



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 62055-31:2007

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Electricity metering - Payment systems -- Part 31: Particular requirements - Static payment meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)

Messung der elektrischen Energie - Zehlersysteme mit Inkassofunktion -- Teil 31: Besondere Anforderungen - Elektronische Inkasso-Wirkverbrauchsähler (Klassen 1 und 2)

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Equipements de comptage de l'électricité - Systèmes paiement -- Partie 31: Prescriptions particulières - Compteurs statiques paiement d'énergie active (classes 1 et 2)

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English version

**Electricity metering –
Payment systems
Part 31: Particular requirements –
Static payment meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)
(IEC 62055-31:2005)**

Equipements de comptage de l'électricité -
Systèmes à paiement
Partie 31: Prescriptions particulières -
Compteurs statiques à paiement d'énergie
active (classes 1 et 2)
(CEI 62055-31:2005)

Messung der elektrischen Energie -
Zählersysteme mit Inkassofunktion
Teil 31: Besondere Anforderungen -
Elektronische Inkasso-
Wirkverbrauchszähler (Klassen 1 und 2)
(IEC 62055-31:2005)

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This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2005-11-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 13/1344/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62055-31, prepared by IEC TC 13, Equipment for electrical energy measurement and load control, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 62055-31 on 2005-11-01.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2006-08-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2008-11-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62055-31:2005 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

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Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE Where an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60050-300	2001	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Electrical and electronic measurements and measuring instruments Part 311: General terms relating to measurements Part 312: General terms relating to electrical measurements Part 313: Types of electrical measuring instruments Part 314: Specific terms according to the type of instrument	-	-
IEC 61000-4-5	1995	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques - Surge immunity test	EN 61000-4-5	1995
IEC 61008-1 + A1 (mod)	1996 2002	Residual current operated circuit breakers without integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCCB's) Part 1: General rules	EN 61008-1	2004
IEC 61358	1996	Acceptance inspection for direct connected alternating current static watt- hour meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)	EN 61358	1996
IEC/TR 62051	1999	Electricity metering - Glossary of terms	-	-
IEC 62052-11	2003	Electricity metering equipment (AC) - General requirements, tests and test conditions Part 11: Metering equipment	EN 62052-11	2003
IEC 62053-21	2003	Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) - Particular requirements Part 21: Static meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)	EN 62053-21	2003
IEC 62054-21	2004	Electricity metering (a.c.) - Tariff and load control Part 21: Particular requirements for time switches	EN 62054-21	2004

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 62055-21	2005	Electricity metering - Payment systems Part 21: Framework for standardization	-	-

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 62055-31

First edition
2005-09

Electricity metering – Payment systems –

Part 31: Particular requirements – Static payment meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTRICITY METERING – PAYMENT SYSTEMS –

**Part 31: Particular requirements –
Static payment meters for active energy
(classes 1 and 2)**

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of 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, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). 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. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 62055-31 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 13: Equipment for electrical energy measurement and load control.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
13/1344/FDIS	13/1355/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.

IEC 62055 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Electricity metering – Payment systems*:

Part 21: Framework for standardization

Part 31: Static payment meters for active energy (Classes 1 and 2)

Part 41: Standard Transfer Specification – Application layer protocol for one-way token carrier systems¹

Part 51: Standard Transfer Specification – Physical layer protocol for one-way numeric and magnetic card token carriers¹

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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¹ Under consideration.

INTRODUCTION

Payment meters are used in situations where the supply of electrical energy to the load may be interrupted or its restoration enabled under the control of the payment meter in relation to a payment tariff agreed between the customer and the supplier. The payment meter is part of a system that uses token carriers to pass payment information as tokens between a vending network and the payment meters that include the meter accounting process.

The functions of a payment meter are to measure electrical energy consumed and to decrement the available credit value in accordance with the metered consumption, and possibly in accordance with the passing of time. This available credit value is incremented as the result of payments made to the electricity supplier, and the meter accounting process continuously calculates the balance of available credit held by the customer. When the available credit value has been decremented to a predetermined value that is related to the payment mode in use, a switch is used to interrupt the supply to the customer's load. However, additional features may be present in the payment meter, which prevent or delay the opening of the switch, or limit further consumption to a low load level. Such "social" features may include the provision of an emergency credit facility, the possibility of operation in a fixed-payment mode, and the inhibiting of interruptions for certain periods of time.

In return for the payment (usually in cash) and depending on the particular type of system, the customer may be issued with a single-use token on a disposable token carrier for the equivalent value, or a reusable token carrier may be credited with that value, or the token may be transmitted directly to the meter via a communications network (a so-called virtual token carrier). "One-way" and "two-way" data transfer systems may be used, and the token carriers may be: physical devices such as smart cards, or other electronic devices, or magnetic cards; virtual token carriers where the token information is transferred by a remote communications system; or numeric token carriers where sequences of digits are issued on a paper receipt and entered via a keypad on the meter.

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IEC 62051 provides some details of payment metering terminology in Clause 17.

ELECTRICITY METERING – PAYMENT SYSTEMS –

Part 31: Particular requirements – Static payment meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62055 applies to newly manufactured, static watt-hour payment meters of accuracy classes 1 and 2 for direct connection, for the measurement of alternating current electrical energy consumption of a frequency in the range 45 Hz to 65 Hz that include a load switch for the purpose of interruption or restoration of the electricity supply to the load in accordance with the current value of the available credit maintained in the payment meter. It does not apply to static watt-hour payment meters where the voltage across the connection terminals exceeds 600 V (line-to-line voltage for meters for polyphase systems).

