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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



GROUP SAFETY PUBLICATION

**Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof –
Part 2-14: Particular requirements and tests for variable transformers and power
supply units incorporating variable transformers for general applications**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**SAFETY OF TRANSFORMERS, REACTORS, POWER
SUPPLY UNITS AND COMBINATIONS THEREOF –****Part 2-14: Particular requirements and tests for variable
transformers and power supply units incorporating
variable transformers for general applications****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.

This redline version of the official IEC Standard allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous edition IEC 61558-2-14:2012. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

IEC 61558-2-14 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 96: Transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof. It is an International standard.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2012. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) adjustment of structure and references in accordance with IEC 61558-1:2017;
- b) description of constructions moved to IEC 61558-1:2017;
- c) new symbols for **power supply units** with linearly regulated output voltages and required **current collector** position changes.

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

| Draft | Report on voting |
|------------|------------------|
| 96/507/CDV | 96/528/RVC |

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

It has the status of a group safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104.

This International Standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 61558-1:2017.

NOTE When "Part 1" is mentioned in this standard, it refers to IEC 61558-1:2017.

This document supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses in IEC 61558-1:2017, so as to convert that publication into the IEC standard: *Particular requirements and tests for variable transformers and power supply units incorporating variable transformers for general applications*.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61558 series, published under the general title *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof*, can be found on the IEC website.

Future standards in this series will carry the new general title as cited above. Titles of existing standards in this series will be updated at the time of the next edition.

Where this document states "*addition*", "*modification*" or "*replacement*", the relevant text of IEC 61558-1:2017 is to be adapted accordingly.

In this document, the following print types are used:

- requirements proper: in roman type;
- *test specifications*: in italic type;
- explanatory matter: in smaller roman type.

In the text of this document, the words in **bold** are defined in Clause 3.

Subclauses, notes, figures and tables additional to those in IEC 61558-1:2017 are numbered starting from 101; supplementary annexes are entitled AA, BB, etc.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document 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.

INTRODUCTION

IEC TC 96 has a group safety function in accordance with IEC Guide 104 for transformers other than those intended to supply distribution networks, in particular transformers and **power supply units** intended to allow the application of protective measures against electric shock as defined by TC 64, but in certain cases including limitation of voltage and horizontal safety function for SELV in accordance with IEC 60364-4-41.

The group safety function (GSF) is necessary because of responsibility e.g. for safety extra-low voltage (SELV) in accordance with IEC 61140:2016, 5.2.6 and IEC 60364-4-41:2005, 414.3.1 or control circuits in accordance with IEC 60204-1:2016, 7.2.4.

The group safety function is needed for each part of IEC 61558-2 because different standards of the IEC 61558 series can be combined in one construction but in certain cases with no limitation of **rated output** power.

For example an **auto-transformer** in accordance with IEC 61558-2-13 can be designed with a separate SELV-circuit in accordance with the particular requirements for IEC 61558-2-6 relating to the general requirements of IEC 61558-1.

SAFETY OF TRANSFORMERS, REACTORS, POWER SUPPLY UNITS AND COMBINATIONS THEREOF –

Part 2-14: Particular requirements and tests for variable transformers and power supply units incorporating variable transformers for general applications

1 Scope

Replacement

This part of IEC 61558 deals with the safety of **variable transformers** for general applications and **power supply units** incorporating **variable transformers** for general applications. **Transformers** incorporating **electronic circuits** are also covered by this document.

NOTE 1 Safety includes electrical, thermal, mechanical and chemical aspects.

Unless otherwise specified, from here onward, the term **transformer** covers **variable transformers** for general applications and **power supply units** incorporating **variable transformers** for general applications.

~~This standard is applicable to **transformers** and **power supply units** (linear) with **internal operational frequencies** not exceeding 500 Hz.~~

~~This standard used in combination with Part 2-16 for **switch mode power supply units (SMPS)** is also applicable to power supplies with **internal operational frequencies** higher than 500 Hz. Where the two requirements are in conflict the most severe take precedence.~~

For **power supply units** (linear) this document is applicable. For **switch mode power supply units**, IEC 61558-2-16 is applicable together with this document. Where two requirements are in conflict, the most severe take precedence.

This document does not apply to **transformers** covered by IEC 60076-11.

