



BSI Standards Publication

Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — General requirements for equipment intended to be used in educational establishments by children

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National foreword

This Published Document is the UK implementation of IEC/TS 62850:2013. It supersedes DD 61010-100:2007 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee EPL/66, Safety of measuring, control and laboratory equipment.

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

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE

Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use –

General requirements for equipment intended to be used in educational establishments by children

Règles de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesurage, de régulation et de laboratoire –

Règles générales pour appareils destinés à une utilisation dans les établissements scolaires par des enfants

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR MEASUREMENT, CONTROL, AND LABORATORY USE –

General requirements for equipment intended to be used in educational establishments by children

FOREWORD

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- the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts, or
- the subject is still under technical development or where, for any other reason, there is the future but no immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard.

Technical specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC/TS 62850, which is a technical specification, has been prepared by technical committee 66: Safety of measuring, control and laboratory equipment.

This first edition is based on the third edition (2010) of IEC 61010-1.

The text of this technical specification is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
66/456/DTS	66/475/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical specification 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.

In this Technical Specification, the following print types are used:

- requirements and definitions: in roman type;
- NOTES: in smaller roman type;
- *conformity and tests: in italic type;*
- terms used throughout this Technical Specification which have been defined in Clause 3: SMALL ROMAN CAPITALS.

Technical and major editorial changes from IEC 61010-1 are indicated as follows: added text is underlined (added text) and deleted text is struck out (~~deleted text~~). Minor editorial changes are not indicated.

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

- transformed into an International Standard,
- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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 document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

Based on a TC 66 decision at the plenary meeting held in Everett on 2010-09-03, it was agreed that as an interim solution this document is to be published as a Technical Specification. This document publishes provisions pertaining to the use of this equipment by children in educational establishments which, if the provisions prove useful, are intended to be integrated into a future edition of IEC 61010-1. This publication will be reviewed in accordance with the rules of Part 1 of the ISO/IEC Directives where it is stated that a Technical Specification has to be reviewed within 3 years of its publication with the options of extension for another 3 years; conversion to an International Standard; or withdrawal.

This Technical Specification includes the following significant changes with respect to IEC 61010-1:2010, as well as other changes:

- a) a marking is added to indicate the age of CHILDREN by whom the equipment is intended to be used;
- b) accessibility requirements are enhanced to take into account the propensity of CHILDREN to insert foreign objects wherever they can;
- c) temperature limits have been decreased to take into account the greater sensitivity of a CHILD'S skin;
- d) mechanical access dimensions have been reduced to take into account the smaller dimensions of a CHILD'S body;
- e) limits for non-collimated optical radiation have been introduced;
- f) limits for ionizing radiation have been reduced;
- g) small detachable parts below certain dimensions have been prohibited;
- h) manufacturers are required to take into account the general unpredictability of the behaviour of CHILDREN.

Electrical equipment dealt with in this Technical Specification is used for teaching CHILDREN under the age of 16 in educational establishments.

CHILDREN are likely to poke objects and materials through apertures into the interior of electrical equipment. Consequently, more stringent criteria for access to HAZARDOUS LIVE conductors are required for educational establishment equipment than for general laboratory use. Moreover, the temperatures of parts that may be touched by CHILDREN should be lower than for equipment that is handled only by adults. Ergonomic considerations and mechanical RISKS need to be addressed with regard to the anthropomorphic dimensions of CHILDREN instead of adults. Requirements for equipment to be used by CHILDREN must also take into account REASONABLY FORESEEABLE MISUSE and the unpredictable behaviour of CHILDREN.

This Technical Specification addresses the safety requirements for equipment within the scope of IEC 61010 to be used by children between the ages of 3 and 16 in educational establishments, when supervised by the RESPONSIBLE BODY.

For certain types of equipment, these requirements will be supplemented or modified by the special requirements of one, or more than one, particular part 2 of the IEC 61010 series which must be read in conjunction with the requirements of this technical specification. In that case this IEC/TS 62850 is to be considered the alternative for IEC 61010-1.

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR MEASUREMENT, CONTROL, AND LABORATORY USE –

General requirements for equipment intended to be used in educational establishments by children

1 Scope and object

1.1 Scope

1.1.1 Equipment included in scope

~~This part of IEC 61010 specifies general safety requirements for the following types of electrical equipment and their accessories, wherever they are intended to be used.~~

This Technical Specification IEC 62850 specifies general safety requirements for the following types of equipment and their accessories intended to be used in educational establishments by persons between the age of 3 years and the age of 16 years under the supervision of the RESPONSIBLE BODY.

If all or part of the equipment falls within the scope of one or more part 2 standards of IEC 61010 as well as within the scope of this technical specification, it will also need to meet the requirements of those other part 2 standards.

NOTE 1 In some countries age limits can be different from those used in this technical specification or can be replaced by capability requirements.

a) Electrical test and measurement equipment

This is equipment which by electromagnetic means tests, measures, indicates or records one or more electrical or physical quantities, also non-measuring equipment such as signal generators, measurement standards, power supplies for laboratory use, transducers, transmitters, etc.

NOTE 2 This includes bench-top power supplies intended to aid a testing or measuring operation on another piece of equipment. Power supplies intended to power equipment are within the scope of IEC 61558 (see 1.1.2 h)).

This Technical Specification also applies to test equipment integrated into manufacturing processes and intended for testing manufactured devices.

NOTE 3 Manufacturing test equipment is likely to be installed adjacent to and interconnected with industrial machinery in this application.

b) Electrical industrial process-control equipment

This is equipment which controls one or more output quantities to specific values, with each value determined by manual setting, by local or remote programming, or by one or more input variables.

c) Electrical laboratory equipment

This is equipment which measures, indicates, monitors, inspects or analyses materials, or is used to prepare materials, and includes in vitro diagnostic (IVD) equipment.

~~This equipment may also be used in areas other than laboratories; examples include self-test IVD equipment to be used in the home and inspection equipment to be used to check people or material during transportation.~~

1.1.2 Equipment excluded from scope

This Technical Specification does not apply to equipment within the scope of:

- a) IEC 60065 (Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus);
- b) IEC 60204 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines);
- c) IEC 60335 (Household and similar electrical appliances);
- d) IEC 60364 (Electrical installations of buildings);
- e) IEC ~~60439~~ 61439-1 (Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies);
- f) IEC 60601 (Medical electrical equipment);
- g) IEC 60950 (Information technology equipment including electrical business equipment, except as specified in 1.1.3);
- h) IEC 61558 (Power transformers, power supply units and similar);
- i) IEC 61010-031 (Hand-held probe assemblies);
- j) IEC 61243-3 (Live working – Voltage detectors – Part 3: Two-pole low-voltage type).

1.1.3 Computing equipment

This Technical Specification applies only to computers, processors, etc. which form part of equipment within the scope of this Technical Specification or are designed for use exclusively with the equipment.

NOTE Computing devices and similar equipment within the scope of IEC 60950 and conforming to its requirements are considered to be suitable for use with equipment within the scope of this Technical Specification. However, some of the requirements of IEC 60950 for resistance to moisture and liquids are less stringent than those in this Technical Specification (see 5.4.4 second paragraph)).

1.2 Object

1.2.1 Aspects included in scope

The purpose of the requirements of this Technical Specification is to ensure that HAZARDS to the OPERATOR and the surrounding area are reduced to a tolerable level.

Requirements for protection against particular types of HAZARD are given in Clauses 6 to 13, as follows:

- a) electric shock or burn (see Clause 6);
- b) mechanical HAZARDS (see Clauses 7 and 8);
- c) spread of fire from the equipment (see Clause 9);
- d) excessive temperature (see Clause 10);
- e) effects of fluids and fluid pressure (see Clause 11);
- f) effects of radiation, including lasers sources, and sonic and ultrasonic pressure (see Clause 12);
- g) liberated gases, explosion and implosion (see Clause 13).

Requirements for protection against HAZARDS arising from REASONABLY FORESEEABLE MISUSE and ergonomic factors are specified in Clause 16.

RISK assessment for HAZARDS or environments not fully covered above is specified in Clause 17.

NOTE ~~Attention is drawn to the existence of additional requirements regarding the health and safety of labour forces.~~

NOTE 1 Attention is drawn to the additional requirements that can be specified by national authorities responsible for health and safety in education. In particular, there can be limitations on the use of radioactive materials, X-ray and laser equipment, and hazardous substances.

NOTE 2 Attention is also drawn to the existence of additional requirements that can be specified by national authorities responsible for the health and safety of CHILDREN in education with special needs.

1.2.2 Aspects excluded from scope

This Technical Specification does not cover:

- a) reliable function, performance, or other properties of the equipment not related to safety;
- b) effectiveness of transport packaging;
- c) EMC requirements (see the IEC 61326 series);
- d) protective measures for explosive atmospheres (see the IEC 60079 series).

1.3 Verification

This Technical Specification also specifies methods of verifying that the equipment meets the requirements of this Technical Specification, through inspection, TYPE TESTS, ROUTINE TESTS, and RISK assessment.

1.4 Environmental conditions

1.4.1 Normal environmental conditions

This Technical Specification applies to equipment designed to be safe at least under the following conditions:

- a) indoor use;
- b) altitude up to 2 000 m;
- c) temperature 5 °C to 40 °C;
- d) maximum relative humidity 80 % for temperatures up to 31 °C decreasing linearly to 50 % relative humidity at 40 °C;
- e) MAINS supply voltage fluctuations up to ± 10 % of the nominal voltage;
- f) TRANSIENT OVERVOLTAGES up to the levels of OVERVOLTAGE CATEGORY II;

NOTE-4 These levels of TRANSIENT OVERVOLTAGE are typical for equipment supplied from the building wiring.
- g) TEMPORARY OVERVOLTAGES occurring on the MAINS supply;
- h) applicable POLLUTION DEGREE of the intended environment (POLLUTION DEGREE 2 in most cases).

NOTE 2—Manufacturers may specify more restricted environmental conditions for operation; nevertheless the equipment shall be safe within these normal environmental conditions.

1.4.2 Extended environmental conditions

This Technical Specification applies to equipment designed to be safe not only in the environmental conditions specified in 1.4.1, but also in any of the following conditions as RATED by the manufacturer of the equipment:

- a) outdoor use;
- b) altitude above 2 000 m;
- c) ambient temperatures below 5 °C or above 40 °C;
- d) relative humidity above the levels specified in 1.4.1;
- e) MAINS supply voltage fluctuations exceeding ± 10 % of the nominal voltage;
- f) WET LOCATION;
- g) TRANSIENT OVERVOLTAGES up to the levels of OVERVOLTAGE CATEGORY III or IV (see Annex K).

