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Circuit-breakers for equipment (CBE)

Disjoncteurs pour équipement (DPE)

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CIRCUIT-BREAKERS FOR EQUIPMENT (CBE)

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International Standard IEC 60934 has been prepared by subcommittee 23E: Circuit-breakers and similar equipment for household use, of IEC technical committee 23: Electrical accessories.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
23E/1084/FDIS	23E/1104/RVD

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

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2000, Amendment 1:2007 and Amendment 2:2013. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) clarifications for type testing purposes.

In this standard, the following print types are used:

- Requirements proper: in roman type.
- *Test specifications: in italic type.*
- Explanatory matter: in smaller roman type.

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CIRCUIT-BREAKERS FOR EQUIPMENT (CBE)

1 Scope

This document is applicable to mechanical switching devices designed as "circuit-breakers for equipment" (CBE) for household and similar applications. CBEs according to this document are intended to provide protection to circuits within electrical equipment including its components (e.g. motors, transformers, internal wiring). This document covers also CBEs applicable for protection of electrical equipment in case of undervoltage and/or overvoltage. This document also covers CBEs which are suitable for isolation.

NOTE The term "equipment" includes appliances.

CBEs are not applicable for overcurrent protection of wiring installations of buildings.

CBEs according to this document have:

- a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V AC (between phases) and/or DC not exceeding 250 V;
- a rated current not exceeding 125 A;
- a short-circuit capacity (I_{cn}) of at least $6 \times I_n$ (AC types) and $4 \times I_n$ (DC types) but not exceeding 3 000 A.

CBEs may have a conditional short-circuit current (I_{nc}) rating in association with a specified short-circuit protective device (SCPD). A guide for coordination of a CBE associated in the same circuit with a SCPD is given in Annex F.

For CBEs having a degree of protection higher than IP20 according to IEC 60529, for use in locations where hazardous environmental conditions prevail (e.g. excessive humidity, heat or cold or deposition of dust) and in hazardous locations (e.g. where explosions are liable to occur), special constructions may be required.

This document contains all the requirements necessary to ensure compliance with the operational characteristics required for these devices by type tests. It also contains the details relative to test requirements and methods of testing necessary to ensure reproducibility of test results.

This document states:

- a) the characteristics of CBEs;
- b) the conditions with which CBEs shall comply, with reference to:
 - 1) their operation and behaviour in normal service;
 - 2) their operation and behaviour in case of overload;
 - 3) their operation and behaviour in case of short-circuits up to their rated short-circuit capacity;
 - 4) their dielectric properties;
- c) the tests intended for confirming that these conditions have been met and the methods to be adopted for the tests;
- d) the data to be marked on the devices;
- e) the test sequences to be carried out and the number of samples to be submitted for certification purposes (see Annex C);

- f) the routine tests to be carried out to reveal unacceptable variations in material or manufacture, likely to affect safety (see Annex I).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 60060-1:2010, *High-voltage test techniques – Part 1: General definitions and test requirements*

IEC 60068-2-20, *Environmental testing – Part 2-20: Tests – Test T: Test methods for solderability and resistance to soldering heat of devices with leads*

IEC 60227 (all parts), *Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V*

IEC 60417, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment* (available at <http://www.graphical-symbols.info/equipment>)

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

IEC 60664-1:2007, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests*

IEC 60664-3, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 3: Use of coating, potting or moulding for protection against pollution*

IEC 60695-2-10, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-10: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure*

IEC 60898-1:2015, *Electrical accessories – Circuit-breakers for overcurrent protection for household and similar installations – Part 1: Circuit-breakers for a.c. operation*

IEC 61000-4-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-3, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-4, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*

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

IEC 61000-6-1, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-1: Generic standards – Immunity standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments*

CISPR 32, *Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment – Emission requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 Definitions related to protection and switching devices

3.1.1

circuit-breaker

mechanical switching device, capable of making, carrying and breaking currents under normal circuit conditions and also making, carrying for a specified duration and breaking currents under specified abnormal conditions such as those of short circuit

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-14-20]

3.1.2

circuit-breaker for equipment

CBE

circuit-breaker specifically designed for the protection of equipment

Note 1 to entry: These CBEs are intended for:

- automatic interruption and non-automatic or automatic resetting;
- automatic interruption and non-automatic or automatic resetting and manual switching operation.

3.1.3

E-type CBE

void

3.1.4

fuse

device that, by the fusing of one or more of its specially designed and proportioned components, opens the circuit in which it is inserted by breaking the current when this exceeds a given value for a sufficient time. The fuse comprises all of the parts that form the complete device

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-18-01]

3.1.5

switching device

device designed to make or break the current in one or more electric circuits

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-14-01]

3.1.6

mechanical switching device

switching device designed to close and open one or more electric circuits by means of separable contacts

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-14-02, modified – The note has been deleted.]

3.1.7 switch

mechanical switch

mechanical switching device capable of making, carrying and breaking currents under normal circuit conditions which may include specified operating overload conditions and also carrying for a specified time currents under specified abnormal circuit conditions such as those of short circuit

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-14-10, modified – The note has been deleted.]

3.1.8 disconnecter

mechanical switching device which in the open position complies with the requirements specified for the isolating function

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-14-05, modified – The wording of the definition has been changed and the note deleted.]

3.1.9 disconnection

interruption of an electrical circuit in a pole so as to provide insulation between the supply and those parts intended to be disconnected from the supply

3.1.10 full-disconnection

disconnection that provides the equivalent of basic insulation by contact separation

3.1.11 micro-disconnection

disconnection that provides compliance of performance by contact separation

3.1.12 isolation isolating function

function intended to cut off the supply from all or a discrete section of the installation by separating the installation from every source of electrical energy for reasons of safety

3.2 General terms

3.2.1

ambient air temperature

temperature, determined under prescribed conditions, of the air surrounding the complete CBE

Note 1 to entry: For example, for an enclosed CBE, it is the air outside the enclosure.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-11-13, modified – "complete switching device or fuse" has been replaced by "CBE".]

3.2.2

applied voltage

voltage which exists across the terminals of a pole of a CBE just before the making of the current

Note 1 to entry: In the case of AC, it is the RMS value.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-441:1984, 441-17-24, modified – "switching device" has been replaced by "CBE". Note 1 to entry has been added.]