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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions –

Part 31: Product safety requirements and tests

### **Document Preview**

IEC 62052-31:2015





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### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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### ELECTRICITY METERING EQUIPMENT (AC) – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, TESTS AND TEST CONDITIONS –

### Part 31: Product safety requirements and tests

### INTERPRETATION SHEET 1

This interpretation sheet has been prepared by subcommittee WG11: Electricity metering equipment, of IEC technical committee TC13: Electrical energy measurement and control.

The text of this interpretation sheet is based on the following documents:

DISH	Report on voting
13/1787/DISH	13/1789/RVDISH

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

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iec/0093c6d1-5a85-4e99-a8c4-3i8ai46/ce2//iec-62052-31-2015

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

6.7.1.3 - Requirement pertaining to classification of impulse withstand voltages (overvoltage categories)

This subclause specifies the following:

The impulse withstand voltage (overvoltage category, OVC) is used to classify equipment energized directly from the mains.

[...]

-2-

For metering equipment, overvoltage category III is taken as a basis for determining clearances. See also 1.4 and Annex K.

#### Background:

- in substations, auxiliary supply circuits of the meter may be energized from a d.c. supply, from an Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS) or a dedicated a.c. supply that is independent of the mains to which the current and voltage circuits of the meter are connected;
- similarly, auxiliary circuits of the meter like control circuits may be connected to such circuits.

For equipment connected to such circuits generally OVC II applies.

This gives rise to the following question: Does OVC III apply to all HLV mains circuits and auxiliary circuits of the meter?

### Interpretation

In general, meters shall be designed for OVC III. However, under the conditions described in the Background above, dimensioning the auxiliary supply and auxiliary circuits to meet OVC III requirements – as specified in 6.7.3 and 6.7.4 – is not justifiable.

They can be dimensioned to meet OVC II requirements provided that those circuits are clearly marked on the meter and identified in the Installation manual, User Manual and Maintenance manual and suitable warnings are provided.

It is then the responsibility of the installer to make sure that the circuits designed for OVC II are not connected to circuits that require OVC III or higher.

As IEC 62052-31:2015 specifies the insulation requirements and tests for OVC III only, such circuits shall be designed and tested according to the relevant clauses of IEC 61010-1.

NOTE During the upcoming revision of IEC 62052-31, requirements and tests for OVC II will be added.

### 6.8 - Insulation requirements between circuits and parts

This subclause specifies the following:

The following mains circuits shall be considered as hazardous live (HLV) circuits:

- voltage and current circuits of direct connected and transformer operated meters;
  - NOTE 2 Current circuits of CT operated meters are generally earthed.
- neutral circuits:
- relays / control switches switching mains voltage;
- auxiliary supply circuits intended for connection to the mains.

Background: Current circuits of transformer operated meters are generally earthed.

This gives rise to the following question: According to IEC 62052-31, what insulation requirements apply between current circuits of transformer operated meters and other circuits and parts?

### Interpretation

The current text is ambiguous:

- on the one hand, it says that voltage and current circuits of direct connected and transformer operated meters shall be considered as HLV circuits,
- on the other hand, Note 2 says that current circuits of CT operated meters are generally earthed. Therefore, they are not Hazardous Live circuits.

The text shall be interpreted as below:

The following mains circuits shall be considered as hazardous live (HLV) circuits:

- voltage circuits;
- current circuits of direct connected meters;
- current circuits of current transformer operated meters unless they are earthed in which case they shall be considered as ELV non-mains circuits;
- neutral circuits:
- relays / control switches switching mains voltage;
- auxiliary supply circuits intended for connection to the mains.

Consequently, Table 20 applies.

### Table 20 - Insulation requirements between any two circuits

Table 20 with Note 6 specifies Functional / Basic insulation between any two SELV / PELV circuits and supplementary or basic insulation if one of the circuits is an independent circuit or is adjacent to a conductive part which may be earthed when the equipment is installed.