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 60027-1, *Letter symbols to be used in electrical technology – Part 1: General*

IEC 60065, *Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety requirements*

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

IEC 60068-2-75, *Environmental testing – Part 2-75: Tests – Test Eh: Hammer tests*

IEC 60073, *Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification – Coding principles for indicators and actuators*

IEC 60227-1, *Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60245-1, *Rubber insulated cables – Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V – Part 1: General requirements*

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

IEC 60320 (all parts), *Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes*

IEC 60332-1-2, *Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 1-2: Test for vertical flame propagation for a single insulated wire or cable – Procedure for 1 kW pre-mixed flame*

IEC 60332-2-2, *Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 2-2: Test for vertical flame propagation for a single small insulated wire or cable – Procedure for diffusion flame*

IEC 60335-2-24, *Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-24: Particular requirements for refrigerating appliances, ice-cream appliances and ice-makers*

IEC 60335-2-89, *Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-89: Particular requirements for commercial refrigerating appliances with an incorporated or remote refrigerant unit or compressor*

~~IEC 60364-4-44, *Low voltage electrical installations – Part 4-44: Protection for safety – Protection against voltage disturbances and electromagnetic disturbances*~~

~~IEC 60405, *Nuclear instrumentation – Constructional requirements and classification of radiometric gauges*~~

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

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

IEC 60664-3:2003, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 3: Use of coating, potting or moulding for protection against pollution*
Amendment 1:2010

IEC 60695-11-10, *Fire hazard testing – Part 11-10: Test flames – 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods*

IEC 60799, *Electrical accessories – Cord sets and interconnection cord sets*

IEC 60825-1, *Safety of laser products – Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements*

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

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

~~IEC 61010-031, *Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – Part 031: Safety requirements for hand-held probe assemblies for electrical measurement and test*~~

~~IEC 61180 (all parts), *High-voltage test techniques for low-voltage equipment*~~

IEC 61180-1:1992, *High-voltage test techniques for low-voltage equipment – Part 1: Definitions, test and procedure requirements*

IEC 61180-2, *High-voltage test techniques for low-voltage equipment – Part 2: Test equipment*

IEC 61672-1, *Electroacoustics – Sound level meters – Part 1: Specifications*

IEC 61672-2, *Electroacoustics – Sound level meters – Part 2: Pattern evaluation tests*

IEC 62262, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures for electrical equipment against external impacts (IK code)*

IEC 62471, *Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems*

IEC/TR 62471-2, *Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems – Part 2: Guidance on manufacturing requirements relating to non-laser optical radiation safety*

IEC 62598, *Nuclear instrumentation – Constructional requirements and classification of radiometric gauges*

~~IEC Guide 104, *The preparation of safety publications and the use of basic safety publications and group safety publications*~~

ISO/IEC Guide 50, *Safety aspects – Guidelines for child safety*

ISO/IEC Guide 51:1999, *Safety aspects – Guidelines for their inclusion in standards*

ISO 306, *Plastics – Thermoplastic materials – Determination of Vicat softening temperature (VST)*

ISO 361, *Basic ionizing radiation symbol*

ISO 3746, *Acoustics – Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure – Survey method using an enveloping measurement surface over a reflecting plane*

ISO 7000, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment – Index and synopsis*. Available from: <http://www.graphical-symbols.info/equipment>

ISO 9614-1, *Acoustics – Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound intensity – Part 1: Measurement at discrete points*

ISO 13857:2008, *Safety of machinery – Safety distances to prevent hazard zones being reached by upper and lower limbs*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1 Equipment and states of equipment

3.1.1

FIXED EQUIPMENT

equipment fastened to a support, or otherwise secured in a specific location

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-826:2004, 826-16-07, modified – “electric” has been deleted.]

3.1.2

PERMANENTLY CONNECTED EQUIPMENT

equipment that is electrically connected to a supply by means of a permanent connection which can be detached only by the use of a TOOL

3.1.3

PORTABLE EQUIPMENT

equipment intended to be carried by hand

3.1.4

HAND-HELD EQUIPMENT

PORTABLE EQUIPMENT intended to be supported by one hand during NORMAL USE

3.1.5

TOOL

~~external device, including keys and coins, used to aid a person to perform a mechanical function~~

mechanical device intended to make a task easier

Note 1 to entry: See 4.3.2.14.

3.1.6

DIRECT PLUG-IN EQUIPMENT

equipment with a MAINS plug that is attached to the equipment housing without the use of a MAINS supply cord so that the equipment is supported by the MAINS socket-outlet

3.2 Parts and accessories

3.2.1

TERMINAL

~~component provided for the connection of a device to external conductors~~

conductive part of a device, electric circuit or electric network, provided for connecting that device, electric circuit or electric network to one or more external conductors

Note 1 to entry: TERMINALS can contain one or several contacts and the term therefore includes sockets, connectors, etc.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-12-12, modified – Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.2.2

FUNCTIONAL EARTH TERMINAL

TERMINAL by which electrical connection is made directly to a point of a measuring or control circuit or to a screening part and which is intended to be earthed for any functional purpose other than safety

Note 1 to entry: For measuring equipment, this TERMINAL is often called the measuring earth TERMINAL.

3.2.3

PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL

TERMINAL which is bonded to conductive parts of equipment for safety purposes and is intended to be connected to an external protective earthing system

3.2.4

ENCLOSURE

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

Note 1 to entry: ENCLOSURES may also provide protection against the spread of fire (see 9.3.2 c)).

3.2.5

PROTECTIVE BARRIER

ELECTRICALLY PROTECTIVE BARRIER

part providing protection against direct contact from any usual direction of access

Note 1 to entry: Depending on its construction, a PROTECTIVE BARRIER can be called a casing, cover, screen, door, guard, etc. A PROTECTIVE BARRIER can act alone; it is then only effective when it is in place. A PROTECTIVE BARRIER can also act in conjunction with an interlocking device with or without guard locking; in this case, protection is ensured whatever the position of the PROTECTIVE BARRIER.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-06-15]

3.3 Quantities

3.3.1

RATED

rated value

~~quantity value assigned, generally by a manufacturer, for a specified operating condition of a component, device or equipment~~

value of a quantity used for specification purposes, established, generally by the manufacturer, for a specified set of operating conditions of a component, device, equipment, or system

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-16-08, modified to emphasize that the manufacturer sets the rated values.]

3.3.2

RATING

set of RATED values and operating conditions

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-16-11]

3.3.3

WORKING VOLTAGE

highest r.m.s. value of the a.c. or d.c. voltage across any particular insulation which can occur when the equipment is supplied at RATED voltage

Note 1 to entry: Transients and voltage fluctuations are not considered to be part of the WORKING VOLTAGE.

Note 2 to entry: Both open-circuit conditions and normal operating conditions are taken into account.

3.4 Tests

3.4.1

TYPE TEST

test of one or more samples of equipment (or parts of equipment) made to a particular design, to show that the design and construction meet one or more requirements of this Technical Specification

Note 1 to entry: This is an amplification of the IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-16-16 definition to cover design as well as construction.

3.4.2

ROUTINE TEST

conformity test made on each individual item during or after manufacture

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-16-17]

3.5 Safety terms

3.5.1

ACCESSIBLE

able to be touched with a standard test finger or test pin, when used as specified in 6.2

3.5.2

HAZARD

potential source of harm

3.5.3

HAZARDOUS LIVE

capable of rendering an electric shock or electric burn

3.5.4

MAINS

low-voltage electricity supply system to which the equipment concerned is designed to be connected for the purpose of powering the equipment

3.5.5

MAINS CIRCUIT

circuit which is intended to be directly connected to the MAINS for the purpose of powering the equipment

3.5.6

PROTECTIVE IMPEDANCE

component or assembly of components whose impedance, construction and reliability are suitable to provide protection against electric shock

3.5.7

PROTECTIVE BONDING

electrical connection of ACCESSIBLE conductive parts or protective screening to provide electrical continuity to the means for connection of an external protective conductor

3.5.8

NORMAL USE

operation, including stand-by, according to the instructions for use or for the obvious intended purpose

3.5.9

NORMAL CONDITION

condition in which all means for protection against HAZARDS are intact

3.5.10

SINGLE FAULT CONDITION

condition in which one means for protection against HAZARD is defective or one fault is present which could cause a HAZARD

Note 1 to entry: ~~If a SINGLE FAULT CONDITION results unavoidably in one or more other fault conditions, all the failures are considered as one SINGLE FAULT CONDITION [IEC Guide 104].~~

3.5.11

OPERATOR

person operating equipment for its intended purpose

Note 1 to entry: Within this Technical Specification, the term “OPERATOR” indicates either an adult OPERATOR or a STUDENT OPERATOR, unless otherwise specified.

3.5.12

RESPONSIBLE BODY

individual or group responsible for the safe use and maintenance of equipment

3.5.13

WET LOCATION

location where water or another conductive liquid may be present and is likely to cause reduced human body impedance due to wetting of the contact between the human body and the equipment, or wetting of the contact between the human body and the environment

3.5.14

REASONABLY FORESEEABLE MISUSE

use of a product in a way not intended by the supplier, but which may result from readily predictable human behaviour

Note 1 to entry: The age of the CHILD will affect the predictability of the behaviour.

3.5.15

RISK

combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm

3.5.16

TOLERABLE RISK

RISK which is accepted in a given context based on the current values of society

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51:1999, 3.7]

3.5.17

OVERVOLTAGE CATEGORY

numeral defining a TRANSIENT OVERVOLTAGE condition

Note 1 to entry: See Annex K.

3.5.18

TRANSIENT OVERVOLTAGE

short duration overvoltage of a few milliseconds or less, oscillatory or non-oscillatory, usually highly damped

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-604, Amendment 1:1998, 604-03-13]

3.5.19

TEMPORARY OVERVOLTAGE

power frequency overvoltage of relatively long duration

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-604, Amendment 1:1998, 604-03-12]

3.5.20

CHILD (CHILDREN)

person (persons) aged at least 3 years and below 16 years

Note 1 to entry: This definition is intended for use in this Technical Specification. It does not match the definitions found in ISO/IEC Guide 50 and other documents.

3.5.21

STUDENT OPERATOR

CHILD undergoing education in an educational establishment under the supervision of the RESPONSIBLE BODY

3.6 Insulation

3.6.1

BASIC INSULATION

insulation of HAZARDOUS LIVE parts which provides basic protection

Note 1 to entry: BASIC INSULATION may serve also for functional purposes.

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

3.6.2

SUPPLEMENTARY INSULATION

independent insulation applied in addition to BASIC INSULATION, for fault protection ~~in order to provide protection against electric shock in the event of a failure of BASIC INSULATION~~

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-06-07, ~~modified~~]

3.6.3

DOUBLE INSULATION

insulation comprising both BASIC INSULATION and SUPPLEMENTARY INSULATION

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-06-08]

3.6.4

REINFORCED INSULATION

~~insulation which provides protection against electric shock not less than that provided by DOUBLE INSULATION~~

insulation of hazardous-live-parts which provides a degree of protection against electric shock equivalent to DOUBLE INSULATION

Note 1 to entry: REINFORCED INSULATION may be composed of several layers which cannot be tested singly as BASIC INSULATION or SUPPLEMENTARY INSULATION.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-06-09, ~~modified~~]

3.6.5

POLLUTION

addition of foreign matter, solid, liquid or gaseous (ionized gases), that may produce a reduction of dielectric strength or surface resistivity

3.6.6

POLLUTION DEGREE

numeral indicating the level of POLLUTION that may be present in the environment

3.6.7

POLLUTION DEGREE 1

no POLLUTION or only dry, non-conductive POLLUTION occurs, which has no influence

3.6.8

POLLUTION DEGREE 2

only non-conductive POLLUTION occurs except that occasionally a temporary conductivity caused by condensation is expected

3.6.9

POLLUTION DEGREE 3

conductive POLLUTION occurs, or dry, non-conductive POLLUTION occurs which becomes conductive due to condensation which is expected

Note 1 to entry: In such conditions, equipment is normally protected against exposure to direct sunlight, precipitation, and full wind pressure, but neither temperature nor humidity is controlled.

