



ANSI C12.1-2014

American National
Standard for
Electric Meters—
Code for
Electricity
Metering





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Code for Electricity Metering*

Secretariat:

National Electrical Manufacturers Association

Approved: February 1, 2016

American National Standards Institute, Inc.

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Published by

National Electrical Manufacturers Association
1300 North 17th Street, Suite 900
Rosslyn, Virginia 22209

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Printed in the United States of America

FOREWORD (This foreword is not part of American National Standard C12.1-2014)

This version of C12.1 has been modified in several areas in an effort to respond to a changing industry and to improve the clarity of some of the tests. This standard continues to form the basic requirement for all kilowatt-hour metering devices—both electronic and electromechanical. Another standard in this series, ANSI C12.20, provides different test tolerances and a few different tests that are required for higher accuracy meters that adhere to Blondel's theorem. To offer an option for non-Blondel meter forms, tolerance specifications for 0.5% accuracy class meters have been added to this standard.

Most other specifications have been retained from the previous edition. Changes to the temperature rise test were made to make testing consistent with the tests in the meter socket standard, ANSI C12.7. Section 5, Standards for New and In-Service Performance, and Appendix D were extensively updated to reflect current practices. For several of the tests, specific details for successful tolerance criteria have been modified, and test requirements for bidirectional metering have been added. Some definitions were also added and references to external documents were updated.

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CONTENTS

Section 1	SCOPE AND REFERENCES	1
1.1	Scope	1
1.2	References	1
Section 2	DEFINITIONS	3
Section 3	STANDARDS AND STANDARDIZING EQUIPMENT	12
3.1	General	12
3.2	Traceability paths to the International System of Units, SI	12
3.2.1	Direct transfer	12
3.2.1.2	Independent laboratory	12
3.2.1.3	Meter laboratory transport standard comparison to NMI	12
3.2.1.4	Indirect transfer	12
3.3	Meter laboratory	12
3.3.1	Laboratory conditions	12
3.3.2	Reference temperature and humidity	13
3.3.3	Laboratory power sources	13
3.4	Meter shop	13
3.5	Laboratory standards	13
3.5.1	Basic reference standards	13
3.5.2	Transport standards	13
3.6	Periodic verification of reference standards	13
3.7	Portable/field/working standard watt-hour meters	13
3.8	Performance records	13
3.9	Performance requirements for standard watt-hour meters	14
3.9.1	General test conditions	14
3.9.1.1	Test voltage	14
3.9.1.2	Test current	14
3.9.1.3	Test phase angle	14
3.9.1.4	Test frequency	14
3.9.1.5	Waveform distortion	14
3.9.1.6	Ambient temperature	14
3.9.1.7	External magnetic field	14
3.9.2	Accuracy tests for portable and reference standards	15
3.9.2.1	Insulation	15
3.9.2.2	Accuracy specification for the effect of variation of voltage and current	15
Section 4	ACCEPTABLE PERFORMANCE OF NEW TYPES OF ELECTRICITY METERS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT	16
4.1	General	16
4.1.1	Acceptable meters	16
4.1.2	Adequacy of testing laboratory	16
4.1.3	Retesting of new meter type	16
4.1.4	Test documentation	16
4.1.5	Test device	16

