



JOINT CANADA-UNITED STATES
NATIONAL STANDARD

ANSI/CAN/UL 2524:2019

STANDARD FOR SAFETY

In-building 2-Way Emergency Radio Communication Enhancement Systems

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UL Standard for Safety for In-building 2-Way Emergency Radio Communication Enhancement Systems,
ANSI/CAN/UL 2524:2019

Second Edition, Dated January 9, 2019

Summary of Topics

The revision of ANSI/CAN/UL 2524 is being reissued to better align with our formatting guidelines.

Text that has been changed in any manner or impacted by UL's electronic publishing system is marked with a vertical line in the margin.

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ANSI/UL 2524-2018

JANUARY 9, 2019

(Title Page Reprinted: February 28, 2019)



1

ANSI/CAN/UL 2524:2019

Standard for In-building 2-Way Emergency Radio Communication

Enhancement Systems

First Edition – October, 2018

Second Edition

January 9, 2019

This ANSI/CAN/UL Safety Standard consists of the Second Edition including revisions through February 28, 2019.

The most recent designation of ANSI/UL 2524 as an American National Standard (ANSI) occurred on October 19, 2018. ANSI approval for a standard does not include the Cover Page, Transmittal Pages, Title Page, Preface or SCC Foreword.

This standard has been designated as a National Standard of Canada (NSC) on January 9, 2019.

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APPENDIX A Standards for Components

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Preface

This is the Second Edition of the ANSI/CAN/UL 2524, Standard for Safety for In-building 2-Way Emergency Radio Communication Enhancement Systems.

UL is accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) as a Standards Development Organization (SDO).

This Standard has been developed in compliance with the requirements of ANSI and SCC for accreditation of a Standards Development Organization.

This ANSI/CAN/UL 2524 Standard is under continuous maintenance, whereby each revision is approved in compliance with the requirements of ANSI and SCC for accreditation of a Standards Development Organization. In the event that no revisions are issued for a period of four years from the date of publication, action to revise, reaffirm, or withdraw the standard shall be initiated.

In Canada, there are two official languages, English and French. All safety warnings must be in French and English. Attention is drawn to the possibility that some Canadian authorities may require additional markings and/or installation instructions to be in both official languages.

Annex A, identified as informative, is for informational purposes only.

In Canada, there are two official languages, English and French. All safety warnings must be in French and English. Attention is drawn to the possibility that some Canadian authorities may require additional markings and/or installation instructions to be in both official languages.

Comments or proposals for revisions on any part of the Standard may be submitted to UL at any time. Proposals should be submitted via a Proposal Request in UL's On-Line Collaborative Standards Development System (CSDS) at <http://csds.ul.com>.

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This Edition of the Standard has been formally approved by the UL Standards Technical Panel (STP) on In-Building 2-Way Emergency Radio Communication Enhancement System, STP 2524.

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This list represents the STP 2524 membership when the final text in this standard was balloted. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred.

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Name	Representing	Interest Category	Region
Patrick Adamo	Firecom Inc	Producer	USA
Andrew Berezowski	Honeywell International Inc	Producer	USA
Chad Brown	Peterborough Fire Services	AHJ	Ontario, Canada
David Burkhart	Code Consultants Inc	General	USA
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International Classification for Standards (ICS): 33.060.30; 33.060.20

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This Standard is intended to be used for conformity assessment.

The intended primary application of this standard is stated in its scope. It is important to note that it remains the responsibility of the user of the standard to judge its suitability for this particular application.

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INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1 These requirements cover products (e.g. repeater, transmitter, receiver, signal booster components, remote annunciators and operational consoles, power supply, and battery charging system components) used for in-building 2-way emergency radio communication enhancement systems installed in a location to improve wireless communication at that location.

1.2 In the United States – These requirements cover products to be employed in accordance with the following Model Building and Installation Codes:

- a) Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems, NFPA 1221;
- b) National Electrical Code, NFPA 70;
- c) Fire Code NFPA 1;
- d) Life Safety Code, NFPA 101;
- e) International Fire Code

1.3 The products covered by this standard are intended to be used in combination with other products and devices to form an in-building 2-way emergency radio communication enhancement system. An installation document(s) provided with the product describes the various products needed to form an in-building 2-way emergency radio communication enhancement system and their intended use and installation.

1.4 These requirements address the safety, reliability and operational requirements prior to installation.

1.5 These requirements do not include determination of compliance with national regulations addressing electromagnetic radiation and use of radio frequencies. Should products covered by these requirements be required to comply with national regulations, a report of verification from the manufacturer is required as evidence of such compliance.

2 General

2.1 Components

2.1.1 Except as indicated in [2.1.2](#), a component of a product covered by this standard shall comply with the requirements for that component. See Appendix [A](#) for a list of standards covering components used in the products covered by this standard.

2.1.2 A component is not required to comply with a specific requirement that:

- a) Involves a feature or characteristic not required in the application of the component in the product covered by this standard, or
- b) Is superseded by a requirement in this standard.

2.1.3 A component shall be used in accordance with its rating established for the intended conditions of use.

2.1.4 Specific components are incomplete in construction features or restricted in performance capabilities. Such components are intended for use only under limited conditions, such as certain temperatures not exceeding specified limits, and shall be used only under those specific conditions.

2.2 Units of measurement

2.2.1 Values stated without parentheses are the requirement. Values in parentheses are explanatory or approximate information.

2.3 Undated references

2.3.1 Any undated reference to a code or standard appearing in the requirements of this standard shall be interpreted as referring to the latest edition of that code or standard.

2.4 Normative References

2.4.1 The following standards are referenced in this standard, and portions of these referenced standards may be essential for compliance.

