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Inverters, Converters, and Controllers for Use in Independent Power Systems

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UL Standard for Safety for Inverters, Converters, and Controllers for Use in Independent Power Systems, UL 1741

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Revisions: This Standard contains revisions through and including January 17, 2001.

The revisions dated January 17, 2001 include a revised title. The previous title, Static Inverters and Charge Controllers for Use in Photovoltaic Power Systems, has been revised to Inverters, Converters, and Controllers for Use in Independent Power Systems.

Announcement Bulletin(s): This Standard contains the announcement bulletin(s) dated May 7, 1999. The announcement bulletin is located at the end of the Standard.

Text that has been changed in any manner is marked with a vertical line in the margin. Changes in requirements are marked with a vertical line in the margin and are followed by an effective date note indicating the date of publication or the date on which the changed requirement becomes effective.

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The new requirements are substantially in accordance with UL's Bulletin(s) on this subject dated April 3, 2000 and July 31, 2000. The bulletin(s) is now obsolete and may be discarded.

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The requirements in this Standard are now in effect, except for those paragraphs, sections, tables, figures, and/or other elements of the Standard having future effective dates as indicated in the note following the affected item. The prior text for requirements that have been revised and that have a future effective date are located after the Standard, and are preceded by a ″SUPERSEDED REQUIREMENTS″ notice.

New product submittals made prior to a specified future effective date will be judged under all of the requirements in this Standard including those requirements with a specified future effective date, unless the applicant specifically requests that the product be judged under the current requirements. However, if

the applicant elects this option, it should be noted that compliance with all the requirements in this Standard will be required as a condition of continued Listing and Follow-Up Services after the effective date, and understanding of this should be signified in writing.

This Standard consists of pages dated as shown in the following checklist:

Page	Date
1-18B	January 17, 2001
19	May 7, 1999
20-24	January 17, 2001
25	May 7, 1999
26-30	January 17, 2001
31-32	May 7, 1999
33	January 17, 2001
34-35	May 7, 1999
36	January 17, 2001
37-38	May 7, 1999
39-40B	January 17, 2001
41-42	May 7, 1999
43-44B	January 17, 2001
45-46	May 7, 1999
47-52	January 17, 2001
53	May 7, 1999
54-58B	January 17, 2001
59-63	May 7, 1999
64-66B	January 17, 2001
67-72	May 7, 1999
73-74B	January 17, 2001
75	May 7, 1999
76-80B	January 17, 2001
81	May 7, 1999
82-100D	January 17, 2001
101-102	May 7, 1999
103-104B	January 17, 2001
105-109	May 7, 1999
110-132	January 17, 2001
133-134	May 7, 1999
135-138	January 17, 2001
A1-A2	January 17, 2001

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1

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An effective date included as a note immediately following certain requirements is one established by Underwriters Laboratories Inc.

Revisions of this Standard will be made by issuing revised or additional pages bearing their date of issue. A UL Standard is current only if it incorporates the most recently adopted revisions, all of which are itemized on the transmittal notice that accompanies the latest set of revised requirements.

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No Text on This Page

CONTENTS

FOREWORD 6

INTRODUCTION

1 Scope 7
2 Glossary 7
3 General 12
3.1 Components 12
3.2 Units of measurement 13
3.3 References 13

CONSTRUCTION

4 General 13
5 Frame and Enclosure 13
5.1 General 13
5.2 Access covers 14
5.3 Cast metal enclosures 15
5.4 Sheet metal enclosures 15
5.5 Nonmetallic enclosures 18
5.6 Openings covered by glass 18A
5.7 Openings for wiring system connections 18A
5.8 Openings for ventilation 20
5.9 Environmental rated enclosures 26
6 Protection Against Corrosion 29
7 Mechanical Assembly 29
8 Mounting 30
9 Protection of Users – Accessibility of Uninsulated Live Parts 30
10 Protection of Service Personnel 34
11 Electric Shock 35
11.1 Voltage 35
11.2 Stored energy 37
12 Switches and Controls 40A
13 Disconnect Devices 42
14 AC Output Connections 43
14.1 Stand-alone inverters 43
14.2 Utility-interactive inverters 43
15 Receptacles 44
16 Supply Connections 44
16.1 General 44
16.2 Wiring terminals 44A
16.3 Wiring leads 47
16.4 Wiring compartments 48
16.5 Openings for conduit or cable connection 48
16.6 Openings for class 2 circuit conductors 49
17 Wire-Bending Space 49
18 Equipment Grounding 55
18.1 General 55
18.2 Grounding electrode terminal 57
19 AC Output Circuit Grounded Conductor 58

20 Internal Bonding for Grounding 59
21 Internal Wiring 61
21.1 General 61
21.2 Protection of wiring 63
21.3 Electrical connections 63
22 Live Parts 64
23 Separation of Circuits 65
23.1 Factory wiring 65
23.2 Field wiring 65
23.3 Separation barriers 66
24 Spacings 66A
24.1 General 66A
24.2 Insulating liners and barriers 69
25 Alternate Spacings – Clearances and Creepage Distances 70
26 Insulating Materials 71
26.1 General 71
26.2 Barriers 72
27 Capacitors 72
28 Isolated Accessible Signal Circuits 73
29 Control Circuits 74
30 Overcurrent Protection 76
30.1 General 76
30.2 Control circuit overcurrent protection 78
30.3 Output ac power circuit overcurrent protection 79
30.4 Battery circuits 80
31 DC Ground Fault Detector/Interrupter 80
32 Printed-Wiring Boards 80B

PROTECTION AGAINST RISKS OF INJURY TO PERSONS

33 General 81
34 Enclosures and Guards 81
35 Moving Parts 82
36 Switches and Controls 82
37 Mounting 82

OUTPUT POWER CHARACTERISTICS AND UTILITY COMPATIBILITY

38 General 82
39 Utility Interaction 83
40 DC Isolation From the Utility 83

PERFORMANCE

41 General 84
42 Maximum-Voltage Measurements 85
43 Temperature 85
44 Dielectric Voltage-Withstand Test 90
44.1 General 90
45 Output Power Characteristics 91
45.1 General 91
45.2 Output ratings 92
45.3 DC input range 92

45.4 Harmonic distortion 92
45.5 DC injection 93
46 Utility Compatibility 94
46.1 General 94
46.2 Utility voltage and frequency variation test 94
46.3 Anti-Islanding test 95
46.4 Loss of Control Circuit 98
47 Abnormal Tests 98
47.1 General 98
47.2 Output overload test 100
47.3 Short-circuit test 100A
47.4 DC input miswiring test 100A
47.5 Ventilation test 100B
47.6 Component short- and open-circuit 100B
47.7 Load transfer test 100C
48 Grounding Impedance Test 100C
49 Overcurrent Protection Calibration Test 100C
50 Strain Relief Test 100D
51 Reduced Spacings on Printed Wiring Boards Tests 100D
51.1 General 100D
51.2 Dielectric voltage-withstand test 101
51.3 Shorted trace test 101
52 Bonding Conductor Test 101
53 Voltage Surge Test 102
54 Calibration Test 103
55 Overvoltage Test 104
56 Current Withstand Test 104A
57 Capacitor Voltage Determination Test 105
58 Stability 105
59 Static Load 105
60 Compression Test 106
61 Rain and Sprinkler Tests 106
61.1 General 106
61.2 Rain test 106
61.3 Sprinkler test 109

RATING

62 Details 111

MARKING

63 Details 112
64 Cautionary Markings 120
65 Equipment Information and Instructions 120B
65.1 Separation of information 120B
65.2 Operating and installation instructions 121
66 Important Safety Instructions 122

MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION TESTS

67 Dielectric Voltage-Withstand Test 126
68 Utility Voltage and Frequency Variation Test 128

CHARGE CONTROLLERS

INTRODUCTION

69 General 129

CONSTRUCTION

70 General 130

PERFORMANCE

71 General 130A
72 Normal Operations 130B
73 Temperature 131
74 Temperature Compensation 131
75 Connection Sequence 131
76 Abnormal Tests 133
76.1 General 133
76.2 Input and output faults 133
76.3 Charge controller miswiring 133
76.4 Low-voltage disconnect 134

MARKING

77 Cautionary Markings 134
78 Details 135
79 Important Safety Instructions 135

AC MODULES

INTRODUCTION

80 General 136

CONSTRUCTION

81 General 136

PERFORMANCE

82 General 137
83 AC Module Inverter Securement Test 137

RATING

84 General 138

MARKING

85 Details 138
86 Important Safety Instructions 138

APPENDIX A

Standards for Components A1

FOREWORD

A. This Standard contains basic requirements for products covered by Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) under its Follow-Up Service for this category within the limitations given below and in the Scope section of this Standard. These requirements are based upon sound engineering principles, research, records of tests and field experience, and an appreciation of the problems of manufacture, installation, and use derived from consultation with and information obtained from manufacturers, users, inspection authorities, and others having specialized experience. They are subject to revision as further experience and investigation may show is necessary or desirable.

B. The observance of the requirements of this Standard by a manufacturer is one of the conditions of the continued coverage of the manufacturer's product.

C. A product which complies with the text of this Standard will not necessarily be judged to comply with the Standard if, when examined and tested, it is found to have other features which impair the level of safety contemplated by these requirements.

D. A product employing materials or having forms of construction which conflict with specific requirements of the Standard cannot be judged to comply with the Standard. A product employing materials or having forms of construction not addressed by this Standard may be examined and tested according to the intent of the requirements and, if found to meet the intent of this Standard, may be judged to comply with the Standard.

E. UL, in performing its functions in accordance with its objectives, does not assume or undertake to discharge any responsibility of the manufacturer or any other party. The opinions and findings of UL represent its professional judgment given with due consideration to the necessary limitations of practical operation and state of the art at the time the Standard is processed. UL shall not be responsible to anyone for the use of or reliance upon this Standard by anyone. UL shall not incur any obligation or liability for damages, including consequential damages, arising out of or in connection with the use, interpretation of, or reliance upon this Standard.

F. Many tests required by the Standards of UL are inherently hazardous and adequate safeguards for personnel and property shall be employed in conducting such tests.

INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1 These requirements cover inverters, converters, charge controllers, and output controllers intended for use in stand-alone (not grid connected) or utility-interactive (grid-connected) power systems. Utility-interactive inverters and converters are intended to be installed in parallel with an electric supply system or an electric utility to supply common loads.

1.1 revised January 17, 2001

1.2 These requirements cover AC modules that combine flat-plate photovoltaic modules and inverters to provide AC output power for stand-alone use or utility-interaction, and power systems which combine other alternative energy sources with inverters, converters, charge controllers and output controllers, in system specific combinations.

1.2 revised January 17, 2001

1.3 These requirements also cover power systems that combine independent power sources with inverters, converters, charge controllers, and output controllers in system specific combinations.

1.3 revised January 17, 2001

1.4 The products covered by these requirements are intended to be installed in accordance with the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70.

1.4 added January 17, 2001

1.5 A product that contains features, characteristics, components, materials, or systems new or different from those covered by the requirements in this standard, and that involves a risk of fire or of electric shock or injury to persons shall be evaluated using appropriate additional component and end-product requirements to maintain the level of safety as originally anticipated by the intent of this standard. A product whose features, characteristics, components, materials, or systems conflict with specific requirements or provisions of this standard does not comply with this standard. Revision of requirements shall be proposed and adopted in conformance with the methods employed for development, revision, and implementation of this standard.

1.3 revised and relocated as 1.5 January 17, 2001

2 Glossary

2.1 In the text of this standard, the term ″unit″ refers to any product covered by this Standard. For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions in 2.2– 2.43 apply.

2.1 effective November 7, 2000

2.2 AC MODULE – The smallest complete unit that includes solar cells, optics, inverters, and other components, excluding tracking devices, intended to generate ac power from sunlight.

2.2 effective November 7, 2000

2.3 BARRIER – A part inside an enclosure that reduces access to a part that involves a risk of fire, electric shock, injury to persons, or electrical energy-high current levels.

2.3 effective November 7, 2000

2.4 BRANCH CIRCUIT – The portion of the building wiring system beyond the final overcurrent protective device in the power-distribution panel that protects the ac output of the field-wiring terminals in a permanently connected unit.

2.4 effective November 7, 2000

2.5 BYPASS SOURCE – A branch circuit or generator to which the load is connected when the power conversion portion of the inverter is not supplying power to the load.

2.5 effective November 7, 2000

2.6 CHARGE CONTROLLER – A device intended to control the charging process of storage batteries used in photovoltaic power systems.

2.6 effective November 7, 2000

2.7 CLASS 2 TRANSFORMER – A step-down transformer complying with the applicable requirements in the Standard for Class 2 and Class 3 Transformers, UL 1585.

2.7 effective November 7, 2000

2.8 CONTROL CIRCUIT – A circuit that carries low-voltage, limited-energy (LVLE) electric signals and not main power, voltage or current.

2.8 revised January 17, 2001

2.8A CONVERTER– A device that accepts AC or DC power input and converters it to another form of AC or DC power for direct utilization by a load or accumulation in an energy storage system (batteries, capacitors, etc.).

2.8A added January 17, 2001

2.9 DC GROUND FAULT DETECTOR/INTERRUPTER – A device that provides protection for photovoltaic arrays by detecting a ground fault and interrupting the fault path in the dc circuit.

2.9 effective November 7, 2000

2.10 DEGREE OF PROTECTION – The extent of protection provided by an enclosure against access to parts which involve a risk of injury to persons, ingress of foreign solid objects, and/or ingress of water as verified by standardized test methods.

2.10 effective November 7, 2000

2.11 DISCONNECT DEVICE – A device that disconnects the conductors of a circuit from a supply, source, utility, or load.

2.11 effective November 7, 2000

2.12 ENCLOSURE – A surrounding case constructed to provide a degree of protection against:

a) The accessibility of a part that potentially involves a risk of fire, electric shock or injury to persons, or

b) The risk of propagation of flame, sparks, and molten metal initiated by an electrical disturbance occurring within.

2.12 effective November 7, 2000

2.13 FIELD-WIRING LEAD – A lead to which a supply, load, or other wire is intended to be connected by an installer.

2.13 effective November 7, 2000

2.14 FIELD-WIRING TERMINAL – A terminal to which a supply, load, or other wire is intended to be connected by an installer.

2.14 effective November 7, 2000

2.15 FIXED UNIT – A unit that is intended to be permanently connected mechanically and electrically and only able to be detached by the use of a tool.

2.15 revised January 17, 2001

2.16 GROUNDED CONDUCTOR – A system or circuit conductor that is intentionally grounded.

2.16 effective November 7, 2000

2.17 GUARD – A part outside of the enclosure that reduces access to a component involving a risk of injury to persons. See Enclosures and Guards, Section 34.

2.17 effective November 7, 2000

2.18 INVERTER – An electronic device that changes dc power to ac power.

2.18 effective November 7, 2000

2.19 ISLANDING PROTECTION – Protection against the continuous operation of the inverter and part of the utility load while isolated from the remainder of the electric utility system.

2.19 effective November 7, 2000

2.20 ISOLATED CIRCUIT – A circuit having an isolation transformer or isolating components such as optically or magnetically coupled devices.

2.20 effective November 7, 2000

2.21 ISOLATION TRANSFORMER – A transformer having its primary winding electrically isolated from its secondary winding and constructed so that there is no electrical connection – under normal and overload conditions – between the primary and secondary windings, between the primary winding and the core, or between separate adjacent secondary windings, where such connection results in a risk of fire or electric shock.

2.21 effective November 7, 2000

2.22 KNOCKOUT – A portion of the wall of an enclosure so fashioned that it is capable of being readily removed by a hammer, screwdriver, and pliers at the time of installation in order to provide an opening or hole for the attachment of an auxiliary device, raceway, cable, or fitting.

2.22 effective November 7, 2000

2.23 LIMITED-ENERGY (LE) CIRCUIT – An ac or dc circuit having a voltage not exceeding 1000 volts and the energy limited to 100 volt-amperes by:

a) The secondary winding of a transformer,

b) One or more resistors complying with 29.10, or

c) A regulating network complying with 29.11.

2.23 effective November 7, 2000

2.24 LIVE PART – An electrically conductive part within a unit that during intended use has a potential difference with respect to earth ground.

2.24 effective November 7, 2000

2.25 LOW-VOLTAGE, LIMITED-ENERGY (LVLE) CIRCUIT – A circuit involving an ac voltage of not more than 30 volts rms (42.4 volts peak) or a dc voltage of not more than 60 volts and supplied by:

a) An inherently limited Class 2 transformer or a not inherently limited Class 2 transformer and an overcurrent protective device that is:

1) Not of the automatic reclosing type,

2) Trip-free from the reclosing mechanism, and

3) Not readily interchangeable with a device of a different rating or the device is marked in accordance with 64.7.

b) A combination of an isolated transformer secondary winding and one or more resistors or a regulating network complying with 29.11 that complies with all the performance requirements for an inherently limited Class 2 transformer or power source; or

c) A battery that is isolated from the primary circuit or a combination of a battery, including the battery charging circuit of a unit that is isolated from the primary circuit, and one or more resistors or a regulating network complying with 29.11.

2.25 revised January 17, 2001

2.26 MAXIMUM SYSTEM VOLTAGE – The open-circuit voltage (Voc) of the photovoltaic module or panel multiplied by the temperature correction factor specified in Article 690-7 of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70 for crystalline and multi-crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and panels. The maximum system voltage is equal to the Voc for amorphous silicate and thin film photovoltaic modules and panels.

2.26 revised January 17, 2001

2.27 OPEN-CIRCUIT VOLTAGE (Voc) – The maximum no load output voltage of a photovoltaic module or panel at standard test conditions (STC). See 2.39.

2.27 effective November 7, 2000

2.27A OUTPUT CONTROLLER– A device external to an inverter or converter that performs utility-interface functions, such as over and under-voltage, over and under-frequency, and anti-islanding protection.

2.27A added January 17, 2001

2.28 PERMANENTLY CONNECTED UNIT – A unit connected to the electrical supply by means other than a supply cord and an attachment plug.

2.28 effective November 7, 2000

2.29 PRESSURE TERMINAL CONNECTOR – A terminal that accomplishes the connection of one or more conductors by means of pressure without the use of solder. Examples of pressure terminal connectors are:

a) Barrel and setscrew type,

b) Crimp-type barrel, or

c) Clamping plate and screw type.

2.29 effective November 7, 2000

2.30 PRIMARY CIRCUIT – Wiring and components that are conductively connected to a branch circuit.

2.30 effective November 7, 2000

2.31 PULSE-WIDTH MODULATED (PWM) CHARGING – A charge control method that enables the photovoltaic current to bring the battery voltage to constant voltage type regulation using pulse width modulated control by setting the voltage regulation reconnect (V_{rr}) setpoint photovoltaic array closer to the disconnect (V_r) using pulse-width-modulated control circuitry. Based on the rate of switching, the overall current is able to taper similar to the constant voltage type regulation.

2.31 effective November 7, 2000

2.32 RISK OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY- HIGH CURRENT LEVEL – The capability for damage to property or injury to persons, other than by electric shock, from available electrical energy existing between a live part and an adjacent dead metal part or between live parts of different polarity, where there is a potential of 2 volts or more and:

a) An available continuous power level of 240 volt-amperes or more, or

b) A reactive energy level of 20 joules or more.

For example, a tool, or other metal, short-circuiting a component that is able to result in a burn or a fire when enough energy is available at the component to vaporize, melt, or more than warm the metal.

2.32 effective November 7, 2000

2.33 SAFETY CIRCUIT – Any primary or secondary circuit that is used to reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, injury to persons, or electrical energy - high current levels. A safety interlock circuit, for example, is a safety circuit.

2.33 revised January 17, 2001

2.34 SAFETY INTERLOCK – A means relied upon to reduce the accessibility to an area that involves a risk of electric shock, electrical energy - high current levels, or injury to persons until the risk has been removed, or to automatically remove the risk when access is gained.

2.34 effective November 7, 2000

2.35 SECONDARY CIRCUIT – A circuit supplied from a secondary winding of an isolation transformer.

2.35 effective November 7, 2000

2.36 SERIES CHARGE CONTROLLER – A control element for battery charging that is in series with a photovoltaic array and a battery. The control element usually operates in an on/off mode, a pulse-width modulated (PWM) mode, or a linear control mode. The control element is usually a solid state switching device or a mechanical relay.

2.36 effective November 7, 2000

2.37 SERVICE PERSONNEL – Trained persons having familiarity with the construction and operation of the equipment and the risks involved.

2.37 effective November 7, 2000

2.38 STAND-ALONE INVERTER – An inverter intended to supply a load and does not provide power back to the electric utility.

2.38 effective November 7, 2000

2.39 STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS (STC) – Test conditions consisting of:

a) 100 mW/cm^2 irradiance,

b) AM 1.5 spectrum, and

c) 25°C (77°F) cell temperature.

2.39 effective November 7, 2000

2.40 TOOL – A screwdriver, coin, key, or any other object that is usable to operate a screw, latch, or similar fastening means.

2.40 effective November 7, 2000

2.40A TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION (THD)– The ratio of the root-mean-square (rms) of the harmonic content to the root-mean-square value of the fundamental quantity, expressed as a percentage.

THD = [(sum of squares of amplitudes of all harmonics)/(square of amplitude of fundamental)]$^{1/2}$X 100

2.40A added January 17, 2001

2.41 UTILITY-INTERACTIVE INVERTER – An inverter intended for use in parallel with an electric utility to supply common loads and sometimes deliver power to the utility.

2.41 effective November 7, 2000

2.42 VOLTAGE REGULATION (V_r) SETPOINT – The maximum battery voltage that a charge controller enables the battery to reach under charging conditioners. At this voltage the charge controller discontinues charging or begins to minimize the charging current to the battery.

2.42 effective November 7, 2000

2.43 VOLTAGE REGULATION RECONNECT (V_{rr}) SETPOINT – The battery voltage at which the charge controller reconnects the array to the battery when it has been disconnected at the V_r setpoint.

2.43 effective November 7, 2000

3 General

3.1 Components

3.1.1 Except as indicated in 3.1.2, a component of a product covered by this standard shall comply with the requirements for that component. See Appendix A for a list of standards covering components commonly used in the products covered by this Standard.

3.1.1 effective November 7, 2000

3.1.2 A component is not required to comply with a specific requirement that:

a) Involves a feature or characteristic not required in the application of the component in the product covered by this standard, or

b) Is superseded by a requirement in this standard.

3.1.2 revised January 17, 2001

3.1.3 A component shall be used in accordance with its rating established for the intended conditions of use.

3.1.3 revised January 17, 2001

3.1.4 Specific components are incomplete in construction features or restricted in performance capabilities. Such components are intended for use only under limited conditions, such as certain temperatures not exceeding specified limits, and shall be used only under those specific conditions.

3.1.4 revised January 17, 2001

3.2 Units of measurement

3.2.1 Values stated without parentheses are the requirement. Values in parentheses are explanatory or approximate information.

3.2.1 revised January 17, 2001

3.3 References

3.3.1 Any undated reference to a code or standard appearing in the requirements of this standard shall be interpreted as referring to the latest edition of that code or standard.

3.3.1 revised January 17, 2001

CONSTRUCTION

4 General

Section 4 effective November 7, 2000

4.1 A unit intended to operate at rated voltages of 50 volts or less shall operate as intended in both grounded and ungrounded circuits.

5 Frame and Enclosure

5.1 General

Section 5.1 effective November 7, 2000

5.1.1 A unit shall be provided with an enclosure that houses all current-carrying parts. The enclosure shall protect the various parts of the unit against mechanical damage from forces external to the unit. The parts of the enclosure that are required to be in place to comply with the requirements to reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, injury to persons shall comply with the applicable enclosure requirements specified in this Standard.

5.1.2 The frame or chassis of a unit shall not be relied upon to carry current during normal operation.

Exception: As provided in the Exception to 20.12.

5.1.3 A part, such as a dial or nameplate that is a part of the enclosure shall comply with the enclosure requirements.

5.1.4 An enclosure other than a Type 1 (indoor use only) shall comply with Environmental Rated Enclosures, Section 5.9, or the requirements for the respective Type in the Standard for Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, UL 50.

5.1.5 Sheet-metal screws threading directly into metal shall not be used to attach a cover, door, or other part that is to be removed to install field wiring or for operation of the equipment. Sheet-metal screws that are threaded into sheet-metal nuts that are permanently mounted and protected against corrosion. Machine screws and self-tapping machine screws are able to thread directly into sheet-metal walls.

5.1.6 Sheet-metal screws mounting internal components that are not removed for installation or operation are able to thread directly into metal.

5.2 Access covers

Section 5.2 effective November 7, 2000

5.2.1 For a unit used as a load center, a cover that gives access to a fuse or other overload-protective device, the functioning of which requires renewal shall be hinged. A hinged cover is also required for a unit when it is required to open the cover in connection with normal operation of the unit. The cover shall not depend solely upon screws or other similar means requiring the use of a tool to hold it closed; however, it shall be provided with a spring latch or catch, or a hand operable captive fastener. Live parts shall not be accessible when the cover is open.

Exception No. 1: A cover is not required to be provided with a hinge when the only overload-protective devices enclosed are:

a) Supplementary types in control circuits and the protective device and the circuit loads are within the same enclosure,

b) Supplementary types rated 2 amperes or less for loads not exceeding 100 volt-amperes,

c) Extractor fuses having an integral enclosure, or

d) Protective devices connected in a low-voltage, limited-energy (LVLE) circuit.

Exception No. 2: A cover is not required to be provided with a hinge for an enclosure that contains no user-serviceable or -operable parts and which is provided with a marking in accordance with 64.6.

5.2.2 With reference to 5.2.1, a door or cover giving access to a fuse shall comply with the requirements for doors and covers, in the Standard for Industrial Control Equipment, UL 508.

5.3 Cast metal enclosures

Section 5.3 effective November 7, 2000

5.3.1 The thickness of cast metal for an enclosure shall not be less than indicated in Table 5.1.

Exception: Cast metal of lesser thickness is usable where the enclosure complies with Compression Test, Section 60.

Table 5.1
Thickness of cast-metal enclosures

Use, or dimension of area involved	Minimum thickness, mm (inch)			
	Die-cast metal		Cast metal other than die-cast type	
Area of 154.8 cm^2(24 in^2) or less and having no dimension greater than 152 mm (6 inches)	1.6[a]	(1/16)	3.2	(1/8)
Area greater than 154.8 cm^2(24 in^2) or having any dimension greater than 152 mm (6 inches)	2.4	(3/32)	3.2	(1/8)
At a threaded conduit hole	6.4	(1/4)	6.4	(1/4)
At an unthreaded conduit hole	3.2	(1/8)	3.2	(1/8)

[a] The area limitations for metal 1.6 mm (1/16 inch) thick are attainable by the provision of reinforcing ribs subdividing a larger area.

5.4 Sheet metal enclosures

5.4.1 The thickness of a sheet-metal enclosure shall not be less than that specified in Tables 5.2 and 5.3; however, uncoated steel shall not be less than 0.81 mm (0.032 inch) thick, zinc-coated steel shall not be less than 0.86 mm (0.034 inch) thick, and nonferrous metal shall not be less than 1.14 mm (0.045 inch) thick at points at which a wiring system is to be connected.

Exception: Sheet metal of lesser thickness is usable where the enclosure complies with Compression Test, Section 60.

5.4.1 effective November 7, 2000

5.4.2 *Deleted January 17, 2001*

5.4.3 With reference to Tables 5.2 and 5.3, a supporting frame is a structure consisting of angles, channels, or folded rigid sections of sheet metal that is rigidly attached to and has similar outside dimensions as the enclosure surface and that has the torsional rigidity to resist the bending moments that result when the enclosure surface is deflected. A construction that has equivalent reinforcing is one that is as rigid as one built with a frame of angles or channels.

5.4.3 effective November 7, 2000

Table 5.2
Thickness of sheet metal for enclosures, carbon steel or stainless steel

Table 5.2 effective November 7, 2000

Without supporting frame[a]				With supporting frame or equivalent reinforcing[a]				Minimum thickness, mm (inch)			
Maximum width,[b]		Maximum length,[c]		Maximum width,[b]		Maximum length,[c]					
cm	(inch)	cm	(inch)	cm	(inch)	cm	(inch)	Uncoated		Coated	
10.2	(4.0)	Not limited		15.9	(6.25)	Not limited		0.51[d]	(0.020)	0.58[d]	(0.023)
12.1	(4.75)	14.6	(5.75)	17.1	(6.75)	21.0	(8.25)				
15.2	(6.0)	Not limited		24.1	(9.5)	Not limited		0.66[d]	(0.026)	0.74[d]	(0.029)
17.8	(7.0)	22.2	(8.75)	25.4	(10.0)	31.8	(12.5				
20.3	(8.0)	Not limited		30.5	(12.0)	Not limited		0.81	(0.032)	0.86	(0.034)
22.9	(9.0)	29.2	(11.5)	33.0	(13.0)	40.6	(16.0)				
31.8	(12.5	Not limited		49.5	(19.5)	Not limited		1.07	(0.042)	1.14	(0.045)
35.6	(14.0	45.7	(18.0)	53.3	(21.0)	63.5	(25.0)				
45.7	(18.0)	Not limited		68.6	(27.0)	Not limited		1.35	(0.053)	1.42	(0.056)
50.8	(20.0)	63.5	(25.0)	73.7	(29.0)	91.4	(36.0)				
55.9	(22.0)	Not limited		83.8	(33.0)	Not limited		1.52	(0.060)	1.60	(0.063)
63.5	(25.0)	78.7	(31.0)	88.9	(35.0)	109.2	(43.0)				
63.5	(25.0)	Not limited		99.1	(39.0)	Not limited		1.70	(0.067)	1.78	(0.070)
73.7	(29.0)	91.4	(36.0)	104.1	(41.0)	129.5	(51.0)				
83.8	(33.0)	Not limited		129.5	(51.0)	Not limited		2.03	(0.080)	2.13	(0.084)
103.4	(38.00	119.4	(47.0)	137.2	(54.0)	167.6	(66.0)				
106.7	(42.0)	Not limited		162.6	(64.0)	Not limited		2.36	(0.093)	2.46	(0.097)
119.4	(47.0)	149.9	(59.0)	172.7	(68.0)	213.4	(84.0)				
132.1	(52.0)	Not limited		203.2	(80.0)	Not limited		2.74	(0.108)	2.82	(0.111)
152.4	(60.0)	188.0	(74.0)	213.4	(84.0)	261.6	(103.0)				
160.0	(63.0)	Not limited		246.4	(97.0)	Not limited		3.12	(0.123)	3.20	(0.126)
185.4	(73.0)	228.6	(90.0)	261.6	(103.0)	322.6	(127.0)				

[a] See 5.4.3 and 5.4.4.

[b] The width is the smaller dimension of a rectangular sheet metal piece that is part of an enclosure. In some cases, adjacent surfaces of an enclosure have supports in common and are made of a single sheet.

[c] ″Not limited″ applies only where the edge of the surface is flanged at least 12.7 mm (1/2 inch) or fastened to adjacent surfaces not normally removed in use.

[d] Sheet steel for an enclosure intended for outdoor use shall not be less than 0.86 mm (0.034 inch) thick for coated metal and not less than 0.81 mm (0.032 inch) thick for uncoated metal.

