



UL 563

Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Standard for Safety

Ice Makers



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UL Standard for Safety for Ice Makers, UL 563

Eighth Edition, Dated July 31, 2009

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1

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

1 Scope	6
2 General	6
2.1 Components	6
2.2 Units of measurement	7
2.3 Terminology	7
2.4 Undated references	7
3 Glossary	7

CONSTRUCTION

4 General	9
5 Assembly	9
5.1 General	9
5.2 Mechanical Protection	9
5.3 Electrical Protection	11
6 Accessories	14
7 Enclosures	15
7.1 General	15
7.2 Enclosures exposed to weather	18
8 Nonmetallic Materials	20
8.1 General	20
8.2 Classification	21
8.3 Application	21
9 Field Supply Connections	23
9.1 Permanently-connected units	23
9.2 Cord-connected units	26
9.3 Grounding	28
10 Internal Wiring	29
10.1 General	29
10.2 High voltage circuits	30
10.3 Low voltage circuits	32
10.4 Wiring method	32
10.5 Short circuit protection	34
11 Secondary Circuits	34
11.1 General	34
11.2 Class 2 circuits	35
11.3 Limited voltage/current circuits	35
12 Separation of Circuits	36
13 Bonding for Grounding	37

ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS

14 Capacitors	40
15 Current-Carrying Parts	40
16 Fuseholders	41
17 Ice Cutting Grids	41
18 Insulating Material	42
19 Motors and Motor Overload Protection	42

20	Switches and Controllers	47
21	Transformer Protection	49
21.1	High-voltage transformers	49
22	High-Voltage Control Circuit Conductor Overcurrent Protection	51
22.1	General	51
22.2	Direct-connected high-voltage control circuits	52
22.3	Tapped high-voltage control circuits	52
22.4	Overcurrent protective devices	53

ELECTRICAL SPACINGS

23	High-Voltage Circuits	54
24	Low-Voltage Circuits	56

REFRIGERATION SYSTEM

25	Refrigerant	56
26	Pump-Down Capacity	57
27	Refrigerant Tubing and Fittings	57
28	Refrigerant-Containing Parts	58
29	Pressure-Limiting Device	59
30	Pressure Relief	59
30.1	General	59
30.2	Relief valves	60
30.3	Fusible plugs or rupture members	60

PERFORMANCE

31	Instrumentation	60
31.1	Temperature measurements	60
31.2	Pressure measurements	61
32	Test Voltage	62
33	Leakage Current Test – Cord-Connected Ice Makers	62
34	Rain Test	65
35	Conditions for Input Test and Temperature-Pressure Test	69
36	Input Test	70
37	Temperature and Pressure Test	71
38	Starting Test	74
39	Dielectric Voltage-Withstand Test	74
40	Condenser Fan Motor Failure Test	75
41	Condenser Water Failure Test	76
42	Overflow Test	77
43	Stability Test	77
44	Maximum Continuous Current Test – Motor-Compressor Protection Devices	78
45	Limited Short-Circuit Test	79
45.1	General	79
45.2	Motor overload protective devices	81
45.3	Bonding conductors and connections	81
45.4	Motor circuit conductors and connections	81
46	Current Overload Test – Bonding Conductors and Connectors	81
47	Overvoltage and Undervoltage Tests	81
48	Insulation Resistance Test	82
49	Accelerated Aging Tests on Gaskets, Sealing Compounds and Adhesives	82

50	Metallic Coating Thickness Test	84
51	Strength Tests – Pressure Containing Components	85
52	Strain Relief Test	87
53	Fastener Strength Test	88
54	Burnout Test – Impedance Protected Motors	89
55	Tests on Nonmetallic Materials	89
56	Burnout Test – High-Voltage Transformers	90
57	Overload Test – High-Voltage Transformers	91

MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION TESTS

58	Pressure Tests	91
59	Production-Line Dielectric Voltage-Withstand Test	92
60	Production-Line Grounding Continuity Test	94

MARKING

61	General	94
62	Permanently-Connected Units	97
63	Cord-Connected Units	102

INSTRUCTIONS

64	Installation and Operating Instructions	103
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APPENDIX A

Standards for Components.....	A1
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INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1 These requirements cover automatic ice makers designed for connection to alternating-current circuits rated not more than 600 volts.

1.2 These requirements apply to unitary and remote ice makers. For the purpose of this standard, an ice maker includes a means for automatically manufacturing and harvesting ice in cube, flake, or other readily usable form, with or without provision for storage or means of dispensing ice.

1.3 Self-contained ice makers covered by these requirements employ hermetic refrigerant motor-compressors and air- or water-cooled condensers.

1.4 These requirements do not apply to ice makers of the tray type, ice vending machines, or to ice makers and ice maker kits used in household refrigerators and freezers.

1.5 Requirements for the installation of ice makers are included in the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70, and the Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration, ASHRAE 15.

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 generally 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 Terminology

2.3.1 The terms “appliance,” “ice maker,” and “unit” are used interchangeably and refer to all ice makers or any part thereof covered by this standard unless specifically noted otherwise.

2.4 Undated references

2.4.1 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.

3 Glossary

3.1 For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply.

3.2 ACCESSORY – An optional electrical device or other component intended for installation in or connection to an ice maker, for the purpose of modifying or supplementing the functions of the ice maker. It may be factory-installed or intended for installation by the user or service personnel.

3.3 BARRIER – A partition for the:

- a) Insulation or isolation of electrical circuits,
- b) Isolation of electrical arcs, or
- c) Isolation of moving parts or hot surfaces.

3.4 CIRCUITS, ELECTRICAL –

a) High-Voltage – A circuit involving a potential of not more than 600 volts and having circuit characteristics in excess of those of a low-voltage circuit.

b) Low-Voltage (Class 1) – A circuit involving a potential of not more than 30 volts ac (42.4 volts peak) and an output of not more than 1000 volt-amperes.

c) Low-Voltage (Class 2) – A circuit involving a potential of not more than 30 volts ac (42.4 volts peak) or 30 volts dc, and supplied by:

- 1) A primary battery,
- 2) A National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70, standard Class 2 transformer, or
- 3) A combination of a transformer and fixed impedance which, as a unit, complies with all performance requirements for a Class 2 transformer.

3.5 DESIGN PRESSURE – The maximum allowable working pressure for which the ice maker is designed.

3.6 ELECTRIC GRID – A hot wire assembly designed to cut slab ice into cubes.

3.7 ENCLOSURE – That part of an ice maker that by itself or in conjunction with barriers:

- a) Renders inaccessible all or any part of the unit that may otherwise present risk of electric shock,
- b) Reduces the risk of contact with parts that may cause injury to persons, and/or,
- c) Prevents propagation of flame initiated by electrical disturbances occurring within the unit.

A unit cabinet that serves as sole enclosure for ignition sources is considered to be a group 1 enclosure. Separate enclosures located within or mounted on the outer surface of the unit cabinet are considered group 1 enclosures if they serve as a sole enclosure for ignition sources. Enclosures not serving as an ultimate enclosure for ignition sources are considered to be group 2.

3.8 FUNCTIONAL/STRUCTURAL PART – A part used to maintain the intended relative physical position of fixed or moving parts, or maintain the integrity of the structure. A cabinet liner that supports an electrical component is considered to be a functional part.

3.9 HARVEST CYCLE – The function of removing or separating the manufactured ice from the evaporator.

3.10 ICE MAKER (CYCLIC) – An automatic ice maker that has separate and sequential water fill, freezing, and harvesting phases of ice-making operation.

3.11 NONFUNCTIONAL PART – A part, such as thermal insulation or decorative material, that does not serve as electrical insulation or to support or enclose electrical components, maintain electric spacings, or protect against injury to persons.

3.12 ICE MAKER (NONCYCLIC) – An automatic ice maker that has simultaneous water supply, freezing, and harvesting phases in the ice-making operation.

