



BSI Standards Publication

Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear

Part 2: Circuit-breakers

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 60947-2:2017+A1:2020. It is identical to IEC 60947-2:2016, incorporating corrigenda November 2016 and July 2019 and amendment 1:2019. It supersedes BS EN 60947-2:2017, which will be withdrawn on 7 February 2023.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by corrigendum is indicated in the text by tags. Text altered by IEC corrigendum November 2016 is indicated in the text by AC1 AC1. Text altered by IEC corrigendum July 2019 is indicated in the text by AC2 AC2.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to IEC text carry the number of the IEC amendment. For example, text altered by IEC amendment A1 is indicated by A1 A1.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PEL/121/1, Low voltage switchgear and controlgear.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Published by BSI Standards Limited 2020

ISBN 978 0 580 97414 4

ICS 29.130.20

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 November 2017.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected
29 February 2020	Implementation of IEC corrigendum July 2019
29 February 2020	Implementation of IEC amendment 1:2019 with CENELEC endorsement A1:2020

English Version

**Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear -
Part 2: Circuit-breakers
(IEC 60947-2:2016 + COR1:2016)**

Appareillage à basse tension - Partie 2: Disjoncteurs
(IEC 60947-2:2016 + COR1:2016)

Niederspannungsschaltgeräte - Teil 2: Leistungsschalter
(IEC 60947-2:2016 + COR1:2016)

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

European foreword

The text of document 121A/71/FDIS, future edition 5 of IEC 60947-2, prepared by SC 121A "Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear" of IEC/TC 121 "Switchgear and controlgear and their assemblies for low voltage" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 60947-2:2017.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be (dop) 2018-04-13
implemented at national level by
publication of an identical national
standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national (dow) 2020-10-13
standards conflicting with the
document have to be withdrawn

This document supersedes EN 60947-2:2006.

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This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directives.

For the relationship with EU Directives and the standardization requests see informative Annex ZZA and Annex ZZB, which are integral parts of this document.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60947-2:2016 + COR1:2016 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60051 Series	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60051 Series.
IEC 60112	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60112.
IEC 60898 Series	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60898 Series.
IEC 60934	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60934.
IEC 60947-3	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60947-3.
IEC 60947-5-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60947-5-1.
IEC 61000-4-13	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61000-4-13.
IEC 61008-1:2010	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61008-1:2012 (modified).
IEC 61008-1:2010/A1:2012	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61008-1:2012/A1:2014 (modified).
IEC 61008-1:2010/A2:2013	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61008-1:2012/A2:2014 (modified).
IEC 61009-1:2010	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61009-1:2012 (modified).
IEC 61009-1:2010/A1:2012	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61009-1:2012/A1:2014 (modified).
IEC 61009-1:2010/A2:2013	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61009-1:2012/A2:2014 (modified).
IEC 61131-1:2003	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61131-1:2003 (not modified).
IEC 61439 Series	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61439 Series.

Foreword to amendment A1

The text of document 121A/286/FDIS, future IEC 60947-2/A1, prepared by SC 121A "Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear" of IEC/TC 121 "Switchgear and controlgear and their assemblies for low voltage" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 60947-2:2017/A1:2020.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national (dop) 2020-08-07 level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the (dow) 2023-02-07 document have to be withdrawn

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For the relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annexes ZZA and ZZB, included in this document.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60947-2:2016/A1:2019 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60364 (series)	NOTE	Harmonized as HD 60364 (series)
IEC 60364-5-52	NOTE	Harmonized as HD 60364-5-52
IEC 60695-2-11:2014	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60695-2-11:2014 (not modified)
IEC 60898-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60898-1
IEC 61000-3-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN IEC 61000-3-2
IEC 61000-3-3	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61000-3-3
IEC 61238-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61238-1

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60228	-	Conductors of insulated cables	EN 60228 + AC	2005 2005
IEC 60068-2-14	-	Environmental testing - Part 2-14: Tests - Test N: Change of temperature	EN 60068-2-14	2009
IEC 60068-2-30	-	Environmental testing - Part 2-30: Tests - Test Db: Damp heat, cyclic (12 h + 12 h cycle)	EN 60068-2-30	2005
IEC 60269-1	2006	Low-voltage fuses - Part 1: General requirements	EN 60269-1 +A1 +A2	2007 2009 2014
IEC 60664-1	2007	Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems - Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests	EN 60664-1	2007
IEC 60947-1	2007	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 1: General rules	EN 60947-1	2007
+A1	2010		+A1	2011
+A2	2014		+A2	2014
IEC 60947-4-1	-	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 4-1: Contactors and motor-starters - Electromechanical contactors and motor- starters	EN 60947-4-1	2010
IEC 61000-4-2	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrostatic discharge immunity test	EN 61000-4-2	2008

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 61000-4-3	2006	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques - Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test	EN 61000-4-3	2006
+A1	2007		+A1	2008
+A2	2010		+A2	2010
IEC 61000-4-4	2012	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test	EN 61000-4-4	2012
IEC 61000-4-5	2014	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques - Surge immunity test	EN 61000-4-5	2014
IEC 61000-4-6	2013	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques - Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields	EN 61000-4-6	2014
IEC 61000-4-11	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques - Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests	EN 61000-4-11	2004
IEC 61140	2016	Protection against electric shock - Common aspects for installation and equipment	EN 61140	2016
IEC 61545 ¹	1996	Connecting devices – Devices for the connection of aluminium conductors in clamping units of any material and copper conductors in aluminium bodied clamping units	-	-
IEC 62475	2010	High-current test techniques - Definitions and requirements for test currents and measuring systems	EN 62475	2010
CISPR 11	2015	Industrial, scientific and medical equipment - Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement	EN 55011 (modified)	2016
+A1	2016		+A1	2017
CISPR 32	2015	Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment – Emission requirements	EN 55032 + AC	2015 2016

¹ Dated as no equivalent European Standard exists.

Annex ZZA (informative)

Relationship between this European standard and the essential requirements of Directive 2014/30/EU [2014 OJ L96] aimed to be covered and the standardisation request M/552

This European standard has been prepared under the European Commission standardisation request C(2016) 7641 final of 30.11.2016¹², ('M/552'), as regards harmonised standards in support of Directive 2014/30/EU relating to electromagnetic compatibility, to provide one voluntary means of conforming to essential requirements of Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility [2014 OJ L96].

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard given in Table ZZA.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding essential requirements of that Directive, and associated EFTA regulations.

Table ZZA.1 — Correspondence between this European standard and the Essential Requirements set out in Directive 2014/30/EU [2014 OJ L96]

Essential requirements of Directive 2014/30/EU	Clause(s) / sub-clause(s) of this EN	Remarks / Notes
Annex I. 1(a) (electromagnetic disturbances)	7.3, B.7.3, B.8.13.2, F.5, J.1, J.3, M.7.2.12, M.8.16.2, N.3, P.7.3	Full coverage of requirements for conducted and radiated disturbances in the range 150 kHz to 6 GHz
		Annex H of EN 55011 shall not be applied in conjunction with the emission limits specified in J.3 for the purposes of the presumption of conformance.
Annex I. 1(b) (electromagnetic immunity)	7.3, B.7.3, B.8.13.1, F.2.2, F.3, F.4, J.1, J.2, M.7.2.12, M.8.16.1, N.1, N.2, P.7.3	

WARNING 1: Presumption of conformity stays valid only as long as a reference to this European standard is maintained in the list published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Users of this standard should consult frequently the latest list published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

WARNING 2: Other Union legislation may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

¹² COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION C(2016) 7641 final of 30.11.2016 on a standardisation request to the European Committee for Standardisation, to the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation and to the European Telecommunications Standards Institute as regards harmonised standards in support of Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility

Annex ZZB (informative)

Relationship between this European standard and the safety objectives of Directive 2014/35/EU [2014 OJ L96] aimed to be covered

This European Standard has been prepared under a Commission's standardization request relating to harmonized standards in the field of the Low Voltage Directive, M/511, to provide one voluntary means of conforming to safety objectives of Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits [2014 OJ L96].

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard given in Table ZZB.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding safety objectives of that Directive, and associated EFTA regulations.

Table ZZB.1 — Correspondence between this European standard and Annex I of Directive 2014/35/EU [2014 OJ L96]

Safety objectives of Directive 2014/35/EU	Clause(s) / sub-clause(s) of this EN	Remarks/note
1 a)	Foreword, 1.1, 4, 5, B.5, D.5, H.5, L.5, M.5, O.5, P.5, R.5, Annex K	
1 b)	5, D.5, L.5, M.5, O.4, P.5	
1 c)	1.1, 2.1, 5.3	Refer to 2 a) to 2 d) and 3 a) to 3 c) in this table.
2 a)	5.2, 5.3, 7.1.3, 7.1.4, 7.2.3, 8.3, 8.4	
2 b)	7.2.2, 7.3, 8.3.2, F.1, J.3, D.8	
2 c)	5.3, 7.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3, 7.1.5, 7.2.1, 7.3, 8.3.3 to 8.3.6, 8.4, 8.5, F.1, J.2, J.3, Annex D	
2 d)	5.2, 7.1.3, 7.1.4, 7.2.3, 8.3.2, F.2.2, B.7, M.7	
3 a)	5.3, 7.1.2, 7.1.5, 7.2.1, 8.3.3 to 8.3.6, 8.4, 8.5, B.7, M.7	
3 b)	7.3, F.1, J.3, Annex D	
3 c)	1.1, 7.2, 8.3	

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	15
1 General	17
1.1 Scope and object	17
1.2 Normative references	18
2 Terms and definitions	19
3 Classification	23
4 Characteristics of circuit-breakers	24
4.1 Summary of characteristics	24
4.2 Type of circuit-breaker	24
4.3 Rated and limiting values of the main circuit	24
4.3.1 General	24
4.3.2 Rated voltages	24
4.3.3 Currents	25
4.3.4 Rated frequency	25
4.3.5 Rated duty	25
4.3.6 Short-circuit characteristics	25
4.4 Selectivity categories	28
4.5 Control circuits	28
4.5.1 Electrical control circuits	28
4.5.2 Air-supply control circuits (pneumatic or electro-pneumatic)	28
4.6 Auxiliary circuits	28
4.7 Releases	28
4.7.1 Types	28
4.7.2 Characteristics	29
4.7.3 Current setting of over-current releases	29
4.7.4 Tripping time setting of over-current releases	30
4.8 Integral fuses (integrally fused circuit-breakers)	30
5 Product information	30
5.1 Nature of the information	30
5.2 Marking	30
5.3 Instructions for installation, operation and maintenance	32
6 Normal service, mounting and transport conditions	32
7 Constructional and performance requirements	32
7.1 Constructional requirements	32
7.1.1 General	32
7.1.2 Withdrawable circuit-breakers	32
7.1.3 Additional requirements for circuit-breakers suitable for isolation	33
7.1.4 Clearances and creepage distances	33
7.1.5 Requirements for the safety of the operator	33
7.1.6 List of construction breaks	33
7.1.7 Additional requirements for circuit-breakers provided with a neutral pole	34
7.1.8 Digital inputs and outputs for use with programmable logic controllers (PLCs)	34
7.2 Performance requirements	34
7.2.1 Operating conditions	34

