SVENSK STANDARD

SS-EN IEC 60034-30-1, utg 2:2026

2026-11-18

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# COMMENTED VERSION

## Roterande elektriska maskiner – Del 30-1: Klassning av verkningsgrad för nätanslutna växelströmsmotorer (IE-beteckning)

*Rotating electrical machines –*
*Part 30-1: Efficiency classes of line operated AC motors (IE code)*

En så kallad ”Commented Version” (CMV) innehåller både den fastställda IEC-standarden och en kommenterad och ändringsmarkerad standard. Alla tillägg och borttagningar sedan den tidigare utgåvan är markerade med färg. Med en CMV sparar du mycket tid när du ska identifiera och förklara aktuella ändringar i standarden. SEK Svensk Elstandard kan bara ge ut CMV i de fall den finns tillgänglig från IEC.

# IEC 60034-30-1

Edition 2.0 2025-12

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

COMMENTED VERSION

**Rotating electrical machines -**
**Part 30-1: Efficiency classes of line operated AC motors (IE code)**

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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# Rotating electrical machines - Part 30-1: Efficiency classes of line operated AC motors (IE code)

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This commented version (CMV) of the official standard IEC 60034-30-1:2025 edition 2.0 allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous IEC 60034-30-1:2014 edition 1.0. Furthermore, comments from IEC TC 2 experts are provided to explain the reasons of the most relevant changes, or to clarify any part of the content.

A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. Experts' comments are identified by a blue-background number. Mouse over a number to display a pop-up note with the comment.

This publication contains the CMV and the official standard. The full list of comments is available at the end of the CMV.

IEC 60034-30-1 has been prepared by IEC Technical Committee 2: Rotating machinery. It is an International Standard.

This second edition of IEC 60034-30-1 cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 60034-30-1 published in 2014. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) Table 1 in Clause 4 revised and IE5 efficiency introduced.
b) New efficiency tables (Table 11 and Table 12) added for IE5 nominal efficiency limits.
c) Table 13 for interpolation coefficients revised based on IE5 limits and the coefficients limited from 0,12 kW to 0,75 kW 0,12 kW to 0,55 kW. A linear interpolation shall be applied to obtain minimum efficiency between 0,55 kW and 0,75 kW.
d) Annex A revised and added Figure A.1 showing nominal, rated, minimum efficiency and tolerance.

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

| Draft | Report on voting |
|---|---|
| 2/2235/FDIS | 2/2279/RVD |

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 are English and French.

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.

NOTE A table of cross-references of all IEC TC 2 publications can be found on the IEC TC 2 dashboard on the IEC website.

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, or
– revised.

# INTRODUCTION

This first part of the IEC 60034-30 series, IEC 60034-30-1, provides for the global harmonization of energy efficiency classes of electric motors. It deals with all kinds of electric motors that are rated for line operation (including starting at reduced voltage). This includes ~~all~~ either 50 Hz or 60 Hz, or both single- and three-phase low voltage induction motors, regardless of their rated voltage ~~and frequency~~, as well as line-start ~~permanent-magnet~~ synchronous motors.

The second part of this standard series (IEC 60034-30-2) ~~will be~~ is prepared for motors rated for variable voltage and frequency supply~~, such as synchronous motors. The second part will also provide for harmonic voltage losses in motors capable of line operation when fed by frequency converters~~.

~~IEC 60034-30-1 widens the product range covered in the first edition of IEC 60034-30 significantly. The power range has been expanded (starting at 0,12 kW and ending at 1 000 kW). All technical constructions of electric motors are covered as long as they are rated for on-line operation and not just three-phase, cage-induction motors as in the first edition.~~

~~The IE4 class is newly included in this standard. The informative definition of IE4, which was previously included in IEC/TS 60034-31:2010, is therefore outdated.~~

~~The new class IE5 is not yet defined in detail but is envisaged for potential products in a future edition of the standard.~~

This second edition of IEC 60034-30-1 introduces a new efficiency class, IE5. It is important to note that International Energy efficiency (IE) class definition is generally independent of the output power – frame size assignment. As standardized dimensions and outputs in the IEC 60072 series are based on today's technology (up to IE4), it can be challenging to implement highest IE classes according to existing frame sizes.

It is possible that motors, especially those with lower output power ratings, are designed and manufactured in one frame size bigger than frame size assigned in IEC 60072-1 to reach IE4 and IE5 efficiency levels. **1**

For a given power and frame size it is generally easier to achieve a higher motor efficiency when the motor is designed for and operated directly on-line with a 60 Hz supply frequency rather than on 50 Hz as explained in Note 1.

