



IEC 61010-2-011

Edition 2.0 2019-03  
REDLINE VERSION

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



GROUP SAFETY PUBLICATION

**Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use –  
Part 2-011: Particular requirements for REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT**

Document Preview

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INTERNATIONAL  
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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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

#### **Part 2-011: Particular requirements for REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT**

#### FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61010-2-011 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 66: Safety of measuring, control and laboratory equipment.

It has the status of a group safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2016. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) alignment with changes introduced by Amendment 1 of IEC 61010-1:2010;
- b) introduction of new defined terms or modified terms to align with Part 2-012 and other source documents. Editorial changes to use small capitals only for defined terms. Note the difference of defined term ABNORMAL OPERATION (3.107) in 4.3.2.101 and abnormal operation in 11.7.104.3 and 11.7.104.5;
- c) clarifications for cooling tests in 4.4.2.10;
- d) changes pertaining to the accurate employment of the following terms: temperature, operating temperature, application temperature, CONTROLLED TEMPERATURE, room ambient and ambient temperature;
- e) use of defined term REFRIGERATING SYSTEM to replace cooling system;
- f) move text of 4.4.2.101 to 4.3.2.101, since the purpose of ABNORMAL OPERATION, as defined, is to simulate failure of the ambient conditions of 1.4.1 but not of the SINGLE FAULT CONDITION of the equipment;
- g) use of the term equipment to replace unit, apparatus, appliance, where applicable;
- h) in 5.1.2 dd) PS for high and low sides for each REFRIGERANT stage are required only under NORMAL CONDITION;
- i) use of defined term NORMAL CONDITION to replace normal operation;
- j) use of defined term OPERATOR to replace user.

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

CDV	Report on voting
66/676/CDV	66/683/RVC

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 of the IEC 61010 series, published under the general title *Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use*, can be found on the IEC website.

This Part 2-011 is to be used in conjunction with the latest edition of IEC 61010-1. It was established on the basis of the third edition (2010) and its Amendment 1 (2016), hereinafter referred to as Part 1.

This Part 2-011 supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses in IEC 61010-1 so as to convert that publication into the IEC standard: *Particular requirements for REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT*.

Where a particular subclause of Part 1 is not mentioned in this Part 2-011, that subclause applies as far as is reasonable. Where this Part 2-011 states "addition", "modification",

"replacement", or "deletion", the relevant requirement, test specification, or note in Part 1 should be adapted accordingly.

In this standard:

- 1) the following print types are used:
  - requirements and definitions: in roman type;
  - NOTES: in smaller roman type;
  - *conformity and tests: in italic type*;
  - terms used throughout this standard which have been defined in Clause 3: SMALL ROMAN CAPITALS.
- 2) subclauses, figures, tables and notes which are additional to those in Part 1 are numbered starting from 101. Additional annexes are lettered starting from AA and additional list items are lettered from aa).

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 Part 2-011, ~~in conjunction~~ along with Part 2-010 and Part 2-012, taken together, addresses the specific HAZARDS associated with the heating and cooling of materials by equipment ~~which are segregated~~ and are organized as follows:

IEC 61010-2-010	Specifically addresses the HAZARDS associated with equipment incorporating heating systems.
IEC 61010-2-011	Specifically addresses the HAZARDS associated with equipment incorporating REFRIGERATING SYSTEMS.
IEC 61010-2-012	Specifically addresses the HAZARDS associated with equipment incorporating both heating and REFRIGERATING SYSTEMS that interact with each other such that the combined heating and REFRIGERATING SYSTEM yield additional or more severe HAZARDS for the two systems than if treated separately. It also addresses the HAZARDS associated with the treatment of materials by other factors like irradiation, excessive humidity, CO <sub>2</sub> and mechanical movement.

### Guidance for the application of the correct Part 2 standard(s)

When the equipment includes only a material heating system, and no REFRIGERATING SYSTEM or other environmental factors apply, then Part 2-010 applies without needing Part 2-011 or Part 2-012. Similarly, when the equipment includes only a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM, and no material heating system or other environmental factors apply, then Part 2-011 applies without needing Part 2-010 or Part 2-012. However, when the equipment incorporates both a material heating system, and a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM or the materials being treated in the intended application introduce significant heat into the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM, a determination should be made as to whether the interaction between the two systems will generate additional or more severe HAZARDS than if the systems were evaluated separately (~~application~~ CONTROLLED TEMPERATURE, see flow chart of Figure 102 for selection process). If the interaction of the heating and cooling functions yields no additional or more severe HAZARDS then both Part 2-010 and Part 2-011 apply for their respective functions. Conversely, if additional or more severe HAZARDS result from the combining of the heating and cooling functions, or if the equipment incorporates additional material treatment factors, then Part 2-012 applies, but not Part 2-010 or Part 2-011.

