Table 18 – Values for overcurrent protection devices

Potential appearing in the circuit (*U* or $\hat{U}$) V			Current that the device breaks after not more than 120 s[b c] A
a.c. r.m.s.	**d.c.**	**Peak[a]**	**a.c. r.m.s. or d.c.**
$U \leq 2$	$U \leq 2$	$\hat{U} \leq 2{,}8$	62,5
$2 < U \leq 12{,}5$	$2 < U \leq 12{,}5$	$2{,}8 < \hat{U} \leq 17{,}6$	125 / U
$12{,}5 < U \leq 18{,}7$	$12{,}5 < U \leq 18{,}7$	$17{,}6 < \hat{U} \leq 26{,}4$	10
$18{,}7 < U \leq 30$	$18{,}7 < U \leq 60$	$26{,}4 < \hat{U} \leq 42{,}4$	200 / U

[a] The peak value ($\hat{U}$) applies to non-sinusoidal a.c. and to d.c. with ripple exceeding 10 %, and is provided for convenience. The r.m.s. value of the maximum available current shall be determined as that value is related to heating.

[b] The evaluation is based on the specified time-current breaking characteristic of the device, which is different from the RATED breaking current. (For example, an ANSI/UL 248-14 5 A fuse is specified to break 10 A at 120 s or less and an IEC 60127 T-type 4 A fuse is specified to break at 8,4 A at 120 s or less.)

[c] The breaking current of fuses is dependent on temperature, and this has to be taken into account if the temperature immediately around the fuse is significantly higher than the room temperature.

9.5 Requirements for equipment containing or using flammable liquids

Flammable liquids contained in, or specified for use with, the equipment shall not cause the spread of fire in NORMAL CONDITION or in SINGLE FAULT CONDITION.

The HAZARDS arising from flammable liquids are considered to be reduced to a tolerable level if one of the following requirements is met.

a) The temperature of the surface of the liquid and parts in contact with the surface, in NORMAL CONDITION and SINGLE FAULT CONDITION, is limited to a temperature not exceeding t – 25 °C, where t is the fire point of the liquid (see 10.3 b)).

NOTE 1 Fire point is the temperature to which a liquid must be heated (under specified conditions) so that the vapour/air mixture at the surface will support a flame for at least 5 s when an external flame is applied and withdrawn.

b) The quantity of liquid is limited to an amount that could not cause the spread of fire.

c) If the liquid can be ignited, the flames are contained to prevent the spread of fire outside the equipment. Detailed instructions for use shall be provided to establish adequate RISK reduction procedures.

Conformity with a) and b) is checked by inspection and by temperature measurement as specified in 10.4.

Conformity with c) is checked as specified in 4.4.4.3.

NOTE 2 For liquids with toxic combustion by-products, it may be convenient to use a different liquid with similar burn characteristics for testing purposes.

9.6 Overcurrent protection

9.6.1 General

Equipment intended to be energized from a MAINS supply shall be protected by fuses, circuit-breakers, thermal cut-outs, impedance limiting circuits or similar means, to provide protection against excessive current being drawn from the MAINS in case of a fault in the equipment.

NOTE 1 Overcurrent protection devices supplied with the equipment are intended to provide protection against faults which result in increased current flow, and therefore, increased heating and the probability of the start and spread of fire. These devices are not intended to provide protection against short-circuits between MAINS conductors and protective earth conductors. The building installation contains overcurrent protection devices in each unearthed MAINS conductor which are intended to protect against short-circuits between the MAINS conductor and protective earth. The breaking capacity of the overcurrent protection device should be compatible with the current RATING of the installation.

A minimum of BASIC INSULATION is required between MAINS-connected parts of opposite polarity on the supply side of the overcurrent protection device.

Overcurrent protection devices shall not be fitted in the protective conductor. Fuses or single pole circuit-breakers shall not be fitted in the neutral conductor of multi-phase equipment.

NOTE 2 Overcurrent protection devices (for example, fuses) should preferably be fitted in all supply conductors. If fuses are used as overcurrent protection devices, the fuse holders should be mounted adjacent to each other. The fuses should be of the same RATING and characteristic. Overcurrent protection devices should preferably be located on the supply side of the MAINS CIRCUITS in the equipment, including any MAINS switch. It is recognized that, in equipment generating high frequencies, it is essential for the interference suppression components to be located between the MAINS supply and the overcurrent protection devices.