Table 5.3
Thickness of sheet metal for enclosures, aluminum, copper, or brass

Table 5.3 effective November 7, 2000

Without supporting frame[a]				With supporting frame or equivalent Reinforcing[a]					
Maximum width[b], cm	(inch)	Maximum length[c], cm	(inch)	Maximum width[b], cm	(inch)	Maximum length[c], cm	(inch)	Minimum thickness, mm	(inch)
7.6	(3.0)	Not limited		17.8	(7.0)	Not limited		0.58[d]	(0.023)
8.9	(3.5)	10.2	(4.0)	21.6	(8.5)	24.1	(9.5)		
10.2	(4.0)	Not limited		25.4	(10.0)	Not limited		0.74	(0.029)
12.7	(5.0)	15.2	(6.0)	26.7	(10.5)	34.3	(13.5)		
15.2	(6.0)	Not limited		35.6	(14.0)	Not limited		0.91	(0.036)
16.5	(6.5)	20.3	(8.0)	38.1	(15.0)	45.7	(18.0)		
20.3	(8.0)	Not limited		48.3	(19.0)	Not limited		1.14	(0.045)
24.1	(9.5)	29.2	(11.5)	53.3	(21.0)	63.5	(25.0)		
30.5	(12.0)	Not limited		71.1	(28.0)	Not limited		1.47	(0.058)
35.6	(14.0)	40.6	(16.0)	76.2	(30.0)	94.0	(37.0)		
45.7	(18.0)	Not limited		106.7	(42.0)	Not limited		1.91	(0.075)
50.8	(20.0)	63.5	(25.0)	114.3	(45.0)	139.7	(55.0)		
63.5	(25.0)	Not limited		152.4	(60.0)	Not limited		2.41	(0.095)
73.7	(29.0)	91.4	(36.0)	162.6	(64.0)	198.1	(78.0)		
94.0	(37.0)	Not limited		221.0	(87.0)	Not limited		3.10	(0.122)
106.7	(42.0)	134.6	(53.0)	236.2	(93.0)	289.6	(114.0)		
132.1	(52.0)	Not limited		312.4	(123.0)	Not limited		3.89	(0.152)
152.4	(60.0)	188.0	(74.0)	330.2	(130.0)	406.4	(160.0)		

[a] See 5.4.3 and 5.4.4.

[b] The width is the smaller dimension of a rectangular sheet metal piece that is part of an enclosure. In some cases, adjacent surfaces of an enclosure have supports in common and are made of a single sheet.

[c] ″Not limited″ applies only where the edge of the surface is flanged at least 12.7 mm (1/2 inch) or fastened to adjacent surfaces not normally removed in use.

[d] Sheet copper, brass, or aluminum for an enclosure intended for outdoor use shall not be less than 0.74 mm (0.029 inch) thick.

5.4.4 With reference to 5.4.3 and Tables 5.2 and 5.3, a construction does not have a supporting frame when it is:

a) An enclosure formed or fabricated from sheet metal,

b) A single sheet with single formed flanges or formed edges,

c) A single sheet that is corrugated or ribbed, or

d) An enclosure surface loosely attached to a frame, for example, by spring clips.

5.4.4 effective November 7, 2000

5.5 Nonmetallic enclosures

5.5.1 A polymeric enclosure or polymeric part of an enclosure shall comply with the requirements in the Standard for Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations, UL 746C. See 5.5.3.

Exception: A polymeric enclosure which complies with the Standard for Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, UL 50, is not required to be investigated for compliance with UL 746C.

5.5.1 effective November 7, 2000

5.5.2 Where an electrical instrument, such as a meter, forms part of the enclosure, the face or the back of the instrument housing, or both together, shall comply with the requirements for an enclosure.

Exception: A meter complying with the Standard for Electrical Analog Instruments – Panelboard Type, UL 1437, complies with this requirement.

5.5.2 effective November 7, 2000

5.5.3 The requirement in 5.5.1 does not apply to a nonmetallic part that forms part of the enclosure under any one of the following conditions:

a) The part covers an opening that has no dimension greater than 25.4 mm (1 inch) and the part is made of a material Classed as V-0, V-1, V-2, or HB, in accordance with the Standard for Tests for Flammability of Plastic Materials for Parts in Devices and Appliances, UL 94,

b) The part is made of a material Classed V-0, V-1, V-2, or HB and covers an opening which does not give access to the user, when the part is removed, to live parts involving a risk of fire, electric shock, or electric energy - high current levels or moving parts.

c) The part covers an opening that has no dimension greater than 101.6 mm (4 inches) and the part is made of a material Classed as V-0, V-1, V-2, or HB, and there is no source of a risk of fire closer than 4 inches from the surface of the enclosure, or

d) The part is made of a material Classed V-0, V-1, V-2, or HB and there is a barrier or a device that forms a barrier made of a material Classed V-0 between the part and a source of a risk of fire.

Exception: A part of a component is not required to be Classed V-0, V-1, V-2, or HB when it complies with the flammability requirements applicable to the component. See Components, Section 3.1.

5.5.3 revised January 17, 2001

5.5.4 A nonmetallic enclosure intended for connection to a rigid conduit system shall comply with the Polymeric Enclosure Rigid Metallic Conduit Connection Tests in the Standard for Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, UL 50.

5.5.4 effective November 7, 2000

5.6 Openings covered by glass

Section 5.6 effective November 7, 2000

5.6.1 Glass covering an opening shall comply with 5.6.2, shall be secured in place so that it is not readily displaced in service, and shall provide mechanical protection for the enclosed parts.

5.6.2 Glass for an opening:

a) Not more than 102 mm (4 inches) in any dimension shall not be less than 1.6 mm (1/16 inch) thick,

b) Glass for an opening other than described in (a) and not more than 929 cm^2(144 square inches) in area and having no dimension greater than 305 mm (12 inches), shall not be less than 3.2 mm (1/8 inch) thick, and

c) Glass used to cover an area greater than described in (b) shall not be less than 3.2 mm thick and:

1) Shall be of a nonshattering or tempered type that, when broken, complies with the Performance Specifications and Methods of Test for Safety Glazing Material Used in Buildings, ANSI Z97.1-1984 (R1994), or

2) Shall withstand a 3.38 joules (2-1/2 ft-lbf) impact from a 50.8-mm (2-inch) diameter, 535 gram (1.18 pound) steel sphere without cracking or breaking to the extent that a piece is dislodged from its normal position.

5.7 Openings for wiring system connections

Section 5.7 effective November 7, 2000

5.7.1 Where threads for the connection of conduit are tapped all the way through a hole in an enclosure wall, or where an equivalent construction is employed, there shall not be less than three, or more than five threads in the metal; and the construction of the enclosure shall be such that a conduit bushing is attachable as intended. Where threads for the connection of conduit are not tapped all the way through a hole in an enclosure wall, conduit hub, or a similar component; there shall not be less than 3-1/2 threads in the metal, and there shall be a smooth, rounded inlet hole for the conductors equivalent to that provided by a standard conduit bushing and the hole shall have an internal diameter that corresponds with the applicable trade size of rigid conduit.

5.7.2 Clamps and fasteners for the attachment of conduit, electrical metallic tubing, armored cable, nonmetallic flexible tubing, nonmetallic-sheathed cable, service cable, or equivalent, that are supplied as a part of an enclosure shall comply with the Standard for Fittings for Conduit and Outlet Boxes, UL 514B.

5.7.3 A knockout in a sheet-metal enclosure shall be secured and shall be removable without undue deformation of the enclosure.

5.7.4 A knockout shall be provided with a flat surrounding surface so a conduit bushing of the corresponding size seats as intended. A knockout intended to be used for installation purposes, shall be located so that installation of a bushing does not result in spacings between uninsulated live parts and the bushing of less than required in Spacings, Section 24.

5.7.5 In measuring a spacing between an uninsulated live part and a bushing installed in a knockout as specified in 5.7.4, it is to be assumed that a bushing having the dimensions specified in Table 5.4 is in place, in conjunction with a single locknut installed on the outside of the enclosure.

Table 5.4
Knockout or hole sizes and dimensions of bushings

Trade size of conduit,	Knockout or hole diameter		Bushing dimensions			
			Overall diameter		Height	
Inch	mm	(inch)	mm	(inch)	mm	(inch)
1/2	22.2	(7/8)	25.4	(1)	9.5	(3/8)
3/4	27.8	(1-3/32)	31.4	(1-15/64)	10.7	(27/64)
1	34.5	(1-23/64)	40.5	(1-19/32)	13.1	(33/64)
1-1/4	43.7	(1-23/32)	49.2	(1-15/16)	14.3	(9/16)
1-1/2	50.0	(1-31/32)	56.0	(2-13/64)	15.1	(19/32)
2	62.7	(2-15/32)	68.7	(2-45/64)	15.9	(5/8)
2-1/2	76.2	(3)	81.8	(3-7/32)	19.1	(3/4)
3	92.1	(3-5/8)	98.4	(3-7/8)	20.6	(13/16)
3-1/2	104.8	(4-1/8)	112.7	(4-7/16)	23.8	(15/16)
4	117.5	(4-5/8)	126.2	(4-31/32)	25.4	(1)
4-1/2	130.2	(5-1/8)	140.9	(5-35/64)	27.0	(1-1/16)
5	142.9	(5-5/8)	158.0	(6-7/32)	30.2	(1-3/16)
6	171.5	(6-3/4)	183.4	(7-7/32)	31.8	(1-1/4)

5.7.6 For an enclosure not provided from the factory with conduit openings or knockouts, spacings not less than the minimum required in this Standard shall be provided between uninsulated live parts and a conduit bushing installed at any location on the enclosure. Permanent marking on the enclosure, a template, or a full-scale drawing furnished with the unit is usable to limit such a location.

5.7.7 A plate or plug for an unused conduit opening or other hole in the enclosure shall have a thickness not less than:

a) 0.36 mm (0.014 inch) for steel or 0.48 mm (0.019 inch) for nonferrous metal for a hole having a 6.4-mm (1/4-inch) maximum dimension, and

b) 0.69-mm (0.027-inch) steel or 0.81-mm (0.032-inch) nonferrous metal for a hole having a 34.9-mm (1-3/8-inch) maximum dimension.

A closure for a larger hole shall have a thickness equal to that required for the enclosure of the unit or a standard knockout seal shall be used. Such plates or plugs shall be securely mounted.

5.7.8 An opening in an environmental rated enclosure shall be closed with components having the applicable environmental ratings as specified in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5
Openings in environmental rated enclosures

Enclosure Type	Openings shall be closed by components rated for enclosure types
2	2, 3, 3R, 3S, 4, 4X, 6, 6P, 12, 12K, 13
3	3S, 4, 4X, 6, 6P
3R	3, 3S, 4, 4X, 6, 6P
3S	3, 4, 4X, 6, 6P
4	4, 4X, 6, 6P
4X	4X
6	6, 6P
6P	6P
12, 12K	12, 12K, 13
13	13

5.8 Openings for ventilation

Section 5.8 effective November 7, 2000

5.8.1 General

5.8.1.1 The enclosure of a unit shall be constructed to protect the unit against the emission of flame, molten metal, flaming or glowing particles, or flaming drops from the enclosure.

5.8.2 Ventilation openings in enclosure bottoms

5.8.2.1 The requirement in 5.8.1.1 necessitates a complete noncombustible bottom or a construction employing individual noncombustible barriers as specified in Figure 5.1, under components, groups of components, or assemblies.

Exception No. 1: Ventilation openings provided in the bottom of an enclosure meet the intent of the requirement where noncombustible baffle plates are provided to obstruct or deflect materials from falling directly from the interior of the unit onto the supporting surface or other locations under the unit. An example of a baffle that meets the intent of this requirement is illustrated in Figure 5.2.

Exception No. 2: Ventilation openings provided in the bottom of an enclosure meet the intent of the requirement where the openings are covered by a perforated metal plate as described in Table 5.6, or where a galvanized or stainless steel screen having a 14- by 14-mesh per 25.4 mm (1 inch) constructed of wire with a diameter of 0.5 mm (0.018 inch) minimum is used.

Exception No. 3: The bottom of the enclosure under areas containing only materials Classed V-1 or better in accordance with the Standard for Tests for Flammability of Plastic Materials for Parts in Devices and Appliances, UL 94, are able to have openings no larger than 6.4 mm (1/4 inch) square. Openings that are not square shall not have an area greater than 40 mm^2 (1/16 square inch).

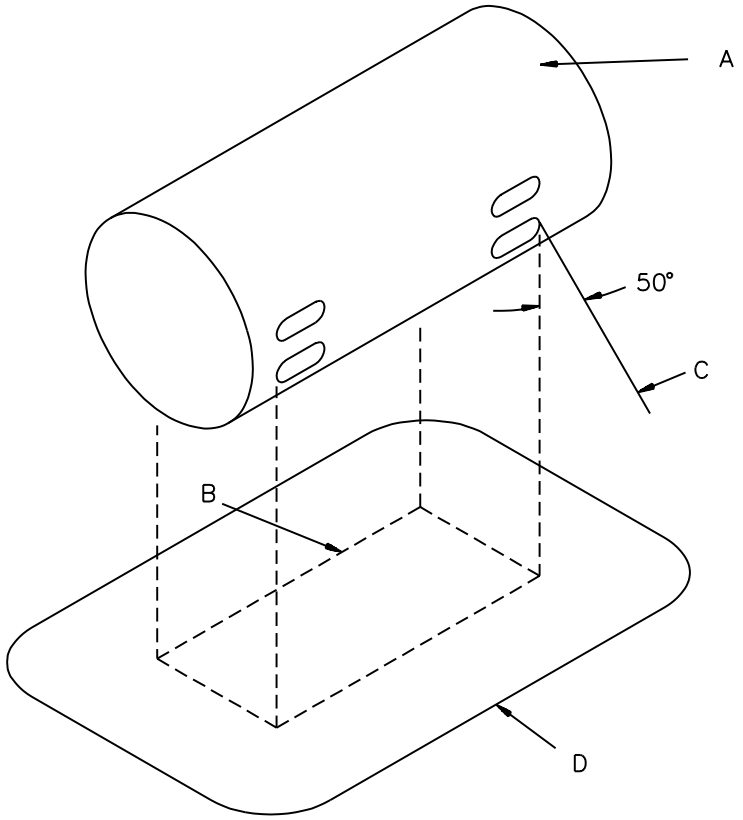
Exception No. 4: Ventilation openings without limitation on their size and number that comply with 9.7 meet the intent of the requirement where the openings are only in the bottom panel in areas:

a) That contain only wires, cables, plugs, receptacles, and transformers, and

b) In areas that contain low-voltage, limited-energy (LVLE) circuits.

Exception No. 5: Ventilation openings are provided in the bottom of an enclosure meet the intent of the requirement where the openings incorporate an expanded metal mesh as described in 5.8.5.

Figure 5.1
Baffle plates



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NOTES –

A. The entire component under which a barrier (flat or dished with or without a lip or other raised edge) of noncombustible material is to be provided. The sketch (Figure 5.1) is of an enclosed component with ventilation openings showing that the protective barrier is required only for those openings through which flaming parts are able to be emitted. When the component or assembly does not have its own noncombustible enclosure, the area to be protected is the entire area occupied by the component or assembly.

B. Projection of the outline of the area of A that requires a bottom barrier vertically downward onto the horizontal plane of the lowest point on the outer edge D of the barrier.

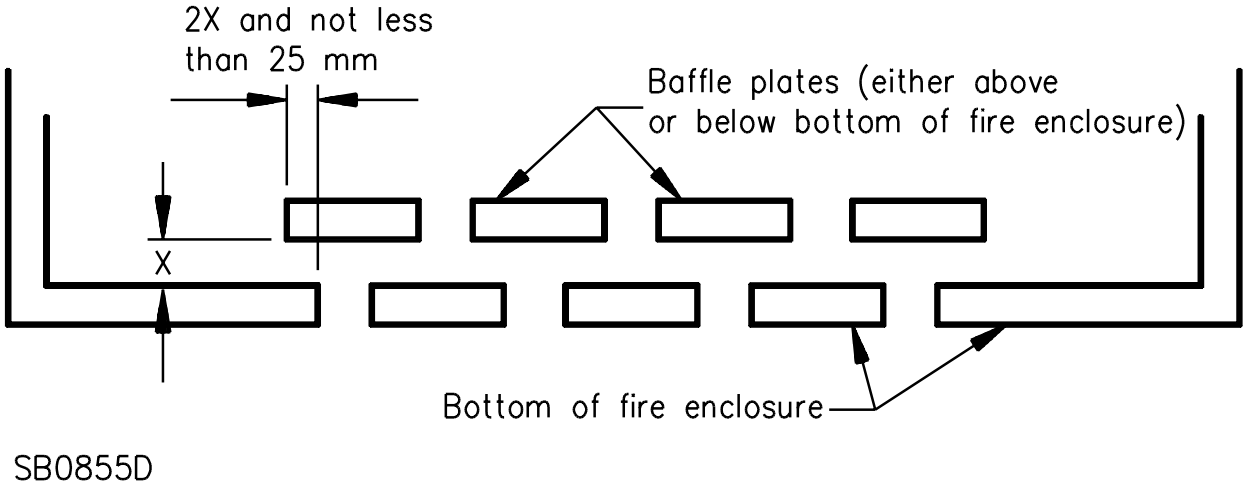
C. Inclined line that traces out an area D on the horizontal plane of the barrier. Moving around the perimeter of the area B that requires a bottom barrier, this line projects at a 50-degree angle from the line extending vertically at every point around the perimeter of A and is oriented to trace out the largest area; however, an angle less than 50 degrees complies where the barrier or portion of the bottom cover contacts a vertical barrier or side panel of noncombustible material, or where the horizontal extension of the barrier B to D exceeds 152 mm (6 inches).

D. Minimum outline of the barrier; however, the extension B to D is not required to exceed 152 mm (6 inches) (flat or dished with or without a lip or other raised edge). The bottom of the barrier is able to be flat or formed in any manner where every point of area D is at or below the lowest point on the outer edge of the barrier.

Table 5.6
Perforated metal plates for enclosure bottom

Minimum thickness,		Maximum diameter of holes,		Minimum spacings of holes center to center,	
mm	(inch)	mm	(inch)	mm	(inch)
0.66	(0.026)	1.14	(0.045)	1.70	(0.067), or 233 holes per 645 mm^2(1 $inch^2$)
0.66	(0.026)	1.19	(0.047)	2.36	(0.093)
0.76	(0.030)	1.14	(0.045)	1.70	(0.067)
0.76	(0.030)	1.19	(0.047)	2.36	(0.093)
0.81	(0.032)	1.91	(0.075)	3.18	(0.125), or 72 holes per 645 mm^2(1 $inch^2$)
0.89	(0.035)	1.90	(0.075)	3.18	(0.125)
0.91	(0.036)	1.60	(0.063)	2.77	(0.109)
0.91	(0.036)	1.98	(0.078)	3.18	(0.125)
0.99	(0.039)	1.60	(0.063)	2.77	(0.109)
0.99	(0.039)	2.00	(0.079)	3.00	(0.118)

Figure 5.2
Example of baffle overlap



5.8.3 Openings in enclosure tops

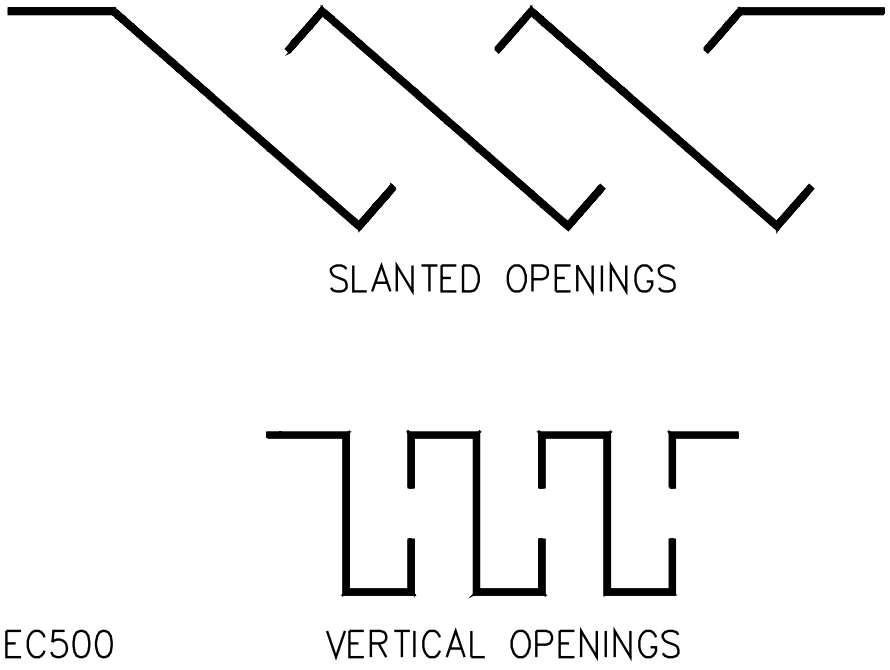
5.8.3.1 Openings in the top of an enclosure shall be located and sized to protect against the entry of foreign objects. Openings directly over uninsulated live parts:

a) Shall not exceed 4.7 mm (0.187 inch) in any dimension,

b) Be configured as illustrated in Figure 5.3, or

c) Be constructed to provide equivalent protection against the entry of foreign objects.

Figure 5.3
Cross sections of top-cover design



5.8.4 Openings in enclosure sides

5.8.4.1 A louver shall not be more than 305 mm (12 inches) long.

5.8.4.2 The area of an opening covered by louvers, perforated sheet steel, or by expanded-metal mesh that is thinner than the enclosure shall not exceed 0.129 m^2(200 square inches).

5.8.5 Expanded metal mesh and screens

5.8.5.1 The thickness of perforated sheet steel and sheet steel employed for expanded-metal mesh used to cover an opening in the enclosure shall comply with of Table 5.7.

Exception: Thicknesses less than specified in Table 5.7, and not less than specified in Table 5.8 meet the intent of the requirement where:

a) The indentation of the material does not adversely affect performance or reduce spacings to live parts below the minimum values specified in Spacings, Section 24, or Alternate Spacings-Clearances and Creepage Distances, Section 25, and

b) The opening has an area of not more than 464.5 cm^2 (72 in^2) and no dimension greater than 304.8 mm (12 inches), or

c) The width of the opening is not greater than 88.9 mm (3-1/2 inches).

Table 5.7
Minimum thickness of expanded metal mesh

	Uncoated,		Zinc coated, mm (inch)	
Opening area	**mm**	**(inch)**	**mm**	**(inch)**
Maximum 323 mm^2 (0.5 in^2) or less	1.07	(0.042)	1.14	(0.045)
More than 323 mm^2 (0.5 in^2)	2.03	(0.080)	2.13	(0.084)

Table 5.8
Minimum thickness of expanded metal mesh

Uncoated,		Zinc coated,	
mm	**(inch)**	**mm**	**(inch)**
0.51	(0.020)	0.61	(0.024)

5.8.5.2 The diameter of the wires of a screen shall not be less than 1.30 mm (0.051 inch) where the screen openings are 323 mm^2 (0.5 in^2) or less in area, and not less than 2.06 mm (0.081 inch) for larger screen openings.

5.8.6 Barriers used with ventilation openings

5.8.6.1 Unless a ventilation opening is located at least 305 mm (12 inches) from an arcing part, such as a switch, fuse, circuit breaker or a similar source, a barrier shall be placed between the ventilation opening and the source of arcing.

5.8.6.2 The barrier shall be of such dimensions and so located that any straight line drawn from an arcing part past the edge of the barrier intersects a point in the ventilation opening plane that is at least 6.4 mm (0.25 inch) outside of the edge of the ventilation opening.

5.8.6.3 A sheet-metal barrier shall not be less than 1.35 mm (0.053 inch) thick when uncoated steel, 1.42 mm (0.056 inch) thick when zinc-coated, or 1.19 mm (0.075 inch) thick when aluminum.

Exception: A metal barrier of thinner material meets the intent of the requirement when its strength and rigidity are not less than that of flat sheet steel having the same dimensions of the barrier and having the specified thickness.

5.9 Environmental rated enclosures

5.9.1 An enclosure shall comply with the construction requirements applicable to an enclosure of the Type number or numbers with which it is marked.

5.9.1 effective November 7, 2000

5.9.2 An environmental type connection, such as a watertight connection at a conduit entrance, shall be a conduit hub or the equivalent, such as a knockout or fitting, located so that when conduit is connected and the enclosure is mounted in the intended manner, the enclosure complies with the tests specified in the Enclosure Types Table, in the Standard for Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, UL 50.

5.9.2 effective November 7, 2000

5.9.3 Type 3, 3R, and 3S enclosures shall comply with the Rain and Sprinkler Tests, Section 61.

5.9.3 effective November 7, 2000

5.9.4 A Type 2 enclosure shall have provision for drainage of water and shall have a threaded conduit hub or the equivalent for the connection of conduit in the top or sidewalls.

Exception No. 1: A threaded conduit hub or the equivalent is not required where the conduit connection opening is wholly below the lowest terminal lug or other live part within the enclosure. See 63.32.

Exception No. 2: A conduit hub or fitting is not required when information is provided in accordance with 63.30.

5.9.4 effective November 7, 2000

5.9.5 A Type 3 enclosure shall have:

a) A threaded conduit hub or the equivalent for a watertight connection at conduit entrances – see 5.9.2,

b) A mounting means external to the equipment cavity, and

c) Provision for locking a door, when a door is provided.

Exception: A conduit hub or fitting is not required when information is provided in accordance with 63.30.

5.9.5 effective November 7, 2000

5.9.6 A Type 3R enclosure shall have:

a) A threaded conduit hub or the equivalent for a watertight connection at conduit entrances – see 5.9.2,

b) Provision for drainage of water, and

c) Provision for locking a door, when a door is provided.

Exception No. 1: A threaded conduit hub or the equivalent is not required where the conduit connection opening is wholly below the lowest terminal lug or other live part intended for use within the enclosure. See 63.32.

Exception No. 2: A conduit hub or fitting is not required when information is provided in accordance with 63.30.

5.9.6 effective November 7, 2000

5.9.7 A Type 3S enclosure shall have:

a) A threaded conduit hub or the equivalent for a watertight connection at conduit entrances – see 5.9.2,

b) A mounting means external to the equipment cavity,

c) Provision for locking a door, when a door is provided, and

d) Operating mechanisms that support the additional weight of ice and that withstand the removal of ice by means of a hand tool used to gain access to the interior of the enclosure when ice is present. Auxiliary means are able to be provided to break the ice and to enable operation of external mechanisms.

Exception: A conduit hub or fitting is not required when information is provided in accordance with 63.30.

5.9.7 effective November 7, 2000

5.9.8 A Type 4, 4X, 6, 6P, or 11 enclosure shall have a conduit hub or the equivalent mounted in place to provide a watertight connection at conduit entrances and shall have mounting means external to the equipment cavity – see 5.9.2.

Exception No. 1: The watertight conduit connection is not required to be mounted in place when information is provided in accordance with 65.2.4.

Exception No. 2: A hub or a fitting is not required to be provided or installed on a Type 4 or 4X enclosure when instructions are provided as specified in 65.2.6.

5.9.8 revised January 17, 2001

5.9.9 A Type 12 enclosure shall have no conduit knockout or conduit opening and no hole through the enclosure other than a hole for a Type 12 mechanism, or the equivalent. A gasket, when provided, shall be oil resistant.

Exception: A Type 12 enclosure is able to employ a conduit opening when the enclosure is marked in accordance with 63.34.

5.9.9 effective November 7, 2000

5.9.10 A Type 12K enclosure is to be as specified in 5.9.9, unless it has knockouts located in the top or bottom walls, or both.

5.9.10 effective November 7, 2000

5.9.11 A Type 13 enclosure shall have oil-resistant gaskets and, when intended for wall or machine mounting, shall have a mounting means external to the equipment cavity. There shall be no conduit knockout or unsealed opening providing access to the equipment cavity. All conduit openings shall have provisions for oiltight connections.

5.9.11 effective November 7, 2000

5.9.12 A gasket of an elastomeric or thermoplastic material or a composition gasket utilizing an elastomeric material employed to comply with the requirements for a Type 2, 3, 3R, 3S, 4, 4X, 6, 6P, 11, 12, 12K, or 13 enclosure shall comply with the Gasket Tests, Section 43, in the Standard for Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, UL 50.

5.9.12 effective November 7, 2000

5.9.13 When a component, such as a pilot light, a disconnect, a pushbutton, or similar component, intended for use with a Type designated environmental enclosure is used with a specific Type enclosure, it shall meet the following:

a) The component has been evaluated for its intended use installed on a representative enclosure.

b) All hardware, gaskets, or other parts required to complete the installation are provided with the component.

Exception: Hardware, gaskets, or other parts are not required to be provided with the component when they are available from the component manufacturer in the form of a kit and are marked or rated for the application.

c) Installation instructions including such information as mounting hole location, opening configuration, and similar information, are provided on the component, in the component package, or on a stuffer sheet.

d) The component, its carton, or accompanying instruction sheet shall be marked or rated for use on a flat surface of the specific type enclosure in the construction.

5.9.13 effective November 7, 2000

5.9.14 A drain hole shall be provided on all units to prevent the accumulation of water above a level that results in the wetting of an electrical part or opening for the connection of conduit or for an auxiliary part under all mounting orientations specified by the installation instructions. The hole shall be as specified in Table 5.9.

Exception: A unit that has been subjected to the Rain and Sprinkler Tests, Section 61, is not required to be provided with a drain hole where no water enters the fixture.

5.9.14 effective November 7, 2000

Table 5.9
Size of drain holes

Table 5.9 effective November 7, 2000

Opening shape	Minimum dimension		Minimum area		Maximum dimension		Maximum area	
	mm	(inch)	mm^2	($inch^2$)	mm	(inch)	cm^2	($inches^2$)
Slot	3.2 (width)	(1/8)	7.74	(0.012)	9.6 (width)	(3/8)	9.68	(1-1/2)
Square	3.2 (side)	(1/8)	–		12.7 (side)	(1/2)	–	
Round	3.2 (diameter)	(1/8)	–		12.7 (diameter)	(1/2)	–	
Irregular	–		7.74	(0.012)	–		9.68	(1-1/2)

6 Protection Against Corrosion

Section 6 effective November 7, 2000

6.1 Iron and steel parts shall be protected against corrosion by enameling, galvanizing, plating, or other equivalent means. This applies to all springs and other parts which are relied upon for the intended mechanical operation.

Exception No. 1: Parts such as bearings and thermal elements for which such protection is impracticable.

Exception No. 2: Small minor parts of iron or steel such as washers, screws, or bolts that are not current-carrying and are not in the equipment grounding conductor path, when corrosion of such unprotected parts does not result in a risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons.

Exception No. 3: Parts made of stainless steel.

7 Mechanical Assembly

Section 7 effective November 7, 2000

7.1 A unit shall be assembled so that it is not adversely affected by the vibration of normal operation.

7.2 A switch, a fuseholder, or a lampholder shall be securely mounted and shall be prevented from turning or shifting in its mounting panel.

Exception: The requirement that a switch be prevented from turning or shifting does not apply where:

a) The switch is a plunger, slide, or other type that does not rotate when operated. A toggle switch is subjected to forces that tend to turn the switch during normal operation of the switch,

b) Means for mounting the switch prevents the switch from loosening during operation,

c) Spacings are not reduced below the minimum specified in Spacings, Section 24, or Alternate Spacings-Clearances and Creepage Distances, Section 25, when the switch rotates, and

d) Normal operation of the switch is by mechanical means rather than by direct contact by persons.

7.3 With reference to 7.2, friction between surfaces shall not be the sole means to prevent shifting or turning of live parts for a device having a single-hole mounting means. An additional means such as a lock washer applied as intended shall be used.

8 Mounting

Section 8 effective November 7, 2000

8.1 Provision shall be made for securely mounting a unit in position. Bolts, screws, or other parts used for mounting a unit shall be independent of those used for securing components to the frame, base, or panel.

Exception: A provision for mounting is not required for a floor supported or freestanding unit. See Stability, Section 58.

8.2 A keyhole slot for a mounting screw shall be provided with at least one round hole for accommodation of a permanent mounting screw. A keyhole slot shall be arranged so that a wall-mounting screw does not project into a compartment containing electrical parts and reduce spacings to less than those specified in Spacings, Section 24, or Alternate Spacings – Clearances and Creepage Distances, Section 25.

8.3 A unit shall not be provided with casters unless the casters are used solely for transporting the unit and the unit is provided with four leveling feet that are intended to be lowered after the unit is installed or the unit is provided with an equivalent means for securing the unit in position.

9 Protection of Users – Accessibility of Uninsulated Live Parts

Section 9 effective November 7, 2000

9.1 The requirements in this Section apply to a part that is accessible to the user. For protection of service personnel, see Protection of Service Personnel, Section 10.

9.2 To reduce the potential for unintentional contact that involves a risk of electric shock from an uninsulated live part or film-coated wire; electrical energy - high current levels; or injury to persons from a moving part; an opening in an enclosure shall comply with (a) or (b):

a) For an opening that has a minor dimension (see 9.5) less than 25.4 mm (1 inch), the part or wire shall not be contacted by the probe illustrated in Figure 9.1.

b) For an opening that has a minor dimension of 25.4 mm (1 inch) or more, the part or wire shall be spaced from the opening as specified in Table 9.1.