4.1.6	Tests performed in series	16
4.1.7	Handling of failed device	16
4.1.8	Restart testing	16
4.1.9	Reporting of test meters	16
4.2	Types of meters	17
4.2.1	Basic type	17
4.2.2	Variations within the basic type	17
4.2.3	Type designation	17
4.2.4	Acceptance of basic types in whole or part	17
4.2.5	Minor variations	17
4.2.6	Special types	17
4.3	Specifications for design and construction	17
4.3.1	Sealing	17
4.3.2	Enclosures	17
4.3.3	Terminals and markings	17
4.3.4	Construction and workmanship	18
4.3.5	Provision for adjustment	18
4.4	Selection of meters for approval tests	18
4.4.1	Samples to be representative of the basic type	18
4.4.2	Number to be tested	18
4.5	Conditions of test	18
4.5.1	Tests to be applied	18
4.5.2	Configuration	18
4.5.3	Meters for special services	18
4.5.4	Meters of non-standard classes	18
4.5.5	Meters with wide-voltage range	19
4.6	Rules governing the acceptance of types	19
4.6.1	Tolerances	19
4.6.2	Determination of failure and rejection	19
4.6.2.1	Failure	19
4.6.2.2	Meter type certification rejection criteria	19
4.7	Performance requirements	20
4.7.1	Test conditions	20
4.7.2	Accuracy Tests—external influences	22
4.7.2.1	Test No. 1: No load	22
4.7.2.2	Test No. 2: Starting load	22
4.7.2.3	Test No. 3: Load performance	22
4.7.2.4	Test No. 4: Effect of variation of power factor	23
4.7.2.5	Test No. 5: Effect of variation of voltage on the meter	27
4.7.2.6	Test No. 6: Effect of variation of frequency	28
4.7.2.7	Test No. 7: Equality of current circuits	28
4.7.2.7.1	Single-element meters: Equality of current circuits in the three-wire element	28
4.7.2.7.2	Multi-element meter: Equality of current circuits in the three-wire element	29
4.7.2.7.3	Multi-element meter: Equality of current circuits between elements	30
4.7.2.8	Test No. 8: Meter losses	30
4.7.2.9	Test No. 9: Temperature rise	31
4.7.2.9.1	Test on class 10, 20, 100, 200, and 320 meters	32
4.7.2.10	Test No. 10: Effect of register friction	36
4.7.2.11	Test No. 11: Effect of internal heating	36
4.7.2.12	Test No. 12: Effect of tilt	37
4.7.2.13	Test No. 13: Stability of performance	37
4.7.2.14	Test No. 14: Independence of elements	37

4.7.3	Accuracy tests—external influences performance verification	41
4.7.3.1	Test No. 15: Insulation	41
4.7.3.2	Test No. 16: Voltage interruptions test	41
4.7.3.3	Test No. 17: Effect of high voltage line surges	41
4.7.3.4	Test No. 18: Effect of external magnetic field	42
4.7.3.5	Test No. 19: Effect of variation of ambient temperature	43
4.7.3.6	Test No. 20: Effect of temporary overloads	45
4.7.3.7	Test No. 21: Effect of current surge in ground conductor	46
4.7.3.8	Test No. 22: Effect of superimposed signals	46
4.7.3.9	Test No. 23: Effect of voltage variation-secondary time base	46
4.7.3.10	Test No. 24: Effect of variation of ambient temperature- secondary time base	46
4.7.3.11	Test No. 25: Effect of electrical fast transient/burst test	47
4.7.3.11a	Test No. 25a: Effect of electrical oscillatory SWC test	48
4.7.3.12	Test No. 26: Effect of radio frequency interference	49
4.7.3.13	Test No. 27: Radio frequency conducted and radiated emission test	50
4.7.3.14	Test No. 28: Effect of electrostatic discharge (ESD)	54
4.7.3.15	Test No. 29: Effect of storage temperature	55
4.7.3.16	Test No. 30: Effect of operating temperature	55
4.7.3.17	Test No. 31: Effect of relative humidity	56
4.7.3.18	Test No. 32: Mechanical shock	56
4.7.3.19	Test No. 33: Transportation drop	56
4.7.3.20	Test No. 34: Mechanical vibration	57
4.7.3.21	Test No. 35: Transportation vibration	57
4.7.3.22	Test No. 36: Weather simulation test	57
4.7.3.23	Test No. 37: Salt-sprays test	58
4.7.3.24	Test No. 38: Rain tightness	58
Section 5	STANDARDS FOR NEW AND IN-SERVICE PERFORMANCE	59
5.0	General principles	59
5.0.1	Purpose	59
5.0.1.1	New metering devices	59
5.0.1.2	In-service metering devices	59
5.0.2	Tests	59
5.0.2.1	As-found tests	59
5.0.2.2	As-left tests	59
5.0.2.3	Metering devices removed from service	59
5.0.2.4	Metering devices returned to service	60
5.0.3	Performance Tests	60
5.0.3.1	Objectives	60
5.0.3.2	New metering device acceptance testing	60
5.0.3.3	In-service metering devices	60
5.0.3.4	Test plans	60
5.0.3.4.1	Periodic interval plan	60
5.0.3.4.2	Variable-interval plan	61
5.0.3.4.3	Statistical sampling plan	61
5.0.3.4.4	Corrective action for any metering device or group of metering devices failing to meet performance criteria	61
5.0.3.5	Test records	61
5.1	Watt-hour meters	62
5.1.1	Accuracy requirements	62

