



IEC 60092-202

Edition 5.0 2016-09

REDLINE VERSION



**Electrical installations in ships –
Part 202: System design – Protection**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

ICS 47.020.60

ISBN 978-2-8322-3660-4

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references.....	8
3 Terms and definitions	8
4 General requirements	10
4.1 General.....	10
4.2 Basic protection	11
4.3 Studies and calculations.....	11
5 Electrical load study	11
6 Short-circuit current calculations	11
7 Protection discrimination study.....	12
7.1 General.....	12
7.2 Current selectivity	12
7.3 Time-current selectivity	13
7.4 Alternative protection schemes	13
8 Characteristics and choice of protective devices with reference to short-circuit rating	13
8.1 General.....	13
8.2 Protective devices	13
8.3 Rated short-circuit breaking capacity	14
8.4 Rated short-circuit making capacity	15
8.5 Co-ordination of short-circuit ratings with regard to continuity of service requirements Co-ordinated choice of protective devices with regard to discrimination requirements.....	15
9 Choice of protective devices with reference to overload.....	16
9.1 Mechanical switching devices	16
9.2 Fuses for overload protection	17
9.3 Static or solid state switching devices.....	17
10 Choice of protective devices with regard to their application	17
10.1 General.....	17
10.2 Generator protection	17
10.2.1 General	17
10.2.2 Protection against short-circuits and fault currents on the generator side.....	18
10.3 Protection of essential services	18
10.4 Protection of transformers	18
10.5 Circuit protection.....	19
10.6 Motor protection	19
10.7 Accumulator (storage) battery protection	19
10.8 Protection of meters, pilot lamps and control circuits	20
10.9 Protection of static or solid-state devices	20
11 Reverse power and reverse current protection for AC generators.....	20
12 Undervoltage protection.....	21
12.1 A.C. and d.c. DC generators.....	21
12.2 A.C. and d.c. DC motors.....	21

- 13 Overvoltage protection.....21
 - 13.1 General.....21
 - 13.2 Transformers21
 - 13.3 AC machines.....21
- 14 Protection against under- and over-frequency21
- Bibliography22

- Figure 1– Continuity of supply and service16

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN SHIPS –

Part 202: System design – Protection

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. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements 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.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC 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 transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is 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 its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees 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 Publication or any other IEC 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 some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

DISCLAIMER

This Redline version is not an official IEC Standard and is intended only to provide the user with an indication of what changes have been made to the previous version. Only the current version of the standard is to be considered the official document.

This Redline version provides you with a quick and easy way to compare all the changes between this standard and its previous edition. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

International Standard IEC 60092-202 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 18: Electrical installations of ships and of mobile and fixed offshore units.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 1994 and Amendment 1:1996. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

This document: Clause/subclause No. and heading	Previous document: Corresponding clause/subclause No., remark
1 Scope	1, No change
2 Normative references	2, Updated
3 Definitions	3, Several definitions changed and added
4 General requirements	4, Text changed
4.1 General	New clause/subclause
4.2 Basic protection	New clause/subclause
4.3 Studies and calculations	New clause/subclause
5 Electrical load study	New clause/subclause
6 Short-circuit current calculations	5, Heading change
-	5.1, Text changed and moved to new Clause 6
-	5.2, Text deleted, for DC-Systems reference to IEC 61660-1 added
7 Protection discrimination study	New clause/subclause
7.1 General	New clause/subclause
7.2 Current selectivity	New clause/subclause
7.3 Time-current selectivity	New clause/subclause
8 Characteristics and choice of protective devices with reference to short-circuit rating	6, Text completely revised and extended
8.1 General	6.1
8.2 Protective devices	New clause/subclause
8.3 Rated short-circuit breaking capacity	6.2
8.4 Rated short-circuit making capacity	6.3
8.5 Co-ordinated choice of protective devices with regard to discrimination requirements	6.4, Heading changed, new text
9 Choice of protective devices with reference to overload	7
9.1 Mechanical switching devices	7.1
9.2 Fuses for overload protection	7.2
10 Choice of protective devices with regard to their application	8
10.1 General	8.1
10.2 Generator protection	8.2
10.3 Protection of essential services	8.3
10.4 Protection of transformers	8.4
10.5 Circuit protection	8.5
10.6 Motor protection	8.6
10.7 Accumulator (storage) battery protection	8.9
10.8 Protection of meters, pilot lamps and control circuits	8.10

