
**Električne inštalacije zgradb – 1. del: Temeljna načela, ocena splošnih
karakteristik, definicije**

Electrical installations of buildings – Part 1: Fundamental principles, assessment of
general characteristics, definitions

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Note d'introduction

Introductory note

ATTENTION	ATTENTION
CDV soumis en parallèle au vote (CEI) et à l'enquête (CENELEC)	Parallel IEC CDV/CENELEC Enquiry

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Part 1: Fundamental principles, assessment of
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International Standard IEC 60364-1 has been prepared by technical committee 6 : Electrical installations and protection against electric shock

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition, published in 2001. It constitutes a technical revision.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
XX/XX/FDIS	XX/XX/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.

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

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- withdrawn;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

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ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF BUILDINGS – Part 1: Fundamental principles, assessment of general characteristics, definitions

11 Scope¹

IEC 60364 gives the rules for the design, erection, and proper functioning of electrical installations. The rules are intended to provide for the safety of persons, livestock and property against dangers and damage which may arise in the reasonable use of electrical installations.

11.1 IEC 60364 applies to the design, erection and verification of electrical installations such as those of:

- a) residential premises;
- b) commercial premises;
- c) public premises;
- d) industrial premises;
- e) agricultural and horticultural premises;
- f) prefabricated buildings;
- g) caravans, caravan sites and similar sites;
- h) construction sites, exhibitions, fairs and other installations for temporary purposes;
- i) marinas
- j) external lighting and similar installations (see however 11.3 e))
- k) medical locations
- l) mobile or transportable units
- m) photovoltaic systems

NOTE Premises covers the land and all facilities including buildings belonging to it.

11.2 IEC 60364 covers:

- a) circuits supplied at nominal voltages up to and including 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.;
For a.c., the preferred frequencies which are taken into account in this standard are 50 Hz, 60 Hz and 400 Hz. The use of other frequencies for special purposes is not excluded.
- b) circuits, other than the internal wiring of apparatus, operating at voltages exceeding 1 000 V and derived from an installation having a voltage not exceeding 1 000 V a.c., e.g. discharge lighting, electrostatic precipitators;
- c) wiring systems and cables not specifically covered by the standards for appliances;
- d) all consumer installations external to buildings;
- e) fixed wiring for information and communication technology, signalling, control and the like (excluding internal wiring of apparatus);
- f) the extension or alteration of the installation and also parts of the existing installation affected by the extension or alteration.

NOTE The rules of IEC 60364 are intended to apply to electrical installations generally but in certain cases they may need to be supplemented by the requirements or recommendations of other IEC standards (e.g. for installations in explosive gas atmospheres).

¹ The numbering system is explained in annex A.

11.3 The standard does not apply to:

- a) electric traction equipment, including rolling stock and signaling equipment;
- b) electrical equipment of motor vehicles, except those covered in part 7;
- c) electrical installations on board ships, mobile and fixed offshore platforms;
- d) electrical installations in aircraft;
- e) public street-lighting installations which are part of the public power grid;
- f) installations in mines and quarries;
- g) radio interference suppression equipment, except so far as it affects safety of the installation;
- h) electric fences;
- i) lightning protection of buildings.

NOTE Atmospheric phenomena are covered, however, in so far as effects on the electrical installations are concerned (e.g. with respect to selection of lightning arresters).

- j) certain aspects of lift installations
- k) electrical equipment of machines

11.4 This standard is not intended to apply to:

- systems for distribution of energy to the public, or
- power generation and transmission for such systems.

NOTE 1 Countries wishing to do so may, however, use this standard in whole or in part for that purpose.

NOTE 2 According to IEC 61936 which provides common rules for the design and the erection of electrical power installations in systems with nominal voltages above 1kV a.c. and nominal frequency up to and including 60 Hz, low-voltage a.c. and d.c. protection and monitoring systems are to be designed in accordance with IEC 60364.