NOTE 1 As the utilization and size of motors are related to torque rather than power the theoretical power of single-speed motors increases linearly with supply frequency (and hence with speed), i.e. by 20 % from 50 Hz to 60 Hz.

$I^2R$ winding-losses are dominant especially in small and medium sized induction motors. They basically remain constant at 50 Hz and 60 Hz as long as the torque is kept constant. Although windage, friction and iron losses increase with frequency, they play a minor role especially in motors with a number of poles of four and higher. Therefore, at 60 Hz, the losses increase less than the 20 % power increase when compared to 50 Hz and consequently, the efficiency is improved.

In practice, both 60 Hz and 50 Hz power designations of single-speed motors ~~have to~~ usually conform to standard power levels in accordance with IEC 60072-1 ~~and local standards such as EN 50347~~. Therefore, an increased rating of motor power by 20 % is not always possible. However, the general advantage of 60 Hz still applies when the motor design is optimized for the respective supply frequency rather than just re-rated.

The difference in efficiency between 50 Hz and 60 Hz varies with the number of poles and the size of the motor. In general, the 60 Hz efficiency of three-phase, cage-induction motors in the power range from 0,75 kW up to 375 kW is between 2,5 percentage points to less than 0,5 percentage points greater when compared to the 50 Hz efficiency. Only large 2-pole motors ~~may~~ can experience a reduced efficiency at 60 Hz due to their high share of iron, windage and friction losses.

It is not expected that all manufacturers will produce motors for all efficiency classes, nor all ratings of a given class.

~~Users should select the efficiency class in accordance with a given application depending on the actual operating hours. It may not be energy efficient to select motors of a high efficiency class for intermittent or short time duty due to increased inertia and start-up losses.~~

Users should dimension motors to be suitable for the intended applications based on the load profile, operating hours in order to maximize energy savings considering most energy efficient solutions in addition that all other requirements set by the application are covered. It is possible that selecting motors of a high efficiency class for intermittent or short time duty due to increased inertia and start-up losses is not energy efficient. **2**

NOTE 2 The application guide IEC TS 60034-31~~:2010~~ gives further information on useful applications of high-efficient electric motors.

In order to achieve a significant market share it is essential for high-efficiency motors to meet national or regional standards for assigned powers in relation to mechanical dimensions (such as frame-size, flanges). IEC 60072-1 defines the relationship between mechanical dimensions and rated output as well. There are ~~a number of~~ several national or regional frame assignment standards (~~EN 50347,~~ JIS C 4212, NBR 17094, NEMA MG13, SANS 1804 and others) ~~but there is no IEC standard~~). As this document (IEC 60034-30-1) defines energy efficiency classes independent of dimensional constraints, ~~it may not be is possible in all markets to produce~~ it is possible that producing motors with higher efficiency classes, whilst maintaining the mechanical dimensions of national or regional standards, will not be feasible in all markets.

To meet the demands of higher energy efficiency classes, the designs of components and equipment and the selection of efficient materials should not be overlooked. There can be a need to use more materials such as electrical steel, copper and aluminium to enable the design of high efficiency motors. Consequently, the develop IE5 class motors using the same frames sizes as IE4 class motors is not always possible. The higher efficiency class motors are likely to be heavier. This will drive the need to re-design the application of the high efficiency motor. **3**

IE codes are not limited only to motors ~~but may be~~ and are used to classify other components such as frequency converters ~~and gearboxes~~ (IEC 61800-9-2). The same standard defines also IES classes to combinations of components (such as power drive systems).

However, it is anticipated that other components are rated with a comparable system: IE1 meaning low efficiency up to IE5 meaning the highest efficiency.

~~Combinations of components (such as power drive systems) will need a combined efficiency rating. That rating should not be an IE code in order to avoid confusion. It will be defined in other IEC standards.~~

The efficiency levels in this document for 50 Hz and 60 Hz are not always entirely consistent across all numbers of poles and over the whole power range.

NOTE 3 The efficiency levels for 60 Hz motors were assigned for compatibility with U.S. and North American legal requirements.

~~NOTE 4 The efficiency levels for 50 Hz motors between 0,75 kW and 375 kW remain unchanged for compatibility with European legal requirements.~~ **4**

## 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60034 specifies efficiency classes for single-speed electric motors that are rated in accordance with IEC 60034-1 or IEC 60079-0 and are rated for operation on a sinusoidal either 50 Hz or 60 Hz, or both voltage supply.

