor to an insulator
 One-millionth

- A wire device that connects a conductor to an insulator
 One-millionth
 The specified maximum magnitude of the input quantity that can be applied for a specified period of
 time without causing damage
 A conductive path over which an electric charge may flow
 A unit of electric charge in SI units (International System of Units).
 In Alternating current, the change of the poles from negative to positive and back
 Slang for the wire connecting a fused cutout or switch to a transformer bushing
 The normal operating value
 The act of lowering the voltage
 The expected output at a given input value
 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.
 A group of electrical devices, usually transformers or capacitors, connected in a way to increase
 capacity
- capacity
 The condition where the current is delayed in time with respect to the voltage in an ac circuit (for example, an inductive load).
 An unintended electrical discharge to ground or another phase
 Carbon Monoxide

- Carbon Monoxide A covering over insulated conductors for the purpose of electrical, chemical, and physical protection Power Factor A unit of electromotive force. The electrical potential needed to produce one ampere of current with