Mine Safety and Health Admin., Labor

§ 18.43 Explosion-proof splice boxes.
Internal connections shall be rigidly held and adequately insulated. Strain clamps shall be provided for all cables entering a splice box.

§ 18.44 Non-intrinsically safe battery-powered equipment.
(a) Battery-powered equipment shall use battery assemblies approved under Part 7 of this chapter, or battery assemblies accepted or certified under this part prior to August 22, 1989.
(b) Battery box covers shall be secured in a closed position.
(c) Each wire or cable leaving a battery box on storage battery-operated equipment shall have short-circuit protection in an explosion-proof enclosure located as close as practicable to the battery terminals. A short-circuit protection device installed within a nearby explosion-proof enclosure will be acceptable. In no case shall the exposed portion of the cable from the battery box to the enclosure exceed 36 inches in length. Each wire or cable shall be protected from damage.

§ 18.45 Cable reels.
(a) A self-propelled machine, that receives electrical energy through a portable cable and is designed to travel at speeds exceeding 2.5 miles per hour, shall have a mechanically, hydraulically, or electrically driven reel upon which to wind the portable cable.
(b) The enclosure for moving contacts or slip rings of a cable reel shall be explosion-proof.
(c) Cable-reel bearings shall not constitute an integral part of a circuit for transmitting electrical energy.
(d) Cable reels for shuttle cars and locomotives shall maintain positive tension on the portable cable during reeling and unreeling. Such tension shall only be high enough to prevent a machine from running over its own cable(s).
(e) Cable reels and spooling devices shall be insulated with flame-resistant material.

§ 18.47 Voltage limitation.
(a) A tool or switch held in the operator’s hand or supported against his body will not be approved with a nameplate rating exceeding 300 volts direct current or alternating current.
(b) A battery-powered machine shall not have a nameplate rating exceeding 240 volts, nominal (120 lead-acid cells or equivalent).
(c) Other direct-current machines shall not have a nameplate rating exceeding 550 volts.
(d) An alternating-current machine shall not have a nameplate rating exceeding 660 volts, except that a machine may have a nameplate rating greater than 660 volts but not exceeding 4,160 volts when the following conditions are complied with:
   (1) Adequate clearances and insulation for the particular voltage(s) are provided in the design and construction of the equipment, its wiring, and accessories.