Part of Table 20 is reproduced below: FC 62052-31:2015

Table 20 – Insulation requirements between	en any two circuits
--	---------------------

	HLV mains- circuit 1)	ELV circuit	SELV circuit	PELV circuit
HLV mains-	F/B 1) 6)	В	D, R	D, R
circuit 1)	Table 8 Table 9	Table 8 Table 9	Table 8 Table 9	Table 8 Table 9
	В	F/B <sup>6)</sup>	B, S	B, S
ELV circuit	Table 8 Table 9	Table 13 Table 14	Table 13 Table 14	Table 13 Table 14
	D, R	B, S	F/B <sup>6)</sup>	F/ <mark>B</mark> <sup>8)</sup>
SELV circuit	Table 8 Table 9	Table 13 Table 14	Table 13 Table 14	Table 13 Table 14
	D, R iTeh	StB, Sda	F/B 8)	F/B <sup>6)</sup>
PELV circuit 2)	Table 8 Table 9	Table 13 Table 14	Table 13 Table 14	Table 13 Table 14
	n 51	5 (D 5) B)	WioW	5

<sup>6)</sup> Supplementary or basic insulation shall be used if one of the circuits is an independent circuit or is adjacent to a conductive part which may be earthed when the equipment is installed.

This gives rise to the following questions:

- a) Why should basic insulation be required at all between SELV / PELV circuits?
- b) What is the definition of "independent circuits"?
- c) If basic insulation is needed in SELV circuits, what insulation requirements apply?

### Interpretation

Answer to question a): Basic insulation or supplementary insulation is required in the cases specified in IEC 60364-4-41:2005,414.4 and in all cases where the specification requires voltage withstand capability between said circuits.

Answer to question b): The independent circuits are those which are so described by the manufacturer (See IEC 60255-27:2013, 10.6.4.2.5).

Answer to question c): As specified in Table 20:

- Table 13 applies for determining clearance and test voltages;
- Table 14 applies for creepage distances.

In specific cases, 6.7.5 applies.

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The dimensioning of the insulations shall also take into account requirements specified in other applicable standards, – e.g. IEEE 802.3 for Ethernet communication ports – and may be influenced by transient voltage levels originating from the EMC requirements (such as surge, Electrical Fast Transient / burst).

### 6.10.3.2 - Requirement pertaining to long term overvoltage withstand

IEC 62052-31:2015 contains a requirement in pertaining to long term overvoltage withstand, as follows:

"Meters and tariff and load control equipment shall withstand the maximum withstand voltage, 1,9  $U_n$  [...]"

This has given rise to the following question: Does the long-term overvoltage test apply to the auxiliary power supply circuit of a meter?

### Interpretation

The auxiliary supply generally originates from an electrical network separate from the measured mains, as it is expected to keep the meter working when the measured mains network is de-energized, or is under fault conditions. See 3.5.9:

### 3.5.9 auxiliary supply

a.c. or d.c. electrical power supply, other than the measurand, provided via dedicated terminals

The long-term overvoltage test (6.10.3.2) does not apply to the meter's auxiliary power supply circuit or other auxiliary circuits if these circuits are rated for connection to external networks other than the measured mains supply network.

IEC 62052-31:2015

### CONTENTS

F	DREWO	RD	8
IN	TRODU	CTION	10
1	Scop	e and object	12
	1.1	Scope	
	1.2	Object	
	1.2.1	•	
	1.2.2	·	
	1.3	Verification	
	1.4	Environmental conditions	
	1.4.1		
	1.4.2	Extended environmental conditions	14
	1.4.3	Extreme environmental conditions	15
2	Norm	ative references	15
3	Term	s and definitions	16
Ū	3.1	Equipment and states of equipment	
	3.2	Parts and accessories	
	3.3	Quantities	
	3.4	Tests II An Standards	
	3.5	Safety terms	
	3.6	Insulation	
	3.7	Terms related to switches of metering equipment	
4		s	
•	4.1	General	
	4.1	Type test – sequence of tests 7.62052.31.2015.	
		Reference test conditions.	
	4.3.1		
	4.3.2		
	4.4	Testing in single fault condition	
	4.4.1	General	
	4.4.2		
	4.4.3		
	4.4.4		
5		mation and marking requirements	
Ū	5.1	General	
	5.2	Labels, signs and signals	
	5.2.1		
	5.2.1		
	5.3	Information for selection	
	5.3.1	General	
	5.3.2		
	5.3.3		
	5.3.4	3	
	5.3.5	• •	
	5.4	Information for installation and commissioning	
	5.4.1	General	
	5.4.2		
	J.¬.∠		