3.13 PRESSURE VESSEL – Any refrigerant-containing receptacle of a refrigerating system other than evaporators [each separate section of which does not exceed 1/2 cubic feet (0.014 m³) of refrigerant containing volume], evaporator coils, compressors, condenser coils, controls, headers, pumps, and piping.

3.14 REMOTE ICE MAKER – An ice maker intended to be connected to a field-installed condensing unit or a field-installed condenser located remote from the ice maker. Such ice makers are intended to be connected to the condensing unit or condenser in accordance with the Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration, ANSI/ASHRAE 15.

3.15 SELF-CONTAINED ICE MAKER – Unitary equipment consisting of a complete factory assembled and factory tested refrigerating system in which all the refrigerant-containing parts are permanently connected at the factory.

3.16 ULTIMATE STRENGTH – The highest stress level that a refrigerant-containing component can tolerate without rupture.

3.17 UNITARY ICE MAKER – Equipment consisting of a complete factory assembled and factory tested refrigeration system comprising one or more assemblies that may be shipped separately but are intended to be used together.

CONSTRUCTION

4 General

4.1 Ferrous-metal parts used to support or retain electrical components in position shall be protected against corrosion by metallic or nonmetallic coatings, such as plating or painting.

Exception No. 1: This requirement does not apply to parts, such as washers, screws, bolts, or the like, where corrosion of such unprotected parts would not affect compliance with the requirements of this standard.

Exception No. 2: This requirement does not apply to surfaces of sheet steel and cast iron if oxidation of steel or iron due to exposure of the metal to air and moisture is not likely to be appreciable, considering the metal thickness and temperature.

4.2 Exposed unimpregnated asbestos material shall not be used in an air handling compartment, nor in compartments where it may contact potable water or ice. The unprotected edge of a gasket sandwiched between two parts is considered to be exposed.

5 Assembly

5.1 General

5.1.1 If a unitary ice maker is provided in more than one section, the separate sections shall be designed to be used together, and these requirements are based on the use of matched sections. Interconnection of the sections shall result in a completely factory-charged refrigeration system.

5.1.2 An ice maker incorporating a condensing unit of the slide-out type shall be constructed so that the condensing unit can be pulled out and reinserted without kinking or otherwise damaging the refrigerant tubing, and without pinching, abrading, or stressing wires or cords.

5.2 Mechanical Protection

5.2.1 With the appliance installed in its intended manner (see Installation and Operating Instructions, Section 64), openings in the enclosure shall be designed or located to reduce the risk of unintentional contact with:

- a) Moving parts such as augers, fan blades, blower wheels, gears, and belts, and
- b) Surfaces that exceed the temperatures permitted by items E(3) and E(4) of Table 37.1.

The minor dimension of such openings shall not exceed 76.2 mm (3 inches) (see also 5.2.2 – 5.2.4). In evaluating openings, parts of the enclosure, such as cover, panels, and grilles are to be removed unless tools are required for their removal or when exposed, a moving part is made inoperative through the use of interlocking devices.

Exception No. 1: Openings may be larger than 76.2 mm if the part is unlikely to be contacted because of the location of fixed components, including baffles, water and refrigerant tubing, drain tubes, and the like.

Exception No. 2: The requirement of 5.2.1(b) does not apply to compressors, condensers, or refrigerant tubing located inside the ice maker enclosure (regardless of whether these components are accessible without requiring tools for removal of covers, panels, grilles, and the like) or to fittings for refrigerant tubing located outside of the ice maker enclosure, such as those used for the interconnection of a condensing unit and ice-making section.

5.2.2 The minor dimension of an opening is to be determined by the largest hemispherically-tipped rod that can be inserted through the opening with a force of 22.3 N (5 pounds).

5.2.3 Openings having a minor dimension of less than 25.4 mm (1 inch) are acceptable if the probe illustrated in Figure 5.1 cannot make contact with moving parts and hot surfaces. The probe shall be applied:

- a) With a force of 11.1 N (2.5 pounds), and
- b) In any possible configuration and to any depth that the size of an opening will permit.

The probe shall be rotated or angled to any possible position before, during, or after insertion through the opening; and, if necessary, the configuration shall be changed after the probe has been inserted through the opening.

5.2.4 Openings having a minor dimension of 25.4 mm (1 inch) or more are acceptable if the distance from the opening to a moving part or hot surface is in accordance with Table 5.1.

Table 5.1
Clearance from openings

Minor dimension of opening ^a		Minimum distance from opening to moving part of hot surface	
mm	inches	mm	inches
25.4	1	154	6-1/16
38.1	1-1/2	267	10-1/2
50.8	2	368	14-1/2
57.2 ^b	2-1/4	419	16-1/2
63.5 ^b	2-1/2	470	18-1/2
69.9 ^b	2-3/4	521	20-1/2
76.2 ^b	3	572	22-1/2
Over 50.8	Over 2	762	30

^a For an opening having a minor dimension between two of the values in the table, the distance from the opening to the guarded part shall not be less than found by interpolation between values in the right hand column of the table.

^b These values apply only to openings at the base of the ice maker where the upper edge of the opening is less than 203 mm (8 inches) above the floor.

5.3 Electrical Protection

5.3.1 With the appliance installed in its intended manner (see Installation and Operating Instructions, Section 64), openings in the enclosure shall be designed or located to reduce the risk of unintentional contact with uninsulated live parts in high-voltage and low-voltage (Class 1) circuits. The minor dimension of such openings shall not permit passage of a 25.4 mm (1 inch) diameter hemispherically-tipped rod, applied with a force of 5 pounds (22.3 N). In evaluating openings, parts of the enclosure, such as covers, panels, and grilles, are to be removed unless:

- a) Tools are required for their removal, or
- b) When exposed, the uninsulated electrical part is de-energized through the use of interlocking devices.

Exception: An ice cutting grid supplied by a circuit as described in 17.1 need not comply with this requirement.

5.3.2 An opening is acceptable if the probe illustrated in Figure 5.1 cannot contact uninsulated live parts in high-voltage and low-voltage (Class 1) circuits. The probe shall be applied:

- a) With a force of 11.1 N (2.5 pounds), and
- b) In any possible configuration and to any depth that the size of an opening will permit.

The probe shall be rotated or angled to any possible position before, during, or after insertion through the opening; and, if necessary, the configuration may be changed after the probe has been inserted through the opening.

Exception No. 1: For film-coated wire, an opening of 19.1 mm (3/4 inch) or less is acceptable if the probe illustrated in Figure 5.2 cannot contact the wire.

Exception No. 2: An ice cutting grid supplied by a circuit as described in 17.1 need not comply with this requirement.

