Ehitiste elektripaigaldised. Osa 4-44: Kaitseviisid. Kaitse pingehäiringute ja elektromagnetiliste häiringute eest. Jaotis 443: Kaitse pikse- ja lülitusliigpingete eest

Electrical installations of buildings - Part 4-44: Protection for safety - Protection against voltage disturbances and electromagnetic disturbances - Clause 443: Protection against overvoltages of atmospheric origin or due to switching

EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-HD 60364-4-443:2007 sisaldab Euroopa standardi HD 60364-4-443:2006 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-HD 60364-4-443:2007 consists of the English text of the European standard HD 60364-4-443:2006.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 31.07.2006.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 31.07.2006.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

ICS 91.140.50

Võtmesõnad: building, disturbances, electrical installation, protection, safety,

HARMONIZATION DOCUMENT

DOCUMENT D'HARMONISATION

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HD 60364-4-443

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English version

Electrical installations of buildings
Part 4-44: Protection for safety – Protection against voltage disturbances and electromagnetic disturbances – Clause 443: Protection against overvoltages of atmospheric origin or due to switching

(IEC 60364-4-44:2001/A1:2003, modified)

Installations électriques des bâtiments
Partie 4-44: Protection pour assurer la sécurité –
Protection contre les perturbations de tension et les perturbations électromagnétiques –
Article 443: Protection contre les surtensions d'origine atmosphérique ou dues à des manoeuvres
(CEI 60364-4-44:2001/A1:2003, modifiée)

Elektrische Anlagen von Gebäuden
Teil 4-44: Schutzmaßnahmen – Schutz bei Störspannungen und elektromagnetischen Störgrößen –
Abschnitt 443: Schutz bei Überspannungen infolge atmosphärischer Einflüsse oder von Schaltvorgängen
(IEC 60364-4-44:2001/A1:2003, modifiziert)

This Harmonization Document was approved by CENELEC on 2005-07-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for implementation of this Harmonization Document at national level.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national implementations may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This Harmonization Document exists in three official versions (English, French, German).

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

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Foreword

The text of Amendment 1:2003 to the International Standard IEC 60364-4-44:2001, prepared by IEC TC 64, Electrical installations and protection against electric shock, together with the common modifications prepared by CENELEC SC 64A, Protection against electric shock, of Technical Committee CENELEC TC 64, Electrical installations of buildings, was submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure and was approved by CENELEC as HD 60364-4-443 on 2005-07-01.

In this Harmonization Document the common modifications to the International Standard are indicated by a vertical line in the left margin of the text.

This Harmonization Document supersedes HD 384.4.443 S1:2000.

The following dates were fixed:

– latest date by which the existence of the HD has to be announced at national level	(doa)	2006-01-01
– latest date by which the HD has to be implemented at national level by publication of a harmonized national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2007-02-01
– latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the HD have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2008-07-01

Annexes ZA and ZB have been added by CENELEC.

443 Protection against overvoltages of atmospheric origin or due to switching

443.1 General

This clause of HD 60364-4-443 deals with protection of electrical installations against transient overvoltages of atmospheric origin transmitted by the supply distribution system and against switching overvoltages.

In general, switching overvoltages are lower than overvoltages of atmospheric origin and therefore the requirements regarding protection against overvoltages of atmospheric origin normally cover protection against switching overvoltages.

NOTE 1 Statistical evaluations of measurements have shown that there is a low risk of switching overvoltages higher than the level of overvoltages category II. See 443.2.

Consideration shall be given to the overvoltages which can appear at the origin of an installation, to the expected keraunic level and to the location and characteristics of surge protective devices, so that the probability of incidents due to overvoltage stresses is reduced to an acceptable level for the safety of persons and property, as well as for the continuity of service desired.

The values of transient overvoltages depend on the nature of the supply distribution system (underground or overhead) and the possible existence of a surge protective device upstream of the origin of the installation and the level of the supply system.

This clause provides guidance where protection against overvoltages is covered by inherent control or assured by protective control. If the protection according to this clause is not provided, insulation coordination is not assured and the risk due to overvoltages shall be evaluated.

This clause does not apply in case of overvoltages due to direct or nearby lightning. For protection against transient overvoltages due to direct lightning, the standards of the IEC 61024, IEC 61312 and IEC 61643 series are applicable. This clause does not cover overvoltage through data-transmission systems.

NOTE 2 As regards transient atmospheric overvoltages, no distinction is made between earthed and unearthed systems.

NOTE 3 Switching overvoltages generated outside the installation and transmitted by the supply network are under consideration.

NOTE 4 The risk due to overvoltages is considered in IEC 61662 and its amendment 1.

NOTE 5 The IEC 61024 series is replaced by the IEC 62305 series.

443.2 Classification of impulse withstand categories

443.2.1 Purpose of classification of impulse withstand categories

NOTE 1 Overvoltages categories are defined within electrical installations for the purpose of insulation coordination and a related classification of equipment with impulse withstand voltages is provided. See Table 1.

NOTE 2 The rated impulse withstand voltage is an impulse withstand voltage assigned by a manufacturer to the equipment or to a part of it, characterizing the specified withstand capability of its insulation against overvoltages (in accordance with 1.3.9.2 of IEC 60664-1).

The impulse withstand voltage (overvoltage category) is used to classify equipment energized directly from the mains.

Impulse withstand voltages for equipment selected according to the nominal voltage are provided to distinguish different levels of availability of equipment with regard to continuity of service and on an acceptable risk of failure. By selection of equipment with a classified impulse withstand voltage, insulation co-ordination can be achieved in the whole installation, reducing the risk of failure to an acceptable level.

NOTE 3 Transient overvoltages transmitted by the supply distribution system are not significantly attenuated downstream in most installations.