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

Installations électriques des bâtiments - Partie 5-54: Choix et mise en oeuvre des matériels électriques - Mises à la terre, conducteurs de protection et conducteurs d'équipotentialité de protection

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Electrical installations of buildings –

Part 5-54: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Earthing arrangements, protective conductors and protective bonding conductors

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF BUILDINGS –

Part 5-54: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Earthing arrangements, protective conductors and protective bonding conductors

FOREWORD

1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the 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, the IEC publishes International Standards. 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. The 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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IEC 60364-5-54 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 64, Electrical installations and protection against electric shock.

This second edition replaces the first edition, published in 1980, its amendment 1 (1982), as well as some clauses of IEC 60364-5-548, published in 1996, and its amendment (1998), and constitutes a technical revision.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
64/1231/FDIS	64/1249/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.

It has the status of a basic safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104.

This publication has been drafted, as close as possible, in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Annex A forms an integral part of this standard.

Annex B is for information only.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2007. At this date, the publication will be

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- withdrawn;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

INTRODUCTION

Clause numbering is sequential, preceded by the number of this part (e.g. 541). Numbering of figures and tables takes the number of this part followed by a sequential number, i.e. Table 54.1, 54.2, etc. Numbering of figures and tables in annexes takes the letter of the annex, followed by the number of the part, followed by a sequential number, e.g. A.54.1, A.54.2, etc.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF BUILDINGS –

Part 5-54: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Earthing arrangements, protective conductors and protective bonding conductors

541 General

541.1 Scope

This part of IEC 60364 addresses the earthing arrangements, protective conductors and protective bonding conductors in order to satisfy the safety of the electrical installation.

541.2 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 60050(195), *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 195: Earthing and protection against electric shock*

IEC 60287-1-1, *Electric cables – Calculation of the current rating – Part 1-1: Current rating equations (100 % load factor) and calculation of losses – General*

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

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

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

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

IEC 60724, *Short-circuit temperature limits of electric cables with rated voltages of 1 kV (U_m = 1,2 kV) and 3 kV (U_m = 3,6 kV)*

IEC 60853-2, *Calculation of the cyclic and emergency current rating of cables – Part 2: Cyclic rating of cables greater than 18/30 (36) kV and emergency ratings for cables of all voltages*

IEC 60909-0, *Short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c. systems – Part 0: Calculation of currents*

IEC 60949, *Calculation of thermally permissible short-circuit currents, taking into account non-adiabatic heating effects*

IEC 61024-1, *Protection of structures against lightning – Part 1: General principles*

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

IEC Guide 104, *The preparation of safety publications and the use of basic safety publications and group safety publications*

541.3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of IEC 60364, the definitions of IEC 61140, together with the following definitions taken from IEC 60050(195), apply.

Definitions used for earthing arrangements, protective conductors and protective bonding conductors are illustrated in annex B and listed here as follows:

541.3.1
exposed-conductive-part
conductive part of equipment which can be touched and which is not normally live, but which can become live when basic insulation fails

[IEV 195-06-10]

541.3.2
main earthing terminal
(main earthing busbar)
terminal or busbar which is part of the earthing arrangement of an installation enabling the electric connection of a number of conductors for earthing purposes

[IEV 195-02-33]

541.3.3
earth electrode
conductive part, which may be embedded in a specific conductive medium, e.g. concrete or coke, in electric contact with the earth

[IEV 195-02-01]

541.3.4
protective conductor
conductor provided for purposes of safety, for example protection against electric shock

[IEV 195-02-09]

541.3.5
protective bonding conductor
protective conductor provided for protective-equipotential-bonding

[IEV 195-02-10]

541.3.6
earthing conductor
conductor which provides a conductive path, or part of the conductive path, between a given point in a system or in an installation or in equipment and an earth electrode

[IEV 195-02-03]

NOTE For the purposes of this part of IEC 60364, an earthing conductor is the conductor which connects the earth electrode to a point in the equipotential bonding system, usually the main earthing terminal.

541.3.7
extraneous-conductive-part
conductive part not forming part of the electrical installation and liable to introduce an electric potential, generally the electric potential of a local earth

[IEV 195-06-11]

542 Earthing arrangements

542.1 General requirements

542.1.1 The earthing arrangements may be used jointly or separately for protective and functional purposes according to the requirements of the electrical installation. The requirements for protective purposes shall always take precedence.

542.1.2 Where provided, earth electrodes within an installation shall be connected to the main earthing terminal using an earthing conductor.

542.1.3 Consideration shall be given to the earthing arrangements which are used in high-voltage and low-voltage systems (see IEC 60364-4-44, clause 442).

542.1.4 The requirements for earthing arrangements are intended to provide a connection to earth:

– which is reliable and suitable for the protective requirements of the installation;
– which can carry earth fault currents and protective conductor currents to earth without danger from thermal, thermo-mechanical and electromechanical stresses and from electric shock arising from these currents;
– which, if relevant, is also suitable for functional requirements.

542.2 Earth electrodes

542.2.1 Materials and dimensions of the earth electrodes shall be selected to withstand corrosion and to have adequate mechanical strength.

For commonly used materials, the common minimum sizes from the point of view of corrosion and mechanical strength for earth electrodes where embedded in the soil are given in table 54.1.

NOTE If a lightning protection system (LPS) is present, the IEC 61024-1 applies.

Table 54.1 – Common minimum sizes for earth electrodes of commonly used material from the point of view of corrosion and mechanical strength where embedded in the soil

Material	Surface	Shape	Minimum size				
			Diameter mm	Cross-sectional area mm²	Thickness mm	Thickness of coating/sheathing	
						Individual value µm	Average value µm
Steel	Hot-dip galvanized [a] or Stainless [a, b]	Strip [c]		90	3	63	70
		Sections		90	3	63	70
		Round rod for deep earth electrodes	16			63	70
		Round wire for surface electrode [g]	10				50 [e]
		Pipe	25		2	47	55
	Copper-sheathed	Round rod for deep earth electrode	15			2 000	
	With electro-deposited copper coating	Round rod for deep earth electrode	14			90	100
Copper	Bare [a]	Strip		50	2		
		Round wire for surface electrode [g]		25 [f]			
		Rope	1,8 for individual strands of wire	25			
		Pipe	20		2		
	Tin-coated	Rope	1,8 for individual strands of wire	25		1	5
	Zinc-coated	Strip [d]		50	2	20	40

[a] Can also be used for electrodes to be embedded in concrete.

[b] No coating applied.

[c] As rolled strip or slit strip with rounded edges.

[d] Strip with rounded edges.

[e] In the case of continuous bath-coating, only 50 µm thickness is technically feasible at present.

[f] Where experience shows that the risk of corrosion and mechanical damage is extremely low, 16 mm² can be used.

[g] An earth electrode is considered to be a surface electrode when installed at a depth not exceeding 0,5 m.