5.1.1.1	Test loads.....	62
5.1.1.2	Acceptable performance	62
5.1.1.3	Adjustment limits.....	62
5.1.1.4	Acceptable performance for electronic registers	62
5.1.2	Tests	62
5.1.2.1	New meters and As-found tests.....	62
5.1.2.2	As-left tests	62
5.1.2.3	Meters returned to service	62
5.1.3	Test plans.....	63
5.1.3.1	Periodic interval plan.....	63
5.1.3.2	Performance monitoring of new types of meters	63
5.1.4	Determination of average percentage registration.....	63
5.1.4.1	Method 1	63
5.1.4.2	Method 2	63
5.1.4.3	Method 3	63
5.1.4.4	Method 4	63
5.2	Instrument transformers, magnetic (external to meter).....	64
5.2.1	Pre-installation tests.....	64
5.2.2	Instrument transformers removed from service	64
5.2.3	Performance tests.....	64
5.2.3.1	Burden test.....	64
5.2.3.2	Secondary voltage test	64
5.2.4	Inspection.....	64
5.3	Coupling capacitor voltage transformers (external to meter).....	65
5.3.1	Performance tests.....	65
5.4	Integrated communication devices	65
5.4.1	Performance tests.....	65
5.5	Service switches (integrated and external to meter).....	65
5.5.1	Performance tests.....	65
5.6	Demand and interval registers (integrated)	65
5.6.1	Accuracy requirements	65
5.6.1.1	Acceptable performance for new demand or interval registers	65
5.6.1.2	In-Service acceptable performance	65
5.6.1.3	Test points.....	66
5.6.1.4	Adjustment limits.....	66
5.6.1.5	Performance limits	66
5.7	Other energy measurement devices not already listed (integrated and external to meter).....	66
5.7.1	Pulse Recorder accuracy requirements	66
5.7.1.1	Acceptable performance for pulse recorders.....	66
5.8	Other non-energy measurement devices in a metering device circuit (integrated and external to meter).....	66
Section 6	AUXILIARY PULSE DEVICES FOR ELECTRICITY METERING	67
6.1	General	67
6.1.1	Information to be shown on pulse initiator	67
6.1.2	Information to be shown on pulse amplifier or relay	67
6.1.3	Information to be shown on pulse totalizers	67
6.2	Tests to be applied.....	67
6.3	Performance requirements	68
6.3.1	Test conditions	68
6.3.2	Initial conditions.....	68
6.3.3	Mechanical load	68
6.3.4	Insulation.....	68