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standards

ASTM D396, *Standard Specification for Fuel Oils*

ANSI/ASTM E230/E230M, *Standard Specification for Temperature-Electromotive Force (emf) Tables for Standardized Thermocouples*

CSA Group Standards

CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1, *Information Technology Equipment*

CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 60065, *Audio, Video, and Similar Electronic Apparatus-Safety Requirements*

CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62368-1, *Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment – Part 1: Safety Requirements*

CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 94.1, *Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Non-Environmental Considerations*

CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 94.2, *Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Environmental Considerations*

CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 0.17, *Evaluation of Properties of Polymeric Materials*

CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 223, *Power Supplies with Extra-Low-Voltage Class 2 Outputs*

CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 65, *Wire Connectors*

C22.2 No. 158, *Terminal Blocks*

C22.2 No. 88, *Splicing Wire and Cable Connectors*

C22.1, *Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, Safety Standard for Electrical Installations*

C22.2 No. 0.15-01, *Adhesive Labels*

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Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Standards (IEEE)

ANSI/IEEE C62.41, *Recommended Practice on Surge Voltages in Low-Voltage AC Power Circuits*

International Code Council Codes (ICC)

International Fire Code

International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)

IEC 60417-1, *Graphical Symbols for Use on Equipment – Part 1: Overview and Application*

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Codes and Standards

NFPA 1, *Fire Code*

ANSI/NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*

NFPA 72, *The National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*

NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*

NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*

UL Standards

UL 50, *Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Non-Environmental Considerations*

UL 50E, *Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Environmental Considerations*

UL 94, *Tests for Flammability of Plastic Materials for Parts in Devices and Appliances*

UL 310, *Electrical Quick-Connect Terminals*

UL 486A-486B, *Wire Connectors*

UL 486E, *Equipment Wiring Terminals for Use with Aluminum and/or Copper Conductors*

UL 723, *Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*

UL 746C, *Standard for Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations*

UL 864, *Control Units and Accessories for Fire Alarm Systems*

UL 969, *Marking and Labeling Systems*

UL 1059, *Terminal Blocks*

UL 1439, *Tests for Sharpness of Edges on Equipment*

UL 1481, *Power Supplies for Fire-Protective Signaling Systems*

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UL 1642, *Lithium Batteries*

UL 2043, *Fire Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release for Discrete Products and Their Accessories Installed in Air-Handling Spaces*

UL 2054, *Household and Commercial Batteries*

UL 60065, *Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus – Safety Requirements*

UL 60950-1, *Information Technology Equipment – Safety – Part 1: General Requirements*

UL 62368-1, *Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment – Part 1: Safety requirements*

ULC Standards

CAN/ULC-S142, *Fire Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release for Discrete Products and Their Accessories Installed in Air-Handling Spaces*

CAN/ULC-S524, *Standard for Installation of Fire Alarm Systems*

CAN/ULC-S527, *Standard for Control Units and Accessories for Fire Alarm Systems*

3 Glossary

3.1 ACKNOWLEDGE – Action taken to confirm that a message or signal has been received, such as pressing a button.

3.2 ACTIVE RADIO FREQUENCY EMITTING DEVICE – A powered device that emits a radio frequency signal as part of an in-building 2-way emergency radio communication enhancement system.

3.3 ADVERSE CONDITION – Any condition occurring in a circuit or communication path that interferes with the proper signaling or interpretation of status-change signals or both. Conditions include radio frequency interference.

3.4 AIR-HANDLING SPACE – Space used for environmental air-handling purposes other than ducts or plenums. The space over a hung ceiling used for environmental air-handling is an example.

3.5 ANNUNCIATOR – A unit containing one or more indicator lamps, alphanumeric displays, or other equivalent means in which each indication provides status information about a circuit, condition, or location.

3.6 AVERAGE VALUE – The sum of all instantaneous values of current (or voltage), averaged over one-half of an alternating cycle.

3.7 BATTERY CHARGER – A product intended to deliver sufficient current to maintain storage batteries in their fully-charged condition while the batteries are not connected to a load.

3.8 DAQ (Delivered Audio Quality) – A measure of speech intelligibility of Land Mobile Radio.

3.9 DISCHARGED BATTERY – A standby battery discharged as described in [34.2](#).

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- 3.10 **DONOR ANTENNA** – Antennas used with in-building 2-way emergency radio enhancement systems that provide the connection between the wide area communications system of interest and the in-building system.
- 3.11 **END-OF-LINE DEVICE** – A device installed at the end of a circuit for the purpose of monitoring the circuit for fault conditions.
- 3.12 **EXTERNAL CIRCUITS** – Circuits or wiring leaving the product.
- 3.13 **FAULT** – An open, ground, or short-circuit condition on any line extending from a product.
- 3.14 **FIELD WIRING** – Conductors to be installed in the field to connect a product to source(s) of supply, devices, other products, and loads.
- 3.15 **FIXED EQUIPMENT** – Any equipment product that is intended to be permanently connected electrically to the wiring system.
- 3.16 **GROUNDING CONDUCTOR** – A conductor employed to connect the intentionally grounded circuit of a wiring system to a grounding electrode.
- 3.17 **GROUND FAULT** – A circuit impedance to ground sufficient to result in the annunciation of a trouble condition.
- 3.18 **GROUNDING CONDUCTOR** – A conductor employed to connect non-current-carrying parts of equipment, raceways, and enclosure to a grounding electrode at the service which is, in turn, connected to earth ground or to some conducting body which serves in place of earth ground.
- 3.19 **OPEN FAULT** – A circuit impedance increase sufficient to prevent normal operation.
- 3.20 **OPERATOR** – Individual(s) responsible to access and operate the product and/or system, but does not have access to portions of the product required for servicing and maintenance.
- 3.21 **OPERATOR INTERFACE** – Providing controls for manually operating the product/system or interrogating the system for faults.
- 3.22 **PASSIVE RF COMPONENT** – Any device that RF passes through that does not have an active electronic component that requires external power. This includes antennas, splitters, couplers, coaxial cable and connectors. Passive components cannot amplify RF signals.
- 3.23 **PATH (PATHWAY)** – Any conductor, optic fiber, radio carrier, or other means for transmitting information between two or more units and/or locations.
- 3.24 **POWER SUPPLY** – A source of electrical operating power including the circuits and terminations connecting it to the dependent product/system components.
- 3.25 **POWER SUPPLY-BATTERY CHARGER** – A power supply that serves the dual function of providing operating power and charging storage batteries. The power supply is usually permanently connected to storage batteries, and the power supply-battery combination is intended to provide all of the electrical operating power required by the equipment to which the combination is connected, when the equipment is operating in its intended manner.
- 3.26 **REPEATER** – A device for receiving and re-transmitting two-way communication signals.

