

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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First edition
2003-01

Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements –

Part 21: Static meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)

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International Electrotechnical Commission
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**ELECTRICITY METERING EQUIPMENT (AC) –
PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS –**

Part 21: Static meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)

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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<https://www.international-standard.org/standards/62053-21> International Standard IEC 62053-21 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 13: Equipment for electrical energy measurement and load control. -2003

This standard together with IEC 62052-11 cancels and replaces the second edition of IEC 61036 (2000) and constitutes a technical revision.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
13/1282/FDIS	13/1289/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 2012. At this date, the publication will be

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- withdrawn;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

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 62053 is to be used with the following relevant parts of the IEC 62052, IEC 62053 and IEC 62059 series, Electricity metering equipment:

- IEC 62052-11:2002, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 11: Metering equipment*
- IEC 62053-11:2003, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 11: Electromechanical meters for active energy (classes 0,5, 1 and 2)*
Replaces particular requirements of IEC 60521: 1988 (2nd edition)
- IEC 62053-22:2003, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 22: Static meters for active energy (classes 0,2 S and 0,5 S)*
Replaces particular requirements of IEC 60687: 1992 (2nd edition)
- IEC 62053-23:2003, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 23: Static meters for reactive energy (classes 2 and 3)*
Replaces particular requirements of IEC 61268: 1995 (1st edition)
- IEC 62053-31:1998, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 31: Pulse output devices for electromechanical and electronic meters (two wires only)*
- IEC 62053-61:1998, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 61: Power consumption and voltage requirements*
- IEC 62059-11:2002, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Dependability – Part 11: General concepts*
- IEC 62059-21:2002, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Dependability – Part 21: Collection of meter dependability data from the field*

This part is a standard for type testing electricity meters. It covers the particular requirements for meters, being used indoors and outdoors in large quantities worldwide. It does not deal with special implementations (such as metering-part and/or displays in separate housings).

This standard is intended to be used in conjunction with IEC 62052-11. When any requirement in this standard concerns an item already covered in IEC 62052-11, the requirements of this standard take precedence over the requirements of IEC 62052-11.

This standard distinguishes:

- between accuracy class index 1 and accuracy class index 2 meters;
- between protective class I and protective class II meters;
- between meters for use in networks equipped with or without earth fault neutralizers.

The test levels are regarded as minimum values that provide for the proper functioning of the meter under normal working conditions. For special application, other test levels might be necessary and should be agreed on between the user and the manufacturer.

ELECTRICITY METERING EQUIPMENT (AC) – PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS –

Part 21: Static meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62053 applies only to newly manufactured static watt-hour meters of accuracy classes 1 and 2, for the measurement of alternating current electrical active energy in 50 Hz or 60 Hz networks and it applies to their type tests only.

It applies only to static watt-hour meters for indoor and outdoor application consisting of a measuring element and register(s) enclosed together in a meter case. It also applies to operation indicator(s) and test output(s). If the meter has a measuring element for more than one type of energy (multi-energy meters), or when other functional elements, like maximum demand indicators, electronic tariff registers, time switches, ripple control receivers, data communication interfaces, etc. are enclosed in the meter case, then the relevant standards for these elements also apply.

It does not apply to:

- watt-hour meters where the voltage across the connection terminals exceeds 600 V (line-to-line voltage for meters for polyphase systems);
- portable meters;
- data interfaces to the register of the meter;
- reference meters.

Regarding acceptance tests, a basic guideline is given in IEC 61358.

The dependability aspect is covered by the standards of the IEC 62059 series.

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 60736:1982, *Testing equipment for electrical energy meters*

IEC 61358:1996, *Acceptance inspection for direct connected alternating current static watt-hour meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)*

IEC 62052-11:2003, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 11: Metering equipment*

IEC 62053-61:1998, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 61: Power consumption and voltage requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 62052-11 apply.

4 Standard electrical values

The values given in IEC 62052-11 apply.

5 Mechanical requirements

The requirements of IEC 62052-11 apply.

6 Climatic conditions

The conditions given in IEC 62052-11 apply.

7 Electrical requirements

In addition to the electrical requirements in IEC 62052-11, meters shall fulfil the following requirements.

7.1 Power consumption

The power consumption in the voltage and current circuit shall be determined at reference conditions given in 8.5 by any suitable method. The overall maximum error of the measurement of the power consumption shall not exceed 5 %.

7.1.1 Voltage circuits

The active and apparent power consumption in each voltage circuit of a meter at reference voltage, reference temperature and reference frequency shall not exceed the values shown in Table 1.

Table 1 – Power consumption in voltage circuits for single-phase and polyphase meters including the power supply

Meters	Power supply connected to the voltage circuits	Power supply not connected to the voltage circuits
Voltage circuit	2 W and 10 VA	0.5 VA
Auxiliary power supply	–	10 VA

NOTE 1 In order to match voltage transformers to meters, the meter manufacturer should state whether the burden is inductive or capacitive (for transformer operated meters only).

NOTE 2 The above figures are mean values. Switching power supplies with peak power values in excess of these specified values are permitted, but it should be ensured that the rating of associated voltage transformers is adequate.

NOTE 3 For multifunctional meters see IEC 62053-61.

7.1.2 Current circuits

The apparent power taken by each current circuit of a direct connected meter at basic current, reference frequency and reference temperature shall not exceed the values shown in Table 2.

The apparent power taken by each current circuit of a meter connected through a current transformer shall not exceed the value shown in Table 2 at a current value that equals the rated secondary current of the corresponding transformer at reference temperature and reference frequency of the meter.

Table 2 – Power consumption in current circuits

Meters	Class of meter	
	1	2
Single-phase and polyphase	4,0 VA	2,5 VA
NOTE 1 The rated secondary current is the value of the secondary current indicated on the current transformer, on which the performance of the transformer is based. Standard values of maximum secondary current are 120 %, 150 % and 200 % of the rated secondary current.		
NOTE 2 In order to match current transformers to meters, the meter manufacturer should state whether the burden is inductive or capacitive (for transformer operated meters only).		

7.2 Influence of short-time overcurrents

Short-time overcurrents shall not damage the meter. The meter shall perform correctly when back to its initial working condition and the variation of error shall not exceed the values shown in Table 3.

The test circuit shall be practically non-inductive and the test shall be performed for polyphase meters phase-by-phase.

After the application of the short-time overcurrent with the voltage maintained at the terminals, the meter shall be allowed to return to the initial temperature with the voltage circuit(s) energized (about 1 h).

a) Meter for direct connection

The meter shall be able to carry a short-time overcurrent of $30 I_{\max}$ with a relative tolerance of +0 % to –10 % for one half-cycle at rated frequency.

b) Meter for connection through current transformer

The meter shall be able to carry for 0,5 s a current equal to $20 I_{\max}$ with a relative tolerance of +0 % to –10 %.

NOTE This requirement does not apply to meters having a contact in the current circuits. For this case, see appropriate standards.

Table 3 – Variations due to short-time overcurrents

Meters for	Value of current	Power factor	Limits of variations in percentage error for meters of class	
			1	2
Direct connection	I_b	1	1,5	1,5
Connection through current transformers	I_n	1	0,5	1,0