6.3.5	Performance test.....	68
6.3.6	Sunlight interference test—pulse devices containing optical sensors	69
APPENDIX A	.....	72
A.1	Measurement of power	72
A.1.1	Introduction	72
A.1.2	Blondel's theorem	72
A.1.3	Direct-current circuits	72
A.1.3.1	Two-wire direct-current circuits	72
A.1.3.2	Three-wire direct-current circuits	72
A.1.3.3	Ammeter and voltmeter method.....	72
A.1.4	Single-phase alternating-current circuits	72
A.1.4.1	Single-phase two-wire circuits	72
A.1.4.2	Single-phase three-wire circuits.....	73
A.1.5	Two-phase circuits	73
A.1.5.1	Two-phase three-wire circuits	73
A.1.5.2	Two-phase four-wire circuits.....	73
A.1.5.3	Two-phase five-wire Circuits.....	73
A.1.5.4	Balanced two-phase circuits	73
A.1.6	Three-phase circuits	73
A.1.6.1	Three-wattmeter method.....	73
A.1.6.2	Two-wattmeter method	73
A.1.6.3	Balanced three-phase circuits.....	73
A.2	Measurement of Energy.....	73
A.2.1	Basic considerations	73
A.2.1.1	Voltage-coil connection.....	74
A.2.1.2	Application of Blondel's theorem.....	74
A.2.1.3	Watt-hour meter stator	74
A.2.2	Direct-current or single-phase circuits	74
A.2.2.1	Two-wire direct-current and single-phase circuits	74
A.2.2.2	Three-wire direct-current and single-phase circuits.....	74
A.2.2.3	Single-phase three-wire circuits with balanced voltages	74
A.2.2.4	Large-capacity or high-voltage direct-current meters	74
A.2.2.5	Large-capacity or high-voltage alternating-current meters	75
A.2.3	Open wye circuits.....	75
A.2.4	Two-phase circuits	75
A.2.4.1	Two-phase three-wire circuits	75
A.2.4.2	Two-phase four- or five-wire circuits.....	75
A.2.4.3	Two-phase five-wire circuits with balanced voltages	75
A.2.5	Three-phase circuits, all types	75
A.2.5.1	Methods comparable to power measurements.....	75
A.2.6	Three-phase, three-wire circuits	76
A.2.6.1	Two-stator method	76
A.2.6.2	Three-stator method	76
A.2.6.3	Balanced voltage and load.....	76
A.2.7	Three-phase four-wire wye circuits.....	76
A.2.7.1	Three-stator four-wire wye meter.....	76
A.2.7.2	Two-stator four-wire wye meter	76
A.2.8	Three-phase four-wire delta circuits.....	76
A.2.8.1	Possible methods of metering.....	76
A.2.8.2	Three-stator four-wire delta meter	76
A.2.8.3	Two-stator four-wire delta meter	77

A.2.9	Three-phase seven-wire double wye-connected circuits.....	77
A.2.9.1	Three single-phase three-wire stators	77
A.2.10	Basic meter design considerations	77
A.2.11	Factors affecting induction meter accuracy	77
A.2.11.1	Light loads	77
A.2.11.2	Variations in voltage	78
A.2.11.3	Variations in power factor	78
A.2.11.4	Variations in frequency	78
A.2.11.5	Variations in temperature	78
A.2.11.6	External magnetic fields	78
A.2.11.7	Load range	78
A.2.11.8	Surges	78
A.2.11.9	Adverse environmental conditions	79
A.3	Measurement of power factor	79
A.3.1	Single-phase two-wire circuits	79
A.3.2	Single-phase and polyphase circuits	79
A.3.3	Balanced three-phase three-wire circuits	79
A.3.4	System power factor	79
A.3.5	Interval power factor	80
A.4	Measurement of quadergy (varhours).....	80
A.4.1	Electromechanical meters.....	80
A.4.2	Electronic meters	80
APPENDIX B	.....	81
B.1	General	81
B.2	Final authority.....	81
B.2.1	Electrical units	81
B.2.1.1	“The unit of electrical resistance shall be the ohm, which is equal to one thousand million units of resistance in the centimeter-gram-second system of electromagnetic units.”	81
B.2.1.2	“The unit of electric current shall be the ampere, which is one-tenth of the unit of current in the centimeter-gram-second system of electromagnetic units.”	81
B.2.1.3	“The unit of electromotive force (EMF) and of electric potential shall be the volt, which is the electromotive force that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere.”	81
B.2.1.4	“The unit of electric quantity shall be the coulomb, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.”	81
B.2.1.5	“The unit of electrical capacitance shall be the farad, which is the capacitance of a capacitor which is charged to a potential of one volt by one coulomb of electricity.”	81
B.2.1.6	“The unit of electrical inductance shall be the henry, which is the inductance in a circuit such that an electromotive force of one volt is induced in the circuit by variation of an inducing current at the rate of one ampere per second.”	82
B.2.1.7	“The unit of power shall be the watt, which is equal to ten million units of power in the centimeter-gram-second system, and which is the power required to cause an unvarying current of one ampere to flow between points differing in potential by one volt.”	82
B.2.1.8	“The units of energy shall be (a) the joule, which is equivalent to the energy supplied by a power of one watt operating for one second, and (b) the kilowatt hour, which is equivalent to the	