7.2.2	Temperature-rise	37
7.2.3	Dielectric properties	38
7.2.4	Ability to make and break under no load, normal load and overload conditions	39
7.2.5	Ability to make and break under short-circuit conditions	40
7.2.6	Vacant	40
7.2.7	Additional requirements for circuit-breakers suitable for isolation	40
7.2.8	Specific requirements for integrally fused circuit-breakers	40
7.2.9	Co-ordination between a circuit-breaker and another short-circuit protective device	40
7.3	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	40
8	Tests	40
8.1	Kind of tests	40
8.1.1	General	40
8.1.2	Type tests	41
8.1.3	Routine tests	41
8.2	Compliance with constructional requirements	41
8.3	Type tests	41
8.3.1	Test sequences	42
8.3.2	General test conditions	49
8.3.3	Test sequence I: General performance characteristics	57
8.3.4	Test sequence II: Rated service short-circuit breaking capacity	66
8.3.5	Test sequence III: Rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity	67
8.3.6	Test sequence IV: Rated short-time withstand current	69
8.3.7	Test sequence V: Performance of integrally fused circuit-breakers	70
8.3.8	Test sequence VI: combined test sequence	72
8.3.9	Critical d.c. load current test	73
8.4	Routine tests	74
8.4.1	General	74
8.4.2	Mechanical operation tests	75
8.4.3	Verification of the calibration of overcurrent releases	75
8.4.4	Verification of the operation of undervoltage and shunt releases	76
8.4.5	Additional tests for CBRs	76
8.4.6	Dielectric tests	76
8.4.7	Test for the verification of clearances less than those corresponding to case A of Table 13 of IEC 60947-1:2007	77
8.5	Special tests – Damp heat, salt mist, vibration and shock	77
Annex A (normative)	Co-ordination between a circuit-breaker and another short-circuit protective device associated in the same circuit	79
A.1	General	79
A.2	Scope and object	79
A.3	General requirements for the co-ordination of a circuit-breaker with another SCPD	80
A.3.1	General considerations	80
A.3.2	Take-over current	80
A.3.3	Behaviour of C_1 in association with another SCPD	80
A.4	Type and characteristics of the associated SCPD	80
A.5	Verification of selectivity	81
A.5.1	General	81
A.5.2	Consideration of selectivity by desk study	81

A.5.3	Selectivity determined by test	82
A.6	Verification of back-up protection	83
A.6.1	Determination of the take-over current	83
A.6.2	Verification of back-up protection	83
A.6.3	Tests for verification of back-up protection	83
A.6.4	Results to be obtained	84
Annex B (normative)	Circuit-breakers incorporating residual current protection	90
B.1	General	90
B.1.1	Preamble	90
B.1.2	Scope and object	90
B.2	Terms and definitions	91
B.2.1	Terms and definitions relating to currents flowing from live parts to earth	91
B.2.2	Terms and definitions relating to the energization of a CBR	91
B.2.3	Terms and definitions relating to the operation and the functions of a CBR	92
B.2.4	Terms and definitions relating to values and ranges of energizing quantities	93
B.3	Classification	94
B.3.1	Classification according to the method of operation of the residual current function	94
B.3.2	Classification according to the possibility of adjusting the residual operating current	94
B.3.3	Classification according to time delay of the residual current function	94
B.3.4	Classification according to behaviour in presence of a d.c. component	94
B.4	Characteristics of CBRs concerning their residual current function	94
B.4.1	Rated values	94
B.4.2	Preferred and limiting values	95
B.4.3	Value of the rated residual short-circuit making and breaking capacity ($I\Delta_m$)	96
B.4.4	Operating characteristics in the case of an earth fault current in the presence or absence of a d.c. component	97
B.5	Marking	97
B.6	Normal service, mounting and transport conditions	98
B.7	Design and operating requirements	99
B.7.1	Design requirements	99
B.7.2	Operating requirements	99
B.7.3	Electromagnetic compatibility	103
B.8	Tests	103
B.8.1	Test sequences	103
B.8.2	Verification of the operating characteristics	106
B.8.3	Verification of dielectric properties	108
B.8.4	Verification of the operation of the test device at the limits of rated voltage	108
B.8.5	Verification of the limiting value of the non-operating current under over-current conditions	108
B.8.6	Verification of the resistance against unwanted tripping due to surge currents resulting from impulse voltages	109
B.8.7	Additional verifications for CBRs of types A and B	110
B.8.8	Additional verifications for CBRs of type B	112

B.8.9	Verification of the behaviour of CBRs functionally dependent on line voltage classified under B.3.1.2.1	116
B.8.10	Verification of the behaviour of CBRs functionally dependent on line voltage classified under B.3.1.2.2	117
B.8.11	Verification of the residual short-circuit making and breaking capacity	118
B.8.12	Verification of the effects of environmental conditions	118
B.8.13	Verification of electromagnetic compatibility	119
B.8.14	Test for variations or interruptions of voltage and for voltage dips	121
Annex C (normative)	Individual pole short-circuit test sequence	134
C.1	General	134
C.2	Test of individual pole short-circuit breaking capacity	134
C.3	Verification of dielectric withstand	134
C.4	Verification of overload releases	134
Annex D (normative)	Additional requirements for circuit-breakers intended for connection of aluminium conductors	135
D.1	General	135
D.2	Terms and definitions	135
D.3	Classification	136
D.4	Characteristics	136
D.5	Product information	136
D.5.1	Nature of information	136
D.5.2	Marking	136
D.5.3	Instructions for installation, operation and maintenance	136
D.6	Normal service, mounting and transport conditions	136
D.7	Constructional and performance requirements	137
D.8	Tests	137
D.8.1	General	137
D.8.2	Current cycling test	138
D.8.3	Mechanical properties of terminals	140
D.8.4	Test for insertability of unprepared round aluminium conductors having the maximum cross-section	141
Annex E (informative)	Items subject to agreement between manufacturer and user	147
Annex F (normative)	Additional tests for circuit-breakers with electronic over-current protection	148
F.1	General	148
F.2	List of tests	148
F.2.1	General	148
F.2.2	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) tests	148
F.2.3	Suitability for multiple frequencies	149
F.2.4	Dry heat test	149
F.2.5	Damp heat test	149
F.2.6	Temperature variation cycles at a specified rate of change	149
F.3	General test conditions	149
F.3.1	General	149
F.3.2	Electromagnetic compatibility tests	149
F.4	Immunity tests	150
F.4.1	Harmonic currents	150
F.4.2	Electrostatic discharges	151
F.4.3	Radiated RF electromagnetic fields	151

F.4.4	Electrical fast transient/burst (EFT/B)	151
F.4.5	Surges	152
F.4.6	Conducted disturbances induced by RF fields (common mode)	152
F.4.7	Current dips	152
F.5	Emission tests	153
F.5.1	Harmonics	153
F.5.2	Voltage fluctuations	153
F.5.3	Conducted RF disturbances (150 kHz to 30 MHz)	153
F.5.4	Radiated RF disturbances (30 MHz to 1 GHz)	153
F.6	Suitability for multiple frequencies	154
F.6.1	General	154
F.6.2	Test conditions	154
F.6.3	Test procedure	154
F.6.4	Test results	154
F.7	Dry heat test	155
F.7.1	Test procedure	155
F.7.2	Test results	155
F.7.3	Verification of overload releases	155
F.8	Damp heat test	155
F.8.1	Test procedure	155
F.8.2	Verification of overload releases	155
F.9	Temperature variation cycles at a specified rate of change	155
F.9.1	Test conditions	155
F.9.2	Test procedure	156
F.9.3	Test results	156
F.9.4	Verification of overload releases	156
Annex G (normative)	Power loss	170
G.1	General	170
G.2	Test methods	170
G.2.1	General case	170
G.2.2	AC circuit-breakers of rated current not exceeding 400 A	170
G.2.3	DC circuit-breakers	171
G.3	Test procedure	171
Annex H (normative)	Test sequence for circuit-breakers for IT systems	173
H.1	General	173
H.2	Individual pole short-circuit	173
H.3	Verification of dielectric withstand	174
H.4	Verification of overload releases	174
H.5	Marking	174
Annex J (normative)	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Requirements and test methods for circuit-breakers	175
J.1	General	175
J.2	Immunity	176
J.2.1	General	176
J.2.2	Electrostatic discharges	179
J.2.3	Radiated RF electromagnetic fields	180
J.2.4	Electrical fast transients/bursts (EFT/B)	180
J.2.5	Surges	180
J.2.6	Conducted disturbances induced by RF fields (common mode)	181

J.3	Emission	181
J.3.1	General.....	181
J.3.2	Conducted RF disturbances (150 kHz to 30 MHz)	182
J.3.3	Radiated RF disturbances (30 MHz to 1 000 MHz).....	182
Annex K (informative) Glossary of symbols and graphical representation of characteristics		187
Annex L (normative) Circuit-breakers not fulfilling the requirements for overcurrent protection		196
L.1	General.....	196
L.2	Terms and definitions.....	196
L.3	Classification	196
L.4	Rated values.....	196
L.4.1	Rated current (I_n)	196
L.4.2	Rated conditional short-circuit current (I_{cc})	197
L.5	Product information.....	197
L.6	Constructional and performance requirements	197
L.7	Tests	197
L.7.1	General.....	197
L.7.2	Rated conditional short-circuit tests	198
Annex M (normative) Modular residual current devices (without integral current breaking device)		201
M.1	General.....	201
M.1.1	Preamble	201
M.1.2	Scope and object	201
M.2	Terms and definitions.....	201
M.2.1	Terms and definitions relating to the energization of an MRCD	201
M.2.2	Terms and definitions relating to the operation and the functions of an MRCD.....	202
M.3	Classification	202
M.3.1	Classification according to the configuration of the primary conductors	202
M.3.2	Classification according to the method of operation	202
M.3.3	Classification according to the possibility of adjusting the residual operating current	203
M.3.4	Classification according to time delay of the residual current function	203
M.3.5	Classification according to behaviour in presence of a d.c. component	203
M.4	Characteristics of MRCDs	203
M.4.1	General characteristics	203
M.4.2	Characteristics of MRCDs concerning their residual current function.....	204
M.4.3	Behaviour under short-circuit conditions	204
M.4.4	Preferred and limiting values.....	205
M.5	Product information.....	205
M.6	Normal service, mounting and transport conditions	207
M.7	Design and operating requirements.....	207
M.7.1	Design requirements	207
M.7.2	Operating requirements	207
M.8	Tests	210
M.8.1	General.....	210
M.8.2	Compliance with constructional requirements.....	211
M.8.3	Verification of the operating characteristics.....	211
M.8.4	Verification of dielectric properties	213

