

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Safety in electroheating installations –
Part 12: Particular requirements for infrared electroheating installations**

**Sécurité dans les installations électrothermiques –
Partie 12: Exigences particulières pour les installations électrothermiques par
rayonnement infrarouge**



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope and object.....	7
2 Normative references.....	8
3 Terms and definitions.....	8
4 Classification of electroheating equipment.....	11
5 General requirements.....	11
6 Isolation and switching.....	14
7 Connection to the electrical supply network and internal connections.....	14
8 Protection against electric shock.....	14
9 Equipotential bonding.....	14
10 Control circuits and control functions.....	14
11 Protection against thermal influences.....	15
12 Protection against other hazards.....	16
13 Marking, labelling and technical documentation.....	17
14 Commissioning, inspection, operation and maintenance.....	18
Annex A (normative) Protection against electric shock – special measures.....	19
Annex AA (normative) Classification of infrared exposure.....	20
Annex BB (normative) Measurement procedure.....	24
Annex CC (normative) Qualified calculation of exposure.....	26
Annex DD (normative) Protective measures against infrared radiation.....	27
Annex EE (informative) Simplified measurement method for the assessment of thermal infrared radiation exposure.....	29
Annex FF (informative) Measurement device for total irradiance.....	35
Annex GG (normative) Marking of emission or exposure.....	36
Bibliography.....	37
Figure AA.1 – Risk groups and exposure limits (see Table AA.2) depending on time of exposure and irradiation.....	23
Figure AA.2 – Risk groups and exposure limits (see Table AA.3) depending on time of exposure and radiance.....	23
Figure EE.1 – Factors for converting measured total irradiance into band irradiance, depending on surface temperature of a grey emitter generating the signal.....	31
Figure EE.2 – Factor for converting measured total radiance into relevant retinal thermal radiance, depending on surface temperature of a grey emitter generating the signal.....	34
Figure FF.1 – Example of a detector for total irradiance measurement.....	35
Figure GG.1 – Example of warning marking for infrared radiation.....	36
Table 101 – Procedure for assessment and reduction of radiation exposure through design.....	13
Table 102 – Thermal safety.....	16
Table AA.1 – Classification of infrared electroheating equipment by emission of radiation.....	20
Table AA.2 – Exposure limits in the infrared, irradiance based values.....	20

Table AA.3 – Exposure limits in the infrared, radiance based values 21
Table EE.1 – Measurement procedure..... 29

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SAFETY IN ELECTROHEATING INSTALLATIONS –

Part 12: Particular requirements for infrared electroheating installations

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60519-12 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 27: Industrial electroheating and electromagnetic processing.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
27/894/FDIS	27/905/RVD

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

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60519 series, published under the general title *Safety in electroheating installations*, can be found on the IEC website.

The clauses of parts of the IEC 60519 series (hereinafter called Particular requirements) supplement or modify the corresponding clauses of IEC 60519-1:2010 (*General requirements* hereinafter called Part 1).

This part of IEC 60519 is to be read in conjunction with Part 1. It supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses of Part 1. Where the text indicates an "addition" to or a "replacement" of the relevant provision of Part 1, these changes are made to the relevant text of Part 1. Where no change is necessary, the words "This clause of Part 1 is applicable" are used. When a particular subclause of Part 1 is not mentioned in this part, that subclause applies as far as is reasonable.

Additional specific provisions to those in Part 1, given as individual clauses or subclauses, are numbered starting from 101.

NOTE The following numbering system is used:

- subclauses, tables and figures that are numbered starting from 101 are additional to those in Part 1;
- unless notes are in a new subclause or involve notes in Part 1, they are numbered starting from 101, including those in a replaced clause or subclause;
- additional annexes are lettered AA, BB, etc.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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

INTRODUCTION

The scope of this standard covers very different types and designs of infrared equipment used for many different purposes by the industry. This standard is intended to cover all industrial infrared equipment types, with some few exceptions described in Clause 1.

As many different types of electroheating equipment emit infrared radiation of hazardous levels, the scope of this Part 12 of the IEC 60519 series addresses these infrared radiation aspects for other parts of the series as well. Especially and with reference to IEC 60519-2:2006 [3]¹ it has been agreed in TC 27 that this standard covers all kinds of infrared emission hazards of industrial electroheating installations.

The discussion of infrared radiation has become quite detailed in this standard, as for the industry there is not any single useful source available for simple, versatile, easy to use and cost effective measurement methods.

Provisions of this standard relating to hazards by infrared emission from the equipment as such and from hot workloads can be used as a complement to IEC 60519-2:2006, since such aspects are not dealt with in that standard.

This standard provides guidance on the assessment and avoidance of hazards caused by infrared radiation emitted to accessible locations by hot workloads, electrodes, or other thermal sources belonging to electroheating equipment.