	energy supplied by a power of one thousand watts operating for one hour.”	82
	B.2.1.9 “The unit of time interval is the atomic second, defined in 1967 by international agreement as a certain number of periods of a specified atomic transition of cesium 133.”	82
B.3	National standards	82
	B.3.1 Standard of resistance	82
	B.3.2 Standard of electromotive force	82
	B.3.3 Other electrical standards	82
	B.3.4 Standard of time interval	82
B.4	Establishing a local reference standard of energy	83
	B.4.1 Meter laboratory	84
	B.4.2 Meter shop	84
	B.4.3 Independent standards laboratory	84
B.5	Laboratory conditions	84
	B.5.1 Reference temperature and humidity	84
	B.5.2 Laboratory power sources	85
B.6	Laboratory reference standards	85
	B.6.1 Stability of reference standards	85
	B.6.2 Basic reference standards	85
	B.6.2.1 Intercomparison	85
	B.6.3 Transport standards	85
	B.6.4 Voltage references	85
	B.6.4.1 Standard cells	86
	B.6.4.2 Unsaturated standard cells	86
	B.6.4.3 Solid-state voltage standards	86
	B.6.5 Standard resistors	86
	B.6.6 DC ratio devices	86
	B.6.6.1 Reference standard volt box	86
	B.6.6.2 Reference voltage dividers	86
	B.6.6.3 Universal ratio set and Kelvin-varley divider	86
	B.6.6.4 Resistance bridges	87
	B.6.6.5 Direct-current comparator	87
	B.6.7 AC ratio devices	87
	B.6.7.1 Transformer test set	87
	B.6.8 AC-DC transfer standards	87
	B.6.8.1 Stability	87
	B.6.9 Reference standard of energy	87
	B.6.10 Time interval	87
	B.6.11 Periodic verification of reference standards	88
	B.6.11.1 Standard cells and solid-state voltage references	88
	B.6.11.2 Resistance standards	88
	B.6.11.3 Ratio and transfer standards	88
	B.6.11.4 Reference standard of energy	88
B.7	Laboratory secondary standards	88
	B.7.1 Voltage measuring equipment	88
	B.7.2 Indicating instruments	88
	B.7.2.1 Accuracy classes	88
	B.7.2.2 Instrument bearings or suspensions	88
	B.7.2.3 Range extension	89
	B.7.3 Watthour meters	89
	B.7.4 Calibration checks	89
	B.7.4.1 Voltage measuring accessories	89
	B.7.4.2 Digital voltmeter (multimeters) calibrations	89

	B.7.4.3 Calibration of indicating instruments.....	89
	B.7.4.4 Watthour meters	89
B.8	Shop instruments	89
	B.8.1 Indicating instruments.....	89
	B.8.2 Portable standard watthour meters.....	90
B.9	Performance records.....	90
	B.9.1 Importance of records	90
B.10	Abnormal conditions.....	90
B.11	This section has been removed	90
B.12	Acceptable performance of standard watthour meters	90
	B.12.1 General	90
	B.12.1.1 Acceptable standard watthour meters	90
	B.12.1.2 Adequacy of testing laboratory.....	90
	B.12.1.3 Tolerances.....	91
	B.12.2 Mechanical requirements for portable standard meters	91
	B.12.2.1 General.....	91
	B.12.2.2 Adjusting devices.....	91
	B.12.2.3 Optional leveling means for induction-type meters	91
	B.12.2.4 Case	91
	B.12.2.5 Sealing.....	91
	B.12.2.6 Window	91
	B.12.2.7 Terminals.....	91
	B.12.2.8 Register (counting mechanism).....	91
	B.12.2.9 Optional provision for pulse output.....	92
	B.12.2.10 Overcurrent protection.....	92
	B.12.2.11 Nameplate	92
	B.12.2.12 Rotor brake (induction-type meters).....	92
	B.12.3 Mechanical requirements for reference standard meters	92
	B.12.3.1 General	92
	B.12.3.2 Adjusting devices.....	92
	B.12.3.3 Leveling means for induction-type meters.....	93
	B.12.3.4 Case	93
	B.12.3.5 Sealing.....	93
	B.12.3.6 Window	93
	B.12.3.7 Terminals.....	93
	B.12.3.8 Digital readouts.....	93
	B.12.3.9 Provision for pulse output.....	93
B.13	Performance requirements for standard watthour meters	93
	B.13.1 General test conditions	93
	B.13.1.1 Applied voltage	93
	B.13.1.2 Applied current	93
	B.13.1.3 Phase angle.....	93
	B.13.1.4 Frequency.....	94
	B.13.1.5 Waveform distortion.....	94
	B.13.1.6 Ambient temperature	94
	B.13.1.7 Level	94
	B.13.1.8 External magnetic field	94
	B.13.1.9 Insulation	94
	B.13.2 Performance requirements for portable standard meters	94
	B.13.2.1 Drift	94
	B.13.2.2 Effect of a variation of current at 1.0 power factor.....	94
	B.13.2.3 Effect of variation of current at 0.5 power factor	94
	B.13.2.4 Effect of variation of voltage at the power factors indicated in Table 28	94
	B.13.2.5 Equality of current and voltage ranges	94