M.8.5	Verification of the operation of the test device at the limits of the rated voltage	214
M.8.6	Verification of the limiting value of non-operating current under overcurrent conditions, in the case of a single phase load	214
M.8.7	Verification of the resistance against unwanted tripping due to surge currents resulting from impulse voltages	214
M.8.8	Verification of the behaviour in the case of an earth fault current comprising a d.c. component	215
M.8.9	Verification of the behaviour of MRCDs with separate sensing means in the case of a failure of the sensing means connection	218
M.8.10	Verification of temperature-rise of terminal type MRCDs	219
M.8.11	Verification of mechanical and electrical endurance	219
M.8.12	Verification of the behaviour of MRCDs classified under M.3.2.2.1 in the case of failure of the voltage source	220
M.8.13	Verification of the behaviour of MRCDs classified under M.3.2.2.2 in the case of failure of the voltage source	220
M.8.14	Verification of the behaviour of MRCDs under short-circuit conditions	221
M.8.15	Verification of the effects of environmental conditions	223
M.8.16	Verification of electromagnetic compatibility	223
Annex N (normative) Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Additional requirements and test methods for devices not covered by Annex B, Annex F and Annex M		247
N.1	General	247
N.1.1	General	247
N.1.2	General test conditions	247
N.2	Immunity	247
N.2.1	General	247
N.2.2	Electrostatic discharges	248
N.2.3	Radiated RF electromagnetic fields	248
N.2.4	Electrical fast transients/bursts (EFT/B)	248
N.2.5	Surges	249
N.2.6	Conducted disturbances induced by RF fields (common mode)	249
N.2.7	Voltage dips and interruptions	249
N.3	Emission	249
N.3.1	General	249
N.3.2	Conducted RF disturbances (150 kHz to 30 MHz)	250
N.3.3	Radiated RF disturbances (30 MHz to 1 000 MHz)	250
Annex O (normative) Instantaneous trip circuit-breakers (ICB)		251
O.1	General	251
O.2	Terms and definitions	251
O.3	Rated values	251
O.3.1	General	251
O.3.2	Rated current (I_n)	251
O.3.3	Rated short-circuit making capacity	251
O.3.4	Rated short-circuit breaking capacities	251
O.4	Product information	252
O.5	Constructional and performance requirements	252
O.6	Tests	252
O.6.1	Test sequence of the ICB alone	252
O.6.2	ICB associated with a specified protected device (i.e. motor-starter or overload relay)	253
Annex P (normative) DC circuit-breakers for use in photovoltaic (PV) applications		254

P.1	Field of application.....	254
P.2	Terms and definitions.....	254
P.3	Classification	254
P.4	Characteristics of PV circuit-breakers	254
P.5	Product information.....	255
P.6	Normal service, mounting and transport conditions	255
P.7	Constructional and performance requirements	255
P.7.1	Constructional requirements	255
P.7.2	Performance requirements.....	255
P.7.3	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC).....	256
P.8	Tests	256
P.8.1	Kind of tests.....	256
P.8.2	Compliance with constructional requirements.....	256
P.8.3	Type tests.....	256
P.8.4	Routine tests	258
P.8.5	Special tests	258
Annex Q	Vacant.....	259
Annex R (normative)	Circuit-breakers incorporating residual current protection with automatic re-closing functions.....	260
R.1	General.....	260
R.1.1	Preamble	260
R.1.2	Field of application.....	260
R.2	Terms and definitions.....	261
R.3	Classification	262
R.3.1	According to the method of construction	262
R.3.2	According to the method of automatic reclosing	262
R.4	Characteristics.....	262
R.4.1	Rated automatic reclosing operating residual current ($I_{\Delta ar}$)	262
R.4.2	Maximum number of consecutive reclosing operations.....	262
R.5	Marking and instructions	262
R.6	Normal service, mounting and transport conditions	263
R.7	Design and operating requirements.....	263
R.7.1	Design requirements	263
R.7.2	Operating requirements	264
R.8	Tests	265
R.8.1	General conditions	265
R.8.2	Verification of the non-reclosing after tripping under over-current conditions	265
R.8.3	Verification of the non-reclosing after intentional opening	266
R.8.4	Verification of the automatic reclosing function after tripping on earth fault	266
R.8.5	Verification of mechanical endurance.....	267
R.8.6	Verification of the isolation function	267
R.8.7	Verification of residual short-circuit making and breaking capacity	268
R.8.8	Verification of the automatic reclosing function after the test sequences of Clause B.8	268
R.8.9	Test items for external type automatic reclosing devices.....	269
Bibliography		271

Figure 1 – Test arrangement (connecting cables not shown) for short-circuit tests	78
Figure A.1 – Over-current co-ordination between a circuit-breaker and a fuse or back-up protection by a fuse: operating characteristics	85
Figure A.2 – Total selectivity between two circuit-breakers	86
Figure A.3 – Back-up protection by a circuit-breaker – Operating characteristics	87
Figure A.4 – Example of test circuit for conditional short-circuit breaking capacity tests showing cable connections for a 3-pole circuit-breaker (C_1).....	88
Figure A.5 – Example of test circuit for the verification of selectivity	89
Figure B.1 – Test circuit for the verification of the operating characteristic (see B.8.2).....	122
Figure B.2 – Test circuit for the verification of the limiting value of the non-operating current under over-current conditions (see B.8.5)	123
Figure B.3 – Test circuit for the verification of the behaviour of CBRs classified under B.3.1.2.2 (see B.8.10).....	124
Figure B.4 – Current ring wave 0,5 μ s/100 kHz	125
Figure B.5 – Example of a test circuit for the verification of resistance to unwanted tripping	125
Figure B.6 – Surge current wave 8/20 μ s	126
Figure B.7 – Test circuit for the verification of resistance to unwanted tripping in the case of flashover without follow-on current	126
Figure B.8 – Test circuit for the verification of the correct operation of CBRs, in the case of residual pulsating direct currents	127
Figure B.9 – Test circuit for residual pulsating direct current superimposed by a smooth direct current	128
Figure B.10 – Test circuit for residual alternating currents superimposed by a smooth direct current	129
Figure B.11 – Test circuit for residual pulsating direct currents which can result from rectifying circuits supplied from two phases	130
Figure B.12 – Test circuit for residual pulsating direct currents which can result from rectifying circuits supplied from three phases.....	131
Figure B.13 – Test circuit for residual smooth direct current.....	132
Figure B.14 – Test circuit for composite residual currents, and residual sinusoidal alternating current up to 1 000 Hz	133
Figure D.1 – General test arrangement.....	141
Figure D.2 – Mounting of terminals for the current cycling test	142
Figure F.1 – Representation of test current produced by back-to-back thyristors in accordance with F.4.1	157
Figure F.2 – Test circuit for immunity and emission tests in accordance with F.4.1.3, F.4.2, F.4.3, F.4.6, F.4.7.1, F.5.4 and F.6.3 – Two phase poles in series	158
Figure F.3 – Test circuit for immunity and emission tests in accordance with F.4.1.3, F.4.2, F.4.3, F.4.6, F.4.7.1, F.5.4 and F.6.3 – Three phase poles in series.....	158
Figure F.4 – Test circuit for immunity and emission tests in accordance with F.4.1.3, F.4.2, F.4.3, F.4.6, F.4.7.1, F.5.4 and F.6.3 – Three-phase connection	159
Figure F.5 – Test current for the verification of the influence of the current dips and interruptions in accordance with F.4.7.1	159
Figure F.6 – Circuit for electrical fast transients/bursts (EFT/B) immunity test in accordance with F.4.4 – Two phase poles in series.....	160
Figure F.7 – Circuit for electrical fast transients/bursts (EFT/B) immunity test in accordance with F.4.4 – Three phase poles in series	160

Figure F.8 – Circuit for electrical fast transients/bursts (EFT/B) immunity test in accordance with F.4.4 – Three-phase connection	161
Figure F.9 – Test circuit for the verification of the influence of surges in the main circuit (line-to-earth) in accordance with F.4.5 – Two phase poles in series.....	161
Figure F.10 – Test circuit for the verification of the influence of surges in the main circuit (line-to-earth) in accordance with F.4.5 – Three phase poles in series.....	162
Figure F.11 – Test circuit for the verification of the influence of surges in the main circuit (line-to-earth) in accordance with F.4.5 – Three-phase connection	162
Figure F.12 – Test circuit for the verification of the influence of current surges in the main circuit in accordance with F.4.5 – Two phase poles in series	163
Figure F.13 – Test circuit for the verification of the influence of current surges in the main circuit in accordance with F.4.5 – Three phase poles in series	163
Figure F.14 – Test circuit for the verification of the influence of current surges in the main circuit in accordance with F.4.5 – Three-phase connection	164
Figure F.15 – Temperature variation cycles at a specified rate of change in accordance with F.9.1	164
Figure F.16 – General test set-up for immunity tests	165
Figure F.17 – Test set-up for the verification of immunity to radiated RF electromagnetic fields	166
Figure F.18 – Test set-up for the verification of immunity to electrical fast transients/bursts (EFT/B) on power lines	166
Figure F.19 – Test set-up for verification of immunity to electrical fast transients/bursts (EFT/B) on signal lines	167
Figure F.20 – General test set-up for the verification of immunity to conducted disturbances induced by RF fields (common mode)	167
Figure F.21 – Arrangement of connections for the verification of immunity to conducted disturbances induced by RF fields – Two phase poles in series configuration	168
Figure F.22 – Arrangement of connections for the verification of immunity to conducted disturbances induced by RF fields – Three phase poles in series configuration.....	168
Figure F.23 – Arrangement of connections for the verification of immunity to conducted disturbances induced by RF fields – Three-phase configuration	169
Figure G.1 – Example of power loss measurement according to G.2.1	171
Figure G.2 – Example of power loss measurement according to G.2.2 and G.2.3.....	172
Figure J.1 – EUT mounted in a metallic enclosure	183
Figure J.2 – Test set up for the measurement of radiated RF emissions.....	184
Figure J.3 – Test set up for the verification of immunity to electrostatic discharges	185
Figure J.4 – Test set up for the verification of immunity to radiated RF electromagnetic fields.....	185
Figure J.5 – Test set up for the verification of immunity to electrical fast transients/bursts (EFT/B) on power lines	186
Figure J.6 – Test set up for the verification of immunity to electrical fast transients/bursts (EFT/B) on signal lines.....	186
Figure K.1 – Relationship between symbols and tripping characteristics	189
Figure K.2 – Template for characteristics of cut-off current versus prospective current from 1 kA to 200 kA	190
Figure K.3 – Template for characteristics of cut-off current versus prospective current from 0,01 kA to 200 kA	191
Figure K.4 – Template for characteristics of let-through energy versus prospective current from 1 kA to 200 kA	192

Figure K.5 – Template for characteristics of let-through energy versus prospective current from 0,01 kA to 200 kA.....	193
Figure K.6 – Example of the use of template to Figure K.2.....	194
Figure K.7 – Example of the use of template to Figure K.4.....	195
Figure M.1 – Test circuits for the verification of operation in the case of a steady increase of residual current.....	224
Figure M.2 – Test circuits for the verification of operation in the case of a sudden appearance of residual current (with current breaking device).....	225
Figure M.3 – Test circuits for the verification of operation in the case of a sudden appearance of residual current (without current breaking device).....	226
Figure M.4 – Test circuits for the verification of the limiting value of non-operating current under overcurrent conditions.....	227
Figure M.5 – Test circuits for the verification of the resistance to unwanted tripping in the case of loading of the network capacitance.....	228
Figure M.6 – Test circuit for the verification of the resistance to unwanted tripping in the case of flashover without follow-on current.....	229
Figure M.7 – Test circuits for the verification of operation in the case of a continuous rise of a residual pulsating direct current	230
Figure M.8 – Test circuits for the verification of operation in the case of a sudden appearance of residual pulsating direct current (without current-breaking device).....	231
Figure M.9 – Test circuits for the verification of operation in the case of a sudden appearance of residual pulsating direct current (with current-breaking device).....	232
Figure M.10 – Test circuits for the verification of operation in the case of a residual pulsating direct current superimposed by a smooth direct current	233
Figure M.11 – Test circuits for the verification of operation in the case of a slowly rising residual smooth direct current.....	234
Figure M.12 – Test circuits for the verification of operation in the case of a sudden appearance of residual smooth direct current (without current-breaking device).....	235
Figure M.13 – Test circuits for the verification of operation in the case of a sudden appearance of residual smooth direct current (with current-breaking device)	236
Figure M.14 – Test circuits for the verification of the correct operation in the case of residual direct currents which can result from rectifying circuits supplied from three phases.....	237
Figure M.15 – Test circuits for the verification of the correct operation in the case of residual direct currents which can result from rectifying circuits supplied from two phases.....	238
Figure M.16 – Test circuits for the verification of correct operation in the case of composite residual currents and residual sinusoidal alternating current up to 1 000 Hz.....	239
Figure M.17 – Test circuits for the verification of the correct operation in the case of a residual alternating current superimposed on a smooth direct current.....	240
Figure M.18 – Test circuit for the verification of the behaviour of MRCDs with separate sensing means in the case of a failure of the connection of the sensing means.....	241
Figure M.19 – Test circuit for the verification of the behaviour of MRCD with separate sensing means under short-circuit conditions.....	242
Figure M.20 – Test circuit for the verification of the behaviour of MRCD with integral sensing means under short-circuit conditions.....	243
Figure M.21 – Test circuit for the verification of the behaviour of terminal-type MRCDs under short-circuit conditions	244
Figure M.22 – Verification of immunity to radiated RF electromagnetic fields – Test set-up for MRCDs with separate sensing means (in addition to the test of Annex B)	245

