IEC 60974-10

Edition 4.0 2020-04

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Arc welding equipment –
Part 10: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements

Matériel de soudage à l'arc –
Partie 10: Exigences de compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM)

IEC 60974-10:2020-04(en-fr)

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FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60974-10 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 26: Electric welding.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2014 and its Amendment 1:2015. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) updated normative references;
b) requirements for battery powered equipment;
c) requirements for equipment combined with radio transmitters/receivers.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
26/695/FDIS	26/697/RVD

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

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

A list of all parts in the IEC 60974 series, published under the general title *Arc welding equipment*, can be found on the IEC web site.

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

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- withdrawn,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

ARC WELDING EQUIPMENT –

Part 10: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60974 is applicable to equipment for arc welding and allied processes, including power sources and ancillary equipment, for example wire feeders, liquid cooling systems, arc striking and stabilizing devices and chargers for battery powered equipment.

NOTE 1 Allied processes are, for example, plasma cutting and arc stud welding.

NOTE 2 This document does not specify basic safety requirements for arc welding equipment such as protection against electric shock, unsafe operation, insulation coordination and related dielectric tests.

Arc welding equipment containing a radio receiver or transmitter is within the scope of this document.

The radiated emission requirements in this document are not intended to be applicable to the intentional transmissions from a radio transmitter as defined by the ITU nor to any spurious emissions related to these intentional transmitters.

This document specifies

a) applicable standards and test methods for radio-frequency (RF) emissions;

b) applicable standards and test methods for harmonic current emission, voltage fluctuations and flicker;

c) immunity requirements and test methods for continuous and transient, conducted and radiated disturbances including electrostatic discharges;

d) additional requirements for equipment powered by internal or external batteries (Annex D);

e) additional requirements for equipment containing radio frequency transmitters/receivers (Annex E).

Arc welding equipment type tested in accordance with, and which has met the requirements set in, this document is considered to be in compliance for all applications.

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 60974-1:2017, *Arc welding equipment – Part 1: Welding power sources*
IEC 60974-1:2017/AMD1:2019

IEC 60974-6:2015, *Arc welding equipment – Part 6: Limited duty equipment*

IEC 61000-3-2:2018, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-2: Limits – Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current ≤ 16 A per phase)*

IEC 61000-3-3:2013, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-3: Limits – Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems, for equipment with rated current ≤ 16 A per phase and not subject to conditional connection*
IEC 61000-3-3:2013/AMD1:2017

IEC 61000-3-11:2017, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-11: Limits – Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems – Equipment with rated current ≤ 75 A and subject to conditional connection*

IEC 61000-3-12:2011, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-12: Limits for harmonic currents produced by equipment connected to public low-voltage systems with input current > 16 A and ≤ 75 A per phase*

IEC 61000-4-2:2008, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-3:2006, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*
IEC 61000-4-3:2006/AMD1:2007
IEC 61000-4-3:2006/AMD2:2010

IEC 61000-4-4:2012, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-5:2014, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test*
IEC 61000-4-5:2014/AMD1:2017

IEC 61000-4-6:2013, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques – Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

IEC 61000-4-11:2004, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests*
IEC 61000-4-11:2004/AMD1:2017

IEC 61000-4-34:2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-34: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests for equipment with input current more than 16 A per phase*
IEC 61000-4-34:2005/AMD1:2009

IEC 61000-6-1:2016, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-1: Generic standards – Immunity standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments*

IEC 61000-6-2:2016, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-2: Generic standards – Immunity standard for industrial environments*

IEC 61000-6-3:2006, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-3: Generic standards – Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments*
IEC 61000-6-3:2006/AMD1:2010

IEC 61000-6-4:2018, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-4: Generic standards – Emission standard for industrial environments*

CISPR 11:2015, *Industrial, scientific and medical equipment – Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement*
CISPR 11:2015/AMD1:2016
CISPR 11:2015/AMD2:2019

CISPR 14-1:2016, *Electromagnetic compatibility – Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus – Part 1: Emission*

CISPR 16-1-1:2019, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Measuring apparatus*

CISPR 16-1-2:2014, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Coupling devices for conducted disturbance measurements*
CISPR 16-1-2:2014/AMD1:2017

CISPR 16-1-4:2019, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Antennas and test sites for radiated disturbance measurements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, terms and definitions in IEC 60974-1 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
click
disturbance which exceeds the limit of continuous disturbance no longer than 200 ms and which is separated from a subsequent disturbance by at least 200 ms

Note 1 to entry: Both intervals are related to the level of the limit of continuous disturbance.

Note 2 to entry: A click may contain a number of impulses, in which case the relevant time is that from the beginning of the first to the end of the last impulse.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-851:2008, 851-15-13]

3.2
coupling network
electrical circuit for transferring energy from one circuit to another with a defined impedance

Note 1 to entry: Coupling and decoupling devices can be integrated into one box (coupling and decoupling network (CDN)) or they can be in separate networks.