B.13.2.6	Effect of variation of ambient temperature.....	95
B.13.2.7	Effect of internal heating.....	95
B.13.2.8	Effect of tilt (induction-type meters only)	96
B.13.2.9	Repeatability of performance	96
B.13.3	Performance requirements for reference standard meters.....	97
B.13.3.2	Effect of a variation of current at 1.0	97
B.13.3.3	Effect of variation of current at 0.5 power factor	97
B.13.3.4	Effect of variation of voltage at the power factors indicated in Table 29	97
B.13.3.5	Equality of current and voltage ranges.....	97
B.13.3.6	Effect of variation of ambient temperature	97
B.13.3.7	Repeatability of performance	97
APPENDIX C	.....	99
C.1	General	99
C.2	Symbols	99
C.3	Shaft reduction	99
C.4	Formulas	100
APPENDIX D	.....	101
APPENDIX E	.....	102
E.1	Definition	102
E.2	Types Defined	102
APPENDIX F	.....	103
APPENDIX G	.....	104
G.1	Preface to the First Edition (1910)	104
G.2	Preface to the Second Edition (1922)	105
G.3	Preface to the Third Edition (1928)	105
G.4	Preface to the Fourth Edition (1941).....	106
G.5	Preface to the Fifth Edition (1965)	107
G.6	Preface to the Sixth Edition (1975)	108
G.7	Foreword to the Seventh Edition (1982)	109
G.8	Foreword to Eight Edition (1988)	110
G.9	Foreword to Ninth Edition (1995)	112
G.10	Foreword to Tenth Edition (2001)	114
G.11	Foreword to Eleventh Edition (2008)	115

TABLES

Table 1a	Portable and Reference Standards Percent Errors.....	15
Table 1b	Portable and Reference Maximum Percent Errors @ 23°C.....	15
Table 2	Table of Failures Based on the Number of Meters Tested	19
Table 3	List of Tests	21
Table 4	Starting Load Test	22
Table 5	Load Performance Test.....	22
Table 6	Effect of Variation of Power Factor for Single-Element Meters.....	23
Table 7	Effect of Power Factor for Two-Element Meters:	24
Table 8	Effect of Variation of Power Factor for Two-Element Three-Phase Four-Wire Wye Meters...	25
Table 9	Effect of Variation of Power Factor for Three-Element Three-Phase Four-Wire Wye Meters	26
Table 10	Effect of Variation of Voltage	27
Table 11	Effect of Variation of Voltage on Solid-State Auxiliary Devices.....	27
Table 12	Effects of Variation of Frequency	28
Table 13	Equality of Current Circuits in the Three-Wire Element for Single-Element Meters.....	28
Table 14	Equality of Current Circuits in the Three-Wire Element for Multi-Element	29
Table 15	Equality of Current Circuits between Elements for Multi-Element Meters.....	30
Table 16	Temperature-Rise Test Specifications	31
Table 17	Effect of Internal Heating.....	36
Table 18	Effect of Tilt.....	37
Table 19	Test for Independence of Elements in Two-Element Meters	39
Table 20	Test for Independence of Elements in Three-Element Meters.....	40
Table 21	Effect of External Magnetic Field.....	43
Table 22	Effect of Variation of Ambient Temperature	44
Table 24	Effect of Temporary Overloads on Accuracy.....	45
Table 25	Effect of Current Surge in Ground Conductor	46
Table 26	Test Modes, Voltage, and Application for Each External Connection Group—Oscillatory Test	49
Table 27	Performance Test—Pulse Devices.....	68

