



IEEE

IEC 62271-111

Edition 3.0 2019-02

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEEE Std C37.60™

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**High-voltage switchgear and controlgear –
Part 111: Automatic circuit reclosers for alternating current systems up to and
including 38 kV**

**Appareillage à haute tension –
Partie 111: Disjoncteurs à réenclement de circuit automatique pour
systèmes en courant alternatif jusqu'à 38 kV compris**



THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED
Copyright © 2019 IEEE

All rights reserved. IEEE is a registered trademark in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, owned by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the IEC Central Office. Any questions about IEEE copyright should be addressed to the IEEE. Enquiries about obtaining additional rights to this publication and other information requests should be addressed to the IEC or your local IEC member National Committee.

IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembe
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
3 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016-5997
United States of America
stds.info@ieee.org
www.ieee.org

About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigendum or an amendment might have been published.

IEC publications search - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform

The advanced search enables to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,...). It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished

Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available online and once a month by email.

IEC Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: sales@iec.ch.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

The world's leading online dictionary on electrotechnology, containing more than 22 000 terminological entries in English and French, with equivalent terms in 16 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

IEC Glossary - std.iec.ch/glossary

67 000 electrotechnical terminology entries in English and French extracted from the Terms and Definitions clause of IEC publications issued since 2002. Some entries have been collected from earlier publications of IEC TC 37, 77, 86 and CISPR.



IEEE

IEC 62271-111

Edition 3.0 2019-02

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEEE Std C37.60™

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**High-voltage switchgear and controlgear –
Part 111: Automatic circuit reclosers for alternating current systems up to and
including 38 kV**

**Appareillage à haute tension –
Partie 111: Disjoncteurs à réenclenchement de circuit automatique pour
systèmes en courant alternatif jusqu'à 38 kV compris**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

ICS 29.130.10

ISBN 978-2-8322-4991-8

**Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.
Attention! Veuillez vous assurer que vous avez obtenu cette publication via un distributeur agréé.**

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	11
1 Scope.....	14
2 Normative references	14
3 Terms and definitions	15
3.1 General terms.....	15
3.2 Assemblies of switchgear and controlgear	18
3.3 Parts of assemblies	18
3.4 Switching devices	18
3.5 Parts of switchgear and controlgear	18
3.6 Operation.....	18
3.7 Characteristic quantities	18
3.8 Index of definitions.....	20
4 Normal and special service conditions	20
4.1 Normal service conditions	20
4.1.1 General	20
4.1.2 Indoor switchgear and controlgear	20
4.1.3 Outdoor switchgear and controlgear	20
4.2 Special service conditions.....	21
4.2.1 General	21
4.2.2 Altitude	21
4.2.3 Exposure to pollution	21
4.2.4 Temperature and humidity	21
4.2.5 Exposure to abnormal vibrations, shock or tilting	22
4.2.6 Wind speed	22
4.2.7 Other parameters	22
5 Ratings.....	22
5.1 General.....	22
5.2 Rated voltage (U_R)	23
5.3 Rated insulation level.....	23
5.4 Rated frequency	25
5.5 Rated continuous current (I_R)	25
5.6 Rated short-time withstand current (I_k)	25
5.7 Rated peak withstand current (I_p)	25
5.8 Rated duration of short-circuit (t_k).....	26
5.9 Rated supply voltage of auxiliary and control circuits (U_a)	26
5.9.1 General	26
5.9.2 Rated supply voltage (U_a)	26
5.10 Rated supply frequency of auxiliary and control circuits	27
5.11 Rated pressure of compressed gas supply for controlled pressure systems	27
5.101 Rated minimum tripping current ($I_{>min}$)	27
5.102 Rated short-circuit breaking current (I_{SC})	27
5.103 Rated short-circuit making current	28
5.104 Rated operating sequence	28
5.105 Rated first-pole-to-clear factor	28
5.106 Rated line- (I_l) and cable-charging (I_C) interrupting currents.....	28
6 Design and construction	29