This document is applicable to **stationary** or **portable**, single-phase or polyphase, air-cooled (natural or forced) **independent** or **associated** **variable dry-type transformers**:

- ~~variable auto-transformers and power supply units incorporating variable auto-transformers;~~
- ~~variable separating transformers and power supply units incorporating variable separating transformers;~~
- ~~variable isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating variable isolating transformers;~~
- ~~variable safety isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating variable safety isolating transformers.~~

The windings ~~may~~ can be encapsulated or non-encapsulated.

The **rated supply voltage** does not exceed 1 000 V AC and the **rated supply frequency** and the **internal operational frequencies** do not exceed 500 Hz.

The **rated output** does not exceed:

- 40 kVA for single-phase **variable auto-transformers** ~~and power supply units incorporating single-phase variable auto-transformers;~~
- 200 kVA for polyphase **variable auto-transformers** ~~and power supply units incorporating poly-phase variable auto-transformers;~~

- 1 kVA for single-phase ~~variable separating transformers and power supply units incorporating single-phase variable separating transformers~~;
- 5 kVA for polyphase ~~variable separating transformers and power supply units incorporating poly-phase variable separating transformers~~;
- 25 kVA for single-phase ~~variable isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating single-phase variable isolating transformers~~;
- 40 kVA for polyphase ~~variable isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating poly-phase variable isolating transformers~~;
- 10 kVA for single-phase ~~variable safety isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating single-phase variable safety isolating transformers~~;
- 16 kVA for polyphase ~~variable safety isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating poly-phase variable safety isolating transformers~~.

This document is applicable to **variable transformers** without limitation of the **rated output** subject to an agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

NOTE 2 **Transformers** intended to supply distribution networks are not included in the scope.

For ~~variable auto-transformers and power supply units incorporating variable auto-transformers~~:

- the **no-load output voltage** or the **rated output voltage** does not exceed 1 000 V AC or 1 415 V ripple-free DC;
- for **independent variable auto-transformers** the **rated output voltage** does exceed 50 V AC or 120 V ripple-free DC but **does not exceed 250 V AC**.

NOTE 3 Normally, ~~variable auto-transformers and power supply units~~ are intended to be associated with equipment to provide voltages different from the supply voltage for the functional **reasons** requirements of the equipment. The protection against electric shock can be provided **or completed** by other features of the equipment, such as the **body**.

NOTE 4 ~~Variable auto-transformers and power supply units incorporating variable auto-transformers~~ intended to be used by technically skilled or trained personnel are considered as **associated variable transformers** and **associated power supply units** **may** have a **rated output voltage** less than 50 V AC.

For ~~variable separating transformers and power supply units incorporating variable separating transformers~~:

- the **no-load output voltage** or the **rated output voltage** does not exceed 1 000 V AC or 1 415 V ripple-free DC;
- for **portable variable separating transformers** the **rated output voltage** does exceed 50 V AC or 120 V ripple-free DC;
- ~~covered by this part may~~ are only **be** used where **double or reinforced insulation** between circuits is not required by the installation rules or by the end product standard.

NOTE 4.5 Normally, ~~variable separating transformers and power supply units~~ are intended to be associated with equipment to provide voltages different from the supply voltage for the functional **reasons** requirements of the equipment. The protection against electric shock can be provided (**or completed**) by other features of the equipment, such as the **body**. Parts of **output circuits** can be connected to the protective earthing.

NOTE 5.6 ~~Variable separating transformers and power supply units incorporating variable separating transformers~~ intended to be used by technically skilled or trained personnel are considered as **associated variable transformers** and **associated power supply units** **and** can have a **rated output voltage** less than 50 V AC or 120 V ripple-free DC.

For ~~variable isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating variable isolating transformers~~:

- the **no-load output voltage** or the **rated output voltage** does not exceed 500 V AC or 708 V ripple-free DC. The **no-load output voltage** and the **rated output voltage** **may** **can** be up to 1 000 V AC or 1 415 V ripple-free DC for special applications or in accordance with **national wiring** the installation rules;

- for **independent variable isolating transformers** the **rated output voltage** does not exceed 250 V AC;
- are used where **double or reinforced insulation** between circuits is required by the installation rules or by the end product standard.

For variable safety isolating transformers ~~and power supply units incorporating safety isolating transformers~~:

- the **no-load output voltage** or the **rated output voltage** does not exceed 50 V AC or 120 V ripple-free DC;
- are used where **double or reinforced insulation** between circuits is required by the installation rules or by the end product standard.