This document: Clause/subclause No. and heading	Previous document: Corresponding clause/subclause No., remark
10.9 Protection of static or solid-state devices	8.11
11 Reverse power and reverse current protection for AC generators	9
11 Reverse power and reverse current protection for AC generators	9.1
-	9.2
12 Undervoltage protection	10
12.1 AC and DC generators	10.1
12.2 AC and DC motors	10.2
13 Overvoltage protection	11
13.1 General	New clause/subclause
13.2 Transformers	11.1
13.3 AC machines	11.2
14 Protection against under- and over-frequency	New clause/subclause

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

FDIS	Report on voting
18/1538/FDIS	18/1542/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 the IEC 60092 series, published under the general title *Electrical installations in ships*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has 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 publication using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

The IEC 60092 series: ~~Electrical installations in ships~~ includes international standards for electrical installations in sea-going ships, incorporating good practice and co-ordinating as far as possible existing rules.

These standards form a code of practical interpretation and amplification of the requirements of the International Convention ~~on~~ for the safety of life at sea, a guide for future regulations which may be prepared and a statement of practice for use by ship owners, ship builders and appropriate organizations.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN SHIPS –

Part 202: System design – Protection

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60092 is applicable to the main features of the electrical protective system to be applied to electrical installations for use in ships.

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.

~~IEC 92-301:1980, *Electrical installations in ships – Part 301: Equipment – Generators and motors*~~

~~IEC 363:1972, *Short-circuit current evaluation with special regard to rated short-circuit capacity of circuit-breakers in installations in ships*~~

IEC 60909 (all parts), *Short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c. systems*

IEC 60909-0, *Short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c. systems – Part 0: Calculation of currents*

IEC TR 60909-1, *Short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c. systems – Part 1: Factors for the calculation of short-circuit currents according to IEC 60909-0*

IEC 60947-2:~~1989~~ 2006, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 2: Circuit-breakers*
IEC 60947-2:2006/AMD1:2009
IEC 60947-2:2006/AMD2:2013

IEC 61140, *Protection against electric shock – Common aspects for installation and equipment*

IEC 61363-1, *Electrical installations of ships and mobile and fixed offshore units – Part 1: Procedures for calculating short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c.*

IEC 61660-1, *Short-circuit currents in d.c. auxiliary installations in power plants and substations – Part 1: Calculation of short-circuit currents*

IEC 62271-100, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 100: Alternating-current circuit-breakers*

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Electrical installations in ships –
Part 202: System design – Protection**

**Installations électriques à bord des navires –
Partie 202: Conception des systèmes – Protection**



CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4
INTRODUCTION	7
1 Scope	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms and definitions	8
4 General requirements	10
4.1 General	10
4.2 Basic protection	10
4.3 Studies and calculations	10
5 Electrical load study	11
6 Short-circuit current calculations	11
7 Protection discrimination study	11
7.1 General	11
7.2 Current selectivity	12
7.3 Time-current selectivity	12
7.4 Alternative protection schemes	12
8 Characteristics and choice of protective devices with reference to short-circuit rating	12
8.1 General	12
8.2 Protective devices	12
8.3 Rated short-circuit breaking capacity	13
8.4 Rated short-circuit making capacity	13
8.5 Co-ordinated choice of protective devices with regard to discrimination requirements	13
9 Choice of protective devices with reference to overload	14
9.1 Mechanical switching devices	14
9.2 Fuses for overload protection	14
9.3 Static or solid state switching devices	15
10 Choice of protective devices with regard to their application	15
10.1 General	15
10.2 Generator protection	15
10.2.1 General	15
10.2.2 Protection against short-circuits and fault currents on the generator side	15
10.3 Protection of essential services	16
10.4 Protection of transformers	16
10.5 Circuit protection	16
10.6 Motor protection	16
10.7 Accumulator (storage) battery protection	17
10.8 Protection of meters, pilot lamps and control circuits	17
10.9 Protection of static or solid-state devices	17
11 Reverse power and reverse current protection for AC generators	17
12 Undervoltage protection	17
12.1 A.C. and DC generators	17
12.2 A.C. and DC motors	18
13 Overvoltage protection	18

