

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Safety of machinery –
Part 1: General requirements**

**Sécurité des machines –
Partie 1: Exigences générales**



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NORME INTERNATIONALE



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Part 1: General requirements**

**Sécurité des machines –
Partie 1: Exigences générales**

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**Safety of machinery –
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**SAFETY OF MACHINERY –
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF MACHINES –****Part 1: General requirements****FOREWORD**

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IEC 60204-1 edition 6.1 contains the sixth edition (2016-10) [documents 44/765/FDIS and 44/771/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2021-09) [documents 44/884/CDV and 44/913/RVC].

In this Redline version, a vertical line in the margin shows where the technical content is modified by amendment 1. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. A separate Final version with all changes accepted is available in this publication.

International Standard IEC 60204-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 44: Safety of machinery – Electrotechnical aspects.

This sixth edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) added requirements to address applications involving power drive systems (PDS);
- b) revised electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements;
- c) clarified overcurrent protection requirements;
- d) requirements for determination of the short circuit current rating of the electrical equipment;
- e) revised protective bonding requirements and terminology;
- f) reorganization and revision to Clause 9, including requirements pertaining to safe torque off of PDS, emergency stop, and control circuit protection;
- g) revised symbols for actuators of control devices;
- h) revised technical documentation requirements;
- i) general updating to current special national conditions, normative standards, and bibliographical references.

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

A list of all parts in the IEC 60204 series, published under the general title *Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines*, can be found on the IEC website.

The following differing practices of a less permanent nature exist in the countries indicated below.

- 4.3.1: The voltage characteristics of electricity supplied by public distribution systems in Europe are given in EN 50160:2010.
- 5.1: Exception is not allowed (USA).
- 5.1: TN-C systems are not permitted in low-voltage installations in buildings (Norway).
- 5.2: Terminals for the connection of the protective earthing conductors may be identified by the colour green, the letters “G” or “GR” or “GRD” or “GND”, or the word “ground” or “grounding”, or with the graphical symbol IEC 60417-5019:2006-08 or any combination (USA).
- 6.3.3 b), 13.4.5 b), 18.2.1: TT power systems are not allowed (USA).
- 6.3.3, 18.2, Annex A: TN systems are not used. TT systems are the national standard (Japan).
- 6.3.3 b): The use of residual current protective devices with a rated residual operating current ~~not exceeding 1 A~~ which is coordinated with the earth electrode resistance is mandatory in TT systems as a means for fault protection by automatic disconnection of supply (Italy).
- 7.2.3: Disconnection of the neutral conductor is mandatory in a TN-S system (France ~~and Norway~~).
- 7.2.3: Disconnection of the neutral conductor is mandatory in TN-systems (Norway).
- 7.2.3: Third paragraph: distribution of a neutral conductor with an IT system is not allowed (USA and Norway).
- 7.10: For evaluation of short circuit ratings the requirements of UL 508A Supplement SB, may be used (USA).
- 8.2.2: See IEC 60364-5-54:2011, Annex E List of notes concerning certain countries.

- 9.1.2: Maximum nominal AC control circuit voltage is 120 V (USA).
- 12.2: Only stranded conductors are allowed on machines, except for 0,2 mm² solid conductors within enclosures (USA).
- 12.2: The smallest power circuit conductor allowed on machines is 0,82 mm² (AWG 18) in multiconductor cables or in enclosures (USA).
- Table 5: Cross-sectional area is specified in NFPA 79 using American Wire Gauge (AWG) (USA). See Annex G.
- 13.2.2: For the protective conductor, the colour identification GREEN (with or without YELLOW stripes) is used as equivalent to the bicolour combination GREEN-AND-YELLOW (USA and Canada).
- 13.2.3: The colour identification WHITE or GREY is used for earthed neutral conductors instead of the colour identification BLUE (USA and Canada).
- 15.2.2: First paragraph: Maximum value between conductors 150 V (USA).
- 15.2.2: Second paragraph, 5th bullet: The full load current rating of lighting circuits does not exceed 15 A (USA).
- 16.4: Nameplate marking requirements (USA).
- A.2.2.2: The permissible maximum value of R_A is regulated (e.g. when $U_o \geq 300V$, R_A shall be less than 10 Ω , when $U_o < 300 V$, R_A shall be less than 100 Ω , U_o is the nominal AC line to earth voltage in volts (V) (Japan).
- A.2.2.2: The maximum permissible value of R_A is 83 Ω (Netherlands).

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendment will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under 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.

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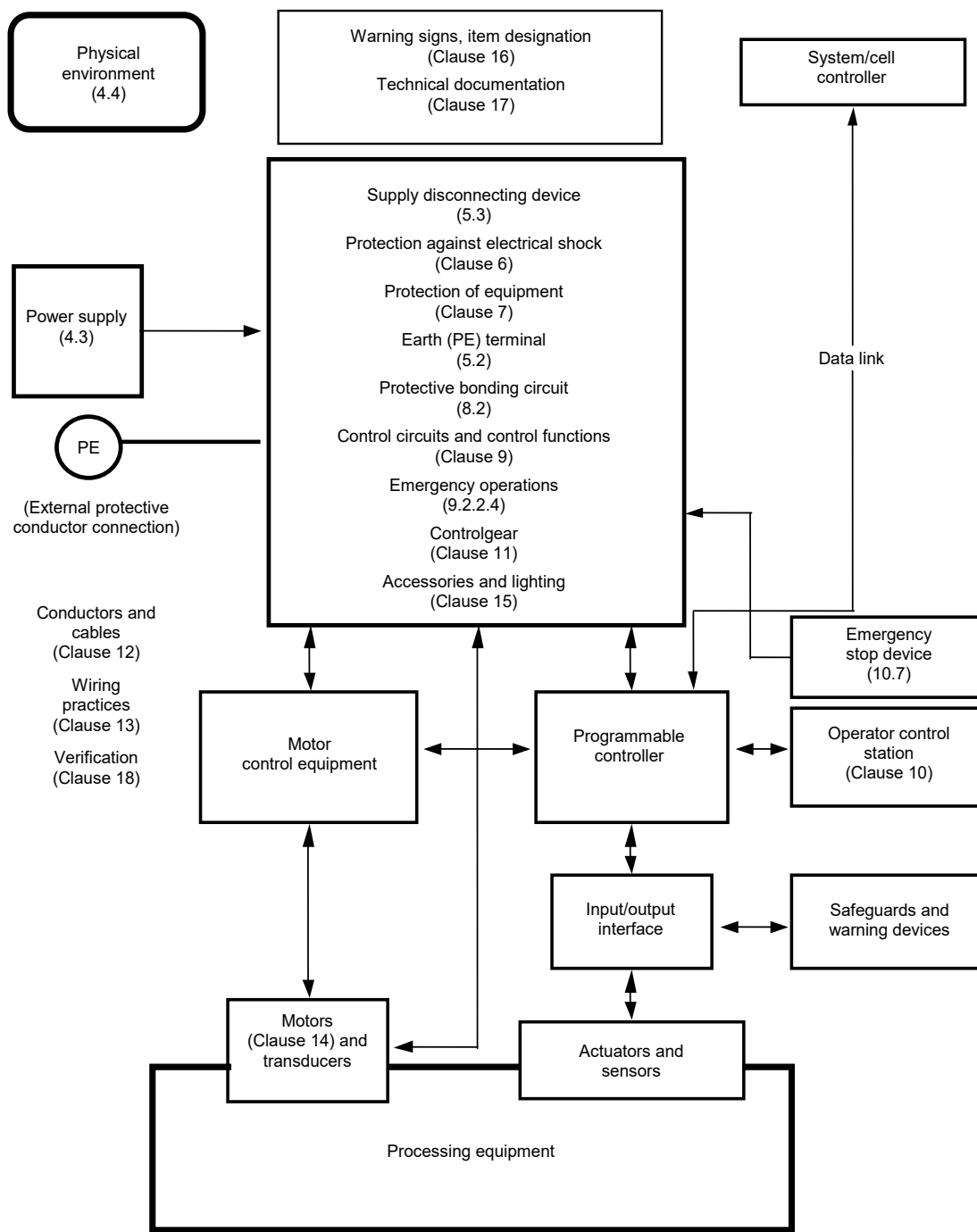
INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 60204 provides requirements and recommendations relating to the electrical equipment of machines so as to promote:

- safety of persons and property;
- consistency of control response;
- ease of operation and maintenance.

More guidance on the use of this part of IEC 60204 is given in Annex F.

Figure 1 has been provided as an aid to the understanding of the inter-relationship of the various elements of a machine and its associated equipment. Figure 1 is a block diagram of a typical machine and associated equipment showing the various elements of the electrical equipment addressed in this part of IEC 60204. Numbers in parentheses () refer to Clauses and Subclauses in this part of IEC 60204. It is understood in Figure 1 that all of the elements taken together including the safeguards, tooling/fixturing, software, and the documentation, constitute the machine, and that one or more machines working together with usually at least one level of supervisory control constitute a manufacturing cell or system.