- 3.27 **RESET** – A control function that attempts to return a system or device to its normal state.
- 3.28 **RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK** – A risk of electric shock is determined to exist at any part if:
- a) The potential between the part and earth ground or any other accessible part is more than 42.4 V peak, and
 - b) The continuous current flow through a 1500 W resistor connected across the potential exceeds 0.5 mA.
- 3.29 **RISK OF FIRE** – A risk of fire is considered to exist at any two points in a circuit where:
- a) The open circuit voltage is more than 42.4 V peak and the energy available to the circuit under any condition of load including short circuit, results in a current of 8 A or more after 1 min of operation; or
 - b) A power of more than 15 W can be delivered into an external resistor connected between the two points.
- 3.30 **SOFTWARE** – Programs, instructions, procedures, data, and the like that are executed by a central processing unit of a product and which influences the functional performance of that product. For the purpose of this standard, software is one of two types:
- a) **EXECUTIVE SOFTWARE** – Control and supervisory program which manages the execution of all other programs and directly or indirectly causes the required functions of the product to be performed.
 - b) **SITE-SPECIFIC SOFTWARE** – Program that is separate from, but controlled by, the executive software which allows inputs, outputs, and system configuration to be selectively defined to meet the needs of a specific installation.
 - c) **DEVICE SPECIFIC FIRMWARE** – Firmware that is accessed via a connection and modified via a graphical user interface.
- 3.31 **STANDBY POWER SOURCE** – Provides power when the primary power source fails.
- 3.32 **STORAGE BATTERY** – Any battery which, by design or construction, is intended to be recharged. The storage battery is intended to provide a secondary source of operating power in response to failure of the primary source of operating power.
- 3.33 **SUPERVISORY SIGNAL** – A signal indicating the need of action in connection with the supervision of watchmen, sprinkler and other extinguishing systems or equipment, or with the maintenance features of other protective systems.
- 3.34 **SUPPLEMENTARY** – Refers to equipment or operations not required by this standard.
- 3.35 **SUPPLEMENTARY DEVICE** – A device intended to be connected to a supplementary device circuit.
- 3.36 **SUPPLEMENTARY-DEVICE CIRCUIT** – A circuit provided by a product for controlling a device, the operation of which is supplementary to the primary initiating and indicating devices of the control unit.
- 3.37 **TROUBLE SIGNAL** – A visual or audible signal indicating a fault condition of any nature, such as a circuit break or ground or other trouble condition occurring in the device or wiring associated with a protective signaling system.

3.38 USER – An individual who operates or services the product.

3.39 WIRE-TO-WIRE FAULT – A wire-to-wire (short circuit) fault is determined to be a resistance of 0.1 Ohm or less across the circuit.

4 Information Required for Assessment

4.1 The following documentation may be required to determine compliance:

- a) Schematic diagrams of all circuits.
- b) Where the product uses software, the software revision level.
- c) Marking to be applied to the product as required in Markings, Section [49](#).
- d) Installation wiring diagram/instructions as required in Installation Wiring Diagram/Instructions, Section [50](#).

4.2 Samples representative of all manufactured components utilized in the system may be required to determine compliance.

CONSTRUCTION

5 General

5.1 A product shall use materials that have been determined to comply with the requirements for the particular use, as indicated by the performance requirements of this standard.

5.2 Metals, when required to meet the requirements of this standard, shall not be used in such combination as to cause galvanic action that will increase the risk of fire, electric shock, injury to persons, or impair the operation of a product associated with the safety of life and/or property protection.

5.3 Where breakage or deterioration of a part such as an enclosure, a frame, a guard, or the like can result in a risk of injury to persons, the part shall be constructed to meet the demand or expected loading conditions.

5.4 The requirement in [5.3](#) applies also to those positions of a part adjacent to a moving part identified to involve a risk of injury to persons.

5.5 Electrical equipment with nonmetallic enclosures and other non-metallic discrete objects, intended to be installed in air-handling spaces shall additionally comply with the requirements in:

- a) United States, The Standard for Fire Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release for Discrete Products and Their Accessories Installed in Air-Handling Spaces, UL 2043, or
- b) Canada, Fire Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release for Discrete Products and Their Accessories Installed in Air-Handling Spaces, CAN/ULC-142.

5.6 Products that currently meet all the requirements of one of the standards indicated below need only be evaluated to the following sections with respect to the construction requirements: [6.1](#), [6.2](#), [6.3](#), [9.5](#), [11.1.1](#), [11.2.1.1](#), [11.2.2.1](#), [11.2.5](#), [12.1.2](#) – [12.1.5](#), [12.3](#), [12.6](#), [14.4](#), [19](#), and [23.1](#).

- a) In the United States

- 1) Standard for Information Technology Equipment – Safety – Part 1: General Requirements, UL 60950-1, or
- 2) Standard for Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment – Part 1: Safety Requirements, UL 62368-1, or
- 3) Standard for Audio, Video, and Similar Electronic Apparatus-Safety Requirements, UL 60065.

b) In Canada

- 1) CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1, Information Technology Equipment, or
- 2) CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 60065, Audio, Video, and Similar Electronic Apparatus-Safety Requirements, or
- 3) CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62368-1, Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment – Part 1: Safety Requirements.

6 Enclosures

6.1 General

6.1.1 All repeater, transmitter, receiver, signal booster components, external filters, and battery system components shall be contained in enclosures that comply with the requirements for a Type 4 or 4X enclosure covered by the standards indicated below:

a) In the United States

- 1) Standard for Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Non-Environmental Considerations, UL 50 and
- 2) Standard for Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Environmental Considerations, UL 50E.

b) In Canada

- 1) CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 94.1, Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Non-Environmental Considerations, and
- 2) CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 94.2, Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Environmental Considerations.

Exception: Rechargeable standby batteries are permitted to be contained in enclosures that comply with the requirements for a Type 3R specified in the following standards:

a) In the United States

- 1) *Standard for Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Non-Environmental Considerations, UL 50 and*
- 2) *Standard for Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Environmental Considerations, UL 50E.*

b) In Canada

- 1) *CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 94.1, Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Non-Environmental Considerations, and*

2) CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 94.2, *Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Environmental Considerations*.

6.1.2 All electrical parts of a product shall be enclosed to provide protection of internal components and prevent contact with uninsulated live parts.

6.1.3 Enclosures not described in [6.1.1](#) shall meet the requirements for Type 3R, 4, or 4X enclosures in [6.1.1](#) or meet the requirements of [6.4](#) – [6.9](#).

6.2 Enclosure covers

6.2.1 An enclosure cover shall be hinged, sliding, pivoted or similarly attached to provide access to fuses or any other over current-protective device, the intended protective functioning of which requires renewal or resetting, or when it is necessary to open the cover in connection with the normal operation of the unit.

