

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear

**Part 5.6: Control circuit devices and
switching elements —DC interface for
proximity sensors and switching
amplifiers (NAMUR)**



AS/NZS IEC 60947.5.6:2015

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EL-006, Industrial Switchgear and Controlgear, to supersede AS/NZS 3947.5.6:2000.

The objective of this Standard is to provide characteristics, constructional and performance requirements and tests to verify performance for proximity sensors connected for operation by a two-wire connecting cable to the control input of a switching amplifier with a d.c. source.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, IEC 60947-5-6, Ed. 1.0 (1999) *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear, Part 5.6: Control circuit devices and switching elements—DC interface for proximity sensors and switching amplifiers (NAMUR)*.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) In the source text ‘this International Standard’ should read ‘this Australian/New Zealand Standard’.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>		<i>Australian/New Zealand Standard</i>	
IEC		AS/NZS	
60079	Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres	60079	Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres
60079-11	Part 11: Intrinsic safety “i”	60079.11	Part 11: Intrinsic safety “i”
		AS/NZS IEC	
60947	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear	60947	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear
60947-1	Part 1: General rules	60947.1	Part 1: General rules
60947-5-2	Part 5-2: Control circuit devices and switching elements—Proximity switches	60947.5.2	Part 5.2: Control circuit devices and switching elements—Proximity switches

Only normative references that have been adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards have been listed.

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AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

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Part 5.6:

Control circuit devices and switching elements—DC interface for proximity sensors and switching amplifiers (NAMUR)**1 Scope**

This International Standard applies to proximity sensors connected for operation by a two-wire connecting cable to the control input of a switching amplifier. The switching amplifier contains a d.c. source to supply the control circuit and is controlled by the variable internal resistance of the proximity sensor.

These devices can be used in an explosive atmosphere if they also comply with IEC 60079-11.

NOTE These devices have been defined by the German organization "Normenausschuß für Meß- und Regelungstechnik (NAMUR)" (Office for Standardization of Measurement and Regulation Techniques).

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 60079-11:1999, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres – Part 11: Intrinsic safety "i"*

IEC 60947-1:1999, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 1: General rules*

IEC 60947-5-2:1999, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 5-2: Control circuit devices and switching elements – Proximity switches*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard the following definitions apply.

3.1**proximity sensor**

device which converts the travel of an influencing body relative to it into an output signal

NOTE 1 The proximity sensor is preferably contactless (e.g. inductive, capacitive, magnetic, photoelectric).

NOTE 2 The proximity sensor may be operated with or without mechanical contact.

3.2**switching amplifier**

device which converts the signal from the proximity sensor presented at the control input into a binary output signal which may be produced e.g. by an electromagnetic relay or a semiconductor switching element