Electrical resistance trace heating systems for industrial and commercial applications -- Part 2: Application guide stalik for system design, installation and maintenance



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# **EUROPEAN STANDARD**

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English version

# Electrical resistance trace heating systems for industrial and commercial applications Part 2: Application guide for system design, installation and maintenance

Part 2: Application guide for system design, installation and maintenance (IEC 62395-2:2013)

Systèmes de traçage par résistance électrique pour applications industrielles et commerciales Partie 2: Guide d'application pour la conception, l'installation et la maintenance du système (CEI 62395-2:2013)

Elektrische Widerstands-Begleitheizungen für industrielle und gewerbliche Zwecke - Teil 2: Anwendungsleitfaden für Systementwurf, Installation und Wartung (IEC 62395-2:2013)

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## **Foreword**

The text of document 27/927/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62395-2, prepared by IEC/TC 27 "Industrial electroheating and electromagnetic processing" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 62395-2:2013.

The following dates are fixed:

•	latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2014-07-14
•	latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2016-10-14

This document supersedes CLC/TS 62395-2:2010.

EN 62395-2:2013 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to CLC/TS 62395-2:2010:

- this document has been changed from a Technical Specification to a European Standard;
- design considerations for trace heating on sprinkler systems have been expanded and a figure has been added to illustrate how to avoid undue shadowing of spray patterns from insulated sprigs close to sprinkler heads;
- specific details of design considerations for trace heating for emergency eyewash units and safety showers have been added.

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The text of the International Standard IEC 62395-2:2013 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 60079-30-1:2007	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60079-30-1:2007 (not modified).
IEC 60079-30-2:2007	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60079-30-2:2007 (not modified).
IEC 60335-2-83:2001	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60335-2-83:2002 (not modified).
IEC 60335-2-83:2001/A1:2008	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60335-2-83:2002/A1:2008 (not modified).
IEC 60335-2-96:2002	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60335-2-96:2002 (not modified).
IEC 60335-2-96:2002/A1:2003	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60335-2-96:2002/A1:2004 (not modified).
IEC 60335-2-96:2002/A2:2008	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60335-2-96:2002/A2:2009 (not modified).
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# 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 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>	EN/HD	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60519-1	-	Safety in electroheating installations - Part 1: General requirements	EN 60519-1	-
IEC 60519-1 IEC 62395-1	2013		EN 62395-1	2013

# CONTENTS

IN	TRODI	JCTION		9		
1	Scop	e		10		
2	Norm	ative re	ferences	11		
3	Term	s and d	efinitions	11		
4			ing of vessels and piping systems			
•	4.1					
	7.1		General			
		4.1.2	Environmental conditions			
		4.1.3	Trace heating systems considerations			
	4.2		information – General			
		4.2.1	General			
		4.2.2	Electrical system design			
		4.2.3	Control and monitoring			
		4.2.4	Trace heating system design			
		4.2.5	Design information documentation			
	4.3	Therma	al system design			
		4.3.1	General			
		4.3.2	Design conditions			
		4.3.3	Thermal insulation			
		4.3.4	Heat loss determination			
		4.3.5	Design safety factor	20		
		4.3.6	Heat-up considerations			
		4.3.7	Selection of trace heater	21		
		4.3.8	Design calculations	23		
		4.3.9	Theoretical sheath temperature calculations – Metallic pipe applications	24		
		4.3.10	Theoretical sheath temperature calculations – Non-metallic pipe applications	25		
		4.3.11	Design documentation	26		
			Start-up at low ambient temperatures			
			Long trace heater circuits			
			Chimney effect			
	4.4		cal design			
	4.5		I and monitoring system design			
		4.5.1	General			
		4.5.2	Mechanical controllers	28		
		4.5.3	Electronic controllers	28		
		4.5.4	Application suitability	28		
		4.5.5	Location of controllers	29		
		4.5.6	Location of sensors	29		
		4.5.7	Alarm considerations	30		
		4.5.8	Integrated control	31		
		4.5.9	Flow pattern analysis	31		
		4.5.10	Dead-leg control technique	33		
	4.6	Specia	I design considerations	33		
		4.6.1	General	33		