Figure M.23 – Verification of immunity to electrical fast transients/bursts (EFT/B) on the sensing means connection of an MRCD with separate sensing means (in addition to the test of Annex B)	245
Figure M.24 – Verification of immunity to conducted disturbances induced by RF fields – Test setup for MRCD with separate sensing means (in addition to the test of Annex B).....	246
Figure R.1 – Test circuit for the verification of the automatic reclosing functions	270
Table 1 (void)	27
Table 2 – Ratio n between short-circuit making capacity and short-circuit breaking capacity and related power factor (for a.c. circuit-breakers)	27
Table 3 – Minimum values of rated short-time withstand current	27
Table 4 (void)	28
Table 5 – Preferred values of the rated control supply voltage, if different from that of the main circuit	28
Table 6 – Characteristics of the opening operation of inverse time-delay over-current opening releases at the reference temperature	36
Table 7 – Temperature-rise limits for terminals and accessible parts	38
Table 8 – Number of operating cycles	39
Table 9 – Overall schema of test sequences ^a	44
Table 9a – Applicability of test sequences according to the relationship between I_{CS} , I_{CU} and I_{CW} ^a	45
Table 9b – Applicability of tests or test sequences to 1, 2 and 4-pole circuit-breakers according to the alternative programme 1 of 8.3.1.4.....	47
Table 9c – Applicability of tests or test sequences to 1, 2 and 3-pole circuit-breakers according to the alternative programme 2 of 8.3.1.4.....	48
Table 10 – Number of samples for test (1 of 2)	51
Table 11 – Values of power factors and time constants corresponding to test currents	53
Table 12 – Test circuit characteristics for overload performance	65
Table 13 – Product information	30
Table B.1 – Operating characteristic in the case of sinusoidal residual current for non-time-delay type	96
Table B.2 – Operating characteristics in the case of sinusoidal residual currents, for time-delay type having a limiting non-actuating time of 0,06 s	96
Table B.3 – Product information.....	98
Table B.4 – Requirements for CBRs functionally dependent on line voltage	103
Table B.5 – Additional test sequences	105
Table B.6 – Tripping current range for CBRs in the case of an earth fault comprising a d.c. component	111
Table B.7 – Composite test current definition and starting current value	112
Table B.8 – Operating current range for composite residual current	112
Table B.9 – Operating limits for residual sinusoidal alternating currents up to 1 000 Hz	113
Table D.1 – List of tests for terminal connections ^a with aluminium cables	137
Table D.2 – Conductor length for the current cycling test as per conductor cross-section.....	142
Table D.3 – Equalizer dimensions.....	142
Table D.4 – Starting test current for the current cycling test	143
Table D.5 – Example of stability factor calculation	143

Table D.6 – Test values for flexion and pull-out test for cables	144
Table D.7 – Test aluminium cables for test currents up to 800 A ^{a,d}	145
Table D.8 – Test aluminium bars for test currents above 400 A ^g and up to 3 150 A ^{a, f}	146
Table F.1 – Test parameters for current dips and interruptions	153
Table H.1 – Product information.....	174
Table J.1 – EMC – Immunity tests.....	177
Table J.2 – Reference data for immunity test specifications	179
Table J.3 – EMC – Emission tests.....	182
Table J.4 – Reference data for emission test specifications	182
Table L.1 – Product information	197
Table M.1 – Product information	206
Table M.2 – Requirements for MRCDs with voltage source	209
Table M.3 – Test sequences	210
Table O.1 – Product information	252
Table P.1 – Rated impulse withstand levels for PV circuit-breakers	254
Table P.2 – Number of operating cycles.....	256
Table P.3 – Product information.....	255
Table R.2 – Product information.....	263
Table R.1 – Test sequences for external type automatic re-closing devices	269

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

LOW-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR –

Part 2: Circuit-breakers

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60947-2 has been prepared by subcommittee 121A: Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear, of IEC technical committee 121: Switchgear and controlgear and their assemblies for low-voltage.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2006, Amendment 1:2009 and Amendment 2:2013. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant additions with respect to the previous edition:

- tests for verification of selectivity in Annex A (see A.5.3);
- critical load current tests for d.c. circuit-breakers (see 8.3.9);
- new Annex P for circuit-breakers for use in photovoltaic applications;
- new Annex R for residual-current circuit-breakers with automatic reclosing functions.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
121A/71/FDIS	121A/83/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60947 series, published under the general title *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear*, can be found on the IEC website.

This International Standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60947-1:2007 and its Amendment 1:2010 and Amendment 2:2014.

The provisions of the general rules dealt with in IEC 60947-1 are applicable to this standard, where specifically called for. Clauses and subclauses, tables, figures and annexes of the general rules thus applicable are identified by reference to IEC 60947-1 and its amendments when applicable, for example, 1.2.3 of IEC 60947-1:2007, Table 4 of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD1:2010, or Annex A of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD1:2010/AMD2:2014.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

The contents of the corrigendum of November 2016 have been included in this copy.

IMPORTANT – The “colour inside” logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this publication using a colour printer.

LOW-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR –

Part 2: Circuit-breakers

1 General

1.1 Scope and object

A1 This part of IEC 60947 series applies to circuit-breakers, intended to be installed and operated by instructed or skilled persons, the main contacts of which are intended to be connected to circuits, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.; it also contains additional requirements for integrally fused circuit-breakers. **A1**

Circuit-breakers rated above 1 000 V a.c. but not exceeding 1 500 V a.c. may also be tested to this standard.

It applies whatever the rated currents, the method of construction or the proposed applications of the circuit-breakers may be.

The requirements for circuit-breakers which are also intended to provide earth leakage protection are contained in Annex B.

The additional requirements for circuit-breakers with electronic over-current protection are contained in Annex F.

The additional requirements for circuit-breakers for IT systems are contained in Annex H.

The requirements and test methods for electromagnetic compatibility of circuit-breakers are contained in Annex J.

The requirements for circuit-breakers not fulfilling the requirements for over-current protection are contained in Annex L.

The requirements for modular residual current devices (without integral current breaking device) are contained in Annex M.

The requirements and test methods for electromagnetic compatibility of circuit-breaker auxiliaries are contained in Annex N.

The requirements and test methods for d.c. circuit-breakers for use in photovoltaic (PV) applications are contained in Annex P.

The requirements and test methods for circuit-breakers incorporating residual current protection with automatic reclosing functions are contained in Annex R.

Supplementary requirements for circuit-breakers used as direct-on-line starters are given in IEC 60947-4-1, applicable to low-voltage contactors and starters.

The requirements for circuit-breakers for the protection of wiring installations in buildings and similar applications, and designed for use by uninstructed persons, are contained in IEC 60898.

The requirements for circuit-breakers for equipment (for example electrical appliances) are contained in IEC 60934.

- ^{A1} For certain specific applications (for example traction, rolling mills, marine service, downstream of variable frequency drives, use in explosive atmospheres) particular or additional requirements may be necessary. ^{A1}

NOTE Circuit-breakers which are dealt with in this standard can be provided with devices for automatic opening under predetermined conditions other than those of over-current and undervoltage as, for example, reversal of power or current. This standard does not deal with the verification of operation under such pre-determined conditions.

The object of this standard is to state:

- a) the characteristics of circuit-breakers;
- b) the conditions with which circuit-breakers shall comply with reference to:
 - 1) operation and behaviour in normal service;
 - 2) operation and behaviour in case of overload and operation and behaviour in case of short-circuit, including co-ordination in service (selectivity and back-up protection);
 - 3) dielectric properties;
- c) tests intended for confirming that these conditions have been met and the methods to be adopted for these tests;
- d) information to be marked on or given with the apparatus.

1.2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60068-2-14, *Environmental testing – Part 2-14: Tests – Test N: Change of temperature*

IEC 60068-2-30, *Environmental testing – Part 2-30: Tests – Test Db: Damp heat, cyclic (12 h + 12 h cycle)*

- ^{A1} IEC 60228, *Conductors of insulated cables* ^{A1}

IEC 60269-1:2006, *Low-voltage fuses – Part 1: General requirements*

■^{A1} Text deleted ^{A1}

IEC 60664-1:2007, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests*

IEC 60947-1:2007, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 1: General rules*

IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD1:2010

IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD2:2014

IEC 60947-4-1, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 4-1: Contactors and motor-starters – Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters*

■^{A1} Text deleted ^{A1}

- ^{A1} IEC 61000-4-2:2008, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test* ^{A1}

IEC 61000-4-3:2006, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-3:2006/AMD1:2007

IEC 61000-4-3:2006/AMD2:2010

IEC 61000-4-4:2012, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-5:2014, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-6:2013, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques – Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

IEC 61000-4-11, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests*

Ⓐ IEC 61140:2016, *Protection against electric shock – Common aspects for installation and equipment* Ⓐ

Ⓐ IEC 61545, *Connecting devices – Devices for the connection of aluminium conductors in clamping units of any material and copper conductors in aluminium bodied clamping units* Ⓐ

IEC 62475:2010, *High-current test techniques – Definitions and requirements for test currents and measuring systems*

Ⓐ CISPR 11:2015, *Industrial, scientific and medical equipment – Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement*
CISPR 11:2015/AMD1:2016 Ⓐ

Ⓐ Text deleted Ⓐ

Ⓐ CISPR 32:2015, *Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment – Emission requirements* Ⓐ

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60947-1, as well as the following apply.

NOTE Where these definitions are taken unchanged from the *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV)*, IEC 60050-441, the reference to this publication is given in brackets.

2.1

circuit-breaker

a mechanical switching device, capable of making, carrying and breaking currents under normal circuit conditions and also making, carrying for a specified time and breaking currents under specified abnormal circuit conditions such as those of short-circuit

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-14-20]

2.1.1

frame size

a term designating a group of circuit-breakers, the external physical dimensions of which are common to a range of current ratings.

Note 1 to entry: Frame size is expressed in amperes corresponding to the highest current rating of the group.

Note 2 to entry: Within a frame size, the width may vary according to the number of poles.

Note 3 to entry: This definition does not imply dimensional standardization.