3.6.10

POLLUTION DEGREE 4

continuous conductivity occurs due to conductive dust, rain or other wet conditions

3.6.11

CLEARANCE

shortest distance in air between two conductive parts

3.6.12

CREEPAGE DISTANCE

shortest distance along the surface of a solid insulating material between two conductive parts

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-15-50]

4 Tests

4.1 General

Tests in this Technical Specification are TYPE TESTS to be carried out on samples of equipment or parts. Their only purpose is to check that the design and construction ensure conformity with this Technical Specification. In addition, manufacturers shall perform the ROUTINE TESTS of Annex F on 100 % of equipment produced which has both HAZARDOUS LIVE parts and ACCESSIBLE conductive parts.

The equipment shall at least meet the requirements of this Technical Specification. It is permissible to exceed the requirements. If, in this Technical Specification, a lower limit is specified for a conformity value, then the equipment may demonstrate a larger value. If an upper limit is specified for a conformity value, the equipment may demonstrate a lower value.

Tests on subassemblies that meet the requirements of the relevant standards specified in this Technical Specification, and used in accordance with them, need not be repeated during TYPE TESTS of the whole equipment.

Conformity with the requirements of this Technical Specification is checked by carrying out all applicable tests, except that a test may be omitted if examination of the equipment and design documentation demonstrates conclusively that the equipment would pass the test. Tests are carried out both under reference test conditions (see 4.3) and under fault conditions (see 4.4).

Where conformity statements in this Technical Specification require inspection, this may include examination of the equipment by measurement, examination of the markings on the equipment, examination of the instructions supplied with the equipment, examination of the

data sheets of the materials or components from which the equipment is manufactured, etc. In each case, the inspection will either demonstrate that the equipment meets the applicable requirements, or will indicate that further testing is required.

If, when carrying out a conformity test, there is any uncertainty about the exact value of an applied or measured quantity (for example voltage) due to the tolerance:

- a) manufacturers should ensure that at least the specified test value is applied;*
- b) test houses should ensure that no more than the specified test value is applied.*

4.2 Sequence of tests

The sequence of tests is optional unless otherwise specified. The equipment under test shall be carefully inspected after each test. If the result of a test causes doubt whether any earlier tests would have been passed if the sequence had been reversed, these earlier tests shall be repeated.

4.3 Reference test conditions

4.3.1 Environmental conditions

Unless otherwise specified in this Technical Specification, the following environmental conditions shall exist in the test location:

- a) a temperature of 15 °C to 35 °C;
- b) a relative humidity of not more than 75 %, but not exceeding the limits of 1.4.1 d);
- c) an air pressure of 75 kPa to 106 kPa;
- d) no hoar-frost, dew, percolating water, rain, solar radiation, etc.

4.3.2 State of equipment

4.3.2.1 General

Unless otherwise specified, each test shall be carried out on the equipment assembled for NORMAL USE and under the least favourable combination of the conditions given in 4.3.2.2 to ~~4.3.2.13~~ 4.3.2.14.

NOTE—In case of doubt, tests ~~should~~ shall be performed in more than one combination of conditions.

If dimensions or mass make it unsuitable to carry out particular tests on completely assembled equipment, tests on sub-assemblies are allowed, provided it is verified that the assembled equipment will meet the requirements of this Technical Specification.

4.3.2.2 Position of equipment

The equipment shall be in any position of NORMAL USE and with any ventilation unimpeded. Equipment intended to be built into a wall, recess, cabinet, etc., shall be installed as specified in the manufacturer's instructions.

4.3.2.3 Accessories

Accessories and OPERATOR-interchangeable parts available from, or recommended by, the manufacturer for use with the equipment under test shall be either connected or not connected.

4.3.2.4 Covers and removable parts

Covers or parts which can be removed without using a TOOL shall be removed or not removed.

4.3.2.5 MAINS supply

The following requirements apply.

- a) The supply voltage shall be between 90 % and 110 % of any RATED supply voltage for which the equipment can be set or, if the equipment is RATED for a greater fluctuation, at any supply voltage within the fluctuation range.
- b) The frequency shall be any RATED frequency.
- c) Equipment for both a.c. and d.c. shall be connected to an a.c. or d.c. supply.
- d) Equipment for single-phase a.c. supply shall be connected both with normal and reverse polarity.
- e) If the means of connection permits reversal, battery-operated and d.c. equipment shall be connected with both reverse and normal polarity.

4.3.2.6 Input and output voltages

Input and output voltages, including floating voltages but excluding the MAINS supply voltage, shall be set to any voltage within the RATED voltage range.

4.3.2.7 Earth TERMINALS

PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINALS, if any, shall be connected to earth.

FUNCTIONAL EARTH TERMINALS shall be connected or not connected to earth.

4.3.2.8 Controls

Controls which an OPERATOR can adjust without the use of a TOOL shall be set to any position, ~~except that:~~

- ~~a) MAINS selection devices shall be set to the correct value;~~
- ~~b) combinations of settings shall not be made if they are prohibited by the manufacturer's marking on the equipment.~~

4.3.2.9 Connections

The equipment shall be connected for NORMAL USE, or not connected.

4.3.2.10 Load on motors

Load conditions of motor-driven parts of equipment shall be in accordance with the NORMAL USE.

4.3.2.11 Output

For equipment giving an electrical output:

- a) the equipment shall be operated in such a way as to provide the RATED output power to the RATED load;
- b) the RATED load impedance of any output shall be connected or not connected.

4.3.2.12 Duty cycle

Equipment for short-term or intermittent operation shall be operated for the longest RATED period and shall have the shortest RATED recovery period consistent with the manufacturer's instructions.

Equipment for short-term or intermittent operation that develops significant heat during the startup phase, and that relies on continued operation to dissipate that heat, shall also be operated for the shortest RATED period followed by the shortest RATED recovery period.

4.3.2.13 Loading and filling

Equipment intended to be loaded with a specific material in NORMAL USE shall be loaded with the least favourable quantity of the materials specified in the instructions for use, including not loaded (empty) if the instructions for use permit this in NORMAL USE.

NOTE—If the specified material could cause a HAZARD during test, another material may be used provided that it can be shown that the result of the test is not affected.

4.3.2.14 Improvised TOOLS

All parts or subassemblies of the equipment that may be removed, installed, opened, closed, modified, adjusted, or reset using a readily-available device which could be used as if it were a TOOL shall be or not be removed, installed, opened, closed, modified, adjusted, or reset.

Consideration shall be given to devices that may be readily available to CHILDREN, including coins, keys, pocket knives, and paper clips.

4.4 Testing in SINGLE FAULT CONDITION

4.4.1 General

The following requirements apply.

- a) Examination of the equipment and its circuit diagram will generally show the fault conditions which are liable to result in HAZARDS and which, therefore, shall be applied.
- b) Fault tests shall be made as specified for checking conformity, unless it can be demonstrated that no HAZARD could arise from a particular fault condition.
- c) The equipment shall be operated under the least favourable combination of reference test conditions (see 4.3). These combinations may be different for different faults and they shall be recorded for each test.

4.4.2 Application of fault conditions

4.4.2.1 General

Fault conditions shall include those specified in 4.4.2.2 to 4.4.2.14. They shall be applied only one at a time and shall be applied in turn in any convenient order. Multiple simultaneous faults shall not be applied unless they are a consequence of an applied fault.

NOTE—For example, fans may be stopped one fan at a time unless they share a common power or control source. In that case, the common fans ~~should~~ shall be stopped simultaneously by interrupting the power or control source.

After each application of a fault condition, the equipment or part shall pass the applicable tests of 4.4.4.

4.4.2.2 PROTECTIVE IMPEDANCE

The following requirements apply.

- a) If a PROTECTIVE IMPEDANCE is formed by a combination of components, each component shall be short-circuited or disconnected, whichever is less favourable.
- b) If a PROTECTIVE IMPEDANCE is formed by the combination of BASIC INSULATION and a current- or voltage-limiting device, both the BASIC INSULATION and the current- or voltage-limiting device shall be subjected to single faults, applied one at a time. BASIC INSULATION

shall be bridged and the current- or voltage-limiting device shall be short-circuited or disconnected, whichever is less favourable.

- c) If a PROTECTIVE IMPEDANCE is formed with a single component that meets the requirements of 6.5.4, it need not be short-circuited or disconnected.

4.4.2.3 Protective conductor

The protective conductor shall be interrupted, except for PERMANENTLY CONNECTED EQUIPMENT and equipment utilizing a connector meeting the requirements of IEC 60309-1.

4.4.2.4 Equipment or parts for short-term or intermittent operation

These shall be operated continuously if continuous operation could occur in a SINGLE FAULT CONDITION. Individual parts may include motors, relays, other electromagnetic devices and heaters.

4.4.2.5 Motors

Motors shall be stopped while fully energized or prevented from starting, whichever is less favourable.

One supply phase of any multi-phase motor shall be interrupted while the motor is operating at its intended full load.

4.4.2.6 Capacitors

Capacitors (except for self-healing capacitors) in the auxiliary winding circuits of motors shall be short-circuited.

4.4.2.7 MAINS transformers

4.4.2.7.1 General

The secondary windings of MAINS transformers shall be short-circuited as specified in 4.4.2.7.2, and overloaded as specified in 4.4.2.7.3.

A transformer damaged during one test may be repaired or replaced before the next test.

Tests for MAINS transformers tested as separate components are specified in 14.6.

4.4.2.7.2 Short circuit

Each untapped output winding, and each section of a tapped output winding, which is loaded in NORMAL USE, shall be tested in turn, one at a time, to simulate short circuits in the load. Overcurrent protection devices remain fitted during the test. All other windings are loaded or not loaded, whichever load condition of NORMAL USE is less favourable.

4.4.2.7.3 Overload

Each untapped output winding, and each section of a tapped output winding, is overloaded in turn one at a time. The other windings are loaded or not loaded, whichever load condition of NORMAL USE is less favourable. If any overloads arise from testing in the fault conditions of 4.4, secondary windings shall be subjected to those overloads.

Overloading is carried out by connecting a variable resistor across the winding. The resistor is adjusted as quickly as possible and readjusted, if necessary, after 1 min to maintain the applicable overload. No further readjustments are then permitted.

If overcurrent protection is provided by a current-breaking device, the overload test current is the maximum current which the overcurrent protection device is just capable of passing for 1 h. Before the test, the device is replaced by a link with negligible impedance. If this value cannot be derived from the specification, it is to be established by test.

For equipment in which the output voltage is designed to collapse when a specified overload current is reached, the overload is slowly increased to a point just before the point which causes the output voltage to collapse.

In all other cases, the loading is the maximum power output obtainable from the transformer.

Transformers with overtemperature protection which meets the requirements of 14.3 during the short-circuit test of 4.4.2.7.2 need not be subjected to overload tests.

4.4.2.8 Outputs

Outputs shall be short-circuited one at a time.

4.4.2.9 Equipment for more than one supply

Equipment which is designed to be operated from more than one type of supply shall be simultaneously connected to these supplies, unless this is prevented by the construction.