6.1	Requirements for liquids in switchgear and controlgear	29
6.2	Requirements for gases in switchgear and controlgear	29
6.3	Earthing of switchgear and controlgear	29
6.4	Auxiliary and control equipment	30
6.4.1	General	30
6.4.2	Protection against electric shock	30
6.4.3	Components installed in enclosures	30
6.5	Dependent power operation	31
6.6	Stored energy operation	31
6.6.1	General	31
6.6.2	Energy storage in gas receivers or hydraulic accumulators	32
6.6.3	Energy stored in springs (or weights)	32
6.6.4	Manual charging	32
6.6.5	Motor charging	32
6.6.6	Energy storage in capacitors	32
6.7	Independent unlatched operation (independent manual or power operation)	32
6.8	Manually operated actuators	33
6.9	Operation of releases	33
6.9.1	General	33
6.9.2	Shunt closing release	33
6.9.3	Shunt opening release	33
6.9.4	Capacitor operation of shunt releases	33
6.9.5	Under-voltage release	33
6.10	Pressure/level indication	33
6.11	Nameplates	33
6.12	Locking devices	35
6.13	Position indication	35
6.14	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures	35
6.14.1	General	35
6.14.2	Protection of persons against access to hazardous parts and protection of the equipment against ingress of solid foreign objects (IP coding)	35
6.14.3	Protection against ingress of water (IP coding)	36
6.14.4	Protection of equipment against mechanical impact under normal service conditions (IK coding)	36
6.15	Creepage distances for outdoor insulators	36
6.16	Gas and vacuum tightness	36
6.17	Tightness for liquid systems	36
6.18	Fire hazard (flammability)	36
6.19	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	36
6.20	X-ray emission	36
6.21	Corrosion	36
6.22	Filling levels for insulation, switching and/or operation	36
6.101	Tank construction: submersible or dry vault reclosers	37
6.101.1	Tank material and finish	37
6.101.2	Water entrapment	37
6.101.3	Tank support	37
6.101.4	Lifting lugs	37
6.102	Counters	37
6.103	Conductor terminal sizes	37

7	Type tests	37
7.1	General.....	37
7.1.1	Overview	37
7.1.2	Information for identification of test objects.....	38
7.1.3	Information to be included in type-test reports	38
7.1.101	Test conditions	38
7.2	Dielectric tests	39
7.2.1	General	39
7.2.2	Ambient air conditions during tests	39
7.2.3	Wet test procedure	39
7.2.4	Arrangement of the equipment.....	40
7.2.5	Criteria to pass the test	40
7.2.6	Application of the test voltage and test conditions.....	40
7.2.7	Tests of switchgear and controlgear of $U_r \leq 245$ kV	40
7.2.8	Test of switchgear and controlgear of $U_r > 245$ kV.....	41
7.2.9	Artificial pollution tests for outdoor insulators.....	41
7.3	Radio interference voltage (RIV) test	41
7.4	Resistance measurement.....	41
7.4.1	Measurement of the resistance of auxiliary contacts class 1 and class 2	41
7.4.2	Measurement of the resistance of auxiliary contacts class 3	42
7.4.3	Electrical continuity of earthed metallic parts test	42
7.4.4	Resistance measurement of contacts and connections in the main circuit as a condition check	42
7.5	Continuous current tests	42
7.5.1	Condition of the test object.....	42
7.5.2	Arrangement of the equipment	42
7.5.3	Test current and duration	42
7.5.4	Temperature measurement during test	42
7.5.5	Resistance of the main circuit.....	43
7.5.6	Criteria to pass test	43
7.6	Short-time withstand current and peak withstand current tests.....	43
7.7	Verification of the protection	44
7.8	Tightness test.....	44
7.9	Electromagnetic compatibility tests (EMC)	44
7.10	Additional tests on auxiliary and control circuits	44
7.11	X-radiation test procedure for vacuum interrupters.....	44
7.101	Line-charging current and cable-charging current interruption tests	44
7.101.1	General	44
7.101.2	Characteristics of supply circuits	44
7.101.3	Earthing (grounding) of the supply circuit.....	45
7.101.4	Characteristics of the capacitive circuit to be switched.....	45
7.101.5	Waveform of the current	46
7.101.6	Test voltage.....	46
7.101.7	Test current.....	46
7.101.8	Test-duties	46
7.101.9	Criteria to pass the test	48
7.102	Making current capability	48
7.102.1	Test procedure	48