Exception: In lieu of providing a hinged, sliding, or pivoted cover, supervision of the enclosure cover by means of a tamper feature is suitable when its operation results in an audible and visual signal. This applies only when the cover provides access to overcurrent devices such as fuses or circuit breakers or other indicators that are not used on a continuing basis.

6.2.2 Normal operation referenced in [6.2.1](#) is determined to be operation of a switch for testing or for silencing an audible signal appliance or operation of any other component of a unit which requires such action in connection with its intended performance.

6.2.3 A transparent material panel for an opening having an area of more than 929 cm² (144 in²) , or having any dimension greater than 305 mm (12 in), shall be supported by a continuous groove not less than 4.8 mm (3/16 in) deep along all four edges of the panel, or other means that have been determined to be an equivalent arrangement.

6.2.4 A transparent material used for the cover of an observation opening shall not introduce a risk of fire, distort, nor become less transparent at the temperature to which it is intended to be subjected under either normal or abnormal service conditions. See [6.5.2](#).

6.3 Battery compartments

6.3.1 A compartment for vented storage batteries shall have a total volume at least twice the volume occupied by the batteries. Ventilating openings shall be provided and so located as to permit circulation of air for dispersion of gas while the battery is being charged at the highest rate permitted by the means incorporated in the control unit.

6.3.2 The interior of a storage battery compartment shall be protected so that it will be resistant to detrimental action by the electrolyte.

6.4 Metallic material

6.4.1 An enclosure of metal shall have a minimum thickness as specified in [Table 6.1](#) or [Table 6.2](#).

Table 6.1
Minimum thickness of sheet metal for electrical enclosures of carbon or stainless steel

Without supporting frame ^a		With supporting frame or equivalent reinforcing ^a		Minimum thickness	
Maximum width, ^b	Maximum length, ^c	Maximum width, ^b	Maximum length,	Uncoated,	Metal coated,
cm (in)	cm (in)	cm (in)	cm (in)	mm (in)	mm (in)
				[MSG]	[GSG]
10.2 (4.0)	Not limited	15.9 (6.25)	Not limited	0.51 (0.020)	0.58 (0.023)
12.1 (4.75)	14.6 (5.75)	17.1 (6.75)	21.0 (8.25)	[24] [24]	
15.2 (6.0)	Not limited	24.1 (9.5)	Not limited	0.66 (0.026)	0.74 (0.029)
17.8 (7.0)	22.2 (8.75)	25.4 (10.0)	31.8 (12.5)	[22] [22]	
20.3 (8.0)	Not limited	30.5 (12.0)	Not limited	0.81 (0.032)	0.86 (0.034)
22.9 (9.0)	29.2 (11.5)	33.0 (13.0)	40.6 (16.0)	[20] [20]	
31.8 (12.5)	Not limited	49.5 (19.5)	Not limited	1.07 (0.042)	1.14 (0.045)
35.6 (14.0)	45.7 (18.0)	53.3 (21.0)	63.5 (25.0)	[18] [18]	
45.7 (18.0)	Not limited	68.6 (27.0)	Not limited	1.35 (0.053)	1.42 (0.056)
50.8 (20.0)	63.5 (25.0)	73.7 (29.0)	91.4 (36.0)	[16] [16]	
55.9 (22.0)	Not limited	83.8 (33.0)	Not limited	1.52 (0.060)	1.60 (0.063)
63.5 (25.0)	78.7 (31.0)	88.9 (35.0)	109.2 (43.0)	[15] [15]	
63.5 (25.0)	Not limited	99.1 (39.0)	Not limited	1.70 (0.067)	1.78 (0.070)
73.7 (29.0)	91.4 (36.0)	104.1 (41.0)	129.5 (51.0)	[14] [14]	
83.8 (33.0)	Not limited	129.5 (51.0)	Not limited	2.03 (0.080)	2.13 (0.084)
96.5 (38.0)	119.4 (47.0)	137.2 (54.0)	167.6 (66.0)	[13] [13]	
106.7 (42.0)	Not limited	162.6 (64.0)	Not limited	2.36 (0.093)	2.46 (0.097)
119.4 (47.0)	149.9 (59.0)	172.7 (68.0)	213.4 (84.0)	[12] [12]	
132.1 (52.0)	Not limited	203.2 (80.0)	Not limited	2.74 (0.108)	2.82 (0.111)
152.4 (60.0)	188.0 (74.0)	213.4 (84.0)	261.6 (103.0)	[11] [11]	
160.0 (63.0)	Not limited	246.4 (97.0)	Not limited	3.12 (0.123)	3.20 (0.126)
185.4 (73.0)	228.6 (90.0)	261.6 (103.0)	322.6 (127.0)	[10] [10]	

^a A supporting frame is a structure of angle or channel or a folded rigid section of sheet metal that is rigidly attached to and has essentially the same outside dimensions as the enclosure surface and that has sufficient torsional rigidity to resist the bending moments which may be applied via the enclosure surface when it is deflected. Construction that is considered to have equivalent reinforcing may be accomplished by designs that will produce a structure that is as rigid as one built with a frame of angles or channels. Construction considered to be without supporting frame includes:

- 1) A single sheet with single formed flanges (formed edges),
- 2) A single sheet which is corrugated or ribbed, and
- 3) An enclosure surface loosely attached to a frame, for example, with spring clips.

^b The width is the smaller dimension of a rectangular sheet metal piece which is part of an enclosure. Adjacent surfaces of an enclosure may have supports in common and be made of a single sheet.

^c For panels which are not supported along one side, for example, side panels of boxes, the length of the unsupported side shall be limited to the dimensions specified unless the side in question is provided with a flange at least 12.7 mm (1/2 in) wide.