IEC

Figure 1 – Block diagram of a typical machine

SAFETY OF MACHINERY – ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF MACHINES –

Part 1: General requirements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60204 applies to electrical, electronic and programmable electronic equipment and systems to machines not portable by hand while working, including a group of machines working together in a co-ordinated manner.

NOTE 1 This part of IEC 60204 is an application standard and is not intended to limit or inhibit technological advancement.

NOTE 2 In this part of IEC 60204, the term “electrical” includes electrical, electronic and programmable electronic matters (i.e. “electrical equipment” means electrical, electronic and programmable electronic equipment).

NOTE 3 In the context of this part of IEC 60204, the term “person” refers to any individual and includes those persons who are assigned and instructed by the user or his agent(s) in the use and care of the machine in question.

The equipment covered by this part of IEC 60204 commences at the point of connection of the supply to the electrical equipment of the machine (see 5.1).

NOTE 4 The requirements for the electrical supply installation are given in the IEC 60364 series.

This part of IEC 60204 is applicable to the electrical equipment or parts of the electrical equipment that operate with nominal supply voltages not exceeding 1 000 V for alternating current (AC) and not exceeding 1 500 V for direct current (DC), and with nominal supply frequencies not exceeding 200 Hz.

NOTE 5 Information on electrical equipment or parts of the electrical equipment that operate with higher nominal supply voltages can be found in IEC 60204-11.

This part of IEC 60204 does not cover all the requirements (for example guarding, interlocking, or control) that are needed or required by other standards or regulations in order to protect persons from hazards other than electrical hazards. Each type of machine has unique requirements to be accommodated to provide adequate safety.

This part of IEC 60204 specifically includes, but is not limited to, the electrical equipment of machines as defined in 3.1.40.

NOTE 6 Annex C lists examples of machines whose electrical equipment can be covered by this part of IEC 60204.

This part of IEC 60204 does not specify additional and special requirements that can apply to the electrical equipment of machines that, for example:

- are intended for use in open air (i.e. outside buildings or other protective structures);
- use, process, or produce potentially explosive material (for example paint or sawdust);
- are intended for use in potentially explosive and/or flammable atmospheres;
- have special risks when producing or using certain materials;
- are intended for use in mines;
- are sewing machines, units, and systems (which are covered by IEC 60204-31);
- are hoisting machines (which are covered by IEC 60204-32);
- are semiconductor fabrication equipment (which are covered by IEC 60204-33).

Power circuits where electrical energy is directly used as a working tool are excluded from this part of IEC 60204.

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 60034-1, Rotating electrical machines – Part 1: Rating and performance~~

IEC 60072 (all parts), *Dimensions and output series for rotating electrical machines*

IEC 60309-1, *Plugs, socket-outlets, and couplers for industrial purposes – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60364-1, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 1: Fundamental principles, assessment of general characteristics, definitions*

IEC 60364-4-41:2005, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-41: Protection for safety – Protection against electric shock*

IEC 60364-4-41:2005/AMD1:2017

IEC 60364-4-43:2008, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-43: Protection for safety – Protection against overcurrent*

IEC 60364-5-52:2009, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-52: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Wiring systems*

~~IEC 60364-5-53:2001, Electrical installations of buildings – Part 5-53: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Isolation, switching and control~~

~~IEC 60364-5-53:2001/AMD1:2002~~

IEC 60364-5-53:2019, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-53: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Devices for protection for safety, isolation, switching, control and monitoring*

IEC 60364-5-54:2011, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-54: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Earthing arrangements and protective conductors*

IEC 60364-6:2016, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 6: Verification*

IEC 60417, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment*. Available from: <http://www.graphical-symbols.info/equipment>

IEC 60445:2010/2017, *Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification – Identification of equipment terminals, conductor terminations and conductors*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

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

IEC 60947-2, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 2: Circuit-breakers*

IEC 60947-3, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 3: Switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors, and fuse-combination units*

IEC 60947-5-1:2003/2016, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements – Electromechanical control circuit devices*

~~IEC 60947-5-1:2003/AMD1:2009~~

IEC 60947-5-5, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 5-5: Control circuit devices and switching elements – Electrical emergency stop device with mechanical latching function*

IEC 60947-6-2, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 6-2: Multiple function equipment – Control and protective switching devices(or equipment) (CPS)*

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

IEC 61310 (all parts), *Safety of machinery – Indication, marking and actuation*

IEC 61439-1, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies – Part 1: General rules*

~~IEC 61558-1:2005, *Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products – Part 1: General requirements and tests*~~

~~IEC 61558-1:2005/AMD1:2009~~

IEC 61558-1:2017, *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof – Part 1: General requirements and tests*

IEC 61558-2-6, *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for supply voltages up to 1 100 V – Part 2-6: Particular requirements and tests for safety isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating safety isolating transformers*

IEC 61984, *Connectors – Safety requirements and tests*

IEC 62023, *Structuring of technical information and documentation*

IEC 62061, *Safety of machinery – Functional safety of safety-related electrical, electronic and programmable electronic control systems*

ISO 7010:2011/2019, *Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Registered safety signs*

ISO 7010:2019/AMD1:2020

ISO 13849-1, *Safety of machinery – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 1: General principles for design*

ISO 13849-2, *Safety of machinery – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 2: Validation*

ISO 13850:2006/2015, *Safety of machinery – Emergency stop function – Principles for design*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1.1

actuator

part of a device to which an external action is to be applied

Note 1 to entry: The actuator may take the form of a handle, knob, push-button, roller, plunger, etc.

Note 2 to entry: There are some actuating means that do not require an external actuating force, but only an action, e.g. touchscreens.

Note 3 to entry: See also 3.1.39.

3.1.2

ambient temperature

temperature of the air or other medium where the equipment is to be used

3.1.3

barrier

part providing protection against contact with live parts from any usual direction of access

3.1.4

basic protection

protection against electric shock under fault-free conditions

Note 1 to entry: Previously referred to as “protection against direct contact”

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-06-01, modified – The note has been added.]

3.1.5

cable tray

cable support consisting of a continuous base and raised edges and no covering

Note 1 to entry: A cable tray may be perforated or non-perforated.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-826:2004, 826-15-08]

3.1.6

cable trunking system

system of closed enclosures comprising a base with a removable cover intended for the complete surrounding of insulated conductors or cables

3.1.7

concurrent

occurring or operating at the same time (but not necessarily synchronously)

3.1.8

conductor wire

conductor bar

conductive wire or bar of a feeder system with a sliding current collector

3.1.9

conduit

part of a closed wiring system of circular or non-circular cross-section for insulated conductors and/or cables in electrical installations

Note 1 to entry: Conduits should be sufficiently close-jointed so that the insulated conductors and/or cables can only be drawn in and not inserted laterally.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-442:1998, 442-02-03, modified – The definition has been amended and the note has been added.]

3.1.10

control circuit, <of a machine>

circuit used for the control, including monitoring, of a machine and the electrical equipment

3.1.11

control device

device connected into the control circuit and used for controlling the operation of the machine

EXAMPLE Position sensor, manual control switch, relay, contactor, magnetically operated valve.

3.1.12

control station

operator control station

assembly of one or more control actuators (see 3.1.1) fixed on the same panel or located in the same enclosure

Note 1 to entry: A control station may also contain related equipment, for example, potentiometers, signal lamps, instruments, display devices, etc.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-12-08, modified – The second preferred term has been added, the word "switches" has been replaced by "actuators" in the definition and the note has been added.]

3.1.13

controlgear

switching devices and their combination with associated control, measuring, protective, and regulating equipment, also assemblies of such devices and equipment with associated interconnections, accessories, enclosures, and supporting structures, intended in principle for the control of electrical energy consuming equipment

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-11-03]

3.1.14

controlled stop

stopping of machine motion with power to the machine actuators maintained during the stopping process

3.1.15

direct contact

contact of persons or livestock with live parts

Note 1 to entry: See 3.1.4.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-826:2004, 826-12-03, modified – The note has been added.]

3.1.16

direct opening action, <of a contact element>

achievement of contact separation as the direct result of a specified movement of the switch actuator through non-resilient members (for example not dependent upon springs)

[SOURCE: IEC 60947-5-1:2003/2016, K.2.2]

3.1.17

duct

enclosed channel designed expressly for holding and protecting electrical conductors, cables, and busbars

Note 1 to entry: Conduits (see 3.1.9), cable trunking systems (see 3.1.6) and underfloor channels are types of duct.

3.1.18**earth****local earth****ground (US)****local ground (US)**

part of the Earth which is in electric contact with an earth electrode and the electrical potential of which is not necessarily equal to zero

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-01-03]

3.1.19**electrical operating area**

room or location for electrical equipment to which access is intended to be restricted to skilled or instructed persons, by the opening of a door or the removal of a barrier without the use of a key or tool, and which is clearly marked by appropriate warning signs

3.1.20**electronic equipment**

part of the electrical equipment containing circuitry dependent for its operation on electronic devices and components

3.1.21**emergency stop device**

manually actuated control device used to initiate an emergency stop function

Note 1 to entry: See 9.2.3.4.2.

[SOURCE: ISO 13850:2006/2015, 3.2 3.3, modified – Note has been added.]