	5.4.3	Enclosure	45
	5.4.4	Connection	45
	5.4.5	Protection	47
	5.4.6	Auxiliary power supply	48
	5.4.7	Supply for external devices	48
	5.4.8	Batteries	48
	5.4.9	Self-consumption	48
	5.4.1	0 Commissioning	49
	5.5	Information for use	49
	5.5.1	General	49
	5.5.2	Display, push buttons and other controls	49
	5.5.3	Switches	49
	5.5.4	Connection to user's equipment	50
	5.5.5	External protection devices	50
	5.5.6	Cleaning	50
	5.6	Information for maintenance	50
6	Prote	ection against electrical shock	50
	6.1	General requirements	50
	6.2	Determination of accessible parts	
	6.2.1	General	
	6.2.2		
	6.2.3		
	6.2.4	(https://standards.itch.al)	
	6.2.5		
	6.3	Limit values for accessible parts	
	6.3.1	General	
	6.3.2		
		Levels in single fault condition III58.5/a.00a8/d3.R///A62.05.	
	6.4	Primary means of protection (protection against direct contact)	
	6.4.1	General	
	6.4.2	Equipment case	56
	6.4.3	• •	
	6.4.4		
	6.5	Additional means of protection in case of single fault conditions (protection	
		against indirect contact)	57
	6.5.1	General	57
	6.5.2	Protective bonding	57
	6.5.3	Supplementary insulation and reinforced insulation	61
	6.5.4	Protective impedance	61
	6.5.5	Automatic disconnection of the supply	61
	6.5.6	Current- or voltage-limiting device	62
	6.6	Connection to external circuits	62
	6.6.1	General	62
	6.6.2	Terminals for external circuits	63
	6.6.3	Terminals for stranded conductors	63
	6.7	Insulation requirements	63
	6.7.1	General – Electrical stresses, overvoltages and overvoltage categories	63
	6.7.2	The nature of insulation	64
	6.7.3	Insulation requirements for mains-circuits	68

	0.7.4	insulation requirements for non-mains-circuits	/4
	6.7.5	Insulation in circuits not addressed in 0 or 6.7.4	78
	6.7.6	Reduction of transient overvoltages by the use of overvoltage limiting devices	84
	6.8	Insulation requirements between circuits and parts	84
	6.9	Constructional requirements for protection against electric shock	88
	6.9.1	General	88
	6.9.2	Insulating materials	88
	6.9.3	Colour coding	88
	6.9.4	Equipment case	88
	6.9.5	Terminal blocks	89
	6.9.6	Insulating materials of supply control and load switches	89
	6.9.7	Terminals	90
	6.9.8	Requirements for current circuits	92
	6.10	Safety related electrical tests	99
	6.10	1 Overview	99
	6.10	2 Test methods	101
	6.10	3 Testing of voltage circuits	104
	6.10	4 Dielectric tests	106
	6.10	5 Electrical tests on current circuits of direct connected meters without supply control switches (SCSs)	112
	6.10	6 Electrical tests on current circuits of direct connected meters with SCSs	113
	6.10	7 Electrical tests on load control switches (LCSs)	119
7	Prote	ection against mechanical hazards	122
	7.1	General Document Praviaw	122
	7.2	Sharp edges	
	7.3	Provisions for lifting and carrying	
8	Resi	stance to mechanical stresses	
ttps://s	standard 8.1	ls.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iec/0093c6d1-5a85-4e99-a8c4-3f8af46/ce2//iec-620 General	
	8.2	Spring hammer test	
9		ection against spread of fire	
J		General	
	9.2	Eliminating or reducing the sources of ignition within the equipment	
	9.3	Containment of fire within the equipment, should it occur	
	9.3.1 9.3.2		
	9.3.2	•	
	-	Limited-energy circuit	
4.0	9.5	Overcurrent protection	
10	-	pment temperature limits and resistance to heat	
	10.1	Surface temperature limits for protection against burns	
	10.2	Temperature limits for terminals	
	10.3	Temperatures of internal parts	
	10.4	Temperature test	
	10.5	Resistance to heat	
	10.5		
	10.5	3	
11	Prote	ection against penetration of dust and water	134
12		ection against liberated gases and substances explosion and implosion – eries and battery charging	136