2.1.2

construction break

a significant difference in construction between circuit-breakers of a given frame size, requiring additional type testing

2.2

integrally fused circuit-breaker

a combination, in a single device, of a circuit-breaker and fuses, one fuse being placed in series with each pole of the circuit-breaker intended to be connected to a phase conductor

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-14-22]

2.3

current-limiting circuit-breaker

circuit-breaker that, within a specified range of current, prevents the let-through current reaching the prospective peak value and which limits the let-through energy (I^2t) to a value less than the let-through energy of a half-cycle wave of the symmetrical prospective current

Note 1 to entry: Reference may be made to either the symmetrical or asymmetrical prospective peak value of let-through current.

Note 2 to entry: The let-through current is also referred to as the cut-off current (see IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-17-12).

Note 3 to entry: Templates for the graphical representation of the cut-off current characteristic and the let-through energy characteristic are given from Figure K.2 to Figure K.5 and examples of the use of the templates in Figure K.6 and in Figure K.7.

2.4

plug-in circuit-breaker

a circuit-breaker which, in addition to its interrupting contacts, has a set of contacts which enable the circuit-breaker to be removed

Note 1 to entry: Some circuit-breakers may be of the plug-in type on the line side only, the load terminals being usually suitable for wiring connection.

2.5

withdrawable circuit-breaker

circuit-breaker which, in addition to its interrupting contacts, has a set of isolating contacts which enable the circuit-breaker to be withdrawn from the main circuit, and, in the disconnected position, to achieve an isolating distance in accordance with specified requirements

2.6

moulded-case circuit-breaker

a circuit-breaker having a supporting housing of moulded insulating material forming an integral part of the circuit-breaker

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-14-24]

2.7

air circuit-breaker

a circuit-breaker in which the contacts open and close in air at atmospheric pressure

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-14-27]

2.8

vacuum circuit-breaker

a circuit-breaker in which the contacts open and close within a highly evacuated envelope

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-14-29]

2.9

gas circuit-breaker

a circuit-breaker in which the contacts open and close in a gas other than air at atmospheric or higher pressure

2.10

making-current release

a release which permits a circuit-breaker to open, without any intentional time-delay, during a closing operation, if the making current exceeds a predetermined value, and which is rendered inoperative when the circuit-breaker is in the closed position

2.11

short-circuit release

an over-current release intended for protection against short circuits

2.12

short-time delay short-circuit release

an over-current release intended to operate at the end of the short-time delay

2.13

alarm switch

an auxiliary switch which operates only upon the tripping of the circuit-breaker with which it is associated

2.14

circuit-breaker with lock-out device preventing closing

a circuit-breaker in which each of the moving contacts is prevented from closing sufficiently to be capable of passing current if the closing command is initiated while specified conditions remain established

2.15

short-circuit breaking (or making) capacity

a breaking (or making) capacity for which the prescribed conditions include a short circuit

2.15.1

ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity

a breaking capacity for which the prescribed conditions according to a specified test sequence do not include the capability of the circuit-breaker to carry its rated current continuously

2.15.2

service short-circuit breaking capacity

a breaking capacity for which the prescribed conditions according to a specified test sequence include the capability of the circuit-breaker to carry its rated current continuously

2.16

opening time

interval of time between the specified instant of initiation of the opening operation and the instant when the arcing contacts have separated in all poles

Note 1 to entry:

- in the case of a directly operated circuit-breaker, the instant of initiation of the opening time is the instant of initiation of a current large enough to cause the circuit-breaker to operate;
- in the case of a circuit-breaker operated by any form of auxiliary power, the instant of initiation of the opening time is the instant of application or removal of the auxiliary power to the opening release.

Note 2 to entry: For circuit-breakers "opening time" is commonly referred to as "tripping time", although, strictly speaking, tripping time applies to the time between the instant of initiation of the opening time and the instant when the opening command becomes irreversible.

[SOURCE: IEC 60947-1:2007, 2.5.39, modified – addition of Notes to entry.]



Documents

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2.17 over-current protective co-ordination

2.17.1 over-current selectivity

co-ordination of the operating characteristics of two or more over-current protective devices such that, on the incidence of over-currents within stated limits, the device intended to operate within these limits does so, while the other(s) does (do) not

2.17.2 total selectivity

over-current selectivity where, in the presence of two over-current protective devices in series, the protective device on the load side effects the protection without causing the other protective device to operate

2.17.3 partial selectivity

over-current selectivity where, in the presence of two over-current protective devices in series, the protective device on the load side effects the protection up to a given level of over-current, without causing the other protective device to operate

2.17.4 selectivity limit current

I_s
current co-ordinate of the intersection between the total time-current characteristic of the protective device on the load side and the pre-arcing (for fuses), or tripping (for circuit-breakers) time-current characteristic of the other protective device

Note 1 to entry: The selectivity limit current (see Figure A.1) is a limiting value of current:

- below which, in the presence of two over-current protective devices in series, the protective device on the load side completes its breaking operation in time to prevent the other protective device from starting its operation (i.e. selectivity is ensured);
- above which, in the presence of two over-current protective devices in series, the protective device on the load side may not complete its breaking operation in time to prevent the other protective device from starting its operation (i.e. selectivity is not ensured).

2.17.5 take-over current

I_B
current co-ordinate of the intersection between the maximum break time current characteristics of two over-current protective devices in series

Note 1 to entry: This applies to two over-current protective devices in series for operating times $\geq 0,05$ s. For operating times $< 0,05$ s, the two over-current devices in series are considered as an association (see Annex A).

2.18 I^2t characteristic of a circuit-breaker

information (usually a curve) giving the maximum values of I^2t related to break time as a function of prospective current (r.m.s. symmetrical for a.c.) up to the maximum prospective current corresponding to the rated short-circuit breaking capacity and associated voltage

2.19 resetting time

time elapsed between a circuit-breaker tripping due to an overcurrent and subsequently reaching a condition where it can be reclosed

2.20 rated instantaneous short-circuit current setting

I_i
rated value of the current causing the operation of a release without any intentional time-delay

2.21 overload current setting

I_r

current setting of an adjustable overload release

Note 1 to entry: In case of a non-adjustable overload release, this value is equal to the rated current I_n .

2.22 programmable logic controller PLC

digitally operating electronic system, designed for use in an industrial environment, which uses a programmable memory for the internal storage of user-oriented instructions for implementing specific functions such as logic, sequencing, timing, counting and arithmetic, to control, through digital or analogue inputs and outputs, various types of machines or processes. Both the PLC and its associated peripherals are designed so that they can be easily integrated into an industrial control system and easily used in all their intended functions

[SOURCE: IEC 61131-1:2003, 3.5, modified – deletion of the note.]

A1 2.23 closing release closing coil

release, energized by a source of voltage, which triggers the closing of the circuit-breaker

Note 1 to entry: A closing release is an auxiliary device of the circuit-breaker, and is different from the "closing device" mentioned in the figures of Annex A, and in IEC 60947-1, which is part of the test setup and is intended to establish the short-circuit current. **A1**

3 Classification

Circuit-breakers may be classified:

3.1 According to their selectivity category, A or B (see 4.4)

3.2 According to the interrupting medium, for example:

- air-break;
- vacuum break;
- gas-break.

3.3 According to the design, for example:

- open construction;
- moulded case.

3.4 According to the method of controlling the operating mechanism, viz:

- dependent manual operation;
- independent manual operation;
- dependent power operation;
- independent power operation;
- stored energy operation.

3.5 According to the suitability for isolation:

- suitable for isolation;

- not suitable for isolation.

3.6 According to the provision for maintenance:

- maintainable;
- non-maintainable.

3.7 According to the method of installation, for example:

- fixed;
- plug-in;
- withdrawable.

3.8 According to the degree of protection provided by the enclosure (see 7.1.12 of IEC 60947-1:2007)

4 Characteristics of circuit-breakers

4.1 Summary of characteristics

The characteristics of a circuit-breaker shall be stated in terms of the following, as applicable:

- type of circuit-breaker (4.2);
- rated and limiting values of the main circuit (4.3);
- selectivity categories (4.4);
- control circuits (4.5);
- auxiliary circuits (4.6);
- releases (4.7);
- integral fuses (integrally fused circuit-breakers) (4.8).

4.2 Type of circuit-breaker

The following shall be stated:

- number of poles;
- kind of current (a.c. or d.c.) and, in the case of a.c., number of phases and rated frequency.

4.3 Rated and limiting values of the main circuit

4.3.1 General

The rated values established for a circuit-breaker shall be stated in accordance with 4.3.2 to 4.4, but it is not necessary to establish all the rated values listed.

4.3.2 Rated voltages

4.3.2.1 Rated operational voltage (U_e)

Subclause 4.3.1.1 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies with the following amplification:

- Circuit-breakers covered by item a) of Note 2 (of IEC 60947-1:2007)

U_e is generally stated as the voltage between phases.

NOTE 1 In Canada and the USA, the rated operational voltage U_e is stated as

- a) the voltage between phases and earth, together with the voltage between phases (for example 277 V/480 V) for three-phase four-wire neutral earthed systems;

- b) the voltage between phases (for example 480 V) for three-phase three-wire unearthed or impedance earthed systems.

Circuit-breakers for unearthed or impedance earthed systems (IT) require additional tests according to Annex H.

- Circuit-breakers covered by item b) of Note 2:

These circuit-breakers require additional tests according to Annex C.

U_e shall be stated as the voltage between phases preceded by the letter C.

NOTE 2 According to present practice in Canada and the USA, circuit-breakers covered by item b) of Note 2 (of IEC 60947-1:2007) are identified by the voltage between phases only.

4.3.2.2 Rated insulation voltage (U_i)

Subclause 4.3.1.2 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies.

4.3.2.3 Rated impulse withstand voltage (U_{imp})

Subclause 4.3.1.3 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies.

4.3.3 Currents

4.3.3.1 Conventional free-air thermal current (I_{th})

Subclause 4.3.2.1 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies.

4.3.3.2 Conventional enclosed thermal current (I_{the})

Subclause 4.3.2.2 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies.

4.3.3.3 Rated current (I_n)

For circuit-breakers, the rated current is the rated uninterrupted current (I_u) (see 4.3.2.4 of IEC 60947-1:2007) and is equal to the conventional free-air thermal current (I_{th}).

4.3.3.4 Current rating for four-pole circuit-breakers

Subclause 7.1.9 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies.

4.3.4 Rated frequency

Subclause 4.3.3 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies.

4.3.5 Rated duty

The rated duties considered as normal are:

- the eight-hour duty (see 4.3.4.1 of IEC 60947-1:2007),
- the uninterrupted duty (see 4.3.4.2 of IEC 60947-1:2007).

4.3.6 Short-circuit characteristics

4.3.6.1 Rated short-circuit making capacity (I_{cm})

The rated short-circuit making capacity of a circuit-breaker is the value of short-circuit making capacity assigned to that circuit-breaker by the manufacturer for the rated operational voltage at rated frequency and at a specified power factor for a.c., or time constant for d.c. It is expressed as the maximum prospective peak current.

For a.c. the rated short-circuit making capacity of a circuit-breaker shall be not less than its rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity, multiplied by the factor n of Table 2 (see 4.3.6.3).

For d.c., the rated short-circuit making capacity of a circuit-breaker shall be not less than its rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity.

A rated short-circuit making capacity implies that the circuit-breaker shall be able to make the current corresponding to that rated capacity at the appropriate applied voltage related to the rated operational voltage.