4.4.2.10 Cooling

Equipment cooling shall be restricted as follows, one fault at a time:

- a) air-holes with filters shall be closed;
- b) forced cooling by motor-driven fans shall be stopped;
- c) cooling by circulation of water or other coolant shall be stopped;
- d) loss of cooling liquid shall be simulated.

4.4.2.11 Heating devices

In equipment incorporating heating devices, the following faults shall be applied one at a time:

- a) timers which limit the heating period shall be overridden to energize the heating circuit continuously;
- b) temperature controllers, except for overtemperature protection devices meeting the requirements of 14.3, shall be overridden to energize the heating circuit continuously.

4.4.2.12 Insulation between circuits and parts

Insulation between circuits and parts which is below the level specified for BASIC INSULATION shall be bridged to check against the spread of fire if the method of 9.1 a) is used.

4.4.2.13 Interlocks

Each part of an interlock system for the protection of the OPERATOR shall be short-circuited or open-circuited in turn if the system prevents access to HAZARDS when a cover, etc. is removed without the use of a TOOL.

4.4.2.14 Voltage selectors

Voltage selectors which an OPERATOR can set for different RATED supply voltages shall be set for each possible setting with the equipment connected to each of its RATED supply circuits.

4.4.3 Duration of tests

4.4.3.1 General

The equipment shall be operated until further change as a result of the applied fault is unlikely. Each test is normally limited to 1 h since a secondary fault arising from a SINGLE FAULT CONDITION will usually manifest itself within that time. If there is an indication that a HAZARD of electric shock, spread of fire or injury to persons may eventually occur, the test shall be continued for 4 h unless one of these HAZARDS arises before then.

4.4.3.2 Current limiting devices

If a device which interrupts or limits the current during operation is included to limit the temperature of parts which can easily be touched, the maximum temperature attained by those parts shall be measured, whether the device operates or not.

4.4.3.3 Fuses

If a fault is terminated by the opening of a fuse and if the fuse does not operate within approximately 1 s, the current through the fuse under the relevant fault condition shall be measured. The pre-arcing time/current characteristics of the fuse shall be evaluated to find out whether the minimum operating current is reached and what is the maximum time before the fuse operates. The current through the fuse may vary as a function of time.

If the minimum operating current of the fuse is not reached in the test, the equipment shall be operated for a period corresponding to the maximum fusing time or continuously for the duration specified in 4.4.3.1, with the fuse replaced with a short-circuit.

4.4.4 Conformity after application of fault conditions

4.4.4.1 General

Conformity with requirements for protection against electric shock after the application of single faults is checked as follows:

- a) by making the measurements of 6.3.2 to check that no ACCESSIBLE conductive parts have become HAZARDOUS LIVE;*
- b) by performing a voltage test on DOUBLE INSULATION or REINFORCED INSULATION to check that the protection is still at least at the level of BASIC INSULATION. The voltage tests are made as specified in 6.7 and 6.8 (without humidity preconditioning) with the test voltage for BASIC INSULATION;*
- c) by measuring the temperature of transformer windings if the protection against electrical HAZARDS is achieved by DOUBLE INSULATION or REINFORCED INSULATION within the transformer. The temperatures of Table 20 shall not be exceeded.*

4.4.4.2 Temperature

Conformity with requirements for temperature protection is checked by determining the temperature of the outer surface of the ENCLOSURE and of parts which can easily be touched (see Clause 10).

4.4.4.3 Spread of fire

Conformity with requirements for protection against the spread of fire is checked by placing the equipment on white tissue-paper covering a softwood surface and covering the equipment with cheesecloth. No molten metal, burning insulation, flaming particles, etc. shall fall on the surface on which the equipment stands and there shall be no charring, glowing, or flaming of the tissue paper or cheesecloth. Melting of insulation material shall be ignored if no HAZARD could arise.

4.4.4.4 Other HAZARDS

Conformity with other requirements for protection against HAZARDS is checked as specified in Clauses 7 to 16.

5 Marking and documentation

5.1 Marking

5.1.1 General

Equipment shall bear markings as specified in 5.1.2 to 5.2. Except for marking of internal parts, these markings shall be visible from the exterior, or be visible after removing a cover or opening a door without the aid of a TOOL, if the cover or door is intended to be removed or opened by an OPERATOR. Markings applying to the equipment as a whole shall not be put on parts which can be removed by an OPERATOR without the use of a TOOL.

For rack- or panel-mounted equipment, markings are permitted to be on a surface that becomes visible after removal of the equipment from the rack or panel.

Letter symbols for quantities and units shall be as specified in IEC 60027-1. Graphic symbols shall be in accordance with Table 1 if applicable. Except for symbol 18, there are no colour requirements for symbols. Graphic symbols shall be explained in the documentation.

NOTE 1—IEC or ISO symbols should be used if available.

NOTE 2—Markings should not be on the bottom of the equipment, except on HAND-HELD EQUIPMENT or where space is limited.

Conformity is checked by inspection.

5.1.2 Identification

The equipment shall, as a minimum, be marked with:

- a) the name or trade mark of the manufacturer or supplier;
- b) a model number, name or other means to identify the equipment. If equipment bearing the same distinctive designation (model number) is manufactured at more than one location, equipment from each manufacturing location shall be marked so that the location can be identified.

NOTE—The marking of factory location may be in code and does not need to be on the equipment exterior.

- c) symbol 18 of Table 1, including the age limit, for example: '≥ 11'.

Conformity is checked by inspection.

5.1.3 MAINS supply

The equipment shall be marked with the following information.

- a) Nature of supply:
 - 1) a.c.: RATED MAINS frequency or range of frequencies;
 - 2) d.c.: symbol 1 of Table 1.

NOTE For information purposes it is, in some cases, useful to mark

- equipment intended for a.c. with symbol 2 of Table 1;
- equipment suitable for both a.c. and d.c. with symbol 3 of Table 1;
- equipment for three-phase supply with symbol 4 of Table 1.

- b) The RATED supply voltage(s) or the RATED range of supply voltages.

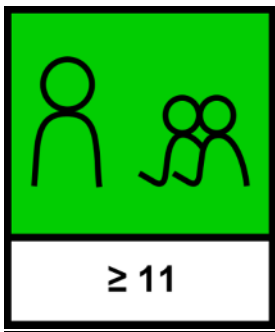
NOTE 2 RATED voltage fluctuations may also be marked.

- c) The maximum RATED power in watts (active power) or volt-amperes (apparent power), or the maximum RATED input current, with all accessories or plug-in modules connected. If the equipment can be used on more than one voltage range, separate values shall be marked for each voltage range unless the maximum and minimum values do not differ by more than 20 % of the mean value. The marked value shall not be less than 90 % of the maximum value.
- d) Equipment which an OPERATOR can set for different RATED supply voltages shall be provided with means for the indication of the voltage for which the equipment is set. For PORTABLE EQUIPMENT the indication shall be visible from the exterior. If the equipment is so constructed that the supply voltage setting can be altered without the use of a TOOL, the action of changing the setting shall also change the indication.
- e) Accessory MAINS socket-outlets accepting standard MAINS plugs shall be marked with the voltage if it is different from the MAINS supply voltage. If the outlet is for use only with specific equipment, it shall be marked to identify the equipment for which it is intended. If not, the maximum RATED current or power shall be marked, or symbol 14 of Table 1 placed beside the outlet with the full details included in the documentation.

Conformity is checked by inspection and by measurement of power or input current to check the marking of 5.1.3 c). The measurement is made with the equipment in the condition of maximum power consumption, but to exclude any initial inrush current it is not made until the current has stabilized (usually after 1 min). Transients are ignored.

Table 1 – Symbols

Number	Symbol	Reference	Description
1		IEC 60417-5031 (2002-10)	Direct current
2		IEC 60417-5032 (2002-10)	Alternating current
3		IEC 60417-5033 (2002-10)	Both direct and alternating current
4		IEC 60417-5032-1 (2002-10)	Three-phase alternating current
5		IEC 60417-5017 (2006-08)	Earth; ground ~~TERMINAL~~
6		IEC 60417-5019 (2006-08)	<u>Protective earth; protective ground</u> ~~PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL~~
7		IEC 60417-5020 (2002-10)	Frame or chassis ~~TERMINAL~~
8			Not used
9		IEC 60417-5007 (2002-10)	"On" (power)
10		IEC 60417-5008 (2002-10)	"Off" (power)
11		IEC 60417-5172 (2003-02)	<u>(Class II Equipment)</u> Equipment protected throughout by DOUBLE INSULATION or REINFORCED INSULATION

Number	Symbol	Reference	Description
12		IEC 60417-6042 (2010-11)	Caution, RISK of electric shock
13		IEC 60417-5041 (2002-10)	Caution, hot surface
14		ISO 7000-0434B (2004-01)	Caution ^a
15		IEC 60417-5268 (2002-10)	"IN" position of a bi-stable push control
16		IEC 60417-5269 (2002-10)	"OUT" position of a bi-stable push control
17		ISO 361:1975	Ionizing radiation
18			<u>intended for use in educational establishments by STUDENT OPERATORS at least 11 years old under supervision of the RESPONSIBLE BODY</u> ^{b, c, d}
^a See 5.4.1 which requires manufacturers to state that documentation must be consulted in all cases where this symbol is marked. ^b The green background colour is required, as specified in ISO 3864-1. ^c The symbol includes IEC symbols 60417-5187 (2002-10) and 60417-5189 (2002-10). ^d The number 11 is an example: other numbers can be marked for other ages.			

5.1.4 Fuses

For any fuse which may be replaced by an OPERATOR, there shall be a marking beside the fuseholder, which will enable the OPERATOR to identify the correct replacement fuse (see 5.4.5).

Conformity is checked by inspection.

5.1.5 TERMINALS, connections and operating devices

5.1.5.1 General

If necessary for safety, an indication shall be given of the purpose of TERMINALS, connectors, controls, and indicators, including any connections for fluids such as gas, water and drainage. Where there is insufficient space, symbol 14 of Table 1 may be used.

NOTE 1 For additional information, see IEC 60445 and IEC 60447.

NOTE 2—Individual pins of multi-pin connectors need not be marked.

Push-buttons and actuators of emergency stop devices, and indicators used only to indicate a warning of danger or the need for urgent action, shall be coloured red and coded as specified

in IEC 60073. If the meaning of colour relates to the safety of persons or the environment, supplementary means of coding shall be provided (see IEC 60073).

NOTE 2 National authorities can require that equipment used in certain environments meet the man-machine interface requirements pertinent to that environment.

Conformity is checked by inspection.

5.1.5.2 TERMINALS

TERMINALS for connection to the MAINS supply shall be identifiable.

The following TERMINALS shall be marked as follows:

- a) FUNCTIONAL EARTH TERMINALS with symbol 5 of Table 1;
- b) PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINALS with symbol 6 of Table 1, except when the PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL is part of an approved MAINS appliance inlet. The symbol shall be placed on the TERMINAL or close to it;
- c) TERMINALS of control circuits which are permitted by 6.6.3 to be connected to ACCESSIBLE conductive parts, with symbol 7 of Table 1 unless connection is self-evident;

NOTE 1 This symbol may also be considered as a warning symbol in that it indicates that a HAZARDOUS LIVE voltage must not be connected to the TERMINAL. The symbol should also be used if it is likely that an OPERATOR could make such a connection inadvertently.

