

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear –
Part 7-4: Ancillary equipment – PCB terminal blocks for copper conductors**

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms and definitions	9
4 Classification.....	10
5 Characteristics	10
5.1 Summary of characteristics.....	10
5.2 Type of PCB terminal block.....	10
5.3 Rated and limiting values	11
5.3.1 Rated voltages	11
5.3.2 Rated current.....	11
5.3.3 Standard cross-sections	11
5.3.4 Maximum cross-section	12
5.3.5 Connecting capacity	12
6 Product information	13
6.1 Marking.....	13
6.2 Additional information	14
7 Normal service, mounting and transport conditions.....	14
8 Constructional and performance requirements.....	14
8.1 Constructional requirements	14
8.1.1 Clamping units.....	14
8.1.2 Mounting and installation	15
8.1.3 Clearances and creepage distances	15
8.1.4 Terminal identification and marking	15
8.1.5 Resistance to abnormal heat and fire.....	16
8.1.6 Maximum cross-section and connecting capacity	16
8.2 Performance requirements.....	16
8.2.1 Temperature-rise (current-temperature derating)	16
8.2.2 Dielectric properties.....	16
8.2.3 Short-time withstand current.....	16
8.2.4 Contact resistance.....	17
8.2.5 Ageing tests	17
8.3 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC).....	17
9 Tests	17
9.1 Kinds of test.....	17
9.2 General.....	17
9.3 Verification of mechanical characteristics.....	18
9.3.1 General	18
9.3.2 Attachment of the PCB terminal block on its support.....	18
9.3.3 Vacant	19
9.3.4 Verification of the maximum cross-section and connecting capacity.....	19
9.3.5 Verification of maximum cross-section (special test with gauges)	19
9.4 Verification of electrical characteristics	20
9.4.1 General	20

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9.4.2	Verification of clearances and creepage distances.....	20
9.4.3	Dielectric tests.....	20
9.4.4	Verification of contact resistance	21
9.4.5	Temperature-rise test (current-temperature derating)	23
9.4.6	Short-time withstand current test	25
9.4.7	Ageing tests	26
9.5	Verification of thermal characteristics.....	30
9.6	Verification of EMC characteristics.....	31
9.6.1	General	31
9.6.2	Immunity.....	31
9.6.3	Emission.....	31
Annex A (informative)	Structure of a PCB terminal block.....	32
Annex B (informative)	Additional information to be specified between the manufacturer and the user	33
B.1	Additional information available on request of the user	33
B.2	Information for testing in addition to those mentioned above	33
Annex C (informative)	Examples of PCBs and PCB terminal blocks for high-current application	34
C.1	Layout of high-current PCBs (schematic diagram).....	34
C.2	High-current PCB terminal blocks	35
Bibliography	36
Figure 1	– Test assembly for the measurement of contact resistance and temperature-rise ..	23
Figure 2	– Example of wiring structure of a multi-tier PCB terminal block	24
Figure 3	– Test assembly for the measurement of short-time withstand current.....	26
Figure 4	– Test sequence	27
Figure 5	– Test sequence for PCB terminal blocks with contact pressure via insulating material	28
Figure 6	– Current cycling ageing test procedure	30
Figure A.1	– Structure of a PCB terminal block	32
Figure C.1	– Structure of a high current PCB	34
Figure C.2	– PCB terminal block with soldered connection to the PCB.....	35
Figure C.3	– PCB terminal block with screwed connection to the PCB	35
Table 1	– Standard cross-sections of copper conductors	12
Table 2	– Relationship between maximum cross-section and connecting capacity of PCB terminal blocks.....	13
Table 3	– Standards for clamping units and connecting methods	14
Table 4	– Tightening torques for PCB terminal blocks with screw-type clamping units.....	19
Table 5	– Impulse withstand test voltages.....	21
Table 6	– Dielectric test voltages corresponding to the rated insulation voltage	21
Table 7	– Length of connectable conductors and conductor loops.....	24
Table 8	– Examples of cross-sectional distribution of interconnections on printed circuit boards	25

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

LOW-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR –

**Part 7-4: Ancillary equipment –
PCB terminal blocks for copper conductors**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60947-7-4 has been prepared by subcommittee 121A: Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear, of IEC technical committee 121: Switchgear and controlgear and their assemblies for low voltage.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2013. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) additional test for PCB terminal blocks with clamping units, where contact pressure is transmitted through insulating materials;
- b) tightening torques for screws now given in Table 4 of this document (previously given in Table 4 of IEC 60947-1:2007); tightening torques added for an additional type of screw;
- c) new criteria for verification of contact resistance introduced;
- d) clarification in the description of the temperature-rise test (current-temperature derating); corrections in the test sequence according to Figure 4.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
121A/255/FDIS	121A/265/RVD

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

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

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

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

This document ~~IEC 60947-7-4 for PCB terminal blocks~~ covers not only the terminal block requirements in accordance with the IEC 60947-7 series but also takes into account the specifications of connectors in accordance with IEC 61984 as the requirements for both components are highly similar owing to equivalent applications.