Figure 5.1
Accessibility probe

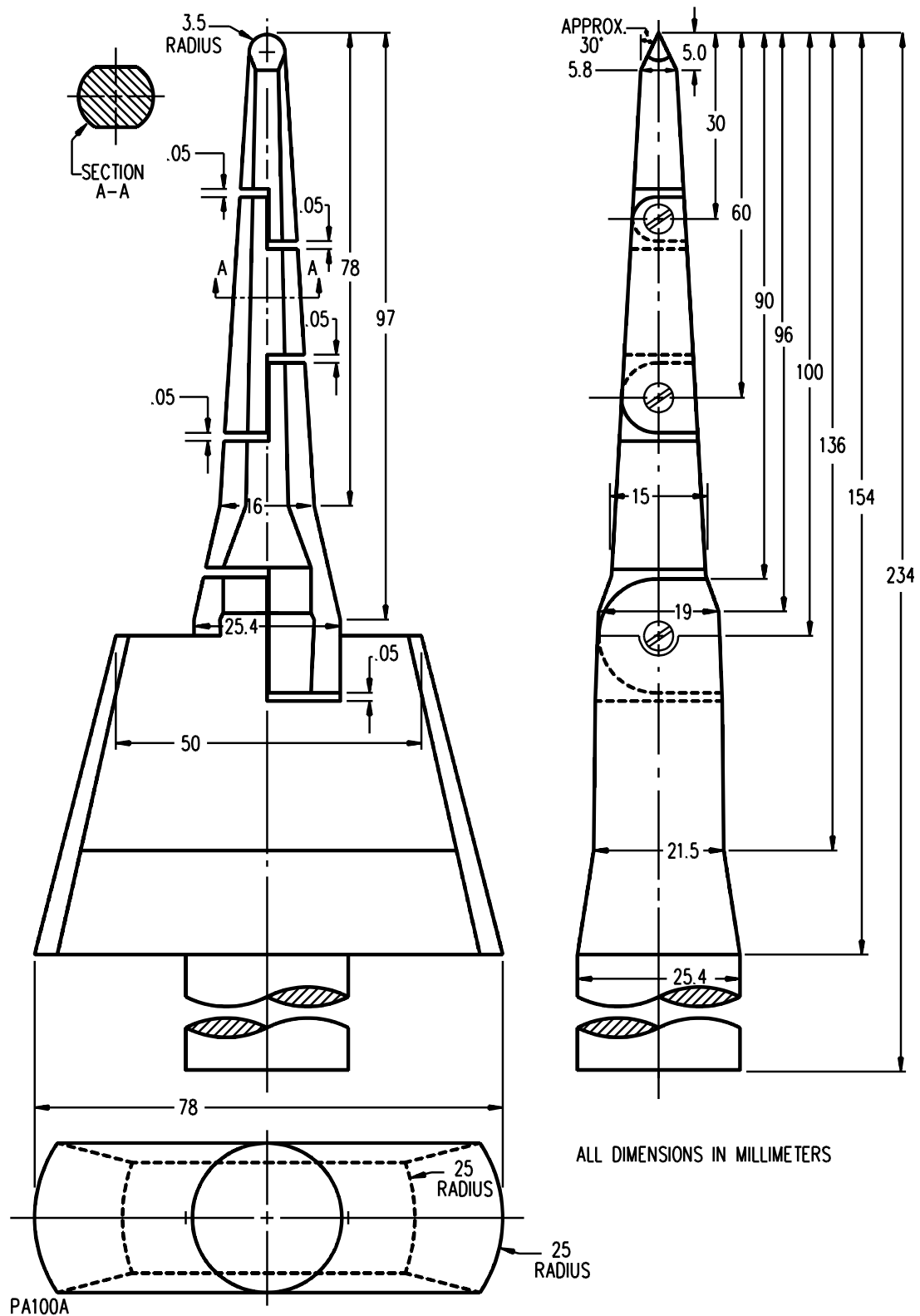
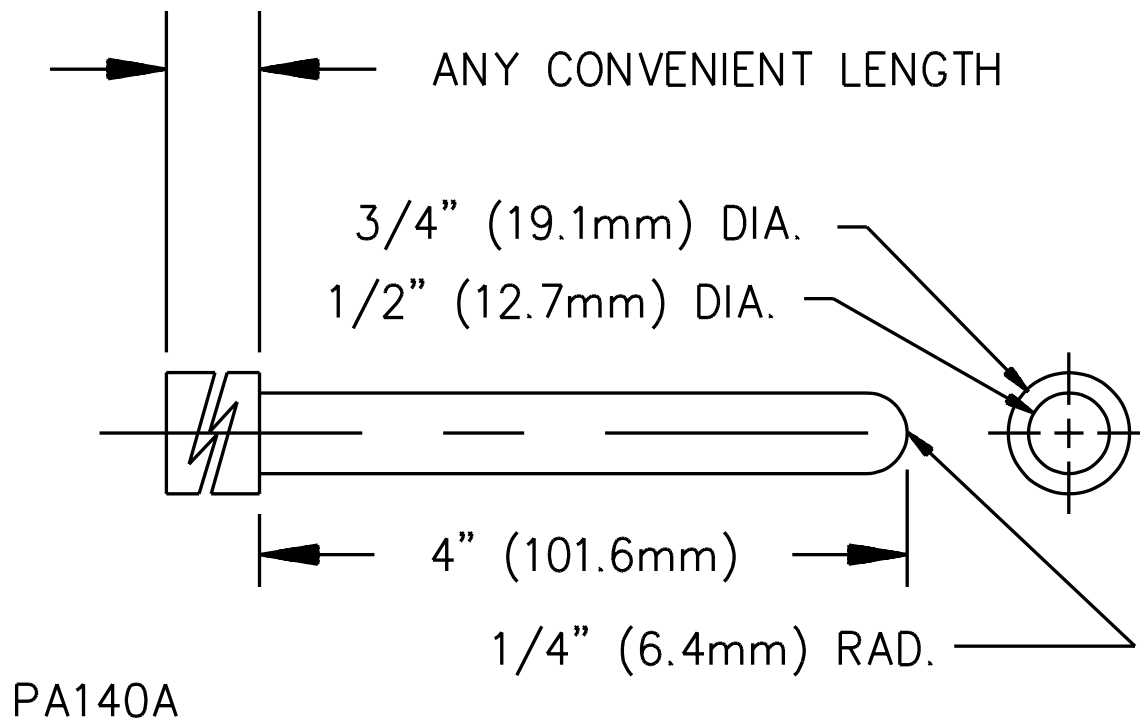


Figure 5.2
Probe



5.3.3 In addition to the requirements of 5.3.1 and 5.3.2, uninsulated live parts in high-voltage and low-voltage (Class 1) circuits inside the enclosure that are likely to be contacted by persons performing operations such as replacing fuses, resetting manual-reset devices, oiling motors, or other such intended service operations, shall be located, guarded, or enclosed to reduce the risk of unintentional contact, unless tools are required to expose the live part. See 61.14.

Exception: An ice cutting grid supplied by a circuit as described in 17.1 need not comply with this requirement.

5.3.4 Except as permitted in the Rain Test, Section 34, electrical components shall be located or enclosed so that accumulation or overflow of water will not wet uninsulated live parts. See Overflow Test, Section 42.

5.3.5 If leakage from a water line or fitting provided as part of an ice maker would result in a risk of electric shock, these components shall be fabricated of materials that are resistant to corrosion by water.

5.3.6 A switch, an attachment-plug receptacle, or similar component shall be secured in position and shall be prevented from turning.

Exception No. 1: The requirement that a switch be prevented from turning will be waived if all of the following conditions are complied with:

a) The switch is of a plunger or other type that does not tend to rotate when operated. A toggle switch is considered to be subject to forces that tend to turn the switch during the operation of the switch.

b) Means of mounting the switch make it unlikely that operation of the switch will loosen it.

c) *Electrical spacings are not reduced below the minimum required values if the switch rotates.*

d) *Operation of the switch is by mechanical means rather than direct contact by persons.*

Exception No. 2: A lampholder of a type in which the lamp cannot be replaced, such as a neon pilot or indicator light in which the lamp is sealed in a nonremovable jewel, need not be prevented from turning if rotation cannot reduce electrical spacings below the minimum acceptable values. See Electrical Spacings, Sections 23 and 24.

5.3.7 The means for preventing rotation mentioned in 5.3.6 shall consist of more than friction between surfaces. A toothed lock washer that provides both spring takeup and an interference lock is acceptable as means for preventing a small stem-mounted switch or other device having a single-hole mounting means from turning.

5.3.8 An uninsulated current-carrying part and a part that supports a live part shall be secured so that it will be prevented from turning or shifting in position if such motion may result in a reduction of spacings below the minimum acceptable values. See Electrical Spacings, Sections 23 and 24. Friction between surfaces is not acceptable as a means to prevent shifting or turning of a live part, but a lock washer as described in 5.3.7 is acceptable.

5.3.9 Flammable or electrically conductive thermal or acoustical insulation shall not contact uninsulated live parts.

6 Accessories

6.1 An ice maker having provisions for the use of accessories to be attached in the field shall comply with the requirements of this section, and shall comply with the requirements of this standard with or without the accessory installed.

