

Interpretation Sheet 2

EN 60898-1:2003

English version

Foreword

This Interpretation Sheet to the European Standard EN 60898-1:2003 was prepared by the Interpretation Panel of the Technical Committee CENELEC TC 23E, Circuit breakers and similar devices for household and similar applications. The text of the draft was submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure and was approved by CENELEC on 2007-05-07.

Subclause 9.9, first five paragraphs

The circuit-breaker is subjected to 28 cycles, each cycle comprising 21 h with a current equal to the rated current at an open circuit voltage of at least 30 V, and 3 h without current under the test conditions of 9.2 ¹⁾.

The circuit-breaker is in the closed position, the current being established and interrupted by an auxiliary switch. During this test the circuit-breaker shall not trip.

During the last period of current flow the temperature-rise of the terminals shall be measured.

This temperature-rise shall not exceed the value measured during the temperature-rise test (see 9.8) by more than 15 K.

Immediately after this measurement of the temperature-rise, the current is steadily increased within 5 s to the conventional tripping current.

Question:

Is it correct to perform the whole test at ambient temperature and to verify at the end of the test the tripping of the MCB at the conventional tripping current, which is referred to 30 °C ?

Interpretation:

Yes, the whole test shall be performed at ambient temperature.

Tripping tests being performed according to the conditions of 8.6.1 and 9.10.

August 2007

¹⁾ For information, the 1st paragraph of 9.2 reads as follows:

The circuit-breaker is mounted individually, vertically and in free air at an ambient temperature between 20 °C and 25 °C, unless otherwise specified, and is protected against undue external heating or cooling.