



A conductor can be correctly sized and still fail at the termination. Material, number of conductors, terminal temperature, and torque all have to match.

Original Masterbuild PE packet from Sparky Edition #022. NEC 2026 110.14. Confirm the adopted edition. This is not a conductor-sizing calculation. Working-space dimensions from 110.26 are not published in this series and are not invented here.

- ☐ **110.14: terminals identified for the conductor material. Copper and aluminum are not automatically interchangeable.**
Dissimilar metals only where the device is identified for that use.
- ☐ **110.14(A): one lug does not automatically mean two conductors are allowed.**
Terminals used for more than one conductor must be identified for that purpose.
- ☐ **110.14(C): the lowest applicable temperature rating controls ampacity.**
90°C insulation does not automatically allow the 90°C column. Many terminations are 60°C or 75°C.
- ☐ **110.14(D): torque to the manufacturer's indicated value.**
Too loose overheats. Too tight damages the terminal or conductor.

The fail we see first

90°C THHN landed on a 75°C breaker, two conductors in a lug not identified for it, no torque recorded. Feeder sized. Termination wrong.

What to send: equipment nameplate / terminal rating, conductor material and size, and whether more than one conductor lands on the lug.

Send the comments. Not the County guideline.

Folio (does it start with 30?), process or UP number, and the comments PDF. Masterbuild will say which row is actually open.

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Masterbuild provides engineering services under a written scope. Not a feeder calculation and not a 110.26 working-space determination. Confirm adopted 110.14. This is not legal advice.