

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear

Part 8: Control units for built-in thermal protection (PTC) for rotating electrical machines



AS/NZS IEC 60947.8:2015

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee EL-006, Industrial Switchgear and Controlgear. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 27 May 2015 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 29 May 2015. This Standard was published on 29 June 2015.

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee EL-006, Industrial Switchgear and Controlgear.

The objective of this Standard is to specify rules for control units, which perform the switching functions in response to the thermal detectors incorporated in rotating electrical machines according to IEC 60034-11, and the industrial application.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, IEC 60947-8, Ed. 1.2 (2011) *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear, Part 8: Control units for built-in thermal protection (PTC) for rotating electrical machines*. A vertical line in the margins shows where IEC 60947-8, Ed. 1.0 (2003) has been modified by Amendments 1 (2006) and 2 (2011).

The provisions of the general rules dealt with in IEC 60947-1 are applicable to this Standard, where specifically called for. Clauses and subclauses, tables, figures and annexes of the general rules thus applicable are identified by reference to IEC 60947-1 (e.g. 1.2.3 of IEC 60947-1, Table 4 of IEC 60947-1 or Annex A of IEC 60947-1, etc.).

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

- (a) In the source text ‘this part of IEC 60947’ should read ‘this Australian/New Zealand Standard’.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a definitional 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	
60034	Rotating electrical machines	60034	Rotating electrical machines
60034-11	Part 11: Thermal protection	60034.11	Part 11: Thermal protection
60068	Environmental testing	60068	Environmental testing
60068-2-27	Part 2-27: Tests—Test Ea and guidance: Shock	60068.2.27	Part 2.27: Tests—Test Ea and guidance: Shock
IEC		AS/NZS IEC	
60947	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear	60947	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear
60947-5-1	Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements—Electromechanical control circuit devices	60947.5.1	Part 5.1: Control circuit devices and switching elements—Electromechanical control circuit devices
61000	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	61000	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
61000-4-2	Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques—Electrostatic discharge immunity test	61000.4.2	Part 4.2: Testing and measurement techniques—Electrostatic discharge immunity test

61000-4-3	Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques—Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test Amendment 1:2007 Amendment 2: 2010	61000.4.3	Part 4.3: Testing and measurement techniques—Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test
61000-4-4	Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques—Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test	61000.4.4	Part 4.4: Testing and measurement techniques—Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test
IEC 61000-4-5	Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques—Surge immunity test Corrigendum 1 (2009)	AS/NZS 61000.4.5	Part 4.5: Testing and measurement techniques—Surge immunity test
61000-4-6	Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques—Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields	AS/NZS IEC 61000.4.6	Part 4.6: Testing and measurement techniques—Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields
61000-4-8	Part 4-8: Testing and measurement techniques—Power frequency magnetic field immunity test	AS/NZS 61000.4.8	Part 4.8: Testing and measurement techniques—Power frequency magnetic field immunity test
61000-4-11	Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques—Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests	61000.4.11	Part 4.11: Testing and measurement techniques—Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests
61000-4-13	Part 4-13: Testing and measurement techniques—Harmonics and interharmonics including mains signalling at a.c. power port, low-frequency immunity tests Amendment 1: 2009	61000.4.13	Part 4.13: Testing and measurement techniques—Harmonics and interharmonics including mains signalling at a.c. power port, low-frequency immunity tests
CISPR 11	Industrial, scientific and medical equipment—Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement Amendment 1: 2010	AS/NZS CISPR 11	Industrial, scientific and medical equipment—Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement
22	Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement	22	Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement

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

The term ‘normative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annexes to which it applies. A ‘normative’ annex is an integral part of a Standard.

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INTRODUCTION

Thermal protection systems which are based on the principle of monitoring the temperature of the protected parts constitute a simple and effective means of protecting rotating electrical machines against excessive temperature rises, including those caused by faults in the cooling system, or excessively high ambient temperature, whereas systems of protection based only on monitoring the current absorbed may not ensure this type of protection.

Since the operating temperature and response times of thermal protection systems are fixed in advance, they may not be adjusted in relation to the conditions of use of the machine and they may not be completely effective for all fault conditions or improper use of the machine.

A thermal protection system in accordance with this standard may consist of a characteristic change thermal detector which has an associated control unit to convert a portion of the characteristic of the detector to a switching function. A very large number of thermal protection systems are in use and, in all cases, the machine manufacturer will fit the detectors in the machine. The machine manufacturer will either supply the control unit with the machine or specify particulars of the control unit to be used.

It is also customary for the control units to be considered as part of the control system and not necessarily supplied with the machine. For this reason it is considered necessary to have an interchangeable system, where the characteristics of association between the detector and the control unit are specified. This particular system is not considered superior in any way to other systems complying with the requirements of this standard, but in some fields the practice is likely to be that this interchangeable system will be used, as indicated by the designation "Mark A".

AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear

Part 8:

Control units for built-in thermal protection (PTC) for rotating electrical machines

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60947 specifies rules for control units, which perform the switching functions in response to the thermal detectors incorporated in rotating electrical machines according to IEC 60034-11, and the industrial application.

It specifies rules for that type of system comprising a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) thermistor detector having particular characteristics, and its associated control unit.

The PT100 detectors are covered by IEC 60751, where the resistor values are given according to the temperatures of the detector.

The present rules lay down the characteristics of association of this particular positive temperature coefficient thermistor detector and its associated control unit (designated "Mark A detector" and "Mark A control unit"), when they are used in thermal protection systems.

NOTE It is not possible to specify all the requirements for the operating characteristics of a control unit, as they are dependent on some aspects of the thermal detectors. Some aspects of the requirements of the thermal protector system can only be specified when account is taken of the characteristics of the rotating machine to be protected and the method of installation of the detector within the machine.

For these reasons, for each characteristic it is necessary to specify who is responsible for stating the required values and who is responsible for compliance with the requirement and for carrying out any confirmatory test.

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 60034-11:2004, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 11: Thermal protection*

IEC 60068-2-1:2003, *Environmental testing – Part 2-1: Tests – Test A: Cold*

IEC 60068-2-6:1995, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)*

IEC 60068-2-27:1987, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test Ea and guidance: Shock*

IEC 60410:1973, *Sampling plans and procedures for inspection by attributes*

IEC 60417:2002, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment*

IEC 60738-1:1998, *Thermistors – Directly heated positive step-function temperature coefficient – Part 1: Generic specification*