4.3.6.2 Rated short-circuit breaking capacities

4.3.6.2.1 General

The rated short-circuit breaking capacities of a circuit-breaker are the values of short-circuit breaking capacity assigned to that circuit-breaker by the manufacturer for the rated operational voltage, under specified conditions.

A rated short-circuit breaking capacity requires that the circuit-breaker shall be able to break any value of short-circuit current up to and including the value corresponding to the rated capacity at a power-frequency recovery voltage corresponding to the prescribed test voltage values and:

- for a.c., at any power factor not less than that of Table 11 (see 8.3.2.2.4);
- for d.c., with any time constant not greater than that of Table 11 (see 8.3.2.2.5).

For power-frequency recovery voltages in excess of the prescribed test voltage values (see 8.3.2.2.6), no short-circuit breaking capacity is guaranteed.

For a.c., the circuit-breaker shall be capable of breaking a prospective current corresponding to its rated short-circuit breaking capacity and the related power factor given in Table 11, irrespective of the value of the inherent d.c. component, on the assumption that the a.c. component is constant.

The rated short-circuit breaking capacities are stated as:

- rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity;
- rated service short-circuit breaking capacity.

4.3.6.2.2 Rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity (I_{cu})

The rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity of a circuit-breaker is the value of ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity (see 2.15.1) assigned to that circuit-breaker by the manufacturer for the corresponding rated operational voltage, under the conditions specified in 8.3.5. It is expressed as the value of the prospective breaking current, in kA (r.m.s. value of the a.c. component in the case of a.c.).

4.3.6.2.3 Rated service short-circuit breaking capacity (I_{cs})

The rated service short-circuit breaking capacity of a circuit-breaker is the value of service short-circuit breaking capacity (see 2.15.2) assigned to that circuit-breaker by the manufacturer for the corresponding rated operational voltage, under the conditions specified in 8.3.4. It is expressed as a value of prospective breaking current, in kA, or as a % of I_{cu} (for example $I_{cs} = 25 \% I_{cu}$).

I_{cs} shall be at least equal to 25 % of I_{cu} .

Table 1 (void)

4.3.6.3 Standard relationship between short-circuit making and breaking capacities and related power factor, for a.c. circuit-breakers

The standard relationship between short-circuit breaking capacity and short-circuit making capacity is given in Table 2.

Table 2 – Ratio n between short-circuit making capacity and short-circuit breaking capacity and related power factor (for a.c. circuit-breakers)

Short-circuit breaking capacity kA r.m.s.	Power factor	Minimum value required for n $n = \frac{\text{short - circuit making capacity}}{\text{short - circuit breaking capacity}}$
$I \leq 1,5$	0,95	1,41
$1,5 < I \leq 3$	0,9	1,42
$3 < I \leq 4,5$	0,8	1,47
$4,5 < I \leq 6$	0,7	1,53
$6 < I \leq 10$	0,5	1,7
$10 < I \leq 20$	0,3	2,0
$20 < I \leq 50$	0,25	2,1
$50 < I$	0,2	2,2

The rated short-circuit making and breaking capacities are only valid when the circuit-breaker is operated in accordance with the requirements of 7.2.1.1 and 7.2.1.2.

For special requirements, the manufacturer may assign a value of rated short-circuit making capacity higher than that required by Table 2. Tests to verify these rated values shall be the subject of agreement between manufacturer and user.

4.3.6.4 Rated short-time withstand current (I_{cw})

The rated short-time withstand current of a circuit-breaker is the value of short-time withstand current assigned to that circuit-breaker by the manufacturer under the test conditions specified in 8.3.6.3.

For a.c., the value of this current is the r.m.s. value of the a.c. component of the prospective short-circuit current, assumed constant during the short-time delay.

The short-time delay associated with the rated short-time withstand current shall be at least 0,05 s, preferred values being as follows:

$$0,05 \text{ s} - 0,1 \text{ s} - 0,25 \text{ s} - 0,5 \text{ s} - 1 \text{ s}$$

The rated short-time withstand current shall be not less than the appropriate values shown in Table 3.

Table 3 – Minimum values of rated short-time withstand current

Rated current I_n A	Rated short-time withstand current I_{cw} – Minimum values kA
$I_n \leq 2\,500$	12 I_n or 5 kA, whichever is the greater

$I_n > 2\,500$	30 kA
----------------	-------

4.4 Selectivity categories

Circuit-breakers according to this standard are divided into two selectivity categories:

- **Selectivity category B** comprises circuit-breakers providing selectivity by having a short-time withstand current rating and an associated short-time delay according to 4.3.6.4.

Selectivity of circuit-breakers of selectivity category B is not necessarily ensured up to the ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity (e.g. in the case of operation of an instantaneous release) but at least up to the value specified in Table 3.

- **Selectivity category A** comprises all other circuit-breakers.

These circuit-breakers may provide selectivity under short-circuit conditions by other means.

A circuit-breaker of selectivity category A may have an intentional short-time delay with a short-time withstand current less than that according to 4.3.6.4. In that case, the tests include test sequence IV (see 8.3.6) at the assigned short-time withstand current.

Attention is drawn to the differences of the tests applying to the two selectivity categories (see Table 9 and 8.3.4, 8.3.5, 8.3.6 and 8.3.8).

Table 4 (void)

4.5 Control circuits

4.5.1 Electrical control circuits

Subclause 4.5.1 of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD1:2010/AMD2:2014 applies, with the following addition:

If the rated control supply voltage is different from that of the main circuit, it is recommended that its value be chosen from Table 5.

Table 5 – Preferred values of the rated control supply voltage, if different from that of the main circuit

Direct current V	Single-phase alternating current V
24 – 48 – 110 – 125 – 220 – 250	24 – 48 – 110 – 127 – 220 – 230

4.5.2 Air-supply control circuits (pneumatic or electro-pneumatic)

Subclause 4.5.2 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies.

4.6 Auxiliary circuits

Subclause 4.6 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies.

4.7 Releases

4.7.1 Types

For the purpose of this standard, the following types of releases are considered:

- 1) shunt release;

- 2) over-current release:
 - a) instantaneous;
 - b) definite time delay;
 - c) inverse time delay:
 - independent of previous load;
 - dependent on previous load (for example thermal type release).

NOTE 1 The term "overload release" is used to identify over-current releases intended for protection against overloads (see 2.4.30 of IEC 60947-1:2007). The term "short-circuit release" is used to identify over-current releases intended for protection against short circuits (see 2.11).

NOTE 2 The term "adjustable release" used in this standard also includes interchangeable releases.

- 3) undervoltage release (for opening);

A1 4) closing release; **A1**

- 5) other releases.

4.7.2 Characteristics

The following characteristics shall be considered:

A1 1) shunt release and undervoltage release (for opening), and closing release: **A1**

- rated control circuit voltage (U_c);
- kind of current;
- rated frequency, if a.c.

- 2) over-current release:

- rated current (I_n);
- kind of current;
- rated frequency, if a.c.;
- current setting (or range of settings);
- time setting (or range of settings) if applicable.

The rated current of an over-current release is the value of current (r.m.s. if a.c.) corresponding to the maximum current setting which it shall be capable of carrying under the test conditions specified in 8.3.2.5, without the temperature-rise exceeding the values specified in Table 7.

4.7.3 Current setting of over-current releases

For circuit-breakers fitted with adjustable releases (see Note 2 to 4.7.1, item 2)), the current setting (or range of current-settings, as applicable) shall be marked or displayed on the release or on its scale. The marking or display may be either directly in amperes or as a multiple of the current value. Means shall be available from the manufacturer to read the display regardless of the status of the circuit-breaker.

For circuit-breakers fitted with non-adjustable releases, the marking may be on the circuit-breaker. If the operating characteristics of the overload release comply with the requirements of Table 6, it will be sufficient to mark the circuit-breaker with its rated current (I_n).

In the case of indirect releases operated by current transformers, the marking may refer either to the primary current of the current transformer through which they are supplied, or to the current setting of the overload release. In either case, the ratio of the current transformer shall be stated.

Unless otherwise specified

- the operating value of overload releases other than those of the thermal type is independent of the ambient air temperature within the limits of -5 °C to $+40\text{ °C}$;
- for releases of the thermal type, the values stated are for a reference temperature of $+30\text{ °C} \pm 2\text{ °C}$. The manufacturer shall be prepared to state the influence of variations in the ambient air temperature (see 7.2.1.2.4, item b)).

4.7.4 Tripping time setting of over-current releases

The tripping time shall be stated as follows, depending on the type of over-current release:

1) Definite time-delay over-current releases

The time-delay of such releases is independent of the over-current. The tripping time setting shall be stated as the duration in seconds of the opening time of the circuit-breaker, if the time-delay is not adjustable, or the extreme values of the opening time, if the time-delay is adjustable.

2) Inverse time-delay over-current releases

The time-delay of such releases is dependent on the over-current.

The time/current characteristics shall be given in the form of curves supplied by the manufacturer. These shall indicate how the opening time, starting from the cold state, varies with current within the range of operation of the release. The manufacturer shall indicate, by suitable means, the tolerances applicable to these curves.

These curves shall be given for each extreme value of the current setting and, if the time setting for a given current setting is adjustable, it is recommended that they be given in addition for each extreme value of the time setting.

It is recommended that the current be plotted as abscissa and the time as ordinate, using logarithmic scales. Furthermore, in order to facilitate the study of co-ordination of different types of over-current protection, it is recommended that the current be plotted as multiples of the setting current and the time in seconds on the standard graph sheets detailed in 5.6.1 of IEC 60269-1:2006.

4.8 Integral fuses (integrally fused circuit-breakers)

Subclause 4.8 of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD1:2010 applies.

The manufacturer shall provide the necessary information.

5 Product information

5.1 Nature of the information

Subclause 5.1 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies, as far as appropriate for a particular design.

In addition the manufacturer shall make available, upon request, information concerning typical power losses for the various frame sizes (see 2.1.1). See Annex G.

5.2 Marking

-  Each circuit-breaker shall be marked in a durable manner; data to be provided and corresponding locations are indicated in Table 13.