The motors within this document:

– have a rated power $P_N$ from 0,12 kW to 1 000 kW;

– have a rated voltage $U_N$ ~~above~~ from 50 V up to and including 1 000 V;

– have 2, 4, 6 or 8 poles;

– are capable of continuous operation at their rated power with a temperature rise within the specified insulation temperature class;

NOTE 1 Most motors covered by this document are rated for duty type S1 (continuous duty). However, some motors that are rated for other duty cycles are still capable of continuous operation at their rated power, and these motors are also covered by this document.

– are marked with any ambient temperature within the range of ~~–20~~ –30 °C **5** to +60 °C;

NOTE 2 The rated efficiency and efficiency classes are based on 25 °C ambient temperature in accordance with IEC 60034-2-1.

NOTE 3 Motors exclusively rated for temperatures outside the range ~~– 20~~ –30 °C and +60 °C are considered to be of special construction and are consequently excluded from this document.

NOTE 4 Smoke extraction motors with a temperature class of up to and including 400 °C are covered by this document.

– are marked with an altitude up to 4 000 m above sea level.

NOTE 5 The rated efficiency and efficiency class are based on a rating for altitudes up to 1 000 m above sea level.

This document establishes a set of ~~limit~~ nominal efficiency values based on supply frequency, number of poles and motor output power. No distinction is made between motor technologies, supply voltage or motors with increased insulation designed specifically for converter operation even though ~~these~~ not all motor technologies ~~may not all be~~ are capable of reaching the higher efficiency classes (see Table 1). This makes different motor technologies fully comparable with respect to their energy efficiency potential.

~~NOTE 6 Regulators should consider the above constraints when assigning national minimum energy-efficiency performance standards (MEPS) with respect to any particular type of motor.~~ **6**

The efficiency of power-drive systems is not covered by this document. ~~In particular,~~ Motor losses due to harmonic content of the supply voltage, losses in cables, filters and frequency-converters, are not covered.

Motors with flanges, feet ~~and/~~or shafts with mechanical dimensions different from IEC 60072-1 are covered by this document.

Geared motors are covered by this document including those incorporating non-standard shafts and flanges.

Totally enclosed air-over machines (TEAO, IC418), i.e. totally enclosed frame-surface cooled machines intended for exterior cooling by a ventilating means external to the machine, are covered by this document. Efficiency testing of such motors ~~may~~ can be performed with the fan removed and the cooling provided by an external blower with a similar airflow rate as the original fan.

This document does not apply to the following:

– Single-speed motors with 10 or more poles or multi-speed motors.

– Motors with mechanical commutators (such as DC motors).

– Motors completely integrated into a machine (for example pump, fan and compressor) that cannot be practically tested separately from the machine even with provision of a temporary end-shield and drive-end bearing. This means the motor ~~shall~~: a) shares common components (apart from connectors such as bolts) with the driven unit (for example, a shaft or housing) and b) is not ~~be~~ designed in such a way as to enable the motor to be separated from the driven unit as an entire motor that can operate independently of the driven unit. That is, for a motor to be excluded from this document, the process of separation shall render the motor inoperative.

– Motors with integrated frequency converters (compact drives) when the motor cannot be tested separately from the converter. Energy efficiency classification of compact drives ~~shall be~~ is based on the complete product (PDS, ie. Power Drive System) and ~~will be~~ is defined in ~~a separate standard~~ IEC 61800-9-2.

NOTE 6 A motor is not excluded when the motor and frequency-converter can be separated, and the motor can be tested independently of the converter.

– Brake motors when the brake is an integral part of the inner motor construction and can neither be removed nor supplied by a separate power source during the testing of motor efficiency.

NOTE 7 Brake motors with a brake coil that is integrated into the flange of the motor are covered as long as it is possible to test motor efficiency without the losses of the brake (for example by dismantling the brake or by energizing the brake coil from a separate power source).

When the manufacturer offers a motor of the same design with and without a brake the test of motor efficiency ~~may~~ can be done on a motor without the brake. The determined efficiency may then be used as the rating ~~of both motor and brake motor~~ for a motor with or without the brake.

– Submersible motors specifically designed to operate wholly immersed in a liquid.