### What HAZARDS are applicable for a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM?

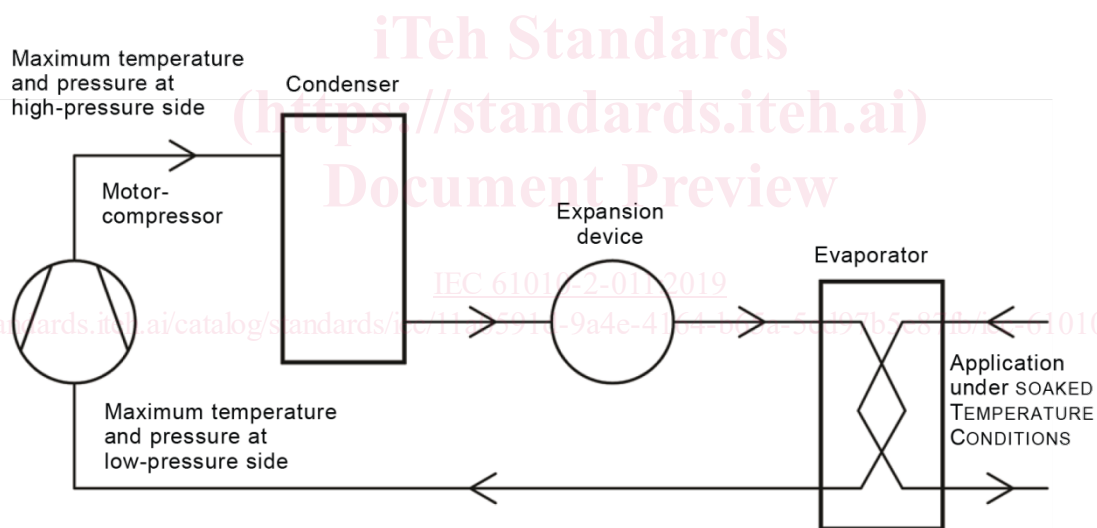
The typical HAZARDS for a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM (see Figure 101) consisting of a MOTOR-COMPRESSOR, a condenser, an expansion device and an evaporator include but are not limited to:

- The excess of temperature of the low-pressure side (return temperature) to the MOTOR-COMPRESSOR is higher than admissible. A MOTOR-COMPRESSOR incorporates a REFRIGERANT cooled motor and it should be established that the maximum temperatures of low-pressure side under least favourable condition do not exceed the insulation RATINGS within the motor.
- The excess of pressure of the low-pressure side at the inlet to the MOTOR-COMPRESSOR is higher than admissible. The housing of the MOTOR-COMPRESSOR is exposed to this pressure and so the design RATING of the MOTOR-COMPRESSOR housing should accommodate the worst-case pressures whilst providing the correct safety margin for a pressure vessel.
- The excess of temperature of the high-pressure side to the condenser is higher than admissible. The temperatures of the high-pressure side under the most unfavourable

conditions ~~may~~ can present a temperature HAZARD if the OPERATOR is exposed, or an electrical HAZARD if insulation is degraded.

- The excess of pressure of the high-pressure side to the condenser is higher than admissible. The REFRIGERANT components downstream of the MOTOR-COMPRESSOR up to the expansion device are exposed to this pressure and so the design RATING of these components should accommodate the worst case pressures whilst providing the correct safety margin for a pressure vessel.
- The maximum ~~application~~ CONTROLLED TEMPERATURES where the heat is being extracted from, may impact the maximum temperature of the low-pressure side to the MOTOR-COMPRESSOR as well as present a temperature HAZARD if the OPERATOR is exposed, or an electrical HAZARD if insulation is degraded. Whether this ~~application~~ CONTROLLED TEMPERATURE is derived from an integral heating function of the device or from the heat dissipated from the material being cooled, the impact under worst-case conditions should be evaluated.
- The current draw of the equipment should be established when including the worst-case running conditions of the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM including any defrost cycles that may apply.

The worst-case conditions should be determined for the equipment and will include both the least favourable NORMAL USE conditions as well as the most unfavourable testing results under SINGLE FAULT CONDITIONS.



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**Figure 101 – Schema of a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM incorporating a condenser**

The selection process is illustrated in the following flow chart (see Figure 102).

