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## **Kopplingsapparater för högst 1000 V – Del 4-1: Kontakter och startkopplare – Elektromekaniska kontakter och startkopplare**

*Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear –  
Part 4-1: Contactors and motor-starters –  
Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN 60947-4-1:2010. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN 60947-4-1:2010.

### **Nationellt förord**

Europastandarden EN 60947-4-1:2010

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument**, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 60947-4-1, Third edition, 2009 - Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 4-1: Contactors and motor-starters - Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

Standarden ska användas tillsammans med SS-EN 60947-1.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-EN 60947-4-1, utgåva 2, 2001, SS-EN 60947-4-1/A1, utgåva 1, 2003 och SS-EN 60947-4-1/A2, utgåva 1, 2005, gäller ej fr o m 2013-04-01.

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**Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear -  
Part 4-1: Contactors and motor-starters -  
Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters  
(IEC 60947-4-1:2009)**

Appareillage à basse tension -  
Partie 4-1: Contacteurs et démarreurs  
de moteurs -  
Contacteurs et démarreurs  
électromécaniques  
(CEI 60947-4-1:2009)

Niederspannungsschaltgeräte -  
Teil 4-1: Schütze und Motorstarter -  
Elektromechanische Schütze  
und Motorstarter  
(IEC 60947-4-1:2009)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2010-04-01. 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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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# CENELEC

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

**Central Secretariat: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels**

## Foreword

The text of document 17B/1674/FDIS, future edition 3 of IEC 60947-4-1, prepared by SC 17B, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear, of IEC TC 17, Switchgear and controlgear, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 60947-4-1 on 2010-04-01.

This standard is to be used in conjunction with EN 60947-1.

This European Standard supersedes EN 60947-4-1:2001 + A1:2002 + A2:2005.

This EN 60947-4-1 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the EN 60947-4-1:2001 + A1:2002 + A2:2005:

- deletion of the test at –5 °C and +20 °C for thermal overload relays that are not compensated for ambient air temperature;
- addition of conditions of the tests according to Annex Q of EN 60947-1;
- EMC tests: clarification of acceptance criteria and alignment with EN 60947-1 for fast transient severity level;
- Annex B, test for Icd: modification of the duration of the dielectric test voltage from 5 s to 60 s;
- Annex B, electrical durability: improvement of the statistical aspects;
- Annex H: clarification and introduction of new extended functions within electronic overload relays;
- Annex K, procedure to determine data for electromechanical contactors used in functional safety applications: creation of this new annex.

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

The following dates were fixed:

- |  |       |            |
|--|-------|------------|
| – latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement | (dop) | 2011-01-01 |
| – latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn   | (dow) | 2013-04-01 |

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association and covers essential requirements of EC Directive 2004/108/EC. See Annex ZZ.

Annexes ZA and ZZ have been added by CENELEC.

### Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60947-4-1:2009 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 standards indicated:

IEC 60068-2-2:2007	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60068-2-2:2007 (not modified).
IEC 60076-1:1993	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60076-1:1997 (modified).
IEC 60269-1:2006	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60269-1:2007 (not modified).
IEC 60269-2:2006	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60269-2:2007 (modified).
IEC 60664-1:2007	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60664-1:2007 (not modified).
IEC 61095:2009	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61095:2009 (not modified).

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## Annex ZA (normative)

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

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60034-1	2004	Rotating electrical machines - Part 1: Rating and performance	EN 60034-1	2004
IEC 60085	2007	Electrical insulation - Thermal evaluation and designation	EN 60085	2008
IEC 60300-3-5	2001	Dependability management - Part 3-5: Application guide - Reliability test conditions and statistical test principles	-	-
IEC 60410	1973	Sampling plans and procedures for inspection - by attributes		-
IEC 60947-1	2007	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 1: General rules	EN 60947-1	2007
IEC 60947-2	2006	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 2: Circuit-breakers	EN 60947-2	2006
IEC 60947-3	2008	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 3: Switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors and fuse-combination units	EN 60947-3	2009
IEC 60947-5-1	2003	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements - Electromechanical control circuit devices	EN 60947-5-1 + corr. July	2004 2005
IEC 61000-4-2	2008	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrostatic discharge immunity test	EN 61000-4-2	2009
IEC 61000-4-3	2006	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques - Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test	EN 61000-4-3	2006
IEC 61000-4-4	2004	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test	EN 61000-4-4	2004
IEC 61000-4-5	2005	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques - Surge immunity test	EN 61000-4-5	2006