– Smoke extraction motors with a temperature class above 400 °C.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all 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 60034-1, *Rotating electrical machines - Part 1: Rating and performance*

IEC 60034-2-1, *Rotating electrical machines - Part 2-1: Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles)*

~~IEC/TS 60034-2-3, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 2-3: Specific test methods for determining losses and efficiency of converter-fed AC induction motors*~~

~~IEC 60034-6, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 6: Methods of cooling (IC Code)*~~

~~IEC/TS 60034-25, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 25: Guidance for the design and performance of a.c. motors specifically designed for converter supply*~~

~~IEC 60038, *IEC standard voltages*~~

~~IEC 60079-0, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 0: Equipment – General requirements*~~ **7**

SVENSK STANDARD

SS-EN IEC 60034-30-1, utg 2:2026

| Fastställd | Sida | Ansvarig kommitté |
|---|---|---|
| 2026-11-18 | 1 (30) | SEK TK 2 |

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# Roterande elektriska maskiner – Del 30-1: Klassning av verkningsgrad för nätanslutna växelströmsmotorer (IE-beteckning)

*Rotating electrical machines –*
*Part 30-1: Efficiency classes of line operated AC motors (IE code)*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN IEC 60034-30-1:2026. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN IEC 60034-30-1:2026.

**Nationellt förord**

Europastandarden EN IEC 60034-30-1:2026

består av:

– **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument,** utarbetat inom CENELEC
– **IEC 60034-30-1, Second edition, 2025 - Rotating electrical machines – Part 30-1: Efficiency classes of line operated AC motors (IE code)**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-EN 60034-30-1, utg 1:2014 med eventuella tillägg, ändringar och rättelser gäller ej fr o m 2029-01-31.

ICS 29.160.01

Denna standard är fastställd av SEK Svensk Elstandard,
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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# EN IEC 60034-30-1

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English Version

# Rotating electrical machines - Part 30-1: Efficiency classes of line operated AC motors (IE code) (IEC 60034-30-1:2025)

Machines électriques tournantes - Partie 30-1: Classes de rendement pour les moteurs à courant alternatif alimentés par le réseau (code IE) (IEC 60034-30-1:2025)

Drehende elektrische Maschinen - Teil 30-1: Wirkungsrad-Klassifizierung von netzgespeisten Drehstrommotoren (IE-Code) (IEC 60034-30-1:2025)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2026-01-05. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels**

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Ref. No. EN IEC 60034-30-1:2026 E

SEK Svensk Elstandard

SS-EN IEC 60034-30-1, utg 2:2026

# European foreword

The text of document 2/2235/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 60034-30-1, prepared by TC 2 "Rotating machinery" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 60034-30-1:2026.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2027-01-31
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2029-01-31

This document supersedes EN 60034-30-1:2014 and all of its amendments and corrigenda (if any).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CENELEC website.

## Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60034-30-1:2025 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standard indicated:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IEC 60034-5 | NOTE | Approved as EN IEC 60034-5 |
| IEC 60034-6 | NOTE | Approved as EN 60034-6 |
| IEC 60034-12 | NOTE | Approved as EN IEC 60034-12 |
| IEC 60038 | NOTE | Approved as EN 60038 |
| IEC 60072-1 | NOTE | Approved as EN IEC 60072-1 |
| IEC 60079-0 | NOTE | Approved as EN IEC 60079-0 |
| IEC 61800-9-2 | NOTE | Approved as EN IEC 61800-9-2 |

# Annex ZA
(normative)

## Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cencenelec.eu.

| Publication | Year | Title | EN/HD | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IEC 60034-1 | - | Rotating electrical machines - Part 1: Rating and performance | - | - |
| IEC 60034-2-1 | - | Rotating electrical machines - Part 2-1: Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles) | EN IEC 60034-2-1 | - |

# IEC 60034-30-1

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Rotating electrical machines -**
**Part 30-1: Efficiency classes of line operated AC motors (IE code)**

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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# Rotating electrical machines - Part 30-1: Efficiency classes of line operated AC motors (IE code)

## FOREWORD

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IEC 60034-30-1 has been prepared by IEC Technical Committee 2: Rotating machinery. It is an International Standard.

This second edition of IEC 60034-30-1 cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 60034-30-1 published in 2014. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) Table 1 in Clause 4 revised and IE5 efficiency introduced.
b) New efficiency tables (Table 11 and Table 12) added for IE5 nominal efficiency limits.
c) Table 13 for interpolation coefficients revised based on IE5 limits and the coefficients limited from 0,12 kW to 0,75 kW 0,12 kW to 0,55 kW. A linear interpolation shall be applied to obtain minimum efficiency between 0,55 kW and 0,75 kW.

d) Annex A revised and added Figure A.1 showing nominal, rated, minimum efficiency and tolerance.