Figure 9.1
Accessibility probe

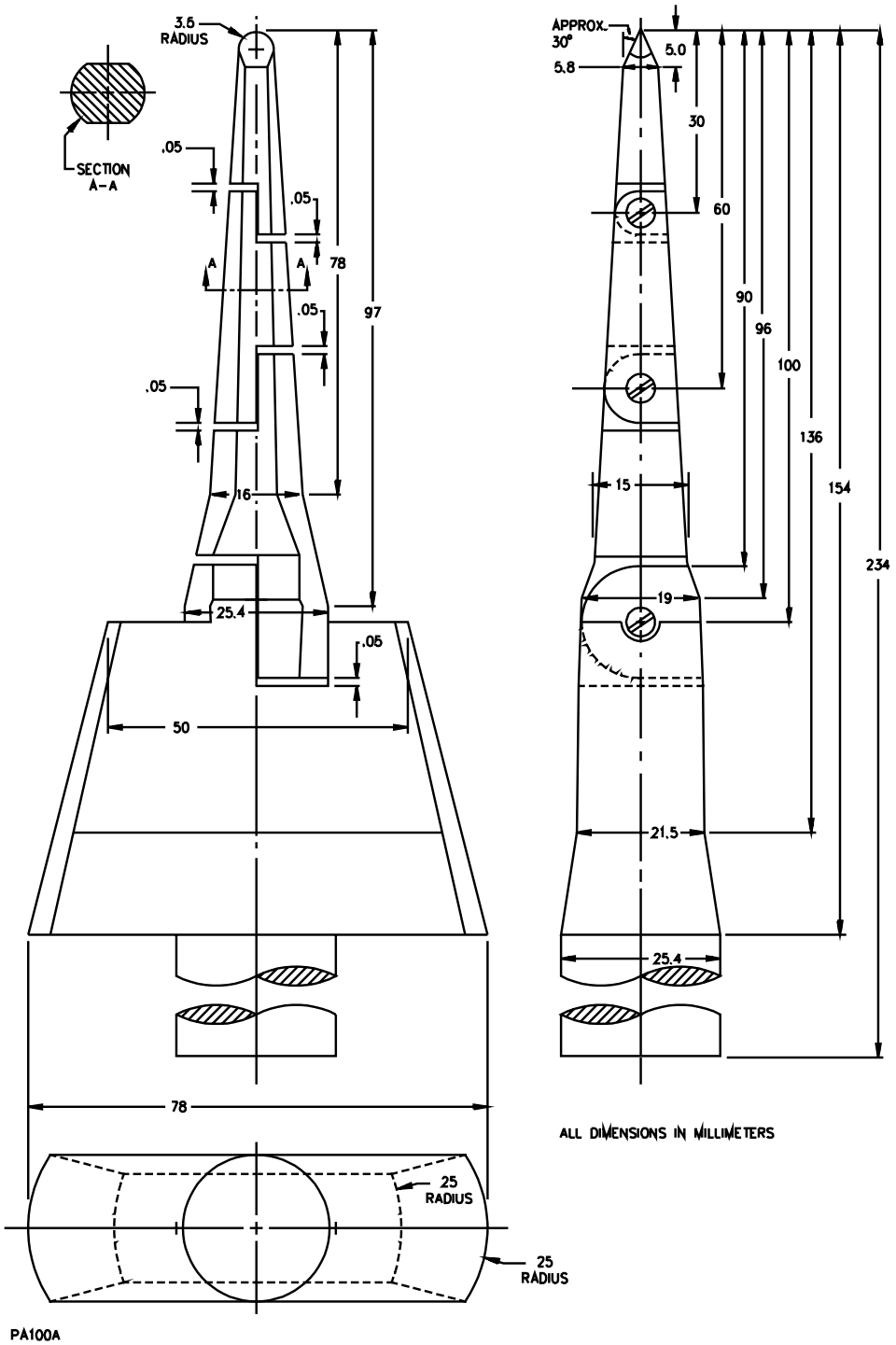


Table 9.1
Minimum distance from an opening to a part that involves a risk of electric shock, electrical energy-high current levels, or injury to persons

Minor dimension of opening[a,b]		Minimum Distance from opening to Part[b]	
mm	(inch)	mm	(inch)
25.4	(1)	165.0	(6-1/2)
31.8	(1-1/4)	190.0	(7-1/2)
38.1	(1-1/2)	318.0	(12-1/2)
47.6	(1-7/8)	394.0	(15-1/2)
54.0	(2-1/2)	444.0	(17-1/2)
(c)		762.0	(30)

[a] See 9.5.
[b] Between 25.4 and 54.0 mm, interpolation is to be used to determine a value between values specified in the table.
[c] More than 54.0 mm, and not more than 152.0 mm (5.98 in).

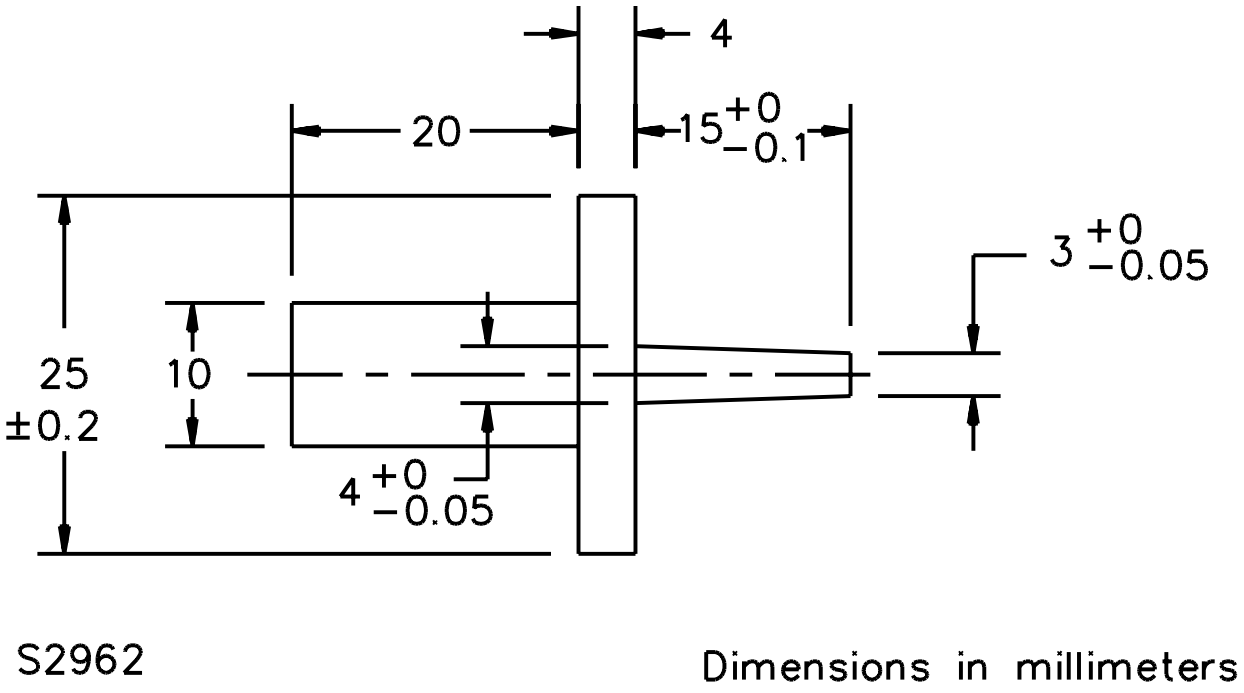
9.3 The probe illustrated in Figure 9.1 shall be applied to any depth that the opening accommodates; and shall be rotated or angled before, during, and after insertion through the opening to any position that is required to examine the enclosure. The probe shall be applied in any possible configuration; and, when required, the configuration shall be changed after insertion through the opening.

9.4 The probe specified in 9.3 shall be used as a measuring instrument to investigate the accessibility provided by an opening, and not as an instrument to investigate the strength of a material; it shall be applied with a maximum force of 4.4 N (1 pound).

9.5 With reference to 9.2, the minor dimension of an opening is equal to the diameter of the largest cylindrical probe that is able to be inserted through the opening.

9.6 The test pin illustrated in Figure 9.2, when inserted as specified in 9.3 through an opening in an enclosure, shall not touch any uninsulated live part that involves a risk of electric shock.

Figure 9.2
Test pin



9.7 The probe shown in Figure 9.1 and the test pin shown in Figure 9.2 are to be inserted as specified in 9.3 into all openings, including those in the bottom of the unit. The unit is to be positioned so that the entire bottom is accessible for insertion of the probe.

Exception: For openings in the bottom of a floor-standing unit, the probe and test pin are only to be inserted into openings that are accessible without tipping, turning over, or otherwise moving the unit from its intended installed position.

9.8 During the examination of a unit to determine compliance with 9.2 through 9.7, a part of the enclosure that is able to be opened or removed by the user without using a tool (to attach an accessory, to make an operating adjustment, to give access to a fuse or other overload protective device as described in 5.2.1, or for other reasons) is to be opened or removed. A fastener, such as a slotted-head thumb screw, that is able to be turned by hand, does not require the use of a tool.

10 Protection of Service Personnel

Section 10 effective November 7, 2000

10.1 The requirements in this Section apply to the protection of service personnel who reach over, under, across, or around uninsulated electrical parts or moving parts to make adjustments or measurements while the unit is energized. For requirements covering protection of users, see Protection of Users – Accessibility of Uninsulated Live Parts, Section 9.

10.2 Live parts shall be arranged and covers located to reduce the risk of electric shock or electrical energy-high current levels while covers are being removed and replaced.

10.3 An uninsulated live part involving a risk of electric shock or electrical energy-high current levels and a moving part that involves a risk of injury to persons shall be located, guarded, or enclosed to protect against unintentional contact by service personnel adjusting or resetting controls, or similar actions, or performing mechanical service functions that are performed with the equipment energized, such as lubricating a motor, adjusting the setting of a control with or without marked dial settings, resetting a trip mechanism, or operating a manual switch.

10.4 Live parts involving a risk of electric shock or electrical energy-high current levels and located on the back side of a door shall be guarded or insulated to protect against unintentional contact with live parts by service personnel.

10.5 A component that requires examination, resetting, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance while energized shall be located and mounted with respect to other components and with respect to grounded metal parts so that it is accessible for electrical service functions without subjecting service personnel to a risk of electric shock, electrical energy-high current levels, or injury to persons by adjacent moving parts. Access to a component shall not be impeded by other components or by wiring.

10.6 For an adjustment that is to be made with a screwdriver or similar tool when the unit is energized, protection shall be provided against inadvertent contact with adjacent uninsulated live parts involving a risk of electric shock. Misalignment of the tool with the adjustment means when an adjustment is attempted is to be taken into account. This protection is able to be provided by:

a) Location of the adjustment means away from uninsulated live parts involving a risk of electric shock, or

b) A guard to reduce the potential for the tool contacting uninsulated live parts.

10.7 A live heat sink for a solid-state component, a live relay frame, and similar components, involving a risk of electrical shock or electrical energy-high current levels, which is mistakable for dead metal, shall be guarded to protect against unintentional contact by service personnel or shall be marked in accordance with 64.4.

Exception: This requirement does not apply to a heat sink mounted on a printed wiring board.

10.8 A moving part that involves a risk of injury to persons and that must be in motion during service operations not involving the moving part shall be located or protected against unintentional contact with the moving parts.

10.9 Reduction of the risk of electric shock and injury to persons is able to be accomplished by mounting control components so that unimpeded access to each component is provided by an access cover or panel in the outer cabinet.

11 Electric Shock

Section 11 effective November 7, 2000

11.1 Voltage

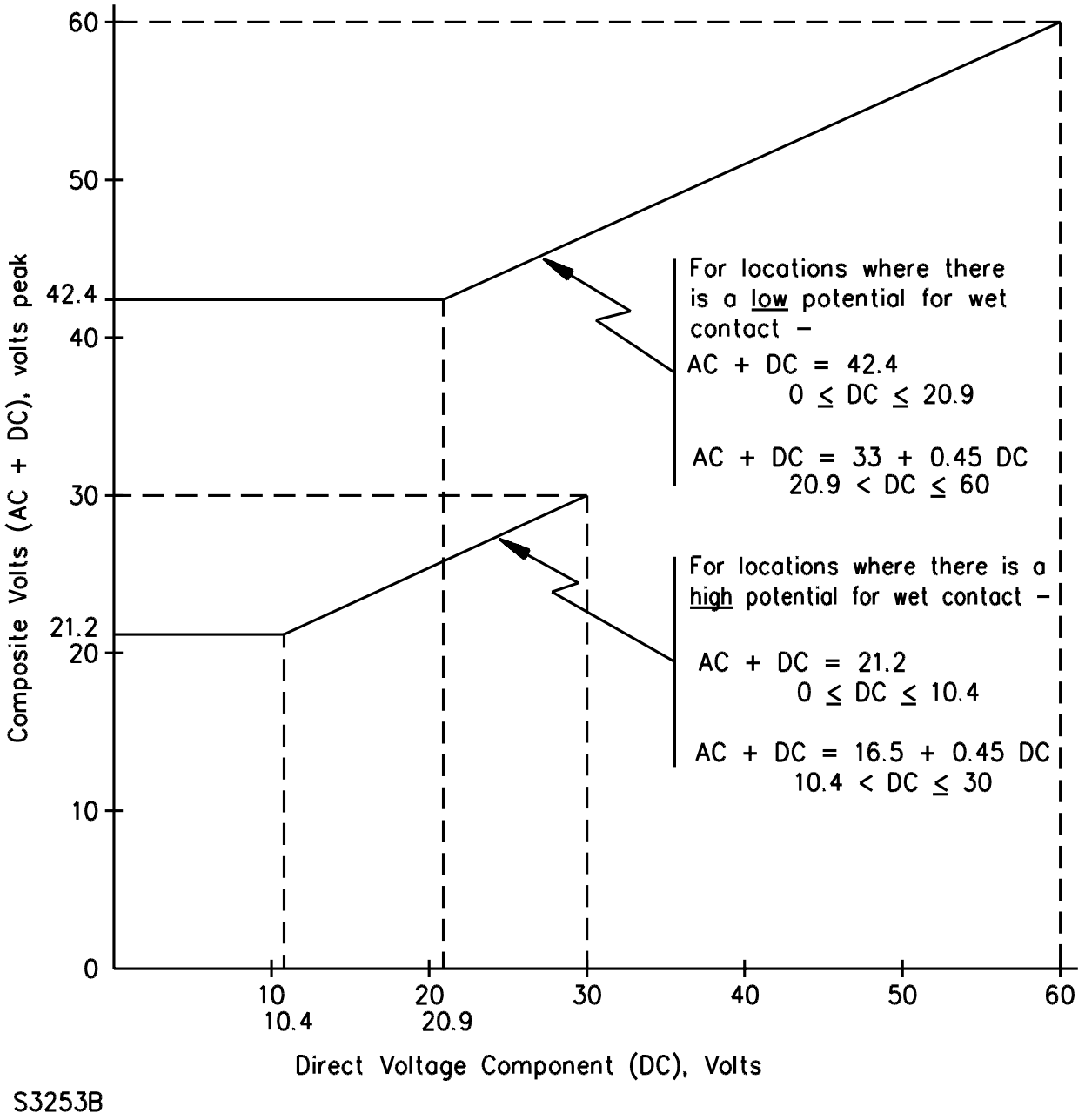
11.1.1 The requirements described in 11.1.2 – 11.2.2 are to be used to determine whether or not the voltage of an accessible live part involves a risk of electric shock.

11.1.2 A live part does not involve a risk of electric shock where the voltage of the part does not exceed the values specified in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1
Risk of electric shock – maximum voltage

	Voltage type	Indoor-use units (low potential for wet contact)	Outdoor-use units (high potential for wet contact – immersion not included)
1.	Sinusoidal ac	30 V rms	15 V rms
2.	Nonsinusoidal ac	42.4 V peak	21.2 V peak
3.	Pure dc	60 V	30 V
4.	DC interrupted at a rate of 10 to 200 Hz	24.8 V peak	12.4 V peak
5.	Combinations of dc and sinusoidal ac at frequencies not greater than 100 Hz	See Figure 11.1	See Figure 11.1

Figure 11.1
Maximum voltage



11.2 Stored energy

11.2.1 The capacitance between capacitor terminals that are accessible as determined in accordance with Protection of Users – Accessibility of Uninsulated Live Parts, Section 9, and Protection of Service Personnel, Section 10, shall satisfy the following expressions:

$V < 40{,}000$	where $C < 0.00328$
$V < 729\ C^{-0.7}$	where $0.00328 \leq C < 2.67$
$V < 367$	where $2.67 \leq C < 13.9$
$V < 2314\ C^{-0.7}$	where $13.9 \leq C < 184.5$ in a DRY environment
$V < 60$	where $C \geq 184.5$ in a DRY environment
$V < 2314\ C^{-0.7}$	where $13.9 \leq C < 497$ in a WET environment
$V < 30$	where $C \geq 497$ in a WET environment

in which:

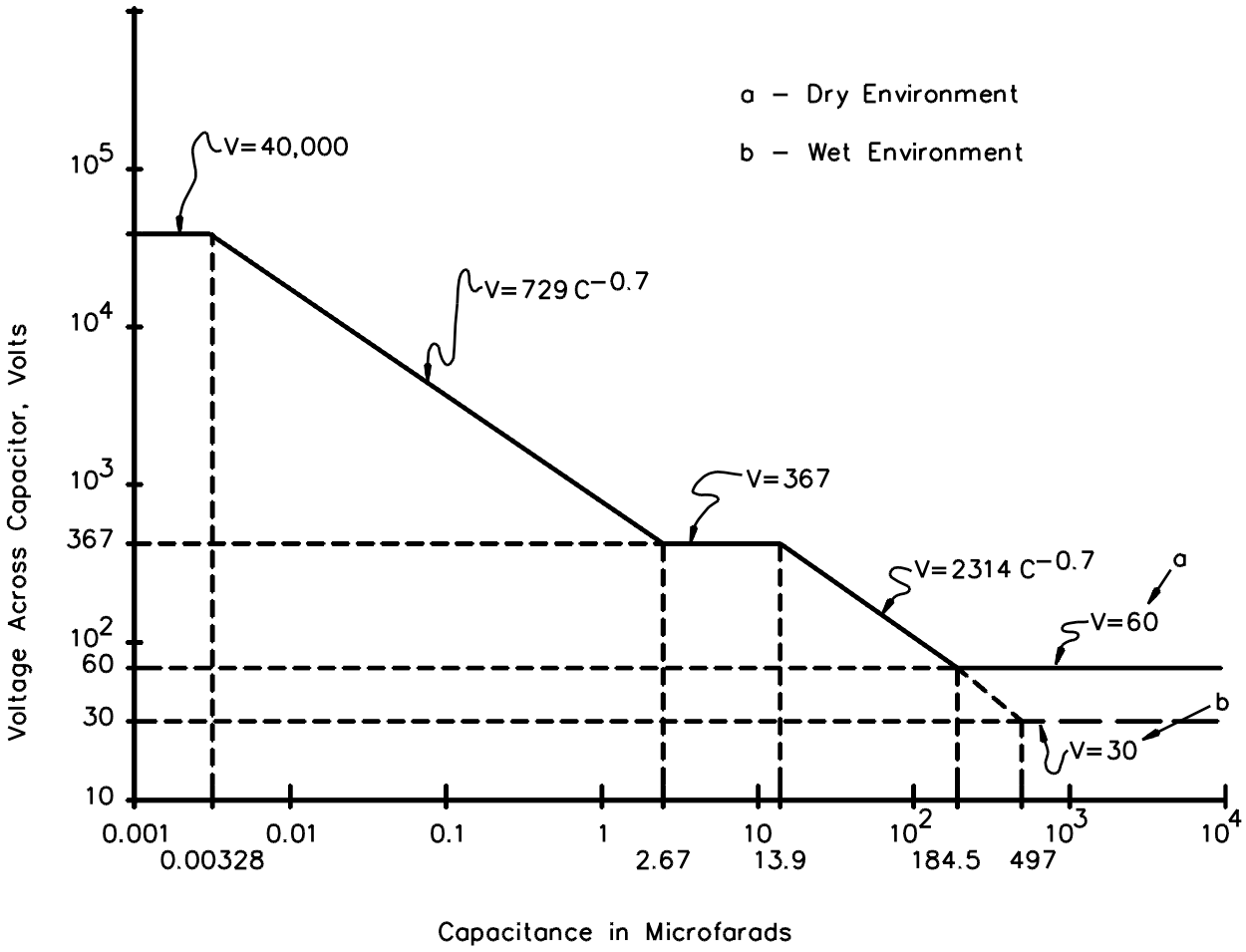
C is the capacitance of the capacitor in microfarads, and

V is the voltage across the capacitor. The voltage is to be measured in accordance with 57.1. Typical calculated values are specified in Table 11.2, and the equation is shown graphically in Figure 11.2.

Table 11.2
Risk of electric shock – stored energy current

Environment	Capacitance in microfarads	Maximum voltage across the capacitor, in volts peak
Wet or Dry	0.00328 or less	40,000
	0.005	29,749
	0.01	18,313
	0.02	11,273
	0.05	5,936
	0.1	3,654
	0.2	2,249
	0.5	1,184
	1.0	729
	2.0	449
	2.0	449
	2.67 to 13.9	367
	20.0	284
	50.0	150
	100.0	92.1
	184.5	60.0
Dry only	184.5 or more	60.0
Wet	200	56.7
	497 or more	30.0

Figure 11.2
Voltage limits across capacitors



11.2.2 With reference to 11.2.1, a part involving a potential of more than 40 kilovolts peak shall be investigated to determine whether or not it involves a risk of electric shock.

11.2.3 A means such as a bleeder resistor shall be provided to drain the charge stored in a capacitor so that it does not provide a risk of electric shock or a risk of electrical energy-high current level. A risk of electric shock exists when the voltage across the capacitor, determined in accordance with Capacitor Voltage Determination Test, Section 57, exceeds the limits specified in 11.1.2. A risk of electrical energy-high current level exists when the stored energy exceeds 20 joules as determined by the following equation:

$$J = 5 \times 10^{-7} CV^2$$

in which:

J is the stored energy in Joules,

C is the capacitance in microfarads, and

V is the voltage determined in accordance with Capacitor Voltage Determination Test, Section 57.

Exception No. 1: The requirement does not apply where:

a) A tool is required to remove a panel to reach the capacitor or accessible uninsulated portions of the associated circuit,

b) The time required to discharge the capacitor is within the limitations specified in 11.2.1 and is less than 5 minutes, and

c) The unit is marked as specified in 64.11.

Exception No. 2: The requirement does not apply where:

a) The unit is marked in accordance with 64.12, and

b) The unit is provided with a built-in, insulated circuit that discharges the capacitor or capacitor bank by the actuation of a switch or by plugging in a connector. When a connector or a non-momentary type switch is used, the circuit assembly shall be constructed and evaluated for continuous operation. When a momentary type switch is used, the capacitor or capacitor bank shall be discharged to levels in accordance with Table 11.2 within 1 minute.

Exception No. 3: The requirement does not apply where:

a) The capacitor terminals and all parts connected to these terminals are insulated to protect against contact with these terminals and parts by the serviceman, and

b) A cautionary marking in accordance with 64.13 is provided.

12 Switches and Controls

Section 12 effective November 7, 2000

12.1 An ac or dc switch or similar control device shall have current and voltage ratings not less than those of the circuit that it controls when the unit is operated in its intended manner.

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12.2 A primary-circuit switch that controls an inductive load having a power factor less than 75 percent, and that does not have an inductive rating, shall:

a) Be rated not less than twice the maximum load current under normal operating conditions, or

b) Be investigated for the application.

12.3 A switch used to connect a load to various sources or potentials shall be rated for such use. This includes a switch used for switching a voltmeter, frequency meter, or power factor meter between various phases.

12.4 A switch or other device controlling a relay coil, solenoid coil, or similar coil load shall have a pilot-duty rating.

Exception: A device as described in 12.5 is not required to have a pilot duty-rating.

12.5 A device that is rated for across-the-line motor starting of an alternating current motor is usable for alternating current pilot-duty without further tests when the power factor is 0.5 or less and the overload current is at least 150 percent of the pilot-duty inrush current at the same voltage. Switching devices rated in accordance with Table 12.1 are in compliance with this requirement.

Table 12.1
Horsepower rating versus pilot duty rating

Horsepower rating 1-phase (120 – 600 volts)	AC pilot-duty rating
1/10	125 VA (light duty)
1/2	360 VA (standard duty)
1	720 VA (heavy duty)

12.6 Each pole of a snap switch rated as a 2-circuit, 3-circuit, or multi-circuit switch is not prohibited from controlling a separate load at the full voltage rating of the switch. Each pole of a snap switch rated as a 240-volt, 2-pole switch is not prohibited from controlling a separate 120-volt load, and both poles are not prohibited from controlling both legs of a single 240-volt load. Each pole of a snap switch rated as a 240-volt, 3-pole switch is not prohibited from controlling a separate load not exceeding 139 volts and the three poles are not prohibited from controlling the three legs of a 3-phase, 240-volt load.

12.7 A 240-volt or 250-volt snap switch used in a circuit involving more than 120 volts to ground shall be rated for such use.

12.8 A switch shall not disconnect the grounded conductor of a circuit.

Exception No. 1: The grounded conductor is able to be disconnected by a switch that simultaneously disconnects all conductors of the circuit.

Exception No. 2: The grounded conductor is able to be disconnected by a switch that is so arranged that the grounded conductor is not disconnected until the ungrounded conductors of the circuit have been disconnected.

12.9 A bypass switch or maintenance bypass used to connect the load directly to the bypass source shall comply with the Standard for Automatic Transfer Switches, UL 1008.

Exception: A bypass switch or maintenance bypass complying with Load Transfer Test, Section 47.7, is not required to comply with UL 1008. See 12.10.

12.10 With reference to the Exception to 12.9, a solid-state switch shall comply with the requirements in this Standard. A mechanical or electromechanical switch shall comply with the applicable requirements for switches in the Standard for General-Use Snap Switches, UL 20, and the Standard for Industrial Control Equipment, UL 508.

12.11 Where a unit switch or circuit breaker is mounted such that movement of the operating handle between the on position and off position results in one position being above the other position, the upper position shall be the on position.

Exception: This requirement does not apply to:

a) A switching device having more than one on position (such as a bypass switch),

b) A double throw switch,

c) A rotationally-operated switch, or

d) A rocker switch.

13 Disconnect Devices

Section 13 effective November 7, 2000

13.1 A disconnect device shall:

a) Open all ungrounded conductors of the circuit to which it is connected,

b) Consist of a manually operated switch or a circuit breaker,

c) Employ an operating handle that is accessible from outside of the enclosure or located behind a hinged cover not requiring a tool for opening, and

d) Be marked in accordance with 63.26.

13.2 Where the operating handle of a disconnect device is operated vertically rather than rotationally or horizontally, the up position of the handle shall be the on position.

13.3 For a unit investigated in combination with a remote battery supply intended to be used with the unit, only one disconnect device is required to be provided for the battery supply circuit.

14 AC Output Connections

Section 14 effective November 7, 2000

14.1 Stand-alone inverters

14.1.1 The ac output of a stand-alone inverter shall be provided with (a) or (b), or both:

a) Receptacles which comply with 14.1.2.

b) Provision for connection of a fixed wiring system in accordance with Supply Connections, Section 16.

14.1.2 An inverter provided with an ac output receptacle shall comply with the following:

a) The receptacle shall be of the grounding type,

b) The ac output conductor that is connected to the white or silver terminal of the receptacle shall be bonded to ground in accordance with 19.1, 19.3, and 19.5,

c) An equipment-grounding connection as described in Equipment Grounding, Section 18, shall be provided. Grounding of the receptacle shall not rely on mounting means only. The ground terminal provided as part of the receptacle shall be employed, and

d) Receptacles installed in raised covers shall not be secured solely by a single screw.

14.1.3 A ground-fault circuit-interrupter shall comply with the Standard for Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupters, UL 943.

14.2 Utility-interactive inverters

14.2.1 A utility-interactive inverter shall have provision for connection of a wiring system complying with Supply Connections, Section 16.

14.2.2 A general-use ac output receptacle shall not be provided on a utility-interactive inverter unless it is internal to the unit and accessible for service personnel use only.

14.2.3 An inverter with an ac output shall comply with the following:

a) The installation instructions shall comply with 65.2, and

b) The output circuit shall not be bonded to the enclosure. See also 19.2.

15 Receptacles

15.1 A general-use receptacle in an inverter shall be of the grounding type.

15.1 effective November 7, 2000

15.2 A receptacle supplied from the output ac circuit of an inverter shall comply with the following:

a) The white or silver terminal of the receptacle shall be grounded, see AC Output Circuit Grounded Conductor, Section 19,

b) The equipment-grounding terminal of the receptacle shall be conductively connected to the equipment-grounding means in accordance with Internal Bonding for Grounding, Section 20, and

c) A receptacle installed in a raised cover shall be in accordance with Section 410-56(i) of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70.

15.2 revised January 17, 2001

16 Supply Connections

16.1 General

16.1.1 A unit shall have provision for connection of a wiring system consisting of:

a) Wiring terminals as specified in 16.1.3 – 16.2.10 or wiring leads as specified in 16.1.3 and 16.3.1 – 16.3.6, and

b) A means for connection of cable or conduit as specified in 16.5.1.

Exception No. 1: The requirements described in 16.1.3 – 16.4.3 do not apply to the means for connection to isolated accessible signal circuits complying with the requirements specified in Isolated Accessible Signal Circuits, Section 28.

Exception No. 2: This requirement does not apply to ac output power circuit of an inverter consisting of receptacles complying with the requirements specified in Receptacles, Section 15.

16.1.1 effective November 7, 2000

16.1.2 The requirement in 16.1.1 applies to the wiring connection means for ac and dc input and output power circuits of a unit intended to be made in the field when the unit is installed.

16.1.2 effective November 7, 2000

16.1.3 A wiring terminal or lead shall be rated and sized for connection to a field wiring conductor having an ampacity based on Table 310-16 of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70, of no less than 125 percent of the RMS or dc current that the circuit carries during rated conditions. For determining the appropriate column in Table 310-16, see 66.4 (L) and (M).

16.1.3 revised January 17, 2001

16.2 Wiring terminals

Section 16.2 effective November 7, 2000

16.2.1 A wiring terminal shall comply with the requirement in 16.1.3 for a wire of each metal for which it is marked. See 63.11.

No Text on This Page

16.2.2 A wiring terminal shall be provided with a factory-installed pressure terminal connector that is securely fastened in place – for example, firmly bolted or held by a screw.

Exception No. 1: A field-installed pressure terminal connector in accordance with 16.2.4 meets the intent of this requirement.

Exception No. 2: A wire-binding screw employed at a wiring terminal intended for connection of a No. 10 AWG (5.3 mm^2) or smaller conductor and having upturned lugs, a cupped washer, or the equivalent to hold the wire in position meets the intent of this requirement.

16.2.3 A wiring terminal shall be secured in position, by a means other than friction between surfaces, so that it does not turn or shift. This is able to be accomplished by two screws or rivets; by square shoulders or mortises; by a dowel pin, lug, or offset; by a connecting strap or clip fitted into an adjacent part; or by an equivalent method.

Exception: A pressure terminal connector used in accordance with 16.2.4 is able to turn when the spacing complies with Spacings, Section 24, when the connector is oriented in the position resulting in the least spacing between adjacent terminals and also between terminals and dead metal parts.

16.2.4 With reference to Exception No. 1 to 16.2.2, a pressure terminal connector is not required to be factory installed when the conditions in (a) – (e) are met:

a) One or more component terminal assemblies shall be available from the unit manufacturer or others and specified in the instruction manual. See 66.4(B) and (C).

b) The fastening hardware such as a stud, nut, bolt, spring, or flat washer, and similar hardware, as required for an effective installation, shall be:

1) Provided as part of the terminal assembly,

2) Mounted on or separately packaged with the unit, or

3) Specified in the instruction manual.

c) The installation of the terminal assembly shall not involve the loosening or disassembly of parts other than a cover or other part giving access to the terminal location. The means for securing the terminal connector shall be readily accessible for tightening before and after installation of conductors.

d) When the pressure terminal connector provided in a terminal assembly requires the use of other than a common tool for securing the conductor, identification of the tool and any additional instructions shall be included in the assembly package or with the unit. See 66.4(D).

e) Installation of the pressure terminal connector in the intended manner shall result in a unit complying with the requirements of this Standard.