		4.6.2	Freeze protection systems	33
		4.6.3	Sprinkler systems, fire suppression	33
	1	4.6.4	Hot water services/tempered water	35
		4.6.5	Safety shower design requirements	36
	<b>9</b> .	4.6.6	Specialty lines	36
	4.7	Installa	ition	38
		4.7.1	General	38
		4.7.2	Personnel aspects	38
		4.7.3	Preparatory work	38
		4.7.4	Preliminary installation of trace heating circuits	39
		4.7.5	Insulation resistance test	
		4.7.6	Installation of trace heater systems	39
		4.7.7	Installation of control and monitoring equipment	
		4.7.8	Necessary modifications	
		4.7.9	Installation of the thermal insulation system	
			Installation of electrical power	
			Commissioning	
	4.8	Mainte	nance	
		4.8.1	General	
		4.8.2	Training of maintenance personnel	
		4.8.3	Frequency of inspection	
		4.8.4	Maintenance program documentation	
		4.8.5	Visual evaluation	
		4.8.6	Electrical evaluation	
		4.8.7	Review of the electrical protection system	
	4.9	•		
		4.9.1	General	
		4.9.2	Fault location	
		4.9.3	Practicability of repair to electric trace heaters	
_	_ ,	4.9.4	Repair techniques for electrical trace heaters	
5		_	ter de-icing	
	5.1		ation description	
	5.2	_	information – General	
	5.3		al design	
	5.4		cal design	
	5.5		l and monitoring system design	
	5.6	-	I design considerations	
	5.7		tion	
		5.7.1	General	
	- 0	5.7.2	Trace heaters and component mounting	
	5.8		nance	
^	5.9			
6		•		
	6.1	• •	ation description	
		6.1.1	General	
		6.1.2	Switch point heating	
		6.1.3	Contact/live rail heating	
		6.1.4	Track heating	
		6.1.5	Catenary/pantograph shoe heating	56

	6.2	Design	information	
		6.2.1	General	57
		6.2.2	Weather data	57
		6.2.3	Rail system description	57
		6.2.4	System design	57
	6.3	Therma	al design	
	Ü	6.3.1	Heating load determination	
			Typical heating load	
	6.4		cal design	
	6.5		l and monitoring system design	
	6.6		I design considerations	
	0.0	6.6.1	Electrical considerations	
		6.6.2	Finite element analysis	
	6.7		ition	
	0.7	6.7.1	General	
		6.7.2	Point heating	
		6.7.3		
			Swing nose crossing	
		6.7.4	Clamp lock heating	
		6.7.5	Contact/live rail heating and track heating	
		6.7.6	Catenary/pantograph shoe heating	
	6.8		nance	
	6.9			
7	Snow		J	
	7.1	Applica	ation description	62
	7.2	Design	information	63
		7.2.1	General	
		7.2.2	Weather data	63
		7.2.3	Construction details of workpiece	
		7.2.4	Electrical considerations	63
		7.2.5	System performance level	63
		7.2.6	Trace heater layout and component mounting	64
	7.3	Therma	al design – Power output (heat load) determination	68
	7.4	Electric	cal design	68
	7.5	Control	I and monitoring system design	68
	7.6		I design considerations	
	7.7		ition	
	7.8		nance	
	7.9			
8		•	g	
•	8.1		ation description	
	8.2		information	
	0.2			
		8.2.1	General	
		8.2.2	Environmental data	
		8.2.3	Construction details of workpiece	
		8.2.4	Electrical considerations	
		8.2.5	Trace heater layout and component mounting	
	8.3		al design – Heat load determination	
	8.4		cal design	
	8.5	Control	l and monitoring system design	73