6.2 Installation of electrical accessories by the user shall be restricted to an arrangement that can be accomplished by means of receptacles and plug-in connectors.

Exception: Low-voltage (Class 2) accessories may be connected to existing wiring terminals if the accessory leads terminate with connectors that will maintain electrical spacings.

6.3 Installation of electrical accessories by service personnel shall be by means of receptacles, plug-in connectors, insulated wire connectors, or by connection to existing wiring terminals.

6.4 Installation of an accessory that requires the cutting of wiring or the soldering of connections by the installer is not acceptable. Installation of accessories by the user shall not require cutting, drilling, or welding. Installation of accessories by service personnel that requires cutting, drilling, or welding is not acceptable in electrical enclosures and in other areas where such operation may damage electrical or refrigeration components and wiring within the enclosure. Installation of accessories shall not require relocation of factory-installed components.

6.5 Accessories intended for connection to a source of electrical power independent of that of the ice maker shall comply with the requirements specified in 9.1.3 – 9.1.21 for permanently-connected units. Such accessories shall not be used with cord-connected units.

6.6 Strain-relief means shall be provided for the wiring in the accessory if there is a possibility of transmitting stress to the terminal connections during installation. See Strain Relief Test, Section 52

6.7 All terminals and wiring intended to be field connected shall be identified on the accessory, on the ice maker if connections are made between the accessory and the ice maker, and on the wiring diagrams(s).

6.8 The mounting location of the accessory shall be indicated on the ice maker.

Exception: If the mounting location is fixed due to the function of the accessory and arrangement of the ice maker, and instructions are provided covering the installation and location for the accessory, the mounting location of the accessory need not be indicated on the ice maker.

6.9 As part of the investigation, accessories are to be trial-installed to determine that their installation is feasible and that the instructions are detailed and correct.

7 Enclosures

7.1 General

7.1.1 Enclosures shall be formed and assembled so that they will have the strength and rigidity necessary to resist total or partial collapse resulting in a risk of electric shock, injury to persons, or damage to components in the refrigeration and electrical systems. Enclosures for individual electrical components, outer enclosures, and combinations of the two are to be considered in determining compliance with this requirement.

7.1.2 Among the factors that are to be taken into consideration when evaluating an enclosure are

- a) Mechanical strength,
- b) Impact resistance,
- c) Moisture-absorptive properties,
- d) Flammability,
- e) Distortion resistance at temperatures to which the material may be subjected under conditions of use, and
- f) Corrosion resistance.

For a nonmetallic enclosure or part of an enclosure, all of these factors, including the effect of exposure to weathering if for outdoor use, are considered with respect to aging.

7.1.3 The enclosure(s) of an ice maker shall reduce the risk of mechanical damage to wiring, electrical components, and refrigerant tubing.

7.1.4 The enclosure shall reduce the risk of molten metal, burning insulation, flaming particles, or the like, falling through bottom openings onto flammable material, including surfaces over which the ice maker is mounted.

7.1.5 A sheet metal enclosure is to be evaluated with respect to its size, shape, metal thickness, and use in a particular application. Sheet steel used as an electrical enclosure of uninsulated live parts shall be not less than 0.66 mm (0.026 inch) if uncoated or 0.74 mm (0.029 inch) if galvanized, or 0.91 mm (0.036 inch) nonferrous sheet metal, except for relatively small areas or for surfaces that are curved or corrugated or otherwise reinforced such as by angles, channels, flanges, or ribs.

7.1.6 Steel enclosures shall be protected against corrosion by metallic or nonmetallic coatings, such as plating or painting. See 7.2.1 – 7.2.8 for outdoor-use enclosures.

7.1.7 Sheet metal to which a wiring system is to be connected in the field shall have a thickness not less than 0.81 mm (0.032 inch) if uncoated steel, not less than 0.86 mm (0.034 inch) if galvanized steel, and not less than 1.14 mm (0.045 inch) if nonferrous.

7.1.8 If threads for the connection of conduit are tapped through a hole in an enclosure wall, or if an equivalent construction is employed, there shall be not less than three nor more than five threads in the metal, and the construction of the device shall be such that a conduit bushing can be attached. If threads for the connection of conduit are not tapped all the way through a hole in an enclosure wall, conduit hub, or the like, there shall be not less than 3-1/2 threads in the metal and there shall be a rounded inlet hole for the conductors that shall:

- a) Afford protection to the conductor equivalent to that provided by a standard conduit bushing, and
- b) Have an internal diameter approximately the same as that of the corresponding trade size of rigid conduit.

7.1.9 A knockout in a sheet metal enclosure shall be secured in place, but shall be capable of being removed without deformation of the enclosure that would result in damage to electrical components or reduction in electrical spacings.

7.1.10 A knockout shall remain in place when a force of 44.5 N (10 pounds) is applied at right angles to the knockout by a 6.4 mm (1/4 inch) diameter mandrel with a flat end. The mandrel shall be applied at the point most likely to cause movement of the knockout.

7.1.11 A knockout shall be:

- a) Provided with a flat surrounding surface for seating of a conduit bushing, and
- b) Located so that installation of a bushing at any knockout likely to be used during installation will not result in electrical spacings between uninsulated live parts and the bushing of less than those required by this standard.

7.1.12 In measuring a spacing between an uninsulated live part and a bushing installed at a knockout, it is to be assumed that rigid metal conduit is brought into the enclosure and held in position by a bushing located inside the enclosure and a locknut located outside the enclosure. The dimensions of the bushing are indicated in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1
Knockout or hole sizes and dimensions of bushings

Trade size of conduit		Nominal knockout or hold diameter ^a	Bushing dimensions				
			Overall diameter		Height		
mm O.D.	(inches)	mm	(inches)	mm	(inches)	mm	(inches)
21.3	(1/2)	22.3	(7/8)	25.4	(1)	9.6	(3/8)
26.7	(3/4)	27.8	(1-3/32)	31.4	(1-15/64)	10.7	(27/64)
33.4	(1)	34.6	(1-23/64)	40.5	(1-19/32)	13.1	(33/64)
42.3	(1-1/4)	45.7	(1-23/32)	49.2	(1-15/16)	14.3	(9/16)
48.3	(1-1/2)	50.1	(1-31/32)	56	(2-13/64)	15.1	(19/32)
60.3	(2)	62.8	(2-15/32)	68.7	(2-45/64)	17.9	(5/8)
73	(2-1/2)	76.2	(3)	81.8	(3-7/32)	19.1	(3/4)

^a A tolerance of ±0.8 mm (1/32 inch) permitted.

7.1.13 A hinged panel or cover shall be positioned or arranged so that, when it is in an open position to facilitate service operations, it is not subject to falling or swinging due to gravity or vibration that can cause risk of injury to persons from the panel or cover, from moving parts, or risk of electric shock from uninsulated live parts.

7.1.14 The assembly shall be arranged so that an overcurrent protective device, such as a fuse, can be replaced and manual-reset devices can be reset

- a) Without removing parts other than a service cover(s) or panel(s), and
- b) By opening the cover or door enclosing the device.

7.1.15 A required protective device shall not be accessible from outside the enclosure except by opening a door or cover.

Exception: The operating handle of a circuit breaker, the reset button of a manually resettable motor protector, the reset button of a manually resettable pressure switch, and similar parts may project outside the enclosure.

7.1.16 An opening in an outer enclosure around a handle, reset button, or other control member is acceptable if the clearance between the control member and the edge of the opening is not more than 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) for any setting or position of the control member.

7.1.17 Covers for enclosures of fuses in high-voltage circuits shall be hinged. Covers for enclosures of manual-reset overload protective devices shall be hinged if it is necessary to open the cover to reset the device.

