

Electrical installations for lighting and beaconing of
aerodromes - Safety secondary circuits in series circuits
- General safety requirements

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 62870:2015 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 62870:2015 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 62870:2015 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 62870:2015.
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.
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ICS 29.140.50, 93.120

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ICS 29.140.50; 93.120

English Version

Electrical installations for lighting and beaconing of aerodromes -
Safety secondary circuits in series circuits - General safety
requirements
(IEC 62870:2015)

Installations électriques pour l'éclairage et le balisage des
aérodromes - Circuits secondaires de sécurité dans des
circuits série - Exigences générales de sécurité
(IEC 62870:2015)

Elektrische Anlagen für Beleuchtung und Befeuerung von
Flugplätzen - Sicherheitssekundärkreise in
Serienstromkreisen - Allgemeine Sicherheitsfestlegungen
(IEC 62870:2015)

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

European foreword

The text of document 97/167/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62870, prepared by IEC/TC 97 "Electrical installations for lighting and beaconing of aerodromes" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 62870:2015.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at (dop) 2016-07-21
national level by publication of an identical national
standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with (dow) 2018-10-21
the document have to be withdrawn

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The text of the International Standard IEC 62870:2015 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 60364-1	NOTE	Harmonized as HD 60364-1.
IEC 61558-1:2005	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61558-1:2005 (not modified).

Annex ZA

(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 When 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.cenelec.eu.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60364-4-41	-	Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 4-41: Protection for safety - Protection against electric shock	HD 60364-4-41	-
IEC 60417	-	Graphical symbols for use on equipment	-	-
IEC 60529	-	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)	EN 60529	-
IEC 61000-6-2	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-2: Generic standards - Immunity for industrial environments	EN 61000-6-2	-
IEC 61000-6-4	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-4: Generic standards - Emission standard for industrial environments	EN 61000-6-4	-
IEC 61140	-	Protection against electric shock - Common aspects for installation and equipment	EN 61140	-
IEC 61558-2-4	-	Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for supply voltages up to 1 100 V - Part 2-4: Particular requirements and tests for isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating isolating transformers	EN 61558-2-4	-
IEC 61558-2-6	-	Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for supply voltages up to 1 100 V - Part 2-6: Particular requirements and tests for safety isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating safety isolating transformers	EN 61558-2-6	-

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 61821	-	Electrical installations for lighting and beaconing of aerodromes - Maintenance of aeronautical ground lighting constant current series circuits	EN 61821	-
IEC 61822	-	Electrical installations for lighting and beaconing of aerodromes - Constant current regulators	EN 61822	-
IEC 61823	-	Electrical installations for lighting and beaconing of aerodromes - AGL series transformers	EN 61823	-
CISPR 11	-	Industrial, scientific and medical equipment - Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement	EN 55011	-
CISPR 22	-	Information technology equipment - Radio disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement	EN 55022	-

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INTRODUCTION

With a few exceptions, aeronautical ground lighting is designed for series circuit technology operating with a constant current and a maximum input voltage of 5 000 V a.c. rms, including tolerances. The input voltage to the series circuit is constantly adjusted by the constant current regulator to maintain the series circuit current irrespective of the variations in the load. The properties and characteristics of the constant current regulators are provided in IEC 61822. Due to the structure of the series circuit, i.e. a series connection of all loads, the usual protective devices for personnel protection of an IT, TT or TN network cannot be applied.

Aeronautical ground lighting is defined as any light provided as an aid to air navigation and as such is subject to specific requirements with respect to its resilience, availability, and serviceability levels. Therefore, insulation faults in the series circuit are often tolerated, and do not lead to the automatic disconnection of the electrical supply to the series circuit.

In view of the above IEC 61821 states that no work of any kind is normally permitted on live series circuits without first conducting a suitable and sufficient Risk Assessment and using appropriate protective equipment according to IEC 61821.

The electrical characteristics of the constant current series circuits are often confused with those of IT, TT or TN networks, i.e. constant input voltage, equipment connected in parallel, and a load-dependent current. In practice, it is not always easy to assign rated voltages correctly to individual components of the series circuit or to determine possible touch voltages. In a constant current series circuits, the rated voltage of the equipment in the series circuit and the maximum touch voltage frequently exceed the normal mains input voltage.

In a series circuit installation the series circuit input voltage is divided in proportion to the internal resistances of the various loads. The rated voltage, i.e. the voltage between the input lines of the equipment, is defined by the series circuit current that flows through the equipment and its input impedance. Since input impedance depends on the equipment design and the series circuit current is constant, the input voltage remains the same for each item of equipment. As a result of the provision of current control in the series circuit the series circuit input voltage is load-dependent and corresponds to the sum of all partial voltages in the series circuit.

This is different to determining the maximum possible touch voltage to earth in a series circuit. Since one or more earth faults, of varying resistance to earth, maybe present, the touch voltage to earth may assume any value up to the maximum series circuit input voltage depending on the location of the earth fault and the equipment installed in the series circuit. Therefore when determining the dielectric strength against earth potential it is usual to take the maximum series circuit input voltage. Such peculiarities of the series circuit have been taken into account in the requirements for lamp systems in this standard.

Since there are only a few effective safety features available for personnel protection in series circuit technology the protective measure “Safety extra low voltage (SELV)” and “Protective extra low voltage (PELV)” is applied in this standard for the supply of lamp systems. This measure is common practice and can resort to the application of well-known and accepted methodology. The introduction of SELV/PELV in this type of application has been made possible by the introduction of new illuminant technology that has lower power requirements and hence requires a lower voltage supply.

NOTE This standard is based on SELV specification according to IEC 60364-4-41 and IEC 61558-1.