- 13.1 General..... 18
- 13.2 Transformers 18
- 13.3 AC machines 18
- 14 Protection against under- and over-frequency..... 18
- Bibliography..... 19

- Figure 1 – Continuity of supply and service 14

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN SHIPS –

Part 202: System design – Protection

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. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements 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.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC 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 transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is 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 its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees 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 Publication or any other IEC 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 some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60092-202 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 18: Electrical installations of ships and of mobile and fixed offshore units.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 1994 and Amendment 1:1996. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

This document: Clause/subclause No. and heading	Previous document: Corresponding clause/subclause No., remark
1 Scope	1, No change
2 Normative references	2, Updated
3 Definitions	3, Several definitions changed and added
4 General requirements	4, Text changed
4.1 General	New clause/subclause
4.2 Basic protection	New clause/subclause
4.3 Studies and calculations	New clause/subclause
5 Electrical load study	New clause/subclause
6 Short-circuit current calculations	5, Heading change
-	5.1, Text changed and moved to new Clause 6
-	5.2, Text deleted, for DC-Systems reference to IEC 61660-1 added
7 Protection discrimination study	New clause/subclause
7.1 General	New clause/subclause
7.2 Current selectivity	New clause/subclause
7.3 Time-current selectivity	New clause/subclause
8 Characteristics and choice of protective devices with reference to short-circuit rating	6, Text completely revised and extended
8.1 General	6.1
8.2 Protective devices	New clause/subclause
8.3 Rated short-circuit breaking capacity	6.2
8.4 Rated short-circuit making capacity	6.3
8.5 Co-ordinated choice of protective devices with regard to discrimination requirements	6.4, Heading changed, new text
9 Choice of protective devices with reference to overload	7
9.1 Mechanical switching devices	7.1
9.2 Fuses for overload protection	7.2
10 Choice of protective devices with regard to their application	8
10.1 General	8.1
10.2 Generator protection	8.2
10.3 Protection of essential services	8.3
10.4 Protection of transformers	8.4
10.5 Circuit protection	8.5
10.6 Motor protection	8.6
10.7 Accumulator (storage) battery protection	8.9
10.8 Protection of meters, pilot lamps and control circuits	8.10
10.9 Protection of static or solid-state devices	8.11
11 Reverse power and reverse current protection for AC generators	9
11 Reverse power and reverse current protection for AC generators	9.1
-	9.2
12 Undervoltage protection	10
12.1 AC and DC generators	10.1

This document: Clause/subclause No. and heading	Previous document: Corresponding clause/subclause No., remark
12.2 AC and DC motors	10.2
13 Overvoltage protection	11
13.1 General	New clause/subclause
13.2 Transformers	11.1
13.3 AC machines	11.2
14 Protection against under- and over-frequency	New clause/subclause

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

FDIS	Report on voting
18/1538/FDIS	18/1542/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 the IEC 60092 series, published under the general title *Electrical installations in ships*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has 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.

INTRODUCTION

The IEC 60092 series includes international standards for electrical installations in sea-going ships, incorporating good practice and co-ordinating as far as possible existing rules.

These standards form a code of practical interpretation and amplification of the requirements of the International Convention for the safety of life at sea, a guide for future regulations which may be prepared and a statement of practice for use by ship owners, ship builders and appropriate organizations.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN SHIPS –

Part 202: System design – Protection

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60092 is applicable to the main features of the electrical protective system to be applied to electrical installations for use in ships.

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.

