



Figure 18 – Symbol ISO 7010-W012

The warning sign shall be plainly visible on the enclosure door or cover.

The warning sign may be omitted (see also 6.2.2 b)) for:

- an enclosure equipped with a supply disconnecting device;
- an operator-machine interface or control station;
- a single device with its own enclosure (for example position sensor).

16.2.2 Hot surfaces hazard

Where the risk assessment shows the need to warn against the possibility of hazardous surface temperatures of the electrical equipment, the graphical symbol ISO 7010-W017 shall be used (see Figure 19).



Figure 19 – Symbol ISO 7010-W017

NOTE ISO 13732-1 gives guidance for the assessment of the risks of burns when humans might touch hot surfaces with their unprotected skin.

16.3 Functional identification

Control devices and visual indicators shall be clearly and durably marked with regard to their functions either on or adjacent to the item. It is recommended that such markings are made in accordance with IEC 60417 and ISO 7000.

16.4 Marking of enclosures of electrical equipment

The following information shall be legibly and durably marked in a way that is plainly visible after the equipment is installed on enclosures that receive incoming power supplies:

- name or trade mark of supplier;
- type designation or model, where applicable;
- serial number where applicable;
- main document number (see IEC 62023) where applicable;
- rated voltage, number of phases and frequency (if AC), and full-load current for each incoming supply.

It is recommended that this information is provided adjacent to the main incoming supply(ies).

16.5 Reference designations

All enclosures, assemblies, control devices, and components shall be plainly identified with the same reference designation as shown in the technical documentation.

17 Technical documentation

17.1 General

The information necessary for identification, transport, installation, use, maintenance, decommissioning and disposal of the electrical equipment shall be supplied.

NOTE 1 Documentation is sometimes supplied in paper form, since it cannot be assumed that the user has access to the means of reading instructions supplied in electronic form or made available on an Internet site. However, it is often useful for the documentation to be made available in electronic form and on the Internet as well as in paper form, since this enables the user to download the electronic file if he so wishes and to recover the documentation if the paper copy has been lost. This practice also facilitates the updating of the documentation when this is necessary.

NOTE 2 In some countries, the requirement to use specific language(s) is covered by legal requirements.

Annex I should be considered as guidance for the preparation of information and documents.

17.2 Information related to the electrical equipment

The following shall be supplied:

- a) where more than one document is provided, a main document for the electrical equipment as a whole, listing the complementary documents associated with the electrical equipment;
- b) identification of the electrical equipment (see 16.4);
- c) information on installation and mounting including:
 - a description of the electrical equipment's installation and mounting, and its connection to the electrical supplies and where relevant other supplies;
 - short-circuit current rating of the electrical equipment for each incoming power supply;
 - rated voltage, number of phases and frequency (if AC.), type of distribution system (TT, TN, IT) and full-load current for each incoming supply;
 - any additional electrical supply(ies) requirements (for example maximum supply source impedance, leakage current) for each incoming supply;
 - space required for the removal or servicing of the electrical equipment;
 - installation requirements where needed to ensure that the arrangements for cooling are not impaired;
 - environmental limitations (for example lighting, vibration, EMC environment, atmospheric contaminants) where appropriate;
 - functional limitations (for example peak starting currents and permitted voltage drop(s)) as applicable;
 - precautions to be taken for the installation of the electrical equipment relevant to the electromagnetic compatibility;
- d) an instruction for the connection of simultaneously accessible extraneous-conductive-parts in the vicinity of the machine (for example, within 2,5 metres) such as the following to the protective bonding circuit:
 - metallic pipes;
 - fences;
 - ladders;
 - handrails.

- e) information on the functioning and operation, including as applicable:
- an overview of the structure of the electrical equipment (for example by structure diagram or overview diagram);
 - procedures for programming or configuring, as necessary for the intended use;
 - procedures for restarting after an unexpected stop;
 - a sequence of operation;
- f) information on maintenance of the electrical equipment, as appropriate, including:
- frequency and method of functional testing;
 - instructions on the procedures for safe maintenance and where it is necessary to suspend a safety function and/or protective measure (see 9.3.6);
 - guidance on the adjustment, repair, and frequency and method of preventive maintenance;
 - details of the interconnections of the electrical components subject to replacement (for example by circuit diagrams and/or connection tables);
 - information on required special devices or tools;
 - information on spare parts;
 - information on possible residual risks, indication of whether any particular training is required and specification of any necessary personal protective equipment;
 - where applicable, instructions to restrict availability of key(s) or tool(s) to skilled or instructed persons only;
 - settings (DIP-switches, programmable parameter values, etc);
 - information for validation of safety related control functions after repair or modification, and for periodic testing where necessary;
- g) information on handling, transportation and storage as appropriate (for example dimensions, weight, environmental conditions, possible ageing constraints);
- h) information for proper disassembly and handling of components (for example for recycling or disposal).