7.102.2	Criteria for passing making current tests	49
7.103	Rated short-circuit breaking current tests	49
7.103.1	General	49
7.103.2	Interrupting performance	50
7.103.3	Verification of short-circuit breaking current	51
7.103.4	Standard operating duty test with rated $k_{pp} = 1,5$; automatic operation	52
7.103.5	Tests for rated $k_{pp} = 1,3$ (effectively earthed neutral systems)	55
7.103.6	Transient recovery voltage (TRV) related to rated short-circuit breaking current	56
7.103.7	Criteria to pass the operating duty test	65
7.104	Low current tests	65
7.104.1	Applicability	65
7.104.2	Test current	66
7.104.3	Test circuit	66
7.104.4	Low current test-duty	66
7.104.5	Criteria to pass the low current tests	66
7.105	Minimum tripping current tests	66
7.105.1	General	66
7.105.2	Test circuit	66
7.105.3	Test procedures	66
7.106	Partial discharge (corona) tests	66
7.106.1	General	66
7.106.2	Test voltages and limits	67
7.106.3	Conditioning of test object	67
7.106.4	Test equipment and procedure	67
7.106.5	Partial discharge test report	68
7.107	Surge current test; series-trip relays	68
7.107.1	General	68
7.107.2	Test conditions	68
7.107.3	Test procedure	68
7.107.4	Condition after test	68
7.108	Time-current tests	68
7.108.1	General test conditions	68
7.108.2	Test procedure	69
7.108.3	Clearing time-current curve test results	69
7.109	Mechanical duty test	70
7.109.1	General	70
7.109.2	Common provisions for each mechanical test series	70
7.109.3	Mechanical test at ambient temperature	71
7.109.4	Mechanical tests at low and high temperature	71
7.110	Ice loading test	72
7.110.1	General	72
7.110.2	Applicability	73
7.110.3	Ice formations	73
7.110.4	Test program	73
7.110.5	Acceptance criteria	74
7.111	Control electronic elements surge withstand capability (SWC) tests	75
7.111.1	Oscillatory and fast transient surge tests	75

7.111.2	Simulated surge arrester operation test	75
7.112	Condition of recloser after each test of 7.101, 7.103 and 7.104	77
7.112.1	General requirements	77
7.112.2	Specific requirement for vacuum interrupters in SF ₆ insulated equipment	78
7.113	Thermal runaway test	79
8	Routine tests	79
8.1	General.....	79
8.2	Dielectric test on the main circuit	80
8.3	Tests on auxiliary and control circuits	80
8.4	Measurement of the resistance of the main circuit.....	80
8.5	Tightness test	80
8.101	Reclosing and overcurrent trip calibration	80
8.102	Partial discharge test	81
8.103	Mechanical operations tests.....	81
9	Guide to the selection of reclosers.....	81
9.1	General.....	81
9.2	Selection of rated values.....	81
9.3	Cable-interface considerations.....	81
9.4	Continuous or temporary overload due to changed service conditions.....	81
9.5	Environmental aspects.....	82
9.5.1	Clearances affected by service condition	82
9.5.2	High humidity.....	82
9.5.3	Solar radiation	82
10	Information to be given with enquiries, tenders and orders	82
10.1	General.....	82
10.2	Information with enquiries and orders	82
10.3	Information with tenders.....	83
11	Transport, storage, installation, operating instructions and maintenance	83
11.1	General.....	83
11.2	Conditions during transport, storage and installation	84
11.3	Installation	84
11.3.1	General	84
11.3.2	Unpacking and lifting	84
11.3.3	Assembly	84
11.3.4	Mounting	84
11.3.5	Connections	84
11.3.6	Information about gas systems for controlled and closed pressure systems	85
11.3.7	Final installation inspection.....	85
11.4	Operating instructions	85
11.5	Maintenance	85
11.5.1	General	85
11.5.2	Information about fluids to be included in maintenance manual.....	85
11.5.3	Recommendations for the manufacturer.....	86
11.5.4	Recommendations for the user	87
11.5.5	Failure report.....	87
11.101	Field tests on units in-service, including DC withstand tests on cables	88

