

© Copyright SEK. Reproduction in any form without permission is prohibited.

Elinstallationer i fartyg – Del 202: Systemuppbyggnad – Elektriskt skydd

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

Denna svenska standard innehåller den engelska texten i nedan angiven IEC-publikation, utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC:

- **IEC 60092-202, Fifth edition, 2016 - Electrical installations in ships - Part 202: System design - Protection**

Nationellt förord

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-IEC 92, utgåva 4, 1995, gäller ej fr o m 2017-11-23.

ICS 47.020.60

Denna standard är fastställd av SEK Svensk Elstandard, som också kan lämna upplysningar om **sakinnehållet** i standarden.
Postadress: Box 1284, 164 29 KISTA
Telefon: 08 - 444 14 00.
E-post: sek@elstandard.se. Internet: www.elstandard.se

Standarder underlättar utvecklingen och höjer elsäkerheten

Det finns många fördelar med att ha gemensamma tekniska regler för bl a mätning, säkerhet och provning och för utförande, skötsel och dokumentation av elprodukter och elanläggningar.

Genom att utforma sådana standarder blir säkerhetsfordringar tydliga och utvecklingskostnaderna rimliga samtidigt som marknadens acceptans för produkten eller tjänsten ökar.

Många standarder inom elområdet beskriver tekniska lösningar och metoder som åstadkommer den elsäkerhet som föreskrivs av svenska myndigheter och av EU.

SEK är Sveriges röst i standardiseringsarbetet inom elområdet

SEK Svensk Elstandard svarar för standardiseringen inom elområdet i Sverige och samordnar svensk medverkan i internationell och europeisk standardisering. SEK är en ideell organisation med frivilligt deltagande från svenska myndigheter, företag och organisationer som vill medverka till och påverka utformningen av tekniska regler inom elektrotekniken.

SEK samordnar svenska intressenters medverkan i SEKs tekniska kommittéer och stödjer svenska experters medverkan i internationella och europeiska projekt.

Stora delar av arbetet sker internationellt

Utformningen av standarder sker i allt väsentligt i internationellt och europeiskt samarbete. SEK är svensk nationalkommitté av International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) och Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC).

Standardiseringsarbetet inom SEK är organiserat i referensgrupper bestående av ett antal tekniska kommittéer som speglar hur arbetet inom IEC och CENELEC är organiserat.

Arbetet i de tekniska kommittéerna är öppet för alla svenska organisationer, företag, institutioner, myndigheter och statliga verk. Den årliga avgiften för deltagandet och intäkter från försäljning finansierar SEKs standardiseringsverksamhet och medlemsavgift till IEC och CENELEC.

Var med och påverka!

Den som deltar i SEKs tekniska kommittéarbete har möjlighet att påverka framtida standarder och får tidig tillgång till information och dokumentation om utvecklingen inom sitt teknikområde. Arbetet och kontakterna med kollegor, kunder och konkurrenter kan gynnsamt påverka enskilda företags affärsutveckling och bidrar till deltagarnas egen kompetensutveckling.

Du som vill dra nytta av dessa möjligheter är välkommen att kontakta SEKs kansli för mer information.

SEK Svensk Elstandard

Box 1284
164 29 Kista
Tel 08-444 14 00
www.elstandard.se

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*