Table 13 – Product information

Item	Information	Marking location
1.1	rated current (I_n)	Visible

Item	Information	Marking location
1.2	suitability for isolation, if applicable, with the symbol  (IEC 60617-S00288:2001-07 combined with IEC 60617-S00219:2001-07)	Visible
1.3	indication of the open and closed position with O (IEC 60417-5008;2002-10) and I (IEC 60417-5007;2002-10) respectively, if symbols are used (see 7.1.6.1 of IEC 60947-1:2007)	Visible
2.1	manufacturer's name or trade mark	Marked
2.2	type designation or catalogue reference	Marked
2.3	IEC 60947-2, if the manufacturer claims compliance with the standard	Marked
2.4	selectivity category A or B	Marked
2.5	rated operational voltage(s) U_e (see 4.3.2.1 and, where applicable, Annex H)	Marked
2.6	unsuitability for IT systems, if applicable, with the symbol  (IEC 60417-6363:2016-07)	Marked
2.7	rated impulse withstand voltage (U_{imp})	Marked
2.8	value (or range) of the rated frequency, and/or the indication "d.c." (or the symbol  (IEC 60417-5031:2002-10))	Marked
2.9	rated service short-circuit breaking capacity (I_{cs}) at the corresponding rated voltage (U_e)	Marked
2.10	rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity (I_{cu}) at the corresponding rated voltage (U_e)	Marked
2.11	rated short-time withstand current (I_{cw}), and associated short-time delay, for selectivity category B	Marked
2.12	range of the current setting (I_r) of the adjustable overload release	Marked ^a
2.13	range of the rated instantaneous short-circuit current setting (I_i), for adjustable releases	Marked ^a
2.14	reference temperature for non-compensated thermal releases, if different from 30 °C	Marked
2.15	terminals identification, according to 7.1.8.4 of IEC 60947-1:2007	Marked
2.16	line and load terminals, if applicable	Marked
2.17	neutral pole terminals, if applicable, by the letter N	Marked
2.18	protective earth terminal, where applicable, by the symbol  (IEC 60417-5019:2006-08) (see 7.1.10.3 of IEC 60947-1:2007)	Marked
3.1	rated short-circuit making capacity (I_{cm}), if higher than that specified in 4.3.6.1	Literature
3.2	rated insulation voltage (U_i), if higher than the maximum rated operational voltage	Literature
3.3	pollution degree if other than 3	Literature
3.4	conventional enclosed thermal current (I_{the}) if different from the rated current	Literature
3.5	IP code, where applicable (see Annex C of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD1:2010)	Literature
3.6	minimum enclosure size and ventilation data (if any) to which marked ratings apply	Literature
3.7	details of minimum distance between circuit-breaker and earthed metal parts for circuit-breakers intended for use without enclosures	Literature
3.8	suitability for environment A or environment B per Annex J, as applicable	Literature
3.9	RMS sensing, if applicable, in accordance with F.4.1.1	Literature
3.10	minimum cable cross-section, if different from Table 9 of IEC 60947-1:2007, for ratings ≤ 20 A according to rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity I_{cu}	Literature
3.11	values of tightening torque for the circuit-breaker terminals	Literature
3.12	current derating for terminals and connections, if applicable	Literature
4.1	for closing releases (see 2.23) and/or motor-operators, rated control circuit voltage, kind of current and rated frequency for a.c.	Aux
4.2	rated control circuit voltage of the shunt release and/or of the under-voltage release (or of the no-voltage release), kind of current and rated frequency for a.c.	Aux
4.3	rated current of indirect over-current releases	Aux

Item	Information	Marking location
4.4	number and type of auxiliary contacts, rated operational currents at the rated operational voltages, and rated frequency for a.c.	Aux
Key Visible: visible from the front when the circuit-breaker is installed as in service and the actuator is accessible Marked: marked on the circuit-breaker Literature: provided in the manufacturer's literature Aux: marked on the auxiliaries or on the circuit-breaker, if marking space is sufficient; additionally, data shall be made available in the manufacturer's literature		
^a Where applicable, I_r and I_i ranges may be displayed instead of being marked on the circuit-breaker.		

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5.3 Instructions for installation, operation and maintenance

A1 Subclause 5.3 of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD2:2014 applies with the following addition:

Additional information for the decommissioning and dismantling of the circuit-breaker shall be provided to the user in the case of a foreseeable hazardous condition, for example due to stored energy or hazardous substances. A1

6 Normal service, mounting and transport conditions

Clause 6 of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD2:2014 applies with the following addition:

Pollution degree (see 6.1.3.2 of IEC 60947-1:2007).

Unless otherwise stated by the manufacturer, a circuit-breaker is intended for installation under environmental conditions of pollution degree 3.

7 Constructional and performance requirements

7.1 Constructional requirements

7.1.1 General

A1 Subclause 7.1 of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD1:2010/AMD2:2014 applies with the following modifications:

The requirements of 7.1.2 of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD1:2010/AMD2:2014 do not apply to parts with a mass lower than 2 g (insignificant mass, in accordance with 3.14 of IEC 60695-2-11:2014). For products containing a plurality of small parts, the total mass of non-tested parts located in close proximity to each other shall not exceed 10 g. Proximity shall be based on engineering judgment that takes into consideration the risk of propagation of fire.

Where, in 7.1.2.2 of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD1:2010/AMD2:2014, the test temperature is to be specified, the value required by this document for the parts necessary to retain in position current-carrying parts is:

- 960 °C for the main circuit;
- 850 °C for the other circuits. A1

7.1.2 Withdrawable circuit-breakers

In the disconnected position, the isolating contacts of the main circuit and, where applicable, auxiliary circuits of withdrawable circuit-breakers shall have isolating distances which comply

with the requirements specified for the isolating function, taking account of manufacturing tolerances and changes in dimensions due to wear.

The withdrawable mechanism shall be fitted with a reliable indicating device which indicates unambiguously the positions of the isolating contacts.

The withdrawable mechanism shall be fitted with interlocks which only permit the isolating contacts to be separated or reclosed when the main contacts of the circuit-breaker are open.

In addition, the withdrawable mechanism shall be fitted with interlocks which only permit the main contacts to be closed

- when the isolating contacts are fully closed, or
- when the specified isolating distance is achieved between the fixed and moving parts of the isolating contacts (disconnected position).

When the circuit-breaker is in the disconnected position, means shall be provided to ensure that the specified isolating distances between the isolating contacts cannot be inadvertently reduced.

7.1.3 Additional requirements for circuit-breakers suitable for isolation

For additional requirements concerning performance, see 7.2.7.

Subclause 7.1.7 of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD1:2010 applies with the following addition:

If the tripped position is not the indicated open position, it should be clearly identified.

7.1.4 Clearances and creepage distances

Minimum values are given in Table 13 of IEC 60947-1:2007 and in Table 15 of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD1:2010.

For U_{imp} values exceeding the values given in Table 13 of IEC 60947-1:2007, clearances shall be obtained from Table F.2 of IEC 60664-1:2007.

7.1.5 Requirements for the safety of the operator

There shall be no path or opening which allows incandescent particles to be discharged from the area of the manual operating means.

Compliance is checked by the provisions of 8.3.2.6.1, item b).

7.1.6 List of construction breaks

Circuit-breakers of a given frame size are considered to have a construction break (see 2.1.2) if any one of the following features are not the same:

- material, finish and dimensions of internal current-carrying parts, admitting, however, the variations listed in a), b), c), f) and g) below;
- size, material, configuration and method of attachment of the main contacts;
- any integral manual operating mechanism, its materials and physical characteristics;
- moulding and insulating materials;
- the principle of operation, materials and construction of the arc extinction device;
- the basic design of the over-current tripping devices, admitting, however, the variations detailed in a), b) and c) below.

Variations in the following do not constitute a construction break:

- a) dimensions of terminals, provided that creepage and clearance distances are not reduced;
- b) in the case of thermal and magnetic releases those dimensions and materials of the release components, including flexible connections, which determine the current rating;
- c) secondary windings of current transformer operated releases;
- d) external operating means, additional to the integral operating means;
- e) type designation and/or purely aesthetic features (e.g. labels);
- f) in the case of the 2-pole and 4-pole variants, replacement of the trip unit in one pole by a link, to provide an unprotected neutral;
- g) creating a 2-pole breaker from a 3-pole breaker by removing the centre current path;
- h) difference in embedded software (firmware) in electronic trip units, which has no impact on the required performance, in particular the tripping function;
- i) electronic trip unit hardware, due to omitted components on identical printed circuit board layout (e.g. rotary knobs, display, etc.).

7.1.7 Additional requirements for circuit-breakers provided with a neutral pole

Subclause 7.1.9 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies with the following addition:

If a pole with an appropriate making and breaking capacity is used as a neutral pole, then all poles, including the neutral pole, may operate substantially together.

7.1.8 Digital inputs and outputs for use with programmable logic controllers (PLCs)

Annex S of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies. For the purposes of this standard, this requirement does not apply to digital inputs and outputs dedicated to devices other than PLCs.

7.2 Performance requirements

7.2.1 Operating conditions

7.2.1.1 Closing

7.2.1.1.1 General

For a circuit-breaker to be closed safely on to the making current corresponding to its rated short-circuit making capacity, it is essential that it should be operated with the same speed and the same firmness as during the type test for proving the short-circuit making capacity.

7.2.1.1.2 Dependent manual closing

For a circuit-breaker having a dependent manual closing mechanism, it is not possible to assign a short-circuit making capacity rating irrespective of the conditions of mechanical operation.

Such a circuit-breaker should not be used in circuits having a prospective peak making current exceeding 10 kA.

However, this does not apply in the case of a circuit-breaker having a dependent manual closing mechanism and incorporating an integral fast-acting opening release which causes the circuit-breaker to break safely, irrespective of the speed and firmness with which it is closed on to prospective peak currents exceeding 10 kA; in this case, a rated short-circuit making capacity can be assigned.

7.2.1.1.3 Independent manual closing

A circuit-breaker having an independent manual closing mechanism can be assigned a short-circuit making capacity rating irrespective of the conditions of mechanical operation.

7.2.1.1.4 Dependent power closing

The power-operated closing mechanism, including intermediate control relays where necessary, shall be capable of securing the closing of the circuit-breaker in any condition between no-load and its rated making capacity, when the supply voltage, measured during the closing operation, remains between the limits of 110 % and 85 % of the rated control supply voltage, and, when a.c., at the rated frequency.

At 110 % of the rated control supply voltage, the closing operation performed on no-load shall not cause any damage to the circuit-breaker.

At 85 % of the rated control supply voltage, the closing operation shall be performed when the current established by the circuit-breaker is equal to its rated making capacity within the limits allowed by the operation of its relays or releases and, if a maximum time limit is stated for the closing operation, in a time not exceeding this maximum time limit.

7.2.1.1.5 Independent power closing

A circuit-breaker having an independent power closing operation can be assigned a rated short-circuit making capacity irrespective of the conditions of power closing.

Means for charging the operating mechanism, as well as the closing control components, shall be capable of operating in accordance with the manufacturer's specification.

7.2.1.1.6 Stored energy closing

This type of closing mechanism shall be capable of ensuring closing of the circuit-breaker in any condition between no-load and its rated making capacity.

When the stored energy is retained within the circuit-breaker, a device shall be provided which indicates when the storing mechanism is fully charged.

Means for charging the operating mechanism, as well as the closing control components, shall be capable of operating when the auxiliary supply voltage is between 85 % and 110 % of the rated control supply voltage.

It shall not be possible for the moving contacts to move from the open position unless the charge is sufficient for satisfactory completion of the closing operation.

When the energy storing mechanism is manually operated, the direction of operation shall be indicated.

This last requirement does not apply to circuit-breakers with an independent manual closing operation.

7.2.1.2 Opening

7.2.1.2.1 General

Circuit-breakers which open automatically shall be trip-free (see 2.4.23 of IEC 60947-1:2007) and, unless otherwise agreed between manufacturer and user, circuit-breakers shall have their energy for the tripping operation stored automatically prior to the completion of the closing operation.

7.2.1.2.2 Opening by undervoltage releases

Subclause 7.2.1.3 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies.

7.2.1.2.3 Opening by shunt releases

Subclause 7.2.1.4 of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD2:2014 applies.

7.2.1.2.4 Opening by over-current releases

a) Opening under short-circuit conditions

The short-circuit release shall cause tripping of the circuit-breaker with an accuracy of $\pm 20\%$ of the tripping current value of the current setting for all values of the current setting of the short-circuit current release.

Where necessary for over-current co-ordination (see 2.17), the manufacturer shall provide information (usually curves) showing:

- maximum cut-off (let-through) peak current (see 2.5.19 of IEC 60947-1:2007) as a function of prospective current (r.m.s. symmetrical);
- I^2t characteristics (see 2.18) for circuit-breakers of selectivity category A and, if applicable, category B for circuit-breakers with instantaneous override (see note to 8.3.5.1).