11.5 Electrical equipment is dealt with only as far as its selection and application in the installation are concerned.

This applies also to assemblies of electrical equipment complying with the relevant standards.

12 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of IEC 60364. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of IEC 60364 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 60050(826): 2004, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 826: Electrical installations of buildings*

IEC 60364-4-41:2001, *Electrical installations of buildings – Part 4-41: Protection for safety – Protection against electric shock*

IEC 60364-4-42:2001, *Electrical installations of buildings – Part 4-42: Protection for safety – Protection against thermal effects*

IEC 60364-4-43:2001, *Electrical installations of buildings – Part 4-43: Protection for safety – Protection against overcurrent*

IEC 60364-4-44:2001, *Electrical installations of buildings – Part 4-44: Protection for safety – Protection against electromagnetic and voltages disturbances*

IEC 60364-5-51:2001, *Electrical installations of buildings – Part 5-51: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Common rules*

IEC 60364-5-52:2001, *Electrical installations of buildings – Part 5-52: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Wiring systems*

IEC 60364-5-53:2001, *Electrical installations of buildings – Part 5-53: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Isolation, switching and control*

IEC 60364-5-54:2002, *Electrical installations of buildings – Part 5-54: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Earthing arrangements, protective conductors and protective bonding conductors*

IEC 60364-5-55:2001, *Electrical installations of buildings – Part 5-55: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Other equipment*

IEC 60446:1999, *Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification – Identification of conductors by colours or numerals*

IEC 60617:1996, *Graphical symbols for diagrams*

IEC 60721 series, *Classification of environmental conditions*

13 Fundamental principles

NOTE 1 Where countries not yet having national regulations for electrical installations deem it necessary to establish legal requirements for this purpose, it is recommended that such requirements be limited to fundamental principles which are not subject to frequent modification on account of technical development. The contents of clause 13 may be used as a basis for such legislation.

NOTE 2 This clause contains basic requirements. In other parts of this standard (see table A.2) more detailed requirements may be given.

131 Protection for safety

131.1 General

The requirements stated in 131.2 to 131.7 are intended to provide for the safety of persons, livestock and property against dangers and damage which may arise in the reasonable use of electrical installations. The requirements to provide for the safety of livestock are applicable in locations intended for them.

NOTE In electrical installations, the following hazards may arise:

- shock currents;
- excessive temperatures likely to cause burns, fires and other injurious effects;
- ignition of a potentially explosive atmosphere;
- undervoltages, overvoltages and electromagnetic influences likely to cause or result in injury or damage;
- power supply interruptions and/or interruption of safety services;
- arcing, likely to cause blinding effects, excessive pressure, and/or toxic gases;
- mechanical movement of electrically activated equipment.

131.2 Protection against electric shock

131.2.1 Basic protection (protection against direct contact)

NOTE For low-voltage installations, systems and equipment, basic protection generally corresponds to protection against direct contact.

Protection shall be provided against dangers that may arise from contact with live parts of the installation by persons or livestock.

This protection can be achieved by one of the following methods:

- preventing a current from passing through the body of any person or any livestock;
- limiting the current which can pass through a body to a non-hazardous value.

131.2.2 Fault protection (protection against indirect contact)

NOTE For low-voltage installations, systems and equipment, fault protection generally corresponds to protection against indirect contact, mainly with regard to failure of basic insulation.

Protection shall be provided against dangers that may arise from contact with exposed-conductive-parts of the installation by persons or livestock.

This protection can be achieved by one of the following methods:

- preventing a current resulting from a fault from passing through the body of any person or any livestock;
- limiting the magnitude of a current resulting from a fault, which can pass through a body, to a non-hazardous value;
- limiting the duration of a current resulting from a fault, which can pass through a body, to a non-hazardous time period.

131.3 Protection against thermal effects

The electrical installation shall be so arranged to minimize the risk of damage or ignition of flammable materials due to high temperature or electric arc. In addition, during normal operation of the electrical equipment, there shall be no risk of persons or livestock suffering burns.