This document is not applicable to external circuits and their components intended to be connected to the input terminals and output terminals of the **transformers**.

NOTE 6 Attention is drawn to the following, if necessary:

- additional requirements for **transformers** intended to be used in vehicles, on board ships, and aircraft, ~~additional requirements~~ (from other applicable standards, national rules, etc. ~~can be necessary~~);
- measures to protect the **enclosure** and the components inside the **enclosure** against external influences such as fungus, vermin, termites, solar-radiation, and icing ~~are also considered~~;
- the different conditions for transportation, storage, and operation of the **transformers** ~~are also be considered~~;
- additional requirements in accordance with other appropriate standards and national rules can be applicable to **transformers** intended for use in special environments, ~~such as tropical environment~~.

Future technological development of **transformers** can necessitate a need to increase the upper limit of the frequencies. Until then this document ~~may~~ can be used as a guidance document.

This group safety publication focusing on safety guidance is primarily intended to be used as a product safety standard for the products mentioned in the scope, but is also intended to be used by TCs in the preparation of publications for products similar to those mentioned in the scope of this group safety publication, in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51.

One of the responsibilities of a TC is, wherever applicable, to make use of BSPs and/or GSPs in the preparation of its publications.

2 Normative references

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows:

Addition

~~IEC 61558-1:2005, Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products
Part 1: General requirements and tests~~
~~Amendment 1 (2009)~~

IEC 61558-1:2017, *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof – Part 1: General requirements and tests*

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

GROUP SAFETY PUBLICATION
PUBLICATION GROUPÉE DE SÉCURITÉ

**Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof –
Part 2-14: Particular requirements and tests for variable transformers and power
supply units incorporating variable transformers for general applications**

**Sécurité des transformateurs, bobines d'inductance, blocs d'alimentation et des
combinaisons de ces éléments –**

**Partie 2-14: Exigences particulières et essais pour les transformateurs variables
et les blocs d'alimentation incorporant des transformateurs variables pour
applications générales**



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SAFETY OF TRANSFORMERS, REACTORS, POWER SUPPLY UNITS AND COMBINATIONS THEREOF –**Part 2-14: Particular requirements and tests for variable transformers and power supply units incorporating variable transformers for general applications****FOREWORD**

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- c) new symbols for **power supply units** with linearly regulated output voltages and required **current collector** position changes.

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

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- requirements proper: in roman type;
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The group safety function (GSF) is necessary because of responsibility e.g. for safety extra-low voltage (SELV) in accordance with IEC 61140:2016, 5.2.6 and IEC 60364-4-41:2005, 414.3.1 or control circuits in accordance with IEC 60204-1:2016, 7.2.4.

The group safety function is needed for each part of IEC 61558-2 because different standards of the IEC 61558 series can be combined in one construction but in certain cases with no limitation of **rated output** power.

For example an **auto-transformer** in accordance with IEC 61558-2-13 can be designed with a separate SELV-circuit in accordance with the particular requirements for IEC 61558-2-6 relating to the general requirements of IEC 61558-1.

SAFETY OF TRANSFORMERS, REACTORS, POWER SUPPLY UNITS AND COMBINATIONS THEREOF –

Part 2-14: Particular requirements and tests for variable transformers and power supply units incorporating variable transformers for general applications

1 Scope

Replacement

This part of IEC 61558 deals with the safety of **variable transformers** for general applications and **power supply units** incorporating **variable transformers** for general applications. **Transformers** incorporating **electronic circuits** are also covered by this document.

NOTE 1 Safety includes electrical, thermal, mechanical and chemical aspects.

Unless otherwise specified, from here onward, the term **transformer** covers **variable transformers** for general applications and **power supply units** incorporating **variable transformers** for general applications.

For **power supply units** (linear) this document is applicable. For **switch mode power supply units**, IEC 61558-2-16 is applicable together with this document. Where two requirements are in conflict, the most severe take precedence.

This document does not apply to **transformers** covered by IEC 60076-11.

This document is applicable to **stationary** or **portable**, single-phase or polyphase, air-cooled (natural or forced) **independent** or **associated** **variable dry-type transformers**:

- **variable auto-transformers**;
- **variable separating transformers**;
- **variable isolating transformers**;
- **variable safety isolating transformers**.

The windings can be encapsulated or non-encapsulated.