Exception: A hinged cover is not required where the only fuses enclosed are:

- a) Supplementary type control circuit fuses, provided that the fuses and control circuit loads (other than a fixed control circuit load, such as a pilot lamp) are within the same enclosure; or

b) Supplementary type fuses of 2 amperes or less for auxiliary resistance heaters, such as crankcase heaters with a maximum rating of 100 watts; or

c) An extractor-type fuse with its own enclosure; or

d) Fuses in low-voltage (Class 2) circuits.

7.1.18 Hinged covers, where required by 7.1.17, shall not depend solely upon screws or other similar means to hold them closed, but shall be provided with a latch or the equivalent.

7.1.19 A spring latch, a magnetic latch, a dimple, or any other mechanical arrangement that will hold the cover closed and will require some effort on the user's part to open, is acceptable for securing the cover as required in 7.1.18. When provided as the sole means for securing the cover, an interlocking mechanism is considered to comply with 7.1.18.

7.1.20 A door or cover giving direct access to fuses in other than low-voltage (Class 2) circuits shall shut closely against a 6.4 mm (1/4 inch) rabbet or shall have either turned flanges for the full length of four edges or angle strips fastened to it. Flanges or angle strips shall fit closely with the outside of the wall of the box and shall overlap the edges of the box not less than 12.7 mm (1/2 inch). A special construction, such as a fuse enclosure, located within an outer enclosure, enclosure or a flange and rabbet combination that affords the equivalent protection is acceptable.

7.1.21 Strips used to provide rabbets, or angle strips fastened to the edges of a door, shall be secured at not less than two points, not more than 38.1 mm (1-1/2 inches) from each end of each strip and at points between these end fastenings, not more than 152 mm (6 inches) apart.

7.2 Enclosures exposed to weather

7.2.1 Sheet steel cabinets and electrical enclosures exposed to the effects of weathering shall be protected against corrosion by the following means or by other metallic or nonmetallic coatings that provide equivalent protection as follows:

Type of cabinet and enclosure	1.35 mm (0.053 inch) and Heavier as specified by:	Lighter than 1.35 mm (0.053 inch) as specified by
Outer cabinets which protect motors, wiring or enclosed current-carrying parts	7.2.2	7.2.3
Inside enclosures which protect current-carrying parts other than motors	7.2.2	7.2.3
Outer cabinets which are the sole enclosure of current-carrying parts	7.2.3	7.2.3

7.2.2 To comply with 7.2.1, as referenced to 7.2.2, one of the following coatings shall be used:

a) Hot-dipped mill galvanized sheet steel complying with the Coating Designation G60 or A60 in Table 1 of the Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process, ASTM A653/A653M, with not less than 40 percent of the zinc on any side, based on the minimum single spot test requirement in the ASTM specification. The weight of zinc coating may be determined by any recognized laboratory method. However, in case of question, the weight of coating shall be established in accordance with the Standard Test Method for Weight [Mass] of Coating on Iron and Steel Articles with Zinc or Zinc-Alloy Coatings, ASTM A90/A90M. An A60 (alloyed) coating shall also comply with 7.2.4.

b) A zinc coating, other than that provided on hot-dipped mill-galvanized sheet steel, uniformly applied to an average thickness of not less than 0.0104 mm (0.00041 inch) on each surface with a minimum thickness of 0.0086 mm (0.00034 inch). The thickness of the coating shall be established by the Metallic Coating Thickness Test, Section 50. An annealed coating shall also comply with 7.2.4.

c) Two coats of an organic finish of the epoxy or alkyd-resin type or other outdoor paint on both surfaces. The acceptability of the paint may be determined by consideration of its composition or by corrosion tests.

7.2.3 To comply with 7.2.1, as referenced to 7.2.3, one of the following coatings shall be used:

a) Hot-dipped mill galvanized sheet steel complying with the Coating Designation G90 and Table 1 of the Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process, ASTM A653/A653M with not less than 40 percent of the zinc on any side, based on the minimum single spot test requirements in the ASTM specification. The weight of zinc coating may be determined by any recognized laboratory method. However, in case of question, the weight of coating shall be established in accordance with the Standard Test Method for Weight [Mass] of Coating on Iron and Steel Articles with Zinc or Zinc-Alloy Coatings, ASTM A90/A90M.

b) A zinc coating, other than that provide on hot-dipped mill-galvanized sheet steel, uniformly applied to an average thickness of not less than 0.0155 mm (0.00061 inch) on each surface with a minimum thickness of 0.0137 mm (0.00054 inch). The thickness of the coating shall be established by the Metallic Coating Thickness Test, Section 50. An annealed coating shall also comply with 7.2.4.

c) A cadmium coating of not less than 0.025 mm (0.001 inch) in thickness on both surfaces. The thickness of coating shall be established by the Metallic Coating Thickness Test, Section 50.

d) A zinc coating complying with 7.2.2 (a) or (b) with one coat of outdoor paint as specified in 7.2.2(c).

e) A cadmium coating of

1) Not less than 0.0191 mm (0.00075 inch) in thickness on both surfaces with one coat of outdoor paint on both surfaces, or

2) Not less than 0.013 mm (0.0005 inch) in thickness on both surfaces with two coats of outdoor paint on both surfaces.

The thickness of the cadmium coating shall be established by the Metallic Coating Thickness Test, Section 50, and the paint shall be as specified in 7.2.2(c).

7.2.4 An annealed-zinc coating that is bent or similarly formed after annealing shall additionally be painted in the bent or formed area if the bending or forming process damages the zinc coating. If flaking or cracking of the zinc coating at the outside radius of the bent or formed section is visible at 25 power magnification, the zinc coating is considered damaged. Simple sheared or cut edges and punched holes are not considered to be formed, but extruded and rolled edges and holes are to comply with this requirement.

7.2.5 With reference to 7.2.1, other finishes, including paints, special-metallic finishes, and combinations of the two, may be accepted when comparative tests with galvanized sheet steel without annealing, wiping or other surface treatment complying with 7.2.1(a), 7.2.2 or 7.2.3, as applicable, indicate they provide equivalent protection. Among the factors to be taken into consideration when judging such coating systems are exposure to salt spray, moist carbon dioxide-sulphur dioxide-air mixtures, moist hydrogen sulphide-air mixtures, ultraviolet light, and water.

7.2.6 Nonferrous enclosures may be employed without special corrosion protection.

7.2.7 If gaskets are required to seal electrical enclosures against the entrance of rain and condensate, they shall be held in place by mechanical fasteners or adhesives, except as indicated in 7.2.8, and shall comply with the requirements of 49.1 – 49.6. Sealing compounds required to seal electrical enclosures shall comply with the requirements of 49.7. Adhesives required to secure gaskets shall comply with the requirements of 49.8. Gaskets shall be neoprene, rubber, or thermoplastic. Other materials may be used if they have equivalent properties.

7.2.8 Gaskets held captive, either by their location or placement of other components in the enclosure, when the cover is removed and that would be reengaged in the intended manner when the cover is replaced are not required to be held by mechanical fasteners or adhesives. Consideration is to be given to the intended mounting of the gasket in the application.

8 Nonmetallic Materials

8.1 General

8.1.1 The requirements in 8.1.2 – 8.3.7 cover polymeric and wood materials used to form outer enclosures, nonfunctional or functional parts, and miscellaneous parts for indoor use only. Nonmetallic materials for outdoor use shall comply with the requirements in the Standard for Polymeric Materials - Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations, UL 746C. Table 55.1 indicates the properties to be evaluated. These requirements do not apply to materials used as electrical insulation, or as a direct support of an uninsulated live parts, nor small nonfunctional parts, such as control knobs, buttons, insulating bushings, resilient mounts, clamps and wiring straps. As a guide, small nonfunctional parts may be considered as those having an area of less than 0.0924 m² (1 square foot).

8.1.2 Nonmetallic materials that serve as electrical insulation or direct support of live parts shall comply with the requirements for electric insulation in the Standard for Polymeric Materials - Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations, UL 746C.