FIGURES

Figure 1	Location of Temperature Detectors	32
Figure 2	Dimensions for Jumper Bars of Simulated Meter Temperature-Rise.....	33
Figure 3	Dimensions for Jumper Bars of Simulated Meter Temperature-Rise Test for	34
Figure 4	Dimensions for Jumper Bars of Simulated Meter Temperature-Rise Test for Single-Phase and Polyphase Meters (Maximum Rating 201 – 320 A Rating).....	35
Figure 5	Electrical Fast Transient/Burst Test # 25	47
Figure 6	Electrical Fast Transient/Burst Test # 25	48
Figure 7	Typical Test Layout for Radiated Susceptibility—Test 26 and Radiated and Conducted Emissions—Test 27. Reference 4.7.3.12.1 and 4.7.3.13	51
Figure 8	Typical Wiring Detail for Self-Contained Meters for Radiated Susceptibility— Test 26 And Radiated and Conducted Emissions— Test 27. Reference 4.7.3.12.1 and 4.7.3.13	52
Figure 9	Typical Wiring Detail for Transformer Rated Meters for Radiated Susceptibility— Test 26 and Radiated and Conducted Emissions— Test 27. Reference 4.7.3.12.1 and 4.7.3.13	53
Figure 10	Typical GTEM Test Layout for Radiated Susceptibility Test—Reference 4.7.3.12.....	54
Figure 11	Sunlight Interference Test	70
Figure 12	Variable Angles Sunlight Interference Test.....	71

Section 1 SCOPE AND REFERENCES

1.1 Scope

This code establishes acceptable performance criteria for new types of ac watthour meters, demand meters, demand registers, pulse devices, and auxiliary devices. It describes acceptable in-service performance levels for meters and devices used in revenue metering. It also includes information on related subjects, such as recommended measurement standards, installation requirements, test methods, and test schedules. This Code for Electricity Metering is designed as a reference for those concerned with the art of electricity metering, such as utilities, manufacturers, and regulatory bodies.

1.2 References

The following publications shall be used in conjunction with this standard. When they are superseded by an approved revision, the revision shall apply:

ANSI C12.7-2005, *Requirements for Watthour Meter Sockets*

ANSI/IEEE C63.4-2009, *Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz*

ASQ Z1.4-2008, *Sampling Procedures and Tables for Inspection by Attributes*

ASQ Z1.9-2008, *Sampling Procedures and Tables for Inspection by Variables for Percent Nonconforming*

ASTM B117-2011, *Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus*

ASTM G155 2013, *Standard Practice for Operating Xenon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Non-Metallic Materials*

Code of Federal Regulations (Telecommunication) CFR 47, *Part 15—Radio Frequency Devices, Subparts A—General and B—Unintentional Radiators*

Chapter 13 “The Customers’ Premises, Service and Installations”, *Handbook for Electricity Metering, 10th Edition, Washington, D.C.: Edison Electric Institute, 2002*

IEEE 1-2000, *IEEE Recommended Practice: General Principles for Temperature Limits in the Rating of Electric Equipment and for the Evaluation of Electrical Insulation*

IEEE Std 100-2000, *The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms*

IEEE C37.90.1-2012, *IEEE Standard Surge Withstand Capability (SWC) Tests for Protective Relays and Relay Systems Associated with Electric Power Apparatus*

IEEE C57.13-2008, *IEEE Standard Requirements for Instrument Transformers*

IEEE C62.41.1-2002, *IEEE Guide on the Surge Environment in Low-Voltage (1000 V and less) AC Power Circuits*