3.1.22**emergency switching off device**

manually actuated control device used to switch off or to initiate the switching off of the supply of electrical energy to all or a part of an installation where a risk of electric shock or another risk of electrical origin is involved

Note 1 to entry: See 9.2.3.4.3.

3.1.23**enclosed electrical operating area**

room or location for electrical equipment to which access is intended to be restricted to skilled or instructed persons by the use of a key or tool to open a door, or remove a barrier, and which is clearly marked by appropriate warning signs

3.1.24**enclosure**

part providing protection of equipment against certain external influences and, in any direction, basic protection as protection against direct contact

Note 1 to entry: The existing definition taken from the IECV needs the following explanations within the scope of this part of IEC 60204:

- a) Enclosures provide protection of persons or livestock against access to hazardous parts.
- b) Barriers, shaped openings, or any other means suitable to prevent or limit the penetration of the specified test probes, whether attached to the enclosure or formed by the enclosed equipment, are considered as part of the enclosure, except where they can be removed without the use of a key or tool.
- c) An enclosure may be:
 - a cabinet or box, either mounted on the machine or separate from the machine;
 - a compartment consisting of an enclosed space within the machine structure.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-02-35, modified – The definition has been amended.]

3.1.25

electrical equipment

items used in connection with the utilisation of electricity by machines or parts of machines, for example material, fittings, devices, components, appliances, fixtures, apparatus, and similar

3.1.26

equipotential bonding

provision of electric connections between conductive parts, intended to achieve equipotentiality

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-01-10]

3.1.27

exposed conductive part

conductive part of electrical equipment, which can be touched and which is not live under normal operating conditions, but which can become live under fault conditions

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-826:2004, 826-12-10, modified – The definition has been amended.]

3.1.28

extraneous-conductive-part

conductive part not forming part of the electrical installation and liable to introduce an electric potential, generally the electric potential of a local earth

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-06-11]

3.1.29

failure

termination of the ability of an item to perform a required function

Note 1 to entry: After failure, the item has a fault.

Note 2 to entry: "Failure" is an event, as distinguished from "fault", which is a state.

Note 3 to entry: This concept as defined does not apply to items consisting of software only.

Note 4 to entry: In practice, the terms fault and failure are often used synonymously.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-191:1990, 191-04-01]

3.1.30

fault

state of an item characterized by inability to perform a required function, excluding the inability during preventive maintenance or other planned actions, or due to lack of external resources

Note 1 to entry: A fault is often the result of a failure of the item itself, but may exist without prior failure.

Note 2 to entry: In English, the term "fault" and its definition are identical with those given in IEC 60050-191:1990, 191-05-01. In the field of machinery, the French term "défaut" and the German term "Fehler" are used rather than the terms "panne" and "Fehlzustand" that appear with this definition.

3.1.31

fault protection

protection against electric shock under single-fault conditions

Note 1 to entry: Previously referred to as "protection against indirect contact"

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-06-02, modified – the Note has been added]

3.1.32

functional bonding

equipotential bonding necessary for proper functioning of electrical equipment

3.1.33

hazard

potential source of physical injury or damage to health

Note 1 to entry: The term hazard can be qualified in order to define its origin (for example, mechanical hazard, electrical hazard) or the nature of the potential harm (for example, electric shock hazard, cutting hazard, toxic hazard, fire hazard).

Note 2 to entry: The hazard envisaged in this definition:

- either is permanently present during the intended use of the machine (for example motion of hazardous moving elements, electric arc during a welding phase, unhealthy posture, noise emission, high temperature);
- or can appear unexpectedly (for example: explosion, crushing hazard as a consequence of an unintended/unexpected start-up, ejection as a consequence of a breakage, fall as a consequence of acceleration/deceleration).

[SOURCE: ISO 12100:2010, 3.6, modified – The word “harm” has been replaced by “physical injury or damage to health” in the definition and Note 3 has been removed]

3.1.34

indirect contact

contact of persons or livestock with exposed conductive parts which have become live under fault conditions

Note 1 to entry: See 3.1.31.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-826:2004, 826-12-04, modified – The definition has been amended.]

3.1.35

inductive power supply system

system of inductive power transfer, consisting of a track converter and a track conductor, along which one or more pick-up(s) and associated pick-up converter(s) can move, without any galvanic or mechanical contact, in order to transfer electrical power for example to a mobile machine

Note 1 to entry: The track conductor and the pick-up are analogous to the primary and secondary of a transformer respectively.

3.1.36

instructed person, <in electricity>

person adequately advised or supervised by an electrically skilled person to enable him or her to perceive risks and to avoid hazards which electricity can create

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-826:2004, 826-18-02, modified – “an electrically skilled person” has been used to replace “electrically skilled persons”]

3.1.37

interlock

arrangement of devices operating together to:

- prevent hazardous situations, or
- prevent damage to equipment or material, or
- prevent specified operations, or
- ensure correct operations

3.1.38

live part

conductor or conductive part intended to be energized in normal use, including a neutral conductor, but, by convention, not a PEN conductor

3.1.39

machine actuator

power mechanism of the machine used to effect motion (for example, motor, solenoid, pneumatic or hydraulic cylinder)

3.1.40

machinery

machine

assembly of linked parts or components, at least one of which moves, with the appropriate machine actuators, control and power circuits, joined together for a specific application, in particular for the processing, treatment, moving or packaging of a material

Note 1 to entry: The term "machinery" also covers an assembly of machines which, in order to achieve the same end, are arranged and controlled so that they function as an integral whole.

Note 2 to entry: The term "component" is used here in a general sense and it does not refer only to electrical components.

[SOURCE: ISO 12100:2010, 3.1, modified – The definition has been amended and Note 2 referring to an Annex has been removed and replaced by the present Note 2 to entry.]

3.1.41

marking

signs or inscriptions primarily for the purpose of identifying equipment, components and/or devices

3.1.42

neutral conductor

N

conductor electrically connected to the neutral point and capable of contributing to the distribution of electrical energy

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-02-06]

3.1.43

obstacle

part preventing unintentional direct contact with live parts, but not preventing direct contact by deliberate action

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-06-16, modified – The words "(electrically) protective" have been removed from the term.]

3.1.44

overcurrent

current exceeding the rated value

Note 1 to entry: For conductors, the rated value is considered as equal to the current-carrying capacity.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-826:2004, 826-11-14, modified – The definition has been amended.]

3.1.45

overload of a circuit

time/current relationship in a circuit which is in excess of the rated full load of the circuit when the circuit is not under a fault condition

Note 1 to entry: Overload should not be used as a synonym for overcurrent.

3.1.46

plug/socket combination

component and a suitable mating component, appropriate to terminate conductors, intended for connection or disconnection of two or more conductors

Note 1 to entry: Examples of plug/socket combination include:

- connectors which fulfil the requirements of IEC 61984;
- a plug and socket-outlet, a cable coupler, or an appliance coupler in accordance with IEC 60309-1;
- a plug and socket-outlet in accordance with IEC 60884-1 or an appliance coupler in accordance with IEC 60320-1.

3.1.47

power circuit

circuit that supplies power to units of equipment used for productive operation and to transformers supplying control circuits

3.1.48

prospective short-circuit current

I_{cp}

r.m.s. value of the current which would flow when the supply conductors to the electrical equipment are short-circuited by a conductor of negligible impedance located as near as practicable to the supply terminals of the electrical equipment

[SOURCE: IEC 61439-1: 2011, 3.8.7, modified – “assembly” has been replaced by “electrical equipment”]

3.1.49

protective bonding

equipotential bonding for protection against electric shock

Note 1 to entry: Measures for protection against electric shock can also reduce the risk of burns or fire.

Note 2 to entry: Protective bonding can be achieved with protective conductors and protective bonding conductors and by conductive joining of conductive parts of the machine and its electrical equipment.

3.1.50

protective bonding circuit

protective conductors and conductive parts connected together to provide protection against electric shock in the event of an insulation failure

3.1.51

protective conductor

conductor providing a primary fault current path from the exposed conductive parts of the electrical equipment to a protective earthing (PE) terminal

3.1.52

redundancy

application of more than one device or system, or part of a device or system, with the objective of ensuring that in the event of one failing to perform its function, another is available to perform that function

3.1.53

reference designation

distinctive code which serves to identify an object in the documentation and on the equipment

3.1.54

risk

combination of the probability of occurrence of harm (i.e. physical injury or damage to health) and the severity of that harm

[SOURCE: ISO 12100:2010, 3.12, modified – The text in parentheses has been added]

3.1.55

safeguard

guard or protective device provided as a means to protect persons from a hazard

[SOURCE: ISO 12100:2010, 3.26, modified – The words “provided as a means to protect persons from a hazard” have been added.]

3.1.56

safeguarding

protective measure using safeguards to protect persons from the hazards which cannot reasonably be eliminated or from the risks which cannot be sufficiently reduced by inherently safe design measures

[SOURCE: ISO 12100:2010, 3.21]

3.1.57

safety function

function of a machine whose failure can result in an immediate increase of the risk(s)

[SOURCE: ISO 12100:2010, 3.30; IEC 62061:2005, 3.2.15]

3.1.58

servicing level

level on which persons stand when operating or maintaining the electrical equipment

3.1.59

short-circuit current

overcurrent resulting from a short-circuit due to a fault or an incorrect connection in an electric circuit

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-11-07]

3.1.60

short-circuit current rating

value of prospective short-circuit current that can be withstood by the electrical equipment for the total operating time (clearing time) of the short-circuit protective device (SCPD) under specified conditions

[SOURCE: IEC 61439-1: 2011, 3.8.10.4, modified – The word “rated” is removed from the term, and the reference to “assembly” removed from the definition.]