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Table 6.2
Minimum thickness of sheet metal for electrical enclosures of aluminum, copper, or brass

Without supporting frame ^a		With supporting frame or equivalent reinforcing ^a		Minimum thickness, mm (in)
Maximum width, ^b cm (in)	Maximum length, ^c cm (in)	Maximum width, ^b cm (in)	Maximum length, cm (in)	
7.6 (3.0)	Not limited	17.8 (7.0)	Not limited	0.58 (0.023)
8.9 (3.5)	10.2 (4.0)	21.6 (8.5)	24.1 (9.5)	
10.2 (4.0)	Not limited	25.4 (10.0)	Not limited	0.74 (0.029)
12.7 (5.0)	15.2 (6.0)	26.7 (10.5)	34.3 (13.5)	
15.2 (6.0)	Not limited	35.6 (14.0)	Not limited	0.91 (0.036)
16.5 (6.5)	20.3 (8.0)	38.1 (15.0)	45.7 (18.0)	
20.3 (8.0)	Not limited	48.3 (19.0)	Not limited	1.14 (0.045)
24.1 (9.5)	29.2 (11.5)	53.3 (21.0)	63.5 (25.0)	
30.5 (12.0)	Not limited	71.1 (28.0)	Not limited	1.47 (0.058)
35.6 (14.0)	40.6 (16.0)	76.2 (30.0)	94.0 (37.0)	
45.7 (18.0)	Not limited	106.7 (42.0)	Not limited	1.91 (0.075)
50.8 (20.0)	63.5 (25.0)	114.3 (45.0)	139.7 (55.0)	
63.5 (25.0)	Not limited	152.4 (60.0)	Not limited	2.41 (0.095)
73.7 (29.0)	91.4 (36.0)	162.6 (64.0)	198.1 (78.0)	
94.0 (37.0)	Not limited	221.0 (87.0)	Not limited	3.10 (0.122)
106.7 (42.0)	134.6 (53.0)	236.2 (93.0)	289.6 (114.0)	
132.1 (52.0)	Not limited	312.4 (123.0)	Not limited	3.89 (0.153)
152.4 (60.0)	188.0 (74.0)	330.2 (130.0)	406.4 (160.0)	

^a A supporting frame is a structure of angle or channel or a folded rigid section of sheet metal which is rigidly attached to and has essentially the same outside dimensions as the enclosure surface and which has sufficient torsional rigidity to resist the bending moments which may be applied via the enclosure surface when it is deflected. Construction that is considered to have equivalent reinforcing may be accomplished by designs that will produce a structure which is as rigid as one built with a frame of angles or channels. Construction considered to be without supporting frame includes:

- 1) A single sheet with single formed flanges (formed edges),
- 2) A single sheet which is corrugated or ribbed, and
- 3) An enclosure surface loosely attached to a frame, for example, with spring clips.

^b The width is the smaller dimension of a rectangular sheet metal piece which is part of an enclosure. Adjacent surfaces of an enclosure may have supports in common and be made of a single sheet.

^c For panels which are not supported along one side, for example, side panels of boxes, the length of the unsupported side shall be limited to the dimensions specified unless the side in question is provided with a flange at least 12.7 mm (1/2 in) wide.

6.4.2 Where threads for the connection of conduit are tapped all the way through a hole in an enclosure wall, or where a construction that is determined to be equivalent is used, there shall not be less than 3-1/2 nor more than 5 threads in the metal, and the construction shall be such that a standard conduit bushing can be attached.

6.4.3 Where threads for the connection of conduit are tapped only part of the way through a hole in an enclosure wall, there shall not be less than five full threads in the metal, and there shall be a smooth, rounded inlet hole for the conductors which shall afford protection to the conductors equivalent to that provided by a standard conduit bushing.

6.4.4 At any point where conduit or metal-clad cable is to be attached to the enclosure, sheet metal shall be of such thickness or shall be so formed or reinforced that it will have stiffness at least equivalent to that of an uncoated flat sheet of steel having a minimum thickness of 0.81 mm (0.032 in).

6.5 Polymeric materials

6.5.1 Polymeric materials used as an enclosure shall comply with the applicable portions of the following standards and also with the additional requirements specified in this standard:

a) In the United States, Standard for Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations, UL 746C

b) In Canada, CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 0.17, Evaluation of Properties of Polymeric Materials

6.5.2 Polymeric material that is not used as an enclosure, but that is attached to or exposed on the outside of a product such as a viewing window, shall have flammability characteristics as shown in [Table 6.3](#).

Table 6.3
Flammability characteristics of polymeric material

Polymeric material area/dimensions	Flammability rating
4 cm ³ (0.24 in ³) maximum and 61 mm (2.4 in) maximum length	None
Greater than 4 cm ³ (0.24 in ³) and less than 0.19 m ² (2 ft ²), 1.83 m (6 ft) maximum length	HB, V-2, V-1, V-0, or 5V
Greater than 0.19 m ² (2 ft ²) and less than 0.93 m ² (10 ft ²), 1.83 m (6 ft) maximum length	V-1, V-0, or 5V
Greater than 0.93 m ² (10 ft ²), or longer than 1.83 m (6 ft)	Maximum flame spread rating of 200 as specified in the Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, UL 723, or radiant panel as specified in the Standard for Tests for Flammability of Plastic Materials for Parts in Devices and Appliances, UL 94

6.5.3 Conductive coatings applied to nonmetallic surfaces such as the inside surface of an enclosure, shall comply with the appropriate requirements in the Standard for Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations, UL 746C, unless flaking or peeling of the coating cannot result in the reduction of spacings or the bridging of live parts.

6.5.4 A polymeric enclosure intended for connection to a rigid metallic conduit system shall comply with the requirements for polymeric enclosure rigid metallic conduit connections in the Standard for Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Non-Environmental Considerations, UL 50.

6.5.5 The continuity of a conduit system shall be provided by metal-to-metal contact and not rely on a polymeric material and shall comply with the requirements for polymeric enclosure bonding in the Standard for Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Non-Environmental Considerations, UL 50.

6.6 Enclosure openings – general

6.6.1 An enclosure intended for recessed mounting and whose front panel is to be flush with the surface of the wall shall have no openings that vent into concealed spaces of a building structure, such as into hollow spaces in the wall, when the product is mounted as intended.

Exception: In the United States, products supplied solely from power-limited sources and controlling only power-limited loads.

