

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**High-voltage switchgear and controlgear –
Part 100: Alternating-current circuit-breakers**

**Appareillage à haute tension –
Partie 100: Disjoncteurs à courant alternatif**



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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE
CODE PRIX

CV

ICS 29.130.10

ISBN 978-2-8322-0403-0

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

HIGH-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR –

Part 100: Alternating-current circuit-breakers

FOREWORD

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This consolidated version of IEC 62271-100 consists of the second edition (2008) [documents 17A/815/FDIS and 17A/822/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2012) [documents 17A/1009/FDIS and 17A/1019/RVD]. It bears the edition number 2.1.

The technical content is therefore identical to the base edition and its amendment and has been prepared for user convenience. A vertical line in the margin shows where the base publication has been modified by amendment 1. Additions and deletions are displayed in red, with deletions being struck through.

International Standard IEC 62271-100 has been prepared by subcommittee 17A: High-voltage switchgear and controlgear, of IEC technical committee 17: Switchgear and controlgear.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are listed below:

- the introduction of harmonised (IEC and IEEE) TRV waveshapes for rated voltages of 100 kV and above (amendment 1 to the first edition);
- the introduction of cable and line systems with their associated TRVs for rated voltages below 100 kV (amendment 2 to the first edition);
- the inclusion of IEC 61633 and IEC 62271-308.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

This standard shall be read in conjunction with IEC 62271-1, first edition, published in 2007, to which it refers and which is applicable unless otherwise specified in this standard. In order to simplify the indication of corresponding requirements, the same numbering of clauses and subclauses is used as in IEC 62271-1. Amendments to these clauses and subclauses are given under the same references whilst additional subclauses are numbered from 101.

A list of all parts of IEC 62271 series, under the general title *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear* can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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

IMPORTANT – The “colour inside” logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this publication using a colour printer.

HIGH-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR –

Part 100: Alternating-current circuit-breakers

1 General

1.1 Scope

This part of IEC 62271 is applicable to a.c. circuit-breakers designed for indoor or outdoor installation and for operation at frequencies of 50 Hz and 60 Hz on systems having voltages above 1 000 V.

It is only applicable to three-pole circuit-breakers for use in three-phase systems and single-pole circuit-breakers for use in single-phase systems. Two-pole circuit-breakers for use in single-phase systems and application at frequencies lower than 50 Hz are subject to agreement between manufacturer and user.

This standard is also applicable to the operating devices of circuit-breakers and to their auxiliary equipment. However, a circuit-breaker with a closing mechanism for dependent manual operation is not covered by this standard, as a rated short-circuit making-current cannot be specified, and such dependent manual operation may be objectionable because of safety considerations.

Rules for circuit-breakers with an intentional non-simultaneity between the poles are under consideration; circuit-breakers providing single-pole auto-reclosing are within the scope of this standard.

NOTE 1 Circuit-breakers with an intentional ~~non-simultaneity~~ non-simultaneity between the poles may, in some instances, be tested in accordance with this standard. For example, mechanically staggered pole designs can be tested according to this standard using three-phase direct tests. For synthetic testing, determining the most appropriate tests, particularly in respect to test current, recovery voltage and transient recovery voltage, is subject to agreement between manufacturer and user.

This standard does not cover circuit-breakers intended for use on motive power units of electrical traction equipment; these are covered by IEC 60077 [1]¹.

Generator circuit-breakers installed between generator and step-up transformer are not within the scope of this standard.

Switching of inductive loads is covered by IEC 62271-110.

This standard does not cover self-tripping circuit-breakers with ~~mechanical~~ tripping devices ~~or devices which that~~ cannot be made inoperative during testing.

Circuit-breakers installed as by-pass switches in parallel with line series capacitors and their protective equipment are not within the scope of this standard. These are covered by IEC 62271-109 [2] and IEC 60143-2 [3].

NOTE 2 Tests to prove the performance under abnormal conditions should be subject to agreement between manufacturer and user. Such abnormal conditions are, for instance, cases where the voltage is higher than the rated voltage of the circuit-breaker, conditions which may occur due to sudden loss of load on long lines or cables.

¹ Figures in square brackets refer to the bibliography.