Conformity is checked by inspection and by measurement, and for solid insulation by the a.c. voltage test of 6.8.3.1 or the d.c. voltage test of 6.8.3.2 (without humidity preconditioning) using the test voltage from Table 5 for BASIC INSULATION for the appropriate line-to-neutral voltage for 1 min. EMC capacitors meeting the requirements of Clause 14 may be disconnected during the voltage test.

9.6.1ADV D2 *Addition of the following for connections to overcurrent protective devices:*

9.6.1ADV.1 A single-pole circuit breaker used as an overcurrent protective device shall be connected in the ungrounded supply conductor.

NOTE An "ungrounded" supply conductor is one that is not connected to protective earth at any point in the building installation. A "grounded" supply conductor is one that is connected to protective earth at some point in the building installation. It is sometimes called the "neutral conductor".

9.6.1ADV.2 A multiple-pole circuit breaker used as an overcurrent protective device or devices shall be so constructed as to interrupt all of the neutral (grounded) and ungrounded conductors of the MAINS supply simultaneously.

9.6.1ADV.3 A single fuse used as an overcurrent protective device shall be connected in the ungrounded supply conductor.

9.6.1ADV.4 Where fuses are used as overcurrent protective devices in both the neutral (grounded) and ungrounded supply conductors, the fuseholders shall be mounted adjacent to each other and the fuses shall be of the same RATING and characteristics.

9.6.1ADV.5 The screw shell of a plug fuseholder and the ACCESSIBLE contact of an extractor fuseholder connected to the ungrounded supply conductor shall be connected towards the load. The ACCESSIBLE contact or screw shell of fuseholders connected in the neutral (grounded) conductor shall be located towards the grounded supply line.

9.6.1ADV.6 D2 *National Difference Deleted*

9.6.2 PERMANENTLY CONNECTED EQUIPMENT

Overcurrent protection devices are optional in PERMANENTLY CONNECTED EQUIPMENT. If none are fitted, the installation instructions shall specify the characteristics of the overcurrent protection devices required in the building installation.

Conformity is checked by inspection.

9.6.3 Other equipment

If an overcurrent protection device is provided, it shall be within the equipment.

Conformity is checked by inspection.

10 Equipment temperature limits and resistance to heat

10.1 Surface temperature limits for protection against burns

The temperature of easily touched surfaces shall not exceed the values of Table 19 in NORMAL CONDITION, and 105 °C in SINGLE FAULT CONDITION, at an ambient temperature of 40 °C.

Easily touched surfaces of equipment RATED for a maximum ambient temperature above 40 °C are permitted to exceed the values of Table 19 in NORMAL CONDITION, and to exceed 105 °C in SINGLE FAULT CONDITION, by not more than the amount by which the maximum RATED temperature exceeds 40 °C.

If easily touched heated surfaces are necessary for the processing or heating of materials, or where otherwise not avoidable, they are permitted to exceed the values of Table 19 in NORMAL CONDITION and to exceed 105 °C in SINGLE FAULT CONDITION, provided that they are recognizable as such by appearance or function or are marked with symbol 13 of Table 1. Equipment heated by its environment to temperature values exceeding the values in Table 19 in NORMAL CONDITION and 105 °C in SINGLE FAULT CONDITION need not to be marked with symbol 13.

Surfaces protected by barriers that prevent them from being touched accidentally are not considered to be easily touched surfaces, provided that the barriers cannot be removed without the use of a TOOL.

Table 19 – Surface temperature limits in NORMAL CONDITION

Part	Limit °C
1 Outer surface of ENCLOSURE(unintentional contact)	
a) metal, uncoated or anodized	65
b) metal, coated (paint, non metallic)	80
c) plastics	85
d) glass and ceramics	80
e) small areas (<2 cm^2) that are not likely to be touched in NORMAL USE	100
2 Knobs and handles (NORMAL USE contact)	
a) metal	55
b) plastics	70
c) glass and ceramics	65
d) non-metallic parts that in NORMAL USE are held only for short periods (1 s – 4 s)	70
NOTE ISO 13732-1 gives information about the effect of the duration of contact.	