16.2.5 A terminal block or insulating base for support of a pressure terminal connector shall comply with the Standard for Terminal Blocks, UL 1059.

16.2.6 A wire-binding screw at a field-wiring terminal shall not be smaller than No. 10 (4.8 mm diameter).

Exception No. 1: A No. 8 (4.2 mm diameter) screw is usable at a terminal intended only for the connection of:

a) No. 14 AWG (2.1 mm^2) conductor, or

b) No. 16 or 18 AWG (1.3 or 0.82 mm^2) control-circuit conductor.

Exception No. 2: A No. 6 (3.5 mm diameter) screw is usable for the connection of a No. 16 or 18 AWG (1.3 or 0.82 mm^2) control-circuit conductor.

16.2.7 A wire-binding screw shall thread into metal.

16.2.8 A terminal plate tapped for a wire-binding screw shall be of metal not less than 1.27 mm (0.050 inch) thick.

Exception: A terminal plate of metal less than 1.27 mm (0.050 inch) thick complies where used in a low-voltage, limited-energy (LVLE) circuit or limited energy (LE) circuit (see 2.23 and 2.25) and the tapped threads are capable of withstanding the tightening torque specified in Table 16.1 without stripping.

Table 16.1
Tightening torque for wire-binding screws

Size of terminal screw,		Wire sizes to be tested,	Tightening torque	
No.	(diameter, mm)	AWG (mm^2)	Newton meters	(Pound-inch)
6	(3.5)	Stranded 16 – 18 (1.3 – 0.82)	1.4	(12)
8	(4.2)	Solid 14 (2.1) and Stranded 16 – 18	1.8	(16)
10	(4.8)	Solid 10 – 14 (4.8 – 2.1) and Stranded 16 – 18	2.3	(20)

16.2.9 There shall be two or more full threads in the metal of a terminal plate. The metal is to be extruded at the tapped hole to provide at least two full threads.

Exception: Two full threads are not required for a terminal in a low-voltage, limited-energy (LVLE) circuit or limited-energy (LE) circuit, see 2.23 and 2.25, when a lesser number of threads results in a secure connection in which the threads do not strip when subjected to the tightening torque specified in Table 16.1.

16.2.10 A terminal for connection of a grounded conductor of an ac circuit shall be identified as described in 63.15.

16.3 Wiring leads

Section 16.3 effective November 7, 2000

16.3.1 A field-wiring lead shall not be more than two wire sizes smaller than the copper conductor to which it is to be connected, and shall not be smaller than No. 18 AWG (0.82 mm^2). For example, a No. 10 AWG (5.3 mm^2) or larger field-wiring lead is required for connection to a No. 6 AWG (13.3 mm^2) field-provided conductor. A field-wiring lead shall not be less than 152.4 mm (6 inches) long.

Exception: A lead is able to be more than two wire sizes smaller than the field-provided copper conductor to which it is to be connected, and be not smaller than No. 18 AWG (0.82 mm^2), when more than one factory-provided copper lead is intended for connection to the same field-provided lead, and the construction complies with the following:

a) A wire connector for connection of the field-provided wire is factory-installed as part of the unit or remote-control assembly, and the wire connector is rated for the combination of wires that are to be spliced,

b) The factory-provided leads are bunched or otherwise arranged so that stress does not result on an individual lead, and

c) Instructions are provided in accordance with 66.4(E).

16.3.2 A field-wiring lead shall consist of general building wire, or of other wiring having an insulation of:

a) At least 0.8-mm (1/32-inch) thick thermoplastic material,

b) At least 0.4-mm (1/64-inch) thick rubber plus a braid cover for applications of 300 volts or less, or

c) At least 0.8-mm thick rubber plus a braid cover for applications between 301 and 600 volts.

16.3.3 A field-wiring lead shall comply with Strain Relief Test, Section 50.

16.3.4 A field-wiring lead provided for connection to an external line-voltage circuit shall not be connected to a wire-binding screw or pressure terminal connector located in the same compartment as the free end of the wiring lead unless the screw or connector is rendered unusable for field-wiring connection or:

a) The lead is insulated at the unconnected end, and

b) A marking is provided on the unit in accordance with 63.23.

16.3.5 The free end of a field-wiring lead that is not used in every installation, such as a lead for a tap of a multivoltage transformer, shall be insulated. For an equipment-grounding lead, see 18.1.7.

16.3.6 A field-wiring lead for connection of a grounded conductor of an ac circuit shall be identified as described in 63.15.

16.4 Wiring compartments

Section 16.4 effective November 7, 2000

16.4.1 A wiring compartment for a unit shall be located so that wire connections therein are accessible for inspection, without disturbing factory or field connected wiring, after the unit is installed in the intended manner.

16.4.2 A wiring compartment, raceway, or similar device, for routing and stowage of conductors connected in the field shall not contain rough, sharp, or moving parts that are capable of damaging conductor insulation.

16.4.3 A wiring compartment shall not have a volume less than specified in Table 16.2. The volume is to be determined in accordance with the Standard for Metallic Outlet Boxes, UL 514A, or the Standard for Nonmetallic Outlet Boxes, Flush-Device Boxes and Covers, UL 514C, as applicable. No compartment enclosure dimension shall be less than 19.1 mm (3/4 inch).

Table 16.2
Wiring compartment volume

Size of conductor,		Free space for each conductor	
AWG	(mm^2)	Cubic centimeter	(Cubic inches)
18	(0.82)	24.60	(1.50)
16	(1.3)	28.70	(1.75)
14	(2.1)	32.80	(2.00)
12	(3.3)	36.90	(2.25)
10	(5.3)	40.00	(2.50)
8	(8.4)	49.20	(3.00)
6	(13.3)	82.00	(5.00)

16.5 Openings for conduit or cable connection

Section 16.5 effective November 7, 2000

16.5.1 For a fixed unit, an opening or knockout complying with the requirements specified in 5.7.1 – 5.7.7 shall be provided for connection of conduit or a cable wiring system.

Exception: A unit complying with 5.7.6 is not required to be provided with an opening or a knockout.

16.6 Openings for class 2 circuit conductors

Section 16.6 effective November 7, 2000

16.6.1 An opening for the entry of a conductor or conductors of a Class 2 circuit, such as a control or sensor circuit, shall be supplied with an insulating bushing. The bushing shall be factory-installed in the opening or shall be supplied within the enclosure so that it is available for installation when the unit is installed.

Exception: A bushing is not required where:

a) The opening is sized and intended for armored cable or conduit, and

b) The installation instructions indicate that Class 1 wiring methods are to be used as indicated in 66.4 (N).

16.6.2 For Type 1 enclosures only, a bushing of rubber or rubber type material provided in accordance with 16.6.1 shall not be less than 3.2 mm (1/8 inch) thick; however, it shall not be less than 1.2 mm (3/64 inch) thick when the metal around the hole is eyeletted or similarly treated to provide smooth edges. A bushing shall be located so that it is not exposed to oil, grease, oily vapors, or other substances having a deleterious effect on the material of the bushing. A hole in which such a hinge is mounted shall be free from sharp edges, burrs, or projections capable of damaging the bushing.

17 Wire-Bending Space

17.1 A permanently connected unit employing pressure terminal connectors for field connection of circuits described in 16.1.2 shall be provided with wire-bending space within the enclosure for the installation of conductors (including grounding conductors) that are to be employed in the installation as specified in 16.1.2 – 16.2.4.

17.1 effective November 7, 2000

17.2 The conductor size used to determine compliance with 17.1 is to be based on the use of a conductor sized in accordance with 16.1.3.

Exception No. 1: Where a unit is marked with a maximum wire size for a field-installed conductor in accordance with 63.27, the marked maximum size is to be used.

Exception No. 2: The requirements in 16.4.3 are to be used to investigate the wire-bending space in a wiring compartment.

17.2 effective November 7, 2000

17.3 Wire-bending space for field installed conductors shall be provided opposite any:

a) Pressure wire connector as specified in 17.4 or 17.5, and

b) Opening or knockout for a conduit or wireway in a gutter as specified in 17.9.

17.3 effective November 7, 2000

17.4 Where a conductor is able to be installed such that it enters or leaves the enclosure surface opposite its wire-terminal, the wire-bending space shall be as specified in Table 17.1. A wire is able to enter or leave a top, back, bottom, or side surface when there is an opening or knockout for a wireway or conduit.

17.4 effective November 7, 2000

Table 17.1
Minimum wire-bending space for conductors through a wall opposite terminals in mm (inch)

Table 17.1 effective November 7, 2000

Wire size, AWG or		Wires per terminal (pole)[a]											
		1			2			3			4 or More		
kcmil	(mm^2)	mm		(inch)	mm		(inch)	mm		(inch)	mm		(inch)
14 – 10	(2.1 – 5.3)	Not specified			–			–			–		
8	(8.4)	38.1		(1-1/2)	–			–			–		
6	(13.3)	50.8		(2)	–			–			–		
4	(21.1)	76.2		(3)	–			–			–		
3	(26.7)	76.2		(3)	–			–			–		
2	(33.6)	88.9		(3-1/2)	–			–			–		
1	(42.4)	114		(4-1/2)	–			–			–		
0	(53.5)	140		(5-1/2)	140		(5-1/2)	179		(7)	–		
2/0	(67.4)	152		(6)	152		(6)	191		(7-1/2)	–		
3/0	(85.0)	165	[12.7]	(6-1/2)	165	[12.7]	(6-1/2)	203		(8)	–		
4/0	(107)	179	[25.4]	(7)	191	[38.1]	(7-1/2)	216	[12.7]	(8-1/2)	–		
250	(127)	216	[50.8]	(8-1/2)	216	[50.8]	(8-1/2)	229	[25.4]	(9)	254		(10)
300	(152)	254	[76.2]	(10)	254	[50.8]	(10)	279	[25.4]	(11)	305		(12)
350	(177)	305	[76.2]	(12)	305	[76.2]	(12)	330	[76.2]	(13)	355	[50.8]	(14)
400	(203)	330	[76.2]	(13)	330	[76.2]	(13)	355	[76.2]	(14)	381	[76.2]	(15)
500	(253)	355	[76.2]	(14)	355	[76.2]	(14)	381	[76.2]	(15)	406	[76.2]	(16)
600	(304)	381	[76.2]	(15)	406	[76.2]	(16)	457	[76.2]	(18)	483	[76.2]	(19)
700	(355)	40	[76.2]	(16)	457	[76.2]	(18)	508	[76.2]	(20)	559	[76.2]	(22)
750	(380)	432	[76.2]	(17)	483	[76.2]	(19)	559	[76.2]	(22)	610	[76.2]	(24)
800	(405)	457		(18)	508		(20)	559		(22)	610		(24)
900	(456)	483		(19)	559		(22)	610		(24)	610		(24)
1000	(507)	508		(20)	–			–			–		
1250	(633)	559		(22)	–			–			–		
1500	(760)	610		(24)	–			–			–		
1750	(886)	610		(24)	–			–			–		
2000	1013	610		(24)	–			–			–		

Note– This table includes only those multiple-conductor combinations that are commonly used. Combinations not specified shall be further investigated.

[a] Compliance with the following conditions reduces the wire-bending space by the number of mm's shown in brackets:

1) Only removable or lay-in wire connectors receiving one wire each are used (sometimes there is more than one removable wire connector per terminal) and

2) A removable wire connector is able to be removed from its intended location and reinstalled with the conuductor in place without disturbing structural or electrical parts other than a cover.

17.5 Where a conductor is intended to enter or leave the enclosure surface adjacent (not opposite) to its wire terminal, the wire-bending space shall be as specified in Table 17.2 where:

a) A barrier is provided between the connector and the opening, or

b) Drawings are provided specifying that the conductor is not to enter or leave the enclosure directly opposite the wire connector. See Illustrations A, B, and C of Figure 17.1.

17.5 effective November 7, 2000

Table 17.2
Minimum wire-bending space and width of gutter for conductors through a wall not opposite terminals in mm (inches)

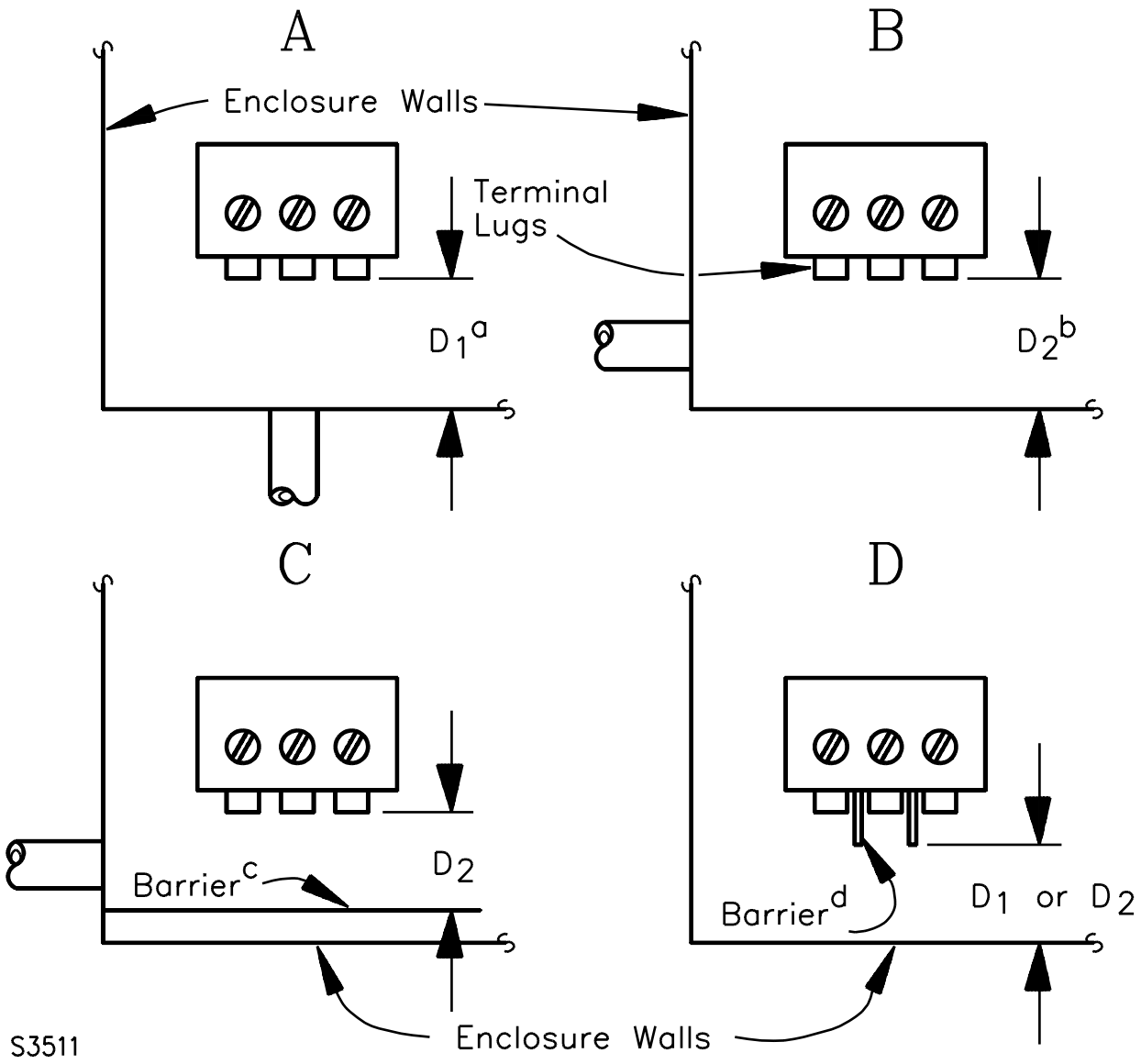
Table 17.2 revised January 17, 2001

Size of wire, AWG or kcmil (mm^2)		Wires per terminal (pole)									
		1		2		3		4		5	
		mm	(inch)	mm	(inch)	mm	(inch)	mm	(inch)	mm	(inch)
14 – 10	(2.1 – 5.3)	Not specified	–	–		–		–		–	
8 – 6	(8.4 – 13.3)	38.1	(1-1/2)	–		–		–		–	
4 – 3	(21.1 – 26.7)	50.8	(2)	–		–		–		–	
2	(33.6)	63.5	(2-1/2)	–		–		–		–	
1	(42.4)	76.2	(3)	–		–		–		–	
1/0 – 2/0	(53.5 – 7.4)	88.9	(3-1/2)	127	(5)	178	(7)	–		–	
3/0 – 4/0	(85.0 – 107)	102	(4)	152	(6)	203	(8)	–		–	
250	(127)	114	(4-1/2)	152	(6)	203	(8)	254	(10)	–	
300 – 350	(152 – 177)	127	(5)	203	(8)	254	(10)	305	(12)	–	
400 – 500	(203 – 253)	152	(6)	203	(8)	254	(10)	305	(12)	356	(14)
600 – 700	(304 – 355)	203	(8)	254	(10)	305	(12)	356	(14)	406	(16)
750 – 900	(380 – 456)	8	(203)	305	(12)	356	(14)	406	(14)	457	(18)
1000 – 1250	(507 – 633)	254	(10)	–		–		–		–	
1500 – 2000	(760 – 1010)	305	(12)	–		–		–		–	

Note – This table includes only those multiple-conductor combinations that are commonly used. Combinations not specified shall be further investigated.

Figure 17.1
Wire-bending space

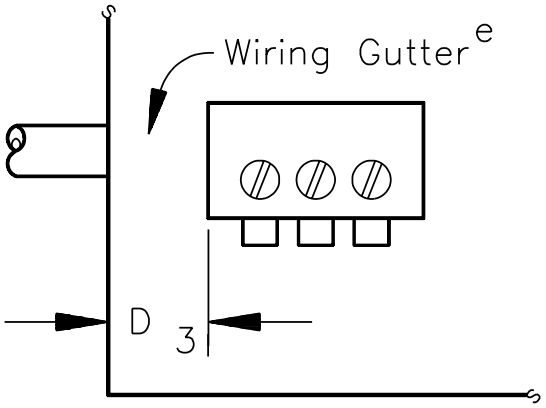
Figure 17.1 effective November 7, 2000



(Continued)

Figure 17.1 (cont'd)
Wire-bending space

E



S3510

NOTES –

D_1 is the distance between a wire connector or an adjacent barrier and the opposite wall that conductors pass through.

D_2 is the distance between a wire connector or an adjacent barrier and the opposite wall or barrier that conductors do not pass through.

D_3 is the width of a wiring gutter having a side through which conductors pass through.

[a] A conduit opening or knockout is provided in the wall opposite the terminal lugs. D_1 shall not be less than the minimum wire-bending space specified in Table 17.1.

[b] A conduit opening or knockout is provided in the wall at a right angle to the wall opposite the terminal lugs. The wall opposite the terminal lugs:

1) Is not provided with a knockout or conduit opening, or

2) A marking is provided indicating that the conduit opening or knockout is not to be used. D_2 shall not be less than the minimum wire-bending space specified in Table 17.2.

[c] A conduit opening or knockout is provided in the wall at a right angle to the wall opposite the terminal lugs. In addition, a conduit opening or knockout is provided in the wall opposite the terminal lugs; however, a barrier preventing the use of the opening is provided. D_2 shall not be less than the minimum wire-bending space specified in Table 17.2.

[d] Where a barrier or other means restricts bending of the conductor, the distance D_1 or D_2, as appropriate – see notes D_1 – D_3 – is to be measured from the end of the barrier.

[e] A conduit opening or knockout is provided in a wiring gutter. The width of the gutter, D_3, shall not be less than the minimum wire-bending space specified in Table 17.2.

17.6 Where a conductor is restricted by a barrier or other means from being bent where it leaves the connector, the distance is to be measured from the end of the barrier. See illustration D of Figure 17.1.

17.6 effective November 7, 2000

17.7 For a unit not provided from the factory with a conduit opening or knockout, see 5.7.6, the minimum wiring-bending space specified in 17.4 – 17.6 shall be based on:

a) Any enclosure wall used for installation of the conduit, or

b) Only specific walls that are to be used as specified by a marking, drawing, or template furnished with the unit.

17.7 effective November 7, 2000

17.8 The distance specified in 17.3 – 17.5 is to be measured in a straight line from the edge of the wire terminal closest to the wall in a direction perpendicular to the box wall or barrier. See illustrations A – C of Figure 17.1. The wire terminal is to be turned so that the axis of the wire opening in the connector is as close to perpendicular to the wall of the enclosure as possible without defeating any means provided to prevent turning, such as a boss, shoulder, walls of a recess, multiple bolts securing the connector, or a similar means. A barrier, shoulder, or similar component is to be disregarded when the measurement is being made where it does not reduce the radius to which the wire must be bent. Where a terminal is provided with one or more connectors for the connection of conductors in multiple, the distance is to be measured from the wire opening closest to the wall of the enclosure.

Exception: See 17.6.

17.8 effective November 7, 2000

17.9 The width of a wiring gutter in which one or more knockouts are provided shall be large enough to accommodate (with respect to wire-bending space) conductors of the maximum size usable at that knockout. The width of a wiring gutter is given in Table 17.2. See illustration E of Figure 17.1.

Exception: The wiring space is able to be narrower when:

a) Knockouts are provided elsewhere that are in compliance with these requirements,

b) The wire-bending space at such other point or points is of a width that accommodates the conductors in question, and

c) The knockout or knockouts at such other points are able to be conveniently used in the intended wiring of the unit.

17.9 effective November 7, 2000

18 Equipment Grounding

18.1 General

18.1.1 There shall be means for grounding all dead metal parts of a unit.

18.1.1 effective November 7, 2000

18.1.2 The means for equipment grounding specified in 18.1.1 shall be provided for each wiring system to be connected to the unit for the following circuits:

a) Each dc input circuit,

b) Each ac input circuit,

c) Each ac output circuit, and

d) Each battery circuit.

Exception: An isolated accessible signal circuit complying with Isolated Accessible Signal Circuits, Section 28, is not required to have means for equipment grounding.

18.1.2 effective November 7, 2000

18.1.3 The equipment-grounding means for a fixed unit shall consist of an equipment-grounding terminal or lead.

18.1.3 effective November 7, 2000

18.1.4 An equipment-grounding terminal or lead shall be connected to the frame or enclosure by a positive means, such as by a bolted or screwed connection. The head of a screw or bolt, other than a double-nut secured bolt or screw, used to secure a terminal or lead, shall not be accessible from outside of the enclosure.

18.1.4 effective November 7, 2000

18.1.5 An equipment-grounding connection shall penetrate a nonconductive coating, such as paint or vitreous enamel.

18.1.5 effective November 7, 2000

18.1.6 An equipment-grounding means shall be located so that the means is not subject to inadvertent removal during servicing.

18.1.6 effective November 7, 2000

18.1.7 A free end of an equipment-grounding lead shall be insulated (for example, the end is to be folded back and taped to the lead) unless the lead is located so that the lead is not capable of contacting live parts in the event that the lead is not used in the field.

18.1.7 effective November 7, 2000

18.1.8 An equipment-grounding lead shall be sized in accordance with Column 2 of Table 18.1. The lead shall have a free length of not less than 152 mm (6 inches) and the surface of the insulation shall be green with or without one or more yellow stripes. No other lead in a field-wiring compartment or that is visible to the installer shall be so identified. The grounding lead size shall be sized based on the maximum ampere rating of the input circuit dc overcurrent protective device as described in 47.1.5, or the ac output circuit overcurrent protective device described in 30.3.1 – 30.4.3, whichever is larger.

Exception: The color coding requirement does not apply to Class 2 circuits where the leads are:

a) Located remote from the line-voltage connections and the segregation complies with the requirements in Separation of Circuits, Section 23, or

b) Marked in accordance with 63.24.

18.1.8 effective November 7, 2000

Table 18.1
Size of equipment-grounding and grounding electrode conductors

Table 18.1 effective November 7, 2000

Column 1	Column 2				Column 3			
	Minimum size of equipment-grounding or bonding conductor AWG or kcmil (mm^2)				Minimum size of grounding electrode conductor, AWG or kcmil (mm^2)			
Maximum current rating,[a] amperes	Copper		Aluminum or copper-clad aluminum		Copper		Aluminum or copper-clad aluminum	
15	14	(2.1)	12	(3.3)	8	(8.4)	6	(13.3)
20	12	(3.3)	10	(5.3)	8	(8.4)	6	(13.3)
30	10	(5.3)	8	(8.4)	8	(8.4)	6	(13.3)
40	10	(5.3)	8	(8.4)	8	(8.4)	6	(13.3)
60	10	(5.3)	8	(8.4)	8	(8.4)	6	(13.3)
90	8	(8.4)	6	(13.3)	8	(8.4)	6	(13.3)
100	8	(8.4)	6	(13.3)	6	(13.3)	6	(13.3)
150	6	(13.3)	4	(21.2)	6	(13.3)	4	(21.2)
200	6	(13.3)	4	(21.2)	4	(21.2)	2	(33.6)
300	4	(21.2)	2	(33.6)	2	(33.6)	1/0	(53.5)
400	3	(26.7)	1	(42.4)	1/0	(53.5)	3/0	(85.0)
500	2	(33.6)	1/0	(53.5)	2/0	(67.4)	4/0	(107.2)
600	1	(42.4)	2/0	(67.4)	2/0	(67.4)	4/0	(107.2)
800	1/0	(53.5)	3/0	(85.0)	3/0	(85.0)	250	(127)
1000	2/0	(67.4)	4/0	(107.2)	3/0	(85.0)	250	(127)
1200	3/0	(85.0)	250	(127)	3/0	(85.0)	250	(127)
1600	4/0	(107.2)	350	(127)	3/0	(85.0)	250	(127)
2000	250	(127)	400	(203)	3/0	(85.0)	250	(127)
2500	350	(177)	600	(304)	3/0	(85.0)	250	(127)
3000	400	(203)	600	(304)	3/0	(85.0)	250	(127)
4000	500	(253)	800	(405)	3/0	(85.0)	250	(127)
5000	700	(355)	1200	(608)	3/0	(85.0)	250	(127)
6000	800	(405)	1200	(608)	3/0	(85.0)	250	(127)

Note – See Table 19.2 for equivalent area of bus.

[a] Maximum ampere rating of the input circuit dc overcurrent protective device described in 47.1.5 or the ac output circuit overcurrent protective device described in 30.3.1 – 30.4.3, whichever is larger.

18.1.9 An equipment-grounding conductor shall not be spliced internal to the equipment.

18.1.9 effective November 7, 2000

18.1.10 An equipment-grounding connection, equipment-grounding conductor, enclosure, frame, component mounting panel, or other part connected to earth ground shall not carry current unless an electrical malfunction occurs. See 20.12.

Exception: This requirement does not apply to a line bypass capacitive impedance circuit for a radio frequency signal circuit or a transient voltage surge suppressor.

18.1.10 effective November 7, 2000

18.1.11 A soldering lug, a connection means that depends on solder, a screwless (push-in) connector, a quick-connect connector, or other friction-fit connector shall not be used as an equipment-grounding means.

18.1.11 effective November 7, 2000

18.1.12 An equipment-grounding terminal shall be rated for securing a conductor of a size based on the size of the overcurrent protection device to be employed in accordance with Columns 1 and 2 of Table 18.1 and shall be constructed in accordance with 16.2.1 – 16.2.9.

18.1.12 effective November 7, 2000

18.1.13 A wire-binding screw intended for the connection of a field-installed equipment-grounding conductor shall have a green colored head that is hexagonal, slotted, or both. A pressure wire connector or a stud-and-nut type terminal intended for connection of such a conductor shall be marked as described in 63.12.

18.1.13 revised January 17, 2001

18.2 Grounding electrode terminal

18.2.1 Equipment intended to be installed as service entrance equipment shall be provided with a grounding electrode terminal. The terminal shall:

a) Be capable of securing a conductor size based on the maximum current rating of the circuit, as specified in Column 3 of Table 18.1,

b) Comply with 16.2.1 – 16.2.10 for construction, and

c) Be marked as described in 63.16.

18.2.1 effective November 7, 2000

19 AC Output Circuit Grounded Conductor

Section 19 effective November 7, 2000

19.1 The requirements for circuit grounding specified in 19.3 – 19.5 apply to the ac output circuit of a stand-alone inverter.

19.2 An inverter intended to be utility-interactive shall not have a direct/solid electrical connection between any output ac conductor and the enclosure.

19.3 Other than as specified in 19.2, each ac output circuit shall have a grounded conductor. The ac output circuit conductor to be grounded shall be as follows:

a) Single-phase, 2-wire – one conductor.

b) Single-phase, 3-wire – the neutral conductor.

c) Multiphase system having one wire common to all phases – the common conductor.

d) Multiphase system in which one phase is used as in item (b) – the neutral conductor.

19.4 The conductor specified in 19.3 is to be connected by a bonding jumper connected between the grounded conductor and:

a) The enclosure of a metal-enclosed unit, or

b) For a nonmetallic enclosed unit, the metal chassis that is bonded to the equipment-grounding conductor or terminal. See 18.2.1.

19.5 The size of the bonding jumper specified in 19.4 shall not be less than specified in Table 19.1.

Table 19.1
Minimum size of bonding jumper

Maximum circuit current rating, amperes	Copper, AWG or Kcmil (mm^2)		Aluminum or copper-clad aluminum, AWG or kcmil (mm^2)	
15	8	(8.4)	6	(13.3)
20	8	(8.4)	6	(13.6)
30	8	(8.4)	6	(13.3)
40	8	(8.4)	6	(13.3)
60	8	(8.4)	6	(13.3)
90	8	(8.4)	6	(13.3)
100	6	(13.3)	4	(21.2)
150	6	(13.3)	4	(21.2)
200	4	(21.2)	2	(33.6)
300	2	(33.6)	1/0	(53.5)
400	1/0	(53.5)	3/0	(85.0)
500	1/0	(53.5)	3/0	(85.0)
600	2/0	(67.4)	4/0	(107.2)
800	2/0	(67.4)	4/0	(107.2)
1000	3/0	(85.0)	250	(127)
1200	250	(127)	250	(127)
1600	300	(152)	400	(203)

Table 19.1 Continued on Next Page

Table 19.1 Continued

Maximum circuit current rating, amperes	Copper, AWG or Kcmil (mm^2)		Aluminum or copper-clad aluminum, AWG or kcmil (mm^2)	
2000	400	(203)	500	(253)
2500	500	(253)	700	(355)
3000	600	(304)	750	(380)
4000	700	(380)	1000	(508)
500	900	(456)	1250	(635)
6000	1200	(608)	1500	(759)
Note – See Table 19.2 for equivalent area of bus.				

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Table 19.2
Equivalent cross-sectional areas of wires and buses

Wire size, AWG or kcmil (mm^2)		Minimum cross section of bus mm^2	($inch^2$)
8	(8.4)	8.39	(0.013)
6	(13.3)	13.55	(0.021)
4	(21.1)	21.29	(0.033)
3	(26.7)	26.45	(0.041)
2	(33.6)	33.55	(0.052)
1	(42.4)	42.58	(0.066)
0	(53.5)	53.55	(0.083)
2/0	(7.4)	67.74	(0.105)
3/0	(85.0)	85.16	(0.132)
4/0	(107)	107.10	(0.166)
250	(127)	236.45	(0.196)
300	(152)	152.26	(0.236)
350	(177)	177.42	(0.275)
400	(203)	202.58	(0.314)
500	(253)	253.55	(0.393)
600	(304)	303.87	(0.471)
700	(355)	364.84	(0.550)
750	(380)	380.00	(0.589)
800	(405)	405.16	(0.628)
1000	(507)	506.45	(0.785)
1200	(608)	607.73	(0.942)
1250	(633)	632.90	(0.981)
1500	(760)	760.00	(1.178)

20 Internal Bonding for Grounding

Section 20 effective November 7, 2000

20.1 All exposed dead metal parts, which in the event of an electrical malfunction, involve a risk of electric shock or electrical energy-high current levels, shall be conductively connected to the equipment-grounding means specified in Equipment Grounding, Section 18.

20.2 In a unit having means for grounding, all uninsulated metal parts of the enclosure, motor frames and mounting brackets, component mounting brackets, capacitors, and other electrical components that involve a risk of electric shock or electrical energy-high current levels shall be bonded for grounding where they are accessible for contact by the user or inadvertent contact by a serviceman.