8.1.3 Wood or wood composite materials used to form outer enclosures, structural or functional parts shall be evaluated for the equivalent flammability characteristics as described in 8.2.1 and shall be separated from ignition sources.

Exception: Wood or wood composite materials having a minimum thickness of 12.7 mm (0.5 inch) are considered to comply with the HB flammability rating.

8.1.4 Ignitions sources within the unit are considered to be:

- a) High voltage uninsulated terminals,
- b) High voltage printed circuit board traces,
- c) High voltage open coils/windings,

- d) High voltage open contacts, and
- e) High voltage wiring not employing VW-1 insulation.

Exception No. 1: High voltage Type S, SE, SO, SOO, ST, STO, STOO, SJ, SJE, SJO, SJOO, SJT, SJTO, AND SJTOO power cords not located within the group 1 enclosure are not considered ignition sources.

Exception No. 2: Impedance protected motors employing open-coil or exposed winding constructions need not be separated as indicated in 8.3.1 and 8.3.3 if they comply with the Burnout Test - Impedance Protected Motors, Section 54.

Exception No. 3: Thermally protected motors having openings in their enclosures need not be separated as indicated in 8.3.1 and 8.3.2 if they comply with the requirements in 19.12.

Exception No. 4: Transformers complying with the requirements in Section 21 need not be separated.

8.1.5 Polymeric parts shall not be molded from polymeric material that contains more than 25 percent thermoplastic regrind by weight and that has been dry blended by the molder with the same grade of virgin material, unless the material complies with these requirements to indicate acceptable performance for the specific part.

Exception: Parts that are formed from HB or HBF materials need not comply.

8.2 Classification

8.2.1 Materials are classified with respect to flammability characteristics that are established by the tests specified in the Standard for Tests for Flammability of Plastic Materials for Parts in Devices and Appliances, UL 94. Materials are assigned flammability ratings based on greatest to least resistance to flame and are identified as: 5VA, 5VB, V-0, V-1, V-2, HF-1, HF-2, HB, and HBF.

8.3 Application

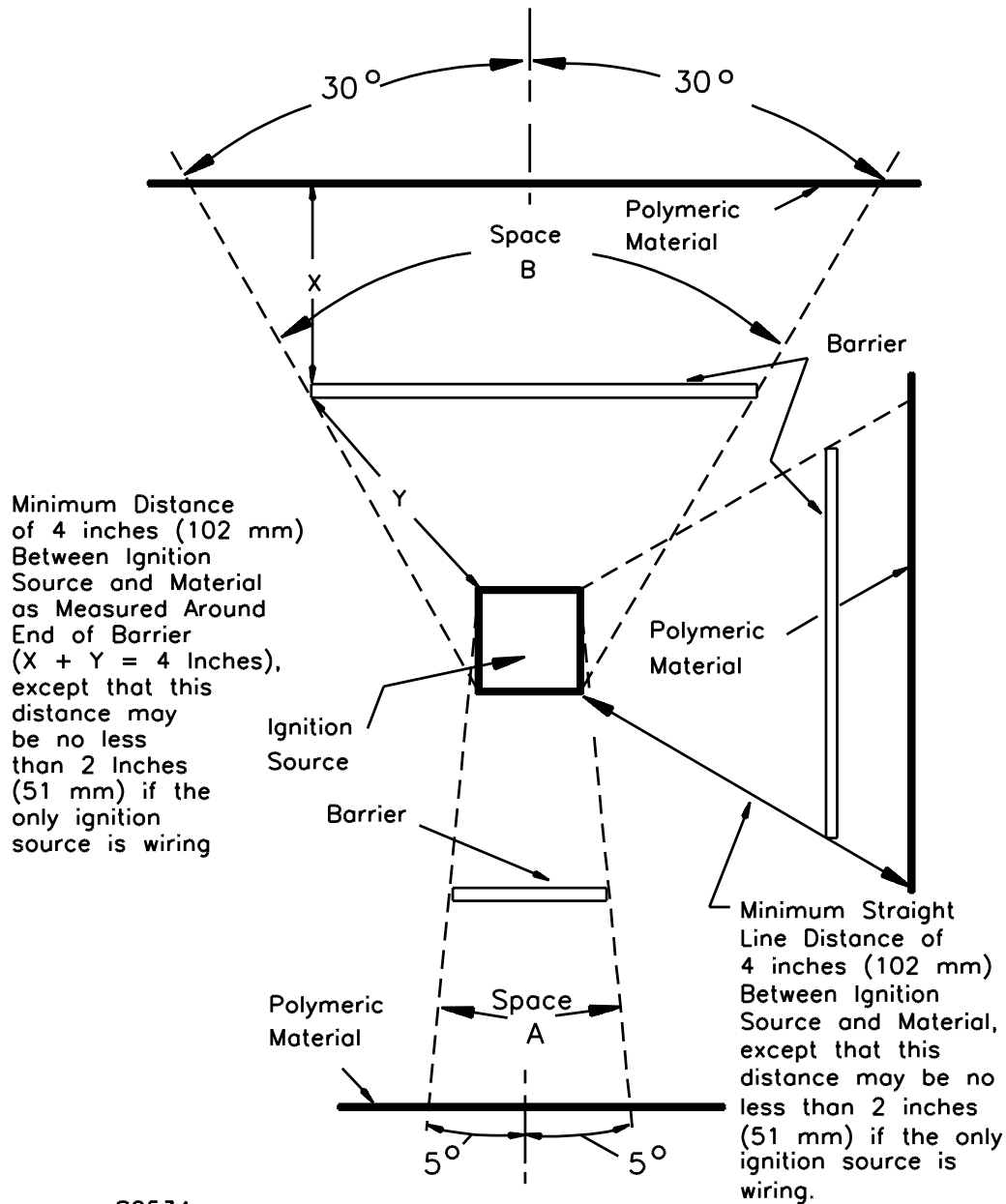
8.3.1 A nonmetallic enclosure isolating an ignition source(s) shall be evaluated in accordance with Group 1 of Table 55.1. A nonmetallic enclosure not isolating an ignition source shall be evaluated in accordance with Group 2.

8.3.2 Nonmetallic functional and nonfunctional parts located within or mounted to the outer unit cabinet shall be evaluated in accordance with Groups 3 and 4 of Table 55.1.

8.3.3 With respect to footnotes c, d, and h of Table 55.1 a nonmetallic material located below the ignition source and within Space A of Figure 8.1 shall be isolated by means of a barrier, extending at least to the boundary surface of the space. A V-2, V-1, or V-0 nonmetallic material located above the ignition source and within Space B of Figure 8.1 shall be isolated by means of a barrier, extending at least to the boundary surface of the space and so located that the minimum distance between the nonmetallic material and ignition source is 102 mm (4 inches).

Exception: When the only ignition source is wiring not employing VW-1 insulation the minimum distance between the nonmetallic material and the ignition source may be 51 mm (2 inches). See 8.3.5.

Figure 8.1
Separation of ignition sources from nonmetallic materials



S2534

Notes:

Space A – Represents the volume below the ignition source determined by a straight line that moves about the ignition source while remaining at an angle of 5 degrees from the vertical and is always so oriented that the volume is maximum.

Space B – Represents the volume above the ignition source determined in the same manner as Space A, except that the angle is 30 degrees from the vertical.

8.3.4 With respect to footnotes c, d, and h of Table 55.1 a nonmetallic material located in the vertical plane is considered isolated from the ignition source if it is separated by a distance of 102 mm (4 inches). A barrier shall be used for isolation when the size of the barrier is such that the minimum straight-line distance between the nonmetallic material and ignition source is 102 mm (4 inches).

Exception: When the only ignition source is wiring not employing VW-1 insulation the minimum distance between the nonmetallic material and the ignition source may be 51 mm (2 inches). See 8.3.5.

