INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



First edition 2002-12





Reference number IEC 60950-21:2002(E)

Publication numbering

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IEC 60950-21

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT – SAFETY –

Part 21: Remote power feeding

FOREWORD

- 1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, the IEC publishes International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. The IEC collaborates closel) with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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- Safety of electronic equipment within the field of audio/video, information technology and communication technology

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

	FDIS	Report on voting
\checkmark \backslash	108/22/FDIS	108/42/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.

In this standard, the following print types are used:

- requirements proper and normative annexes: in roman type;
- compliance statements and test specifications: in italic type;
- notes and other informative matter: in smaller roman type;
- normative conditions within tables: in smaller roman type;
- Terms that are defined in Clause 2 and in IEC 60950-1: SMALL CAPITALS.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2005-11. At this date, the publication will be

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- withdrawn;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

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INTRODUCTION

This Part 21 of IEC 60950 is intended to be used with IEC 60950-1, hereafter referred to as "Part 1". The subclauses of IEC 60950-1 apply as far as reasonable. Where safety aspects are similar to those of Part 1, the relevant clause or subclause of IEC 60950-1 is shown for reference in parentheses after the clause or subclause title in this Part 21. Where a requirement in this Part 21 refers to a requirement or criterion of Part 1, a specific reference to IEC 60950-1 is made.



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT – SAFETY –

Part 21: Remote power feeding

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60950 applies to information technology equipment intended to supply and receive operating power via a TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK, where the voltage exceeds the limits for TNV CIRCUITS.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 60950-1:2001, Information technology equipment - Safety - Rart 1: General requirements

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60950-1 and the following apply.

3.1

RFT circuit

remote feeding telecommunication circuit

a SECONDARY CIRCUIT within the equipment, intended to supply or receive d.c. power via a TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK at voltages exceeding the limits for TNV CIRCUITS, and on which overvoltages from TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORKS are possible

3.2

RFT-C circuit

an RFT CIRCUIT which is so designed and protected that under normal operating conditions and single fault conditions, the currents in the circuit do not exceed defined values

NOTE The limit values of current under normal operating and single fault conditions are specified in 6.1

3.3

RFT-V circuit

an RFT CIRCUIT which is so designed and protected that under normal operating conditions and single fault conditions, the voltages are limited and the accessible area of contact is limited

NOTE The limit values of voltage under normal operating and single fault conditions are specified in 6.2

4 General requirements

4.1 Power from a telecommunication network (see also 1.4.11 of IEC 60950-1)

RFT CIRCUITS normally exceed the limit in 2.3.1 b) of IEC 60950-1 and also exceed 15 VA. See 4.7.2 of IEC 60950-1 regarding the possible need for a FIRE ENCLOSURE.

4.2 Access to energized parts (see also 2.1.1.1 of IEC 60950-1)

The equipment shall be so constructed that, in OPERATOR ACCESS AREAS, there is adequate protection against contact with bare parts of RFT CIRCUITS.

These requirements apply for all positions of the equipment when it is wired and operated as in normal use.

Protection shall be achieved by insulation or by guarding or by the use of interlocks.

Compliance is checked as given in 2.1.1.1 of IEC 60950-14

4.3 Protection in service access areas (see also 2.1.2 of IEC 60950-1)

In a SERVICE ACCESS AREA, bare parts of RFT CIRCUTS shall be located or guarded so that accidental shorting to SELV CIRCUITS or to TNY CIRCUTS, for example, by TOOLS or test probes used by SERVICE PERSONS, is unlikely.

Bare parts of RFT CIRCUITS that involve an energy hazard shall be located or guarded so that unintentional bridging by conductive materials that might be present is unlikely during service operations involving other parts of the equipment.

Any guards required for compliance with 4.3 shall be easily removable and replaceable if removal is necessary for servicing.

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Compliance is checked by inspection and measurement. In deciding whether or not unintentional contact is likely, account is taken of the way a SERVICE PERSON needs to gain access past, or near to, the bare parts in order to service other parts.

4.4 Protection in restricted access locations (see also 2.1.3 of IEC 60950-1)

For equipment to be installed in a RESTRICTED ACCESS LOCATION, the requirements for OPERATOR ACCESS AREAS apply, except that contact is permitted with the bare parts of an RFT CIRCUIT by the test finger shown in Figure 2A of IEC 60950-1 (see 2.1.1.1 of IEC 60950-1); however, such parts shall be so located or guarded that unintentional contact is unlikely.

Bare parts that involve an energy hazard shall be located or guarded so that unintentional bridging by conductive materials that might be present is unlikely.

Compliance is checked by inspection and measurement. In deciding whether or not unintentional contact is likely, account is taken of the need to gain access past, or near to, the bare parts.

4.5 Interconnection of equipment

4.5.1 General requirements (see also 3.5.1 of IEC 60950-1)

Interconnection circuits shall be selected to provide continued conformance to the requirements of Clause 6 for RFT CIRCUITS, after making connections.

NOTE It is permitted for an INTERCONNECTING CABLE to contain more than one type of CIRCUT (for example, SELV, LIMITED CURRENT, TNV, ELV, RFT, or HAZARDOUS VOLTAGE) provided that they are separated as required by IEC 60950-1 and this standard.

4.5.2 Interconnection between RFT circuits (see also 3.5.2 of EC 60950-1)

RFT-C CIRCUITS in the supply equipment shall be connected only to RFT-C CIRCUITS in other equipment.

RFT-V CIRCUITS in the supply equipment shall be connected only to RFT-V CIRCUITS in other equipment.

For compliance, see 6.4 e).

5 Connection to telecommunication networks

An RFT CIRCUIT is permitted to be diffectly connected to a TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK.

https: 6 to Remote power feeding

Access to the conductors of the REMOTE FEEDING TELECOMMUNICATION CIRCUIT is restricted to SERVICE PERSONS.

NOTE Clause 6 covers power feeding to remote equipment at voltages in excess of the voltage limits for TNV CIRCUITS. There are two types of circuits as follows:

- RFT-C CIRCUITS provide for safety by limiting the current to 60 mA d.c. and are presently used in Europe;
- RFT-V CIRCUITS provide for safety by limiting the voltage to 200 V d.c. and currents to the same limits as in 6.3 of IEC 60950-1, and are presently used in North America.

See Annex A.

6.1 **RFT-C** circuit limits

NOTE Unless the current limits in 6.1.1, 6.1.2 and 6.1.3 are inherently met, the RFT-C CIRCUIT should have a monitoring and control device (for example, a balance control), that operates in such a way as to maintain the required current limits.