	8.6	Special design consideration	
	8.7	Installation	74
	8.8	Maintenance	74
	8.9	Repair	
9	Frost	heave prevention	.74
	9.1	Application description	74
	9.2	Design information	75
		9.2.1 General	75
		9.2.2 Construction details of the floor	75
		9.2.3 Electrical considerations	75
	9.3	Heat load determination	75
		9.3.1 General	75
		9.3.2 Trace heater layout and component mounting	77
	9.4	Electrical design	77
	9.5	Control and monitoring system design	77
		9.5.1 Control options	77
		9.5.2 Monitoring	77
	9.6	Special design considerations	77
	9.7	Installation	78
	9.8	Maintenance	
	9.9	Repair	78
10	Unde	rground thermal energy storage systems	78
	10.1	Application description	78
		Design information	
		10.2.1 General	79
		10.2.2 Environmental data	79
		10.2.3 Construction details of building	79
		10.2.4 Electrical considerations	79
		10.2.5 Trace heater layout and component mounting	79
	10.3	Thermal design – Heat-loss determination	
	10.4	Electrical design	80
		Control and monitoring system design	81
		Special design considerations when trace heaters are located in sand layer	
		Installation	
		10.7.1 General	81
		10.7.2 Installation in sand	81
		10.7.3 Installation in concrete	81
	10.8	Maintenance	. 82
	10.9	Repair	. 82
Anr	nex A (	informative) Pre-installation checks	83
Anr	nex B (	informative) Trace heater commissioning record	84
		informative) Maintenance schedule and log record	
		phy	
טוט	nograp		. 00
⊏; <sub>~</sub> .	uro 1	Thermal inculation Weather harrier installation	4 =
		- Thermal insulation – Weather-barrier installation	
		- Typical temperature profile	
_		- Equilibrium conditions for workpiece maintenance	
Ei~	uro 1	Equilibrium conditions for upper limit evaluation	23

Figure 5 – Heated tank example	32
Figure 6 – Bypass example	32
Figure 7 – Fire sprinkler sprig: tapered thermal insulation	35
Figure 8 – Double containment system	37
Figure 9 – Gravity flow piping systems	38
Figure 10 – Ice dam formation	50
Figure 11 – Downspout to underground drain	50
Figure 12 – Roof and gutter trace heater arrangement	52
Figure 13 – Gutter detail	53
Figure 14 – Typical roof mounting methods	54
Figure 15 – Drain detail for flat roof	55
Figure 16 – Typical positioning of point trace heater on stock rail and switch rail	60
Figure 17 – Typical positioning of trace heater on swing nose crossing	60
Figure 18 – Typical clamp lock trace heater	61
Figure 19 – Typical positioning of trace heater on steel and aluminium clad contact rails	
Figure 20 – Typical positioning of trace heater in pantograph shoe	62
Figure 21 – Snow melting trace heater embedded in concrete	65
Figure 22 – Snow melting trace heater located in conduit	66
Figure 23 – Expansion joint detail	67
Figure 24 – Snow melting junction box location	67
Figure 25 – Typical floor warming trace heater mounting	72
Figure 26 – Typical floor heating power requirements	73
Figure 27 – Typical frost heave prevention substructure	75
Figure 28 – Frost heave prevention power requirements	76
Figure 29 – Typical underground thermal energy storage system installation	80
Table 1 – Application types	13
Table 2 – Recommendations for monitoring and control – Type II and III control	29
Table 3 – Recommendations for hot water services and tempered water temperatures	35
Table 4 – Typical snow melting heat loads	

## INTRODUCTION

IEC 62395-1 provides the essential requirements and testing appropriate to electrical resistance trace heating equipment used in industrial and commercial applications. While some of this work already exists in national or international standards, this standard has collated much of this existing work and added considerably to it.

IEC 62395-2 provides detailed recommendations for the system design, installation, maintenance and repair of electrical resistance trace heating systems in industrial and commercial applications which can include piping, vessels, roofs and concrete slab heating applications.