13 Components and sub-assemblies	136
13.1 General	136
13.2 Mains transformers tested outside equipment	138
13.3 Printed wiring boards	138
13.4 Components bridging insulation	138
13.5 Circuits or components used as transient overvoltage limiting devices	138
14 Hazards resulting from application – Reasonably foreseeable misuse	138
15 Risk assessment	139
Annex A (normative) Measuring circuits for touch current	140
A.1 Measuring circuit for a.c. with frequencies up to 1 MHz and for d.c	
A.2 Measuring circuits for sinusoidal a.c. with frequencies up to 100 Hz and for d.c.	
A.3 Current measuring circuit for electrical burns at high frequencies	
A.4 Current measuring circuit for wet location	
Annex B (informative) Examples for insulation between parts	
B.1 Insulation between parts – Example 1	
B.2 Insulation between parts – Example 2	
B.3 Insulation between parts – Example 3	
B.4 Insulation between parts – Example 4	
B.5 Insulation between parts – Example 5	
Annex C (informative) Examples for direct connected meters equipped with supply	171
control and load control switches	149
Annex D (normative) Test circuit diagram for the test of long term overvoltage withstand	151
Annex E (normative) Test circuit diagram for short current test on the current circuit of	151
direct connected meters	152
Annex F (informative) Examples for voltage tests	
Annex G (normative) Additional a.c. voltage tests for electromechanical meters	
Annex H (normative) Test equipment for cable flexion and pull test	
Annex I (informative) Routine tests	
I.1 General	
I.2 Protective earth	
I.3 AC power-frequency high-voltage test for mains-circuits	
1.4 Mains-circuits with voltage limiting devices	
Annex J (informative) Examples of battery protection	
Annex K (informative) Rationale for specifying overvoltage category III	
K.1 Transient overvoltage requirements in TC 13 standards	163
K.2 Electricity meters mentioned in basic safety publications and group safety	165
publications K.2.1 IEC 60664-1	
K.2.2 IEC 60364-4-44	
K.2.3 IEC 61010-1	
K.3 Conclusion	
Annex L (informative) Overview of safety aspects covered	
·	
Annex M (informative) Index of defined terms	
Rihlingraphy	184

Figure 1 – Measurements through openings in enclosures	52
Figure 2 – Maximum duration of short-term accessible voltages in single fault condition (see 6.3.3 a))	54
Figure 3 – Capacitance level versus voltage in normal condition and single fault condition (see 6.3.2 c) and 6.3.3 c))	55
Figure 4 – Acceptable arrangements of protection means against electric shock	57
Figure 5 – Examples of binding screw assemblies	59
Figure 6 – Distance between conductors on an interface between two layers	72
Figure 7 – Distance between adjacent conductors along an interface of an inner layer	72
Figure 8 – Distance between adjacent conductors located between the same two layers	74
Figure 9 – Example of recurring peak voltage	
Figure 10 – Flowchart of safety related electrical tests	
Figure 11 – Flow chart to explain the requirements for protection against the spread of fire	
Figure 12 – Ball-pressure test apparatus	
Figure 13 – Flow chart for conformity options 13.1 a), b), c) and d)	
Figure A.1 – Measuring circuit for a.c. with frequencies up to 1 MHz and for d.c	
Figure A.2 – Measuring circuits for sinusoidal a.c. with frequencies up to 100 Hz and for d.c.	
Figure A.3 – Current measuring circuit for electrical burns	
Figure A.4 – Current measuring circuit for wet contact	
Figure B.1 – Insulation between parts – Example 1	
Figure B.2 – Insulation between parts – Example 2	144
Figure B.3 – Insulation between parts – Example 3	
Figure B.4 – Insulation between parts – Example 4	
Figure B.5 – Insulation between parts – Example 5	
Figure C.1 – Single phase two wire meter with UC2 SCS and 25A LCS	
Figure C.2 – Three phase four wire meter with UC2 SCS and 2A auxiliary control switch	
Figure D.1 – Circuit for three-phase four-wire meters to simulate long term overvoltage, voltage moved to L3	
Figure D.2 – Voltages at the meter under test	
Figure E.1 – Test circuit for verification of short-time withstand current test on current circuits with and without supply control switches	
Figure E.2 – Example of short-circuit carrying test record in the case of a single-pole equipment on single-phase a.c.	
Figure F.1 – Test arrangement for voltage tests: 3 phase 4 wire direct connected meter with supply control and load control switches	
Figure F.2 – Test arrangement for voltage tests: 3 phase 4 wire transformer connected meter	
Figure H.1 – Test equipment for cable flexion and pull test (see 6.9.7.3)	
Figure J.1 – Non-rechargeable battery protection	
Figure J.2 – Rechargeable battery protection	