131.4 Protection against overcurrent

Persons and livestock shall be protected against injury and property shall be protected against damage due to excessive temperatures or electromechanical stresses caused by any overcurrents likely to arise in live conductors.

This protection can be achieved by limiting the overcurrent to a safe value or duration.

131.5 Protection against fault currents

Conductors, other than live conductors, and any other parts intended to carry a fault current shall be capable of carrying that current without attaining an excessive temperature. Electrical equipment, including conductors shall be provided with mechanical protection against electromechanical stresses of fault currents as necessary to prevent injury or damage to persons, livestock or property.

Live conductors shall be protected against overcurrents arising from faults by the methods in 131.4.

NOTE Particular attention should be given to PE conductor and earthing conductor currents.

131.6 Protection against voltage disturbances and measures against electromagnetic influences

131.6.1 Persons and livestock shall be protected against injury and property shall be protected against any harmful effects as a consequence of a fault between live parts of circuits supplied at different voltages.

131.6.2 Persons and livestock shall be protected against injury and property shall be protected against damage as a consequence of overvoltages such as those originating from atmospheric events or from switching.

NOTE For protection against direct lightning strikes, see IEC 61024

131.6.3 The installation shall have an adequate level of immunity against electromagnetic disturbances so as to function correctly in the specified environment. The installation design shall take into consideration the anticipated electromagnetic emissions, generated by the installation or the installed equipment, which shall be suitable for the current-using equipment used with or connected to the installation.

131.7 Protection against power supply interruption

Where danger or damage is expected to arise due to an interruption of supply, suitable provisions shall be made in the installation or installed equipment.

132 Design

132.1 General

For the design of the electrical installation, the following factors shall be taken into account to provide:

- the protection of persons, livestock and property in accordance with clause 131;
- the proper functioning of the electrical installation for the use intended;

The information required as a basis for design is listed in 132.2 to 132.5. The requirements with which the design shall comply are stated in 132.6 to 132.12.

132.2 Characteristics of available supply or supplies

When designing electrical installations in accordance with IEC 60364, it is necessary to know the characteristics of the supply. Relevant information from the network operator is necessary to design a safe installation according to IEC 60364. The characteristics of the power supply should be included in the documentation to show conformity with IEC 60364. If the network operator changes the characteristics of the power supply this may affect the safety of the installation.

132.2.1 Nature of current: a.c. and/or d.c.

132.2.2 Nature and number of conductors:

- for a.c.: line conductor(s);
neutral conductor;
protective conductor.
- for d.c.: line conductor (s);
midpoint conductor;
protective conductor.

NOTE The function of some conductors may be combined in a single conductor.

132.2.3 Values and tolerances:

- voltage and voltage tolerances;
- voltage interruptions, voltage fluctuations and voltage dips;
- frequency and frequency tolerances;
- maximum current allowable;
- earth fault loop impedance upstream of the origin of the installation;
- prospective short-circuit currents.

For standard voltages and frequencies, see IEC 60038.

132.2.4 Protective provisions inherent in the supply, e.g. system earthing or mid-point earthing.

132.2.5 Particular requirements of the supply undertaking

132.3 Nature of demand

The number and type of circuits required for lighting, heating, power, control, signaling, information and communication technology, etc. shall be determined by:

- location of points of power demand;
- loads to be expected on the various circuits;
- daily and yearly variation of demand;
- any special conditions such as harmonics;
- requirements for control, signalling, information and communication technology, etc;
- anticipated future demand.

132.4 Electric supply systems for safety services or standby electric supply systems

- Source of supply (nature, characteristics).
- Circuits to be supplied by the electric source for safety services or the standby electrical source.

132.5 Environmental conditions

The design of the electrical installation shall take into account the environmental conditions to which it will be subjected, see IEC 60364-5-51 and IEC 60721.