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

| Draft | Report on voting |
|---|---|
| 2/2235/FDIS | 2/2279/RVD |

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 are English and French.

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.

NOTE A table of cross-references of all IEC TC 2 publications can be found on the IEC TC 2 dashboard on the IEC website.

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, or
– revised.

# INTRODUCTION

This first part of the IEC 60034-30 series, IEC 60034-30-1, provides for the global harmonization of energy efficiency classes of electric motors. It deals with all kinds of electric motors that are rated for line operation (including starting at reduced voltage). This includes either 50 Hz or 60 Hz, or both single- and three-phase low voltage induction motors, regardless of their rated voltage, as well as line-start synchronous motors.

The second part of this standard series (IEC 60034-30-2) is prepared for motors rated for variable voltage and frequency supply.

This second edition of IEC 60034-30-1 introduces a new efficiency class, IE5. It is important to note that International Energy efficiency (IE) class definition is generally independent of the output power – frame size assignment. As standardized dimensions and outputs in the IEC 60072 series are based on today's technology (up to IE4), it can be challenging to implement highest IE classes according to existing frame sizes.

It is possible that motors, especially those with lower output power ratings, are designed and manufactured in one frame size bigger than frame size assigned in IEC 60072-1 to reach IE4 and IE5 efficiency levels.

For a given power and frame size it is generally easier to achieve a higher motor efficiency when the motor is designed for and operated directly on-line with a 60 Hz supply frequency rather than on 50 Hz as explained in Note 1.

NOTE 1 As the utilization and size of motors are related to torque rather than power the theoretical power of single-speed motors increases linearly with supply frequency (and hence with speed), i.e. by 20 % from 50 Hz to 60 Hz.

$I^2R$ winding-losses are dominant especially in small and medium sized induction motors. They basically remain constant at 50 Hz and 60 Hz as long as the torque is kept constant. Although windage, friction and iron losses increase with frequency, they play a minor role especially in motors with a number of poles of four and higher. Therefore, at 60 Hz, the losses increase less than the 20 % power increase when compared to 50 Hz and consequently, the efficiency is improved.

In practice, both 60 Hz and 50 Hz power designations of single-speed motors usually conform to standard power levels in accordance with IEC 60072-1. Therefore, an increased rating of motor power by 20 % is not always possible. However, the general advantage of 60 Hz still applies when the motor design is optimized for the respective supply frequency rather than just re-rated.

The difference in efficiency between 50 Hz and 60 Hz varies with the number of poles and the size of the motor. In general, the 60 Hz efficiency of three-phase, cage-induction motors in the power range from 0,75 kW up to 375 kW is between 2,5 percentage points to less than 0,5 percentage points greater when compared to the 50 Hz efficiency. Only large 2-pole motors can experience a reduced efficiency at 60 Hz due to their high share of iron, windage and friction losses.

It is not expected that all manufacturers will produce motors for all efficiency classes, nor all ratings of a given class.

Users should dimension motors to be suitable for the intended applications based on the load profile, operating hours in order to maximize energy savings considering most energy efficient solutions in addition that all other requirements set by the application are covered. It is possible that selecting motors of a high efficiency class for intermittent or short time duty due to increased inertia and start-up losses is not energy efficient.

NOTE 2 The application guide IEC TS 60034-31 gives further information on useful applications of high-efficient electric motors.

In order to achieve a significant market share it is essential for high-efficiency motors to meet national or regional standards for assigned powers in relation to mechanical dimensions (such as frame-size, flanges). IEC 60072-1 defines the relationship between mechanical dimensions and rated output as well. There are several national or regional frame assignment standards (JIS C 4212, NBR 17094, NEMA MG13, SANS 1804 and others). As this document (IEC 60034-30-1) defines energy efficiency classes independent of dimensional constraints, it is possible that producing motors with higher efficiency classes, whilst maintaining the mechanical dimensions of national or regional standards, will not be feasible in all markets.

To meet the demands of higher energy efficiency classes, the designs of components and equipment and the selection of efficient materials should not be overlooked. There can be a need to use more materials such as electrical steel, copper and aluminium to enable the design of high efficiency motors. Consequently, the develop IE5 class motors using the same frames sizes as IE4 class motors is not always possible. The higher efficiency class motors are likely to be heavier. This will drive the need to re-design the application of the high efficiency motor.

IE codes are not limited only to motors and are used to classify other components such as frequency converters (IEC 61800-9-2). The same standard defines also IES classes to combinations of components (such as power drive systems).