- d) TERMINALS supplied from the interior of the equipment and which are HAZARDOUS LIVE, with the voltage, current, charge or energy value or range, or with symbol 14 of Table 1. This requirement does not apply to MAINS supply outlets where a standard MAINS socket outlet is used.

NOTE 2 In some countries, STUDENT OPERATORS might not be permitted access to TERMINALS which are HAZARDOUS LIVE.

Conformity is checked by inspection.

5.1.6 Switches and circuit-breakers

If the power supply switch or circuit-breaker is used as the disconnecting device, the off-position shall be clearly marked.

NOTE—It is recommended that the on-position also be marked.

Symbols 9 and 10 of Table 1 can, in some cases, also be suitable as the device identification (see 6.11.3.1 c)). A lamp alone is not considered to be a satisfactory marking.

If a push-button switch is used as the power supply switch, symbols 9 and 15 of Table 1 may be used to indicate the on-position, or symbols 10 and 16 to indicate the off-position, with the pair of symbols (9 and 15, or 10 and 16) close together.

Conformity is checked by inspection.

5.1.7 Equipment protected by DOUBLE INSULATION or REINFORCED INSULATION

Equipment which is only partially protected by DOUBLE INSULATION or REINFORCED INSULATION shall not be marked with symbol 11 of Table 1.

NOTE—Equipment protected throughout by DOUBLE INSULATION or REINFORCED INSULATION may be marked with symbol 11 of Table 1.

Conformity is checked by inspection.

5.1.8 Field-wiring TERMINAL boxes

If the temperature of the TERMINALS or the ENCLOSURE of a field-wiring TERMINAL box or compartment exceeds 60 °C in NORMAL CONDITION at an ambient temperature of 40 °C, or at the maximum RATED ambient temperature if higher, there shall be a marking to warn the installer to consult the installation instructions before determining the temperature RATING of the cable to be connected to the TERMINALS. The marking shall be visible before and during connection, or be beside the TERMINALS. Symbol 14 is an acceptable marking.

Conformity, in case of doubt, is checked by measurement as specified in 10.3 a) and, if applicable, by inspection of markings.

5.2 Warning markings

Warning markings specified in 5.1.5.2 c), 6.1.2 b), 6.6.2, 7.3.2 b) 3), 7.3.5.2, 7.4, 10.1 and 13.2.2 shall meet the following requirements.

Warning markings shall be visible when the equipment is ready for NORMAL USE. If a warning applies to a particular part of the equipment, the marking shall be placed on or near that part.

The size of warning markings shall be as follows:

- a) symbols shall be at least 2,75 mm high. Text shall be at least 1,5 mm high and contrast in colour with the background;
- b) symbols or text moulded, stamped or engraved in a material shall be at least 2,0 mm high. If not contrasting in colour, they shall have a depth or raised height of at least 0,5 mm.

If it is necessary for the RESPONSIBLE BODY or OPERATOR to refer to the documentation to preserve the protection afforded by the equipment, the equipment shall be marked with symbol 14 of Table 1. Symbol 14 is not required to be used if other symbols which address the safety aspects are used and explained in the documentation.

If the instructions for use state that an OPERATOR is permitted to gain access, using a TOOL, to a part which in NORMAL USE may be HAZARDOUS LIVE, there shall be a warning marking which states that the equipment must be isolated or disconnected from the HAZARDOUS LIVE voltage before access.

NOTE In some countries, STUDENT OPERATORS might not be allowed access to HAZARDOUS LIVE parts, except if they are undergoing technical training, when they might have the same access as an older OPERATOR.

Conformity is checked by inspection.

5.3 Durability of markings

Required markings shall remain clear and legible under conditions of NORMAL USE and shall resist the effects of the cleaning agents specified by the manufacturer.

Conformity is checked by performing the following test for durability of markings on the outside of the equipment. The markings are rubbed by hand, without undue pressure, for 30 s with a cloth soaked with each specified cleaning agent (or, if not specified, with 70 % isopropyl alcohol).

After the above treatment the markings shall be clearly legible and adhesive labels shall not have worked loose or become curled at the edges.

5.4 Documentation

5.4.1 General

The following documentation necessary for safety purposes, as needed by the OPERATOR or the RESPONSIBLE BODY, shall be provided with the equipment. Safety documentation for service personnel authorized by the manufacturer shall be made available to such personnel:

- a) intended use of the equipment, including a statement of the minimum age for which the equipment is intended, for example 'This equipment is suitable for use in educational establishments by students at least 11 years old when supervised', and any additional information regarding suitability for use by STUDENT OPERATORS in education with special needs;
- b) technical specification;
- c) name and address of the manufacturer or supplier from whom technical assistance may be obtained;
- d) the information specified in 5.4.2 to 5.4.6;
- e) information about how to mitigate RISKS remaining after a RISK assessment has been performed (see Clause 17);
- f) for equipment which for safety reasons requires specific accessories (for example probe assemblies) with specific characteristics, the documentation shall indicate that only accessories which meet the manufacturer's specifications shall be used;
- g) if a HAZARD could be caused by an incorrect reading when measuring, indicating or detecting harmful or corrosive substances, or HAZARDOUS LIVE electrical quantities, the instructions shall provide guidance on how to determine that the equipment is functioning correctly;
- h) instructions for lifting and carrying (see 7.5);
- i) a statement that cleaning or decontamination must be done only under the supervision of the RESPONSIBLE BODY.

Warning symbols and warning statements that are marked on the equipment shall be explained in the documentation. In particular, the documentation shall include a statement that it must be consulted in all cases where symbol 14 of Table 1 is marked, in order to find out the nature of the potential HAZARDS and any actions which have to be taken to avoid them.

NOTE Markings and text on equipment are considered equivalent to the documentation.

NOTE 2—If NORMAL USE involves the handling of harmful or corrosive substances, instruction should be given on correct use and safety provisions. If any harmful or corrosive substance is specified or supplied by the equipment manufacturer, the necessary information on its constituents and the correct disposal procedure should also be given.

Documentation may be provided on printed or electronic media, however printed information is required for all information necessary for safety that might not be available in electronic form at the time it is needed. The documentation shall be delivered with the equipment. Consideration shall be given to the ability of the RESPONSIBLE BODY to read the media.

Conformity is checked by inspection.

5.4.2 Equipment RATINGS

Documentation shall include the following:

- a) the supply voltage or voltage range, frequency or frequency range, and power or current RATING;
- b) a description of all input and output connections as required by 6.6.1 a);
- c) the RATING of the insulation of external circuits as required by 6.6.1 b);

- d) a statement of the range of environmental conditions for which the equipment is designed (see 1.4);
- e) a statement of the degree of ingress protection (IP), if the equipment is RATED according to IEC 60529;
- f) for equipment with an impact RATING less than 5 J, the information specified in 8.1 d).

Conformity is checked by inspection.

5.4.3 Equipment installation

The documentation shall include installation and specific commissioning instructions and, if necessary for safety, warnings against HAZARDS which could arise during installation or commissioning of the equipment. Such information includes, if applicable:

- a) assembly, location and mounting requirements;
- b) instructions for protective earthing;
- c) connections to the supply;
- d) for PERMANENTLY CONNECTED EQUIPMENT:
 - 1) supply wiring requirements;
 - 2) requirements for any external switch or circuit-breaker (see 6.11.3.1) and external overcurrent protection devices (see 9.6.2) and a recommendation that the switch or circuit-breaker be near the equipment;
- e) ventilation requirements;
- f) requirements for special services, for example, air, cooling liquid;
- g) instructions relating to sound level (see 12.5.1);
- h) instructions that installation shall only be done under the supervision of the RESPONSIBLE BODY.

NOTE—It is recommended to add a statement in the documentation for the installation that the safety of any system incorporating the equipment is the responsibility of the assembler of the system.

Conformity is checked by inspection.

5.4.4 Equipment operation

Instructions for use shall include, if applicable:

- a) identification and description of operating controls and their use in all operating modes;
- b) instructions not to position the equipment so that it is difficult to operate the disconnecting device;
- c) instructions for interconnection to accessories and other equipment, including indication of suitable accessories, detachable parts and any special materials;
- d) specifications of limits for intermittent operation;
- e) explanations of symbols related to safety which are used on the equipment;
- f) instructions for replacement of consumable materials;
- g) instructions for cleaning and decontamination;
- h) a statement listing potentially poisonous or injurious substances that can be liberated from the equipment, and possible quantities;
- i) detailed instructions about RISK reduction procedures relating to flammable liquids (see 9.5 c));
- j) details of methods of reducing the RISKS of burns from surfaces permitted to exceed the temperature limits of 10.1;

k) a statement that, to protect against eye injuries, laser sources RATED Class 2 of IEC 60825-1 or above should be clamped in place before being used.

The instructions shall include recommendations on who should be allowed to carry out the tasks documented in a) to k), with any actions to be taken and instructions to be given by the RESPONSIBLE BODY before the equipment is subsequently used by STUDENT OPERATORS.

If equipment ~~conforming to~~ within the scope of IEC 60950 is used with equipment ~~conforming to~~ within the scope of this Technical Specification, and if there is a HAZARD due to moisture or liquids, the instructions for use shall specify any additional precautions necessary.

There shall be a statement in the instructions that, if the equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

Conformity is checked by inspection.

5.4.5 Equipment maintenance and service

Instructions shall be provided to the RESPONSIBLE BODY in sufficient detail to permit safe maintenance and inspection of the equipment, and to ensure continued safety of the equipment after the maintenance and inspection procedure.

If applicable, manufacturer's documentation shall instruct against replacing detachable MAINS supply cords by inadequately RATED cords.

For equipment using replaceable batteries, the specific battery type shall be stated.

The manufacturer shall specify any parts which are required to be examined or supplied only by the manufacturer or his agent.

The RATING and characteristics of replaceable fuses shall be stated.

Instructions on the following subjects shall be provided for service personnel, as necessary to permit safe servicing and continued safety of the equipment after servicing if the equipment is suitable to be serviced:

- a) product-specific RISKS that may affect the service personnel;
- b) protective measures for these RISKS;
- c) verification of the safe state of the equipment after repair.

The manufacturer's instructions shall state that fuses must not be changed by a STUDENT OPERATOR.

NOTE—Instructions for service personnel do not need to be supplied to the RESPONSIBLE BODY, but should be made available to service personnel.

Conformity is checked by inspection.

5.4.6 Integration into systems or effects resulting from special conditions

Aspects resulting from integration into systems or effects resulting from special ambient or application conditions shall be described in the documentation.

Conformity is checked by inspection of the documentation.

6 Protection against electric shock

6.1 General

6.1.1 Requirements

Protection against electric shock shall be maintained in NORMAL CONDITION and SINGLE FAULT CONDITION (see 6.4 and 6.5). ACCESSIBLE parts (see 6.2) shall not be HAZARDOUS LIVE (see 6.3). Voltage, current, charge or energy between an ACCESSIBLE part and earth, or between any two ACCESSIBLE parts on the same piece of equipment within a distance of 1,8 m (over a surface or through air), shall not exceed the levels of 6.3.1 in NORMAL CONDITION nor of 6.3.2 in SINGLE FAULT CONDITION.