8.3.5 When required by 8.3.3 or 8.3.4, a barrier shall be formed from a minimum 0.13 mm (0.005 inch) thick metal, a minimum 12.7 mm (0.5 inch) thick fiberglass, a 5VA material, or a material that complies with the 5-inch end product flame test described in UL 746C. The barrier shall be secured in place to the mounting surface.

8.3.6 Thermal insulation located between an outer metal cabinet or metal door and inner liner of a refrigerator need not be tested for flammability when:

- a) All entrance and exit holes for wiring, foaming, and the like, located within this volume are sealed with caps, permagum, foil tape, or the like, and

Exception: Holes in the outer metal enclosure need not be sealed when there are not more than two, when wiring is not routed through the hole, and when The total area is no more than 645.2 mm² (1 inch²).

- b) Either the securement of the outer cabinet surfaces is inherent in the construction or the maximum spacing between screws, spot welds, or other securement means on the outer metal enclosure does not exceed 152.4 mm (6 inches).

8.3.7 A printed wiring board for high-voltage circuits shall have a flammability level of at least V-1 when tested in accordance with the method outlined in the Standard for Tests for Flammability of Plastic Materials for Parts in Devices and Appliances, UL 94. For unsealed holes larger than 645.2 mm² (1 square inch) the thermal insulation shall be rated HF-1.

9 Field Supply Connections

9.1 Permanently-connected units

9.1.1 Ice makers of the following types shall have provision for permanent connection to the power supply:

- a) Units that have a rated-load current exceeding 40 amperes. The largest sum of concurrent loads shown on the nameplate is to be used to determine the rating.
- b) Units rated in excess of 250 volts.
- c) Units requiring field-wired controls.
- d) Remote ice makers and split-system ice makers.

9.1.2 A remote ice dispensing head, that along with an outdoor condensing unit comprises a remote ice maker and that is intended to be moved for cleaning purposes, shall have the option of being either permanently connected or cord connected to a power supply. The marking specified in 62.18(a) is required for dispensing heads that are electrically connected to the outdoor section.

9.1.3 An ice maker intended for permanent connection to the power supply shall have provision for connection of one of the wiring systems that, in accordance with the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70, would be acceptable for it.

9.1.4 A knockout for connection of a field-wiring system to a field-wiring compartment shall accommodate conduit of the trade size determined by applying Table 9.1.

Table 9.1
Trade size of conduit in inches

Wire size		Number of wires				
AWG	(mm ²)	2	3	4	5	6
14	(2.1)	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
12	(3.3)	1/2	1/2	1/2	3/4	3/4
10	(5.3)	1/2	1/2	1/2	3/4	3/4
8	(8.4)	3/4	3/4	1	1	1-1/4
6	(13.3)	3/4	1	1	1-1/4	1-1/4
4	(21.2)	1	1	1-1/4	1-1/4	1-1/2
3	(26.7)	1	1-1/4	1-1/4	1-1/2	1-1/2
2	(33.6)	1	1-1/4	1-1/4	1-1/2	2
1	(42.4)	1-1/4	1-1/4	1-1/2	2	2
0	(53.5)	1-1/4	1-1/2	2	2	2-1/2

NOTES –

1. This table is based on the assumption that all conductors will be of the same size and there will be no more than six conductors in the conduit. If more than six conductors will be involved or if all of them are not of the same size, the internal cross-sectional area of the smallest conduit that may be used is determined by multiplying by 2.5 the total cross-sectional area of the wires, based on the cross-sectional area of Type THW wire.

2. 1 inch equals 25.4 mm.

9.1.5 The location of a terminal box or compartment in which power supply connections are to be made shall be such that these connections may be inspected after the unit is installed. The connections shall be accessible without removing parts other than a service cover(s) or panel(s) and the cover of the outlet box or compartment in which the connections are made.

9.1.6 A wiring compartment intended for the connection of a field supply raceway shall be secured in position and shall be prevented from turning.

9.1.7 Space shall be provided in the field-wiring compartment or outlet box for installation of the conductors of the number and size required by 9.1.9, using Type TW or THW wire, when at least a 150 mm (6 inch) length of each conductor is brought into the wiring compartment. If necessary, a trial installation is to be made.

Exception: Conductors other than Type TW or THW may be used if specified in the installation instructions.

9.1.8 As used in 9.1.9 – 9.1.21, field-wiring terminals or leads are considered to be the terminals or leads to which power supply, control, or equipment grounding connections will be made in the field when the ice maker is installed.

9.1.9 An ice maker shall be provided with field-wiring terminals or leads for the connection of conductors having an ampacity of not less than that indicated in 62.6. It is assumed that branch circuit conductors rated 60°C (140°F) will be used when the required circuit ampacity is 100 amperes or less and that conductors rated 75°C (167°F) will be used when the required ampacity is more than 100 amperes.

9.1.10 A field-wiring terminal shall be secured in position by means other than friction between surfaces if turning or shifting of the terminal may result in reduction of electrical spacings to less than those required in Electrical Spacings, Sections 23 and 24. This may be accomplished by means such as two screws or rivets; by square shoulders or mortices; by a dowel pin, lug, or offset; or by a connecting strap or clip fitted into an adjacent part.

9.1.11 For 8 AWG (8.4 mm²) and larger conductors, pressure wire connectors shall be used. For 10 AWG (5.3 mm²) and smaller conductors, the parts to which wiring connections are to be made may consist of clamps or wire binding screws with cupped washers, terminal plates, or the equivalent, to hold the wire in position.

9.1.12 A wire binding screw at a field-wiring terminal shall be not smaller than No. 8 (4.2 mm diameter) except that a No. 6 (3.5 mm diameter) screw may be used for the connection of one 14 AWG (2.1 mm²) or smaller conductor.

9.1.13 It should be noted that according to the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70, 14 AWG (2.1 mm²) is the smallest conductor that the installer may use for branch circuit wiring and thus is the smallest conductor that may be anticipated at a terminal for the connection of a power supply wire.

9.1.14 A terminal plate for a wire binding screw shall be metal not less than 0.030 inch (0.76 mm) thick for 14 AWG (2.1 mm²) or smaller wire and not less than 0.050 inch (1.27 mm) thick for a wire larger than 14 AWG. In either case, there shall be not less than two full threads in the metal.

9.1.15 A terminal plate formed from stock having the minimum required thickness may have the metal extruded at the tapped hole for the binding screw to provide two full threads.

Exception: Two full threads are not required if a lesser number of threads results in a connection in which the threads will not strip when tightened in accordance with the torques indicated in the Standard for Wire Connectors, UL 486A-486B.

9.1.16 Upturned lugs or a cupped washer shall retain a conductor of the size mentioned in 9.1.9, but no smaller than 14 AWG (2.1 mm²), under the head of the screw or the washer.

9.1.17 A wire binding screw shall thread into metal.

9.1.18 A field-wiring terminal intended for the connection of a grounded conductor shall be of, or plated with, metal that is substantially white in color and shall be readily distinguishable from the other terminals, or identification of that terminal shall be shown in some other manner, such as on an attached wiring diagram. A lead intended for the connection of a grounded conductor shall be finished to show a white or natural gray color, shall be readily distinguishable from other leads, and no other lead shall be so identified.

9.1.19 The length of a lead inside an outlet box or wiring compartment shall be 152 mm (6 inches) or more if the lead is intended for field connection to an external circuit.

Exception: The lead may be less than 152 mm (6 inches) in length if it is evident that the use of a longer lead might result in damage to the lead insulation.

9.1.20 Leads intended for connection to an external circuit shall be provided with strain relief if stress on the lead may be transmitted to terminals, splices, or internal wiring. See Strain Relief Test, Section 52.

9.1.21 Leads provided for spliced connections to an external high-voltage circuit shall not be connected to wire binding screws or pressure wire connectors located in the same compartment as the splice unless the screws or connectors are rendered unusable for field-wiring connections or the leads are insulated at the unconnected ends.