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LOW-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR –

Part 7-4: Ancillary equipment – PCB terminal blocks for copper conductors

1 ~~General~~

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60947-7 specifies requirements for PCB terminal blocks primarily intended for industrial or similar use.

Mounting and fixing on the printed circuit board is made by soldering, press-in or equivalent methods to provide electrical and mechanical connection between copper conductors and the printed circuit board.

This document applies to PCB terminal blocks intended to connect copper conductors, with or without special preparation, having a cross-section between ~~0,05~~ 0,08 mm² and 300 mm² (AWG ~~30/~~ 28-600 kcmil), intended to be used in circuits of a rated voltage not exceeding 1 000 V AC up to 1 000 Hz or 1 500 V DC.

NOTE 1 Large-cross-section terminal blocks are dedicated to the specific design of high-current PCBs. The range up to 300 mm² is kept to cover any possible application. Examples of high current PCBs and PCB terminal blocks are shown in Annex C.

NOTE 2 AWG is the abbreviation of “American Wire Gage” (Gage (US) = Gauge (UK)).

1 kcmil = 1 000 cmil;

1 cmil = 1 circular mil = surface of a circle having a diameter of 1 mil;

1 mil = 1/1 000 inch.

This document ~~may~~ can be used as a guide for special types of PCB terminal blocks with components, such as disconnect units, integrated cartridge fuse-links and the like or with other dimensions of conductors.

If applicable, in this document the term “clamping unit” is used instead of “terminal”. This is taken into account in the case of references to IEC 60947-1.

2 Normative references

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

IEC 60068-2-20, *Environmental testing – Part 2-20: Tests – Test T: Test methods for solderability and resistance to soldering heat of devices with leads*

IEC 60352-1, *Solderless connections – Part 1: Wrapped connections – General requirements, test methods and practical guidance*

IEC 60352-2, *Solderless connections – Part 2: Crimped connections – General requirements, test methods and practical guidance*

IEC 60352-3, *Solderless connections – Part 3: Solderless accessible insulation displacement connections – General requirements, test methods and practical guidance*

IEC 60352-4, *Solderless connections – Part 4: Solderless non-accessible insulation displacement connections – General requirements, test methods and practical guidance*

IEC 60352-5, *Solderless connections – Part 5: Press-in connections – General requirements, test methods and practical guidance*

IEC 60352-6, *Solderless connections – Part 6: Insulation piercing connections – General requirements, test methods and practical guidance*

IEC 60352-7, *Solderless connections – Part 7: Spring clamp connections – General requirements, test methods and practical guidance*

~~IEC 60512-2-1, Connectors for electronic equipment – Tests and measurements – Part 2-1: Electrical continuity and contact resistance tests – Test 2a: Contact resistance – Millivolt level method~~

IEC 60512-2-2:2003, *Connectors for electronic equipment – Tests and measurements – Part 2-2: Electrical continuity and contact resistance tests – Test 2b: Contact resistance – Specified test current method*

IEC 60512-4-1, *Connectors for electronic equipment – Tests and measurements – Part 4-1: Voltage stress tests – Test 4a: Voltage proof*

IEC 60512-5-2:2002, *Connectors for electronic equipment – Tests and measurements – Part 5-2: Current-carrying capacity tests – Test 5b: Current-temperature derating*

IEC 60512-11-7, *Connectors for electronic equipment – Tests and measurements – Part 11-7: Climatic tests – Test 11g: Flowing mixed gas corrosion test*

IEC 60512-11-9, *Connectors for electronic equipment – Tests and measurements – Part 11-9: Climatic tests – Test 11i: Dry heat*

IEC 60512-11-10, *Connectors for electronic equipment – Tests and measurements – Part 11-10: Climatic tests – Test 11j: Cold*

IEC 60695-2-10, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-10: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure*

IEC 60695-2-11, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products (GWEPT)*

IEC 60695-2-12, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-12: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability index (GWFI) test method for materials*

IEC 60695-2-13, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-13: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT) test method for materials*

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

IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD1:2010

IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD2:2014

IEC 60998-2-3, *Connecting devices for low-voltage circuits for household and similar purposes – Part 2-3: Particular requirements for connecting devices as separate entities with insulation-piercing clamping units*

IEC 60999-1, *Connecting devices – Electrical copper conductors – Safety requirements for screw-type and screwless-type clamping units – Part 1: General requirements and particular requirements for clamping units for conductors from 0,2 mm² up to 35 mm² (included)*

IEC 60999-2, *Connecting devices – Electrical copper conductors – Safety requirements for screw-type and screwless-type clamping units – Part 2: Particular requirements for clamping units for conductors above 35 mm² up to 300 mm² (included)*

IEC 61210, *Connecting devices – Flat quick-connect terminations for electrical copper conductors – Safety requirements*

ISO 6988, *Metallic and other non-organic coatings – Sulfur dioxide test with general condensation of moisture*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

printed circuit board

PCB

piece of insulating material with fixed metal traces to connect electronic components

Note 1 to entry: Printed circuit boards are typically subdivided according to:

- their structure (e.g. single- and double-sided, multilayers);
- the nature of the base material (e.g. rigid, flexible).