The **rated supply voltage** does not exceed 1 000 V AC and the **rated supply frequency** and the **internal operational frequencies** do not exceed 500 Hz.

The **rated output** does not exceed:

- 40 kVA for single-phase **variable auto-transformers**;
- 200 kVA for polyphase **variable auto-transformers**;
- 1 kVA for single-phase **variable separating transformers**;
- 5 kVA for polyphase **variable separating transformers**;
- 25 kVA for single-phase **variable isolating transformers**;
- 40 kVA for polyphase **variable isolating transformers**;
- 10 kVA for single-phase **variable safety isolating transformers**;
- 16 kVA for polyphase **variable safety isolating transformers**.

This document is applicable to **variable transformers** without limitation of the **rated output** subject to an agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

NOTE 2 **Transformers** intended to supply distribution networks are not included in the scope.

For variable auto-transformers:

- the **no-load output voltage** or the **rated output voltage** does not exceed 1 000 V AC or 1 415 V ripple-free DC;
- for **independent variable auto-transformers** the **rated output voltage** does exceed 50 V AC or 120 V ripple-free DC but does not exceed 250 V AC.

NOTE 3 Normally, **variable auto-transformers** are intended to be associated with equipment to provide voltages different from the supply voltage for the functional requirements of the equipment. The protection against electric shock can be provided or completed by other features of the equipment, such as the **body**.

NOTE 4 **Variable auto-transformers** intended to be used by technically skilled or trained personnel are considered as **associated variable transformers** and can have a **rated output voltage** less than 50 V AC.

For variable separating transformers:

- the **no-load output voltage** or the **rated output voltage** does not exceed 1 000 V AC or 1 415 V ripple-free DC;
- for **portable variable separating transformers** the **rated output voltage** does exceed 50 V AC or 120 V ripple-free DC;
- are only used where **double or reinforced insulation** between circuits is not required by the installation rules or by the end product standard.

NOTE 5 Normally, **variable separating transformers** are intended to be associated with equipment to provide voltages different from the supply voltage for the functional requirements of the equipment. The protection against electric shock can be provided or completed by other features of the equipment, such as the **body**. Parts of **output circuits** can be connected to the protective earthing.

NOTE 6 **Variable separating transformers** intended to be used by technically skilled or trained personnel are considered as **associated variable transformers** and can have a **rated output voltage** less than 50 V AC or 120 V ripple-free DC.

For variable isolating transformers:

- the **no-load output voltage** or the **rated output voltage** does not exceed 500 V AC or 708 V ripple-free DC. The **no-load output voltage** and the **rated output voltage** can be up to 1 000 V AC or 1 415 V ripple-free DC for special applications or in accordance with the installation rules;
- for **independent variable isolating transformers** the **rated output voltage** does not exceed 250 V AC;
- are used where **double or reinforced insulation** between circuits is required by the installation rules or by the end product standard.

For variable safety isolating transformers:

- the **no-load output voltage** or the **rated output voltage** does not exceed 50 V AC or 120 V ripple-free DC;
- are used where **double or reinforced insulation** between circuits is required by the installation rules or by the end product standard.

This document is not applicable to external circuits and their components intended to be connected to the input terminals and output terminals of the **transformers**.

Attention is drawn to the following, if necessary:

- additional requirements for **transformers** intended to be used in vehicles, on board ships, and aircraft, (from other applicable standards, national rules, etc.);
- measures to protect the **enclosure** and the components inside the **enclosure** against external influences such as fungus, vermin, termites, solar-radiation, and icing;
- the different conditions for transportation, storage, and operation of the **transformers**;
- additional requirements in accordance with other appropriate standards and national rules can be applicable to **transformers** intended for use in special environments.

Future technological development of **transformers** can necessitate a need to increase the upper limit of the frequencies. Until then this document can be used as a guidance document.

This group safety publication focusing on safety guidance is primarily intended to be used as a product safety standard for the products mentioned in the scope, but is also intended to be used by TCs in the preparation of publications for products similar to those mentioned in the scope of this group safety publication, in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51.

One of the responsibilities of a TC is, wherever applicable, to make use of BSPs and/or GSPs in the preparation of its publications.