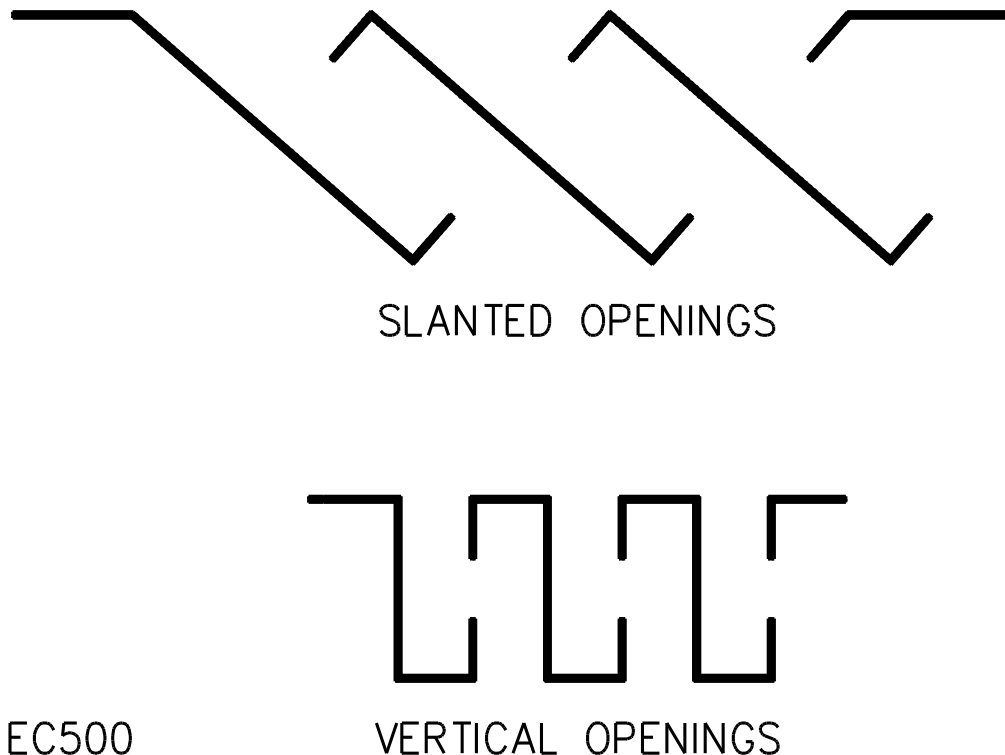
6.6.2 The requirement in [6.6.1](#) does not apply to an opening for a mounting screw or nail or for a manufacturing operation (such as paint drainage) when:

- a) An opening for non-mounting purposes does not have a dimension greater than 6.75 mm (17/64 in) or an area greater than 35.5 mm² (0.055 ft²); and
- b) An opening for mounting does not have a dimension greater than 19.05 mm (0.75 in) or an area greater than 430 mm² (0.7 in²) and there are no more holes than are needed to mount the product.

6.7 Enclosure top openings

6.7.1 An opening directly over an uninsulated live part involving a risk of fire, electric shock, or electrical-energy/high-current levels, shall not exceed 5.0 mm (0.20 in) in any dimension unless the configuration is such that a vertically falling object cannot fall into the unit and contact an uninsulated live part. See [Figure 6.1](#) for examples of top-cover designs complying with the intent of the requirement.

Figure 6.1
Cross-sections of top-cover designs



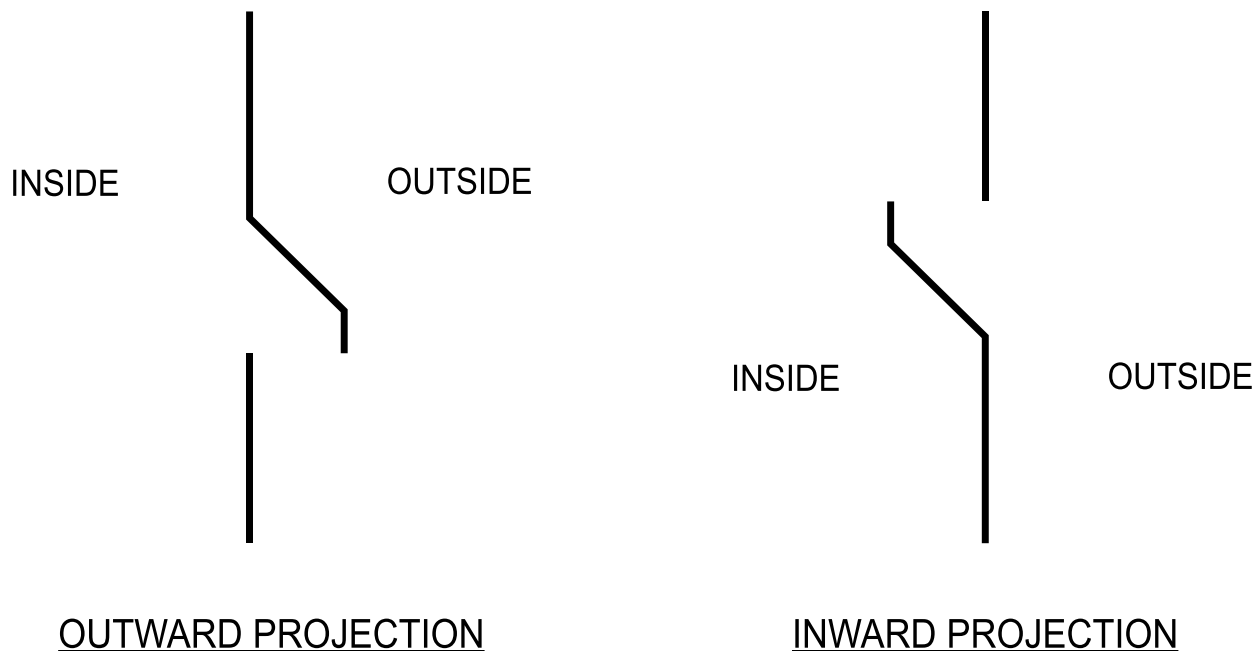
6.8 Enclosure side openings

6.8.1 An opening in the side of the enclosure shall:

- a) Not exceed 4.8 mm (0.19 in) in any dimension;
- b) Be provided with louvers shaped to deflect an external falling object outward (see [Figure 6.2](#) for examples of louver designs complying with the requirement); or
- c) Be located and sized so that objects which are present cannot drop into the unit and fall (with no horizontal velocity) onto uninsulated live parts involving a risk of fire, electric shock, or electrical-energy/high-current levels, or parts involving injury to persons (see [Figure 6.3](#)).

6.8.2 When a portion of a side panel falls within the area traced out by the 5° angle in [Figure 6.4](#), that portion of the side panel shall be investigated as a bottom enclosure in accordance with [6.9.1](#) – [6.9.3](#).