12	Safety.....	89
13	Influence of the product on the environment.....	90
101	Internal arc fault classification.....	90
	Annex A (informative) X/R ratios.....	91
	A.1 General.....	91
	A.2 Time constant τ and X/R ratio.....	91
	A.3 Asymmetrical fault current.....	91
	Annex B (informative) Simulated surge arrester operation test.....	93
	B.1 General.....	93
	B.2 Simulated surge arrester operation testing.....	93
	Annex C (normative) Method of drawing the envelope of the prospective transient recovery voltage of a circuit and determining the representative parameters.....	97
	C.1 General.....	97
	C.2 Drawing the envelope.....	97
	C.3 Determination of parameters.....	97
	Annex D (informative) Background basis of recloser transient recovery voltage (TRV) values.....	99
	D.1 General.....	99
	D.2 Two parameter TRV.....	99
	D.3 u_C (TRV peak).....	100
	D.4 Rate of rise of recovery voltage (RRRV).....	101
	D.5 t_3 (time to reach u_C at the specified RRRV).....	102
	D.6 Multipliers for TRV values at currents less than the rated short-circuit current....	102
	Annex E (normative) Tolerances for test values.....	104
	E.1 General.....	104
	E.2 Type test tolerances.....	104
	Annex F (informative) Definition for the automatic circuit recloser.....	107
	F.1 Definition of a recloser.....	107
	F.2 Background.....	107
	F.3 Recloser classification.....	108
	F.4 Recloser operating characteristics.....	108
	F.5 TRV considerations.....	108
	F.5.1 General.....	108
	F.5.2 First-pole-to-clear factor (k_{pp}).....	109
	F.5.3 Rate of rise of recovery voltage (RRRV).....	110
	Annex G (informative) Basis of derivation of duty factors and standard operating duties.....	111
	G.1 General.....	111
	G.2 Standard operating duty.....	111
	Annex H (normative) Ratings for oil interrupting reclosers and hydraulically controlled reclosers.....	114
	H.1 General.....	114
	H.2 Rating structure for hydraulically controlled series-trip and oil interrupting reclosers.....	114
	H.2.1 General.....	114
	H.2.2 Rated maximum voltage.....	114
	H.2.3 Rated continuous (normal) current (I_r).....	114

H.2.4	Rated minimum tripping current for hydraulically controlled series-trip reclosers	115
H.2.5	Rated short-circuit breaking current for hydraulically controlled series-trip reclosers and oil interrupting reclosers	115
H.2.6	Rated symmetrical making current	115
H.2.7	Rated operating sequence	115
H.3	Special test considerations for hydraulically controlled series-trip reclosers – Measurement of resistance of main circuit	116
Annex I (informative) Standard methods for determining the values of a sinusoidal current wave and a power-frequency recovery voltage		120
I.1	General.....	120
I.2	Currents.....	120
I.2.1	Significance of r.m.s. values used in the standards on AC high-voltage reclosers	120
I.2.2	Classification of current wave	120
I.2.3	RMS value of a symmetrical sinusoidal wave at a particular instant.....	120
I.2.4	Measurement of the r.m.s. value of a current during a short circuit of several cycles duration	121
I.3	Power-frequency recovery voltage	121
Annex J (normative) Altitude correction factors		123
J.1	General.....	123
J.2	Altitude correction factors	123
Annex K (informative) Comparison of definitions related to the unit operation		125
K.1	General.....	125
K.2	Broader reclose operation.....	125
Annex L (informative) Corrosion protection		128
L.1	General.....	128
L.2	Reference documents	128
L.3	Other considerations.....	128
Bibliography.....		129
Figure 1 – Unit operation		17
Figure 2 – Test circuits for cable-charging or line-charging switching tests (see 7.101.5).....		48
Figure 3 – Three-phase short-circuit representation		50
Figure 4 – Representation of the specified TRV as a two-parameter line and a delay line		57
Figure 5 – Surge test circuit.....		77
Figure B.1 – Surge test circuit.....		95
Figure B.2 – Typical surge voltage and current waves		96
Figure C.1 – Representation by two parameters of a prospective transient recovery voltage of a test circuit.....		98
Figure D.1 – A TRV waveform as a 1-cosine function of time		99
Figure D.2 – Representation of the specified TRV as a two-parameter line and a delay line		100
Figure D.3 – Representation of the specified TRV as a two-parameter line and a delay line compared to a 1-cosine TRV waveform		100
Figure G.1 – Recloser duty factors.....		113
Figure I.1 – Measurement of the r.m.s. value of a symmetrical wave.....		121
Figure I.2 – Determination of the power-frequency pole unit recovery voltage		122

