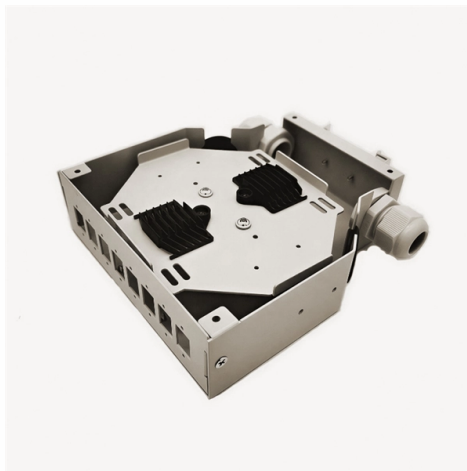


Distribution Box Level 3 Numbering



Overview

Circuit Numbering and Labeling for Electrical Equipment This standard describes requirements for numbering and labeling of real property electrical distribu.

Key Takeaways

Level 3 distribution boxes are numbered based on their position in the three-level distribution hierarchy, using a sequential and hierarchical system linked to the upstream Level 1 and Level 2 boxes.

Level 3 distribution boxes are the final junction boxes that supply individual electrical appliances or equipment. They are typically installed under secondary distribution boxes (Level 2) and are connected to the leakage protection switches to ensure safety for each appliance. These boxes can be movable or fixed, and their numbering should reflect their relationship to upstream distribution levels and the circuits they serve .

Numbering Principles

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Hierarchical Reference: Each Level 3 box is numbered in reference to its parent Level 2 box, which in turn is linked to the primary Level 1 distribution box. This ensures traceability from the main supply to the final outlet .

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Sequential Numbering: Within a Level 2 box, Level 3 boxes are numbered sequentially according to the order of circuits or electrical importance. For example, circuits feeding critical equipment like air conditioners or water heaters may be assigned lower numbers, while less critical circuits follow .

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Prefixing with Parent Box ID: The numbering often includes the Electrical Identification Number (EIN) of the Level 2 box as a prefix. For instance, if a Level 2 box is labeled SB-02, its Level 3 boxes could be numbered SB-02-01, SB-02-02, SB-02-03, etc., indicating their direct connection .

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Incorporating Function Codes: According to IEC standards, a function aspect can be added to indicate the type of device or circuit. For example, Q for circuit breakers, T for transformers, or A for assemblies. A Level 3 box supplying a lighting circuit might be labeled SB-02-Q01 .

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Labeling on Equipment: Each Level 3 box should have a visible label showing its number, the connected circuit, and the upstream distribution box. This facilitates maintenance, troubleshooting, and compliance with safety regulations .

Example Numbering Scheme

- Primary Box (Level 1): PB-01
- Secondary Box (Level 2): PB-01-SB-01
- Level 3 Distribution Boxes: PB-01-SB-01-01, PB-01-SB-01-02, PB-01-SB-01-03 This scheme ensures that each Level 3 box is uniquely identifiable, traceable to its upstream boxes, and clearly associated with the circuits it serves .

Best Practices

- Maintain a master tag list for all distribution boxes and circuits.
- Number boxes logically according to physical layout and electrical importance.
- Ensure consistency across drawings, schematics, and physical labels.
- Include leakage protection and switch information in the labeling for safety compliance . By following these principles, Level 3 distribution boxes can be systematically numbered, making construction, operation, and maintenance more efficient and safer.

Article Content

Electrical Numbering System (Standardised) – PAKTECHPOINT

For lighting and small power supplies that are taken from a distribution board, run in armored cable, and scheduled, the cable

Circuit Breaker Wiring Configurations in Distribution Boxes

Learn circuit breaker wiring configurations for distribution boxes: 1P and 3P layouts, RCD/RCBO neutral paths, phase balance, cable

How to Install a Cable Distribution Box Safely and Correctly?

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