Conformity with this information may be checked during the relevant type tests in test sequences II and III (see 8.3.4 and 8.3.5).

NOTE 1 It is possible to provide other forms of data to verify co-ordination characteristics of circuit-breakers, for example, tests on combinations of short-circuit protective devices.

b) Opening under overload conditions

1) Instantaneous or definite time-delay operation

The release shall cause tripping of the circuit-breaker with an accuracy of $\pm 10\%$ of the tripping current value of the current setting for all values of current setting of the overload release.

2) Inverse time-delay operation

Conventional values for inverse time-delay operation are given in Table 6.

At the reference temperature (see 4.7.3) and at 1,05 times the current setting (see 2.4.37 of IEC 60947-1:2007), i.e. with the conventional non-tripping current (see 2.5.30 of IEC 60947-1:2007), the opening release being energized on all phase poles, tripping shall not occur in less than the conventional time (see 2.5.30 of IEC 60947-1:2007) from the cold state, i.e. with the circuit-breaker at the reference temperature.

Moreover, when at the end of the conventional time the value of current is immediately raised to 1,30 times the current setting, i.e. with the conventional tripping current (see 2.5.31 of IEC 60947-1:2007), tripping shall then occur in less than the conventional time later.

NOTE 2 The reference temperature is the ambient air temperature on which the time-current characteristic of the circuit-breaker is based.

Table 6 – Characteristics of the opening operation of inverse time-delay over-current opening releases at the reference temperature

All poles loaded		Conventional time t_h
Conventional non-tripping current	Conventional tripping current	
1,05 times current setting	1,30 times current setting	2 ^a
^a 1 h when $I_n \leq 63$ A		

If a release is declared by the manufacturer as substantially independent of ambient temperature, the current values of Table 6 shall apply within the temperature band declared by the manufacturer, within a tolerance of 0,3 %/K.

The width of the temperature band shall be at least 10 K on either side of the reference temperature.

7.2.2 Temperature-rise

7.2.2.1 Temperature-rise limits

The temperature-rises of the several parts of a circuit-breaker, measured under the conditions specified in 8.3.2.5, shall not exceed the limiting values stated in Table 7 during the tests made in accordance with 8.3.3.7. The temperature-rises of the terminals shall not exceed the limiting values stated in Table 7 during the tests made in accordance with 8.3.4.5 and 8.3.6.4.

7.2.2.2 Ambient air temperature

The temperature-rise limits given in Table 7 are applicable only if the ambient air temperature remains within the limits given in 6.1.1 of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD2:2014.

7.2.2.3 Main circuit

- A1** The main circuit of a circuit-breaker, including the over-current releases that may be associated with it, shall be capable of carrying its rated current I_n , under the conditions of Clause 8, without the temperature rises exceeding the limits specified in Table 7. **A1**

7.2.2.4 Control circuits

The control circuits, including control circuit devices, used for the closing and opening operations of a circuit-breaker, shall permit the rated duty, as specified in 4.3.5, and also the temperature-rise tests under the test conditions specified in 8.3.2.5, to be made without the temperature rises exceeding the limits specified in Table 7.

The requirements of this subclause shall be verified on a new circuit-breaker. Alternatively, at the discretion of the manufacturer, the verification may be made during the temperature-rise test of 8.3.3.7.

7.2.2.5 Auxiliary circuits

Auxiliary circuits, including auxiliary devices, shall be capable of carrying their conventional thermal current without the temperature-rises exceeding the limits specified in Table 7 when tested in accordance with 8.3.2.5.

Table 7 – Temperature-rise limits for terminals and accessible parts

Description of part ^a	Temperature-rise limits ^b K
– Terminals for external connections	80
– Manual operating means: Metallic non-metallic	25 35
– Parts intended to be touched but not hand-held: Metallic non-metallic	40 50
– Parts which need not be touched for normal operation: Metallic non-metallic	50 60
^a No value is specified for parts other than those listed but no damage should be caused to adjacent parts of insulating materials. ^b The temperature-rise limits specified are not intended to apply to a new sample, but are those applicable to the temperature-rise verifications during the appropriate test sequences specified in Clause 8.	

7.2.3 Dielectric properties

7.2.3.1 General

Subclauses 7.2.3 a) and 7.2.3 b) of IEC 60947-1:2007 apply.

Type tests shall be made in accordance with 8.3.3.3.

The verification of dielectric withstand during all test sequences shall be made in accordance with 8.3.3.6.

Routine tests shall be made in accordance with 8.4.6.

7.2.3.2 Impulse withstand voltage

Subclause 7.2.3.1 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies.

For circuit-breakers rated above 1 000 V a.c., the impulse withstand voltage shall be agreed between the manufacturer and the user but shall not be less than the corresponding values for 1 000 V a.c.

7.2.3.3 Power-frequency withstand voltage of the main, auxiliary and control circuits

Power-frequency tests are used in the following cases:

- dielectric tests as type tests for the verification of solid insulation;
- dielectric withstand verification, as a criterion of failure, after switching or short-circuit type tests;
- routine tests.

7.2.3.4 Clearances

Subclause 7.2.3.3 of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD2:2014 applies.

7.2.3.5 Creepage distances

Subclause 7.2.3.4 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies.

7.2.3.6 Solid insulation

Solid insulation shall be verified by either power-frequency tests, in accordance with 8.3.3.4.1, item 3) of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD1:2010/AMD2:2014, or d.c. tests (test voltages for d.c. tests are under consideration).

For the purposes of this standard, circuits incorporating solid-state devices shall be disconnected for the tests.

7.2.3.7 Spacing between separate circuits

Subclause 7.2.3.6 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies.

7.2.4 Ability to make and break under no load, normal load and overload conditions

7.2.4.1 Overload performance

This requirement applies to circuit-breakers of rated current up to and including 630 A.

The circuit-breaker shall be capable of carrying out the number of operating cycles with current in the main circuit exceeding its rated current, under the test conditions according to 8.3.3.5.

Each operating cycle consists of a making operation followed by a breaking operation.

7.2.4.2 Operational performance capability

Subclause 7.2.4.2 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies with the following additions:

The circuit-breaker shall be capable of meeting the requirements of Table 8:

- for the test of operational performance without current in the main circuit under the test conditions specified in 8.3.3.4.3;
- for the test of operational performance with current in the main circuit under the test conditions specified in 8.3.3.4.4.

Each operating cycle consists of, either a closing operation followed by an opening operation (test of operational performance without current), or a making operation followed by a breaking operation (test of operational performance with current).

Table 8 – Number of operating cycles

1	2	3	4	5
Rated current ^a	Number of operating cycles per hour ^b	Number of operating cycles		
A		Without current	With current ^c	Total
$I_n \leq 100$	120	8 500	1 500	10 000
$100 < I_n \leq 315$	120	7 000	1 000	8 000
$315 < I_n \leq 630$	60	4 000	1 000	5 000
$630 < I_n \leq 2 500$	20	2 500	500	3 000
$2 500 < I_n$	10	1 500	500	2 000
^a This means the maximum rated current for a given frame size. ^b Column 2 gives the minimum operating rate. This rate may be increased with the consent of the manufacturer; in this case the rate used shall be stated in the test report. ^c During each operating cycle, the circuit-breaker shall remain closed for a sufficient time to ensure that the full current is established, but not exceeding 2 s.				

7.2.5 Ability to make and break under short-circuit conditions

Subclause 7.2.5 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies with the following amplifications:

The rated short-circuit making capacity shall be in accordance with 4.3.6.1 and 4.3.6.3.

The rated short-circuit breaking capacity shall be in accordance with 4.3.6.2.

The rated short-time withstand current shall be in accordance with 4.3.6.4.

NOTE It is the manufacturer's responsibility to ensure that the tripping characteristic of the circuit-breaker is compatible with the capability of the circuit-breaker to withstand the inherent thermal and electrodynamic stresses.

7.2.6 Vacant

7.2.7 Additional requirements for circuit-breakers suitable for isolation

Subclause 7.2.7 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies and tests shall be made in accordance with 8.3.3.3, 8.3.3.6, 8.3.3.10, 8.3.4.4, 8.3.5.4 and 8.3.7.8, as applicable.

7.2.8 Specific requirements for integrally fused circuit-breakers

NOTE For the co-ordination between circuit-breakers and separate fuses associated in the same circuit, see 7.2.9.

An integrally fused circuit-breaker shall comply with this standard in all respects up to the rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity. In particular, it shall meet the requirements of test sequence V (see 8.3.7).

The circuit-breaker shall function, without causing the fuses to operate, at the occurrence of over-currents not exceeding the selectivity limit current I_s declared by the manufacturer.

For all over-currents up to and including the rated ultimate short-circuit breaking capacity assigned to the composite unit, the circuit-breaker shall open when one or more fuses operate (in order to prevent single-phasing). If the circuit-breaker is stated by the manufacturer to be with lock-out device preventing closing (see 2.14), it shall not be possible to reclose the circuit-breaker until either the melted fuse-links or any missing fuse-links have been replaced or the lock-out means has been reset.

7.2.9 Co-ordination between a circuit-breaker and another short-circuit protective device

For the co-ordination between a circuit-breaker and another short-circuit protective device, see Annex A.

7.3 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

Requirements and test methods are given in Annex J.

8 Tests

8.1 Kind of tests

8.1.1 General

Subclause 8.1 of IEC 60947-1:2007 applies, with the following additions:

The tests to verify the characteristics of circuit-breakers are:

- type tests (see 8.3);

- routine tests (see 8.4);
- special tests (see 8.5).

8.1.2 Type tests

Type tests include the following tests:

Test	Subclause
Temperature-rise	8.3.2.5
Tripping limits and characteristics	8.3.3.2
Dielectric properties	8.3.3.3
Operational performance capability	8.3.3.4
Overload performance (where applicable)	8.3.3.5
Short-circuit breaking capacities	8.3.4 and 8.3.5
Short-time withstand current (where applicable)	8.3.6
Performance of integrally fused circuit-breakers	8.3.7
Critical d.c. load current	8.3.9

Type tests shall be carried out by the manufacturer, in his workshop or at any suitable laboratory of his choice.

8.1.3 Routine tests

Routine tests comprise the tests listed in 8.4.

8.2 Compliance with constructional requirements

Subclause 8.2 of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD1:2010/AMD2:2014 applies.

8.3 Type tests

In order to avoid repetition of identical tests applicable to the various test sequences, the general test conditions have been grouped together at the beginning of this subclause under three headings:

- test conditions applicable to all sequences (8.3.3 to 8.3.8);
- test conditions applicable to temperature-rise tests (8.3.2.5);
- test conditions applicable to short-circuit tests (8.3.2.6).

Wherever appropriate, these general test conditions refer back to, or are based on, the general rules of IEC 60947-1.

Each test sequence refers back to the general test conditions applicable. This requires the use of cross-references, but enables each test sequence to be presented in a much simplified form.

Throughout this clause the term "test" has been used for every test to be made; "verification" should be interpreted as "test for the verification" and has been used where it is intended to verify the condition of the circuit-breaker following an earlier test in a test sequence whereby it may have been adversely affected.

A1 In order to facilitate locating a particular test condition or test, an alphabetical index is given below, using the terms most likely to be used (not necessarily the exact terms appearing in the relevant subclause heading). **A1**