Conformity is checked by measurement as specified in 10.4, and by inspection of barriers to check that they protect against accidentally touching surfaces that are at temperatures above the values of Table 19, and that they cannot be removed without a TOOL.

10.2 Temperature of windings

If a HAZARD could be caused by excessive temperature, the temperature of the insulating material of windings shall not exceed the values of Table 20 in NORMAL CONDITION and SINGLE FAULT CONDITION.

Conformity is checked by measurement as specified in 10.4, in NORMAL CONDITION and in the applicable SINGLE FAULT CONDITIONS of 4.4.2.5, 4.4.2.10 and 4.4.2.11, and also in any other SINGLE FAULT CONDITIONS that could cause a HAZARD as a result of excessive temperature.

Table 20 – Maximum temperatures for insulation material of windings

Class of insulation (see IEC 60085)	NORMAL CONDITION °C	SINGLE FAULT CONDITION °C
Class A	105	150
Class B	130	175
Class E	120	165
Class F	155	190
Class H	180	210

10.3 Other temperature measurements

The following other measurements are made, if applicable, for the purposes of other subclauses. Tests are made in NORMAL CONDITION unless stated.

a) The temperature of a field-wiring TERMINAL box or compartment is measured if there is a possibility that it could exceed 60 °C at an ambient temperature of 40 °C, or the maximum RATED ambient temperature if higher (in connection with the marking requirement of 5.1.8).

b) The temperature of the surface of flammable liquids, and parts in contact with the surface, is measured in the SINGLE FAULT CONDITIONS of 4.4.2.10 and 4.4.2.11 (in connection with 9.5 a)).

c) The temperature of non-metallic ENCLOSURES is measured during the test of 10.5.1 (to establish a base temperature for the test of 10.5.2).

d) The temperature of parts made of insulating material which are used to support parts connected to the MAINS supply (to establish a temperature for test 1) of 10.5.3).

e) The temperature of TERMINALS carrying a current exceeding 0,5 A if substantial heat could be dissipated in case of poor contact (to establish a temperature for test 1) of 10.5.3).

10.4 Conduct of temperature tests

10.4.1 General

Equipment shall be tested under reference test conditions. Unless a particular SINGLE FAULT CONDITION specifies otherwise, the manufacturer's instructions concerning ventilation, cooling liquid, limits for intermittent use, etc. are followed. Any cooling liquid shall be at the highest RATED temperature.

Maximum temperature is determined by measuring the temperature rise under reference test conditions and adding this rise to 40 °C, or to the maximum RATED ambient temperature if higher.

Alternatively, temperature measurements are made at the least favourable ambient temperature within the RATED ambient temperature range of the equipment if this represents a less favourable condition. Measures are taken to eliminate errors caused by the method of achieving the test ambient temperature (e.g. suitable baffling or enclosure if the test is conducted in an environmental chamber and the forced air movements would cool the exterior of the equipment).

The temperature of insulating material of windings is measured as the temperature of winding wire and of core lamination in contact with the insulating material. It can be determined by the resistance method or by using temperature sensors selected and positioned so that they have a negligible effect on the temperature of the winding. The latter method may be used if the windings are non-uniform or if it is difficult to measure resistance.

Temperatures are measured when steady state has been reached.

10.4.2 Temperature measurement of heating equipment

Equipment intended to produce heat for functional purposes is tested in a test corner.

The test corner consists of two walls at right angles, a floor and, if necessary, a ceiling, all of plywood approximately 20 mm thick and painted matt black. The linear dimensions of the test corner should be at least 15 % greater than those of the equipment under test. Equipment is positioned at the distances from the walls, ceiling, or floor specified by the manufacturer. If no distances are specified then:

a) equipment normally used on a floor or a table is placed as near to the walls as possible;

b) equipment normally fixed to a wall is mounted on one of the walls, as near to the other wall and to the floor or ceiling as is likely to occur in NORMAL USE*;*

c) equipment normally fixed to a ceiling is fixed to the ceiling as near to the walls as is likely to occur in NORMAL USE*.*

10.4.3 Equipment intended for installation in a cabinet or a wall

Such equipment is built in as specified in the installation instructions, using walls of plywood painted matt black, approximately 10 mm thick when representing the walls of a cabinet, approximately 20 mm thick when representing the walls of a building.