3.1.61

skilled person

electrically skilled person

person with relevant training, education and experience to enable him or her to perceive risks and to avoid hazards associated with electricity

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-826:2004, 826-18-01, modified – The parentheses have been removed and “training” has been added.]

3.1.62

supplier

entity (for example manufacturer, contractor, installer, integrator) who provides equipment or services associated with the machine

Note 1 to entry: The user organization may also act in the capacity of a supplier to itself.

3.1.63

switching device

device designed to make and/or break the current in one or more electric circuits

Note 1 to entry: A switching device may perform one or both of these actions.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-14-01]

3.1.64

uncontrolled stop

stopping of machine motion by removing electrical power to the machine actuators

Note 1 to entry: This definition does not imply any particular state of other stopping devices, for example mechanical or hydraulic brakes.

3.1.65

user

entity who utilizes the machine and its associated electrical equipment

3.2 Abbreviated terms

AWG	American Wire Gauge
AC	Alternating Current
BDM	Basic Drive Module
CCS	Cableless Control System
DC	Direct Current
EMC	Electro-Magnetic Compatibility
EMI	Electro-Magnetic Interference
IFLS	Insulation Fault Location System
MMI	Man-Machine interface
PDS	Power Drive System
PELV	Protective Extra-Low Voltage
RCD	Residual Current protective Device
SPD	Surge Protective Devices
SCPD	Short-Circuit Protective Device
SELV	Safe Extra-Low Voltage
SLP	Safely-Limited Position
STO	Safe Torque Off

4 General requirements

4.1 General

This standard specifies requirements for the electrical equipment of machines.

The risks associated with the hazards relevant to the electrical equipment shall be assessed as part of the overall requirements for risk assessment of the machine. This will:

- identify the need for risk reduction; and
- determine adequate risk reductions; and
- determine the necessary protective measures

for persons who can be exposed to those hazards, while still maintaining an appropriate performance of the machine and its equipment.

Hazardous situations can result from, but are not limited to, the following causes:

- failures or faults in the electrical equipment resulting in the possibility of electric shock, arc, or fire;
- failures or faults in control circuits (or components and devices associated with those circuits) resulting in the malfunctioning of the machine;
- disturbances or disruptions in power sources as well as failures or faults in the power circuits resulting in the malfunctioning of the machine;
- loss of continuity of circuits that can result in a failure of a safety function, for example those that depend on sliding or rolling contacts;
- electrical disturbances for example, electromagnetic, electrostatic either from outside the electrical equipment or internally generated, resulting in the malfunctioning of the machine;
- release of stored energy (either electrical or mechanical) resulting in, for example, electric shock, unexpected movement that can cause injury;
- acoustic noise and mechanical vibration at levels that cause health problems to persons;
- surface temperatures that can cause injury.

Safety measures are a combination of the measures incorporated at the design stage and those measures required to be implemented by the user.

The design and development process shall identify hazards and the risks arising from them. Where the hazards cannot be removed and/or the risks cannot be sufficiently reduced by inherently safe design measures, protective measures (for example safeguarding) shall be provided to reduce the risk. Additional means (for example, awareness means) shall be provided where further risk reduction is necessary. In addition, working procedures that reduce risk can be necessary.

It is recommended that, where the user is known, Annex B be used to facilitate an exchange of information between the user and the supplier(s) on basic conditions and additional user specifications related to the electrical equipment.

NOTE Those additional specifications can:

- provide additional features that are dependent on the type of machine (or group of machines) and the application;
- facilitate maintenance and repair; and
- improve the reliability and ease of operation.

4.2 Selection of equipment

4.2.1 General

Electrical components and devices shall:

- be suitable for their intended use; and
- conform to relevant IEC standards where such exist; and
- be applied in accordance with the supplier's instructions.

4.2.2 Switchgear

In addition to the requirements of IEC 60204-1, depending upon the machine, its intended use and its electrical equipment, the designer may select parts of the electrical equipment of the machine that are in compliance with relevant parts of the IEC 61439 series (see also Annex F).

4.3 Electrical supply

4.3.1 General

The electrical equipment shall be designed to operate correctly with the conditions of the supply:

- as specified in 4.3.2 or 4.3.3, or
- as otherwise specified by the user, or
- as specified by the supplier of a special source of supply (see 4.3.4)

4.3.2 AC supplies

Voltage	Steady state voltage: 0,9 to 1,1 of nominal voltage.
Frequency	0,99 to 1,01 of nominal frequency continuously; 0,98 to 1,02 short time.
Harmonics	Harmonic distortion not exceeding 12 % of the total r.m.s. voltage between live conductors for the sum of the 2nd through to the 30th harmonic.
Voltage unbalance	Neither the voltage of the negative sequence component nor the voltage of the zero sequence component in three-phase supplies exceeding 2 % of the positive sequence component.
Voltage interruption	Supply interrupted or at zero voltage for not more than 3 ms at any random time in the supply cycle with more than 1 s between successive interruptions.
Voltage dips	Voltage dips not exceeding 20 % of the rms voltage of the supply for more than one cycle with more than 1 s between successive dips.

4.3.3 DC supplies

From batteries:

Voltage	0,85 to 1,15 of nominal voltage; 0,7 to 1,2 of nominal voltage in the case of battery-operated vehicles.
Voltage interruption	Not exceeding 5 ms.

From converting equipment:

Voltage	0,9 to 1,1 of nominal voltage.
Voltage interruption	Not exceeding 20 ms with more than 1 s between successive interruptions.

NOTE This is a variation to IEC Guide 106 to ensure proper operation of electronic equipment.

Ripple (peak-to-peak) Not exceeding 0,15 of nominal voltage.

4.3.4 Special supply systems

For special supply systems (e.g. on-board generators, DC bus, etc.) the limits given in 4.3.2 and 4.3.3 may be exceeded provided that the equipment is designed to operate correctly with those conditions.

4.4 Physical environment and operating conditions

4.4.1 General

The electrical equipment shall be suitable for the physical environment and operating conditions of its intended use. The requirements of 4.4.2 to 4.4.8 cover the physical environment and operating conditions of the majority of machines covered by this part of IEC 60204. When special conditions apply or the limits specified are exceeded, an exchange of information between user and supplier (see 4.1) can be necessary.

4.4.2 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

The electrical equipment shall not generate electromagnetic disturbances above levels that are appropriate for its intended operating environment. In addition, the electrical equipment shall have a sufficient level of immunity to electromagnetic disturbances so that it can function in its intended environment.

~~Immunity and/or emission tests are required on the electrical equipment unless the following conditions are fulfilled:~~

- ~~• the incorporated devices and components comply with the EMC requirements for the intended EMC environment specified in the relevant product standard (or generic standard where no product standard exists), and;~~
- ~~• the electrical installation and wiring are consistent with the instructions provided by the supplier of the devices and components with regard to mutual influences, (cabling, screening, earthing etc.) or with informative Annex H if such instructions are not available from the supplier.~~

NOTE 1 The generic EMC standards IEC 61000-6-1 or IEC 61000-6-2 and IEC 61000-6-3 or IEC 61000-6-4 give general EMC emission and immunity limits.

NOTE 2 Annex H provides examples of measures to reduce the effects of electromagnetic influences.

4.4.3 Ambient air temperature

Electrical equipment shall be capable of operating correctly in the intended ambient air temperature. The minimum requirement for all electrical equipment is correct operation in ambient air temperatures outside of enclosures (cabinet or box) between +5 °C and +40 °C.

4.4.4 Humidity

The electrical equipment shall be capable of operating correctly when the relative humidity does not exceed 50 % at a maximum temperature of +40 °C. Higher relative humidities are permitted at lower temperatures (for example 90 % at 20 °C).

Harmful effects of occasional condensation shall be avoided by design of the equipment or, where necessary, by additional measures (for example built-in heaters, air conditioners, drain holes).

4.4.5 Altitude

Electrical equipment shall be capable of operating correctly at altitudes up to 1 000 m above mean sea level.

For equipment to be used at higher altitudes, it is necessary to take into account changes in parameters for example, the reduction of:

- the dielectric strength, and;
- the switching capability of the devices, and;
- the cooling effect of the air.

Other parameters of different components can also alter with altitude. It is recommended that the manufacturer is consulted regarding the correction factors to be used where the factors are not specified in product data.

4.4.6 Contaminants

Electrical equipment shall be adequately protected against the ingress of solids and liquids (see 11.3).

The electrical equipment shall be adequately protected against contaminants (for example dust, acids, corrosive gases, salts) that can be present in the physical environment in which the electrical equipment is to be installed.