Conformity is checked by the determination of ACCESSIBLE parts as specified in 6.2 and by the measurements of 6.3 to establish that the levels of 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 are not exceeded, followed by the tests of 6.4 to 6.11.

6.1.2 Exceptions

If it is not feasible for operating reasons to prevent the following parts being both ACCESSIBLE and HAZARDOUS LIVE, they are permitted to be ACCESSIBLE to an OPERATOR during NORMAL USE while they are HAZARDOUS LIVE:

- a) parts of lamps and lamp sockets after lamp removal;
- b) parts intended to be replaced by an OPERATOR (for example, batteries) and which may be HAZARDOUS LIVE during the replacement or other OPERATOR action, but only if they are ACCESSIBLE only by means of a TOOL and have a warning marking (see 5.2);

If any of the parts in a) and b) receives a charge from an internal capacitor, they shall not be HAZARDOUS LIVE 10 s after interruption of the supply.

NOTE In some countries, some STUDENT OPERATORS might not be permitted to have access to HAZARDOUS LIVE parts.

If a charge is received from an internal capacitor, conformity is checked by the measurements of 6.3 to establish that the levels of 6.3.1 c) are not exceeded.

6.2 Determination of ACCESSIBLE parts

6.2.1 General

Unless obvious, determination of whether a part is ACCESSIBLE is made as specified in 6.2.2 to 6.2.4 6.2.5 in all positions of NORMAL USE. Test fingers (see Annex B) and pins are applied without force unless a force is specified. Parts are considered to be ACCESSIBLE if they can be touched with any part of a test finger or test pin, or if they could be touched in the absence of a covering which is not considered to provide suitable insulation (see 6.9.1).

If, in NORMAL USE, an OPERATOR is intended to perform any actions (with or without a TOOL) that could increase the accessibility of parts, such actions are taken before performing the examinations of 6.2.2 to 6.2.4 6.2.5.

NOTE Examples of such actions include:

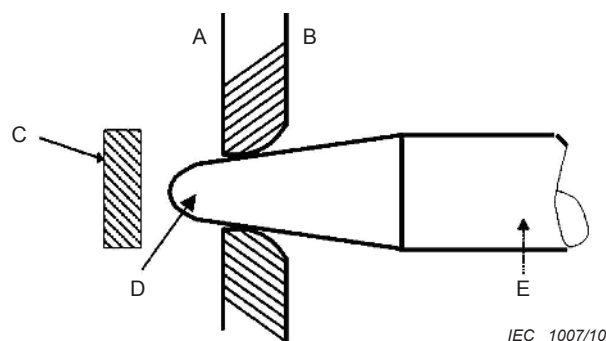
- a) removing covers;
- b) opening doors;
- c) adjusting controls;
- d) replacing consumable material;
- e) removing parts.

Rack-mounted and panel-mounted equipment is installed as specified in the manufacturer's instructions before making the examinations of 6.2.2 to ~~6.2.4~~ 6.2.5. For such equipment, the OPERATOR is assumed to be in front of the panel.

6.2.2 Examination

The jointed test finger (see Figure B.23) is applied in every possible position. If a part could become ACCESSIBLE by applying a force, the rigid test finger (see Figure B.1) is applied with a force of 10 N. The force is exerted by the tip of the test finger so as to avoid wedge and lever action. The test is applied to all outer surfaces, including the bottom. However, on equipment accepting plug-in modules the tip of the jointed test finger is inserted only to a depth of 180 mm from the opening in the equipment.

The test finger is likewise applied to all openings in the ENCLOSURE, including holes and TERMINALS. In these cases, the ACCESSIBLE parts of the ENCLOSURE are considered to include any part of the test finger which can be inserted into the hole or TERMINAL (see Figure 1).



Key

- A inside of equipment
- B outside of equipment
- C HAZARDOUS LIVE part
- D tip of test finger is considered to be ACCESSIBLE
- E test finger

Figure 1 – Measurements through openings in ENCLOSURES

6.2.3 ~~Not used~~ Openings above parts that are HAZARDOUS LIVE

~~A metal test pin 100 mm long and 4 mm in diameter is inserted into any openings above parts which are HAZARDOUS LIVE. The test pin is suspended freely and allowed to penetrate up to 100 mm.~~

~~The additional safety measures of 6.5.1 for protection in SINGLE FAULT CONDITION are not required solely because a part is ACCESSIBLE only by this test.~~

NOTE This exception is permitted because the insertion of an object similar to this test pin is considered to be a SINGLE FAULT CONDITION and one means of protection is sufficient.

~~This test is not applied to TERMINALS.~~

6.2.4 ~~Not used~~ Openings for pre-set controls

~~A metal test pin 3 mm in diameter is inserted through holes intended to give access to pre-set controls which require the use of a screwdriver or other TOOL. The test pin is applied in every possible direction through the hole. Penetration shall not exceed three times the distance from the ENCLOSURE surface to the control shaft or 100 mm, whichever is smaller.~~

6.2.5 Additional determination for all openings except TERMINALS

A metal test pin, 100 mm long and 1 mm in diameter, is inserted through all holes and gaps that might allow it to touch HAZARDOUS LIVE parts, except that it is not inserted into holes in the bottom of equipment whose size or weight make it unlikely that such a pin could be inserted into any such hole while the equipment is energised, or into TERMINALS.

NOTE This pin simulates an opened-out paper clip.

6.3 Limit values for ACCESSIBLE parts

6.3.1 Levels in NORMAL CONDITION

Voltages above the levels of a) are deemed to be HAZARDOUS LIVE if any of the levels of b) or c) are exceeded at the same time.

a) The a.c. voltage levels are 33 V r.m.s., 46,7 V peak and the d.c. voltage level is 70 V. For equipment intended for use in WET LOCATIONS, the a.c. voltage levels are 16 V r.m.s., 22,6 V peak and the d.c. voltage level is 35 V.

b) The current levels are:

- 1) 0,5 mA r.m.s. for sinusoidal waveforms, 0,7 mA peak for non-sinusoidal waveforms or mixed frequencies, or 2 mA d.c., when measured with the measuring circuit of Figure A.1. If the frequency does not exceed 100 Hz, the measuring circuit of Figure A.2 can be used. The measuring circuit of Figure A.4 is used for equipment intended for use in WET LOCATIONS.
- 2) 70 mA r.m.s. when measured with the measuring circuit of Figure A.3. This relates to possible burns at higher frequencies.

c) The levels of capacitive charge or energy are:

- 1) 45 μ C charge for voltages up to 15 kV peak or d.c.; line A of Figure 3 shows the capacitance versus voltage where the charge is 45 μ C.
- 2) 350 mJ stored energy for voltages above 15 kV peak or d.c.

6.3.2 Levels in SINGLE FAULT CONDITION

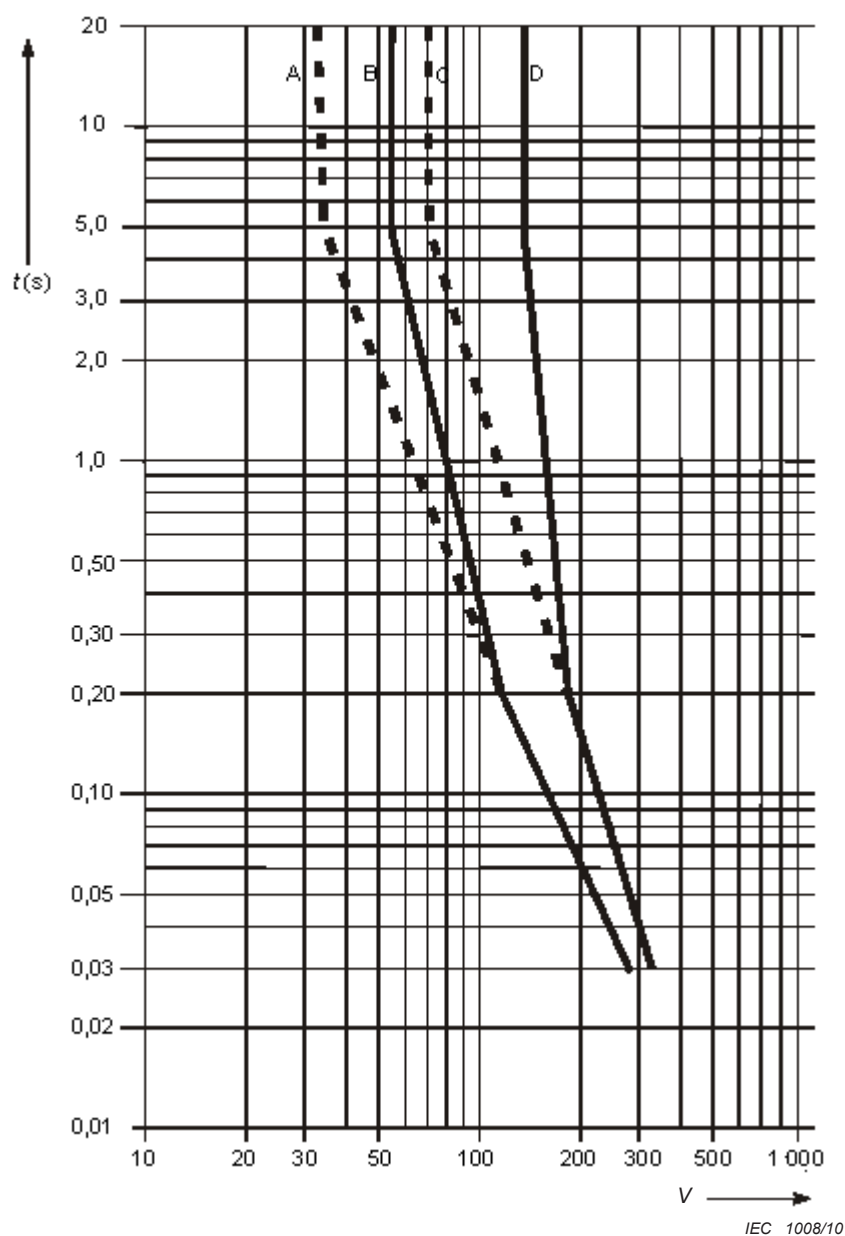
Voltages above the levels of a) are deemed to be HAZARDOUS LIVE if any of the levels of b) or c) are exceeded at the same time.

a) The a.c. voltage levels are 55 V r.m.s., 78 V peak and the d.c. voltage level is 140 V. For equipment intended for use in WET LOCATIONS, the a.c. voltage levels are 33 V r.m.s., 46,7 V peak and the d.c. voltage level is 70 V. For voltages of short duration, the duration versus voltage levels are those of Figure 2, measured across a 50 k Ω resistor.

b) The current levels are:

- 1) 3,5 mA r.m.s. for sinusoidal waveforms, 5 mA peak for non-sinusoidal waveforms or mixed frequencies, or 15 mA d.c., when measured with the measuring circuit of Figure A.1. If the frequency does not exceed 100 Hz, the measuring circuit of Figure A.2 can be used. The measuring circuit of Figure A.4 is used for equipment intended for use in WET LOCATIONS;
- 2) 500 mA r.m.s. when measured with the measuring circuit of Figure A.3. This relates to possible burns at higher frequencies.