It is the objective of IEC 62395 that, when in normal use, electrical trace heating systems operate safely under their defined conditions of use, by

- a) employing heaters of the appropriate construction so as to meet the test criteria and requirements detailed in IEC 62395-1. The construction includes a metallic sheath, braid, screen or equivalent electrically conductive covering;
- b) operating at safe temperatures when designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with IEC 62395-2:
- of c c) having at least the minimum levels of overcurrent and earth-fault protection required in IEC 62395-1 and IEC 62395-2.

# ELECTRICAL RESISTANCE TRACE HEATING SYSTEMS FOR INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS —

# Part 2: Application guide for system design, installation and maintenance

# 1 Scope

This part of IEC 62395 provides detailed recommendations for the system design, installation, maintenance and repair of electrical resistance trace heating systems in industrial and commercial applications. This standard does not include or provide for any applications in potentially explosive atmospheres.

This standard pertains to trace heating systems that may comprise either factory fabricated or field-assembled (work-site) units, and which may be series or parallel trace heaters, or surface heaters (heater pads or heater panels) that have been assembled and/or terminated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

The products covered by this standard are intended to be installed by persons who are suitably trained in the techniques required and that only trained personnel carry out especially critical work, such as the installation of connections and terminations. Installations are intended to be carried out under the supervision of a qualified person who has undergone supplementary training in electric trace heating systems.

This standard does not cover induction, impedance or skin effect heating.

Trace heating systems can be grouped into different types of installations. These are characterized by different requirements for testing and are usually certified for a specific type of installation or application. Typical applications for the different types of installation are as follows:

- a) Installations of trace heating on pipes, vessels and associated equipment. Applications include:
  - freeze protection and temperature maintenance;
  - hot water lines;
  - oil and chemical lines;
  - sprinkler systems.
- b) Outdoor exposed area installations of trace heating. Applications include:
  - roof de-icing;
  - gutter and downspout de-icing;
  - catch basins and drains;
  - rail heating.
- c) Installation with embedded trace heating. Applications include:
  - snow melting;
  - floor warming;
  - frost heave prevention;
  - underground thermal energy storage systems;
  - door frames.

- d) Installations of trace heating internal to conduit or piping. Applications include:
  - snow melting in conduit;
  - floor warming in conduit;
  - frost heave prevention in conduit;
  - underground thermal energy storage systems in conduit;
  - internal trace heating of potable water lines;
  - enclosed drains and culverts.

#### 2 Normative references

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.

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

IEC 62395-1:2013, Electrical resistance trace heating systems for industrial and commercial applications – Part 1: General and testing requirements

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60519-1 and IEC 62395-1:2013 apply.

NOTE General definitions are given in the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary, IEC 60050. Terms relating to industrial electroheat are defined in IEC 60050-841.

## 4 Surface heating of vessels and piping systems

## 4.1 Application description

## 4.1.1 General

Piping and vessels often utilise surface-mounted trace heating systems to maintain water above freezing-point and to maintain process fluids and gases at given temperature levels. The trace heaters compensate for heat losses to the environment that are reduced but not eliminated by thermal insulation.

#### 4.1.2 Environmental conditions

Attention should be directed to the surrounding environmental conditions, especially for systems that are exposed to sunlight (ultraviolet exposure), coastal atmospheres (corrosive salt spray and high humidity), and chemical atmospheres such as oil refineries and chemical plants.

Equipment subject to ultraviolet exposure may degrade due to surface oxidation, which can possibly lead to surface embrittlement and cracking. Corrosive atmospheres can affect the same exposed surfaces and can accelerate degradation of surfaces that are also susceptible to ultraviolet exposure. Chemical exposure can affect all equipment, whether covered by thermal insulation or not.

The trace heating equipment for piping and vessels is often protected from corrosion and ultraviolet exposure to some degree by the thermal insulation. However, these systems can have components that are exposed to the environment such as electrical connection