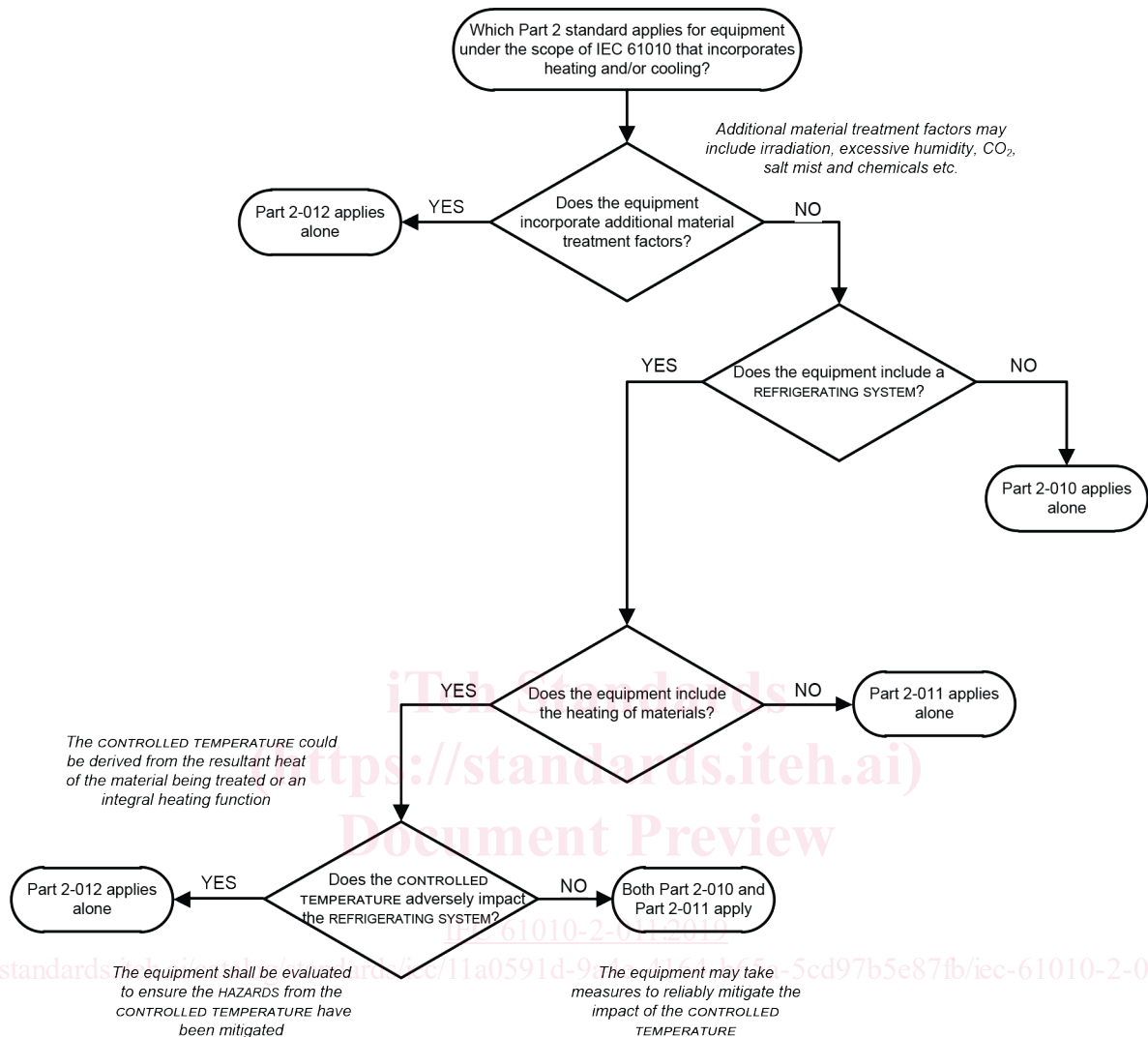


Figure 102 – Flow chart illustrating the selection process

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

## Part 2-011: Particular requirements for REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT

### 1 Scope and object

This clause of Part 1 is applicable, except as follows:

#### 1.1.1 Equipment included in scope

*Replacement:*

Replace the ~~first~~ ~~second~~ paragraph by the following:

~~This group safety publication is primarily intended to be used as a product safety standard for the products mentioned in the scope, but shall also be used by technical committees in the preparation of their publications for products similar to those mentioned in the scope of this standard, in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51.~~

This Part 2 of IEC 61010 specifies particular safety requirements for the following types a) to c) of electrical equipment and their accessories, wherever they are intended to be used, whenever that equipment incorporates REFRIGERATING SYSTEMS ~~whether~~ as an integral part of, or ~~remote to~~ separate from, the equipment and the equipment is in direct control of the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM.