Figure J.1 – Altitude correction factors.....	124
Figure K.1 – Illustration of auto-reclose operation.....	127
Table 1 – Ratings for automatic circuit reclosers and cutout mounted reclosers	23
Table 2 – Rated maximum voltages and rated voltage withstand values for reclosers applied on overhead line distribution circuits.....	24
Table 3 – Rated maximum voltages and rated voltage withstand values for reclosers applied on cable connected distribution circuits	25
Table 4 – Direct current voltage	26
Table 5 – Alternating current voltages.....	27
Table 6 – Preferred line- and cable-charging interrupting current ratings	29
Table 7 – Nameplate markings.....	34
Table 8 – Size of bare copper leads.....	43
Table 9 – Size of bare aluminium leads	43
Table 10 – Switching test duties	47
Table 11 – Performance characteristics – Standard operating duty	54
Table 12 – Listing of tables of TRV values	58
Table 13 – Standard values of prospective transient recovery voltage for three-phase reclosers with rated short-circuit breaking currents > 4 000 A in overhead line connected circuits, $k_{pp} = 1,5$ – Representation by two parameters	59
Table 14 – Standard values of prospective transient recovery voltage for single-phase reclosers with short-circuit breaking currents > 4 000 A in overhead line connected circuit – Representation by two parameters	60
Table 15 – Standard values of prospective transient recovery voltage for three-phase reclosers with short-circuit breaking currents > 4 000 A in cable connected systems, $k_{pp} = 1,5$ – Representation by two parameters	61
Table 16 – Standard values of prospective transient recovery voltage for single-phase reclosers with short-circuit breaking currents > 4 000 A in cable connected systems – Representation by two parameters.....	62
Table 17 – Standard values of prospective transient recovery voltage for three-phase reclosers with short-circuit breaking currents \leq 4 000 A in both overhead and cable connected systems, $k_{pp} = 1,5$ – Representation by two parameters.....	63
Table 18 – Standard values of prospective transient recovery voltage representation by two parameters for single-phase reclosers with short-circuit breaking currents \leq 4 000 A in both overhead and cable connected systems	64
Table 19 – Standard values of prospective transient recovery voltage representation by two parameters for three-phase reclosers with $k_{pp} = 1,3$	65
Table 20 – Standard multipliers for TRV values for second and third clearing poles	65
Table 21 – Characteristic modifications for testing in accordance with IEC 60255-26:2013	75
Table A.1 – X/R ratios: peak factors and r.m.s. factors	92
Table D.1 – TRV peak multiplier	101
Table D.2 – TRV multipliers for line-connected reclosers	102
Table D.3 – TRV multipliers for cable-connected reclosers	103
Table E.1 – Tolerances on test quantities for type tests	105
Table G.1 – Apportionment of operating duty.....	111
Table G.2 – Example of apportionment of operating duty factor	112

Table G.3 – Example – Operating duty per interruption 112

Table G.4 – Example – Unit operations at test current levels 112

Table G.5 – Example – Duty factor 113

Table H.1 – Preferred continuous (normal) current ratings for hydraulically controlled series-trip and oil interrupting reclosers 115

Table H.2 – Preferred values for symmetrical interrupting current ratings of hydraulically controlled series-trip reclosers 117

Table H.3 – Preferred values for rated short-circuit breaking current, and performance characteristics of single-phase oil interrupting reclosers 118

Table H.4 – Preferred values for rated short-circuit breaking current, and performance characteristics of three-phase oil interrupting reclosers 119

Table K.1 – Comparison of terms 126

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

HIGH-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR –

Part 111: Automatic circuit reclosers for alternating current systems up to and including 38 kV

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of 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, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). 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.

IEEE Standards documents are developed within IEEE Societies and Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Standards Board. IEEE develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute, which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. Volunteers are not necessarily members of IEEE and serve without compensation. While IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information contained in its standards. Use of IEEE Standards documents is wholly voluntary. *IEEE documents are made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers (see <http://standards.ieee.org/IPR/disclaimers.html> for more information).*

IEC collaborates closely with IEEE in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations. This Dual Logo International Standard was jointly developed by the IEC and IEEE under the terms of that agreement.

- 2) The formal decisions of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees. The formal decisions of IEEE on technical matters, once consensus within IEEE Societies and Standards Coordinating Committees has been reached, is determined by a balanced ballot of materially interested parties who indicate interest in reviewing the proposed standard. Final approval of the IEEE standards document is given by the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Standards Board.
- 3) IEC/IEEE Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees/IEEE Societies in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC/IEEE Publications is accurate, IEC or IEEE cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications (including IEC/IEEE Publications) transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC/IEEE Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC and IEEE do not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC and IEEE are not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or IEEE or their directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of technical committees and IEC National Committees, or volunteers of IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Standards Board, for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC/IEEE Publication or any other IEC or IEEE Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.

- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that implementation of this IEC/IEEE Publication may require use of material covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. IEC or IEEE shall not be held responsible for identifying Essential Patent Claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of Patent Claims or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility.

International Standard IEC 62271-111/IEEE Std C37.60 has been jointly revised by the Switchgear Committee of the IEEE Power and Energy Society, in cooperation with subcommittee 17A: Switching devices, of IEC technical committee 17: High-voltage switchgear and controlgear, under the IEC/IEEE Dual Logo Agreement.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition, published in 2012, and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes with respect to the previous edition are as follows:

- a) Deletion of the fault interrupter from the title, scope and body of the standard including the original Annex G. IEEE will develop a separate standard for this type of equipment used primarily in North America to be designated as IEEE C37.62;
- b) Adoption of IEC 62271-1:2017 as a normative reference replacing both IEEE C37.100.1-2007 and IEC 62271-1:2007;
- c) Adoption of the “standard test method” for the conduction of wet tests for both IEEE and IEC voltage ratings, reference 7.2.7.2 and Tables 2 and 3;
- d) Line and cable charging tests in 7.101.6: added test voltage level requirements;
- e) Added test specifications in 7.103.3 and 7.103.5 for effectively earthed neutral systems (first-pole-to-clear factor $k_{pp} = 1,3$) making this an optional rating. The k_{pp} parameters are used in lieu of the system terms;
- f) Added low current tests in 7.104 as a replacement of the critical current tests;
- g) Adopted the revised allowable temperature rise table of IEC 62271-1:2017 with an increase in the allowable temperature rise for certain points in non-oxidizing gases (NOG);
- h) Time-current test requirements in 7.108: several changes including increased number of test current levels and tests at each level. Specified minimum number of curves to be tested;
- i) Mechanical duty tests in 7.109: added requirements for testing at high and low temperature;
- j) Replaced normative references IEC 60255-22-1 and IEC 60255-22-4 with IEC 60255-26 in 7.111.1;
- k) Added pass/fail criteria for fault interruption tests with restrikes in 7.112.1;
- l) Added Clauses 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 similar to those in IEC 62271-1 but tailored to the recloser;
- m) Deleted Annex A: Information and technical requirements to be given with enquiries, tenders and orders.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
17A/1202/FDIS	17A/1207/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.

International standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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

This standard is to be read in conjunction with IEC 62271-1:2017, 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.

The IEC Technical Committee and IEEE Technical Committee have decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website 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 document using a colour printer.

HIGH-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR –

Part 111: Automatic circuit reclosers for alternating current systems up to and including 38 kV

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62271 applies to all overhead, pad-mounted, dry vault and submersible single or multi-pole alternating current automatic circuit reclosers for rated maximum voltages above 1 000 V and up to and including 38 kV.

Devices that require a dependent manual operation are not covered by this document.

In order to simplify this document where possible, the term recloser (or reclosers) has been substituted for automatic circuit recloser(s) or cutout mounted recloser(s) or both.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

NOTE In this dual logo standard, normative references are made to both IEEE and IEC standards. In each case, the specifications in two referenced standards have been judged by the Maintenance Team to be technically equal even though the exact wording may be different. Differences in the wording are considered to be editorial only. Where the two standards are not technically equal, the differences are resolved in the text.¹

IEC 60050-151, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 151:Electrical and magnetic devices* (available at: <http://www.electropedia.org>)

IEC 60050-441, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 441: Switchgear, controlgear and fuses* (available at: <http://www.electropedia.org>)

IEC 60071-2:2018, *Insulation co-ordination – Part 2: Application guidelines*

IEC 60255-26:2013, *Measuring relays and protection equipment – Part 26: Electromagnetic compatibility requirements*

IEC 60270, *High-voltage test techniques – Partial discharge measurements*

IEC 60480, *Guidelines for the checking and treatment of sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) taken from electrical equipment and specification for its re-use*

IEC 61000-4-18, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-18: Testing and measurement techniques – Damped oscillatory wave immunity test*

IEC 62271-1:2017, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 1: Common specifications for alternating current switchgear and controlgear*

¹ Notes in text, tables, and figures of a standard are given for information only and do not contain requirements needed to implement the standard.