Figure 6.2
Louvers



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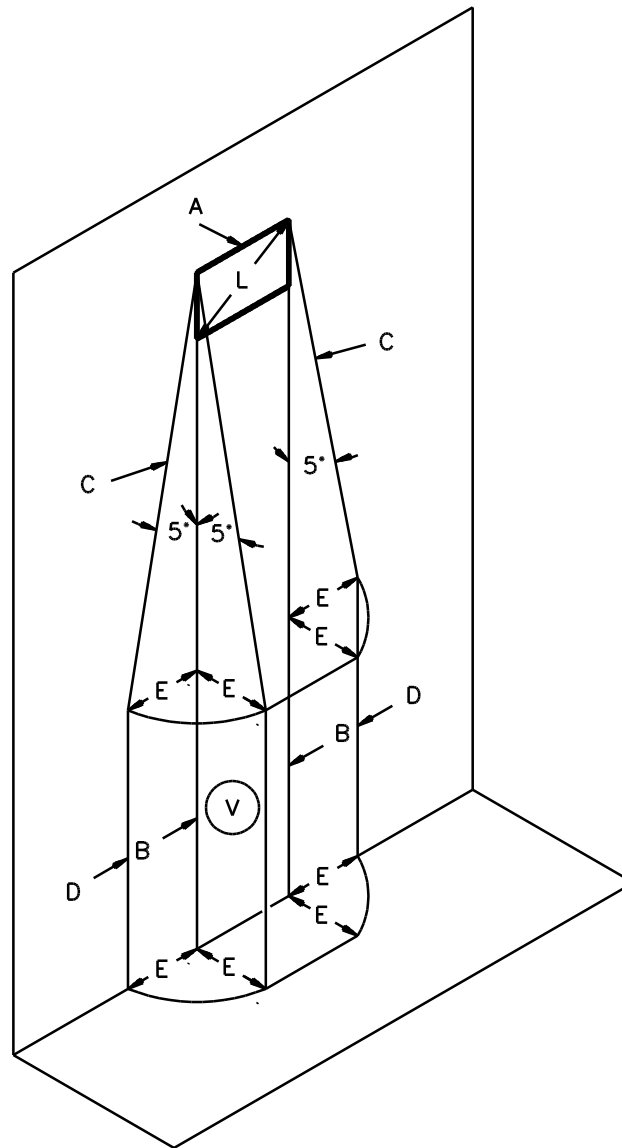
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Figure 6.3
Example of enclosure side opening



S3162A

A – Enclosure side opening.

B – Vertical projection of the outer edges of the side opening.

C – Inclined lines that project at a 5° angle from the edges of the side opening to point located E distance from B.

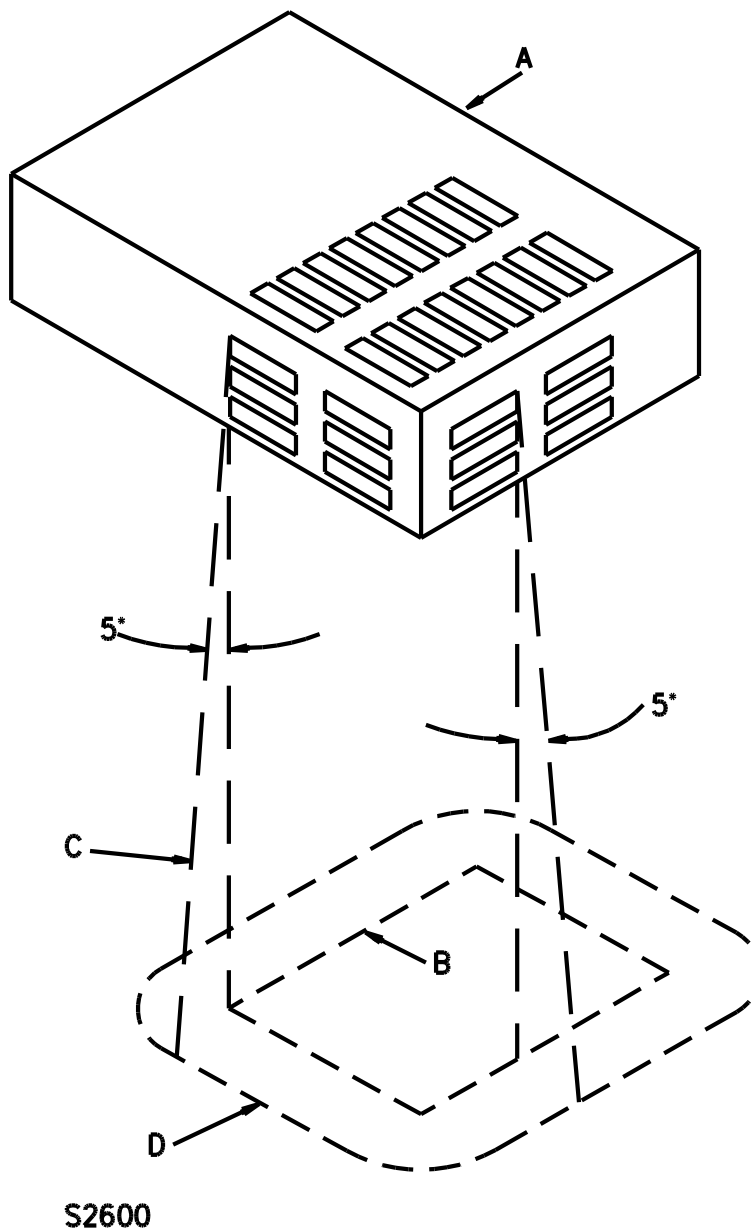
D – Line which is projected straight downward in the same plane as the enclosure side wall.

E – Projection of the opening (not to be greater than L).

L – Maximum dimension of the enclosure side opening.

V – Volume in which bare parts or uninsulated live parts are not located.

Figure 6.4
Enclosure bottom



A – The entire component under which an enclosure (flat or dished with or without a lip or other raised edge) of noncombustible material is to be provided. The sketch is of an enclosed component with ventilation openings showing that the enclosure is required only for those openings through which flaming parts are to be emitted. When the component or assembly does not have its own noncombustible enclosure, the area to be protected is the entire area occupied by the component or assembly.

B – Projection of the outline of the area of A that requires a bottom enclosure vertically downward onto the horizontal plane of the lowest point on the outer edge D of the enclosure.

C – Inclined line that traces out an area D on the horizontal plane of the enclosure. Moving around the perimeter of the area B that requires a bottom enclosure, this line projects at a 5° angle from the line extending vertically at every point around the perimeter of A and is oriented to trace out the largest area; except that the angle shall be less than 5° when the enclosure bottom contacts a vertical enclosure or side panel, or when the horizontal extension of the enclosure B to D exceeds 152 mm (6 in).