10.5 Resistance to heat

10.5.1 Integrity of CLEARANCES and CREEPAGE DISTANCES

CLEARANCES and CREEPAGE DISTANCES shall meet the requirements of 6.7 when the equipment is operated at an ambient temperature of 40 °C, or the maximum RATED ambient temperature if higher.

Conformity, in cases of doubt if the equipment produces an appreciable amount of heat, is checked by operating the equipment under the reference test conditions of 4.3, except that the ambient temperature is 40 °C, or the maximum RATED *ambient temperature if higher. After this test,* CLEARANCES *and* CREEPAGE DISTANCES *shall not have been reduced below the requirements of 6.7.*

If the ENCLOSURE *is non-metallic, the temperature of parts of the* ENCLOSURE *is measured during the above test for the purposes of 10.5.2.*

10.5.2 Non-metallic ENCLOSURES

ENCLOSURES of non-metallic material shall be resistant to elevated temperatures.

Conformity is checked by test, after one of the following treatments.

a) A non-operative treatment, in which the equipment, not energized, is stored for 7 h at 70 °C ± 2 °C, or at 10 °C ± 2 °C above the temperature measured during the test of 10.5.1, whichever is higher. If the equipment contains components that might be damaged by this treatment, an empty ENCLOSURE may be treated, followed by assembly of the equipment at the end of the treatment.

b) An operative treatment, in which the equipment is operated under the reference test conditions of 4.3, except that the ambient temperature is 20 °C ± 2 °C above 40 °C, or above the maximum RATED ambient temperature if higher than 40 °C.

Within 10 minutes of the end of treatment the equipment shall be subjected to the suitable stresses of 8.2 and 8.3, and meet the pass criteria of 8.1.

10.5.3 Insulating material

Insulating material shall have adequate resistance to heat.

a) Parts that are made of insulating material, and which are used to support other parts that are connected to the MAINS supply, shall be made of insulating materials that will not cause a HAZARD if short circuits occur inside the equipment.

b) If in NORMAL USE, TERMINALS carry a current exceeding 0,5 A and if substantial heat could be dissipated in case of poor contact, the insulation which supports the TERMINALS shall be made of material that will not soften to an extent that could cause a HAZARD or further short circuits.

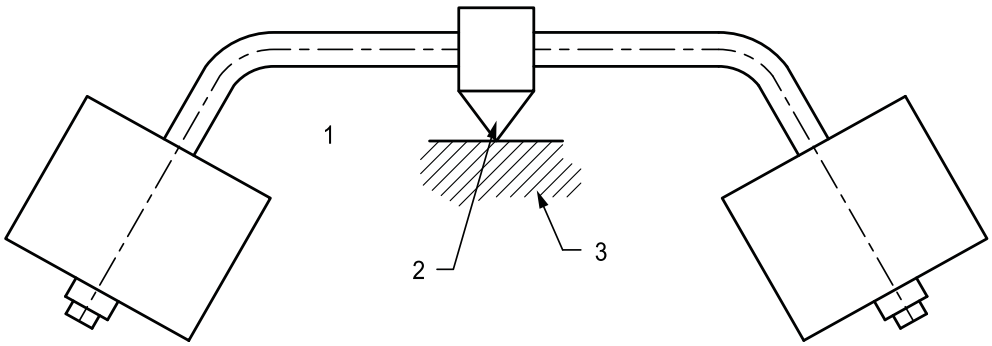
In case of doubt, conformity is checked by examination of material data. If the material data is not conclusive, one of the following tests is performed.

1) A sample of the insulating material, at least 2,5 mm thick, is subjected to a ball-pressure test using the test apparatus Figure 14. The test is made in a heating cabinet at the temperature measured as specified in 10.3 d) or 10.3 e) ± 2 °C, or at 125 °C ± 2 °C, whichever is higher. The part to be tested is supported so that its upper surface is horizontal, and the spherical part of the apparatus is pressed against this surface with a force of 20 N. After 1 h the apparatus is removed and the sample is cooled within 10 s to approximately room temperature by immersion in cold water. The diameter of the impression caused by the ball shall not exceed 2 mm.