[SOURCE:IEC 61000-4-6:2013, 3.7]

3.3
CDN
coupling/decoupling network
electrical circuit incorporating the functions of both the coupling and decoupling networks

[SOURCE:IEC 61000-4-6:2013, 3.8]

3.4
decoupling network
decoupling device
electrical circuit for preventing test signals applied to the equipment under test (EUT) from affecting other devices,equipment or systems that are not under test

[SOURCE:IEC 61000-4-6:2013, 3.9]

3.5
FAR
fully-anechoic room
shielded enclosure, the internal surfaces of which are lined with radio-frequency-energy absorbing material (i.e. RF absorber) that absorbs electromagnetic energy in the frequency range of interest

[SOURCE: CISPR 11:2015/AMD1:2016, 3.20]

3.6
OATS
open-area test site
facility used for measurements of electromagnetic fields the intention for which is to simulate a semi-free-space environment over a specified frequency range that is used for radiated emission testing of products

Note 1 to entry: An OATS typically is located outdoors in an open area, and has an electrically-conducting ground plane.

[SOURCE: CISPR 11:2015/AMD1:2016, 3.21]

3.7
port
particular interface of an equipment which couples this equipment with the external electromagnetic environment (IEC 60050-161:2018, 161-01-01) and through which the equipment is influenced by this environment

EXAMPLE Examples of ports of interest are shown in Figure 1. The enclosure port is the physical boundary of the apparatus (e.g. enclosure). The enclosure port provides for radiated and electrostatic discharge (IEC 60050-161:2018, 161-01-22) energy transfer, whereas the other ports provide for conducted energy transfer.

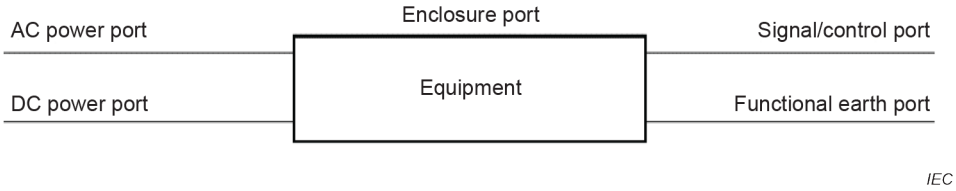


Figure 1 – Examples of ports

Note 1 to entry: Ports in the subject area of electromagnetic compatibility are specific cases of the port defined in IEC 60050-131:2002, 131-12-60.

[SOURCE: IEC Guide 107:2014, 3.1.12, modified – The presentation of the term and the wording of the definition have been revised for compatibility with IEC 60050 (all parts).]

3.8
portable, adj
capable to be carried by one person

Note 1 to entry: Portability is typically specified by the equipment manufacturer based on the intended use, the equipment design and/or local regulation.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-16-47, modified – The note to entry has been entirely redrafted.]

3.9
SAC
semi-anechoic chamber
shielded enclosure, in which five of the six internal surfaces are lined with radio-frequency energy absorbing material (i.e. RF absorber) that absorbs electromagnetic energy in the frequency range of interest, and the bottom horizontal surface is a conducting ground plane for use with OATS test set-ups

[SOURCE: CISPR 11:2015/AMD1:2016, 3.22]

3.10
small equipment
equipment, either positioned on a table top or standing on the floor which, including its cables fits in an imaginary cylindrical test volume of 1,2 m in diameter and 1,5 m height (to ground plane)

[SOURCE: CISPR 11:2015, 3.17, modified – Replacement of the term "small size equipment" by "small equipment".]

3.11
wired network port
PORT for the connection of voice, data and signalling transfers intended to interconnect widely-dispersed systems by direct connection to a single-user or multi-user communication network

Note 1 to entry: Examples of these include CATV, PSTN, ISDN, xDSL, LAN and similar networks.

Note 2 to entry: These PORTS may support screened or unscreened cables and may also carry AC or DC power where this is an integral part of the telecommunication specification.

[SOURCE: CISPR 32:2015, 3.1.32]

4 General test requirements

4.1 Test conditions

Tests shall be carried out on completely assembled equipment representative of the series production. Tests shall be performed within the specified operating conditions given in IEC 60974-1:2017 and IEC 60974-1:2017/AMD1:2019 or IEC 60974-6:2015, and at the rated supply voltage and frequency. Results obtained for RF emission and immunity at 50 Hz are valid for the same model operating at 60 Hz and vice versa.

Where this document gives options for testing particular requirements with a choice of test methods, compliance can be shown against any of the test methods, using the specified limits with the restrictions provided in the relevant tables.

Identical units may be used for testing in parallel. In this case, this information shall be recorded in the test report.

4.2 Measuring instruments

The measuring equipment shall comply with the requirements of CISPR 16-1-1:2019 and the standards referred to in Table 6, Table 7 and Table 8 as applicable.

4.3 Artificial mains network

Measurement of the mains terminal disturbance voltage shall be made using an artificial mains network, if commercially available, consisting of 50 Ω/50 μH or 50 Ω/50 μH + 5 Ω V-network as specified in CISPR 16-1-2:2014 and CISPR 16-1-2:2014/AMD1:2017.

The artificial network is required to provide a defined impedance at RF across the mains supply at the point of measurement and also to provide for isolation of the equipment under test from ambient noise on the power lines.