Exception: A metal part as described in (a) – (g) is not required to be bonded for grounding:

a) An adhesive-attached metal foil marking, a screw, a handle, or similar metal part, that is located on the outside of an enclosure or cabinet and isolated from electrical components or wiring by grounded metal parts so that they do not become energized.

b) An isolated metal part, such as a magnet frame and an armature, a small assembly screw, or similar part, that is positively separated from wiring and uninsulated live parts.

c) A panel or cover that does not enclose uninsulated live parts; and wiring is positively separated from the panel or cover so that it is unable to become energized.

d) A panel or cover that is secured in place and that is insulated from electrical components and wiring by an insulating barrier of vulcanized fiber, varnished cloth, phenolic composition, or similar material not less than 0.8 mm (1/32 inch) thick.

e) An isolated metal part that is mounted on a printed wiring board – such as transformer and choke cores and heat sinks.

f) An isolated metal part that is marked in accordance with 64.12.

g) A capacitor sleeved with insulating tubing complying with 24.2.2.

20.3 A metal-to-metal piano-type hinge is usable as a means for bonding a door for grounding.

20.4 Where the continuity of the grounding system relies on the dimensional integrity of a nonmetallic material, the material shall be in accordance with the requirements for creep in the Standard for Polymeric Materials – Short Term Property Evaluations, UL 746A. See also 20.9.

20.5 A conductor or strap used for bonding shall be of copper, a copper alloy, or an equivalent material. A conductor or strap:

a) Shall be protected from mechanical damage or be located within the outer enclosure or frame,

b) Shall not be secured by a removable fastener used for any purpose other than bonding for grounding, unless there is a low risk of the bonding conductor being omitted after removal and replacement of the fastener, and

c) Shall not be spliced.

20.6 A connection in the bonding path shall be by a positive means, such as by a clamp, a rivet, a bolted or screwed connection, or by welding, soldering, or brazing with materials having a softening or melting point greater than 455°C (850°F). The bonding connection shall penetrate nonconductive coatings, such as paint or vitreous enamel. Ferrous metal parts in the grounding path shall be protected against corrosion by painting, galvanizing, plating, or equivalent means. Bonding around a resilient mount shall not depend on the clamping action of rubber or similar material.

20.7 A bolted or screwed connection that incorporates a star washer under the screwhead shall penetrate nonconductive coatings and shall comply with Grounding Impedance Test, Section 48.

20.8 Where the bonding connection depends on screw threads in metal, two or more screws or two full threads of a single screw engaging two full threads in the metal shall be used.

20.9 A connection that depends on the clamping action exerted by rubber or similar material shall comply with Bonding Conductor Test, Section 52, when installed as intended. The material shall be rated for the condition of use, such as oil, grease, moisture, and thermal degradation that potentially occur in service. Before testing, the clamping device is to be disassembled as it is for maintenance purposes and then reassembled.

20.10 A bonding conductor or strap:

a) Shall not be smaller than the size specified in Column 2 of Table 18.1, see 20.11,

b) Shall not be smaller than the conductor supplying the component, or

c) Shall comply with Grounding Impedance Test, Section 48.

Exception: A smaller conductor or strap is usable when it complies with Bonding Conductor Test, Section 52.

20.11 With reference to Column 2 of Table 18.1, where more than one size branch-circuit overcurrent device is involved, the size of the bonding conductor or strap is to be based on the rating of the overcurrent device intended to provide ground-fault protection for the component bonded by the conductor.

20.12 The bonding connection, the enclosure, the frame, or a component mounting panel shall not carry current other than current resulting from an electrical malfunction.

Exception: An enclosure, frame, chassis, or panel, having bolted joints, is not restricted from carrying the current of a low-voltage, limited-energy (LVLE) circuit. Current shall not normally be carried through the field-equipment grounding means, the metallic raceway or other inverter grounding means, or the earth ground.

21 Internal Wiring

Section 21 effective November 7, 2000

21.1 General

21.1.1 The internal wiring of a unit shall consist of general-use building wire or appliance wiring material rated for the temperature, voltage, and conditions of service to which the wiring is subjected. The insulation of appliance wiring material shall comply with Table 21.1.

Exception: Appliance wiring material having an insulation thickness other than specified in Table 21.1 complies when the insulation ratings are equivalent to that specified with respect to temperature, voltage, and conditions of service.

Table 21.1
Appliance-wiring material

Type of insulation	Thickness of insulation, mm (inch)[a]	
	600-volt applications	300-volt applications
Thermoplastic	0.8 (1/32)	0.8 (1/32)[b,c]
Rubber	0.8 (1/32) plus an impregnated braid cover	0.4 (1/64) plus impregnated braid cover 0.8 (1/32) without a braid cover
Neoprene	0.2 (3/64)	0.4 (1/64) plus an impregnated braid cover 0.8 (1/32) without a braid cover
Silicone rubber	0.8 (1/32) plus an impregnated braid cover 0.8 (1/32) without a braid cover[d]	0.4 (1/64) plus an impregnated braid cover 0.8 (1/32) without a braid cover[d]
Cross-linked synthetic polymer	0.4 (1/64)	0.4 (1/64)

[a] The minimum thickness is 0.71 mm (0.028 inch) for 0.8 mm-thick insulation; the minimum thickness is 0.33 mm (0.013 inch) for 0.4 mm-thick insulation

[b] Shall not be less than 0.33 mm (0.013 inch) for short, moving pigtails or coil leads in a small device, where such leads make no more than casual contact with parts of opposite polarity or ungrounded parts.

[c] Shall not be less than 0.18 mm (0.007 inch) where routed away from live parts of opposite polarity and protected from mechanical damage during installation of field wiring and while the equipment is in operation.

[d] Applies only when routed away from live parts of opposite polarity and protected from mechanical damage during installation of field wiring and while the equipment is in operation.

21.1.2 Insulating tubing or sleeving shall not be used as insulation other than for a short length of insulated conductor, for example, a short coil lead, or similar component. Where so used:

a) The tubing or sleeving shall not be subjected to compression, repeated flexure, or sharp bends,

b) The conductor covered with the tubing or sleeving shall be well rounded and free from sharp edges,

c) A shrinkable tubing shall be used in accordance with the tubing manufacturer's instructions, and

d) The tubing or sleeving shall not be subjected to a temperature or voltage higher than that for which the tubing or sleeving is rated.

21.1.3 Where wiring extends to a hinged door or other part that is subject to movement in use, stranded conductors shall be employed, and the arrangement shall preclude twisting or stressing of conductors as a result of the movement. The wiring shall be routed or protected against damage to the insulation. The conductors shall be secured so that stress is not transmitted to terminals or splices.

21.2 Protection of wiring

21.2.1 Internal wiring shall not be accessible from outside the enclosure in accordance with 9.1.

21.2.2 Wires within an enclosure, compartment, raceway, or similar housing, shall be located or protected against contact with any sharp edge, burr, fin, moving part, or similar part, that is able to damage the conductor insulation.

21.2.3 Mounting screws and nuts shall be constructed or located so that sharp edges do not damage wiring. A screw shall have a flat or blunt end. The end of the screw shall not have burrs, fins, or sharp edges that are able to abrade wire insulation, and the end shall not project more than 4.8 mm (3/16 inch) into a wireway.

21.2.4 A hole through which insulated wires pass in a sheet metal wall internal to the overall enclosure of a unit shall be provided with smooth, rounded surfaces upon which the wires bear, to protect against abrasion of the insulation.

21.3 Electrical connections

21.3.1 A splice or connection shall be mechanically secure and shall make reliable electrical contact.

21.3.2 A soldered connection shall be made mechanically secure before being soldered.

Exception: A connection is not required to be mechanically secured before soldering when:

a) A soldering or brazing material having a softening or melting point greater than 454°C (849°F) is used,

b) A hand-soldered lead is passed through a hole in a printed wiring board and bent 90 degrees to the board to make contact with the conductor before soldering,

c) Soldering on a printed wiring board is done by a machine process in which the soldering time and solder temperature are automatically controlled – bending over of leads is not required, or

d) The lead wire is strapped in place, or the equivalent, adjacent to the soldered connection to hold the lead end in place.

21.3.3 A stranded internal wiring connection shall be such that it reduces the potential for loose strands of wire contacting dead metal parts or other live parts not always of the same potential. This is able to be accomplished by the use of a pressure terminal connector, a soldering lug, a crimped eyelet, soldering of all strands together, or an equivalent means.

21.3.4 An open-end spade lug secured by a screw or nut shall be secured by additional means, such as upturned ends on the lug, or bosses or shoulders on the terminal, to hold the lug in place in the event the screw or nut loosens.

21.3.5 A nominal 0.110-, 0.125-, 0.187-, 0.205-, or 0.250-inch wide quick-connect terminal shall comply with the Standard for Electrical Quick-Connect Terminals, UL 310. Other sizes of quick-connect terminals shall be investigated with respect to crimp pull-out, engagement-disengagement forces of the connector and tab, and temperature rises in accordance with UL 310.

21.3.6 Aluminum conductors, insulated or uninsulated, used as internal wiring, such as for interconnection between current-carrying parts or in a component winding, shall be terminated at each end by a terminal that is rated for the combination of metals involved at the connection points. A wire-binding screw or a pressure wire connector used as a terminating device shall be rated for use with aluminum under the conditions involved – for example, temperature, heat cycling, vibration, and other similar conditions.

21.3.7 A splice shall be provided with insulation equivalent to that of the wires involved unless permanent spacings are maintained between the splice and other metal parts.

a) Splicing devices such as pressure wire connectors insulated for the voltage and temperature to which they are subjected are in compliance with this requirement.

b) Insulating tubing or sleeving used to cover a splice shall comply with 21.1.2.

c) Two layers of thermoplastic tape, or two layers of friction tape, or one layer of friction tape and one layer of rubber tape, are able to be used on a splice when the voltage involved is less than 250 volts. The use of thermoplastic tape wrapped over a sharp edge is not in compliance with the requirement.

22 Live Parts

Section 22 effective November 7, 2000

22.1 A current-carrying part shall be of silver, copper, copper alloy, aluminum, or the equivalent.

22.2 Uninsulated live parts and components that have uninsulated live parts shall be secured so they do not turn or shift in position where such displacement results in a reduction of spacings below the minimum values specified in Spacings, Section 24, or Alternate Spacings – Clearances and Creepage Distances, Section 25.

23 Separation of Circuits

23.1 Factory wiring

Section 23.1 effective November 7, 2000

23.1.1 Insulated conductors of different circuits– see 23.1.2 – within a unit, including wires in a terminal box or compartment, shall be separated by barriers or segregated and shall also be so separated or segregated from uninsulated live parts connected to different circuits.

Exception: For insulated conductors of different circuits, where each conductor is provided with insulation rated for the highest of the circuit voltages, no barriers or segregation are required.

23.1.2 For the purpose of determining compliance with 23.1.1, different circuits include:

a) Circuits connected to the primary and secondary windings of an isolation transformer,

b) Circuits connected to different isolated secondary windings of a multi-secondary transformer,

c) Circuits connected to secondary windings of different transformers,

d) Input and output circuits of an optical isolator,

e) Isolated circuits, and

f) AC power and dc power circuits.

Exception: Power circuits that are derived from the taps of an autotransformer or similar component – that does not provide isolation – are not different circuits.

23.1.3 Segregation of insulated conductors shall be by means of clamping, routing, or an equivalent means that maintains permanent separation from insulated and uninsulated live parts and from conductors of a different circuit.

23.2 Field wiring

Section 23.2 effective November 7, 2000

23.2.1 A unit shall be constructed so that a field-installed conductor of a circuit is separated as specified in 23.2.2 or separated by barriers as specified in 23.3.1 and 23.3.2 from:

a) Factory-installed conductors connected to any other circuit, unless the conductors of both circuits are insulated for the maximum voltage of one of the circuits.

b) An uninsulated live part of another circuit or from an uninsulated live part where a short circuit between the conductors involves a risk of fire, electric shock, electrical energy-high current levels, or injury to persons.

c) Field-installed conductors connected to any other circuit unless:

1) Both circuits are Class 2 or Class 3 or both circuits are other than Class 2 or Class 3, and

2) Both circuits are insulated for the maximum voltage of one of the circuits.

Exception: A field-installed conductor is not required to be separated from a field wiring terminal of a different circuit where the field wiring is intended to be insulated for the maximum voltage of one of the circuits, and both circuits are Class 2 or Class 3 or both circuits are other than Class 2 or Class 3.

23.2.2 Separation of a field-installed conductor from another field-installed conductor and from an uninsulated live part connected to another circuit is able to be accomplished by locating an opening in the enclosure for the conductor opposite to the conductor terminal so that, when the installation is complete, the conductors and parts of different circuits are separated by a minimum of 6.4 mm (1/4 inch). In determining whether a unit having such openings complies with this requirement, it is to be wired as in service including 152.4 mm (6 inches) of slack in each conductor within the enclosure. No more than average care is to be exercised in routing the wiring and stowing the conductor slack into the wiring compartment.

23.2.3 With reference to 23.2.2, when the number of openings in the enclosure does not exceed the minimum required for the intended wiring of the unit, and where each opening is located opposite a set of terminals, it is to be assumed that a conductor entering an opening is to be connected to the terminal opposite that opening. When more than the minimum number of openings are provided, the possibility of a conductor entering an opening other than the one opposite the terminal to which it is intended to be connected and the potential for it to contact insulated conductors or uninsulated current-carrying parts connected to a different circuit is to be investigated.

23.3 Separation barriers

23.3.1 A barrier used for separation between the wiring of different circuits shall be:

a) Grounded metal or 0.71 mm (0.028 inch) minimum thick insulating material, and

b) Supported so that it is unable to be readily deformed or displaced to defeat its purpose.

23.3.1 revised January 17, 2001

23.3.2 A barrier used for separation between field wiring of one circuit and field or factory wiring or uninsulated live parts of another circuit shall not be spaced more than 1.6 mm (1/16 inch) from the surface that serves to provide separated compartments.

23.3.2 effective November 7, 2000

24 Spacings

Section 24 effective November 7, 2000

24.1 General

24.1.1 The spacings in a unit shall not be less than specified in Table 24.1.

Exception No. 1: Where liners and barriers are employed, 24.2.1 shall be used to determine the spacings.

Exception No. 2: As an alternative to Table 24.1, the spacings are able to be investigated in accordance with Alternate Spacings – Clearances and Creepage Distances, Section 25.

Exception No. 3: The inherent spacings of a component shall comply with the spacing requirements for the component.

Exception No. 4: The spacings specified in Table 24.1 do not apply within a circuit that complies with Isolated Accessible Signal Circuits, Section 28, or Control Circuits, Section 29. The spacing between these circuits and other circuits shall comply with Table 24.1.

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Exception No. 5: Spacings between adjacent foils on a printed wiring board with a conformal coating complying with the requirements in the Standard for Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluation, UL 746C, are not required to comply with Table 24.1.

Exception No. 6: On printed wiring boards having a flammability classification of V-0 and constructed from a base material having a minimum Comparative Tracking Index (CTI) rating of 175 volts, spacings (other than spacings to ground, between primary and secondary circuits, between the battery supply circuit and other circuits and at field wiring terminal) are not specified between traces of different potential connected in the same circuit where:

a) The spacing complies with Reduced Spacings on Printed Wiring Boards Tests, Section 51, or

b) An analysis of the circuit indicates that no more than 12.5 milliamperes of current is able to flow between short-circuited traces having reduced spacings.

Exception No. 7: For multilayer printed wiring boards, the minimum spacing between adjacent internal foils of opposite polarity and between an internal foil and a plated through-hole shall not be less than 0.8 mm (1/32 inch).

Exception No. 8: Spacing requirements do not apply between adjacent terminals of a power switching semiconductor device, including the connection points of the terminals of the device.

Table 24.1
Spacings

Potential involved, volts rms (peak)	Minimum spacings, mm (inch)					
	Between an uninsulated live part and an uninsulated live part of opposite polarity, uninsulated grounded part other than the enclosure, or exposed metal part[a]				Between an uninsulated live part and the walls of a metal enclosure including a fitting for conduit or armored cable[b]	
	Through air		Over surface		Shortest distance	
0 – 50 (0 – 70.7)	1,6[c,d]	(1/16)	1.6[c,d]	(1/16)	1.6[c]	(1/16)
Greater than 50 to 150 (70.7 to 212.1)	3.2[c,d]	(1/8)	6.4[d]	(1/4)	6.4	(1/4)
Greater than 150 to 300 (212.1 to 424.2)	6.4	(1/4)	9.5	(3/8)	12.7	(1/2)
Greater than 300 to 600 (424.2 to 848.4)	9.5	(3/8)	12.7	(1/2)	12.7	(1/2)

[a] For printed wiring boards, see Exceptions Nos. 2 – 7 to 24.1.1.

[b] A metal piece attached to the enclosure shall be invstigated as a part of the enclosure where deformation of the enclosure reduces spacings between the metal piece and uninsulated live parts.

[c] The spacing between field-wiring terminals of opposite polarity and the spacing between a field-wiring terminal and a grounded dead metal part shall not be less than 6.4 mm (1/4 inch).

[d] At closed-in points only, such as a screw and washer construction of a insulated stud mounted in metal, the spacing shall not be less than 1.2 mm (3/64 inch).

24.1.2 Uninsulated live parts connected to different circuits shall be investigated as though they are parts of opposite polarity and on the basis of the highest voltage involved. See Maximum-Voltage Measurements, Section 42.

24.1.3 The spacing at a field wiring terminal is to be measured with wires representative of field wiring in place and connected to the terminals as in actual service.

24.1.4 In a multi-component unit, the spacings from one component to another, from any component to the enclosure, and to another uninsulated dead metal part (excluding the component mounting surface), are to be based on the maximum voltage rating of the complete unit and not on the individual component ratings. The inherent spacings of an individual component is to be investigated on the basis of the voltage used and controlled by the individual component. Spacings between metal oxide varistors, capacitors, and other components shall comply with Table 24.1.

Exception: Components that comply with the requirements in the Standard for Across-the-Line, Antenna Coupling, and Line-By-Pass Capacitors for Radio- and Television-Type Appliances, UL 1414, are not required to comply with Table 24.1.

24.1.5 Spacings for a fuse and fuseholder are to be measured with a fuse in place that has the maximum standard dimension for the rating, and such spacings shall not to be less than those specified in Table 24.1.

24.1.6 Where an uninsulated live part is not rigidly secured in position by means other than friction between surfaces, or where a movable dead metal part is in proximity to an uninsulated live part, the construction shall be such that for any position resulting from turning or other movement of the parts in question, at least the minimum required spacings shall be maintained.

24.1.7 With reference to 24.1.6, a lock washer is one means of rigidly securing a part.

24.1.8 Spacings to film coated wire are to be investigated as though the wire is an uninsulated live part.

24.1.9 Spacings within the circuits described in (a), (b), or (c) that are not safety circuits shall be such that the circuit complies with Dielectric Voltage-Withstand, Section 44. Spacings between these circuits and the enclosure, grounded dead metal, and other circuits shall comply with the applicable spacing requirements of this Standard.

a) Secondary circuits supplied by a transformer winding rated less than 200 volt-amperes or at a potential of 100 volts or less,

b) Battery circuits at a potential of 100 volts or less, or

c) A circuit derived from a battery rated over 100 volts in which the voltage within the circuit is limited to 100 volts or less by a regulating network complying with the requirement in 29.11.

24.2 Insulating liners and barriers

24.2.1 With reference to Exception No. 1 to 24.1.1, an insulating liner or barrier of material such as vulcanized fiber is able to be used when it is:

a) Not the sole support for uninsulated live parts involving a risk of fire, electric shock, or electrical energy-high current levels,

b) Not less than 0.71 mm (0.028 inch) thick, and

c) Located so that it is not adversely affected by arcing.

Other insulating materials used as a barrier or as direct or indirect support of uninsulated live parts involving a risk of fire, electric shock, or electrical energy-high current levels shall comply with the requirements in the Standard for Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations, UL 746C.

Exception No. 1: Vulcanized fiber not less than 0.33 mm (0.013 inch) thick is usable when:

a) In conjunction with an air spacing of not less than 50 percent of the minimum through air spacing as specified in Table 24.1, and

b) Between a heat sink and a metal mounting surface, including the enclosure, of an isolated secondary circuit rated 50 volts rms or less.

Exception No. 2: Mica shall be not less than 0.165 mm (0.006 inch) thick when used as insulation between a heat sink and a live case of a semiconductor device.

24.2.2 Insulating tubing complying with the requirements in the Standard for Extruded Insulating Tubing, UL 224, is usable for insulating a conductor including a bus bar in lieu of the minimum specified spacings and insulating a capacitor case in lieu of bonding the case for grounding, when the following conditions are met:

a) The conductor is not subjected to compression, repeated flexing, or sharp bends,

b) The conductor or case covered with the tubing is well rounded and free from sharp edges,

c) The tubing is used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and

d) The conductor or case is not subjected to a temperature or voltage higher than that for which the tubing is rated.

24.2.3 A wrap of thermoplastic tape, complying with the requirements in the Standard for Polyvinyl Chloride, Polyethylene, and Rubber Insulating Tape, UL 510, is usable when all of the following conditions are met:

a) The wrap is no less than 0.33 mm (0.013 inch) thick, is applied in two or more layers, and is used in conjunction with not less than one-half the required through-air spacing.

b) The wrap is not less than 0.72 mm (0.028 inch) thick where used in conjunction with less than one-half the required through-air spacing.

c) The temperature rating of the tape is not less than the maximum temperature observed during the temperature test.

d) The tape is not subject to compression.

e) The tape is not wrapped over a sharp edge.

25 Alternate Spacings – Clearances and Creepage Distances

Section 25 effective November 7, 2000

25.1 Other than specified in 25.2 and 25.3, as an alternative approach to the spacing requirements specified in Spacings, Section 24, clearances and creepage distances are able to be investigated in accordance with the requirements in the Standard for Insulation Coordination Including Clearances and Creepage Distances for Electrical Equipment, UL 840, as described in 25.4. See Maximum-Voltage Measurements, Section 42.

25.2 The clearances between an uninsulated live part and the walls of a metal enclosure, including fittings for conduit or armored cable, shall be as specified in Table 24.1. The clearances are to be determined by physical measurement.

25.3 The clearances and creepage distances at field wiring terminals shall comply with Spacings, Section 24.

25.4 In conducting investigations in accordance with the requirements in the Standard for Insulation Coordination Including Clearances and Creepage Distances for Electrical Equipment, UL 840, the following shall be used:

a) Unless specified elsewhere in this Standard, the pollution degree 3 applies,

b) An inverter shall comply with the requirements for Overvoltage Category IV,

c) Pollution degree 2 applies on a printed wiring board between adjacent conductive material which is covered by any coating which provides an uninterrupted covering over at least one side and the complete distance up to the other side of conductive material,

d) All printed wiring boards shall be identified as having a minimum Comparative Tracking Index (CTI) of 100 without further investigation.

e) The use of a coating which complies with the requirements for conformal coatings in the Standard for Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations, UL 746C is in compliance with the requirements of UL 840 to achieve pollution degree 1,

f) Pollution degree 1 is achievable at a specific printed wiring board location by application of at least a 0.79 mm (1/32 inch) thick layer of silicone rubber or for a group of printed wiring boards through potting, without air bubbles, in epoxy or potting material,

g) The Phase-to-Ground Rated System Voltage used in the determination of Clearances shall be the equipment rated supply voltage rounded to the next higher value (in the table for determining clearances for equipment) for all points on the supply side of an isolating transformer or the entire product when no isolating transformer is provided. The System Voltage used in the evaluation of secondary circuitry is able to be interpolated across the table for the Rated Impulse Withstand Voltage Peak and Clearance, and

h) Determination of the dimensions of clearance and creepage distances shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements for Measurement of Clearance and Creepage Distances of UL 840.

26 Insulating Materials

Section 26 effective November 7, 2000

26.1 General

26.1.1 A polymeric material on which uninsulated live parts is mounted shall be Classed V-0, V-1, or V-2 in accordance with the Standard for Tests for Flammability of Plastic Materials for Parts in Devices and Appliances, UL 94. The use of a material Classed V-2 requires the use of an enclosure without ventilation openings. Drain holes are not prohibited regardless of the material Class.

Exception: This requirement does not apply to a material supporting only live parts connected in low-voltage, limited-energy (LVLE) circuits where deterioration of the material does not involve a risk of fire or electric shock.

26.1.2 Vulcanized fiber shall not be used as the sole support of an uninsulated live part where shrinkage, current leakage, or warpage introduces a risk of fire or electric shock. Electrical grade vulcanized fiber is able to be used for an insulating bushing, a washer, a separator, or a barrier.

26.1.3 A polymeric material used to support an uninsulated live part or parts, shall comply with the requirements for mechanical strength and rigidity, resistance to heat, resistance to flame propagation, and dielectric strength in the Standard for Polymeric Materials – Short Term Property Evaluations, UL 746A; Standard for Polymeric Materials – Long Term Property Evaluations, UL 746B; and the Standard for Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations, UL 746C.

26.2 Barriers

26.2.1 An insulating barrier of vulcanized fiber, thermoplastic, or other material used in lieu of required spacings shall not be less than 0.71 mm (0.028 inch) thick and shall be so located or of such material that it is not adversely affected by arcing.

Exception: Vulcanized fiber not less than 0.33 mm (0.013 inch) thick is usable:

a) In conjunction with an air spacing of not less than 50 percent of the minimum through-air spacing as specified in Table 24.1, and

b) Between a heat sink and a metal mounting surface, including the enclosure, or an isolated secondary circuit rated 50 volts rms or less.

26.2.2 Insulation used in lieu of required spacings between a magnet-coil winding and other uninsulated live parts or grounded dead metal parts, shall comply with 26.2.1.

27 Capacitors

Section 27 effective November 7, 2000

27.1 A capacitor used for electromagnetic interference elimination or power-factor correction that is oil filled shall comply with the Standard for Capacitors, UL 810.

Exception: The container of the capacitor is able to be of thinner sheet metal or be of material other than metal, where the capacitor is mounted inside a unit having an enclosure that complies with the requirements in 5.1.1 – 5.5.1 without Exceptions.

27.2 A capacitor connected across an input/output ac circuit that is connected to a utility shall comply with the requirements for across-the-line capacitors in the Standard for Across-the-Line, Antenna-Coupling, and Line-By-Pass Capacitors for Radio- and Television-Type Appliances, UL 1414.

28 Isolated Accessible Signal Circuits

28.1 An isolated accessible signal circuit having means for external connections, such as a RS232 communication port and similar connections, shall comply with 28.2 and 28.3.

28.1 effective November 7, 2000

28.2 A signal circuit that extends outside of a unit shall be an isolated circuit and shall be isolated from internal circuits having a voltage involving a risk of electric shock, as determined in accordance with Electric Shock, Section 11, by one of the following:

a) An optical isolator, complying with the Standard for Optical Isolators, UL 1577, having an isolation voltage rating of not less than the test potential required in 44.1.1,

b) An isolation transformer complying with the Standard for Class 2 and Class 3 Transformers, UL 1585, or an isolation transformer as defined in 2.21 – autotransformers are excluded,

c) A capacitor complying with the Standard for Capacitors and Suppressors for Radio- and Television-Type Appliances, UL 1414,

d) An electro-mechanical relay complying with the requirements in the Standard for Industrial Control Equipment, UL 508, or

e) A voltage regulating network where:

1) The voltage being isolated is not directly derived from the ac circuit, and

2) The network does not involve a risk of electric shock at the external connection as determined in accordance with Electric Shock, Section 11, or as indicated by a failure mode and effect analysis in accordance with the method described in the Standard for Tests for Safety Related Controls Employing Solid-State Devices, UL 991.

28.2 revised January 17, 2001

28.3 The maximum power voltage and current available from an isolated accessible signal circuit shall comply with 29.4 – 29.11.

28.3 revised January 17, 2001

28.4 The maximum power available from an isolated accessible signal circuit that employs an overcurrent protection device to limit the current as described in the Exception to 29.4 shall not exceed the values specified in Table 28.1.

28.4 effective November 7, 2000

Table 28.1
Maximum power of isolated accessible signal circuits

Table 28.1 effective November 7, 2000

Circuit voltage, volts rms	Maximum power, volt-amperes
15 or less	350
More than 15 and not greater than 60	250

29 Control Circuits

Section 29 effective November 7, 2000

29.1 A control circuit that is a low-voltage, limited-energy (LVLE) circuit or a limited-energy (LE) circuit is able to be connected to a single-point reference ground.

29.2 Other than for safety circuits, as indicated in 29.3, a low-voltage, limited-energy (LVLE) circuit is not required to be investigated. Printed-wiring boards and insulated wire used in such circuits shall comply with 21.1.1 and 32.1.

29.3 A control circuit that is a safety circuit shall be investigated in accordance with the requirements for primary circuits.

29.4 A control circuit, including associated electronic components on printed wiring boards, that does not extend out of the unit is not required to be investigated where the maximum voltage and current are limited as specified in (a) and (b). Printed wiring boards and insulated wires used in such circuits shall comply with 21.1.1 and 32.1.

a) The voltage shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 11.1, and

b) The current shall not exceed:

1) Eight amperes for 0 – 42.4 volts peak ac, or 0 – 30 volts dc, or

2) Amperes equal to 150 divided by the maximum voltage for 30 – 60 volts dc. See 29.5.

Exception: The maximum current specified is able to be exceeded where the circuit includes an overcurrent protective device as described in 29.8 and 29.9.

29.5 With reference to 29.4(b), the maximum current is to be measured under any condition of loading including short circuit using a resistor that is to be continuously readjusted during the 1-minute period to maintain maximum load current; however, the value indicated in (b) is not to be exceeded.

29.6 With reference to 29.4(a), measurement is to be made with the unit connected to the voltage specified in 44.1 and with all loading circuits disconnected. When a tapped transformer winding is used to supply a full-wave rectifier, voltage measurement is to be made from either end of the winding to the tap.

29.7 When the control circuit specified in 29.4 is not limited as to available short-circuit current by the construction of a transformer, and the circuit includes one or more resistors, a fuse, a nonadjustable manual-reset protective device, or a regulating network – see 29.11 – the circuits in which the current is limited in accordance with 29.8, 29.9, or 29.10 are not required to be investigated.

29.8 A fuse or circuit-protective device used to limit the current in accordance with 29.7 shall be rated or set at not more than the values specified in Table 29.1.

Table 29.1
Rating for secondary fuse or circuit protector

Circuit voltage, V rms	Maximum overcurrent protection, amperes
20 or less	5
More than 20 and not greater than 60	100/V[a]

[a] V is the maximum output voltage, regardless of load, with the primary energized in accordance with 44.1.

No Text on This Page

29.9 A fuse or circuit-protective device connected to the primary of a transformer to limit the current in accordance with 29.7 shall be equivalent to that specified in 29.8 as determined by conducting the Overcurrent Protection Calibration Test, Section 49.

Exception: The Overcurrent Protection Calibration Test, Section 49, does not apply when the combination of a fuse or overcurrent protective device and a transformer complies with the Standard for Class 2 and Class 3 Transformers, UL 1585.

29.10 A regulating network or one or more resistors used to limit the current in accordance with 29.7 shall be such that the current under any condition of load, including short circuit, does not exceed the values indicated in 29.4(b).

29.11 Where a regulating network is used to limit the voltage or current in accordance with 29.4 – 29.10, and the performance is affected by malfunction (short circuit or open circuit) of any single component – excluding short-circuiting a resistor – the network:

a) Shall comply with the tests specified in 29.13, and

b) Critical components identified by the failure mode and effect analysis in accordance with the Standard for Tests for Safety-Related Controls Employing Solid-State Devices, UL 991, shall be derated in accordance with the Electronic Reliability Design Handbook, Military Handbook Number 338-1988.

29.12 In a circuit of the type described in 29.7, the secondary winding of the transformer, the fuse or circuit protective device, or the regulating network, and all wiring up to the point at which the current and voltage are limited shall be investigated in accordance with the applicable requirements in this Standard.

29.13 With reference to 29.11 (a), the regulating network shall comply with the following tests in accordance with the method described in the Standard for Tests for Safety-Related Controls Employing Solid-State Devices, UL 991. See 29.14.

a) Transient Overvoltage Test,

b) Ramp Voltage Test,

c) Electromagnetic Susceptibility Tests,

d) Electrostatic Discharge Test,

e) Thermal Cycling Test,

f) Humidity Test, and

g) Effects of Shipping and Storage Test.