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 61000-4-6	2008	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques - Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields	EN 61000-4-6	2009
IEC 61439-1 (mod)	2009	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies - Part 1: General rules	EN 61439-1	2009
IEC 61508	Series	Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems	EN 61508	Series
IEC 61511	Series	Functional safety - Safety instrumented systems for the process industry sector	EN 61511	Series
IEC 61513	2001	Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control for systems important to safety - General requirements for systems	-	-
IEC 61649	2008	Weibull analysis	EN 61649	2008
IEC 61810-1	2008	Electromechanical elementary relays - Part 1: General requirements	EN 61810-1	2008
IEC 62061	2005	Safety of machinery - Functional safety of safety-related electrical, electronic and programmable electronic control systems	EN 62061	2005
CISPR 11 (mod)	2003	Industrial scientific and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment - Electromagnetic disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement	EN 55011	2007
+ A1	2004		-	-
+ A2	2006		+ A2 <sup>1) 2)</sup>	2007
ISO 13849-1	2006	Safety of machinery - Safety-related parts of control systems - Part 1: General principles for design	-	-

<sup>1)</sup> EN 55011 includes A1 to CISPR 11 (mod).

<sup>2)</sup> EN 55011 is superseded by prEN 55011(fragment 1), which is based on CISPR 11:200X (fragment 1)(CISPR/B/440/CDV).

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## LOW-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROLGEAR –

### Part 4-1: Contactors and motor-starters – Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters

## 1 Scope and object

### 1.1 Scope

This part of IEC 60947 applies to the types of equipment listed in 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 whose main contacts are intended to be connected to circuits the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

Starters and/or contactors dealt with in this standard are not normally designed to interrupt short-circuit currents. Therefore, suitable short-circuit protection (see 9.3.4) forms part of the installation but not necessarily of the contactor or the starter.

In this context, this standard gives requirements for:

- contactors associated with overload and/or short-circuit protective devices;
- starters associated with separate short-circuit protective devices and/or with separate short-circuit and integrated overload protective devices;
- contactors or starters combined, under specified conditions, with their own short-circuit protective devices. Such combinations, e.g. combination starters or protected starters are rated as units.

For circuit-breakers and fuse-combination units used as short-circuit protective devices in combination starters and in protected starters, the requirements of IEC 60947-2 and IEC 60947-3 respectively apply.

Equipment covered by this standard is as follows.

#### 1.1.1 AC and DC contactors

AC and DC contactors intended for closing and opening electric circuits and, if combined with suitable relays (see 1.1.2), for protecting these circuits against operating overloads which may occur therein.

**NOTE** For contactors combined with suitable relays and which are intended to provide short-circuit protection, the relevant conditions specified for circuit-breakers (IEC 60947-2) additionally apply.

This standard applies also to the actuators of contactor relays and to the contacts dedicated exclusively to the coil circuit of a contactor.

Contactors or starters with an electronically controlled electromagnet are also covered by this standard.

#### 1.1.2 AC motor-starters

AC motor-starters intended to start and accelerate motors to normal speed, to ensure continuous operation of motors, to switch off the supply from the motor and to provide means for the protection of motors and associated circuits against operating overloads.

For overload relays for starters, including those based on electronic technology with or without extended functions according to Annex H, the requirements of this standard apply.

#### **1.1.2.1 Direct-on-line (full voltage) a.c. starters**

Direct-on-line starters intended to start and accelerate a motor to normal speed, to provide means for the protection of the motor and its associated circuits against operating overloads, and to switch off the supply from the motor.

This standard applies also to reversing starters.

#### **1.1.2.2 Reduced voltage a.c. starters**

Reduced voltage a.c. starters intended to start and accelerate a motor to normal speed by connecting the line voltage across the motor terminals in more than one step or by gradually increasing the voltage applied to the terminals, to provide means for the protection of the motor and its associated circuits against operating overloads, and to switch off the supply from the motor.

Automatic change-over devices may be used to control the successive switching operations from one step to the others. Such automatic change-over devices are, for example, time-delay contactor relays or specified time all-or-nothing relays, under-current devices and automatic acceleration control devices (see 5.10).

##### **1.1.2.2.1 Star-delta starters**

Star-delta starters intended to start a three-phase motor in the star connection, to ensure continuous operation in the delta connection, to provide means for the protection of the motor and its associated circuits against operating overloads, and to switch off the supply from the motor.

The star-delta starters dealt with in this standard are not intended for reversing motors rapidly and, therefore, utilization category AC-4 does not apply.

NOTE In the star connection, the current in the line and the torque of the motor are about one-third of the corresponding values for delta connection. Therefore, star-delta starters are used when the inrush current due to the starting is to be limited, or when the driven machine requires a limited torque for starting. Figure 1 indicates typical curves of starting current, of starting torque of the motor and of torque of the driven machine.