4.4 Voltage probe

A voltage probe as specified in CISPR 16-1-2:2014 and CISPR 16-1-2:2014/AMD1:2017 shall be used when the artificial mains network cannot be used. The probe is connected sequentially between each line and the reference earth. The probe shall consist of a blocking capacitor and a resistor such that the total resistance between the line and earth is at least 1 500 Ω. The effect on the accuracy of measurement of the capacitor or any other device which may be used to protect the measuring receiver against dangerous currents shall be either less than 1 dB or allowed for in calibration.

4.5 Antennas

In the frequency range from 30 MHz to 6 GHz, the antenna(s) used shall be as specified in CISPR 16-1-4:2019.

Measurements shall be made for both horizontal and vertical polarization.

On an OATS or in a SAC, the nearest point of the antenna(s) to the ground shall be not less than 0,25 m.

For measurements in a FAR, the antenna height is fixed at the geometrical middle height of the validated test volume.

4.6 Coupling/decoupling network (CDN)

If a shielded chamber is required and the load is situated outside the shielded chamber, a load-decoupling network connected to the outside load via suitable RF filters shall be used inside the chamber. A 150 Ω CDN AF 2, as specified in IEC 61000-4-6:2013, suitable for the respective load current and voltage, shall be used. The RF-port of the CDN shall be terminated with 50 Ω.

Any suitable coupling devices specified in CISPR 16-1-2:2014 and CISPR 16-1-2:2014/AMD1:2017 may be used for the conducted emission assessment of signal, control or measurement ports.

5 Test set-up for emission and immunity

5.1 General

Emission and immunity testing of equipment that is not PORTABLE shall be carried out on equipment configured in accordance with Figure 2. For PORTABLE equipment, either the test set-up given in Figure 2 or the test set-up given in Figure 3 shall be used. Arc welding equipment tested in one of these configurations shall be considered to have met the necessary requirements of this document.

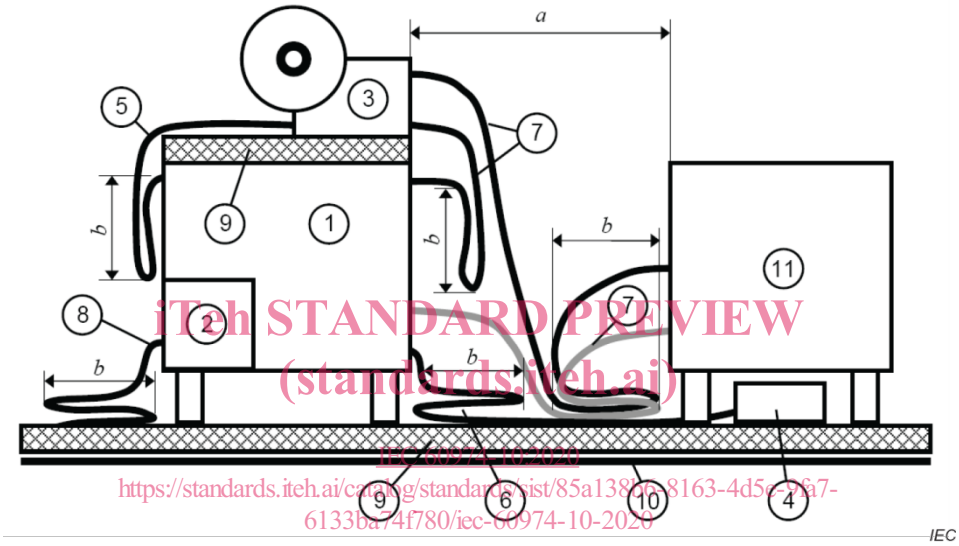
For the measurement of the output current ripple, there are no specific requirements for the equipment configuration.

For RF emission, EM field immunity, common mode immunity, and fast transient immunity tests the following dimensions apply:

- in Figure 2, a shall be 1 m;
- in Figure 2 and Figure 3, b shall be 0,4 m or less;
- in Figure 3, h shall be 0,8 m;
- In Figure 3, the horizontal distance c between the EUT and the convential load shall be 1 m or less.

Dimensions a, b and h are undefined for all other tests.

The tolerance for the dimensions a and h is ± 0,05 m.



Key

1	Welding power source	7	Welding cable (bundled)
2	Liquid cooling system	8	Input supply cable (bundled)
3	Wire feeder	9	Insulation
4	Remote control	10	Reference ground plane
5	Interconnection cable (bundled)	11	Conventional load
6	Remote control cable (bundled)		

a Distance between power source and load or load decoupling network

b Cable bundle length

NOTE 1 Items 2, 3, and 4 are ancillary equipment, as applicable, and are typically positioned as specified by the equipment manufacturer.

NOTE 2 Insulation (item 9) is placed between items 1 and 3 if specified by the manufacturer.

Figure 2 – Test set-up 1 for arc welding equipment

If, due to the design of the arc welding equipment, these tests cannot be carried out as described, the manufacturer's recommendations (for example, temporary bypassing or disablement of control circuits) should be followed in order to match these test objectives. Any temporary changes to the arc welding equipment shall be documented.