2 Normative references

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows:

Addition

IEC 61558-1:2017, Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof – Part 1: General requirements and tests

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COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

**SÉCURITÉ DES TRANSFORMATEURS, BOBINES D'INDUCTANCE, BLOCS
D'ALIMENTATION ET DES COMBINAISONS DE CES ÉLÉMENTS –****Partie 2-14: Exigences particulières et essais pour les transformateurs
variables et les blocs d'alimentation incorporant des transformateurs
variables pour applications générales****AVANT-PROPOS**

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- 9) L'attention est attirée sur le fait que certains des éléments du présent document 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.

L'IEC 61558-2-14 a été établie par le comité d'études 96 de l'IEC: Transformateurs, bobines d'inductance, blocs d'alimentation et combinaisons de ces éléments. Il s'agit d'une Norme internationale.

Cette deuxième édition annule et remplace la première édition parue en 2012. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

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

- a) ajustement de la structure et des références conformément à l'IEC 61558-1:2017;
- b) description des constructions déplacées vers l'IEC 61558-1:2017;

- c) nouveaux symboles pour les **blocs d'alimentation** avec des tensions secondaires régulées linéairement et modifications de position du **collecteur de courant** exigées.

Le texte de cette Norme internationale est issu des documents suivants:

| Projet | Rapport de vote |
|------------|-----------------|
| 96/507/CDV | 96/528/RVC |

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

La langue employée pour l'élaboration de cette Norme internationale est l'anglais.

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2, il a été développé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 1 et les Directives ISO/IEC, Supplément IEC, disponibles sous www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. Les principaux types de documents développés par l'IEC sont décrits plus en détail sous www.iec.ch/publications/.

Il a le statut de publication groupée de sécurité conformément au Guide IEC 104.

Cette norme internationale doit être utilisée conjointement avec l'IEC 61558-1:2017.

NOTE Toute référence à la "Partie 1" dans cette norme renvoie à l'IEC 61558-1:2017.

Le présent document complète ou modifie les articles correspondants de l'IEC 61558-1:2017, de façon à transformer cette publication en norme IEC: *Exigences particulières et essais pour les transformateurs variables et les blocs d'alimentation incorporant des transformateurs variables pour applications générales*.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 61558, publiées sous le titre général *Sécurité des transformateurs, bobines d'inductance, blocs d'alimentation et des combinaisons de ces éléments*, se trouve sur le site web de l'IEC.

Les futures normes de cette série porteront dorénavant le nouveau titre général cité ci-dessus. Le titre des normes existant déjà dans cette série sera mis à jour lors d'une prochaine édition.

Lorsque le présent document indique "*addition*", "*modification*" ou "*remplacement*", le texte correspondant de l'IEC 61558-1:2017 doit être adapté en conséquence.

Dans le présent document, les caractères d'imprimerie suivants sont utilisés:

- exigences proprement dites: caractères romains;
- *modalités d'essais*: caractères italiques;
- commentaires: petits caractères romains.

Dans le texte du présent document, les mots en **gras** sont définis à l'Article 3.

Les paragraphes, notes, figures et tableaux qui s'ajoutent à ceux de l'IEC 61558-1:2017 sont numérotés à partir de 101; les annexes supplémentaires sont désignées AA, BB, etc.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de ce document ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous webstore.iec.ch dans les données relatives au document recherché. À cette date, le document sera

- reconduit,
- supprimé,
- remplacé par une édition révisée, ou
- amendé.

INTRODUCTION

Le comité d'études 96 de l'IEC dispose d'une fonction groupée de sécurité conformément au Guide IEC 104 pour les transformateurs autres que ceux destinés à alimenter des réseaux de distribution, en particulier les transformateurs et les **blocs d'alimentation** destinés à permettre l'application de mesures de protection contre les chocs électriques telles que définies par le comité d'études 64, mais dans certains cas incluant la limitation de la tension et la fonction de sécurité horizontale pour les TBTS conformément à l'IEC 60364-4-41.

La fonction groupée de sécurité (FGS) est nécessaire en raison de la responsabilité, par exemple, pour la très basse tension de sécurité (TBTS) conformément à l'IEC 61140:2016, 5.2.6 et à l'IEC 60364-4-41:2005, 414.3.1 ou pour les circuits de commande conformément à l'IEC 60204-1:2016, 7.2.4.

La fonction groupée de sécurité est nécessaire pour chaque partie de l'IEC 61558-2 car différentes normes de la série IEC 61558 peuvent être combinées dans une construction mais dans certains cas sans limitation de la **puissance secondaire assignée**.