It applies to payment meters for indoor application only, where the payment meter shall be mounted as for normal service (i.e. together with a specified matching socket where applicable).

Payment meters are implementations where all the main functional elements are incorporated in a single enclosure, together with any specified matching socket. There are also multi-part installations where the various main functional elements, such as the measuring element, the user interface unit, token carrier interface, and the load switch are implemented in more than one enclosure, involving additional interfaces. This part of IEC 62055 does not apply to multi-part payment metering installations.

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Functional requirements that apply to payment meters are also defined in this part of IEC 62055, and include informative basic functional requirements and tests for the prepayment mode of operation in Annex A. Allowances are made for the relatively wide range of features, options, alternatives, and implementations that may be found in practice. The diverse nature and functionality of payment meters prevent the comprehensive specification of detailed test methods for all of these requirements. However, in this case, the requirements are stated in such a way that tests can then be formulated to respect and validate the specific functionality of the payment meter being tested.

This part of IEC 62055 does not cover specific functionality or performance requirements for safety, circuit protection, isolation or similar purposes that may be specified through reference to other specifications or standards.

This part of IEC 62055 does not cover software requirements. Software requirements for basic energy meter metrology are under consideration for the IEC 62059 series of standards, and in other organisations.

This part of IEC 62055 covers type-testing requirements only. For acceptance testing, the concepts given in IEC 61358 may be used as a basic guideline.

Dependability aspects are addressed in the IEC 62059 series of standards.

This part of IEC 62055 does not cover conformity tests and system compliance tests that may be required in connection with legal or other requirements of some markets.

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 62051:1999, *Electricity metering – Glossary of terms*.

IEC 61358:1996, *Acceptance inspection for direct-connected alternating current static watt-hour meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)*

IEC 62052-11:2003, *Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 11: Metering equipment*

IEC 62053-21:2003, *Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 21: Static meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)*

IEC 60050-300:2001, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Electrical and electronic measurements and measuring instruments – Part 311: General terms relating to measurements – Part 312: General terms relating to electrical measurements – Part 313: Types of electrical measuring instruments – Part 314: Specific terms according to the type of instrument*

IEC 61000-4-5:1995, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test*

IEC 61008-1:1996, *Residual current operated circuit-breakers without integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCCBs) – Part 1: General rules*

Amendment 1 (2002) <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1e83d46d-6d45-47d7-a485-988b69562495/sist-en-62055-31-2007>

IEC 62055-21:2005, *Electricity metering – Payment systems – Part 21: Framework for standardisation*

IEC 62054-21:2004, *Electricity metering (a.c.) – Tariff and load control – Part 21: Particular requirements for time switches*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of IEC 62055, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-300, IEC 62051, IEC 62052-11, and IEC 62055-21, as well as the following, apply.

Where there is a difference between definitions in IEC 62055-31 and those contained in other referenced IEC standards, then those defined in IEC 62055-31 shall take precedence.

NOTE Some of these definitions cancel and replace those for the same term in IEC 62051, including some terms in Clause 17 of that standard.

3.1 General payment metering definitions

3.1.1

a.c. withstand voltage

r.m.s. value of sinusoidal power frequency voltage that the equipment can withstand during tests made under specified conditions and for a specified time

[IEC 60050:1987 604-03-40, modified]

3.1.2**available credit value**

value of available credit (in monetary or energy units) usable for further consumption that is either stored in the payment meter or calculated by it whenever required

3.1.3**fault current**

current flowing at a given point of a network resulting from a fault at another point of this network

[IEC 60050:1986 603-02-25]

3.1.4**load interface**

terminal(s) where the customer's load circuit is connected to the payment meter, or to a specified matching socket, where applicable

3.1.5**multi-part installation**

payment metering installation where the functional elements comprising the measuring element(s); register(s), storage, and control; meter accounting process; user interface including any physical token carrier interface; any virtual token carrier interface; load switch(es); auxiliaries; plus supply interface and load interface are not arranged in the form of a payment meter, but instead are partitioned into two or more units that require appropriate mounting, connection, and commissioning

[IEC 62051, 17.45, modified]

3.1.6**payment meter**

electricity meter with additional functionality that can be operated and controlled to allow the flow of energy according to agreed payment modes

NOTE It includes the following functional elements: measuring element(s); register(s), storage, and control; meter accounting process and any time-based functions; user interface including any physical token carrier interface; any virtual token carrier interface; load switch(es); auxiliaries; plus supply interface and load interface. A payment meter takes the form of a single unit, or a main unit that also employs a single specified matching socket for the supply interface and load interface. In either case, some payment meter implementations may allow for some or all of any time-based functions to be provided by an external unit connected to the payment meter, such as a time switch, a ripple control receiver, or a radio receiver.

[IEC 62051, 17.47, modified]

NOTE Refer to Figure B.1 for the generalised block diagram of a payment meter instance.

3.1.7**payment metering installation**

set of payment metering equipment installed and ready for use at a customer's premises. This includes mounting the equipment as appropriate, and where a multi-part installation is involved, the connection of each unit of equipment as appropriate. It also includes the connection of the supply network to the supply interface, the connection of the customer's load circuit to the load interface, and the commissioning of the equipment into an operational state as a payment metering installation

3.1.8**prepayment mode**

payment mode in which automatic interruption occurs when available credit is exhausted