18 Verification

18.1 General

The extent of verification will be given in the dedicated product standard for a particular machine. Where there is no dedicated product standard for the machine, the verifications shall always include the items a), b), c) and h) and may include one or more of the items d) to g):

- a) verification that the electrical equipment complies with its technical documentation;
- b) verification of continuity of the protective bonding circuit (Test 1 of 18.2.2);
- c) in case of fault protection by automatic disconnection of supply, conditions for protection by automatic disconnection shall be verified according to 18.2;
- d) insulation resistance test (see 18.3);
- e) voltage test (see 18.4);
- f) protection against residual voltage (see 18.5);
- g) verification that the relevant requirements of 8.2.6 are met;
- h) functional tests (see 18.6).

When these tests are performed, it is recommended that they follow the sequence listed above. Where the sequence cannot be followed verification a) and b) shall be conducted first.

When the electrical equipment is modified, the requirements stated in 18.7 shall apply.

For verifications that include measurement, measuring equipment in accordance with the IEC 61557 series is recommended.

The results of the verification shall be documented.

18.2 Verification of conditions for protection by automatic disconnection of supply

18.2.1 General

The conditions for automatic disconnection of supply (see 6.3.3) shall be verified by tests.

Test 1 verifies the continuity of the protective bonding circuit.

Test 2 verifies the conditions for protection by automatic disconnection of the supply in TN systems.

For TN-systems, those test methods are described in 18.2.2 and 18.2.3; their application for different conditions of supply are specified in 18.2.4.

For TT systems, see Clause A.2.

For IT systems, see IEC 60364-6.

Where RCDs are used in the electrical equipment, their function shall be verified in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The test procedure and test interval shall be specified in the maintenance instructions.

18.2.2 Test 1 – Verification of the continuity of the protective bonding circuit

The resistance between the PE terminal (see 5.2 and Figure 4) and relevant points that are part of the protective bonding circuit shall be measured with a current between at least 0,2 A and approximately 10 A derived from an electrically separated supply source (for example SELV, see 414 of IEC 60364-4-41:2005+AMD1:2017) having a maximum no-load voltage of 24 V AC or DC.

The resistance measured shall be in the expected range according to the length, the cross sectional area and the material of the related protective conductors and protective bonding conductor(s).

Earthed PELV supplies can produce misleading results in this test and therefore shall not be used.

NOTE Larger currents used for the continuity test increases the accuracy of the test result, especially with low resistance values, i.e. larger cross sectional areas and/or lower conductor lengths.

18.2.3 Test 2 – Fault loop impedance verification and suitability of the associated overcurrent protective device

The connections of each power supply including the connection of the associated protective conductor to the PE terminal of the machine, shall be verified by inspection.

The conditions for the protection by automatic disconnection of supply in accordance with 6.3.3 and Annex A shall be verified by both:

- a) verification of the fault loop impedance by:
 - calculation, or
 - measurement in accordance with A.1.4 for TN-systems or A.2.4 for TT-systems, and

- b) confirmation that the setting and characteristics of the associated overcurrent protective device are in accordance with the requirements of Annex A, and where a power drive system (PDS) is used, confirmation that the setting and characteristics of the protective device(s) associated with a PDS are in accordance with the converter manufacturer's and protective device manufacturer's instructions.

18.2.4 Application of the test methods for TN-systems

When Test 2 of 18.2.3 is carried out by measurement, it shall always be preceded by Test 1 of 18.2.2.

NOTE A discontinuity of the protective bonding circuit can cause a hazardous situation for the tester or other persons, or damage to the electrical equipment during the loop impedance test.

The tests that are necessary for machines of different status are specified in Table 9.