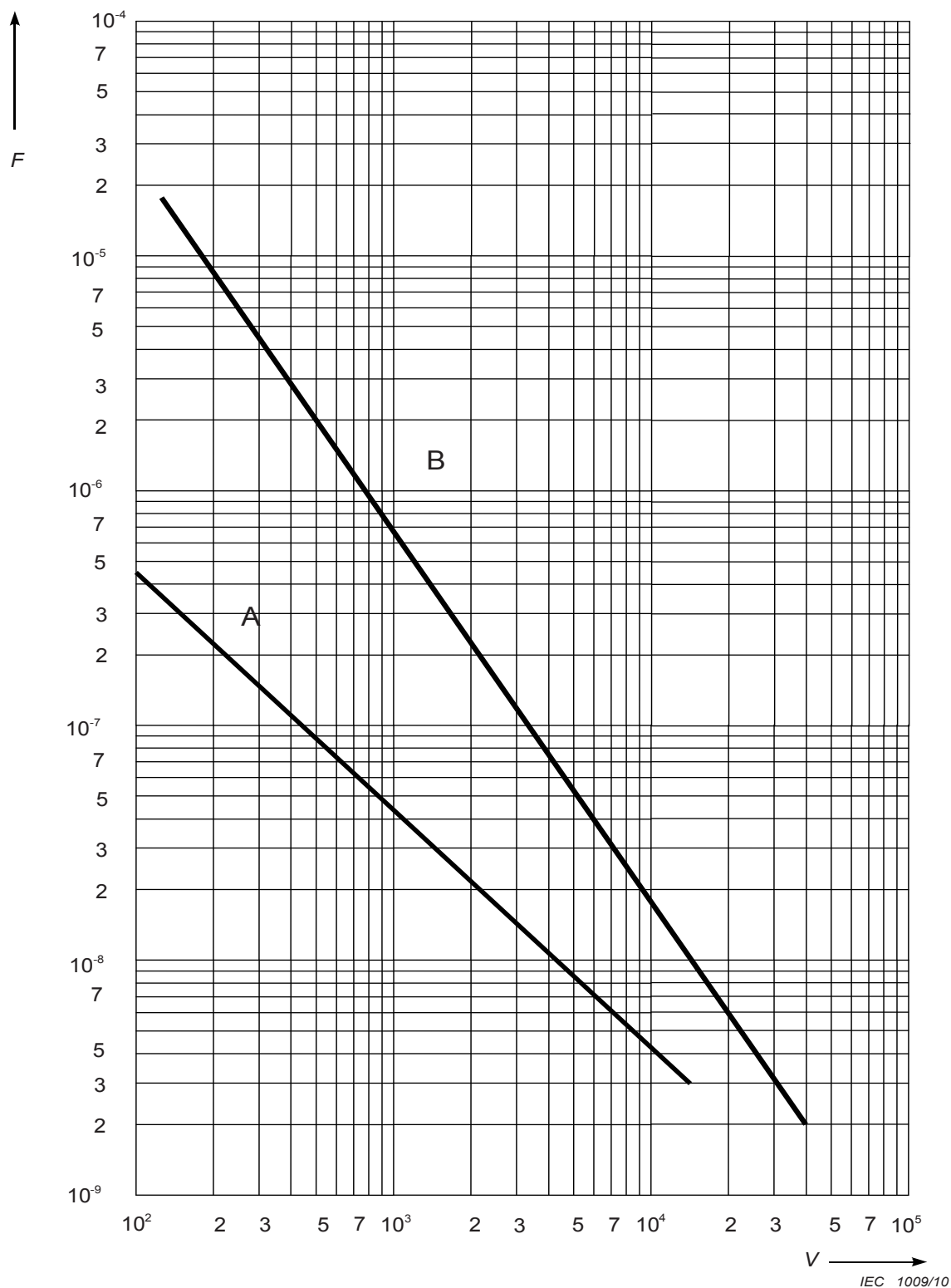
c) The capacitance level is line B of Figure 3.



Key

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| A | a.c. voltage level in WET LOCATIONS | C | d.c. voltage level in WET LOCATIONS |
| B | a.c. voltage level in dry locations | D | d.c. voltage level in dry locations |

**Figure 2 – Maximum duration of short-term ACCESSIBLE voltages
in SINGLE FAULT CONDITION (see 6.3.2 a))**



Key

- A NORMAL CONDITION
- B SINGLE FAULT CONDITION

Figure 3 – Capacitance level versus voltage in NORMAL CONDITION and SINGLE FAULT CONDITION (see 6.3.1 c) and 6.3.2 c))

6.4 Primary means of protection

6.4.1 General

ACCESSIBLE parts shall be prevented from becoming HAZARDOUS LIVE by one or more of the following means (see Annex D):

- a) ENCLOSURES or PROTECTIVE BARRIERS (see 6.4.2);
- b) BASIC INSULATION (see 6.4.3);
- c) impedance (see 6.4.4).

Conformity is checked by inspection and as specified in 6.4.2. to 6.4.4.

6.4.2 ENCLOSURES and PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

ENCLOSURES and PROTECTIVE BARRIERS shall meet the rigidity requirements of 8.1.

If ENCLOSURES or PROTECTIVE BARRIERS provide protection by insulation, they shall meet the requirements of BASIC INSULATION.

If ENCLOSURES or PROTECTIVE BARRIERS provide protection by limiting access, CLEARANCES and CREEPAGE DISTANCES between ACCESSIBLE parts and HAZARDOUS LIVE parts shall meet the requirements of 6.7 and the applicable requirements for BASIC INSULATION.

Conformity is checked as specified in 6.7 and 8.1.

6.4.3 BASIC INSULATION

CLEARANCES, CREEPAGE DISTANCES and solid insulation forming BASIC INSULATION between ACCESSIBLE parts and HAZARDOUS LIVE parts shall meet the requirements of 6.7.

Conformity is checked as specified in 6.7.

6.4.4 Impedance

An impedance used as a primary means of protection shall meet all the following requirements:

- a) it shall limit the current or voltage to not more than the applicable level of 6.3.2;
- b) it shall be RATED for the maximum WORKING VOLTAGE and for the amount of power that it will dissipate;
- c) CLEARANCE and CREEPAGE DISTANCE between terminations of the impedance shall meet the applicable requirements of 6.7 for BASIC INSULATION.

Conformity is checked by inspection, by measuring the voltage or current to confirm that they do not exceed the levels of 6.3.2, and by measuring CLEARANCE and CREEPAGE DISTANCE as specified in 6.7.

6.5 Additional means of protection in case of SINGLE FAULT CONDITIONS

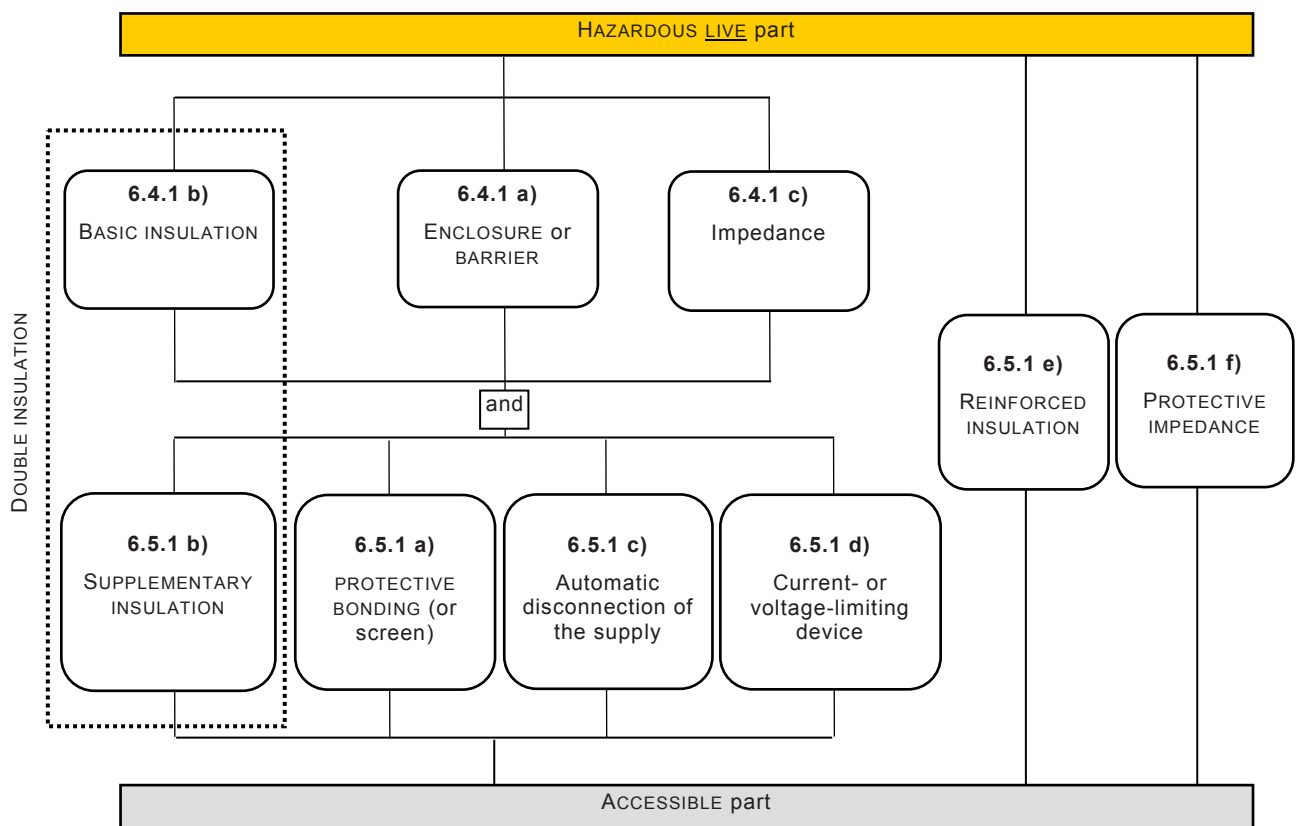
6.5.1 General

ACCESSIBLE parts shall be prevented from becoming HAZARDOUS LIVE in SINGLE FAULT CONDITION. The primary means of protection (see 6.4) shall be supplemented by one of a), b), c) or d). Alternatively one of the single means of protection e) or f) shall be used. See Figure 4 and Annex D.

- a) PROTECTIVE BONDING (see 6.5.2);
- b) SUPPLEMENTARY INSULATION (see 6.5.3);

- c) automatic disconnection of the supply (see 6.5.5);
- d) current- or voltage-limiting device (see 6.5.6);
- e) REINFORCED INSULATION (see 6.5.3);
- f) PROTECTIVE IMPEDANCE (see 6.5.4).

Conformity is checked by inspection and as specified in 6.5.2 to 6.5.6.



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Figure 4 – Acceptable arrangement of protective means against electric shock

6.5.2 PROTECTIVE BONDING

6.5.2.1 General

ACCESSIBLE conductive parts shall be bonded to the PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL if they could become HAZARDOUS LIVE in case of a single fault of the primary means of protection specified in 6.4. Alternatively, such ACCESSIBLE parts shall be separated from parts which are HAZARDOUS LIVE by a conductive protective screen bonded to the PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL.