4.4.7 Ionizing and non-ionizing radiation

When equipment is subject to radiation (for example microwave, ultraviolet, lasers, X-rays), additional measures shall be taken to avoid malfunctioning of the equipment and accelerated deterioration of the insulation.

4.4.8 Vibration, shock, and bump

Undesirable effects of vibration, shock and bump (including those generated by the machine and its associated equipment and those created by the physical environment) shall be avoided by the selection of suitable equipment, by mounting it away from the machine, or by provision of anti-vibration mountings.

4.5 Transportation and storage

Electrical equipment shall be designed to withstand, or suitable precautions shall be taken to protect against, the effects of transportation and storage temperatures within a range of $-25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and for short periods not exceeding 24 h at up to $+70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Suitable means shall be provided to prevent damage from humidity, vibration, and shock.

NOTE Electrical equipment susceptible to damage at low temperatures includes PVC insulated cables.

4.6 Provisions for handling

Heavy and bulky electrical equipment that has to be removed from the machine for transport, or that is independent of the machine, shall be provided with suitable means for handling, including where necessary means for handling by cranes or similar equipment.

5 Incoming supply conductor terminations and devices for disconnecting and switching off

5.1 Incoming supply conductor terminations

It is recommended that, where practicable, the electrical equipment of a machine is connected to a single incoming supply. Where another supply is necessary for certain parts of the equipment (for example, electronic equipment that operates at a different voltage), that supply should be derived, as far as is practicable, from devices (for example, transformers, converters) forming part of the electrical equipment of the machine. For large complex machinery there can be a need for more than one incoming supply depending upon the site supply arrangements (see 5.3.1).

Unless a plug is provided with the machine for the connection to the supply (see 5.3.2 e)), it is recommended that the supply conductors are terminated at the supply disconnecting device.

Where a neutral conductor is used it shall be clearly indicated in the technical documentation of the machine, such as in the installation diagram and in the circuit diagram, and in separate

insulated terminal, labelled N in accordance with 16.1, shall be provided for the neutral conductor. The neutral terminal may be provided as part of the supply disconnecting device.

There shall be no connection between the neutral conductor and the protective bonding circuit inside the electrical equipment.

Exception: a connection may be made between the neutral terminal and the PE terminal at the point of the connection of the electrical equipment to a TN-C supply system.

For machines supplied from parallel sources, the requirements of IEC 60364-1 for multiple source systems apply.

Terminals for the incoming supply connection shall be clearly identified in accordance with IEC 60445. The terminal for the external protective conductor shall be identified in accordance with 5.2.

5.2 Terminal for connection of the external protective conductor

For each incoming supply, a terminal shall be provided in the same compartment as the associated line conductor terminals for connection of the machine to the external protective conductor.

The terminal shall be of such a size as to enable the connection of an external protective copper conductor with a cross-sectional area determined in relation to the size of the associated line conductors in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1 – Minimum cross-sectional area of copper protective conductors

Cross-sectional area of line conductors S mm ²	Minimum cross-sectional area of the corresponding protective conductor (PE) S_p mm ²
$S \leq 16$	S
$16 < S \leq 35$	16
$S > 35$	$S/2$

Where an external protective conductor of a material other than copper is used, the terminal size and type shall be selected accordingly.

At each incoming supply point, the terminal for connection of external protective conductor shall be marked or labelled with the letters PE (see IEC 60445).

5.3 Supply disconnecting (isolating) device

5.3.1 General

A supply disconnecting device shall be provided:

- for each incoming supply to (a) machine(s);

NOTE The incoming supply can be connected directly to the supply disconnecting device of the machine or to the supply disconnecting device of a feeder system of the machine. Feeder systems of machines can include conductor wires, conductor bars, slip-ring assemblies, flexible cable systems (reeled, festooned) or inductive power supply systems.

- for each on-board power supply.

The supply disconnecting device shall disconnect (isolate) the electrical equipment of the machine from the supply when required (for example for work on the machine, including the electrical equipment).

Where two or more supply disconnecting devices are provided, protective interlocks for their correct operation shall also be provided in order to prevent a hazardous situation, including damage to the machine or to the work in progress.

5.3.2 Type

The supply disconnecting device shall be one of the following types:

- a) switch-disconnector, with or without fuses, in accordance with IEC 60947-3, utilization category AC-23B or DC-23B;
- b) control and protective switching device suitable for isolation, in accordance with IEC 60947-6-2;
- c) a circuit-breaker suitable for isolation in accordance with IEC 60947-2;
- d) any other switching device in accordance with an IEC product standard for that device and which meets the isolation requirements and the appropriate utilization category and/or specified endurance requirements defined in the product standard;
- e) a plug/socket combination for a flexible cable supply.

5.3.3 Requirements

Where the supply disconnecting device is one of the types specified in 5.3.2 a) to d) it shall fulfil all of the following requirements:

- isolate the electrical equipment from the supply and have one OFF (isolated) and one ON position marked with "O" and "I" (symbols IEC 60417-5008 (2002-10) and IEC 60417-5007 (2002-10), see 10.2.2);
- have a visible contact gap or a position indicator which cannot indicate OFF (isolated) until all contacts are actually open and the requirements for the isolating function have been satisfied;
- have an operating means (see 5.3.4);
- be provided with a means permitting it to be locked in the OFF (isolated) position (for example by padlocks). When so locked, remote as well as local closing shall be prevented;
- disconnect all live conductors of its power supply circuit. However, for TN supply systems, the neutral conductor may or may not be disconnected except in countries where disconnection of the neutral conductor (when used) is compulsory;
- have a breaking capacity sufficient to interrupt the current of the largest motor when stalled together with the sum of the normal running currents of all other motors and other loads. The calculated breaking capacity may be reduced by the use of a proven diversity factor. Where motor(s) are supplied by converter(s) or similar devices, the calculation should take into account the possible effect on the required breaking capacity.

Where the supply disconnecting device is a plug/socket combination, it shall comply with the requirements of 13.4.5 and shall have the breaking capacity, or be interlocked with a switching device that has a breaking capacity, sufficient to interrupt the current of the largest motor when stalled together with the sum of the normal running currents of all other motors and other loads. The calculated breaking capacity may be reduced by the use of a proven diversity factor. Where the interlocked switching device is electrically operated (for example a contactor) it shall have an appropriate utilisation category. Where motor(s) are supplied by converter(s) or similar devices, the calculation should take into account the possible effect on the required breaking capacity.

NOTE A suitably rated plug and socket-outlet, cable coupler, or appliance coupler, in accordance with IEC 60309-1 can fulfil these requirements.

Where the supply disconnecting device is a plug/socket combination, a switching device with an appropriate utilisation category shall be provided for switching the machine on and off. This can be achieved by the use of the interlocked switching device described above.

5.3.4 Operating means of the supply disconnecting device

The operating means (for example, a handle) of the supply disconnecting device shall be external to the enclosure of the electrical equipment.

Exception: power-operated switchgear need not be provided with a handle outside the enclosure where other means (e.g. pushbuttons) are provided to open the supply disconnecting device from outside the enclosure.

The operating means of the supply disconnecting device shall be easily accessible and located between 0,6 m and 1,9 m above the servicing level. An upper limit of 1,7 m is recommended.

NOTE The direction of operation is given in IEC 61310-3.

Where the external operating means is intended for emergency operation, see 10.7.3 or 10.8.3.

Where the external operating means is not intended for emergency operations:

- it is recommended that it be coloured BLACK or GREY (see 10.2)
- a supplementary cover or door that can be readily opened without the use of a key or tool may be provided, for example for protection against environmental conditions or mechanical damage. Such a cover/door shall clearly show that it provides access to the operating means. This can be achieved, for example, by use of the relevant symbol IEC 60417-6169-1 (2012-08) (Figure 2) or IEC 60417-6169-2 (2012-08), (Figure 3).

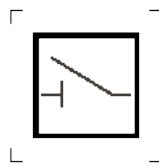


Figure 2 – Disconnecter isolator

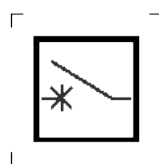


Figure 3 – Disconnecting circuit breaker

5.3.5 Excepted circuits

The following circuits need not be disconnected by the supply disconnecting device:

- lighting circuits for lighting needed during maintenance or repair;
- socket outlets for the exclusive connection of repair or maintenance tools and equipment (for example hand drills, test equipment) (see 15.1);
- undervoltage protection circuits that are only provided for automatic tripping in the event of supply failure;
- circuits supplying equipment that should normally remain energized for correct operation (for example temperature controlled measuring devices, heaters, program storage devices).

It is recommended, however, that such circuits be provided with their own disconnecting device.

Control circuits supplied via another supply disconnecting device, regardless of whether that disconnecting device is located in the electrical equipment or in another machine or other electrical equipment, need not be disconnected by the supply disconnecting device of the electrical equipment.

Where excepted circuits are not disconnected by the supply disconnecting device:

- permanent warning label(s) shall be appropriately placed in proximity to the operating means of the supply disconnecting device to draw attention to the hazard;
- a corresponding statement shall be included in the maintenance manual, and one or more of the following shall apply:
 - the conductors are identified by colour taking into account the recommendation of 13.2.4;
 - excepted circuits are separated from other circuits;
 - excepted circuits are identified by permanent warning label(s).