Par exemple, un **autotransformateur** conforme à l'IEC 61558-2-13 peut être conçu avec un circuit TBTS séparé conformément aux exigences particulières de l'IEC 61558-2-6 concernant les exigences générales de l'IEC 61558-1.

SÉCURITÉ DES TRANSFORMATEURS, BOBINES D'INDUCTANCE, BLOCS D'ALIMENTATION ET DES COMBINAISONS DE CES ÉLÉMENTS –

Partie 2-14: Exigences particulières et essais pour les transformateurs variables et les blocs d'alimentation incorporant des transformateurs variables pour applications générales

1 Domaine d'application

Remplacement

La présente partie de l'IEC 61558 traite de la sécurité des **transformateurs variables** pour applications générales et des **blocs d'alimentation** incorporant des **transformateurs variables** pour applications générales. Les **transformateurs** incorporant des **circuits électroniques** sont également couverts par le présent document.

NOTE 1 La sécurité comprend des aspects électriques, thermiques, mécaniques et chimiques.

Sauf spécification contraire, dans la suite du document, le terme "**transformateur**" couvre les **transformateurs variables** pour applications générales et les **blocs d'alimentation** incorporant des **transformateurs variables** pour applications générales.

Pour les **blocs d'alimentation** (linéaires), le présent document s'applique. Pour les **blocs d'alimentation à découpage**, l'IEC 61558-2-16 s'applique avec le présent document. Lorsque deux exigences sont en contradiction, c'est la plus sévère qui prévaut.

Le présent document ne s'applique pas aux **transformateurs** couverts par l'IEC 60076-11.

Le présent document couvre les **transformateurs secs variables, indépendants ou associés, fixes ou mobiles**, monophasés ou polyphasés, à refroidissement par air (circulation naturelle ou forcée).

- **autotransformateurs variables;**
- **transformateurs variables à enroulements séparés;**
- **transformateurs variables de séparation de circuits;**
- **transformateurs variables de sécurité.**

Les enroulements peuvent être enrobés ou non enrobés.

La **tension primaire assignée** ne dépasse pas 1 000 V en courant alternatif, et la **fréquence d'alimentation assignée** ainsi que les **fréquences de fonctionnement internes** ne dépassent pas 500 Hz.

La **puissance assignée** ne dépasse pas:

- 40 kVA pour les **autotransformateurs variables** monophasés;
- 200 kVA pour les **autotransformateurs variables** polyphasés;
- 1 kVA pour les **transformateurs variables à enroulements séparés** monophasés;
- 5 kVA pour les **transformateurs variables à enroulements séparés** polyphasés;
- 25 kVA pour les **transformateurs variables de séparation de circuits** monophasés;
- 40 kVA pour les **transformateurs variables de séparation de circuits** polyphasés;
- 10 kVA pour les **transformateurs variables de sécurité** monophasés;
- 16 kVA pour les **transformateurs variables de sécurité** polyphasés.

Le présent document s'applique aux **transformateurs variables** ne comportant pas de limitation de la **puissance assignée** faisant l'objet d'un accord entre l'acheteur et le constructeur.

NOTE 2 Les **transformateurs** destinés à alimenter des réseaux de distribution ne sont pas inclus dans le domaine d'application.

Pour les **autotransformateurs variables**:

- La **tension secondaire à vide** ou la **tension secondaire assignée** ne dépasse pas 1 000 V en courant alternatif ou 1 415 V en courant continu lissé;
- pour les **autotransformateurs variables indépendants**, la **tension secondaire assignée** dépasse 50 V en courant alternatif ou 120 V en courant continu lissé mais sans excéder 250 V en courant alternatif.

NOTE 3 Normalement, les **autotransformateurs variables** sont destinés à être associés à un équipement pour lui fournir des tensions différentes de la tension d'alimentation pour répondre à des exigences fonctionnelles. La protection contre les chocs électriques peut être obtenue ou complétée par d'autres particularités de l'équipement, telles que la **masse**.

NOTE 4 Les **autotransformateurs variables** destinés à être utilisés par un personnel techniquement qualifié ou averti sont considérés comme des **transformateurs variables associés** et peuvent avoir une **tension secondaire assignée** inférieure à 50 V en courant alternatif.