The other principles for covering the risks caused by infrared radiation were:

- Neither the manufacturer nor the user of electroheating equipment usually employs an expert in optical radiation measurement or has access to an optical laboratory with all the necessary equipment needed for elaborate measurements.
- Operating staff with limited experience in radiation measurement is usually responsible for the task of performing the necessary measurements and will appreciate a simple and easy to follow guide.
- EN 14255-2:2005 is defined for and useful for lamps only [8].
- EN 12198 series is not very detailed on measurement methods. It gives good guidance on procedures to improve the safety of equipment. Some material from this source has been adapted [9 – 11].
- The scope of IEC 62471:2006 is limited to lamps but that standard can be used for other light sources. Therefore, core aspects were adapted and if possible simplified for this standard. Content that is essential for safety of electroheating equipment is included in this standard.
- Figures illustrating the classes defined in IEC 62471:2006 are included to provide a more understandable and useful standard (IEC 62471:2006 provides data only in the tables).
- Relevant documents of American National Standard Institute / Illuminating Engineering Society of North America, the ANSI/IESNA RP 27 series [12 – 14], are based on the ICNIRP recommendations [1, 2] as well. They provide no extra material with regard to this standard and its references.

A new infrared warning sign shown in Annex GG has been defined in liaison with IEC/SC 3C.

¹ Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

SAFETY IN ELECTROHEATING INSTALLATIONS –

Part 12: Particular requirements for infrared electroheating installations

1 Scope and object

This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the following.

Replacement:

This part of IEC 60519 specifies safety requirements for industrial electroheating equipment and installations in which infrared radiation, usually generated by infrared emitters, is significantly dominating over heat convection or heat conduction as means of energy transfer to the material to be treated. A further limitation of the scope is that the infrared emitters have a maximum spectral emission at longer wavelengths than 780 nm in air or vacuum, and are emitting wideband continuous spectra such as by thermal radiation or high pressure arcs.

IEC 60519-1:2010 defines infrared as radiation within the frequency range between about 400 THz and 300 GHz. This corresponds to the wavelength range between 780 nm and 1 mm in vacuum. Industrial infrared heating usually uses infrared sources with rated temperatures between 500 °C and 3 000 °C; the emitted radiation from these sources dominates in the wavelength range between 780 nm and 10 µm.

Since substantial emission of e.g. blackbody thermal emitters may extend beyond 780 nm or 3 000 nm, the safety aspects of emitted visible light and emission at wavelengths longer than 3 000 nm are also considered in this standard.

This standard is not applicable to:

- infrared installations with lasers or light-emitting diodes (LEDs) as main sources – they are covered by IEC 62471:2006, IEC 60825-1:2007 [4] and IEC/TR 60825-9:1999 [5];
- appliances for use by the general public;
- appliances for laboratory use – they are covered by IEC 61010-1:2010 [6];
- electroheating installations where resistance heated bare wires, tubes or bars are used as heating elements, and infrared radiation is not a dominant side effect of the intended use, covered by IEC 60519-2:2006 [3];
- infrared heating equipment with a nominal combined electrical power of the infrared emitters of less than 250 W;
- handheld infrared equipment.

Industrial infrared electroheating equipment under the scope of this standard typically uses the Joule effect for the conversion of electric energy into infrared radiation by one or several sources. Radiation is then emitted from one or several elements onto the material to be treated. Such infrared heating elements are in particular:

- thermal infrared emitters in the form of tubular, plate-like or otherwise shaped ceramics with a resistive element inside;
- infrared quartz glass tube or halogen lamp emitters with a hot filament as a source;
- non insulated elements made from molybdenum disilicide, silicon carbide, graphite, iron-chromium-aluminium alloys like KanthalTM or comparable materials;
- wide-spectrum arc lamps.

2 Normative references

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows.

Additions:

IEC 60519-1:2010, *Safety in electroheating installations – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 62471:2006, *Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems*

ISO 12100:2010, *Safety of machinery – General principles for design – Risk assessment and risk reduction*

ISO 13577-1, *Industrial furnaces and associated processing equipment – Safety – Part 1: General requirements*

ISO 14159, *Safety of machinery – Hygiene requirements for the design of machinery*

3 Terms and definitions

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows.

Additions:

3.101

infrared radiation

optical radiation for which the wavelengths are longer than those for visible radiation

Note 1 to entry: The infrared radiation range between 780 nm and 1 mm is commonly subdivided into:

IR-A 780 nm to 1 400 nm, or for a grey emitter 3 450 °C to 1 800 °C surface temperature;

IR-B 1 400 nm to 3 000 nm, or for a grey emitter 1 800 °C to 690 °C surface temperature;

IR-C 3 000 nm to 1 mm, or for a grey emitter less than 690 °C surface temperature.

The temperature corresponds to a spectrum where maximum intensity is at the wavelength of the limit.

These ranges comply with IEC 62471:2006.

Note 2 to entry: In IEC 60050-841:2004, the following terms are defined:

841-24-04 – shortwave infrared radiation or near infrared radiation (780 nm to 2 μm);

841-24-03 – mediumwave infrared radiation or medium infrared radiation (2 μm to 4 μm);

841-24-02 – longwave infrared radiation or far infrared radiation (4 μm to 1 mm).

These terms are not used in this standard.

[SOURCE: IEC 62471:2006, 3.14, modified – Note 1 has been modified and Note 2 added]

3.102

infrared heating

heating consisting in absorption of thermal and optical radiation, mostly infrared radiation, emitted by especially constructed equipment

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-841:2004, 841-24-05, modified – the definition has been editorially improved]