Table 9 – Application of the test methods for TN-systems

Procedure	Machine status	Verification on site
A	Electrical equipment of machines, erected and connected on site, where the continuity of the protective bonding circuits has not been confirmed following erection and connection on site.	<p>Test 1 (see 18.2.2) and test 2 (see 18.2.3)</p> <p>Exception: Test 2 is not required where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – test 1 is performed on the protective bonding conductors of the machine that are connected on site, and; – the connections of each incoming power supply and of the associated protective conductor (PE) to the PE-terminal of the machine, are verified by inspection, and previous calculations of the fault loop impedance (or resistance) by the manufacturer of the electrical equipment are available, and; – the arrangement of the installations permits the verification of the length and cross-sectional area of the conductors used for the calculation, and; – it can be confirmed through calculation or measurement, or by information supplied by the customer, that the supply source impedance on site does not exceed the value specified by the manufacturer of the electrical equipment. See 17.2 c), fourth bullet).
B	<p>Machine supplied with confirmation of the verification (see 18.1) of continuity of the protective bonding circuits by test 1 or with the results of a test 2 by measurement, having protective bonding circuits exceeding the cable length for which examples are given in Table 10.</p> <p>Case B1) supplied fully assembled and not dismantled for shipment,</p> <p>Case B2) supplied dismantled for shipment, where the continuity of protective conductors is ensured after dismantling, transportation and reassembly (for example by the use of plug/socket connections).</p>	<p>Test 2 (see 18.2.3)</p> <p>Exception:</p> <p>Where it can be confirmed through calculation or measurement, or by information supplied by the customer, that the supply source impedance on site does not exceed the value specified by the manufacturer of the electrical equipment, or that of the test supply during a test 2 by measurement, no test is required on site apart from verification of the connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in case B1) of each incoming power supply and of the associated protective conductor to the PE terminal of the machine; • in case B2) of each incoming power supply and of the associated protective conductor to the PE terminal of the machine and of all connections of the protective conductor(s) that were disconnected for shipment.
C	<p>Machine having protective bonding circuits not exceeding the cable length for which examples are given in Table 10, supplied with confirmation of the verification (see 18.1) of continuity of the protective bonding circuits by test 1.</p> <p>Case C1) supplied fully assembled and not dismantled for shipment.</p> <p>Case C2) supplied dismantled for shipment, where the continuity of protective conductors is ensured after dismantling, transportation and reassembly (for example by the use of plug/socket combination(s)).</p>	<p>For case C1 or C2, no test is required on site. For a machine not connected to the power supply by a plug/socket combination, the correct connection of the external protective conductor to the PE-terminal of the machine shall be verified by visual inspection.</p> <p>In case C2), the installation documents (see 17.2) shall require that all connections of the protective conductor(s) that were disconnected for shipment are verified, for example by visual inspection.</p>

Table 10 – Examples of maximum cable lengths from protective devices to their loads for TN-systems

1 Maximum source impedance of the supply to the protective device	2 Minimum cross-sectional area	3 Maximum nominal rating or setting of the protective device I_N	4 Fuse disconnect time 5 s	5 Fuse disconnect time 0,4 s	6 Miniature circuit-breaker char.B $I_a = 5 \times I_N$	7 Miniature circuit-breaker char.C $I_a = 10 \times I_N$	8 Miniature circuit-breaker char.D $I_a = 20 \times I_N$	9 Adjustable circuit-breaker $I_a = 8 \times I_N$
mΩ	mm ²	A	Maximum cable length in m from each protective device to its load					
500	1,5	16	97	53	76	30	7	31
500	2,5	20	115	57	94	34	3	36
500	4,0	25	135	66	114	35		38
400	6,0	32	145	59	133	40		42
300	10	50	125	41	132	33		37
200	16	63	175	73	179	55		61
200	25 (line)/16 (PE)	80	133					38
100	35 (line)/16 (PE)	100	136					73
100	50 (line)/25 (PE)	125	141					66
100	70 (line)/35 (PE)	160	138					46
50	95 (line)/50 (PE)	200	152					98
50	120 (line)/70 (PE)	250	157					79
<p>The values of the maximum cable length in Table 10 are based on the following assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PVC cable with copper conductors, conductor temperature under short-circuit conditions 160 °C (see Table D.5); • cables with line conductors up to 16 mm² provide a protective conductor of equal cross sectional area to that of the line conductors; • cables above 16 mm² provide a reduced size protective conductor as shown; • 3-phase system, nominal voltage of the power supply 400 V ($U_0 = 230$ V); • column 3 values are correlated with Table 6 (see 12.4). • disconnection time for circuit-breakers is $\leq 0,4$ s (columns 6 – 9) <p>A deviation from these assumptions can require a complete calculation or measurement of the fault loop impedance. Further information is available from IEC 60228 and IEC TR 61200-53.</p>								