5.4 Devices for removal of power for prevention of unexpected start-up

Devices for removal of power for the prevention of unexpected start-up shall be provided where a start-up of the machine or part of the machine can create a hazard (for example during maintenance). Such devices shall be appropriate and convenient for the intended use, be suitably placed, and readily identifiable as to their function and purpose. Where their function and purpose is not otherwise obvious (e.g. by their location) these devices shall be marked to indicate the extent of removal of power.

NOTE 1 This part of IEC 60204 does not address all provisions for prevention of unexpected start up. Further information is provided in ISO 14118.

NOTE 2 Removal of power means removal of the connection to the source of electrical energy but does not imply isolation.

The supply disconnecting device or other devices in accordance with 5.3.2 may be used for prevention of unexpected start-up.

Disconnectors, withdrawable fuse links and withdrawable links may be used for protection of unexpected start-up only if they are located in an enclosed electrical operating area (see 3.1.23).

Devices that do not fulfil the isolation function (for example a contactor switched off by a control circuit, or Power Drive System (PDS) with a Safe Torque Off (STO) function in accordance with IEC 61800-5-2) may only be used for prevention of unexpected start-up during tasks such as:

- inspections;
- adjustments;
- work on the electrical equipment where:
 - there is no hazard arising from electric shock (see Clause 6) and burn;
 - the switching off means remains effective throughout the work;
 - the work is of a minor nature (for example, replacement of plug-in devices without disturbing existing wiring).

The selection of a device will be dependent on the risk assessment, taking into account the intended use of the device, and the persons who are intended to operate them.

5.5 Devices for isolating electrical equipment

Devices shall be provided for isolating (disconnecting) the electrical equipment or part(s) of the electrical equipment to enable work to be carried out when it is de-energised and isolated. Such devices shall be:

- appropriate and convenient for the intended use;
- suitably placed;
- readily identifiable as to which part(s) or circuit(s) of the equipment is served. Where their function and purpose is not otherwise obvious (e.g. by their location) these devices shall be marked to indicate the extent of the equipment that they isolate.

The supply disconnecting device (see 5.3) may, in some cases, fulfil that function. However, where it is necessary to work on individual parts of the electrical equipment of a machine, or on one of the machines fed by a common conductor bar, conductor wire or inductive power supply system, a disconnecting device shall be provided for each part, or for each machine, requiring separate isolation.

In addition to the supply disconnecting device, the following devices that fulfil the isolation function may be provided for this purpose:

- devices described in 5.3.2;
- disconnectors, withdrawable fuse links and withdrawable links only if located in an enclosed electrical operating area (see 3.1.23) and relevant information is provided with the electrical equipment (see Clause 17).

5.6 Protection against unauthorized, inadvertent and/or mistaken connection

Where the devices described in 5.4 and 5.5 are located outside an enclosed electrical operating area they shall be equipped with means to secure them in the OFF position (disconnected state), (for example by provisions for padlocking, trapped key interlocking). When so secured, remote as well as local reconnection shall be prevented.

Where the devices described in 5.4 and 5.5 are located inside an enclosed electrical operating area other means of protection against reconnection (for example warning labels) can be sufficient.

However, when a plug/socket combination according to 5.3.2 e) is so positioned that it can be kept under the immediate supervision of the person carrying out the work, means for securing in the disconnected state need not be provided.

6 Protection against electric shock

6.1 General

The electrical equipment shall provide protection of persons against electric shock by:

- basic protection (see 6.2 and 6.4), and;
- fault protection (see 6.3 and 6.4).

The measures for protection given in 6.2, 6.3, and, for PELV, in 6.4, are a selection from IEC 60364-4-41. Where those measures are not practicable, for example due to the physical or operational conditions, other measures from IEC 60364-4-41 may be used (e.g. SELV).

6.2 Basic protection

6.2.1 General

For each circuit or part of the electrical equipment, the measures of either 6.2.2 or 6.2.3 and, where applicable, 6.2.4 shall be applied.

Exception: where those measures are not appropriate, other measures for basic protection (for example by using barriers, by placing out of reach, using obstacles, using construction or installation techniques that prevent access) as defined in IEC 60364-4-41 may be applied (see also 6.2.5 and 6.2.6).

Where the equipment is located in places open to all persons, which can include children, measures of either 6.2.2 with a minimum degree of protection against contact with live parts corresponding to IP4X or IPXXD (see IEC 60529), or 6.2.3 shall be applied.

6.2.2 Protection by enclosures

Live parts shall be located inside enclosures that provide protection against contact with live parts of at least IP2X or IPXXB (see IEC 60529).

Where the top surfaces of the enclosure are readily accessible, the minimum degree of protection against contact with live parts provided by the top surfaces shall be IP4X or IPXXD.

Opening an enclosure (i.e. opening doors, lids, covers, and the like) shall be possible only under one of the following conditions:

- a) The use of a key or tool is necessary for access.

NOTE 1 The use of a key or tool is intended to restrict access to skilled or instructed persons (see 17.2 f)).

All live parts, (including those on the inside of doors) that are likely to be touched when resetting or adjusting devices intended for such operations while the equipment is still connected, shall be protected against contact to at least IP2X or IPXXB. Other live parts on the inside of doors shall be protected against unintentional direct contact to at least IP1X or IPXXA.

- b) The disconnection of live parts inside the enclosure before the enclosure can be opened.

This may be accomplished by interlocking the door with a disconnecting device (for example, the supply disconnecting device) so that the door can only be opened when the disconnecting device is open and so that the disconnecting device can only be closed when the door is closed.

Exception: a key or tool as prescribed by the supplier can be used to defeat the interlock provided that the following conditions are met:

- it is possible at all times while the interlock is defeated to open the disconnecting device and lock the disconnecting device in the OFF (isolated) position or otherwise prevent unauthorised closure of the disconnecting device;
- upon closing the door, the interlock is automatically restored;
- all live parts, (including those on the inside of doors) that are likely to be touched when resetting or adjusting devices intended for such operations while the equipment is still connected, are protected against unintentional contact with live parts to at least IP2X or IPXXB and other live parts on the inside of doors are protected against unintentional contact to at least IP1X or IPXXA;
- relevant information about the procedures for the defeat of the interlock is provided with the instructions for use of the electrical equipment (see Clause 17).
- means are provided to restrict access to live parts behind doors that are not directly interlocked with the disconnecting means to skilled or instructed persons. (See 17.2 b)).

All parts that are still live after switching off the disconnecting device(s) (see 5.3.5) shall be protected against direct contact to at least IP2X or IPXXB (see IEC 60529). Such parts shall be marked with a warning sign in accordance with 16.2.1 (see also 13.2.4 for identification of conductors by colour), except for:

- parts that can be live only because of connection to interlocking circuits and that are distinguished by colour as potentially live in accordance with 13.2.4;
 - the supply terminals of the supply disconnecting device when the latter is mounted alone in a separate enclosure.
- c) Opening without the use of a key or a tool and without disconnection of live parts shall be possible only when all live parts are protected against contact to at least IP2X or IPXXB (see IEC 60529). Where barriers provide this protection, either they shall require a tool for their removal or all live parts protected by them shall be automatically disconnected when the barrier is removed. Where protection against contact is achieved in accordance with 6.2.2 c), and a hazard can be caused by manual actuation of devices (for example manual closing of contactors or relays), such actuation should be prevented by barriers or obstacles that require a tool for their removal.

6.2.3 Protection by insulation of live parts

Live parts protected by insulation shall be completely covered with insulation that can only be removed by destruction. Such insulation shall be capable of withstanding the mechanical, chemical, electrical, and thermal stresses to which it can be subjected under normal operating conditions.

NOTE Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and similar products alone are generally considered to be inadequate for protection against electric shock under normal operating conditions.

6.2.4 Protection against residual voltages

Live parts having a residual voltage greater than 60 V when the supply is disconnected shall be discharged to 60 V or less within a time period of 5 s provided that this rate of discharge does not interfere with the proper functioning of the equipment. Exempted from this requirement are components having a stored charge of 60 μC or less. Where this specified rate of discharge would interfere with the proper functioning of the equipment, a durable warning notice drawing attention to the hazard and stating the delay required before the enclosure may be opened shall be displayed at an easily visible location on or immediately adjacent to the enclosure that contains the live parts.

In the case of plugs or similar devices, the withdrawal of which results in the exposure of conductors (for example pins), the discharge time to 60 V shall not exceed 1 s, otherwise such conductors shall be protected to at least IP2X or IPXXB. If neither a discharge time of 1 s nor a protection of at least IP2X or IPXXB can be achieved (for example in the case of removable collectors on conductor wires, conductor bars, or slip-ring assemblies, see 12.7.4), additional switching devices or an appropriate warning, for example a warning sign drawing attention to the hazard and stating the delay required shall be provided. When the equipment is located in places open to all persons, which can include children, warnings are not sufficient and therefore a minimum degree of protection against contact with live parts to IP4X or IPXXD is required.

NOTE Frequency converters and DC bus supplies could have typically a longer discharge time than 5 s.