29.14 The following test parameters are to be used in the investigation of a regulating network covered by 29.13.

a) Electrical supervision of critical components applies,

b) Audibility is usable as a trouble indicator for an electrical supervision circuit,

c) A field strength of 3 volts per meter is to be used for the Radiated EMI Test, and

d) Exposure Class H5 is to be used for the Humidity Test.

30 Overcurrent Protection

30.1 General

30.1.1 An overcurrent protective device, the intended functioning of which requires renewal, replacement, or resetting, shall be accessible:

a) From outside of the enclosure, or

b) Behind a hinged cover – see 5.2.1.

Exception No. 1: A protective device that is normally unknown to the user because of its location and omission of reference to the device in the operating instructions provided with the unit is not required to be accessible.

Exception No. 2: A control-circuit fuse does not require renewal as an intended function when the fuse and the load are contained within the same enclosure.

30.1.1 effective November 7, 2000

30.1.2 The screw shell of a plug-type fuseholder and the contacts, including associated live parts that are able to be contacted by the probe illustrated in Figure 9.1, of an extractor-type fuseholder shall be connected toward the load.

30.1.2 effective November 7, 2000

30.1.3 The type of fuseholder described in 30.1.2 shall not be used in circuits where boths ends of the fuse are live, such as between an inverter and the utility or between a charge controller and a battery.

30.1.3 effective November 7, 2000

30.1.4 A fuse and a fuseholder shall have voltage and current ratings not less than the circuit in which they are connected. A plug fuse shall not be used in a circuit exceeding 125 volts or in a 125/250 volts, 3-wire, circuit.

30.1.4 effective November 7, 2000

30.1.5 A fuseholder shall be of the cartridge, plug, or extractor type.

Exception: A fuse intended to be replaced only by service personnel– see Protection of Service Personnel, Section 10 – that is bolted in place meets the intent of this requirement.

30.1.5 effective November 7, 2000

30.1.6 A plug-type fuseholder shall be of the Type S construction.

30.1.6 effective November 7, 2000

30.1.7 An appliance protector used in the output circuit of an inverter in lieu of a branch-circuit rated fuse or circuit breaker shall have a short-circuit interrupting rating not less than the maximum fault current available from the inverter and shall comply with the requirements in the Standard for Supplementary Protectors for Use in Electrical Equipment, UL 1077.

30.1.7 effective November 7, 2000

30.1.8 A circuit breaker in the input or output circuit shall open all ungrounded conductors of the circuit. A multipole circuit breaker shall be a common trip type.

Exception: Single-pole circuit breakers with handle ties, the combination of which complies with the applicable requirements in the Standard for Molded-Case Circuit Breakers, Molded-Case Switches and Circuit-Breaker Enclosures, UL 489, are usable as the protection for each ungrounded conductor supplying line-to-line connected loads of equipment rated for connection to one of the following circuits of a grounded system, where no conductor involves a potential to ground in excess of 150 volts (see 64.9):

a) In a single-phase circuit,

b) In a 3-wire dc circuit, or

c) In a circuit that is connected to a 4-wire, 3-phase; or 5-wire, 2-phase, system with a grounded neutral.

30.1.8 effective November 7, 2000

30.1.9 A unit shall be marked in accordance with 64.6 when it is provided with overcurrent protection consisting of an interchangeable fuse and when the fuse is:

a) Accessible to the user, or

b) Used to comply with the requirements in this Standard.

30.1.9 effective November 7, 2000

30.1.10 An overcurrent protective device shall not be connected in the grounded (neutral, in an ac circuit) side of the supply circuit unless the protective device simultaneously disconnects the grounded and ungrounded conductors of the supply circuit.

30.1.10 effective November 7, 2000

30.1.11 Temperature or current-sensitive devices such as temperature limiting thermostats, thermal cutoffs, appliance protectors, fuses, circuit breakers, or similar devices that are relied upon to comply with the Abnormal Tests, Section 47, shall comply with the requirements applicable to the particular component. See Components, Section 30.

30.1.11 effective November 7, 2000

30.1.12 Overcurrent protection employing solid-state component circuitry used for protection of control circuits in accordance with 30.2.1 – 30.2.5 shall comply with the calibration and interrupt requirements in the Standard for Molded-Case Circuit Breakers, Molded-Case Switches, and Circuit-Breaker Enclosures, UL 489. The interrupt test is to be based on the maximum rated short circuit current available from the inverter.

Exception: These requirements do not apply to overcurrent protection whose performance is not affected by malfunction of any single component that is short-circuited or open-circuited.

30.1.12 revised January 17, 2001

30.2 Control circuit overcurrent protection

30.2.1 A control circuit that extends from the unit to a remote control panel, status panel, or a similar component shall be protected in accordance with 30.2.2– 30.3.2.

Exception: An external control circuit derived from a Class 2 transformer is not required to be provided with overcurrent protection.

30.2.1 effective November 7, 2000

30.2.2 The overcurrent protective device specified in 30.2.1 shall be a circuit breaker or fuse that is:

a) Rated for branch-circuit overcurrent protectoin, or

b) In compliance with 30.1.6.

When the protective device is a fuse, the unit shall be marked in accordance with 64.6.

30.2.2 effective November 7, 2000

30.2.3 A Class 1 power-limited circuit, in accordance with the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70, used to supply an external control circuit shall be supplied from a source having a rated output of no more than 30 volts and 1000 volt-amperes. When the source is other than a transformer, the circuit shall be protected by an overcurrent protection device rated no more than 167 percent of the volt-ampere rating divided by the rated voltage. The overcurrent device shall not be interchangeable with overcurrent devices of higher ratings.

30.2.3 revised January 17, 2001

30.2.4 An external control circuit derived from the secondary of a transformer other than that described in 30.2.3 and the Exception to 30.2.1 shall be provided with overcurrent protection in accordance with 30.2.5. For a transformer not having a rating, the rated primary or secondary current specified in 30.2.5 is to consist of the maximum current during normal operation of the unit.

30.2.4 revised January 17, 2001

30.2.5 A transformer used to supply a control circuit shall be provided with overcurrent protection in the primary circuit rated as indicated in Table 30.1.

Exception No. 1: Where the rated primary current of the transformer is 9 amperes or more and 125 percent of this current does not correspond to a Standard rating of fuse or circuit breaker, the next higher Standard rating of protective device shall be used. Standard ratings of protective devices are specified in Section 240-6 of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70.

Exception No. 2: Where the rated secondary current of the transformer is less than 9 amperes, the overcurrent protection in the secondary circuit is able to be rated or set at no more than 167 percent of the rated secondary current.

Exception No. 3: Where a control circuit is derived from the secondary of a transformer that is provided with primary circuit overcurrent protection rated at no more than 250 percent of the rated primary current of the transformer, additional overcurrent protection is not required in the primary circuit where the secondary circuit is protected at no more than 125 percent of the rated secondary current of the transformer.

30.2.5 revised January 17, 2001

Table 30.1
Primary overcurrent protection for control circuit transformers

Table 30.1 effective November 7, 2000

Rated primary current, amperes	Maximum rating of overcurrent device, percent of transformer primary current rating
Less than 2	300
2 or more and less than 9	167
9 or more	125

30.3 Output ac power circuit overcurrent protection

Section 30.3 effective November 7, 2000

30.3.1 An ac output power circuit shall be provided with overcurrent protection for all ungrounded conductors as described in 30.3.2 and 30.3.3. The voltage rating of the overcurrent protection shall not be less than the rating of the circuit with which it is used. The voltage rating for a 3-phase circuit shall be based on the phase-to-phase voltage. The overcurrent protection device shall be a circuit breaker or a fuse rated for use as branch circuit protection.

Exception: Overcurrent protection is not required to be provided with a unit having provision for permanent wiring connection of the output circuit and the instruction manual indicates that the overcurrent protection is to be provided by others. See 66.4(Q).

30.3.2 For a unit having provision for permanent wiring connection of the ac output power circuit, the rating of the overcurrent protection shall not exceed the ampacity of the conductors intended to be connected to the unit as determined in accordance with 16.1.3.

30.3.3 Where a unit includes one or more attachment-plug receptacles for connections to the ac output circuit, overcurrent protection shall be provided for each receptacle. A single overcurrent protection device, whose rating does not exceed the ampere rating of any receptacle connected to it, is usable when all receptacles are connected in parallel.

Exception: Two or more 15 ampere rated receptacles in a unit with 12 AWG (3.3 mm^2) minimum internal wiring are able to be protected by a 20 ampere overcurrent protection device.

30.4 Battery circuits

30.4.1 A unit intended for connection to a battery circuit shall be provided with overcurrent protection complying with the requirements described in 30.4.2– 30.4.4.

Exception: Overcurrent protection is not required to be provided when the instruction manual contains the statement indicated in 66.4(Q).

30.4.1 effective November 7, 2000

30.4.2 The overcurrent protective device shall be dc rated and shall be for branch-circuit protection in accordance with the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70.

30.4.2 revised January 17, 2001

30.4.3 The protective device shall be located adjacent to the battery connecting means ahead of any component which is able to malfunction under short-circuit conditions such as capacitors, solid-state devices, or similar components.

30.4.3 effective November 7, 2000

30.4.4 The rating of the overcurrent protective device shall be based on the ampacity of the conductors intended to be connected between the unit and battery as determined from the requirement described in 16.1.3 under inverter mode operating conditions.

30.4.4 effective November 7, 2000

31 DC Ground Fault Detector/Interrupter

31.1 A unit with an integral ground fault detector/interrupter in accordance with Section 690-5 of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70 shall comply with 31.2 – 31.6 and Sections 53 – 56.

31.1 revised January 17, 2001

31.2 The ground fault detector/interrupter shall interrupt the ground fault current path and provide an indication of the fault.

31.2 effective November 7, 2000

31.3 A ground fault detector/interrupter that has tripped in accordance with 31.2 shall not be capable of automatic reclosure.

31.3 effective November 7, 2000

31.4 When a ground fault detector/interrupter trips as a result of utility loss of power in accordance with Utility Disconnect, Section 39, it shall be capable of automatic reclosure when power is restored.

31.4 effective November 7, 2000

31.5 When the ground fault detector/interrupter incorporates solid-state components, the ground fault detector/interrupter circuit shall be analyzed to determine the effect of malfunction of any component excluding the short circuiting of a resistor. Critical components identified by the failure mode and effect analysis in accordance with the Standard for Tests for Safety-Related Controls Employing Solid-State Devices, UL 991, shall be derated in accordance with the Electronic Reliability Design Handbook, Military Hand Book Number 338-1988.

31.5 effective November 7, 2000

31.6 When the analysis specified in 31.5 indicates that the malfunction of one or more components renders the ground fault detector/interrupter inoperative, the components shall comply with the Standard for Tests for Safety-Related Controls Employing Solid-State Devices, UL 991. See 31.7 and 31.8.

31.6 effective November 7, 2000

31.7 With reference to 31.6, the components are to be subjected to the following test in accordance with the methods described in the Standard for Test for Safety-Related Controls Employing Solid-State Devices, UL 991:

a) Transient Overvoltage Test,

b) Ramp Voltage Test,

c) Electromagnetic Susceptibility Tests,

d) Electrostatic Discharge Test,

e) Thermally Cycling Tests,

f) Humidity Test, and

g) Effects of Shipping and Storage Test.

31.7 effective November 7, 2000

31.8 For the tests specified in 31.7:

a) Electrical supervision of critical components applies,

b) Audibility is usable as a trouble indicator for an electrical supervision circuit,

c) A field strength of 3 volts per meter is to be used for the Radiated EMI Test, and

d) Exposure class H5 is to be used for the Humidity Test.

31.8 effective November 7, 2000

32 Printed-Wiring Boards

32.1 A printed-wiring board in a unit shall comply with the Standard for Printed-Wiring Boards, UL 796. For a unit with miscellaneous or ventilation openings in the enclosure, the board shall be classed V-0 or V-1 in accordance with the Standard for Tests for Flammability of Plastic Materials for Parts in Devices and Appliances, UL 94. The use of a material Classed V-2 requires the use of an enclosure without openings. Drain holes are not prohibited regardless of the material Class.

Exception: This requirement does not apply to a printed wiring board connected only in low-voltage, limited-energy (LVLE) circuits and where deterioration or breakage of the bond between a conductor and the base material does not result in a risk of fire or electric shock.

32.1 revised January 17, 2001

PROTECTION AGAINST RISKS OF INJURY TO PERSONS

33 General

Section 33 effective November 7, 2000

33.1 When operation, maintenance, or foreseeable misuse of a unit involves a risk of injury to persons, protection shall be provided to reduce the risk.

33.2 Among the factors to be regarded in judging exposed moving parts are:

a) Degree of exposure required to perform its intended function,

b) Sharpness of the moving part,

c) Potential for unintentional contact,

d) Speed of the moving part, and

e) Potential for a part of the body to be endangered or for clothing to be entangled by the moving part.

These factors are to be regarded with respect to both intended operation of the unit and foreseeable misuse.

33.3 Whether a guard, a release, an interlock, or similar device is required and whether such a device functions as intended shall be determined from a study of the complete unit, its operating characteristics, and the potential for a risk of injury to persons. The investigation is to include evaluation of the results of a breakdown or malfunction of any one component; however, not more than one component is to be investigated at a time, unless one event contributes to another. When the study shows that malfunction of a component is able to result in a risk of injury to persons, that component is to be investigated for reliability.

34 Enclosures and Guards

Section 34 effective November 7, 2000

34.1 A part capable of resulting in a risk of injury to persons shall be enclosed.

34.2 An opening in a guard or enclosure around a moving part that is able to involve a risk of injury to persons shall have a minor dimension less than 25.4 mm (1 inch), and shall not accommodate the probe illustrated in Figure 9.1 to contact the part when the probe is inserted through the opening to its maximum depth in a straight or articulated position.

34.3 An enclosure, an opening, a frame, a guard, a knob, a handle, or similar component, shall not be sharp enough to constitute a risk of injury to persons in normal maintenance or use.

34.4 A guard or portion of an enclosure acting as a guard for a part that involves a risk of injury to persons shall be:

a) Mounted to the assembly so that the part is unable to be operated with the guard or portion of the enclosure removed,

b) Secured to the assembly using fasteners requiring a tool for removal, or

c) Provided with an interlock to reduce the risk of contacting the part.

35 Moving Parts

Section 35 effective November 7, 2000

35.1 A rotating member, such as a fan blade, breakage of which results in a risk of injury to persons, shall be enclosed or guarded to reduce the risk of injury to persons.

35.2 A rotating or moving part that involves a risk of injury to persons when it becomes disengaged shall be provided with a positive means to retain it in place under conditions of use.

36 Switches and Controls

Section 36 effective November 7, 2000

36.1 When unintentional operation of a switch involves a risk of injury to persons, the actuator of the switch shall be located or guarded so that such operation is unforeseeable.

36.2 When required in accordance with 36.1, the actuator of a switch shall be guarded by recessing ribs, barriers, or similar component.

37 Mounting

Section 37 effective November 7, 2000

37.1 When mounting instructions furnished with a unit specify mounting hardware that is not readily available commercially, the manufacturer shall provide the hardware with the unit.

OUTPUT POWER CHARACTERISTICS AND UTILITY COMPATIBILITY

38 General

Section 38 effective November 7, 2000

38.1 A stand-alone inverter shall comply with 45.2.1 and with the harmonic voltage distortion requirements in 45.4.1.

38.2 A utility-interactive inverter shall comply with the applicable tests in Output Power Characteristics, Section 45.

39 Utility Interaction

39.1 A utility-interactive inverter shall be provided with a means to automatically cease and automatically or manually resume exporting power to the utility as specified in Utility Voltage and Frequency Variation Test, 46.2, and Anti-Islanding Test, 46.3.

Exception: This requirement does not apply to a utility-interactive inverter rated more than 10 kW when it is marked in accordance with 64.15.

39.1 revised January 17, 2001

39.2 In order to cease exporting power automatically in accordance with specific utility requirements, utility interactive inverters are able to be provided with field adjustable trip points for voltage, frequency, or both. The trip points shall comply with 46.2.4.

39.2 revised January 17, 2001

39.3 For a utility-interactive inverter with field adjustable trip points, the controls shall be accessible to service personnel only.

39.3 effective November 7, 2000

39.4 For units with field adjustable trip points, the installation manual shall describe the trip time and adjustable ranges in addition to default factory settings, see 65.2.1(g).

39.4 effective November 7, 2000

39.5 Units with field adjustable trip points shall be marked to indicate the presence of such controls, see 63.4.

39.5 revised January 17, 2001

40 DC Isolation From the Utility

Section 40 effective November 7, 2000

40.1 A utility-interactive inverter shall limit the direct current flowing from the photovoltaic array into the utility:

a) During normal operation in accordance with 45.5, and

b) As a result of a single component malfunction or failure within the inverter in accordance with 47.6.

Devices, such as an isolation transformer, a blocking capacitor or a direct current sensor with high-speed disconnect switch are usable to limit the direct current flow.

Exception No. 1: An inverter marked in accordance with 64.5 complies with this requirement.

Exception No. 2: A component described in (b) that complies with 29.11, complies with this requirement.

PERFORMANCE

41 General

41.1 An inverter shall be subjected to the tests described in Sections 43 – 57.

41.1 effective November 7, 2000

41.2 Unless otherwise specified, the unit is to be energized from a supply that simulates the current-voltage characteristics and time response of a photovoltaic array. The tests are to be performed at the maximum and minimum rated input voltages. The output of a utility-interactive inverter is to be connected to a supply voltage as specified in 41.3 and Table 41.1.

41.2 effective November 7, 2000

Table 41.1
Output voltages for tests

Table 41.1 effective November 7, 2000

Rated ac output voltage	AC test voltage
110 – 120	120
121 – 219	Rated voltage
220 – 240	240
241 – 253	Rated voltage
254 – 277	277
278 – 439	Rated voltage
440 – 480	480
481 – 525	Rated voltage
550 – 600	600

41.3 When a simulated utility source is required for a test, the impedance of the simulated utility source for a utility-interactive inverter shall be less than 5 percent of the inverter output impedance where the inverter output impedance is equal to the inverter rated output voltage divided by the inverter rated output current.

41.3 effective November 7, 2000

41.3A When a simulated utility source is required for a test, the actual utility is able to be used for the simulated utility.

41.3A added January 17, 2001

41.4 A stand-alone inverter is to be connected to a dc input source as specified by the maximum dc product input rating. Overcurrent protection is to be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

41.4 effective November 7, 2000

42 Maximum-Voltage Measurements

Section 42 effective November 7, 2000

42.1 The maximum voltage determined in accordance with 42.2 and 42.3 is to be used as a basis for the:

a) Calculation of the dielectric voltage-withstand test potentials specified in 44.1.1, and

b) Determination of the minimum spacings specified in Spacings, Section 24, or Alternate Spacings – Clearances and Creepage Distances, Section 25.

42.2 A connector or comparable part that is expected to be disconnected during intended operation is to be both connected and disconnected during the test to obtain maximum voltage.

42.3 When a complex voltage is present, the peak value of the voltage is to be measured and this value is to be used for calculation of the dielectric voltage-withstand potential and determination of the minimum spacings. For a sinusoidal or a direct current voltage, the rms or average values respectively is to be measured.

43 Temperature

43.1 A unit shall not attain a temperature at any point so as to result in a risk of fire, to damage any material used, to result in the operation of a protective device, or to exceed the maximum temperatures specified in 43.2 and Tables 43.1 and 43.2:

a) When the unit is delivering maximum rated output power in an ambient temperature as specified in 43.3, and

b) For a unit marked for operation at a higher ambient at reduced output power, the test is to also be performed at the specified higher ambient and the associated reduced output power.

43.1 revised January 17, 2001

Table 43.1
Maximum temperature

Table 43.1 revised January 17, 2001

Materials and Components			Degrees °C	Degrees °F
1.	Capacitors:			
	a.	Electrolytic types	65[b]	149[b]
	b.	Other than electrolytic	90[b]	194[b]
2.	Field wiring terminals		75[c]	167[c]
3.	Vulcanized fiber employed as electric insulation		90	194
4.	Relays, solenoids, and similar components			
	a.	Class 105 (Class A) coil insulation systems:		
		Thermocouple method	90[a]	194[a]
		Resistance method	110	230

Table 43.1 Continued on Next Page

Table 43.1 Continued

Materials and Components			Degrees °C	Degrees °F
	b.	Class 130 (Class B) coil insulation systems:		
		Thermocouple method	110[a]	230[a]
		Resistance method	120	248
5.	Transformer insulation systems:			
	a.	Class 105 (Class A):		
		Thermocouple method	90[a]	194[a]
		Resistance method	95	203
	b.	Class 130 (Class B):		
		Thermocouple method	110[a]	230[a]
		Resistance method	120	248
	c.	Class 155 (Class F):		
		Thermocouple method	135[a]	275[a]
		Resistance method	140	284
	d.	Class 180 (Class H):		
		Thermocouple method	150[a]	302[a]
		Resistance method	160	320
	e.	Class 200 (Class N):		
		Thermocouple method	165[a]	329[a]
		Resistance method	175	347
	f.	Class 220 (Class R):		
		Thermocouple method	180[a]	356[a]
		Resistance method	190	374
6.	Phenolic composition employed as electrical insulation or as a part the deterioration of which results in a risk of fire or electric shock		150[d]	302[d]
7.	Wood and other combustible material		90	194
8.	Rubber- or thermoplastic-insulated wire and cord		60[d,e]	140[d,e]
9.	Other types of insulated wire		f	f
10.	A surface upon which a stationary unit is mounted and surfaces that are adjacent to the unit when so mounted		90	194
11.	Any point on or within a terminal box or wiring compartment of a fixed unit which field-installed conductors are able to contact		60[c]	140[c]
12.	Thermoplastic sealing compound		g	g
13.	Selenium rectifier		75[h,d]	167[h,d]

Table 43.1 Continued on Next Page

Table 43.1 Continued

Materials and Components		Degrees °C	Degrees °F
14.	Power semiconductor	i	i
15.	Printed-wiring board	j	j

[a] At a point on the surface of a coil where the temperature is affected by an external source of heat, the temperature measured by a thermocouple is able to be 5°C (9°F) higher than that specified when the temperature of the coil as measured by the resistance method is not more than that specified.

[b] A capacitor that operates at a temperature of more than 65°C (149°F) for electrolytic or more than 90°C (194°F) for other types that are rated for a higher temperature shall not exceed its marked temperature limit.

[c] The temperature observed on the terminals and at points within a terminal box or wiring component of a unit is able to exceed the values specified and shall not attain a temperature higher than the temperature marking required 63.11 and 66.4 (L) and (M).

[d] The temperature limitation on phenolic composition and on rubber and thermoplastic insulation do not apply to a compound that has heat-resistant properties in accordance with the Standard for Polymeric Materials – Long Term Property Evaluations, UL 746B.

[e] For a short length of rubber- or thermoplastic-insulated cord inside the unit, a temperature greater than 60° C (140°F) where each individual conductor has supplementary insulation rated for the measured temperature and has dielectric properties in accordance with the Standard for Polymeric Materials– Short Term Property Evaluations, UL 746A, and the Standard for Polymeric Materials– Long Term Property Evaluations, UL 746B.

[f] Other than specified in (e), the maximum temperature shall not to exceed the temperature rating of the wire.

[g] The sealing compound temperature limit is 15°C (27°F) less than the softening point of the compound as determined in accordance with the test method for Vicat Softening Temperature of Plastics, ASTM D1525-91.

[h] A maximum temperature of 85°C (185°F) applies where the stack assembly is insulated with phenolic composition or other insulating material rated for a temperature of 150°C (302°F) or more.

[i] For a power-switching semiconductor and similar devices, the maximum temperature limit on the case shall not exceed the maximum case temperature specified by the semiconductor manufacturer.

[j] For a printed-wiring board, the maximum temperature shall not exceed the temperature rating of the board.

43.2 The temperature of a surface that is subject to contact shall not be more than specified in Table 43.2.

Exception: The temperature maximums specified for casual contact in Table 43.2 do not apply when:

a) The unit is a fixed unit that is typically not subject to contact by persons;

b) The unit is marked as required by 64.8; and

c) The unit is provided with instructions as specified in 66.4(H).

43.2 effective November 7, 2000

Table 43.2
Maximum surface temperatures

Table 43.2 effective November 7, 2000

Location	Composition of surface[a]			
	Metal		Nonmetallic	
Handles or knobs that are grasped for lifting, carrying, or holding	50°C	(122°F)	60°C	(140°F)
Handles or knobs that are contacted that do not involve lifting, carrying, or holding; and other surfaces subject to contact and user maintenance	60°C	(140°F)	85°C	(185°F)
Surfaces subject to casual contact[b]	70°C	(158°F)	95°C	(203°F)

[a] A handle, knob, or similar component made of a material other than metal that is plated or clad with metal having a thickness of 0.127 mm (0.005 inch) or less is to be judged as a nonmetallic part.

[b] See Exception to 43.2.

43.3 The temperature maximums in Tables 43.1 and 43.2 are based on an ambient temperature of 25°C (77°F). Tests are to be performed in the ambient temperature specified in Table 43.3 and corrected in accordance with Table 43.3.

43.3 effective November 7, 2000

Table 43.3
Temperature measurement correction

Table 43.3 effective November 7, 2000

Ambient temperature rating of unit	Test ambient temperature	Correction of observed temperature
1. 25°C (77°F)	Range of 10 – 40°C (50 – 104°F)	a
2. Range of 25 – 40°C (77 – 104°F)	Range of 20 – 40°C (68 – 104°F)	b
3. Above 40°C (104°F)	Rated ambient [c]	d

[a] The measured temperature is to be corrected by addition [when the test ambient temperature is lower than 25°C (77°F)] or by subtraction [when the test ambient is higher than 25°C (77°F)] of the difference between 25°C (77°F) and the test ambient temperature.

[b] The measured temperature is to be corrected by addition (when the test ambient temperature is lower than the rated ambient temperature) or by subtraction (when the test ambient temperature is higher than the rated ambient temperature) of the difference between the rated ambient temperature and the test ambient temperature.

[c] Tolerances are:

Minus – not less than 5°C (9°F) below rated ambient.

Plus – not specified.

[d] When the test ambient temperature equals rated ambient, no correction is to be made, and the measured temperature shall not exceed the maximum temperature limit specified in Table 43.1. When the test ambient temperature is other than rated ambient, correction is to be made as described in b.

43.4 Temperatures used to determine compliance are to be stable. A temperature is stable when three successive readings taken at intervals of 10 percent of the previously elapsed duration of the test, and not less than 15 minutes apart, indicate no further increase in temperature.

43.4 effective November 7, 2000

43.5 During the temperature test, the unit is to be connected as specified in 41.2 and mounted as in normal service to provide for normal convection cooling.

43.5 effective November 7, 2000

43.6 A unit intended for mounting or support in more than one position or in a confined location is to be tested in a manner representing the most severe conditions. An adjacent mounting or supporting surface shall consist of 25.4-mm (1-inch) thick soft-pine boards.

43.6 effective November 7, 2000

43.7 Thermocouples are to consist of wires not larger than No. 24 AWG and not smaller than No. 30 AWG. When thermocouples are used in determining temperatures, it is common practice to employ thermocouples consisting of No. 30 AWG iron and constantan wire and a potentiometer type instrument. Such equipment is to be used whenever referee temperature measurements by thermocouples are required. The thermocouples and related instruments are to be accurate and calibrated in accordance with laboratory practice. The thermocouple wire is to conform with the requirements specified in the Initial Calibration Tolerances for Thermocouples table in Temperature Measurement Thermocouples, ANSI/ISA MC96.1.

43.7 revised January 17, 2001

43.8 A thermocouple junction is to be held securely in intimate thermal contact with the surface of the material being tested. Thermocouples are to be secured to surfaces by welding, brazing, soldering, fuller's earth and sodium silicate (waterglass), adhesive rated for the surface and temperatures involved, or an equivalent method. Tape is not to be used as a means of securing the thermocouple junction. The thermocouple lead is to be secured so that strain on the lead does not affect the adhered thermocouple junction. Tape is usable as a means of strain relief for the thermocouple junction.

43.8 effective November 7, 2000

43.9 Coil and winding temperatures are to be measured by thermocouples located on exposed surfaces.

Exception: The change-of-resistance method is to be used for a coil that is inaccessible for attachment of thermocouples, such as a coil:

a) Immersed in sealing compound,

b) Wrapped with thermal insulation, or

c) Wrapped with more than two layers of material, such as cotton, paper, or rayon, more than 0.8 mm (1/32 inch) thick.

43.9 effective November 7, 2000

43.10 The temperature of a winding by the change-of-resistance method is to be determined using the following formula:

$$T = \frac{R}{r}(k + t) - k$$

in which:

T is the temperature of the winding in degrees C;

R is the resistance of the winding at the end of the test in ohms;

r is the resistance of the winding at the beginning of the test in ohms;

t is the ambient temperature in degrees C at the beginning of the test; and

k is 234.5 for copper, 225.0 for electrical conductor grade (EC) aluminum. Values of the constant for other conductor materials are to be determined.

43.10 effective November 7, 2000

43.11 Localized component heating is able to occur in products that reduce their output power with an increase in temperature. For example, heat generating components, such as Transformers, Inductors, Capacitors, Semiconductors and other similar components, which quickly increase in temperature, independent of the temperature sensing device, are able to attain thermal peaks prior to the first or subsequent power reductions. This is more prevalent in a lower ambient. In such instances, the measured peak temperature results is to be taken as the component operating temperature and shall comply with 43.1, or the results shall be investigated to the requirements for Temperature Excursions Beyond the Maximum Use Temperature in the Standard for Polymeric Material – Electrical Equipment Evaluations, UL 746C.

43.11 effective November 7, 2000

44 Dielectric Voltage-Withstand Test

Section 44 effective November 7, 2000

44.1 General

44.1.1 Immediately following the temperature test or with the unit at normal operating temperature, a unit shall withstand for 1 minute without breakdown the application of an ac rms test potential of:

a) One thousand volts plus twice the maximum voltage (see 42.1) between:

(1) the input circuit and dead metal parts,

(2) the output circuit and dead metal parts, and

(3) the input and output circuits.

Exception: A test between input and output circuits is not required for an inverter not provided with a transformer or capacitor network isolating the input from the output circuit.

b) Five hundred volts between a secondary circuit operating at 50 volts or less and dead metal parts; 1000 volts plus twice the maximum secondary circuit voltage between a secondary circuit operating at more than 50 volts and dead metal parts.

c) One thousand volts plus twice the voltage between the terminals of a capacitor used across the ac or dc power circuit for electromagnetic interference elimination or power factor correction; and between the terminals of a capacitor connected between an ac or dc power circuit and the enclosure.

Exception: This test potential does not apply to capacitors that comply with either the Standard for Capacitors, UL 810, the Standard for Across-the-Line, Antenna-Coupling, and Line-By-Pass Capacitors for Radio- and Television-Type Appliances, UL 1414, or the Standard for Electromagnetic Interference Filters, UL 1283.

Exception: As an alternative to the ac rms test potential specified, use of a dc test potential of 1.414 times the ac rms value is not prohibited.

44.1.2 To determine whether a unit complies with the requirements in 44.1.1, the unit is to be tested using a 500 volt-ampere or larger capacity transformer, the output voltage of which is variable. The applied potential is to be increased from zero until the required test level is reached, and is to be held at that level for 1 minute. The increase in applied potential is to be at a substantially uniform rate as rapid as is consistent with correct indication of its value by a voltmeter.

Exception: When a voltmeter is connected across the output circuit to directly indicate the test potential, the transformer is not required to be rated 500 or more volt-amperes.

44.1.3 A low-voltage control circuit or a sensor circuit is not required to be connected during the test. Any circuit which is connected from input to output circuit shall remain connected during the test and provide proper isolation in accordance with 2.20.

45 Output Power Characteristics

45.1 General

Section 45.1 effective November 7, 2000

45.1.1 When a utility-interactive inverter or ac module is required to be connected to a simulated utility source by Sections 45.2 – 45.5, the simulated utility source shall be in accordance with 41.3.