##### **1.1.2.2.2 Two-step auto-transformer starters**

Two-step auto-transformer starters, intended to start and accelerate an a.c. induction motor from rest with reduced torque to normal speed and to provide means for the protection of the motor and its associated circuits against operating overloads, and to switch off the supply from the motor.

This standard applies to auto-transformers which are part of the starter or which constitute a unit specially designed to be associated with the starter.

Auto-transformer starters with more than two steps are not covered by this standard.

The auto-transformer starters dealt with in this standard are not intended for inching duty or reversing motors rapidly and, therefore, utilization category AC-4 does not apply.

NOTE In the starting position, the current in the line and the torque of the motor related to the motor starting with rated voltage are reduced approximately as the square of the ratio (starting voltage):(rated voltage). Therefore, auto-transformer starters are used when the inrush current due to the starting is to be limited or when the driven machine requires a limited torque for starting. Figure 2 indicates typical curves of starting current, of starting torque of the motor and of torque of the driven machine.

### 1.1.2.3 Rheostatic rotor starters

Starters intended to start an a.c. induction motor having a wound rotor by cutting out resistors previously inserted in the rotor circuit, to provide means for the protection of the motor against operating overloads and to switch off the supply from the motor.

In the case of asynchronous slip-ring motors (wound-rotors), the highest voltage between open slip-rings is not greater than twice the rated insulation voltage of the switching devices inserted in the rotor circuit (see 5.3.1.1.2).

NOTE This requirement is based on the fact that the electric stresses are less severe in the rotor than in the stator and are of short duration.

This standard applies also to starters for two directions of rotation when reversal of connections is made with the motor stopped (see 5.3.5.5). Operations including inching and plugging necessitate additional requirements and are subject to agreement between manufacturer and user.

This standard applies to resistors which are part of the starter or constitute a unit specially designed to be associated with the starter.

## 1.2 Exclusions

This standard does not apply to:

- d.c. starters;
- star-delta starters, rheostatic rotor starters, two-step auto-transformer starters intended for special applications and designed for continuous operation in the starting position;
- unbalanced rheostatic rotor starters, i.e. where the resistances do not have the same value in all phases;
- equipment designed not only for starting, but also for adjustment of speed;
- liquid starters and those of the "liquid-vapour" type;
- semiconductor contactors and starters making use of semiconductor contactors in the main circuit;
- rheostatic stator starters;
- contactors or starters designed for special applications;
- auxiliary contacts of contactors and contacts of contactor relays. These are dealt with in IEC 60947-5-1.

## 1.3 Object

The object of this standard is to state:

- a) the characteristics of contactors and starters and associated equipment;
- b) the conditions applicable to contactors and starters with reference to:
  - 1) their operation and behaviour,
  - 2) their dielectric properties,
  - 3) the degrees of protection provided by their enclosures, where applicable,
  - 4) their construction;
- c) the tests intended for confirming that these conditions have been met, and the methods to be adopted for these tests;
- d) the information to be given with the equipment or in the manufacturer's literature.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 60034-1:2004, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 1: Rating and performance*

IEC 60085:2007, *Electrical insulation – Thermal evaluation and designation*

IEC 60300-3-5:2001, *Dependability management – Part 3-5: Application guide – Reliability test conditions and statistical test principles*

IEC 60410:1973, *Sampling plans and procedures for inspection by attributes*

IEC 60947-1:2007, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 1: General rules*

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

IEC 60947-3:2008, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 3: Switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors and fuse-combination units*

IEC 60947-5-1:2003, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements – Electromechanical control circuit devices*

IEC 61000-4-2:2008, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-3:2006, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*  
Amendment 1 (2007)

IEC 61000-4-4:2004, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-5:2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-6:2008, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques – Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

IEC 61439-1:2009, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies – Part 1: General rules*

IEC 61508 (all parts), *Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems*

IEC 61511 (all parts), *Functional safety – Safety instrumented systems for the process industry sector*

IEC 61513:2001, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control for systems important to safety – General requirements for systems*

IEC 61649:2008, *Weibull analysis*

IEC 61810-1:2008, *Electromechanical elementary relays – Part 1: General requirements*  
(available in English only)

IEC 62061:2005, *Safety of machinery – Functional safety of safety-related electrical, electronic and programmable electronic control systems*

CISPR 11:2003, *Industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment – Electromagnetic disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement*

Amendment 1 (2004)

Amendment 2 (2006)

ISO 13849-1:2006, *Safety of machinery – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 1: General principles for design*