D – Minimum outline of the enclosure, except that the extension B to D is not required to exceed 152 mm (6 in), flat or dished with or without a lip or other raised edge. The bottom shall either be flat or formed in any manner when every point of area D is at or below the lowest point on the outer edge of the enclosure.

6.9 Enclosure bottom openings

6.9.1 The bottom of an enclosure shall consist of a complete or partial bottom enclosure under a component, groups of components, or assemblies, as shown in [Figure 6.4](#), that complies with the ventilation opening requirements in [6.9.2](#) and [6.9.3](#) unless a test demonstrates that the bottom enclosure provided contains flames, glowing particles or similar burning debris when all combustible material in the interior is ignited.

Exception: Openings without limitation on their size and number are permitted in areas that contain only wires, cables, plugs, receptacles, and impedance- and thermally-protected motors.

6.9.2 Ventilation openings provided in the bottom of an enclosure under materials that are not rated V-1 or less flammable meet the intent of the requirements when the openings are constructed so that materials do not fall directly from the interior of the unit. Other bottom-opening constructions that comply with the intent of the requirements are those that incorporate a perforated metal plate as described in [Table 6.4](#), or a galvanized or stainless-steel screen having a 14 by 14 mesh per 25.4 mm (1 in) constructed of wire with a minimum diameter of 0.4 mm (1/64 in).

Table 6.4
Perforated metal plates

Minimum thickness		Maximum diameter of holes		Minimum spacing of holes center-to-center	
mm	(in)	mm	(in)	mm	(in)
0.66	(0.026)	1.14	(0.045)	1.70	(0.67)
				[36 holes per cm ²]	[233 holes per in ²]
0.66	(0.026)	1.19	(0.047)	2.36	(0.093)
0.81	(0.032)	1.91	(0.075)	3.18	(0.125)
				[11 holes per cm ²]	[72 holes per in ²]
0.91	(0.036)	1.60	(0.063)	2.77	(0.109)
0.91	(0.036)	1.98	(0.078)	3.18	(0.125)

6.9.3 The bottom of the enclosure under areas containing only materials rated V-1 or less flammable shall have openings no larger than 40 mm² (1/16 in²).

6.9.4 The bottom-panel constructions described in [6.9.1](#) – [6.9.3](#) are permitted without testing. Other constructions can be used when they comply with the test described in [6.9.5](#) – [6.9.8](#).

6.9.5 Openings in a bottom panel shall be arranged and sufficiently small in size and few in number so that hot flaming No. 2 furnace oil poured three times onto the openings from a position above the panel is extinguished as it passes through the openings.

6.9.6 A sample of the complete, finished bottom panel is to be supported in a horizontal position a short distance above a horizontal surface under a hood or in another area that is ventilated but free from drafts. Bleached cheesecloth running 26 – 28 m²/kg mass (14 – 15 yd²/lb mass) and having what is known to the trade as "a count of 32 by 28" (a square 1 in on a side has 32 threads in one direction and 28 in the other or square 1 cm on a side has 13 threads in one direction and 11 in the other), is to be draped in one layer over a shallow flat-bottomed pan that is of a size and shape to cover completely the pattern of openings in the panel but is not sufficiently large to catch any of the oil that runs over the edge of the panel or otherwise does not pass through the openings. The pan is to be centered under the center of the pattern of openings in the panel. The center of the cheesecloth is to be 50 mm (2 in) below the openings. Use of

metal screen or wire-glass enclosure surrounding the test area is recommended to keep splattering oil from causing injury to persons.

6.9.7 A small metal ladle not more than 65 mm (2-1/2 in) in diameter, with a pouring lip and a long handle whose longitudinal axis remains horizontal during pouring, is to be partially filled with 10 cm³ or 10 ml (0.34 ounces) of No. 2 fuel oil, which is a medium-volatile distillate having a minimum API gravity of 30° , a flash point of 43.3 – 87.7°C (110 – 190°F), and an average calorific value of 38.2 MJ/L (136,900 Btu/gal); see the Standard Specification for Fuel Oils, ASTM D396. The ladle containing the oil is to be heated and the oil is to be ignited. The oil is to flame for 1 min and then is to be poured at the approximate rate of, but not less than 1 cm³/s or 1 mL/s (0.034 ounces) in a steady stream onto the center of the pattern of openings from a position 100 mm (4 in) above the openings. It is to be observed whether the oil ignites the cheesecloth.

6.9.8 Five min after completion of the pouring of the oil, the cheesecloth is to be replaced with a clean piece and a second 10-cm³ or 10-mL (0.34-ounce) ladle of hot flaming oil is to be poured onto the openings, again to be observed whether the cheesecloth is ignited. Five min later, a third identical pouring is to be made. The openings do not comply with the requirement in [6.9.5](#) if the cheesecloth is ignited during any of the three pourings.

7 Internal Materials

7.1 Polymeric materials used within an enclosure shall be evaluated in accordance with:

- a) In the United States, Standard for Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations, UL 746C
- b) In Canada, CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 0.17, Evaluation of Properties of Polymeric Materials

Exception: Unrated resistors, capacitors, semiconductors, integrated circuit packages, optical isolators, and similar electrical components meet the intent of the requirement when they are mounted on a material with a minimum flammability rating of V-1.

7.2 All combustible material used within an enclosure shall be V-2, HF-2, or better.

Exception No. 1: Motors, relays, capacitors, semiconductors, transformers, switches, insulating tubing or tape, and other electrical elements are exempt from the above requirement when they comply with the flame test applicable to the component. Meter faces and cases (when determined capable for mounting live parts) and indicator lamps or jewels, or both, are exempt from flammability requirements. The following requirements apply to parts that are isolated either by at least 12.5 mm (0.5 in) of air, or a solid barrier of V-1 or less-flammable material from uninsulated electrical parts that involve a risk from electrical energy-high current levels:

- a) *Gears, cams, belts, bearings, strain-relief bushings applied over PVC-jacketed cords, and other small parts that contribute negligible fuel to a fire is not required to be investigated.*
- b) *Tubing for air or fluid systems, and plastics, shall not be more flammable than HB. Foamed plastics classed HBF in accordance with:*
 - 1) *In the United States, Standard for Tests for Flammability of Plastic Materials for Parts in Devices and Appliances, UL 94, are determined as complying with this requirement.*
 - 2) *In Canada, CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 0.17-00, Evaluation of Properties of Polymeric Materials.*

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