132.6 Cross-section of conductors

The cross-section of conductors shall be determined for both normal operating conditions and for fault conditions according to:

- a) their admissible maximum temperature;
- b) the admissible voltage drop;
- c) the electromechanical stresses likely to occur due to earth fault and short circuit currents;;
- d) other mechanical stresses to which the conductors can be subjected;
- e) the maximum impedance with respect to the functioning of the protection against fault currents;
- f) the method of installation.

NOTE The above-listed items concern primarily the safety of electrical installations. Cross-sectional areas greater than those required for safety may be desirable for economic operation.

132.7 Type of wiring and methods of installation

For the choice of the type of wiring and the methods of installation the following shall be taken into account:

- the nature of the locations;
- the nature of the walls or other parts of the building supporting the wiring;
- accessibility of wiring to persons and livestock;
- voltage;
- the electromagnetic stresses likely to occur due to earth fault and short circuit currents;
- electromagnetic interference;
- other stresses to which the wiring can be subjected during the erection of the electrical installation or in service.

132.8 Protective equipment

The characteristics of protective equipment shall be determined with respect to their function which may be, e.g., protection against the effects of:

- overcurrent (overload, short-circuit);
- earth-fault current;
- overvoltage;
- undervoltage and no-voltage.

The protective devices shall operate at values of current, voltage and time which are suitably related to the characteristics of the circuits and to the possibilities of danger.

132.9 Emergency control

Where, in case of danger, there is necessity for immediate interruption of supply, an interrupting device shall be installed in such a way that it can be easily recognized and effectively and rapidly operated.

132.10 Disconnecting devices

Disconnecting devices shall be provided so as to permit disconnection of the electrical installation, circuits or individual items of apparatus as required for operation, inspection and fault detection, testing, maintenance and repair.

132.11 Prevention of mutual detrimental influence

The electrical installation shall be arranged in such a way that no mutual detrimental influence will occur between electrical installations and non-electrical installations.

132.12 Accessibility of electrical equipment

The electrical equipment shall be arranged so as to afford as may be necessary:

- sufficient space for the initial installation and later replacement of individual items of electrical equipment;
- accessibility for operation, inspection and fault detection, testing, maintenance and repair.

132.13 Documentation of electrical installation

Every electrical installation shall be provided with appropriate documentation.

133 Selection of electrical equipment

133.1 General

Every item of electrical equipment used in electrical installations shall comply with such IEC standards as are appropriate. In the absence of an IEC standard the equipment shall comply with the appropriate national standards. Where there are no applicable standards the item of equipment concerned shall be selected by special agreement between the person specifying the installation and the installer.

133.2 Characteristics

Every item of electrical equipment selected shall have suitable characteristics appropriate to the values and conditions on which the design of the electrical installation (see clause 132) is based and shall, in particular, fulfil the following requirements.

133.2.1 Voltage

Electrical equipment shall be suitable with respect to the maximum steady voltage (r.m.s. value for a.c.) likely to be applied, as well as overvoltages likely to occur.

NOTE For certain equipment, it may be necessary to take account of the lowest voltage likely to occur.

133.2.2 Current

All electrical equipment shall be selected with respect to the maximum steady current (r.m.s. value for a.c.) which it has to carry in normal service, and with respect to the current likely to be carried in abnormal conditions and the period (e.g. operating time of protective devices, if any) during which it may be expected to flow.

133.2.3 Frequency

If frequency has an influence on the characteristics of electrical equipment, the rated frequency of the equipment shall correspond to the frequency likely to occur in the circuit.

133.2.4 Load factor

All electrical equipment which is selected on the basis of its power characteristics shall be suitable for the duty demanded of the equipment taking into account the design service conditions, see IEC 691-10-02.

133.3 Conditions of installation

All electrical equipment shall be selected so as to withstand safely the stresses and the environmental conditions (see 132.5) characteristic of its location and to which it may be subjected. If, however, an item of equipment does not have by design the properties corresponding to its location, it may be used on condition that adequate additional protection is provided as part of the completed electrical installation.