

## SECTION 262713 - ELECTRICITY METERING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes equipment for install individual or sub-metered electric meters for all dwelling units and house loads.

- B. Reference and industry standards

Comply with the current edition of the New York City Energy Conservation Code.

#### 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

- B. Shop Drawings: Dimensioned plans and sections or elevation layouts and wiring diagrams.

#### 1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.

- B. Comply with UL 916.

#### 1.4 COORDINATION

- A. Electrical Service Connections: Coordinate with utility companies and utility-furnished components.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 UTILITY METERING INFRASTRUCTURE

- A. Utility-Furnished Meters: Connect data transmission facility of metering equipment installed by the Utility.

- B. Current-Transformer Cabinets: Comply with requirements of electrical-power utility company.

- C. Meter Sockets:

- 1. Comply with requirements of electrical-power utility company.

- D. Modular Meter Center: Factory-coordinated assembly of a main service terminal box with lugs only, wireways, meter socket modules, and feeder circuit breakers arranged in adjacent vertical sections complete with interconnecting buses.
  - 1. Comply with requirements of utility company for meter center.
  - 2. Housing: NEMA 250, Type 1 enclosure.
  - 3. Meter Socket Rating: Coordinated with connected feeder circuit rating.
  - 4. Main Disconnect Device: Fusible switch, series-combination rated by circuit-breaker manufacturer to protect downstream feeder and branch circuit breakers.
  - 5. Feeder Circuit Breakers: Series-combination-rated molded-case units, rated to protect downstream circuit breakers and to house load centers and panelboards that have 10,000-A interrupting capacity.
    - a. Identification: Complying with requirements in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."
    - b. Physical Protection: Tamper resistant, with hasp for padlock.
  - 6. Meter Socket: Rating coordinated with indicated tenant feeder circuit rating
- E. Arc-Flash Warning Labels:
  - 1. Labels: Comply with requirements for "Self-Adhesive Equipment Labels" and "Signs" in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems." Apply a properly sized self-adhesive label for each work location included in the analysis. Labels shall be machine printed, with no field-applied markings.
    - a. The label shall have an orange header with the wording, "WARNING, ARC-FLASH HAZARD," and shall include the following information taken directly from the arc-flash hazard analysis:
      - 1) Location designation.
      - 2) Nominal voltage.
      - 3) Flash protection boundary.
      - 4) Hazard risk category.
      - 5) Incident energy.
      - 6) Working distance.
      - 7) Engineering report number, revision number, and issue date.

## 2.2 ELECTRICITY METERS(PLP METERING)

- A. System Description: Able to meter designated activity loads, with or without external alarm, control, and communication capabilities, or other optional features.
- B. Standard: Comply with ANSI C12.1 and ANSI C12.20, 0.2 accuracy class.
- C. Comply with UL 1244.
- D. General Requirements for Meters:
  - 1. Enclosure: Supplied by meter manufacturer, NEMA 250, Type 1 minimum, with provisions for locking or sealing.

2. Identification: Comply with requirements in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."
  3. Current-Transformer Cabinet: Listed or recommended by metering equipment manufacturer and utility company for use with sensors indicated.
- E. kWh Meter: Electronic single-phase and three-phase meters, measuring electricity use.
1. Voltage and Phase Configuration: Meter shall be designed for use on circuits with voltage rating and phase configuration indicated for its application.
  2. Display: LCD with characters not less than **0.25 inch (6 mm)** high, indicating accumulative kWh and current kilowatt load. Retain accumulated kWh in a nonvolatile memory, until reset.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with equipment installation requirements in NECA 1.
- B. Install meters furnished by utility company. Install raceways and equipment according to utility company's written instructions. Provide empty conduits for metering leads and extend grounding connections as required by utility company.
- C. Install modular meter center according to switchboard installation requirements in NECA 400.
- D. Wiring Method:
  1. Comply with requirements in Section 260519 "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables."
  2. Install unshielded, twisted-pair cable for control and signal transmission conductors, complying with Section 271513 "Communications Copper Horizontal Cabling."
  3. Minimum conduit size shall be **1/2 inch (13 mm)**.

#### 3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Perform tests and inspections.
- B. Tests and Inspections:
  1. Equipment and Software Setup:
    - a. Set meter date and time clock.
    - b. Test, calibrate, and connect pulse metering system.
    - c. Set and verify billing demand interval for demand meters.
    - d. Report settings and calibration results.
    - e. Set up reporting and billing software, insert billing location names and initial constant values and variable needed for billing computations.

2. Connect a load of known kilowatt rating, [1.5] kW minimum, to a circuit supplied by metered feeder.
  3. Turn off circuits supplied by metered feeder and secure them in off condition.
  4. Run test load continuously for eight hours minimum, or longer, to obtain a measurable meter indication. Use test-load placement and setting that ensures continuous, safe operation.
  5. Check and record meter reading at end of test period and compare with actual electricity used, based on test-load rating, duration of test, and sample measurements of supply voltage at test-load connection. Record test results.
- C. Electricity metering will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
- D. Prepare test and inspection reports.

END OF SECTION 262713