

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets —

Part 8:

Requirements and tests for low-power
generating sets

*Groupes électrogènes à courant alternatif entraînés par moteurs alternatifs
à combustion interne —*

*Partie 8: Prescriptions et essais pour groupes électrogènes de faible
puissance*



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Contents

	Page
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Definitions	2
4 Regulations and additional requirements	3
5 General notes on tests	3
6 Safety requirements and tests	3
6.1 Mechanical strength	3
6.2 Mechanical stability	4
6.3 Mechanical safety	4
6.4 Protection against hot parts	4
6.5 Fire protection	5
6.6 Electrical equipment	5
6.7 Protection against electric shock	6
6.8 Temperature rise	8
6.9 Leakage current and dielectric strength at operating temperatures	8
6.10 Overload conditions	8
6.11 Improper operation	9
6.12 Creepage distances, clearances and distances through insulation	10
6.13 Individual components of electrical equipment	10
7 Operating characteristics, power output, quality class and fuel consumption	10
7.1 Standard reference conditions	10
7.2 Start-up and operating conditions	10
7.3 Determination of power output, quality class and voltage tolerances	10

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7.4	Radio interference suppression	11
8	Marking	11
8.1	Rating plate	11
8.2	Safety and information labels	11
9	Instruction manual — Safety guide	11
Annex		
A	Bibliography	13

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 8528-8 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 70, *Internal combustion engines*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Performance and tests*.

ISO 8528 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets*:

- *Part 1: Application, ratings and performance*
- *Part 2: Engines*
- *Part 3: Alternating current generators for generating sets*
- *Part 4: Controlgear and switchgear*
- *Part 5: Generating sets*
- *Part 6: Test methods*
- *Part 7: Technical declarations for specification and design*
- *Part 8: Requirements and tests for low-power generating sets*
- *Part 9: Measurement and evaluation of mechanical vibrations*
- *Part 10: Measurement of airborne noise by the enveloping surface method*
- *Part 11: Dynamic uninterruptible power supply systems*
- *Part 12: Emergency power supply to safety services*

Annex A of this part of ISO 8528 is for information only.

Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets —

Part 8:

Requirements and tests for low-power generating sets

1 Scope

This part of ISO 8528 defines requirements, minimum performances and type tests for low-power generating sets driven by reciprocating internal combustion engines for land and marine use (domestic, recreational and industrial application), excluding generating sets used on aircraft.

It concerns mainly low-power generating sets driven by reciprocating internal combustion engines for the generation of single or multiphase alternating current or direct current up to 500 V. The generating sets are standard manufactured sets that can be selected from a commercial catalogue or leaflet.

In this part of ISO 8528, "low power" is taken to mean power of a magnitude up to approximately 10 kW.

NOTE 1 An exact determination of a power limit is not possible.

Low-power generating sets for the purpose of this standard are determined by the following special features:

- the users normally are laymen (for further details see 3.1);
- the complete generating set is usually transportable, or mobile;
- the electrical output is connected by plugs and sockets (except for extra low voltages; see 6.6.3);

- the generating set is ready for use without any additional installation work by the user.

Generating sets for special applications or of higher rated power conforming to the above special features may, by agreement between manufacturer and customer, be tested in accordance with this part of ISO 8528. If supplementary stipulations are required for certain applications this should be done taking this part of ISO 8528 as a basis.

This part of ISO 8528 deals with the special requirements of test and safety design which should be observed in addition to the definitions and requirements laid down in ISO 8528 parts 1 to 6, where applicable.

Furthermore it lays down safety requirements in order to protect the user from danger.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 8528. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 8528 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3046-1:1995, *Reciprocating internal combustion engines — Performance — Part 1: Standard reference conditions, declarations of power, fuel and lubricating oil consumptions, and test methods*.

ISO 8528-1:1993, *Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 1: Application, ratings and performance.*

ISO 8528-2:1993, *Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 2: Engines.*

ISO 8528-3:1993, *Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 3: Alternating current generators for generating sets.*

ISO 8528-4:1993, *Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 4: Controlgear and switchgear.*

ISO 8528-5:1993, *Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 5: Generating sets.*

ISO 8528-6:1993, *Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 6: Test methods.*

ISO 7000:1989, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment — Index and synopsis.*

IEC 34-1:1994, *Rotating electrical machines — Part 1: Rating and performance.*

IEC 34-5:1991, *Rotating electrical machines — Part 5: Classification of degrees of protection provided by enclosures for rotating electrical machines.*

IEC 68-2-63:1991, *Environmental testing — Part 2: Tests — Test Eg.: Impact, spring hammer.*

IEC 83:1975, *Plugs and socket-outlets for domestic and similar general use — Standards.*

IEC 245-4:1980, *Rubber insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 4: Cords and flexible cables.*

IEC 309-1:1988, *Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes — Part 1: General requirements.*

IEC 309-2:1989, *Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes — Part 2: Dimensional interchangeability requirements for pin and contact-tube accessories.*

IEC 335-1:1991, *Safety of household and similar electrical appliances — Part 1: General requirements.*

IEC 364-4-41:1992, *Electrical installations of buildings — Part 4: Protection for safety — Chapter 41: Protection against electric shock.*

IEC 417:1973, *Graphic symbols for use on equipment — Index, survey and compilation of the single sheets.*

IEC 529:1989, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code).*

CISPR 12:1990, *Limits and methods of measurement of radio interference characteristics of vehicles, motor boats, and spark ignited engine-driven devices.*

CISPR 14:1993, *Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical motor-operated and thermal appliances for household and similar purposes, electric tools and electric apparatus.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 8528 the following definitions and those of ISO 8528-1 shall apply.

3.1 layman: A person who does not necessarily recognize potential danger resulting from electricity, moving parts or hot parts (see also clause 6). The layman has a lack of training, knowledge and experience and has insufficient knowledge of the relevant regulations.

3.2 close proximity: The 30 mm space immediately around the operating and adjusting controls and carrying handles including their whole movement range.

3.3 power rating: The electric power available at the outlets or sockets of the generator, expressed in kilowatts (kW) at the rated frequency and the rated power factor.

3.4 rated power: The prime power according to ISO 8528-1:1993, 13.3.2 as assigned by the generating set manufacturer.

NOTE 2 Due to the variable power sequence for this kind of low-power generating set the average permissible power is 90 % of the rated power.

3.5 thermal steady-state condition: State reached when the temperature rise of the generator does not vary by more than 2 K over a period of 1 h. For electrical parts see IEC 34-1:1994, 2.11; for RIC engines see ISO 3046-3, 4.2.

NOTE 3 Under normal test conditions the RIC engine has first reached a steady-state condition before a set of