This document details all the requirements when up to 150 g of FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANT are used per stage of a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM. Additional requirements beyond the current scope of this document apply if a REFRIGERANT charge of FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANT exceeds this amount.

*Addition:*

Add the following text after the last paragraph:

NOTE 101 Examples for REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT include, but are not limited to, laboratory equipment such as laboratory refrigerators, freezers, refrigerated display cabinets, ~~etc.~~

~~If~~ It is possible that all or part of the equipment falls within the scope of one or more other Part 2 standards of IEC 61010 as well as within the scope of this standard, ~~it should also meet~~. In that case, the requirements of those other Part 2 standards will also apply. In particular, if equipment is intended to be used as a centrifuge, ~~it should meet~~ the requirements of IEC 61010-2-020 apply. However, when the equipment incorporates a refrigerating system and a heating function where the combination of the two introduces additional or more severe HAZARDS than if treated separately, then ~~the application of~~ it is possible that IEC 61010-2-012 ~~should be considered~~ is applicable instead of this Part 2-011.

See further information in the flow chart (Figure 102) for the selection process and guidance in the Introduction.

#### 1.1.2 Equipment excluded from scope

*Addition:*

Add the following new item after item j):

or equipment incorporating:

- aa) a transcritical REFRIGERANT SYSTEM (system that uses CO<sub>2</sub>) or a system that uses ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) as the REFRIGERANT.

## 1.2 Object

### 1.2.1 Aspects included in scope

*Replacement:*

*Replace the first paragraph by the following:*

The object of this document is to ensure that the design and methods of construction of REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT provide adequate protection for OPERATORS, bystanders, trained service personnel, and the surrounding area against the specific HAZARDS that relate to REFRIGERATING SYSTEMS.

*Addition:*

*Add the following note after the existing note:*

NOTE 101 A list of HAZARDS typically associated with REFRIGERATING SYSTEMS and REFRIGERANTS is included in Annex BB.

## 2 Normative references

This clause of Part 1 is applicable, except as follows:

*Addition:*

*Add the following references to the list:*

IEC 60079-15:2010, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 15: Equipment protection by type of protection "n"*

IEC 60335-2-34:2012, *Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-34: Particular requirements for motor-compressors*

IEC 60335-2-34:2012/AMD1:2015

IEC 60335-2-34:2012/AMD2:2017

~~UL 471:2010, *Commercial Refrigerators and Freezers*~~

ISO 7010, *Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Registered safety signs*

## 3 Terms and definitions

This clause of Part 1 is applicable, except as follows:

*Addition:*

*Add the following new terms and definitions:*

### 3.101

#### REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT

test, measurement, control or laboratory equipment that incorporates a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM either as an integral part of or ~~remote to~~ separate from the equipment

### 3.102

#### REFRIGERATING SYSTEM

~~factory assembled unit for performing part of the refrigerant cycle (compression and condensation) comprising one or more refrigerant compressors with motors, condensers, liquid receivers (where required), interconnecting pipe work and ancillary equipment~~

combination of interconnected REFRIGERANT-containing parts constituting one closed REFRIGERANT circuit in which the REFRIGERANT is circulated for the purpose of extracting and rejecting heat

[SOURCE: ISO 5149-1:2014, 3.1.9, modified – The term in brackets "(heat pump)", the words "(heating and cooling)", and the note to entry, have been omitted.]

### 3.103

#### FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANT

REFRIGERANT with a flammability classification of group 2 or 3 in accordance with ISO 5149-1 and ISO 817

Note 1 to entry: For REFRIGERANT blends which have more than one flammability classification, either the most unfavourable classification is taken for the purpose of this definition or the blend itself is evaluated for flammability in accordance with ISO 817.

### 3.104

#### HPCO

#### HIGH PRESSURE CUT-OUT

pressure-actuated device that is designed to stop the operation of the pressure generator

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

### 3.105

#### MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE PRESSURE

#### PS

~~maximum allowable pressure as determined by the collated test results detailed in 11.7~~

maximum pressure for which the equipment is designed, as specified by the manufacturer

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

[SOURCE: ISO 5149-1:2014, 3.3.3]

### 3.106

#### SOAKED TEMPERATURE CONDITION

environmental temperature condition when all the temperatures in the equipment under test (EUT) equal to  $\pm 2$  °C of the test ~~room~~ ambient temperature

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

### 3.107

#### ABNORMAL OPERATION

operation of a REFRIGERATING ~~SYSTEM~~ EQUIPMENT with a limited RATED ambient temperature range in ambient temperature conditions outside that limitation but within the temperature limits of 1.4.1