Pour les **transformateurs variables à enroulements séparés**:

- la **tension secondaire à vide** ou la **tension secondaire assignée** ne dépasse pas 1 000 V en courant alternatif ou 1 415 V en courant continu lissé;
- pour les **transformateurs variables mobiles à enroulements séparés**, la **tension secondaire assignée** dépasse 50 V en courant alternatif ou 120 V en courant continu lissé;
- ils sont utilisés uniquement lorsqu'une **double isolation** ou une **isolation renforcée** entre les circuits n'est pas exigée par les règles d'installation ou par la norme du produit final.

NOTE 5 Normalement, les **transformateurs variables à enroulements séparés** sont destinés à être associés à un équipement pour lui fournir des tensions différentes de la tension d'alimentation pour répondre à des exigences fonctionnelles. La protection contre les chocs électriques peut être obtenue ou complétée par d'autres particularités de l'équipement, telles que la **masse**. Certaines parties des **circuits secondaires** peuvent être raccordées à la mise à la terre de protection.

NOTE 6 Les **transformateurs variables à enroulements séparés** destinés à être utilisés par un personnel techniquement qualifié ou averti sont considérés comme des **transformateurs variables associés** et peuvent avoir une **tension secondaire assignée** inférieure à 50 V en courant alternatif ou 120 V en courant continu lissé.

Pour les **transformateurs variables de séparation de circuits**:

- la **tension secondaire à vide** ou la **tension secondaire assignée** ne dépasse pas 500 V en courant alternatif ou 708 V en courant continu lissé. La **tension secondaire à vide** et la **tension secondaire assignée** peuvent atteindre 1 000 V en courant alternatif ou 1 415 V en courant continu lissé pour des applications particulières ou conformément aux règles d'installation;
- pour les **transformateurs variables de séparation de circuits indépendants**, la **tension secondaire assignée** ne dépasse pas 250 V en courant alternatif;
- ils sont utilisés lorsqu'une **double isolation** ou une **isolation renforcée** entre les circuits est exigée par les règles d'installation ou par la norme du produit final.

Pour les **transformateurs variables de sécurité**:

- la **tension secondaire à vide** ou la **tension secondaire assignée** ne dépasse pas 50 V en courant alternatif ou 120 V en courant continu lissé;
- ils sont utilisés lorsqu'une **double isolation** ou une **isolation renforcée** entre les circuits est exigée par les règles d'installation ou par la norme du produit final.

Le présent document ne s'applique pas aux circuits externes et à leurs composants destinés à être connectés aux bornes d'entrée et de sortie des **transformateurs**.

L'attention est attirée sur les points suivants, le cas échéant:

- des exigences complémentaires pour les **transformateurs** destinés à être utilisés dans des véhicules ou à bord de navires ou d'aéronefs (provenant d'autres normes en vigueur, règlements nationaux, etc.);
- des mesures pour protéger les **enveloppes** et les composants qu'elles contiennent contre les influences du milieu extérieur comme la moisissure, la vermine, les termites, le rayonnement solaire, le givre;
- les différentes conditions de transport, de stockage et de fonctionnement des **transformateurs**;
- des exigences supplémentaires conformes à d'autres normes appropriées et règles nationales peuvent être applicables aux **transformateurs** destinés à être utilisés dans des environnements particuliers.

Il est possible que des évolutions technologiques futures des **transformateurs** nécessitent d'augmenter la limite supérieure de la fréquence. En attendant, le présent document peut être utilisé pour fournir des recommandations.

La présente publication groupée de sécurité portant sur les recommandations relatives à la sécurité est avant tout destinée à être utilisée en tant que norme en matière de sécurité des produits qui sont cités dans le domaine d'application, mais elle est également destinée à être utilisée par les comités d'études dans le cadre de l'élaboration de publications pour des produits similaires à ceux cités dans le domaine d'application de la présente publication groupée de sécurité, conformément aux principes établis dans le Guide IEC 104 et le Guide ISO/IEC 51.

L'une des responsabilités d'un comité d'études consiste, le cas échéant, à utiliser les publications fondamentales de sécurité et/ou les publications groupées de sécurité dans le cadre de l'élaboration de ses publications.

2 Références normatives

L'Article de la Partie 1 s'applique, à l'exception de ce qui suit:

Addition

IEC 61558-1:2017, *Sécurité des transformateurs, bobines d'inductance, blocs d'alimentation et des combinaisons de ces éléments – Partie 1: Exigences générales et essais*