45.2 Output ratings

Section 45.2 effective November 7, 2000

45.2.1 For a stand-alone inverter, the output voltage shall be within ±10 percent of its rated output voltage range when the inverter is connected to its rated dc input supply and loaded over its full range of rated output current. The output frequency shall be within±1 Hz of rated output frequency.

45.2.2 The output of a utility-interactive inverter shall have a power factor of 0.85 or higher when the unit is connected to the rated dc input and to a simulated utility source and operated at 100 percent of the rated output. The unit shall also be tested at 25 and 50 percent of rated output.

45.2.3 A utility-interactive inverter shall be capable of operating at rated output current ±10 percent when loaded and connected to the rated dc input and to a simulated utility source. The dc input source shall be capable of delivering twice the unit's rated input current rating of the inverter.

45.2.4 When connected to a simulated utility source, an ac module shall be within ±10 percent of its rated output power and current when run with a dc input voltage and current set at the photovoltaic module maximum power point, rated voltage (V_R), and current (I_R).

45.2.5 For units marked with lower output ratings at higher ambient temperatures, the ratings shall be verified in accordance with 45.2.1 – 45.2.3 at the higher ambient.

45.3 DC input range

Section 45.3 effective November 7, 2000

45.3.1 A utility-interactive inverter shall operate as intended when the dc input is varied within the inverter's marked input range. During the test, the utility-interactive inverter is to be loaded to its rated load with the minimum and maximum input voltage supplied to the inverter. The load for a stand-alone inverter is to include both resistance and inductance with a power factor of 0.5.

Exception: This test does not apply to an ac module inverter that is provided integral to a photovoltaic panel.

45.4 Harmonic distortion

45.4.1 For a stand-alone inverter, the total rms of the harmonic voltages, excluding the fundamental delivered, shall not exceed 30 percent of the fundamental rms output voltage rating. The rms voltage in any single harmonic shall not exceed 15 percent of the nominal fundamental rms output voltage rating. The measurements are to be made with the inverter delivering 100 percent of its rating to a resistive load.

Exception: A unit having total rms harmonic voltages exceeding 30 percent of the fundamental rms output voltage rating meets the intent of the requirement when the inverter is marked in accordance with 63.28.

45.4.1 effective November 7, 2000

45.4.2 For a utility-interactive inverter, the total harmonic distortion (THD) of the rms current, see 2.40A, shall be less than 5 percent of the fundamental at full load. Individual odd harmonics shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 45.1. Individual even harmonics shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 45.2.

The measurements are to be made with the inverter delivering 100 percent of its rating to a simulated utility source. For a 3–phase unit, each of the three phases shall individually comply with the specified limits for THD and odd and even harmonic distortion.

45.4.2 revised January 17, 2001

Table 45.1
RMS current distortion limits for individual odd harmonics

Table 45.1 revised January 17, 2001

Odd harmonics	Distortion limit (percent)
3rd through 9th	4.0
11th through 15th	2.0
17th through 21st	1.5
23rd through 33rd	0.6
above the 33rd	0.3

Table 45.2
RMS current distortion limits for individual even harmonics

Table 45.2 added January 17, 2001

Even harmonics	Distortion limit (percent)
2nd through 10th	1.0
12th through 16th	0.5
18th through 22nd	0.375
24th through 34th	0.15
above the 36th	0.075

45.4.3 The total rms of the voltage harmonic distortion of the simulated utility source shall be less than 2 percent without the inverter operating.

45.4.3 effective November 7, 2000

45.5 DC injection

45.5.1 A utility-interactive inverter shall not inject dc current into the ac output greater than 0.5 percent of the rms value of the rated inverter output current when the inverter is connected to its rated dc supply and a simulated utility source.

45.5.1 revised January 17, 2001

46 Utility Compatibility

46.1 General

46.1.1 When a utility-interactive inverter or ac module is required to be connected to a simulated utility source by Sections 46.2 – 46.4, the simulated utility source shall be in accordance with 41.3.

46.1.1 effective November 7, 2000

46.2 Utility voltage and frequency variation test

46.2.1 With reference to 39.1 and 46.2.3, a utility-interactive inverter initially exporting power within its norml operating range shall cease to export power to the simulated utility source after the output voltage and frequency of the simulated utility source are adjusted to each condition specified in Table 46.1 within the time specified in the table. The inverter is not required to be tested at full rated output power and the simulated utility source is not required to comply with 41.3.

46.2.1 revised January 17, 2001

46.2.2 A utility-interactive 3-phase inverter shall cease to export power on all 3 phases to the simulated utility source within the time specified in Table 46.1 when any individual phase voltage (line-to-neutral) extends outside the normal operating range as specified in Condition C of Table 46.1.

46.2.2 revised January 17, 2001

Table 46.1
Voltage and frequency limits for utility interaction

Table 46.1 revised January 17, 2001

Condition	Simulated Utility Source		Maximum time, seconds (cycles) at 60 Hz[a] before cessation of current to the simulated utility	
	Voltage, V	Frequency, Hz		
A	0.50 V_{nor}[b]	rated	0.1	(6)
B	0.50 $V_{nor} \le V < 0.88\ V_{nor}$	rated	2	(120)
C	0.88 $V_{nor} \le V_{nor} \le 1.10\ V_{nor}$	rated	c	c
D	1.10 $V_{nor} < V < 1.37\ V_{nor}$	rated	2	(120)
E	1.37 $V_{nor} \le V$	rated	2/60	(2)
F	rated	f < rated - 0.7[d]	0.1	(6)
G	rated	f > rated + 0.5[d]	0.1	(6)

[a] When a utility frequency other than 60 Hz is used for the test, the maximum number of cycles it takes to cease to export power to the simulated utility shall not exceed the number of cycles a utility frequency of 60 Hz takes regardless of the time the inverter takes to cease to export power to the simulated utility.

[b] V_{nor} is the nominal output voltage rating.

[c] Normal operating range, no cessation required.

[d] The rate of change in frequency shall be less than 0.5 Hz per second.

46.2.2A The unit is to be connected to a simulated utility and each of the transient events described in Table 46.1 are to be induced. Each condition is to be repeated 10 times. The unit shall comply with 46.2.1 and 46.2.2 each of the 10 times. Time shall be measured from the leading zero crossing of the transient event to the time when the inverter ceases to export power to the simulated utility.

46.2.2A added January 17, 2001

46.2.3 Following each cessation of power the simulated utility source's voltage and frequency are to be restored to the rated output voltage and frequency for the unit. An inverter with a manual reset control shall not resume transfer of power to the simulated utility source. An inverter with an automatic reset control shall not resume transfer of power to the simulated utility source for at least 5 min after the utility voltage and frequency have been restored to the normal operating ranges.

Exception: After it has been determined that an inverter with an automatic reset control complies with the 5 minute minimum, programming the control to reset in less than 5 min to reduce test time meets the intent of the requirement.

46.2.3 revised January 17, 2001

46.2.4 For a unit with field adjustable trip points, in accordance with 39.2, trip points are to be set and tested in accordance with Table 46.1. In addition, the adjustable trip points are to be set, tested, and verified at the minimum and maximum points within the unit's rated voltage and frequency range in accordance with the manufacturer's specified trip time.

46.2.4 revised January 17, 2001

46.3 Anti-Islanding test

46.3.1 A single phase utility-interactive inverter is to be connected to a simulated utility source and the balanced load circuit described in Figure 46.1.

46.3.1 effective November 7, 2000

46.3.2 A 3-phase utility-interactive inverter is to be connected to a simulated utility source, and the balanced load circuit described in Figure 46.1 is to be applied to each phase.

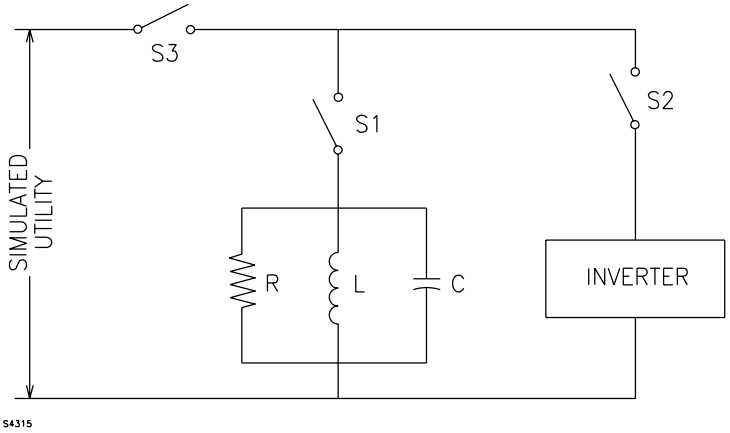
46.3.2 effective November 7, 2000

46.3.3 For inverters intended for use with a separate isolation transformer, the transformer is to be connected between the inverter and RLC load specified in Figure 46.1.

46.3.3 effective November 7, 2000

Figure 46.1
Anti-Islanding balanced load test circuit

Figure 46.1 revised January 17, 2001



NOTES –

1 When testing a unit with a 3-phase output, the single phase test circuit shall be applied to each phase.

2 Switch S1 is able to be replaced with individual switches on each of the RLC load components.

46.3.4 The islanding load circuit in Figure 46.1 is to be set or balanced to have a quality factor Q of 2.5 or less (when Q is equal to 2.5, the power factor is 0.37). The value of Q is to be determined by using the following equations as appropriate:

$$Q = R \times (C/L)^{1/2}$$

or

$$Q = [(P_{qL} \times P_{qC})^{1/2}] / P$$

In which:

Q is the quality factor of the parallel (RLC) resonant load.

R is the effective load resistance in Ohms.

C is effective load capacitance in Farads.

L is effective load inductance in Henrys.

P_{qL} is the reactive power consumed by the inductive load component in KVARS.

P_{qC} is the reactive power consumed by the capacitive load component in KVARS.

P is the real power in kW.

The balanced reactive load resonant frequency f is to match the rated frequency of the inverter as determined using the following equation:

$$f = 1 / [2\pi (L \times C)^{1/2}]$$

In which:

f is the resonant frequency of the parallel (RLC) load at which the load has a unity power factor and appears to be purely resistive. The resonant frequency is in Hertz.

With the simulated utility energized at the nominal line voltage, S3 closed, and the inverter disconnected from the circuit (S2 open), the inductive load (P_{qL}) is to be set to 2.5 times the real output power of the inverter as specified in Table 46.2. The inductance and capacitance are to be calculated using the following equations:

$$L = V^2 / (2P \times Q \times \pi \times f)$$

$$C = P \times Q / (2\pi \times f \times V^2)$$

In which:

L is effective load inductance in Henrys.

C is effective load capacitance in Farads.

V is the nominal line voltage in Volts.

P is the real power in kW.

Q is the quality factor of the parallel (RLC) resonant load.

f is the resonant frequency of the parallel (RLC) load at which the load has a unity power factor and appears to be purely resistive. The resonant frequency is in Hertz.

The capacitive reactive load is to be adjusted to match (or cancel out) the inductive reactive power at S1 within ± 1 percent of the real power output of the inverter as specified in Table 46.2.

R is to have power dissipation equal to the rated power output of the inverter as specified in Table 46.2.

46.3.4 revised January 17, 2001

46.3.5 After the reactive loads have been set and S1 and S2 are closed, the output power of the inverter or the resistive load is to be adjusted to minimize the current flow to, or from, the simulated utility at S3.

46.3.5 revised January 17, 2001

46.3.6 The inverter shall cease to export power to the load within 2 seconds of Switch S3 being opened. The test is to be repeated with the reactive load (either capacitive or inductive) adjusted in 1 percent increments from 95 percent to 105 percent of the initial balanced load component value.

46.3.6 revised January 17, 2001

Table 46.2
Anti-Islanding test load

Table 46.2 effective November 7, 2000

Real load (percent of rated)	Inverter output (percent of rated)
25	25
50	50
100	100
125	100

46.3.7 Deleted January 17, 2001

46.4 Loss of Control Circuit

Section 46.4 effective November 7, 2000

46.4.1 A utility-interactive inverter shall cease power production to the utility until the control circuit regains power when tested as specified in 46.4.2.

46.4.2 The inverter is to be connected to its rated input dc supply, a simulated utility source, and its rated load. A single fault is to be placed such that it disables the power to the control circuit.

Exception: When the control circuit is unable to be disabled under any single fault condition, this test is not required to be performed.

47 Abnormal Tests

47.1 General

47.1.1 A unit shall not emit flame or molten metal or become a risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons – see 47.1.3 – when subjected to the tests specified in 47.1.2 – 47.7.3. Separate units are usable for these tests.

47.1.1 effective November 7, 2000

47.1.2 Following each test, the unit shall comply with Dielectric Voltage-Withstand Test, Section 44. The potential is to be applied across the points indicated in Table 47.1.

Exception No. 1: More than one abnormal test is able to be conducted on a unit, and the dielectric voltage-withstand test is able to be conducted after completion of all abnormal tests.

Exception No. 2: This test is not required following the DC Input Miswiring Test, Section 47.4.

47.1.2 effective November 7, 2000

Table 47.1
Dielectric voltage-withstand test following abnormal tests

Table 47.1 effective November 7, 2000

Test No.	Circuit parts
1	ac power circuits to dc power circuits
2	ac and dc power circuits to accessible dead metal parts
3[a]	primary to secondary winding of isolating transformer

[a] Perform only after Short-Circuit Test, Section 47.3.

47.1.3 A risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons exists when there is:

a) Emission of flame, molten metal, glowing or flaming particles through any openings (pre-existing or created as a result of the test) in the product,

b) Charring, glowing, or flaming of the supporting surface, tissue paper, or cheesecloth,

c) Ignition of the enclosure,

d) Creation of any openings in the enclosure that results in accessibility of live parts, as determined in accordance with Accessibility of Uninsulated Live Parts, Section 9, or

e) Opening of the 3-ampere fuse connected to ground. See 47.1.6.

47.1.3 effective November 7, 2000

47.1.4 During these tests, the unit is to be placed on a softwood surface covered with white tissue paper. A single layer of cheesecloth is to be draped loosely over the entire enclosure. The cheesecloth is to be untreated cotton cloth running 28 – 30 m^2/kg (14 – 15 yards per pound), and having, for any square inch, a count of 32 threads in one direction and 28 in the other direction.

Exception No. 1: A unit not having bottom openings is not required to be placed on a softwood surface covered with tissue paper.

Exception No. 2: When it is inappropriate to drape the entire unit, cheesecloth is able to be placed only over all ventilation openings.

47.1.4 effective November 7, 2000

47.1.5 The input and output circuits of the unit are to be connected as specified in 41.2 – 41.4 during these tests. Fusing for the input and output circuits shall be connected in accordance with the instructions provided with the unit and in accordance with the markings on the unit.

47.1.5 revised January 17, 2001

47.1.6 The enclosure of the unit is to be connected to ground through a 3-ampere fast acting fuse.

47.1.6 effective November 7, 2000

47.1.7 Each test is to be continued until ultimate results and there is no further change as a result of the test condition. When an automatically reset protector functions during a test, the test is to be continued for 7 hours. When a manual reset protector functions during a test, the test is to be continued until the protector is operated for 10 cycles using the minimum resetting time, and not at a faster rate than 10 cycles of operation per minute. The following defines the termination of the test:

a) Opening or shorting of one or more components such as capacitors, diodes, resistors, solid-state devices, printed wiring board traces, or similar components.

b) Opening of an internal fuse.

Exception No. 1: When the manually reset protector is a circuit breaker that complies with the Standard for Molded-Case Circuit Breakers and Circuit-Breaker Enclosures, UL 489, it is to be operated for 3 cycles using the minimum resetting time not exceeding 10 cycles of operation per minute.

Exception No. 2: A manual reset protector that becomes inoperative in the open condition is able to be operated fewer than 10 cycles, and not less than 3 cycles.

47.1.7 effective November 7, 2000

47.2 Output overload test

Section 47.2 effective November 7, 2000

47.2.1 After thermal stabilization is reached during the conditions described in Temperature, Section 43, the following tests are to be performed:

a) A stand-alone inverter is to be subjected to the overload test described in 47.2.3, while delivering maximum rated output power to an adjustable resistive load connected to the output ac circuit, and

b) A utility-interactive inverter is to be subjected to the overload test described in 47.2.4.

As a result of the tests, a unit shall not emit flame or molten metal or become a risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons, see 47.1.3.

47.2.2 Firmware or Software controlling the temperature limits of an inverter shall be disabled for the tests described in 47.2, or evaluated for reliability in accordance with the Standard for Safety-Related Software, UL 1998.

47.2.3 For units that charge batteries, the dc output is to be connected to a simulated battery load in accordance with 71.4. The load is to be increased in increments of 10 percent of the maximum output rating of the unit and held for 1/2 hour at each increment until:

a) There is no further change as a result of the test condition, or

b) The unit shuts down.

Exception: Thermal stabilization is obtainable with a load adjusted to result in maximum obtainable output power without resulting in operation of overcurrent protective devices, followed by increased incremental loading as described in 47.2.3.

47.2.4 For a utility-interactive inverter, the input is to be connected to a source that delivers a minimum of twice the rated input current. The utility voltage is to be adjusted to provide for the maximum output current. The utility is not to be adjusted less than the utility trip voltage rating. The inverter is to remain in the loaded condition until it shuts down, reaches thermal stabilization, or has been operated for seven hours, whichever occurs first.

47.3 Short-circuit test

Section 47.3 effective November 7, 2000

47.3.1 The dc battery circuit and the ac output circuit of a unit are to be shorted separately. The shorting is to be from line to neutral (when applicable) and from line to line.

47.3.2 When shorting the unit, the source (dc input or ac output/utility) is to be disconnected by a relay or similar device.

47.3.3 With reference to Table 62.1, Item (m), the maximum inverter output fault current is to be measured immediately after the short is applied.

47.3.4 The short-circuit test is to be performed a total of four times so the short occurs in different portions of the line cycle.

47.3.5 For a unit with a 3-phase output, the test is to be performed with shorts applied from phase to phase and from phase to neutral or ground.

47.3.6 For a unit intended for use with external isolation transformers, the short is to be applied before and after the external transformer.

47.3.7 The location of the applied short in the test circuit shall not direct the output short-circuit test current through the 3-ampere ground fuse described in 47.1.6.

47.4 DC input miswiring test

47.4.1 The dc input of a unit is to be connected in accordance with Table 47.2. As a result of the tests, a unit shall not emit flame or molten metal or become a risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons, see 47.1.3.

47.4.1 effective November 7, 2000

47.4.2 When a photovoltaic simulated input source is used for the test, the source is to be adjusted to maximum rated input voltage and the current is to be limited to 1.5 times the rated dc input current.

47.4.2 effective November 7, 2000

Table 47.2
DC input miswiring test

Table 47.2 revised January 17, 2001

Input terminal polarity	DC source polarity
Positive	Negative
Negative	Positive

47.5 Ventilation test

47.5.1 A unit having forced ventilation, using fan motors that have been investigated for the locked-rotor condition, is to be operated at full load with the power to the forced ventilation disconnected.

47.5.1 effective November 7, 2000

47.5.2 A unit having forced ventilation, using fan motors that have not been investigated for the locked-rotor condition or when the heating of the locked fan motor adds to the heating of the enclosure, is to be operated with the rotor of a fan motor locked. For a unit having more than one fan motor, the test is to be performed with the rotor of each fan motor locked, one at a time.

Exception: Simultaneously locking all fan motors in a unit having more than one fan motor is not prohibited.

47.5.2 effective November 7, 2000

47.5.3 A unit having filters, guards, or screens over input ventilation openings that are able to be clogged is to be operated with the openings blocked to represent clogging. The test is to be performed initially with the input ventilation openings blocked 50 percent and then repeated under a fully blocked condition. For a unit having multiple input ventilation openings, the test is to be performed with all of the input ventilation openings blocked 50 percent and then repeated with all of the input ventilation openings fully blocked.

47.5.3 revised January 17, 2001

47.6 Component short- and open-circuit

Section 47.6 effective November 7, 2000

47.6.1 Components, such as capacitors, diodes, solid-state devices, and similar components, are to be short- or open-circuited, any two terminals, one pair at a time. Short circuiting a resistor is excluded.

Exception: This test is not required:

a) Where circuit analysis indicates that no other component or portion of the circuit is able to be overloaded.

b) For components in low-voltage, limited-energy (LVLE) circuits, or other circuits that are not required to be investigated in accordance with this Standard.

47.6.2 In addition to compliance with 47.1.3, during the test described in 47.6.1 for a utility-interactive inverter, the maximum backfeed current that flows from the simulated utility source, see 41.3, into the photovoltaic array as a result of a faulted component shall not exceed the marked maximum utility backfeed current. See Table 62.1, Item (e).

47.7 Load transfer test

Section 47.7 effective November 7, 2000

47.7.1 With reference to the Exception to 12.9, a bypass switch shall continue to operate normally after completion of the test described in 47.7.2 and 47.7.3.

47.7.2 The bypass ac source is to be displaced 120 electrical degrees from the ac output of the inverter for a 3-phase supply or 180 electrical degrees for a single phase supply. The transfer switch is to be subjected to one operation of switching the load from the ac output of the inverter to a bypass ac source. The load is to be adjusted to draw maximum rated ac power.

47.7.3 For an inverter employing a bypass switch having a control preventing switching between two ac sources out of synchronization, the test specified in 47.7.2 is to be conducted under the condition of a component malfunction – see 47.6.1 – when such a condition results in an out-of-phase transfer between the two ac sources of supply.

48 Grounding Impedance Test

Section 48 effective November 7, 2000

48.1 The impedance at 60 hertz between the point of connection of the equipment-grounding means and any other metal part that is required to be grounded (see 20.10) shall not be more than 0.1 ohm when measured in accordance with 48.2.

48.2 Compliance with 48.1 is determined by measuring the voltage when a current of 25 amperes derived from a 60-hertz source with a no-load voltage not exceeding 6 volts is passed between the grounding connection and the metal part in question.

49 Overcurrent Protection Calibration Test

Section 49 effective November 7, 2000

49.1 With reference to 29.9, a fuse or circuit protective device connected to the primary of a transformer for protection of the secondary circuit shall operate to open the circuit in not more than the time indicated in Table 49.1 when the transformer is delivering the specified secondary current.

Table 49.1
Maximum time to open

Maximum transformer open circuit secondary voltage (V^{max}), volts	Secondary test current, amperes	Maximum time for overcurrent protective device to open, minutes
20 or less	10	2
20 or less	6.75	60
Over 20	$200/V_{max}$	2
Over 20	$135/V_{max}$	60

49.2 To determine whether a fuse or circuit protective device complies with the requirement in 49.1, the transformer is to deliver the test current to a resistance load with the primary connected to a circuit as described in 41.1. During the 2-minute test, the load is to be adjusted continuously to maintain the required test current. During the 60-minute test, the load is to be adjusted once after 15 minutes of operation and the test is to be continued without further adjustment.

49.3 Where the fuse or circuit protective device is used to protect more than one secondary winding or taps, each winding or partial winding is to be tested as indicated in 49.1 and 49.2 with the remaining windings delivering rated load.

50 Strain Relief Test

Section 50 effective November 7, 2000

50.1 A wiring lead intended for field-wiring connection – see 16.3.1 and 16.3.3 – shall withstand without damage or displacement a direct pull of:

a) 89 N (20 lbf) for 1 minute applied to a lead extending from the enclosure (such as through a knockout), and

b) 44.5 N (10 lbf) for 1 minute applied to a lead within a wiring compartment.

50.2 An input or output cord shall withstand a 155.7 N (35 lbf) pull for one minute in the most severe direction without damage or displacement. All internal connections are to be severed during the test.

51 Reduced Spacings on Printed Wiring Boards Tests

Section 51 effective November 7, 2000

51.1 General

51.1.1 With reference to Exception No. 6(a) to 24.1.1, printed wiring board traces of different potential having reduced spacings shall comply with:

a) Dielectric Voltage-Withstand Test, Section 51.2, or

b) Shorted Trace Test, Section 51.3.

51.2 Dielectric voltage-withstand test

51.2.1 A printed wiring board as specified in 51.1.1 shall withstand for 1 minute without breakdown the application of a potential between the traces having reduced spacings in accordance with 44.1.1, as appropriate.

51.2.2 Power-dissipating component parts, electronic devices, and capacitors connected between traces having reduced spacings are to be removed or disconnected so that the spacings and insulations, rather than these component parts, are subjected to the full test potential.

51.3 Shorted trace test

51.3.1 The printed wiring board traces described in 51.1.1 shall be short-circuited, one location at a time, and the test shall be performed as described in 47.1.1 – 47.1.7. As a result of the test:

a) The overcurrent protection associated with the branch circuit to the unit shall not open, and

b) A wire or a printed wiring board trace shall not open. When the circuit is interrupted by opening of a component, the test is to be repeated two additional times using new components, as required. Opening of an internal overcurrent protective device is a result that is in compliance with the requirement and the test is not required to be repeated.

52 Bonding Conductor Test

Section 52 effective November 7, 2000

52.1 With reference to the Exception to 20.10, a bonding circuit, including the conductor, terminations and portions of the unit intended to be bonded, shall be subjected to the following tests using a separate bonding circuit for each test:

a) The conductor is to carry currents equal to 135 and 200 percent of the rating or setting of the intended branch-circuit overcurrent-protective device for the times specified in Table 52.1, and

b) Three specimens are to be subjected to a limited-short-circuit test using a test current as specified in Table 52.2 while connected in series with a nonrenewable fuse having a rating equal to the intended branch-circuit overcurrent-protective device.

Exception: When a fuse smaller than that indicated in (a) and (b) is employed in the unit for protection of the circuit to which the bonding conductor is connected, the magnitude of the test current and size of fuse used during the test is to be based on the rating of the smaller fuse.

Table 52.1
Duration of overcurrent test

Rating or setting of branch-circuit overcurrent protective device, amperes	Test time, minutes	
	135 percent of current	200 percent of current
0 – 30	60	2
31 – 60	60	4
61 – 100	120	6
101 – 200	120	8

Table 52.2
Circuit capacity for bonding conductor short-circuit test

Rating of unit, volt-ampere			
Single phase	3-Phase	Volts	Capacity of test circuit, amperes
0 – 1176	0 – 832	0 – 250	200
0 – 1176	0 – 832	251 – 600	1000
1177 – 1920	833 – 1496	0 – 600	1000
1921 – 4080	1497 – 3990	0 – 250	2000
4081 – 9600	3991 – 9145	0 – 250	3500
9601 or more	9146 or more	0 – 250	5000
1921 or more	1497 or more	251 – 600	5000

52.2 The test circuit described in 52.1(b) is to have a power factor of 0.9 – 1.0 and a closed-circuit test voltage as specified in Table 41.1. The open-circuit voltage is to be 100 – 105 percent of the closed-circuit voltage. The test is to be performed on each of the three specimens.

52.3 After the bonding circuits are subjected to the tests in 52.1, the circuits shall comply with Grounding Impedance Test, Section 48.

53 Voltage Surge Test

Section 53 effective November 7, 2000

53.1 A unit provided with a ground fault detector/interrupter is to be preconditioned at a relative humidity of 93 ±2 percent at a temperature of 32.0 ±2.0°C (89.6 ±3.6°F). The inverter is to be exposed to ambient air at a temperature of at least 30°C (89.6°F) until thermal equilibrium is attained before being placed in the test chamber. An outdoor rated unit is to be kept in the chamber for 168 hours. Other units are to be kept in the chamber for 48 hours.

53.2 After conditioning the unit is to be subjected to the following surge voltage impulses in the order given:

a) Ten applications of a 6 kV surge impulse at 60 second intervals. Tripping of the interrupter is in compliance with the requirement when it does not result in a risk of fire or electric shock.

b) Ten applications of a 3 kV surge impulse at 60 second intervals. The ground-fault detector shall not trip.

A typical surge generator and dc control relay are shown in the Standard for Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupters, UL 943.

53.3 The unit is to be connected to a supply of rated voltage. Utility-interactive inverters shall also be supplied from a simulated utility. The grounding lead or terminal of the unit is to be connected to the supply conductor serving as the neutral. The unit is to be in the ″on″ condition with no load connected. For each application, the voltage is to have the specified initial peak amplitude of 6 or 3 kV when applied to the supply to the unit under test. Each of the ten applications is to be random with respect to the phase of the 60 Hz supply voltage when applied on the ac circuits or at the peak voltage of the dc circuits. When three controlled applications are employed for the ac circuits, one application is to be at the zero crossing of the supply voltage wave, one at the positive peak, and one at the negative peak.

53.4 The surge generator is to have a surge impedance of 50 ohms. When there is no load on the generator, the waveform of the surge is to be as followed:

a) Initial rise time, 0.5 microseconds between 10 percent and 90 percent of peak amplitude,

b) The period of the following oscillatory wave, 10 microsecond, and

c) Each successive peak, 60 percent of the preceding peak.

53.5 After the voltage surge test is performed, the unit shall comply with the requirements of Calibration Test, Section 54, under the condition described in 54.1(a).

54 Calibration Test

54.1 The operating time of a ground fault detector/interrupter shall not exceed the time indicated in Table 54.1 when the ground fault current is as indicated in 54.2 – 54.8 under each of the specified conditions in the following sequence:

a) As received in a 25 ±3.0°C (77.0 ±5.4°F) ambient,

b) Immediately following conditioning 48 hours in 85 ±5 percent relative humidity at 32 ±2.0°C (89.6 ±3.6°F),

c) After 4 hours in 40 ±2.0°C (104 ±3.6°F) ambient,

d) After 5 cycles of thermal shock consisting of 4 hours at 40 ±2.0°C (104 ±3.6°F) followed by 4 hours at 0 ±2.0°C (32 ±3.6°F) for general use equipment or 4 hours at 66 ±2.0°C followed by 4 hours at -35 ±2°C for outdoor use equipment, and

e) At 25 ±3.0°C (77.0 ±4.5°F).

54.1 revised January 17, 2001

Table 54.1
Operating time

Table 54.1 effective November 7, 2000

Ground-fault current, amperes	Time, seconds
115 percent of pickup	shall ultimately trip
150 percent of pickup	2.0
250 percent of pickup	1.0

54.2 A ground-fault detector/interrupter current relaying device with an indicated delay in operating time, whether fixed or adjustable, is, as part of the test sequence of 54.1 and in each of the conditions, to be evaluated for such delay.

54.2 effective November 7, 2000

54.3 With respect to 54.2, the delay is to be within the tolerance band specified by the manufacturer for the particular setting. When the tolerance band is temperature dependent, the particular band for the temperature involved in the test is to be used. When a range of delay is provided, the determination is to be made at the maximum, middle, and minimum settings of the delay adjustment. A delay expressed in terms of cycles is to be converted to time assuming a 60-Hz frequency.

54.3 effective November 7, 2000

54.4 In determining the operating time (including delay) under the environmental conditions of 54.1, the test is to be performed at the end of the specified exposure time while the device is still in the test environment.

54.4 effective November 7, 2000

54.5 To determine whether a ground fault detector/interrupter complies with the calibration test requirements, the interrupter is to be tested three times under each test condition. The test circuit is to be preset to deliver the required ground fault current. After the test current is applied to the interrupter sensor, the time required for the interrupter relaying device to operate is to be observed. When the interrupter is intended to be connected to a separate source of control power, the control voltage is to be adjusted to its rated value.

54.5 effective November 7, 2000

54.6 A field pick up current adjustment is to be set at its maximum value.

54.6 effective November 7, 2000

54.7 When power from a control power source is required to operate the device, the test described in 54.1 – 54.3 is to be repeated with the ground fault detector/interrupter connected to 55 percent of its rated voltage for ac control power and 80 percent of its rated voltage for dc control power.

54.7 effective November 7, 2000

54.8 The operation of a ground fault detector/interruupter shall not result in the tripping of the circuit interrupter on ground fault currents less than 85 percent of the pickup current trip limit of the ground fault sensing and realying device.

54.8 effective November 7, 2000

55 Overvoltage Test

Section 55 effective November 7, 2000

55.1 A ground fault detector/interrupter intended to be continuously connected to a source of control voltage shall be capable of withstanding 110 percent of its rated control voltage continuously without damage.

55.2 Following the test in 55.1, the ground fault detector/interrupter shall comply with Dielectric Voltage-Withstand Test, Section 44.