IEC 60909 (all parts), *Short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c. systems*

IEC 60909-0, *Short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c. systems – Part 0: Calculation of currents*

IEC TR 60909-1, *Short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c. systems – Part 1: Factors for the calculation of short-circuit currents according to IEC 60909-0*

IEC 60947-2:2006, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 2: Circuit-breakers*

IEC 60947-2:2006/AMD1:2009

IEC 60947-2:2006/AMD2:2013

IEC 61140, *Protection against electric shock – Common aspects for installation and equipment*

IEC 61363-1, *Electrical installations of ships and mobile and fixed offshore units – Part 1: Procedures for calculating short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c.*

IEC 61660-1, *Short-circuit currents in d.c. auxiliary installations in power plants and substations – Part 1: Calculation of short-circuit currents*

IEC 62271-100, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 100: Alternating-current circuit-breakers*

SOMMAIRE

AVANT-PROPOS.....	22
INTRODUCTION.....	25
1 Domaine d'application.....	26
2 Références normatives	26
3 Termes et définitions	26
4 Exigences générales.....	28
4.1 Généralités	28
4.2 Protection principale	28
4.3 Études et calculs.....	29
5 Étude de charge électrique	29
6 Calculs des courants de courts-circuits	29
7 Étude de sélectivité des protections	30
7.1 Généralités	30
7.2 Sélectivité du courant.....	30
7.3 Sélectivité temps-courant	30
7.4 Autres schémas de protection.....	31
8 Caractéristiques et choix des dispositifs de protection selon les caractéristiques assignées de court-circuit	31
8.1 Généralités	31
8.2 Dispositifs de protection	31
8.3 Pouvoir de coupure assigné en court-circuit.....	32
8.4 Pouvoir de fermeture assigné en court-circuit	32
8.5 Choix coordonné des dispositifs de protection en fonction des exigences de sélectivité	32
9 Choix des dispositifs de protection selon la surcharge	33
9.1 Appareils mécaniques de connexion	33
9.2 Fusibles pour la protection contre les surcharges.....	33
9.3 Appareils de connexion statiques ou à semiconducteurs	34
10 Choix des dispositifs de protection selon leur application.....	34
10.1 Généralités	34
10.2 Protection des générateurs.....	34
10.2.1 Généralités	34
10.2.2 Protection contre les courts-circuits et les courants de défaut du côté du générateur	35
10.3 Protection des services essentiels	35
10.4 Protection des transformateurs	35
10.5 Protection du circuit	35
10.6 Protection du moteur	36
10.7 Protection des batteries d'accumulateurs.....	36
10.8 Protection des dispositifs de mesure, des lampes témoins et des circuits de commande	37
10.9 Protection des dispositifs statiques ou à semiconducteurs.....	37
11 Protection contre la puissance inverse et le courant inverse pour les générateurs en courant alternatif.....	37
12 Protection à minimum de tension	37
12.1 Générateurs en courant alternatif et en courant continu	37

12.2	Moteurs à courant alternatif et à courant continu.....	38
13	Protection à maximum de tension.....	38
13.1	Généralités	38
13.2	Transformateurs.....	38
13.3	Machines à courant alternatif.....	38
14	Protection contre les sous-fréquences et les surfréquences	38
	Bibliographie	39
	Figure 1 – Continuité d'alimentation et continuité de service	33

COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

INSTALLATIONS ÉLECTRIQUES À BORD DES NAVIRES –

Partie 202: Conception des systèmes – Protection

AVANT-PROPOS

- 1) La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) est une organisation mondiale de normalisation composée de l'ensemble des comités électrotechniques nationaux (Comités nationaux de l'IEC). L'IEC a pour objet de favoriser la coopération internationale pour toutes les questions de normalisation dans les domaines de l'électricité et de l'électronique. À cet effet, l'IEC – entre autres activités – publie des Normes internationales, des Spécifications techniques, des Rapports techniques, des Spécifications accessibles au public (PAS) et des Guides (ci-après dénommés "Publication(s) de l'IEC"). Leur élaboration est confiée à des comités d'études, aux travaux desquels tout Comité national intéressé par le sujet traité peut participer. Les organisations internationales, gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, en liaison avec l'IEC, participent également aux travaux. L'IEC collabore étroitement avec l'Organisation Internationale de Normalisation (ISO), selon des conditions fixées par accord entre les deux organisations.
- 2) Les décisions ou accords officiels de l'IEC concernant les questions techniques représentent, dans la mesure du possible, un accord international sur les sujets étudiés, étant donné que les Comités nationaux de l'IEC intéressés sont représentés dans chaque comité d'études.
- 3) Les Publications de l'IEC se présentent sous la forme de recommandations internationales et sont agréées comme telles par les Comités nationaux de l'IEC. Tous les efforts raisonnables sont entrepris afin que l'IEC s'assure de l'exactitude du contenu technique de ses publications; l'IEC ne peut pas être tenue responsable de l'éventuelle mauvaise utilisation ou interprétation qui en est faite par un quelconque utilisateur final.
- 4) Dans le but d'encourager l'uniformité internationale, les Comités nationaux de l'IEC s'engagent, dans toute la mesure possible, à appliquer de façon transparente les Publications de l'IEC dans leurs publications nationales et régionales. Toutes divergences entre toutes Publications de l'IEC et toutes publications nationales ou régionales correspondantes doivent être indiquées en termes clairs dans ces dernières.
- 5) L'IEC elle-même ne fournit aucune attestation de conformité. Des organismes de certification indépendants fournissent des services d'évaluation de conformité et, dans certains secteurs, accèdent aux marques de conformité de l'IEC. L'IEC n'est responsable d'aucun des services effectués par les organismes de certification indépendants.
- 6) Tous les utilisateurs doivent s'assurer qu'ils sont en possession de la dernière édition de cette publication.
- 7) Aucune responsabilité ne doit être imputée à l'IEC, à ses administrateurs, employés, auxiliaires ou mandataires, y compris ses experts particuliers et les membres de ses comités d'études et des Comités nationaux de l'IEC, pour tout préjudice causé en cas de dommages corporels et matériels, ou de tout autre dommage de quelque nature que ce soit, directe ou indirecte, ou pour supporter les coûts (y compris les frais de justice) et les dépenses découlant de la publication ou de l'utilisation de cette Publication de l'IEC ou de toute autre Publication de l'IEC, ou au crédit qui lui est accordé.
- 8) L'attention est attirée sur les références normatives citées dans cette publication. L'utilisation de publications référencées est obligatoire pour une application correcte de la présente publication.
- 9) L'attention est attirée sur le fait que certains des éléments de la présente Publication de l'IEC peuvent faire l'objet de droits de brevet. L'IEC ne saurait être tenue pour responsable de ne pas avoir identifié de tels droits de brevets et de ne pas avoir signalé leur existence.

La présente Norme internationale IEC 60092-202 a été établie par le comité d'études 18 de l'IEC: Installations électriques des navires et des unités mobiles et fixes en mer.

Cette cinquième édition annule et remplace la quatrième édition parue en 1994 et l'Amendement 1:1996. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

Le présent document: N° d'article/de paragraphe et intitulé	Document précédent: N° d'article/de paragraphe, remarque
1 Domaine d'application	1, Aucune modification
2 Références normatives	2, Mis à jour
3 Définitions	3, Modification et ajout de plusieurs définitions
4 Exigences générales	4, Texte modifié
4.1 Généralités	Nouvel article/Nouveau paragraphe
4.2 Protection principale	Nouvel article/Nouveau paragraphe
4.3 Études et calculs	Nouvel article/Nouveau paragraphe
5 Étude de charge électrique	Nouvel article/Nouveau paragraphe
6 Calculs des courants de courts-circuits	5, Intitulé modifié
-	5.1, Texte modifié et déplacé vers un nouvel Article 6
-	5.2, Texte supprimé, pour les systèmes à courant continu ajout de la référence à l'IEC 61660-1
7 Étude de sélectivité des protections	Nouvel article/Nouveau paragraphe
7.1 Généralités	Nouvel article/Nouveau paragraphe
7.2 Sélectivité du courant	Nouvel article/Nouveau paragraphe
7.3 Sélectivité temps-courant	Nouvel article/Nouveau paragraphe
8 Caractéristiques et choix des dispositifs de protection selon les caractéristiques assignées de court-circuit	6, Texte entièrement révisé et complété
8.1 Généralités	6.1
8.2 Dispositifs de protection	Nouvel article/Nouveau paragraphe
8.3 Pouvoir de coupure assigné en court-circuit	6.2
8.4 Pouvoir de fermeture assigné en court-circuit	6.3
8.5 Choix coordonné des dispositifs de protection en fonction des exigences de sélectivité	6.4, Intitulé modifié, nouveau texte
9 Choix des dispositifs de protection selon la surcharge	7
9.1 Appareils mécaniques de connexion	7.1
9.2 Fusibles pour protection contre les surcharges	7.2
10 Choix des dispositifs de protection selon leur application	8
10.1 Généralités	8.1
10.2 Protection des générateurs	8.2
10.3 Protection des services essentiels	8.3
10.4 Protection des transformateurs	8.4
10.5 Protection du circuit	8.5
10.6 Protection du moteur	8.6
10.7 Protection des batteries d'accumulateurs	8.9
10.8 Protection des dispositifs de mesure, des lampes témoins et des circuits de commande	8.10
10.9 Protection des dispositifs statiques ou à semiconducteurs	8.11
11 Protection contre la puissance inverse et le courant inverse pour les générateurs en courant alternatif	9
11 Protection contre la puissance inverse et le courant inverse pour les générateurs en courant alternatif	9.1
-	9.2
12 Protection à minimum de tension	10