However, it is anticipated that other components are rated with a comparable system: IE1 meaning low efficiency up to IE5 meaning the highest efficiency.

The efficiency levels in this document for 50 Hz and 60 Hz are not always entirely consistent across all numbers of poles and over the whole power range.

NOTE 3 The efficiency levels for 60 Hz motors were assigned for compatibility with U.S. and North American legal requirements.

## 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60034 specifies efficiency classes for single-speed electric motors that are rated in accordance with IEC 60034-1 or IEC 60079-0 and are rated for operation on a sinusoidal either 50 Hz or 60 Hz, or both voltage supply.

The motors within this document:

– have a rated power $P_N$ from 0,12 kW to 1 000 kW;

– have a rated voltage $U_N$ from 50 V up to and including 1 000 V;

– have 2, 4, 6 or 8 poles;

– are capable of continuous operation at their rated power with a temperature rise within the specified insulation temperature class;

NOTE 1 Most motors covered by this document are rated for duty type S1 (continuous duty). However, some motors that are rated for other duty cycles are still capable of continuous operation at their rated power, and these motors are also covered by this document.

– are marked with any ambient temperature within the range of –30 °C to +60 °C;

NOTE 2 The rated efficiency and efficiency classes are based on 25 °C ambient temperature in accordance with IEC 60034-2-1.

NOTE 3 Motors exclusively rated for temperatures outside the range –30 °C and +60 °C are considered to be of special construction and are consequently excluded from this document.

NOTE 4 Smoke extraction motors with a temperature class of up to and including 400 °C are covered by this document.

– are marked with an altitude up to 4 000 m above sea level.

NOTE 5 The rated efficiency and efficiency class are based on a rating for altitudes up to 1 000 m above sea level.

This document establishes a set of nominal efficiency values based on supply frequency, number of poles and motor output power. No distinction is made between motor technologies, supply voltage or motors with increased insulation designed specifically for converter operation even though not all motor technologies are capable of reaching the higher efficiency classes (see Table 1). This makes different motor technologies fully comparable with respect to their energy efficiency potential.

The efficiency of power-drive systems is not covered by this document. Motor losses due to harmonic content of the supply voltage, losses in cables, filters and frequency-converters, are not covered.

Motors with flanges, feet or shafts with mechanical dimensions different from IEC 60072-1 are covered by this document.

Geared motors are covered by this document including those incorporating non-standard shafts and flanges.

Totally enclosed air-over machines (TEAO, IC418), i.e. totally enclosed frame-surface cooled machines intended for exterior cooling by a ventilating means external to the machine, are covered by this document. Efficiency testing of such motors can be performed with the fan removed and the cooling provided by an external blower with a similar airflow rate as the original fan.

This document does not apply to the following:

– Single-speed motors with 10 or more poles or multi-speed motors.

– Motors with mechanical commutators (such as DC motors).

– Motors completely integrated into a machine (for example pump, fan and compressor) that cannot be practically tested separately from the machine even with provision of a temporary end-shield and drive-end bearing. This means the motor: a) shares common components (apart from connectors such as bolts) with the driven unit (for example, a shaft or housing) and b) is not designed in such a way as to enable the motor to be separated from the driven unit as an entire motor that can operate independently of the driven unit. That is, for a motor to be excluded from this document, the process of separation shall render the motor inoperative.
– Motors with integrated frequency converters (compact drives) when the motor cannot be tested separately from the converter. Energy efficiency classification of compact drives is based on the complete product (PDS, ie. Power Drive System) and is defined in IEC 61800-9-2.

  NOTE 6 A motor is not excluded when the motor and frequency-converter can be separated, and the motor can be tested independently of the converter.

– Brake motors when the brake is an integral part of the inner motor construction and can neither be removed nor supplied by a separate power source during the testing of motor efficiency.

  NOTE 7 Brake motors with a brake coil that is integrated into the flange of the motor are covered as long as it is possible to test motor efficiency without the losses of the brake (for example by dismantling the brake or by energizing the brake coil from a separate power source).

  When the manufacturer offers a motor of the same design with and without a brake the test of motor efficiency can be done on a motor without the brake. The determined efficiency may then be used as the rating for a motor with or without the brake.
– Submersible motors specifically designed to operate wholly immersed in a liquid.
– Smoke extraction motors with a temperature class above 400 °C.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all 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 60034-1, *Rotating electrical machines - Part 1: Rating and performance*

IEC 60034-2-1, *Rotating electrical machines - Part 2-1: Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles)*