NOTE 1 If necessary, the required thickness may be obtained by using two or more sections of the part.

NOTE 2 For bobbins, only those parts that support or retain TERMINALS in position are subjected to the test.

NOTE 3 See IEC 60695-10-2 for more information about this test.



Key

1 Part to be tested

2 Spherical part of the apparatus (diameter 5 mm)

3 Support

Figure 14 – Ball-pressure test apparatus

2) The Vicat softening test of ISO 306, method A120. The Vicat softening temperature shall be at least 130 °C.

11 Protection against HAZARDS from fluids and solid foreign objects

11.1 General

Equipment shall be designed to give protection to OPERATORS and the surrounding area against HAZARDS from fluids and solid foreign objects encountered in NORMAL USE.

NOTE 1 Fluids likely to be encountered fall into three categories:

a) those having continuous contact, for example, in vessels intended to contain them;

b) those having occasional contact, for example, cleaning fluids;

c) those having accidental (unexpected) contact. The manufacturer cannot safeguard against such cases.

Fluids specified by the manufacturer, including cleaning and decontaminating fluids, are considered. Other fluids are not considered.

NOTE 2 The term “fluids” includes both liquids and gases.

NOTE 3 All pressures in Clause 11 are gauge pressures.

Conformity is checked by the treatment and tests of 11.2 to 11.7, as applicable.

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11.2 Cleaning

If a cleaning or decontamination process is specified by the manufacturer, this shall not cause a direct HAZARD, nor an electrical HAZARD, nor a HAZARD resulting from corrosion or other weakening of structural parts relied upon for safety.

Conformity is checked by cleaning the equipment three times if a cleaning process is specified and decontaminating the equipment once if a decontamination process is specified, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If, immediately after this treatment, there are any signs of wetting of parts likely to cause a HAZARD, the equipment shall pass the voltage tests of 6.8 (without humidity preconditioning) applicable to the type of insulation (see 6.7) and ACCESSIBLE parts shall not exceed the limits of 6.3.1.

11.3 Spillage

If, in NORMAL USE, liquid is likely to be spilt into the equipment, the equipment shall be designed so that no HAZARD will occur, for example as a result of the wetting of insulation or of internal uninsulated parts, or as a result of the contact of potentially aggressive substances (such as corrosive, toxic or flammable liquids) with parts of the equipment.

If in NORMAL USE potentially aggressive substances (such as corrosive, toxic or flammable liquids) are likely to be spilt on parts of the equipment, the wetted material should be analyzed to determine compatibility with the aggressive substance.

Conformity is checked by inspection. In case of doubt, 0,2 l of water is poured steadily from a height of 0,1 m over a period of 15 s onto each point in turn where liquid might gain access to electrical parts. Immediately after this treatment, the CLEARANCES and solid insulation shall pass the voltage tests of 6.8 (without humidity preconditioning) applicable to the type of insulation (see 6.7) and ACCESSIBLE parts shall not exceed the limits of 6.3.1.

11.4 Overflow

Liquid overflowing from any container in the equipment which can be overfilled shall not cause a HAZARD during NORMAL USE, for example as a result of the wetting of insulation or of internal uninsulated parts that are HAZARDOUS LIVE.

Equipment likely to be moved while a container is full of liquid shall be protected against liquid surging out of the container.

Conformity is checked by the following treatment and tests. The liquid container is completely filled. A further quantity of liquid equal to 15 % of the capacity of the container or 0,25 l, whichever is the greater, is then poured in steadily over a period of 60 s. If equipment is likely to be moved while a container is full of liquid, it is then tilted 15° in the least favourable direction from the position of NORMAL USE. Immediately after this treatment, the CLEARANCES and solid insulation shall pass the voltage tests of 6.8 (without humidity preconditioning) applicable to the type of insulation (see 6.7) and ACCESSIBLE parts shall not exceed the limits 6.3.1.