Le présent document: N° d'article/de paragraphe et intitulé	Document précédent: N° d'article/de paragraphe, remarque
12.1 Générateurs en courant alternatif et en courant continu	10.1
12.2 Moteurs à courant alternatif et à courant continu	10.2
13 Protection à maximum de tension	11
13.1 Généralités	Nouvel article/Nouveau paragraphe
13.2 Transformateurs	11.1
13.3 Machines à courant alternatif	11.2
14 Protection contre les sous-fréquences et les surfréquences	Nouvel article/Nouveau paragraphe

Le texte de cette norme est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
18/1538/FDIS	18/1542/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette norme.

Cette publication a été rédigée selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 60092, publiées sous le titre général *Installations électriques à bord des navires*, peut être consultée sur le site web de l'IEC.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de cette publication ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" dans les données relatives à la publication recherchée. A cette date, la publication sera

- reconduite,
- supprimée,
- remplacée par une édition révisée, ou
- amendée.

INTRODUCTION

La série IEC 60092 comprend des normes internationales relatives aux installations électriques à bord des navires pour la navigation maritime, comprenant les règles de bonne pratique et coordonnant entre elles, dans la mesure du possible, les règles existantes.

Ces normes constituent un code pour l'interprétation pratique et le renforcement des exigences de la Convention internationale sur la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer, un guide pour l'établissement des futures réglementations susceptibles d'être rédigées et un énoncé de la pratique en vigueur destiné aux armateurs, aux constructeurs de navires et aux organismes compétents.

INSTALLATIONS ÉLECTRIQUES À BORD DES NAVIRES –

Partie 202: Conception des systèmes – Protection

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 60092 s'applique aux principales caractéristiques du système de protection électrique à appliquer aux installations électriques à bord des navires.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants sont cités en référence de manière normative, en intégralité ou en partie, dans le présent document et sont indispensables pour son application. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 60909 (toutes les parties), *Courants de court-circuit dans les réseaux triphasés à courant alternatif*

IEC 60909-0, *Courants de court-circuit dans les réseaux triphasés à courant alternatif – Partie 0: Calcul des courants*

IEC TR 60909-1, *Courants de court-circuit dans les réseaux triphasés à courant alternatif – Partie 1: Facteurs pour le calcul des courants de court-circuit conformément à la CEI 60909-0*

IEC 60947-2:2006, *Appareillage à basse tension – Partie 2: Disjoncteurs*

IEC 60947-2:2006/AMD1:2009

IEC 60947-2:2006/AMD2:2013

IEC 61140, *Protection contre les chocs électriques – Aspects communs aux installations et aux matériels*

IEC 61363-1, *Installations électriques à bord des navires et des plates-formes mobiles et fixes en mer – Partie 1: Évaluation des courants de court-circuit en c.a. triphasé*

IEC 61660-1, *Courants de court-circuit dans les installations auxiliaires alimentées en courant continu dans les centrales et les postes – Partie 1: Calcul des courants de court-circuit*

IEC 62271-100, *Appareillage à haute tension – Partie 100: Disjoncteurs à courant alternatif*