6.2.5 Protection by barriers

For protection by barriers, the requirements of IEC 60364-4-41 shall apply.

6.2.6 Protection by placing out of reach or protection by obstacles

For protection by placing out of reach, the requirements of IEC 60364-4-41 shall apply. For protection by obstacles, the requirements of IEC 60364-4-41 shall apply.

For conductor wire systems or conductor bar systems with a degree of protection less than IP2X or IPXXB, see 12.7.1.

6.3 Fault protection

6.3.1 General

Fault protection (3.31) is intended to prevent hazardous situations due to an insulation fault between live parts and exposed conductive parts.

For each circuit or part of the electrical equipment, at least one of the measures in accordance with 6.3.2 to 6.3.3 shall be applied:

- measures to prevent the occurrence of a touch voltage (6.3.2); or
- automatic disconnection of the supply before the time of contact with a touch voltage can become hazardous (6.3.3).

NOTE 1 ~~The risk of harmful physiological effects from a touch voltage depends on the value of the touch voltage and the duration of possible exposure.~~ The risk of harmful physiological effects from touch voltages depends upon a number of factors. These include but are not limited to; value of touch voltage, duration of possible exposure, environmental factors, skin condition.

NOTE 2 IEC 61140 provides information about classes of equipment and protective provisions.

6.3.2 Prevention of the occurrence of a touch voltage

6.3.2.1 General

Measures to prevent the occurrence of a touch voltage include the following:

- provision of class II equipment or by equivalent insulation;
- electrical separation.

6.3.2.2 Protection by provision of class II equipment or by equivalent insulation

This measure is intended to prevent the occurrence of touch voltages on the accessible parts through a fault in the basic insulation.

This protection is provided by one or more of the following:

- class II electrical devices or apparatus (double insulation, reinforced insulation or by equivalent insulation in accordance with IEC 61140);
- switchgear and controlgear assemblies having total insulation in accordance with IEC 61439-1;
- supplementary or reinforced insulation in accordance with IEC 60364-4-41.

6.3.2.3 Protection by electrical separation

Electrical separation of an individual circuit is intended to prevent a touch voltage through contact with exposed conductive parts that can be energized by a fault in the basic insulation of the live parts of that circuit.

For this type of protection, the requirements of IEC 60364-4-41 apply.

6.3.3 Protection by automatic disconnection of supply

Automatic disconnection of the supply of any circuit affected by an insulation fault is intended to prevent a hazardous situation resulting from a touch voltage.

This measure consists of the interruption of one or more of the line conductors by the automatic operation of a protective device in case of a fault. This interruption shall occur

within a sufficiently short time to limit the duration of a touch voltage to a time within the limits specified in Annex A for TN and TT systems.

This measure necessitates co-ordination between:

- the type of supply system, the supply source impedance and the earthing system;
- the impedance values of the different elements of the line and of the associated fault current paths through the protective bonding circuit;
- the characteristics of the protective devices that detect insulation fault(s).

NOTE 1 Details of verification of conditions for protection by automatic disconnection of supply are provided in 18.2.

This protective measure comprises both:

- protective bonding of exposed conductive parts (see 8.2.3),
- and one of the following:
 - a) In TN systems, the following protective devices may be used:
 - overcurrent protective devices;
 - residual current protective devices (RCDs) and associated overcurrent protective device(s).

NOTE 2 The preventive maintenance can be enhanced by use of a residual current monitoring device, RCM, complying with IEC 62020.

- b) in TT systems, either:
 - RCDs and associated overcurrent protective device(s) to initiate the automatic disconnection of the supply on detection of an insulation fault from a live part to exposed conductive parts or to earth, or
 - overcurrent protective devices may be used for fault protection provided a suitably low value of the fault loop impedance Z_s (see A.2.2.3) is permanently and reliably assured;

NOTE 3 The preventive maintenance can be enhanced by use of a residual current monitoring device, RCM, complying with IEC 62020.

- c) In IT systems the relevant requirements of IEC 60364-4-41 shall be fulfilled. During an insulation fault, an acoustic and optical signal shall be sustained. After annunciation, the acoustic signal may then be manually muted. This can require an agreement between the supplier and user regarding the provision of insulation monitoring devices and/or insulation fault location system(s).

NOTE 4 In large machines, the provision of an insulation fault location system (IFLS) in accordance with IEC 61557-9 can facilitate maintenance.

Where automatic disconnection is provided in accordance with a), and disconnection within the time specified in A.1.1 cannot be assured, supplementary protective bonding shall be provided as necessary to meet the requirements of A.1.3.

Where a power drive system (PDS) is provided, fault protection shall be provided for those circuits of the power drive system that are supplied by the converter. Where this protection is not provided within the converter, the necessary protection measures shall be in accordance with the converter manufacturer's instructions.

6.4 Protection by the use of PELV

6.4.1 General requirements

The use of PELV (Protective Extra-Low Voltage) is to protect persons against electric shock from indirect contact and limited area direct contact (see 8.2.1).

PELV circuits shall satisfy all of the following conditions:

a) the nominal voltage shall not exceed:

- 25 V AC r.m.s. or 60 V ripple-free DC when the equipment is normally used in dry locations and when large area contact of live parts with the human body is not expected; or
- 6 V AC r.m.s. or 15 V ripple-free DC in all other cases;

NOTE "Ripple-free" is conventionally defined for a sinusoidal ripple voltage as a ripple content of not more than 10 % r.m.s.

b) one side of the circuit or one point of the source of the supply of that circuit shall be connected to the protective bonding circuit;

c) live parts of PELV circuits shall be electrically separated from other live circuits. Electrical separation shall be not less than that required between the primary and secondary circuits of a safety isolating transformer (see IEC 61558-1 and IEC 61558-2-6);

d) conductors of each PELV circuit shall be physically separated from those of any other circuit. When this requirement is impracticable, the insulation provisions of 13.1.3 shall apply;

e) plugs and socket-outlets for a PELV circuit shall conform to the following:

- plugs shall not be able to enter socket-outlets of other voltage systems;
- socket-outlets shall not admit plugs of other voltage systems.

6.4.2 Sources for PELV

The source for PELV shall be one of the following:

- a safety isolating transformer in accordance with IEC 61558-1 and IEC 61558-2-6;
- a source of current providing a degree of safety equivalent to that of the safety isolating transformer (for example a motor generator with winding providing equivalent isolation);
- an electrochemical source (for example a battery) or another source independent of a higher voltage circuit (for example a diesel-driven generator);
- an electronic power supply conforming to appropriate standards specifying measures to be taken to ensure that, even in the case of an internal fault, the voltage at the outgoing terminals cannot exceed the values specified in 6.4.1.

7 Protection of equipment

7.1 General

This Clause 7 details the measures to be taken to protect equipment against the effects of:

- overcurrent arising from a short-circuit;
- overload and/or loss of cooling of motors;
- abnormal temperature;
- loss of or reduction in the supply voltage;
- overspeed of machines/machine elements;
- earth fault/residual current;
- incorrect phase sequence;
- overvoltage due to lightning and switching surges.

7.2 Overcurrent protection

7.2.1 General

Overcurrent protection shall be provided where the current in any circuit can exceed either the rating of any component or the current carrying capacity of the conductors, whichever is the lesser value. The ratings or settings to be selected are detailed in 7.2.10.

7.2.2 Supply conductors

Unless otherwise specified by the user, the supplier of the electrical equipment is not responsible for providing the supply conductors and the overcurrent protective device for the supply conductors to the electrical equipment.

The supplier of the electrical equipment shall state in the installation documents the data necessary for conductor dimensioning (including the maximum cross-sectional area of the supply conductor that can be connected to the terminals of the electrical equipment) and for selecting the overcurrent protective device (see 7.2.10 and 17).

7.2.3 Power circuits

Devices for detection and interruption of overcurrent, selected in accordance with 7.2.10, shall be applied to each live conductor including circuits supplying control circuit transformers.

The following conductors, as applicable, shall not be disconnected without disconnecting all associated live conductors:

- the neutral conductor of AC power circuits;
- the earthed conductor of DC power circuits;
- DC power conductors bonded to exposed conductive parts of mobile machines.

Where the cross-sectional area of the neutral conductor is at least equal to or equivalent to that of the line conductors, it is not necessary to provide overcurrent detection for the neutral conductor nor a disconnecting device for that conductor. For a neutral conductor with a cross-sectional area smaller than that of the associated line conductors, the measures detailed in 524 of IEC 60364-5-52:2009 shall apply.

In IT systems, it is recommended that the neutral conductor is not used. However, where a neutral conductor is used, the measures detailed in 431.2.2 of IEC 60364-4-43:2008 shall apply.

7.2.4 Control circuits

Conductors of control circuits directly connected to the supply voltage shall be protected against overcurrent in accordance with 7.2.3.

Conductors of control circuits supplied by a transformer or DC supply shall be protected against overcurrent (see also 9.4.3.1.1):

- in control circuits connected to the protective bonding circuit, by inserting an overcurrent protective device into the switched conductor;
- in control circuits not connected to the protective bonding circuit;
 - where all control circuits of the equipment have the same current carrying capacity, by inserting an overcurrent protective device into the switched conductor, or;
 - where different control circuits of the equipment have different current carrying capacity, by inserting an overcurrent protective device into both switched and common conductors of each control circuit.