Note 2 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.2

PCB terminal block

part intended to be mounted on a printed circuit board and carrying one or more mutually insulated contact units and which provides an electrical and mechanical connection between copper conductor and printed circuit board

3.3

rated current

current value assigned by the manufacturer, which the PCB terminal block can carry continuously (without interruption) and simultaneously through all its poles connected with the maximum cross-section, preferably at an ambient temperature of 40 °C, without the upper limiting temperature being exceeded

3.4

contact unit

conductive part establishing the connection between printed circuit board and connectable conductor(s)

Note 1 to entry: See Annex A for description of the structure of a PCB terminal block.

3.5

upper limiting temperature

ULT

maximum temperature assigned by the manufacturer in the PCB terminal block as outcome (sum) of the ambient temperature and the temperature-rise due to current flow, at which the PCB terminal block is intended to be still operable

~~Note 1 to entry:—At ambient temperature = ULT the available temperature rise due to current flow is zero, thus the current carrying capacity of the PCB terminal block is zero.~~

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.6

lower limiting temperature

LLT

minimum temperature of a PCB terminal block assigned by the manufacturer, at which a PCB terminal block is intended to operate

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

4 Classification

A distinction is made between various types of PCB terminal blocks, if applicable, as follows:

- a) type of clamping unit (see 8.1.1);
- b) ability to accept prepared conductors (see 2.3.28 of IEC 60947-1:2007/AMD1:2010);
- c) type of electrical contact to the printed circuit board;
- d) type of mechanical fastening to the printed circuit board;
- e) number of poles;
- f) pitch (centre to centre pin spacing);
- g) contact unit with identical or dissimilar clamping units;
- h) number of clamping units on each contact unit;
- i) service conditions.

5 Characteristics

5.1 Summary of characteristics

The characteristics of a PCB terminal block are as follows:

- type of PCB terminal block (see 5.2);
- rated and limiting values (see 5.3).

5.2 Type of PCB terminal block

The following shall be stated:

- type of clamping units (see 8.1.1);
- type of contacting on the printed circuit board;
- number of clamping units.

5.3 Rated and limiting values

5.3.1 Rated voltages

Subclauses 4.3.1.2 and 4.3.1.3 of IEC 60947-1:2007 apply.

5.3.2 Rated current

Verification of the rated current specified by the manufacturer is carried out in accordance with 9.4.5.

If an ambient temperature other than 40 °C is used for the definition of the rated current, the manufacturer should state, in the technical documentation, the ambient temperature on which the rating is based, with reference, if appropriate, to the derating curve defined in IEC 60512-5-2.

The derating curve is obtained by applying a reduction factor of 0,8 in accordance with IEC 60512-5-2. If another reduction factor is used, this shall be stated in the technical documentation.

5.3.3 Standard cross-sections

The standard values for cross-sections of copper conductors to be used are given in Table 1.

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Table 1 – Standard cross-sections of copper conductors

Metric size ISO	Comparison between AWG/kcmil and metric sizes	
	Size	Equivalent metric area
mm ²	AWG/kcmil	mm ²
0,05 ^a	30 ^a	0,05 ^a
0,08	28	0,08
0,14	26	0,13
0,2	24	0,205
0,34	22	0,324
0,5	20	0,519
0,75	18	0,82
1	–	–
1,5	16	1,3
2,5	14	2,1
4	12	3,3
6	10	5,3
10	8	8,4
16	6	13,3
25	4	21,2
35	2	33,6
50	0	53,5
70	00	67,4
95	000	85
–	0000	107,2
120	250 (kcmil)	127
150	300 (kcmil)	152
185	350 (kcmil)	177
240	500 (kcmil)	253
300	600 (kcmil)	304
^a Outside the scope of this document and included for information only.		

5.3.4 Maximum cross-section

The maximum cross-section shall be selected from the standard cross-sections given in Table 1.

5.3.5 Connecting capacity

For PCB terminal blocks with a maximum cross-section between ~~0,05~~ 0,08 mm² and 35 mm² inclusive, the minimum range contained in Table 2 applies. The conductors may be rigid (solid or stranded) or flexible. The manufacturer shall state the types and the maximum and minimum cross-sections of conductors that can be connected and, if applicable, the number of conductors simultaneously connectable to each clamping unit. The manufacturer shall also state any necessary preparation of the end of the conductor.