9.2 Cord-connected units

9.2.1 An ice maker intended for cord connection to the power supply shall be equipped with a flexible cord having an equipment grounding conductor and with a grounding-type attachment plug.

9.2.2 The rating of the attachment plug shall be not less than 125 percent of the marked rating of the ice maker and not less than the total current measured during the Temperature and Pressure Test, Section 37. The total current shall include the current drawn by accessories intended for use with the ice maker.

9.2.3 A cord-connected ice maker shall employ a grounding-type attachment plug that complies with the ANSI Standard, ANSI/NEMA WD6. See Table 9.2 for typical plugs.

Exception: Ice makers rated not over 250 volts and intended for connection to circuits rated:

- a) Other than 60 hertz,*
- b) Other than the voltages specified in the first column of Table 32.1, or*
- c) Both,*

may employ a grounding-type attachment plug acceptable for the circuit involved.

Table 9.2
Attachment plugs

Nameplate rating			Attachment plug	
Volts	Phase	Ampere ^a	Rating	ANSI designation ^b
110 – 120	1	12.0	15 amperes, 125 volts	5-15P
110 – 120	1	16.0	20 amperes, 125 volts	5-20P
110 – 120	1	24.0	30 amperes, 125 volts	5-30P
110 – 120	1	40.0	50 amperes, 125 volts	5-50P
200 – 240	1	12.0	15 amperes, 250 volts	6-15P
200 – 240	1	16.0	20 amperes, 250 volts	6-20P
200 – 240	1	24.0	30 amperes, 250 volts	6-30P
200 – 240	1	40.0	50 amperes, 250 volts	6-50P
110 – 120/200 – 240	1	12.0	15 amperes, 125/250 volts	14-15P
110 – 120/200 – 240	1	16.0	20 amperes, 125/250 volts	14-20P
110 – 120/200 – 240	1	24.0	30 amperes, 125/250 volts	14-30P
110 – 120/200 – 240	1	40.0	50 amperes, 125/250 volts	14-50P
200 – 240	3	12.0	15 amperes, 250 volts	15-15P
200 – 240	3	16.0	20 amperes, 250 volts	15-20P
200 – 240	3	24.0	30 amperes, 250 volts	15-30P
200 – 240	3	40.0	50 amperes, 250 volts	15-50P

^a Ampere rating is maximum permitted to be marked on ice maker nameplate for attachment plug indicated. See 9.2.2.
^b Standard for Wiring Devices – Dimensional Requirements, ANSI/NEMA WD6.

9.2.5 The ampacity of a power supply cord on a ice maker intended for connection to a branch circuit which exceeds the limitations specified in 19.5 shall be not less than 80 percent of the maximum continuous current of the motor-compressor determined in accordance with the Maximum Continuous Current Test – Motor-Compressor Protective Device, Section 44, plus the sum of all other loads, including accessories, which may operate concurrently.

Exception: The ampacity of the power supply cord need not be greater than the ampere rating of the attachment plug.

9.2.6 A cord-connected ice maker shall employ a Type S, SE, SJ, SJE, SJO, SJOO, SJT, SJTO, SJTOO, SO, SOO, ST, STO, or STOO power-supply cord having a voltage rating not less than that of the ice maker. The ampacity of the cord, as given in the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70, shall not be less than that required by the ampere input measured in the Temperature and Pressure Test, Section 37. The ampere input value shall include the current drawn by accessories intended for use with the ice maker.

9.2.7 A power supply cord for an outdoor-use ice maker shall be one of the types specified in 9.2.6 and recognized for outdoor use. Such cords are identified by the letters “W-A” or “W” following the cord type designation marked on the jacket. A cord that is marked “Outdoor” in addition to the letters “W-A” or “W” shall be used only on ice makers that have been found acceptable for outdoor use.

9.2.8 The length of a power supply cord shall be no less than 1.8 m (6 feet) nor more than 3 m (10 feet). The length is to be measured between the attachment plug and:

- a) Any point at which the cord exits the ice maker cabinet, or
- b) The last strain relief, whichever is shorter.

9.2.9 The power supply cord shall be provided with strain relief means so that a stress on the cord will not be transmitted to terminals, splices, or internal wiring. See Strain Relief Test, Section 52. If the strain relief is metallic, it shall not contact uninsulated live parts or reduce spacings within the enclosure if the cord is moved inward.

9.2.10 The edges of the entry hole for the power supply cord, including the cord entry hole in a bushing, shall be rounded and without burrs, fins, or sharp edges that might damage the cord insulation. Within the unit, the power supply cord shall be routed to reduce the risk of damage to the cord insulation.

9.3 Grounding

9.3.1 An ice maker shall have provision for grounding as follows:

- a) On a permanently connected ice maker, an equipment grounding terminal or lead.
- b) On a cord-connected ice maker, an equipment grounding conductor in the power supply cord.

9.3.2 On a permanently-connected ice maker, a terminal solely for connection of an equipment-grounding conductor shall be capable of securing a conductor of the size required by the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70.

9.3.3 A soldering lug, a push-in connector, a screwless connector, or a quick-connect or similar friction-fit connector shall not be used for a terminal intended for the connection of a field-installed grounding conductor or for connection of the grounding wire in a power supply cord.

9.3.4 On a permanently-connected ice maker, a wire binding screw intended for the connection of an equipment grounding conductor shall have a green-colored head that is hexagonal, slotted, or both. Except as indicated in 9.3.5, a pressure wire connector intended for connection of such a conductor shall be plainly identified such as by being marked "G," "GR," "Ground," "Grounding," by the grounding symbol $\oplus$ or by a marking on a wiring diagram provided on the ice maker. The wire binding screw or pressure wire connector shall be secured to the frame or enclosure of the ice maker and shall be located so that it is unlikely to be removed during service operations such as replacing fuses, resetting manual-reset devices, adjusting controls, or oiling motors.

9.3.5 If a pressure wire connector intended for grounding is located adjacent to connectors intended for supply conductors involving the neutral conductor of a grounded supply, it shall be identified by a marking "EQUIPMENT GROUND", by a green color, or by both.

9.3.6 On a permanently-connected ice maker, the surface of an insulated lead intended solely for the connection of an equipment grounding conductor shall be finished in a continuous green color or a continuous green color with one or more yellow stripes, and no other lead shall be so identified.

9.3.7 On a cord-connected ice maker, the grounding conductor of the power supply cord shall be finished with a continuous green color or with a continuous green color with one or more yellow stripes, and no other conductor shall be so identified. The grounding conductor shall be secured to the frame or enclosure of the ice maker by a positive means, such as clamping, bolting, or screw connection, that is not likely to be removed during any servicing operation not involving the power supply cord. The grounding conductor shall be connected to the grounding blade of the attachment plug.

10 Internal Wiring

10.1 General

10.1.1 Wiring shall have insulation for the potential involved and the temperatures to which it may be subjected. Compliance is to be determined on the basis of the temperatures measured during the applicable temperature test specified in Section 37.

Exception: If it can be determined that the wiring will not be exposed to heat from radiating sources or heated components, and if the ampacity of the conductors is in accordance with Table 10.1, the temperature tests on the wiring may be waived.

10.1.2 With reference to the Exception to 10.1.1, high-voltage circuit conductors supplying one motor shall have an ampacity not less than 125 percent of the motor full load current rating. Conductors supplying more than one motor shall have an ampacity not less than 125 percent of the full load current rating of the largest motor plus the full load current rating of any other motors supplied. Conductors supplying a motor load and other loads shall have an ampacity not less than 125 percent of the motor full load current rating plus the marked current ratings or measured inputs of the additional loads supplied. See also 10.5.1.

10.1.3 Wiring that is color-coded green or green with one or more yellow stripes shall be used only for grounding conductors. Wiring used for other purposes shall not be identified with the color codes mentioned in the previous sentence.