

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions –
Part 31: Product safety requirements and tests**



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**Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions –
Part 31: Product safety requirements and tests**

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**ELECTRICITY METERING EQUIPMENT (AC) –
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, TESTS AND TEST CONDITIONS –****Part 31: Product safety requirements and tests**

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

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13/1639/FDIS	13/1645/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.

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

A list of all parts of IEC 62052 series, under the general title *Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions*, can be found on the IEC website.

In this standard, the following print types are used:

- requirements and definitions: in roman type;
- NOTES: in smaller roman type;
- *conformity and tests: in italic type.*

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INTRODUCTION

NOTE 1 The following text is based on IEC Guide 104, ISO/IEC Guide 51 and IEC 60255-27:2013.

The IEC addresses safety aspects by establishing *basic*, *group* and *product* safety publications.

A *basic safety publication* covers a specific safety-related matter, applicable to many electrotechnical products. It is primarily intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. It is not intended for use by manufacturers or certification bodies. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of basic safety publications will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

A *group safety publication* covers all safety aspects of a specific group of products within the scope of two or more product TCs. Group safety publications are primarily intended to be stand-alone product safety publications, but may also be used by TCs as source material in the preparation of their publications.

A *product safety publication* covers all safety aspects of one or more products within the scope of a single product TC.

Existing product standards established by TC 13 include a range of safety requirements, test methods and test conditions. However, an important requirement of IEC Guide 104:2010, 5.2.3 has not been met so far:

“Safety aspects and performance aspects should not be covered in the same publication, as this makes it difficult to assess conformity with safety requirements alone. If, exceptionally, there are reasons to cover them in the same publication, safety aspects and performance aspects shall be clearly distinguished from each other. If there are performance criteria which have safety implications, these are considered to be safety aspects and this shall be made clear in the publication.”

In addition, some important aspects of product safety, such as safety under single fault conditions, have not been covered so far.

The objectives of the development of this International Standard are the following:

- to specifically reference and include relevant requirements, test methods or test conditions of relevant basic safety publications so that they become applicable;
- to specifically reference and include – where appropriate, in a modified form – relevant requirements, test methods or test conditions of relevant group safety publications;
- to consider the latest developments in the technology used for the design and manufacture of equipment for electrical energy measurement and control;
- to remove any ambiguity resulting from the lack of a comprehensive product safety standard for products in the Scope of TC 13;
- to achieve a uniform approach to product safety throughout the international metering industry.

This *product safety standard* is based on, among others, the following:

- the *basic safety standard* IEC 60664-1:2007, established by TC 109;
- standards from the IEC 60364 series related to electrical installations of buildings, established by TC 64;
- the *group safety standard* IEC 61010-1:2010 established by TC 66;

- the *group safety standard* IEC 62477-1:2012 established by TC 22;
- IEC 60255-27:2013, a *product safety standard* for measuring relays and protection equipment, established by TC 95. These products are similar in their design and to some extent in their use in equipment for electrical energy measurement and control,

To facilitate the use of this standard, an integral text has been prepared, with appropriate 539 references to source documents.

This standard cancels and replaces the safety requirements specified in earlier standards established by IEC TC 13. See also Annex L (Informative).

NOTE 2 When this standard is published, an amendment to the relevant standards affected by this standard in IEC 62052, IEC 62053 and IEC 62054 will be published, to indicate which parts of those standards are replaced / cancelled by this standard.

Being a product safety standard, this standard takes precedence over the group safety standards IEC 61010-1:2010 and IEC 62477-1:2012.

ELECTRICITY METERING EQUIPMENT (AC) – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, TESTS AND TEST CONDITIONS –

Part 31: Product safety requirements and tests

1 Scope and object

1.1 Scope

This part of IEC 62052 specifies product safety requirements for equipment for electrical energy measurement and control.

NOTE 1 For other requirements, see the relevant standards.

This International Standard applies to newly manufactured metering equipment designed to measure and control electrical energy on 50 Hz or 60 Hz networks with a voltage up to 600 V, where all functional elements, including add-on modules are enclosed in or form a single case.

NOTE 2 The voltage mentioned above is the voltage line-to-neutral derived from nominal voltages. See Table 7.

This International Standard also applies to metering equipment containing supply and load control switches, but only those which are electromechanical in operation.

NOTE 3 For components and sub-assemblies, see Clause 13.

When such equipment is designed to be installed in a specified matching socket, then the requirements apply to, and the tests shall be performed on, equipment installed in its specified matching socket. However, requirements for sockets and inserting / removing the meters from the socket are outside the scope of this standard.

This International Standard is also applicable to auxiliary input and output circuits.

NOTE 4 Examples are impulse inputs and outputs, control inputs and outputs, circuits for meter data exchange.

In this standard distinction is made between:

- electromechanical meters, static meters and equipment for tariff and load control;
- direct connected, current transformer operated, voltage and current transformer operated meters;
- protective class I and protective class II equipment;
- wall or cabinet mounted, rack mounted and panel mounted equipment;
- equipment intended for indoor use and outdoor use.

Equipment used in conjunction with equipment for electrical energy measurement and control may need to comply with additional safety requirements. See also Clause 13.

NOTE 5 Examples are telecommunication modems and customer information units.

This International Standard does not apply to:

- equipment where the voltage line-to-neutral derived from nominal voltages exceeds 600 V;
- portable meters;

NOTE 6 Portable meters are meters that are not permanently connected.