18.3 Insulation resistance tests

When insulation resistance tests are performed, the insulation resistance measured at 500 V DC between the power circuit conductors and the protective bonding circuit shall be not less than 1 MΩ. The test may be made on individual sections of the complete electrical installation.

Exception: for certain parts of electrical equipment, incorporating for example busbars, conductor wire or conductor bar systems or slip-ring assemblies, a lower minimum value is permitted, but that value shall not be less than 50 kΩ.

If the electrical equipment of the machine contains surge protection devices which are likely to operate during the test, it is permitted to either:

- disconnect these devices, or
- reduce the test voltage to a value lower than the voltage protection level of the surge protection devices, but not lower than the peak value of the upper limit of the supply (phase to neutral) voltage.

18.4 Voltage tests

The test voltage shall be at a nominal frequency of 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

NOTE Test equipment in accordance with IEC 61180 or IEC 61557-14 can be used to perform voltage testing.

The maximum test voltage shall have a value of twice the rated supply voltage of the equipment or 1 000 V, whichever is the greater. The maximum test voltage shall be applied between the power circuit conductors and the protective bonding circuit for at least 1 s. The requirements are satisfied if no disruptive discharge occurs.

Components and devices that are not rated to withstand the test voltage and surge protection devices which are likely to operate during the test shall be disconnected during testing.

Components and devices that have been voltage tested in accordance with their product standards may be disconnected during testing.

18.5 Protection against residual voltages

Where appropriate, tests shall be performed to ensure compliance with 6.2.4.

18.6 Functional tests

The functions of electrical equipment shall be tested.

18.7 Retesting

Where a portion of the machine or its associated equipment is changed or modified, the need for re-verification and testing of the electrical equipment shall be considered.

Particular attention should be given to the possible adverse effects that retesting can have on the equipment (for example overstressing of insulation, disconnection/reconnection of devices).

Annex A (normative)

Fault protection by automatic disconnection of supply

A.1 Fault protection for machines supplied from TN-systems

A.1.1 General

The provisions in the Annex A are derived from IEC 60364-4-41:2005+AMD1:2017, and IEC 60364-6:2016.

Fault protection shall be provided by an overcurrent protective device that automatically disconnects the supply to the circuit or equipment in the event of a fault between a live part and an exposed conductive part or a protective conductor in the circuit or equipment, within a sufficiently short disconnecting time. A disconnecting time not exceeding 5 s is considered sufficiently short for machines that are neither hand-held nor portable.

Where this disconnecting time cannot be assured, supplementary protective bonding shall be provided in accordance with A.1.3 that can prevent a prospective touch voltage from exceeding 50 V AC or 120 V ripple-free DC between simultaneously accessible conductive parts.

NOTE The use of supplementary protective bonding does not preclude the need to disconnect the supply for other reasons, for example protection against fire, thermal stresses in equipment, etc.

For circuits which supply, through socket-outlets or directly without socket-outlets, Class 1 hand-held equipment or portable equipment (for example socket-outlets on a machine for accessory equipment, see 15.1) Table A.1 specifies the maximum disconnecting times that are considered sufficiently short.

Table A.1 – Maximum disconnecting times for TN systems

System	50 V < $U_0 \leq 120$ V		120 V < $U_0 \leq 230$ V		230 V < $U_0 \leq 400$ V		$U_0 > 400$ V	
	s		s		s		s	
	AC	DC	AC	DC	AC	DC	AC	DC
TN	0,8	NOTE 1	0,4	5	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,1
U_0 is the nominal AC or DC line to earth voltage. NOTE 1 Disconnection may be required for reasons other than protection against electric shock. NOTE 2 For voltages which are within the tolerance band stated in IEC 60038, the disconnecting time appropriate to the nominal voltage applies. NOTE 3 For intermediate values of voltage, the next higher value in the above table is to be used.								