Exception: Where the supply unit provides current limiting below the current carrying capacity of the conductors in a circuit and below the current rating of connected components, no separate overcurrent protective device is required.

7.2.5 Socket outlets and their associated conductors

Overcurrent protection shall be provided for the circuits feeding the general purpose socket outlets intended primarily for supplying power to maintenance equipment. Overcurrent protective devices shall be provided in the unearthed live conductors of each circuit feeding such socket outlets. See also 15.1.

7.2.6 Lighting circuits

All unearthed conductors of circuits supplying lighting shall be protected against the effects of short-circuits by the provision of overcurrent devices separate from those protecting other circuits.

7.2.7 Transformers

Transformers shall be protected by an overcurrent protective device having a type and setting in accordance with the transformer manufacturer's instructions. Such protection shall (see also 7.2.10):

- avoid nuisance tripping due to transformer magnetizing inrush currents;
- avoid a winding temperature rise in excess of the permitted value for the insulation class of transformer when it is subjected to the effects of a short-circuit at its secondary terminals.

7.2.8 Location of overcurrent protective devices

An overcurrent protective device shall be located at the point where a reduction in the cross-sectional area of the conductors or another change reduces the current-carrying capacity of the conductors, except where all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the current carrying capacity of the conductors is at least equal to that of the load;
- the part of the conductor(s) between the point of reduction of current-carrying capacity and the position of the overcurrent protective device is no longer than 3 m;
- the conductors are installed in such a manner as to reduce the possibility of a short-circuit, for example, protected by an enclosure or duct.

7.2.9 Overcurrent protective devices

The rated short-circuit breaking capacity shall be at least equal to the prospective fault current at the point of installation. Where the short-circuit current to an overcurrent protective device can include additional currents other than from the supply (for example from motors, from power factor correction capacitors), those currents shall be taken into consideration.

NOTE Information on co-ordination under short-circuit conditions between a circuit-breaker and another short-circuit protective device is provided in Annex A of IEC 60947-2:2006, IEC 60947-2:2006/AMD1:2009 and IEC 60947-2:2006/AMD2:2013.

Where fuses are provided as overcurrent protective devices, a type readily available in the country of use shall be selected, or arrangements shall be made for the supply of spare parts.

7.2.10 Rating and setting of overcurrent protective devices

The rated current of fuses or the setting current of other overcurrent protective devices shall be selected as low as possible but adequate for the anticipated overcurrents (for example during starting of motors or energizing of transformers). When selecting those protective devices, consideration shall be given to the protection of switching devices against damage due to overcurrents.

The rated current or setting of an overcurrent protective device for conductors is determined by the current carrying capacity of the conductors to be protected in accordance with 12.4, Clause D.3 and the maximum allowable interrupting time t in accordance with Clause D.4, taking into account the needs of co-ordination with other electrical devices in the protected circuit.

7.3 Protection of motors against overheating

7.3.1 General

Protection of motors against overheating shall be provided for each motor rated at more than 0,5 kW.

Exception: In applications where an automatic interruption of the motor operation is unacceptable (for example fire pumps), the means of detection shall give a warning signal to which the operator can respond.

Protection of motors against overheating can be achieved by:

- overload protection (7.3.2),

NOTE 1 Overload protective devices detect the time and current relationships (I^2t) in a circuit that are in excess of the rated full load of the circuit and initiate appropriate control responses.

- over-temperature protection (7.3.3), or

NOTE 2 Temperature detection devices sense over-temperature and initiate appropriate control responses.

- current-limiting protection.

Automatic restarting of any motor after the operation of protection against overheating shall be prevented where this can cause a hazardous situation or damage to the machine or to the work in progress.

7.3.2 Overload protection

Where overload protection is provided, detection of overload(s) shall be provided in each live conductor except for the neutral conductor.

However, where the motor overload detection is not used for cable overload protection (see also Clause D.2), detection of overload may be omitted in one of the live conductors. For motors having single-phase or DC power supplies, detection in only one unearthed live conductor is permitted.

Where overload protection is achieved by switching off, the switching device shall switch off all live conductors. The switching of the neutral conductor is not necessary for overload protection.

Where motors with special duty ratings are required to start or to brake frequently (for example, motors for rapid traverse, locking, rapid reversal, sensitive drilling) it can be difficult to provide overload protection with a time constant comparable with that of the winding to be protected. Appropriate protective devices designed to accommodate special duty motors or over-temperature protection (see 7.3.3) can be necessary.

For motors that cannot be overloaded (for example torque motors, motion drives that either are protected by mechanical overload protection devices or are adequately dimensioned), overload protection is not required.

7.3.3 Over-temperature protection

The provision of motors with over-temperature protection in accordance with IEC 60034-11 is recommended in situations where the cooling can be impaired (for example dusty

environments). Depending upon the type of motor, protection under stalled rotor or loss of phase conditions is not always ensured by over-temperature protection, and additional protection should then be provided.

Over-temperature protection is also recommended for motors that cannot be overloaded (for example torque motors, motion drives that are either protected by mechanical overload protection devices or are adequately dimensioned), where the possibility of over-temperature exists (for example due to reduced cooling).

7.4 Protection against abnormal temperature

Equipment shall be protected against abnormal temperatures that can result in a hazardous situation.

7.5 Protection against the effects of supply interruption or voltage reduction and subsequent restoration

Where a supply interruption or a voltage reduction can cause a hazardous situation, damage to the machine, or to the work in progress, undervoltage protection shall be provided by, for example, switching off the machine at a predetermined voltage level.

Where the operation of the machine can allow for an interruption or a reduction of the voltage for a short time period, delayed undervoltage protection may be provided. The operation of the undervoltage device shall not impair the operation of any stopping control of the machine.

Upon restoration of the voltage or upon switching on the incoming supply, automatic or unexpected restarting of the machine shall be prevented where such a restart can cause a hazardous situation.

Where only a part of the machine or of the group of machines working together in a co-ordinated manner is affected by the voltage reduction or supply interruption, the undervoltage protection shall initiate appropriate control commands to ensure co-ordination.

7.6 Motor overspeed protection

Overspeed protection shall be provided where overspeeding can occur and could possibly cause a hazardous situation taking into account measures in accordance with 9.3.2. Overspeed protection shall initiate appropriate control responses and shall prevent automatic restarting.

The overspeed protection should operate in such a manner that the mechanical speed limit of the motor or its load is not exceeded.

NOTE This protection can consist, for example, of a centrifugal switch or speed limit monitor.

7.7 Additional earth fault/residual current protection

In addition to providing overcurrent protection for automatic disconnection as described in 6.3, earth fault/residual current protection can be provided to reduce damage to equipment due to earth fault currents less than the detection level of the overcurrent protection.

The setting of the devices shall be as low as possible consistent with correct operation of the equipment.

If fault currents with DC components are possible, an RCD of type B in accordance with IEC TR 60755 can be required.

7.8 Phase sequence protection

Where an incorrect phase sequence of the supply voltage can cause a hazardous situation or damage to the machine, protection shall be provided.

NOTE Conditions of use that can lead to an incorrect phase sequence include:

- a machine transferred from one supply to another;
- a mobile machine with a facility for connection to an external power supply.

7.9 Protection against overvoltages due to lightning and to switching surges

Surge protective devices (SPDs) can be provided to protect against the effects of overvoltages due to lightning or to switching surges.

Where provided:

- SPDs for the suppression of overvoltages due to lightning shall be connected to the incoming terminals of the supply disconnecting device.
- SPDs for the suppression of overvoltages due to switching surges shall be connected as necessary for equipment requiring such protection.

NOTE 1 Information about the correct selection and installation of SPDs is given for example in IEC 60364-4-44, IEC 60364-5-53, IEC 61643-12, IEC 62305-1 and IEC 62305-4.

NOTE 2 Equipotential bonding of the machine, its electrical equipment and extraneous-conductive-parts to a common bonding network of the building/site can help mitigate electromagnetic interference, including the effects of lightning, on the equipment.

7.10 Short-circuit current rating

The short-circuit current rating of the electrical equipment shall be determined. This can be done by the application of design rules or by calculation or by test.

NOTE The short-circuit current rating may be determined, for example, in accordance with IEC 61439-1, IEC 60909-0, IEC/TR 60909-1, or IEC/TR 61912-1.

8 Equipotential bonding

8.1 General

This Clause 8 provides requirements for protective bonding and functional bonding. Figure 4 illustrates those concepts.

Protective bonding is a basic provision for fault protection to enable protection of persons against electric shock (see 6.3.3 and 8.2).

The objective of functional bonding (see 8.4) is to reduce:

- the consequence of an insulation failure which could affect the operation of the machine;
- electrical disturbances to sensitive electrical equipment which could affect the operation of the machine;
- induced currents from lightning which could damage the electric equipment.

Functional bonding is achieved by connection to the protective bonding circuit, but where the level of electrical disturbances on the protective bonding circuit is not sufficiently low for proper functioning of electrical equipment, it can be necessary to use separate conductors for protective and functional bonding.