Conformity is checked as specified in 6.5.2.2 to 6.5.2.6.

6.5.2.2 Integrity of PROTECTIVE BONDING

The integrity of PROTECTIVE BONDING shall be assured as specified below.

- a) PROTECTIVE BONDING shall consist of directly connected structural parts or discrete conductors, or both. It shall withstand all thermal and dynamic stresses to which it could be subjected before one of the overcurrent protective means specified in 9.6 disconnects the equipment from the supply.

- b) Soldered connections subject to mechanical stress shall be mechanically secured independently from the soldering. Such connections shall not be used for other purposes such as fixing constructional parts.
- c) Screw connections shall be secured against loosening.
- d) If a part of the equipment is removable by an OPERATOR, the PROTECTIVE BONDING for the remainder of the equipment shall not be interrupted (except for a part that also carries the MAINS input connection to the whole equipment).
- e) Unless they are specifically designed for electrical inter-connection and meet the requirements of 6.5.2.4, movable conductive connections, for example, hinges, slides, etc., shall not be the sole PROTECTIVE BONDING path.
- f) The exterior metal braid of cables shall not be regarded as PROTECTIVE BONDING, even if connected to the PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL.
- g) If power from the MAINS supply is passed through equipment for use by other equipment, means shall also be provided for passing the protective conductor through the equipment to protect the other equipment. The impedance of the protective conductor path through the equipment shall not exceed that specified in 6.5.2.4.
- h) Protective conductors may be bare or insulated. Insulation shall be green-and-yellow, except in the following cases:
 - 1) for earthing braids, either green-and-yellow or colourless-transparent;
 - 2) for internal protective conductors, and other conductors connected to the PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL in assemblies such as ribbon cables, busbars, flexible printed wiring, etc., any colour may be used provided that no HAZARD is likely to arise from non-identification of the protective conductor.

Equipment using PROTECTIVE BONDING shall be provided with a TERMINAL that is suitable for connection to a protective conductor and meets the requirements of 6.5.2.3.

Conformity is checked by inspection.

6.5.2.3 PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL

PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINALS shall meet the following requirements.

- a) The contact surfaces shall be metal.

NOTE 1—Materials of PROTECTIVE BONDING systems should be chosen to minimize electro-chemical corrosion between the TERMINAL and the protective conductor, or any other metal in contact with them.

- b) The integral protective conductor connection of an appliance inlet shall be regarded as the PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL.
- c) For equipment provided with a rewirable flexible cord and for PERMANENTLY CONNECTED EQUIPMENT, the PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL shall be located near the MAINS supply TERMINALS.
- d) If the equipment does not require connection to a MAINS supply, but nevertheless has a circuit or part which is required to be protectively earthed, the PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL shall be located near the TERMINALS of that circuit for which protective earthing is necessary. If this circuit has external TERMINALS, the PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL shall also be external.
- e) PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINALS for MAINS CIRCUITS shall be at least equivalent in current-carrying capacity to the MAINS supply TERMINALS.
- f) Plug-in type PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINALS combined with other TERMINALS and intended to be connected and disconnected without the use of a TOOL, shall be designed so that the protective conductor connection makes first and breaks last with respect to the other connections. Examples include plugs and appliance couplers for MAINS cords and connector assemblies of plug-in units.
- g) If the PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL is also used for other bonding purposes, the protective conductor shall be applied first and secured independently of other connections.

The protective conductor shall be connected in such a way that it is unlikely to be removed during servicing that does not require disconnection of the protective conductor.

h) For equipment in which the protective conductor is required for protection against a single fault in a measuring circuit, the following shall apply:

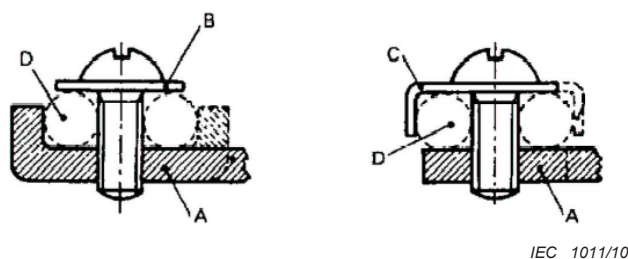
- 1) the PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL and protective conductor shall have at least the current RATING of the measuring TERMINALS;
- 2) the PROTECTIVE BONDING shall not be interrupted by any switching or interrupting device.

i) FUNCTIONAL EARTH TERMINALS (for example, measuring earth TERMINALS) shall allow a connection which is independent from the connection of the protective conductor.

NOTE Equipment can be equipped with FUNCTIONAL EARTH TERMINALS, irrespective of the protective means taken.

j) If the PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL is a binding screw assembly (see Figure 5), it shall be of a suitable size for the bond wire, but with a thread size no smaller than 4,0 mm, with at least three turns of the screw engaged.

k) The contact pressure required for a bonding connection shall not be capable of being reduced by deformation of materials forming part of the connection.



Key

- A fixed part
- B washer or clamping plate
- C anti-spread device
- D conductor space

Figure 5 – Examples of binding screw assemblies

Conformity is checked by inspection. Conformity for j) is also checked by the following test.

The binding screw assembly is to be tightened and loosened three times, together with the least favourable conductor to be secured, using the tightening torques specified in Table 2. All parts of the binding screw assembly shall withstand this test without mechanical failure.

Table 2 – Tightening torque for binding screw assemblies

Thread size mm	4,0	5,0	6,0	8,0	10,0
Tightening torque N·m	1,2	2,0	3,0	6,0	10,0

6.5.2.4 Impedance of PROTECTIVE BONDING of plug-connected equipment

The impedance between the PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL and each ACCESSIBLE part for which PROTECTIVE BONDING is specified shall not exceed 0,1 Ω . If the equipment has a non-detachable power cord, the impedance between the protective conductor plug pin of the MAINS cord and each ACCESSIBLE part for which PROTECTIVE BONDING is specified shall not exceed 0,2 Ω .

Conformity is checked by applying a test current for 1 min and then calculating impedance. The test current is the greater of:

- a) 25 A a.c. r.m.s. at RATED MAINS frequency or d.c.;*
- b) a current equal to twice the RATED current of the equipment.*

If the equipment contains overcurrent protection devices for all poles of the MAINS supply, and if the wiring on the supply side of the overcurrent protection devices cannot become connected to ACCESSIBLE conductive parts in the case of a single fault, the test current need not be more than twice the RATED current of the internal overcurrent protection devices.

6.5.2.5 Impedance of PROTECTIVE BONDING of PERMANENTLY CONNECTED EQUIPMENT

PROTECTIVE BONDING of PERMANENTLY CONNECTED EQUIPMENT shall be of low impedance.

Conformity is checked by applying a test current of twice the value of the overcurrent protection means specified in the equipment installation instructions for the building supply MAINS CIRCUIT for 1 min between the PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL and each ACCESSIBLE conductive part for which PROTECTIVE BONDING is required. The voltage between them shall not exceed 10 V a.c. r.m.s. or d.c.

If the equipment contains overcurrent protection devices for all poles of the MAINS supply, and if the wiring on the supply side of the overcurrent protection devices cannot become connected to ACCESSIBLE conductive parts in the case of a single fault, the test current need not be more than twice the RATED current of the internal overcurrent protection devices.

6.5.2.6 Transformer PROTECTIVE BONDING screen

If the transformer is fitted with a screen for PROTECTIVE BONDING purposes that is separated only by BASIC INSULATION from a winding that is connected to a HAZARDOUS LIVE circuit, the screen shall satisfy the requirements of 6.5.2.2 a) and b), and be of low impedance.

Conformity is checked by inspection and by one of the following tests:

- a) a test current of twice the value of the overcurrent protection means of the winding is applied for 1 min between the screen and the PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR TERMINAL. The voltage between them shall not exceed 10 V a.c. r.m.s. or d.c.;*
- b) the test of 6.5.2.4 using test current twice the value of the overcurrent protection means of the winding. The impedance shall not exceed 0,1 Ω .*

NOTE If test a) or b) is carried out, a specially prepared sample transformer having an extra lead-out wire from the free end of the screen is used to ensure that the current during the test passes through the screen.

6.5.3 SUPPLEMENTARY INSULATION and REINFORCED INSULATION

CLEARANCES, CREEPAGE DISTANCES and solid insulation forming SUPPLEMENTARY INSULATION or REINFORCED INSULATION shall meet the applicable requirements of 6.7.

Conformity is checked as specified in 6.7.

6.5.4 PROTECTIVE IMPEDANCE

A PROTECTIVE IMPEDANCE shall limit the current or voltage to the levels of 6.3.1 in NORMAL CONDITION and 6.3.2 in SINGLE FAULT CONDITION.

Insulation between the terminations of the PROTECTIVE IMPEDANCE shall meet the requirements of 6.7 for DOUBLE INSULATION or REINFORCED INSULATION.

A PROTECTIVE IMPEDANCE shall be one or more of the following:

a) an appropriate single component which shall be constructed, selected and tested so that safety and reliability for protection against electric shock is assured. In particular, the component shall be:

- 1) RATED for twice the maximum WORKING VOLTAGE;
- 2) if a resistor, RATED for twice the power dissipation for the maximum WORKING VOLTAGE.

b) a combination of components.

A PROTECTIVE IMPEDANCE shall not be a single electronic device that employs electron conduction in a vacuum, gas or semiconductor

Conformity is checked by inspection, by measuring the current or voltage to confirm that they do not exceed the applicable levels of 6.3 and by measuring CLEARANCES and CREEPAGE DISTANCES as specified in 6.7. Conformity of a single component is checked by inspection of its RATINGS.

6.5.5 Automatic disconnection of the supply

An automatic disconnection device shall meet both the following requirements.

- a) It shall be RATED to disconnect the load within the time specified in Figure 2.
- b) It shall be RATED for the maximum RATED load conditions of the equipment.

Conformity is checked by inspection of the device specification. In case of doubt, the device is tested to check that it disconnects the supply within the required time.

6.5.6 Current- or voltage-limiting device

A current- or voltage-limiting device shall meet all the following requirements:

- a) it shall be RATED to limit the current or voltage to the levels not exceeding the values of 6.3.2;
- b) it shall be RATED for the maximum WORKING VOLTAGE and, if applicable, for the maximum operational current;
- c) CLEARANCE and CREEPAGE DISTANCE between the terminations of the current or voltage-limiting device shall meet the applicable requirements of 6.7 for SUPPLEMENTARY INSULATION.

Conformity is checked by inspection, by measuring the voltage or current to confirm that they do not exceed the levels of 6.3.2, and by measuring CLEARANCES and CREEPAGE DISTANCES as specified in 6.7.

6.6 Connections to external circuits

6.6.1 General

In NORMAL CONDITION and in SINGLE FAULT CONDITION of the equipment, no ACCESSIBLE parts of the equipment and no ACCESSIBLE parts of an external circuit shall become HAZARDOUS LIVE as a result of connecting the external circuit to the equipment.

NOTE 1 External circuits are all circuits connected to TERMINALS of the equipment.

NOTE 2 For connection to MAINS supply source, see 6.10.

Protection shall be achieved by separation of circuits, unless short-circuiting of the separation could not cause a HAZARD.

The manufacturer's instructions or equipment markings shall include the following information, if applicable, for each external TERMINAL: