IEC 60092-507

Edition 3.0 2014-11

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Electrical installations in ships –
Part 507: Small vessels

Installations électriques à bord des navires –
Partie 507: Petits navires

IEC 60092-507:2014-11(en-fr)

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ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN SHIPS –

Part 507: Small vessels

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 60092-507 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 18: Electrical installations of ships and of mobile and fixed offshore units.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2008 and constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) The standard now clarifies its application for electrical installations in those recreational craft which require to conform to the Recreational Craft Directive.
b) The standard specifies requirements for methods of galvanic isolation for small vessels and recreational craft connecting to a low voltage AC shore supply.
c) The standard includes design guidance for electric propulsion systems suitable for small vessels and associated installation requirements.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
18/1426/FDIS	18/1443/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 the parts of the IEC 60092 series, published under the general title *Electrical installations in ships*, can be found on the IEC website.

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.

INTRODUCTION

This International Standard incorporates and coordinates, as far as possible, the existing requirements for electrical installations relevant to small vessels as published in other parts of the IEC 60092 series and the IEC 60364 series.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN SHIPS –

Part 507: Small vessels

1 Scope

1.1 General

This part of IEC 60092 specifies requirements for the design, construction and installation of electrical systems in small vessels, which have a length of up to 50 m, or which have a gross tonnage not exceeding 500 Gross Tonnes (GT), designed for use on inland waters or at sea. It is not intended to apply to:

a) small craft equipped only with a battery supplying circuits for engine starting and navigation lighting recharged from an inboard or outboard engine driven alternator.

b) recreational craft of less than 24 m hull length requiring to conform to the Recreational Craft Directive 94/25/EC Annex 1 Essential Requirements Part 5.3 Electrical systems, except for three-phase alternating current installations in such recreational craft which operate at a nominal voltage not exceeding AC 500 V.

1.2 Electrical systems

This standard applies to the types of DC and AC electrical systems described below, individually or in combination.

a) Direct current system which operates at a nominal voltage not exceeding DC 50 V. For many small vessels, this will be the main electrical system supported by batteries for engine starting, navigation lights, navigational aids and communications equipment, lighting and other DC power consumer or converter equipment.

b) Single-phase alternating current system which operates at a nominal voltage not exceeding AC 250 V. Such a system may be the principal electrical power system of a vessel or a system which may only be energized when connected to a shore supply. AC extra-low voltage, safety extra-low voltage, and other circuits may also comprise part of a single-phase AC system. A vessel may also be equipped with DC system(s) for equipment supplied from batteries as in 1.2 a) above.

c) Three-phase alternating current system which operates at a nominal voltage not exceeding AC 500 V. The three-phase system is likely to be the principal electrical power system of a vessel's electrical installation. Such a vessel may also be equipped with single-phase AC circuits(s) similar to 1.2 b) above and DC system(s) for equipment supplied from batteries as in 1.2 a) above.

NOTE 1 Concerning recreational craft of less than 24 m hull length referenced in 1.1 b) above, the following standards apply:

– for direct current installations which operate at a nominal voltage not exceeding DC 50 V: ISO 10133;

– for single-phase alternating current installations which operate at a nominal voltage not exceeding AC 250 V single phase: ISO 13297.

NOTE 2 For alternating current systems having voltages exceeding AC 250 V single-phase or AC 500 V three-phase, for direct current systems exceeding DC 50 V, and for vessels larger than 500 GT or with a length greater than 50 m, other standards within the IEC 60092 series apply.

NOTE 3 Attention is drawn to regulations which govern specific requirements for navigation lights for small vessels.

NOTE 4 Attention is drawn to the fact that, in some countries the EC Directives covering EMC (89/336/EEC), low voltage (73/23/EEC) and general product safety (92/59/EEC) may be applied. In addition, Council Directive 97/70 applies to fishing vessels of 24 m in length and over, and Council Directive 98/18/EC applies to passenger ships. For high speed crafts, attention is drawn to the International code of safety for high-speed craft (HSC Code).

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60034 (all parts), *Rotating electrical machines*

IEC 60079 (all parts), *Explosive atmospheres*

IEC 60092-101:1994, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 101: Definitions and general requirements*

IEC 60092-202:1994, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 202: System design – Protection*
IEC 60092-202:1994/AMD 1:1996

IEC 60092-301:1980, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 301: Equipment – Generators and motors*

IEC 60092-302, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 302: Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies*

IEC 60092-303, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 303: Equipment – Transformers for power and lighting*

IEC 60092-304, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 304: Semiconductor convertors*

IEC 60092-306, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 306: Equipment – Luminaires and accessories*

IEC 60092-307, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 307: Equipment – Heating and cooking appliances*

IEC 60092-350, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 350: General construction and test methods of power, control and instrumentation cables for shipboard and offshore applications*

IEC 60092-352, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 352: Choice and installation of electric cables*

IEC 60092-401:1980, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 401: Installation and test of completed installation*

IEC 60092-501:2013, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 501: Special features – Electric propulsion plant*

IEC 60146 (all parts), *Semiconductor convertors*

IEC 60245-4, *Rubber insulated cables-rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V – Part 4: Cords and flexible cables*

IEC 60309-1, *Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60309-2, *Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes – Part 2: Dimensional interchangeability requirements for pin and contact-tube accessories*

IEC 60332-1 (all parts), *Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 1: Test for vertical flame propagation for a single insulated wire or cable*

IEC 60332-3-22, *Tests on electric cables under fire conditions – Part 3-22: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Category A*

IEC 60364-7-709, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 7-709: Requirements for special installations or locations – Marinas and similar locations*

IEC 60445:2010, *Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification – Identification of equipment terminals, conductor terminations and conductors*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60533, *Electrical and electronic installations in ships – Electromagnetic compatibility*

IEC 60898-1, *Electrical accessories – Circuit-breakers for overcurrent protection for household and similar installations – Part 1: Circuit-breakers for a.c. operation*

IEC 60945, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – General requirements – Methods of testing and required test results*

IEC 60947-7-1, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 7-1: Ancillary equipment – Terminal blocks for copper conductors*

IEC 60947-2, *Low voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 2: Circuit-breakers*

IEC 61140, *Protection against electric shock – Common aspects for installation and equipment*

IEC 61558 (all parts), *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for supply voltages up to 1 100 V*

IEC 61558-2-4:2009, *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for supply voltages up to 1 100 V – Part 2-4: Particular requirements and tests for isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating isolating transformers*

ISO 8846, *Small craft – Electrical devices – Protection against ignition of surrounding flammable gases*

ISO 9094-1, *Small craft – Fire protection – Part 1: Craft with a hull length of up to and including 15 m*

ISO 9094-2, *Small craft – Fire protection – Part 2: Craft with a hull length of over 15 m*

ISO 10239, *Small craft – Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) systems*

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS):1974, Consolidated edition 2009

IMO 904E, *Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, International Maritime Organization (COLREG)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given IEC 60092-101 (some of which are repeated here for convenience), as well as the following, apply.

3.1 General terms

3.1.1
safety voltage
<AC> a voltage which does not exceed AC 50 V r.m.s. between conductors, or between any conductor and earth, in a circuit isolated from the supply by means such as a safety isolating transformer, or converter with separate winding

Note 1 to entry: Consideration should be given to the reduction of the limit of 50 V under certain conditions, such as wet surroundings or exposure to heavy seas or where direct contact with live parts is involved.

Note 2 to entry: The voltage limit should not be exceeded either at full load or no load, but it is assumed, for the purpose of this definition, that any transformer or converter is operated at its rated supply voltage.

[SOURCE: IEC 60092-101:1994, 1.3.19]

3.1.2
safety voltage
<DC> a voltage which does not exceed DC 50 V between conductors, or between any conductor and earth, in a circuit which is isolated from higher voltage circuits

Note 1 to entry: Consideration should be given to the reduction of the limit of 50 V under certain conditions, such as wet surroundings or exposure to heavy seas or where direct contact with live parts is involved.

Note 2 to entry: The voltage limit should not be exceeded either at full load or no load, but it is assumed, for the purpose of this definition, that any transformer or converter is operated at its rated supply voltage.

[SOURCE: IEC 60092-101:1994, 1.3.19]

3.1.3
nominal voltage
U
AC r.m.s. voltage between lines or DC voltage between poles

3.1.4
rated voltage
U_0
<TN systems> nominal AC r.m.s. line voltage to earth

<IT systems> nominal AC r.m.s. voltage between line conductor and neutral conductor or mid-point conductor, as appropriate

<DC systems> nominal DC voltage to earth

3.1.5
live part
conductor or conductive part intended to be energised in normal operation including a neutral conductor, but by convention not a PEN conductor (a conductor combining the functions of both a protective conductor and a neutral conductor)

Note 1 to entry: This term does not necessarily imply risk of electric shock.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-02-19, modified as follows: The text “or a PEM conductor or PEL conductor” has been deleted. The text in brackets has been added]