A.1.2 Conditions for protection by automatic disconnection of the supply by overcurrent protective devices

The characteristics of overcurrent protective devices and the circuit impedances shall be such that, if a fault of negligible impedance occurs anywhere in the electrical equipment between a line conductor and a protective conductor or exposed conductive part, automatic disconnection of the supply will occur within the specified time (i.e. ≤ 5 s or \leq values in accordance with Table A.1). The following general condition fulfils this requirement:

$$Z_s \times I_a \leq U_0$$

where

Z_s is the impedance of the fault loop comprising the source, the live conductor up to the point of the fault and the protective conductor between the point of the fault and the source;

I_a is the current causing the automatic operation of the disconnecting protective device within the specified time;

U_0 is the nominal AC voltage to earth.

The increase of the resistance of the conductors with the increase of temperature due to the fault current shall be taken into account in the following equation:

$$Z_{s(n)} \leq \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{U_0}{I_a}$$

where $Z_{s(n)}$ is the measured or calculated value of Z_s under normal operating conditions.

Where the value of the fault loop impedance exceeds $2U_0/3I_a$, a more precise assessment can be made in accordance with the procedure described in D.6.4.3.7.3 of IEC 60364-6:2016.

A.1.3 Condition for protection by reducing the touch voltage below 50 V

Where the requirements of A.1.2 cannot be assured, supplementary protective bonding can be selected as the means of ensuring that touch voltages will not exceed 50 V. This is achieved when the impedance of the protective bonding circuit (Z_{PE}) does not exceed:

$$Z_{PE} \leq \frac{50}{U_0} \times Z_s$$

where Z_{PE} is the impedance of the protective bonding circuit between the equipment anywhere in the installation and the PE terminal of the machine (see 5.2 and Figure 4) or between simultaneously accessible exposed conductive parts and/or extraneous-conductive-parts.

Confirmation of this condition can be achieved by using the method of Test 1 of 18.2.2 to measure the resistance R_{PE} . The condition for protection is achieved when the measured value of R_{PE} does not exceed:

$$R_{PE} \leq \frac{50}{I_{a(5s)}}$$

where

$I_{a(5s)}$ is the 5 s operating current of the protective device;

R_{PE} is the resistance of the protective bonding circuit between the PE terminal (see 5.2 and Figure 4) and the equipment anywhere on the machine, or between simultaneously accessible exposed conductive parts and/or extraneous-conductive-parts.

NOTE 1 Supplementary protective bonding is considered as an addition to fault protection.

NOTE 2 Supplementary protective bonding may involve the entire installation, a part of the installation, an item of apparatus, or a location.

A.1.4 Verification of conditions for protection by automatic disconnection of the supply

A.1.4.1 General

The effectiveness of the measures for fault protection by automatic disconnection of supply in accordance with A.1.2 is verified as follows:

- verification of the characteristics of the associated protective device by visual inspection of the nominal current setting for circuit-breakers and the current rating for fuses, and;
- measurement of the fault loop impedance (Z_s). See Figure A.1.

Exception: Verification of the continuity of the protective conductors may replace the measurement where the calculations of the fault loop impedance are available and when the arrangement of the installations permits the verification of the length and cross-sectional area of the conductors.

Where a power drive system (PDS) is used, the disconnection time for fault protection shall meet the relevant requirements of this Annex A at the incoming supply terminals of the basic drive module (BDM) of the PDS. See Figure A.2.

A.1.4.2 Measurement of the fault loop impedance

Where measurement of the fault loop impedance is performed, it is recommended that the measuring equipment comply with IEC 61557-3. The information about the accuracy of the measuring results, and the procedures to be followed given in the documentation of the measuring equipment shall be considered.

Measurement shall be performed when the machine is connected to a supply having the same frequency as the nominal frequency of the supply at the intended installation.

NOTE Figure A.1 illustrates a typical arrangement for measuring the fault loop impedance on a machine.

If it is not practicable for the motor to be connected during the test, the two line conductors not used in the test may be opened, for example, by removing fuses.

The measured value of the fault loop impedance shall be in accordance with A.1.2.