56 Current Withstand Test

Section 56 effective November 7, 2000

56.1 After a ground fault detector/interrupter is subjected to a high fault current condition in accordance with 56.2 and its withstand rating (current and time), it shall comply with the requirements of Calibration Test, Section 53, under the condition described in 54.1(a).

56.2 The high fault current condition referred to in 56.1 is to be created by any number of turns in the sensor ″window″ producing the required ampere turn value.

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57 Capacitor Voltage Determination Test

Section 57 effective November 7, 2000

57.1 In order to determine a capacitor's stored energy in accordance with 11.2.1 and 11.2.3, the unit is to be operated at a dc voltage equal to the peak value of the ac input sinewave for ac circuits, and at the maximum rated input for dc circuits, and then de-energized. Any access covers are to be quickly removed and immediately after removal, the residual voltage on any accessible capacitor is to be measured and the stored energy calculated in accordance with 11.2.3.

58 Stability

Section 58 effective November 7, 2000

58.1 A unit positioned in the least stable normal operating position shall return to its normal at-rest position and not tip over when:

a) Canted through an angle of 10 degrees in the direction of least stability from an at-rest position on a horizontal surface,

b) Placed on a plane inclined at an angle of 10 degrees from the horizontal, or

c) Positioned in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and subjected to an externally-applied horizontal force of 20 percent of the weight of the unit or 22.7 kg (50 pounds), whichever is less. See 58.3.

Exception: A unit provided with instructions indicating that it is to be fastened to the supporting structure is not required to be tested for stability.

58.2 When a part or surface of the unit that is not normally in contact with the horizontal supporting surface touches the supporting surface before the unit has been tipped to an angle of 10 degrees, the tipping is to be continued until the surface or plane of the surface of the unit originally in contact with the horizontal supporting surface is at an angle of 10 degrees from the horizontal supporting surface.

58.3 The force specified in 58.1(c) is to be applied in a horizontal direction at that point on the unit that is expected to overturn the unit. The force is not to be applied more than 1.5 m (5 feet) above floor level. The legs or points of support are to be blocked to prevent the unit from sliding during the application of the force.

59 Static Load

Section 59 effective November 7, 2000

59.1 When mounted as specified by the manufacturer, a unit intended to be fastened to a supporting structure shall be loaded as described in 59.2 with a force equal to three times the weight of the unit and not less than 89 N (20 lbf). As a result of the loading, there shall not be permanent deformation, breakage, dislocation, cracking, or other damage to the unit or its mounting hardware.

Exception: A unit intended for floor mounting or an ac module is not required to be subjected to this test.

59.2 The force is to be applied through the center of gravity of the unit, is to be increased gradually so as to reach the required value in 5 to 10 seconds, and is to be maintained at that value for 1 minute.

60 Compression Test

Section 60 effective November 7, 2000

60.1 An enclosure that is thinner than that specified in Tables 5.1, 5.2, or 5.3 shall be constructed so that during the test described in 60.2, the resulting deflection does not result in spacings less than specified in Spacings, Section 24, or Alternate Spacings – Clearances and Creepage Distances, Section 25.

60.2 A force of 445 N (100 pounds) is to be applied to the end, side, and walls of the enclosure. The enclosure is to rest on a smooth solid, horizontal surface. A vertical force is to be applied at any point through a rod having a 12.7 mm (1/2 inch) square flat steel face.

61 Rain and Sprinkler Tests

Section 61 effective November 7, 2000

61.1 General

61.1.1 Before a rain or sprinkler test is performed, the unit is to be fitted with the intended supply connection means as described in the unit's installation instructions.

61.1.2 A unit intended for multiple mounting orientations shall be tested in all the intended orientations.

61.1.3 The rain and sprinkler tests are to be performed in the operating sequence specified in Table 61.1.

Table 61.1
Operating sequence for rain and sprinkler tests

Duration in hours	Unit	Water
1	On	Off
1/2	Off	On
1	On	On
1/2	Off	On

61.1.4 As a result of the rain and sprinkler tests, no water shall enter the unit.

Exception: When water enters ground-mounted or surface-mounted units and the water does not wet any wiring or other electrical parts that are not inherently waterproof, and when the unit is provided with drain holes in accordance with 5.9.14, the unit is in compliance with the rain and sprinkler tests.

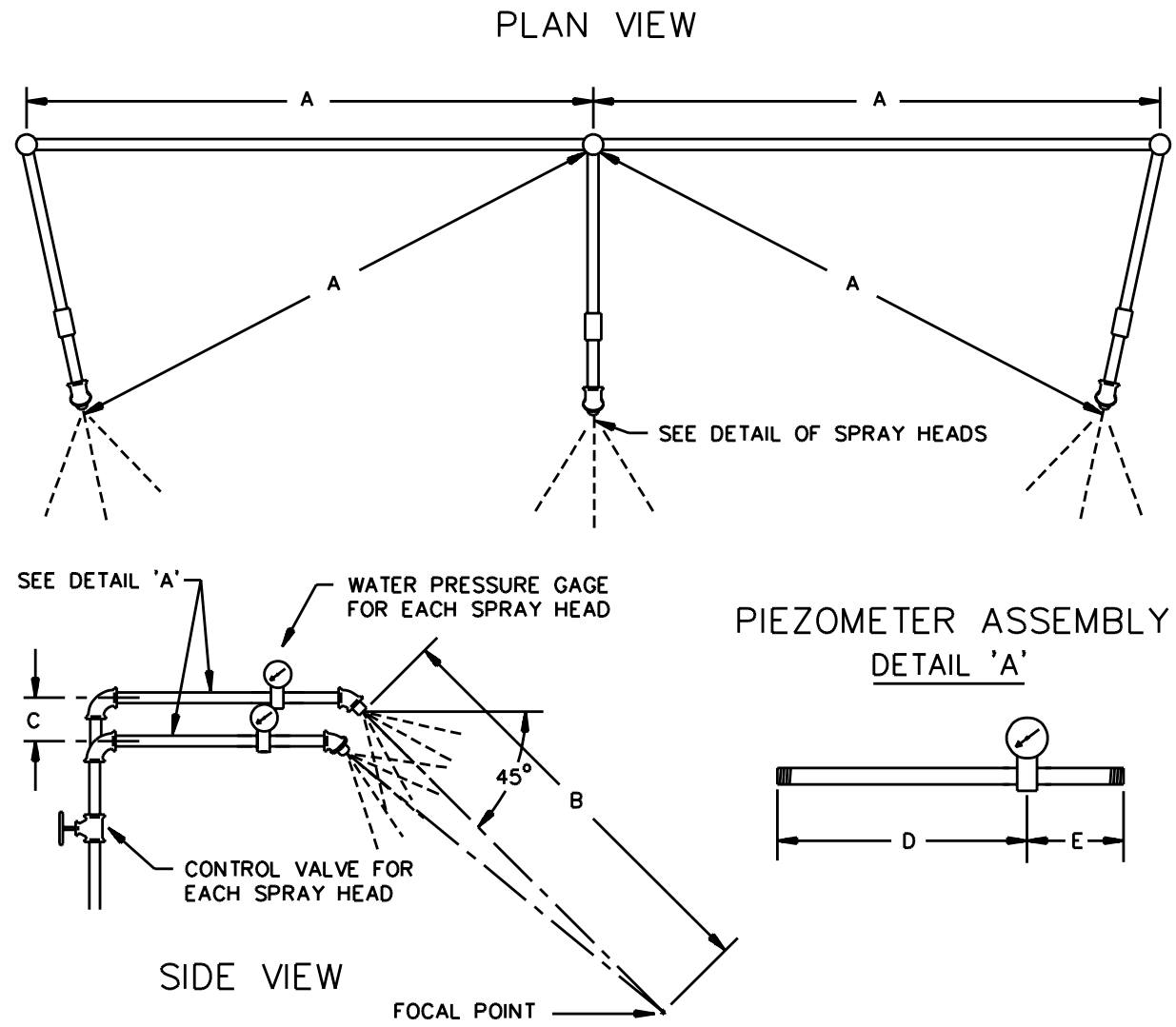
61.2 Rain test

61.2.1 A unit required to be subjected to a rain test is to be tested as described in 61.2.2 and 61.2.3.

61.2.2 The water spray test apparatus is to consist of three spray heads mounted in a water supply pipe rack as shown in Figure 61.1. Spray heads are to be constructed in accordance with the details shown in Figure 61.2. The unit is to be set up as in a normal installation with conduit connections. The enclosure is to be positioned in the focal area of the spray heads so that the greatest possible quantity of water enters the enclosure. The water pressure is to be maintained at 34.5 kPa (5 psi) at each spray head.

61.2.3 A gasketed unit shall be tested after the temperature test or after operation for 1/2 hour, followed by removal and reinstallation of doors, access panels, frames, covers, or other removable parts serving to compress the gasket.

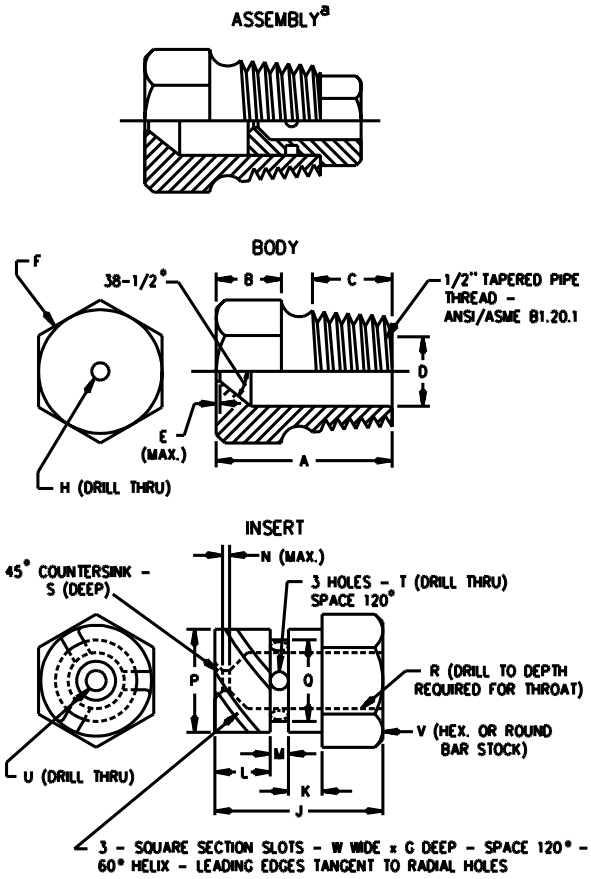
Figure 61.1
Spray head piping



Item	inch	mm
A	28	710
B	55	1400
C	2–1/4	55
D	9	230
E	3	75

RT101E

Figure 61.2
Spray head



Item	inch	mm	Item	inch	mm
A	1-7/32	31.0	N	1/32	0.80
B	7/16	11.0	P	.575	14.61
C	9/16	14.0		.576	14.63
D	.578	14.68	Q	.453	11.51
	.580	14.73		.454	11.53
E	1/64	0.40	R	1/4	6.35
F	c	c	S	1/32	0.80
G	.06	1.52	T	(No. 35)[b]	2.80
H	(No.9)[b]	5.0	U	(No. 40)[b]	2.50
J	23/32	18.3	V	5/8	16.0
K	5/32	3.97	W	0.06	1.52
L	1/4	6.35			
M	3/32	2.38			

[a] Nylon Rain-Test Spray Heads are available from Underwriters Laboratories

[b] ANSI B94.11M Drill Size

[c] Optional - To serve as a wrench grip.

RT100E

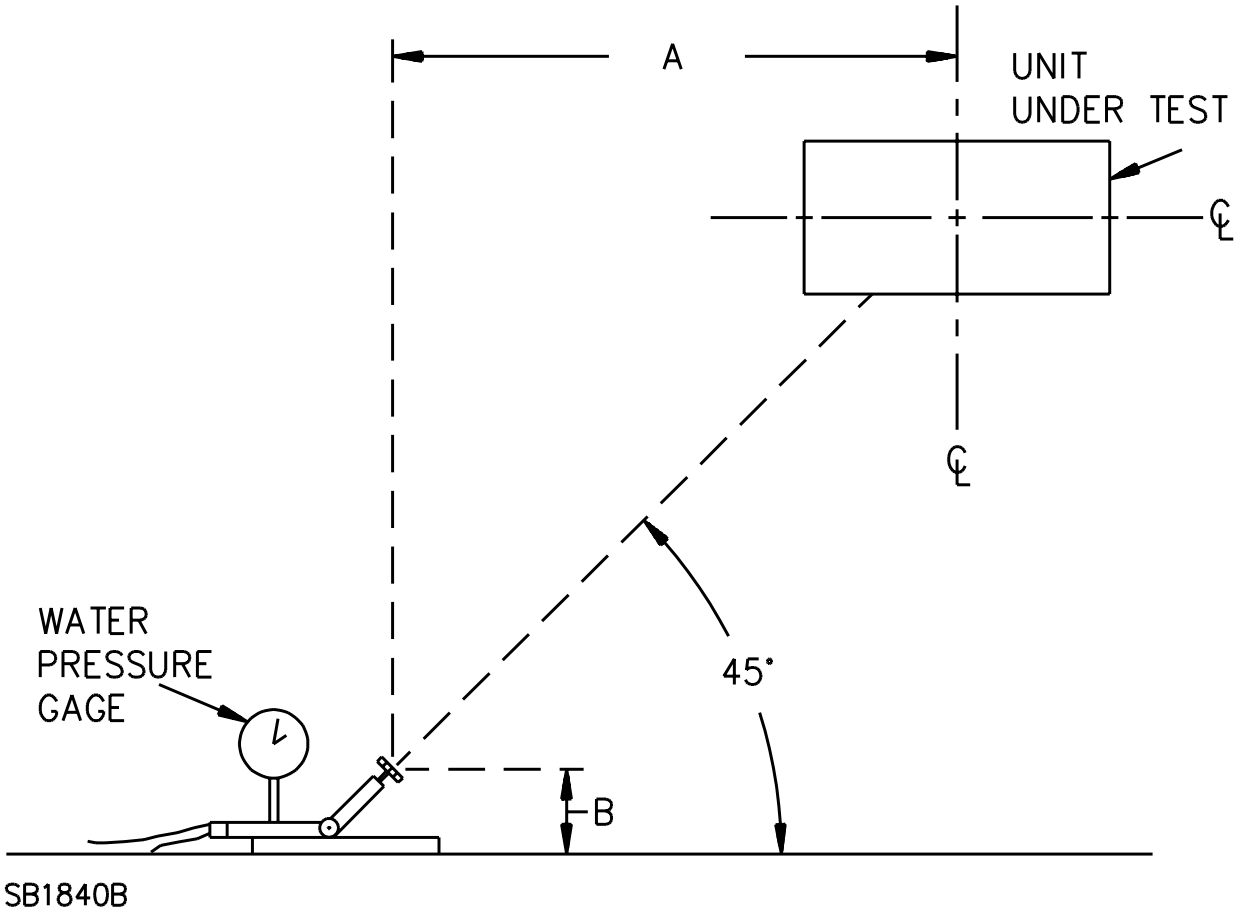
61.3 Sprinkler test

61.3.1 A unit required to be subjected to a sprinkler test is to be tested as described in 61.3.2 and 61.3.3.

61.3.2 An outdoor ground-mounted unit is to be turned about its vertical axis to each of four positions 90 degrees from each other, each for 30 minutes during the 2-hour portion of the test described in 61.1.3, with adjustable parts arranged for maximum vulnerability to the water spray. Wall-mounted units intended for mounting within 914 mm (3 feet) of the ground, are to be similarly tested in the most vulnerable normal mounting position.

61.3.3 The unit is to be positioned as shown in Figure 61.3 in front of a standard water spray head of the type shown in Figure 61.2, to which the water pressure is maintained at a gage pressure of 138 kPa (20 psi).

Figure 61.3
Representative sprinkler test setup



NOTES –

The unit is to be mounted as intended with the dimensional center of the unit on a line projected from the centerline of the nozzle head.

A – 914.4 mm (36 inches)

B – 76.2 – 152.4 mm (3 – 6 inches)

RATING

62 Details

62.1 A unit shall be rated as shown in Table 62.1.

62.1 effective November 7, 2000

Table 62.1
Unit ratings

Table 62.1 revised January 17, 2001

Rating type		Utility-interactive	Stand alone	Utility-interactive with charge control[d]	Stand alone with charge control[d]	Charge controllers[d]
a)	Maximum system voltage[a]	X[b]	X	X	X	X
b)	Range of operating dc voltage	X[b]	X	X	X	X
c)	Maximum operating current (dc)	X[b]	X	X	X	X
d)	Maximum array short circuit current (dc)	X[b]	X	X	X	X
e)	Maximum utility backfeed current (ac) [see 47.6.2]	X		X		
f)	Maximum input current (ac)			X	X	X
g)	Operating voltage range (ac)	X	X	X	X	X
h)	Operating frequency range or single frequency	X	X	X	X	X
i)	Nominal output voltage (ac)	X	X	X	X	
j)	Normal output frequency	X	X	X	X	
k)	Maximum continuous output current (ac)	X	X	X	X	
l)	Maximum continuous output power (ac)	X	X	X	X	
m)	Maximum output fault current (ac) [see 47.3.3]	X	X	X	X	
n)	Maximum output overcurrent protection[c]	X	X	X	X	
o)	Nominal output voltage (dc)			X	X	
p)	Charging output voltage operation range (dc)			X	X	X

[a] Determined in accordance with Section 690-7(a) of the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70.

[b] Not required for ac modules.

[c] Normally the branch-circuit overcurrent protection.

[d] Charging of batteries is able to originate from dc or ac sources. The rating types for either ac or dc are to be applied accordingly.

MARKING

63 Details

63.1 Unless otherwise stated, all markings shall be permanent. The following types of markings or the equivalent meet this requirement:

a) Molded,

b) Die-stamped,

c) Paint-stenciled,

d) Stamped or etched metal that is permanently secured, or

e) Indelibly stamped on a pressure-sensitive label complying with the Standard for Marking and Labeling Systems, UL 969.

63.1 effective November 7, 2000

63.2 A unit shall be plainly and permanently marked where it is readily visible after installation with:

a) The manufacturer's name, trademark, or other descriptive marking by which the organization responsible for the product is able to be identified – hereinafter referred to as the manufacturer's name,

b) A distinctive catalog number or the equivalent,

c) The electrical ratings other than items a, d, e, m, and n specified in Table 62.1, and

d) The date or other dating period of manufacture not exceeding any three consecutive months. The repetition time cycle of a date code shall not be less than 20 years.

The date code shall not require reference to the manufacturer's records to determine when the unit was manufactured.

Exception No. 1: The manufacturer's identification is able to be in a traceable code when the unit is identified by the brand or trademark of a private labeler.

Exception No. 2: The date of manufacture is able to be abbreviated in a nationally accepted conventional code, or in a code affirmed by the manufacturer.

63.2 effective November 7, 2000

63.3 When the inverter is intended for connection with a utility and complies with Utility Compatibility, Section 46, and Utility Voltage and Frequency Variation Test, Section 68, it shall be marked ″Utility-Interactive″ or the equivalent.

63.3 effective November 7, 2000

63.4 A utility-interactive inverter with field adjustable trip points for voltage, frequency, or both in accordance with 39.5 shall be marked to indicate the presence of such controls.

63.4 revised January 17, 2001

63.5 A unit provided with integral dc ground fault detector/interrupter protection in accordance with DC Ground Fault Detector/Interrupter, Section 31, shall be marked to indicate its presence.

63.5 effective November 7, 2000

63.6 When a unit is produced or assembled at more than one factory, each unit shall have a distinctive marking – which is able to be in code – to identify the product of a particular factory.

63.6 effective November 7, 2000

63.7 The symbols described in items (a) – (c) are usable for markings to comply with the requirement in Table 62.1:

a) A circuit intended to be connected to a dc circuit shall be identified by markings indicating that the circuit shall be dc. The symbol illustrated in Figure 63.1 meets the requirement for this marking. See 63.8.

b) A circuit intended to be connected to an ac circuit shall be identified by markings indicating that the circuit shall be ac. The markings shall include the supply-circuit frequency or supply-circuit frequency-range rating (cycles per second, cycles/second, hertz, c/s, cps, or Hz). The symbol illustrated in Figure 63.2 meets the requirement for this marking. See 63.8.

c) The number of phases shall be indicated when the unit is designed for use on a polyphase circuit. The symbol illustrated in Figure 63.3 is equivalent to the word ″phase.″ See 63.8.

63.7 effective November 7, 2000

Figure 63.1
Direct current supply symbol

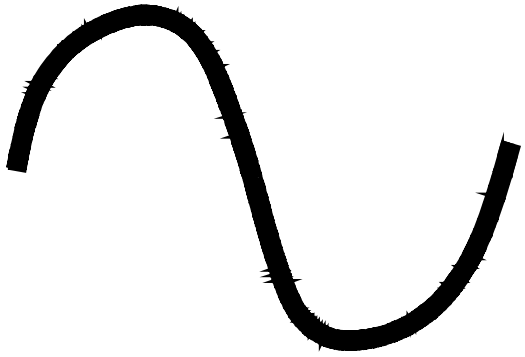
Figure 63.1 effective November 7, 2000

IEC5031

IEC Publication 417, Symbol 5031

Figure 63.2
Alternating current supply symbol

Figure 63.2 effective November 7, 2000

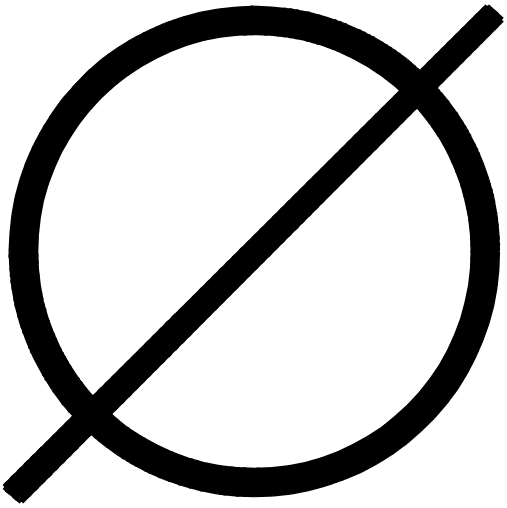


IEC5032

IEC Publication 417, Symbol 5032

Figure 63.3
Phase symbol

Figure 63.3 effective November 7, 2000



S3862

63.8 When a symbol referenced in 63.7(a), (b), and (c) is used, the information described in 66.4(G) shall be provided as part of the Important Safety Instructions.

63.8 effective November 7, 2000

63.9 The operating positions of a handle, knob, or other means intended for manual operation by the user shall be marked.

63.9 effective November 7, 2000

63.10 Wiring terminals shall be marked to indicate the intended connections for the unit, or a wiring diagram coded to the terminal marking shall be securely attached to the unit.

Exception: The terminal markings are not required when the wire connections are evident.

63.10 effective November 7, 2000

63.11 Field-wiring terminals shall be marked in accordance with 66.4 (L) and (M), Table 66.3, and the following:

a) ″Use Copper Conductors Only″ when the terminal is rated only for connections to copper wire,

b) ″Use Aluminum Conductors Only″ or ″Use Aluminum Or Copper-Clad Aluminum Conductors Only″ when the terminal is rated only for connection to aluminum wire, or

c) ″Use Copper Or Aluminum Conductors″ or ″Use Copper, Copper-Clad Aluminum, or Aluminum Conductors″ when the terminal is rated for connection to copper or aluminum wire.

63.11 effective November 7, 2000

63.12 With reference to 18.1.13 a pressure wire connector or stud-and-nut type terminal intended for connection of an equipment-grounding conductor shall be identified by:

a) Being marked ″G,″ ″GR,″ ″GND,″ ″Ground,″ ″Grounding,″ or equivalent,

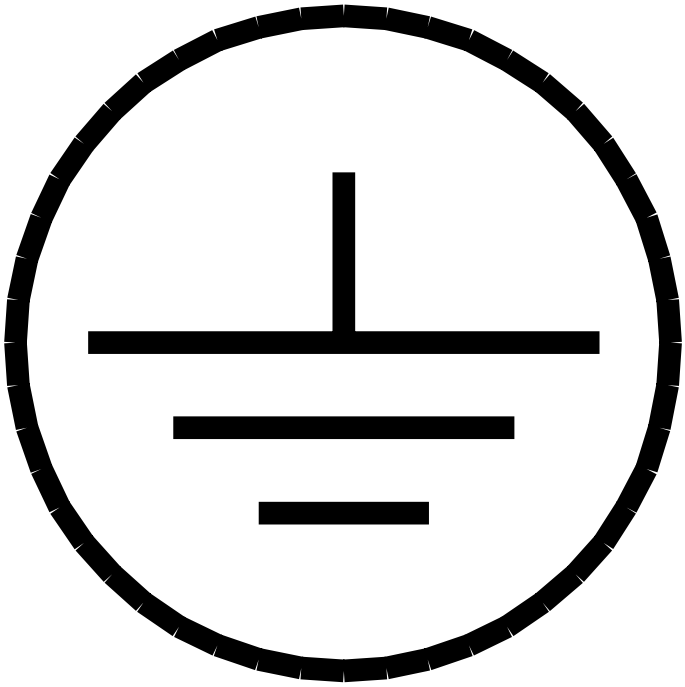
b) A marking on a wiring diagram attached to the unit, or

c) The symbol illustrated in Figure 63.4 on or adjacent to the connector or on a wiring diagram provided on the unit. See 63.14.

63.12 effective November 7, 2000

Figure 63.4
Symbol for equipment grounding conductor

Figure 63.4 effective November 7, 2000



63.13 In accordance with 43.4, a unit having an ambient temperature rating higher than 25°C (77°F) shall be marked to indicate the maximum ambient temperature rating. When tested in accordance with 43.1(c) and 45.2.5, this rating shall include the reduced output power rating.

63.13 effective November 7, 2000

63.14 With reference to 63.12(c), the following requirements apply when the symbol illustrated in Figure 63.4 is used:

a) The information described in 66.4(G) shall be provided in the Important Safety Instructions.

b) The symbol is usable for identifying only the field wiring equipment-grounding terminal. However, a symbol as shown in Figure 63.4 is usable with the circle omitted for identifying various points within the unit that are bonded to ground.

Exception: Where the symbol illustrated in Figure 63.4 is used with one of the alternate means of identification specified in 63.12(a) and (b), the information is not required to be provided in the Important Safety Instructions.

63.14 effective November 7, 2000

63.15 A terminal for the connection of a grounded conductor shall be identified by means of a metallic plated coating substantially white in color, and shall be readily distinguishable from the other terminals; or identification of the terminal for the connection of the grounded conductor shall be clearly shown in some other manner, such as:

a) A marking on the unit,

b) An indication on a wiring diagram attached to the unit, or

c) Information provided in the instruction manual.

A field wiring lead intended to be grounded shall have a white or natural gray color and shall be readily distinguishable from other leads.

Exception: A dc field wiring lead intended to be grounded is not required to have a white or natural gray color when it is clearly distinguishable in some other manner.

63.15 effective November 7, 2000

63.16 A terminal, as described in 18.2.1, intended for connection of the grounding electrode conductor shall be marked ″Grounding Electrode Terminal.″

63.16 effective November 7, 2000

63.17 A unit employing pressure terminal connectors for field wiring connections shall be provided with a marking making reference to the instruction manual for the tightening torque to be applied to the wiring terminals. See 66.4(F).

63.17 effective November 7, 2000

63.18 A unit intended to be used with a remote battery supply shall be plainly marked indicating the polarity of the connections between the battery supply and the unit with:

a) The words ″positive″ and ″negative,″

b) The signs ″+″ for positive and ″-″ for negative, or

c) A pictorial representation illustrating the proper polarity, orientation, and similar properties of the battery connections, as applicable for the type of battery supply involved.

63.18 effective November 7, 2000

63.19 A multiple-voltage output unit for permanent connection to the branch circuit shall be marked to indicate the particular voltage for which it is set when shipped from the factory. The marking is able to be in the form of a paper tag or any other nonpermanent material.

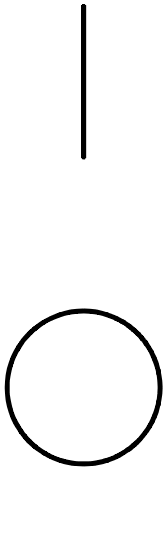
63.19 effective November 7, 2000

63.20 Both the on and off positions of the disconnect control devices specified in Switches and Controls, Section 12, shall be identified. The symbols illustrated in Figure 63.5 are usable for this purpose. The identification shall not be by illumination only. See 63.21.

63.20 effective November 7, 2000

Figure 63.5
On and off symbols

Figure 63.5 effective November 7, 2000



S3486

IEC Publication 417, Symbols 5007 and 5008

63.21 When the symbol illustrated in Figure 63.5 is used in accordance with 63.20, the information described in 66.2(G) shall be provided.

63.21 effective November 7, 2000

63.22 A clock, timing device, or alarm circuit– on or remote from a unit – that is not a low-voltage, limited-energy (LVLE) circuit and that remains energized during servicing functions shall be marked to indicate that the circuit remains energized while the unit is off.

63.22 effective November 7, 2000

63.23 With reference to 16.3.4(b), a unit containing a field-wiring lead that is intended to be connected to a wire binding screw located in the field-wiring compartment shall be marked with information clearly indicating the intended use of the lead.

63.23 effective November 7, 2000

63.24 With reference to the Exception to 18.1.8, low-voltage Class 2 field-wiring leads that are not color coded shall be identified. The identification shall not require the use of a separate wiring diagram to make proper connections.

63.24 effective November 7, 2000

63.25 A stand-alone unit having grounding type receptacles for the output ac current connections shall be marked: ″One side of the output circuit is bonded to the inverter frame. Connect the grounding electrode terminal to a grounding electrode in accordance with the local codes.″

63.25 effective November 7, 2000

63.26 With reference to 13.1(d), a marking shall be provided identifying the disconnect device, switch, or breaker for the output ac and dc power circuits.

63.26 effective November 7, 2000

63.27 With reference to the Exception to 17.2, a unit intended for use with a field installed conductor that is of a size smaller than maximum rated conductor size yet rated for use with the field connection pressure terminal shall be marked: ″Use ____ maximum AWG wire only for field connector″ or the equivalent.

63.27 effective November 7, 2000

63.28 In accordance with the Exception to 45.4.1, an inverter with a total harmonic distortion rms that exceeds 30 percent of the fundamental rms output voltage rating shall be marked to indicate the percentage that the total rms harmonic distortion exceeds the fundamental rms output voltage rating.

63.28 effective November 7, 2000

63.29 An enclosure other than Type 1 shall be permanently marked with the Type designation indicating the external conditions for which it is intended as specified in the Standard for Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, UL 50. An enclosure that complies with the requirements for more than one Type of enclosure is able to be marked with multiple designations. The marking shall be on the inside or outside surface and shall be visible after installation during inspection of the field wiring connections. In addition to the Type designation marking, the optional markings specified in Table 63.1 are able to be used.

63.29 effective November 7, 2000

Table 63.1
Optional Markings

Table 63.1 effective November 7, 2000

Type of enclosure	Optional marking[a]
1	″indoor use only″
3, 3S, 4, 4X, 6, or 6P	″raintight″
3R	″rainproof″
4 or 4X	″watertight″
4X or 6P	″corrosion resistant″
2, 12, 12K, or 13	″drip tight″
3, 3S, 12, 12K, or 13	″dust tight″

[a] These markings are to be additional to the enclosure Type designation marking required in 63.29.

63.30 When conduit hubs are not provided for a Type 2, 3, 3R, or 3S enclosure, the enclosure, the instruction sheet provided with the enclosure, or the packaging carton shall be marked to indicate that raintight or wet location hubs that comply with the requirements in the Standard for Fittings for Conduit and Outlet Boxes, UL 514B, are to be used.

63.30 effective November 7, 2000

63.31 A separable conduit hub and a closure fitting shall be marked with the manufacturer's name or trademark and the catalog number or equivalent. Such a hub or fitting is able to be shipped separately, and any gasket, hardware, and instructions, required for installation shall be shipped with the fitting or packaged with the enclosure.

63.31 effective November 7, 2000

63.32 A Type 2 or 3R enclosure that has knockouts for conduit in the sides or back of the enclosure and in which the equipment to be installed is not known shall be marked to indicate the area in which live parts are to be installed. See Exception No. 1 to 5.9.4 and Exception No. 1 to 5.9.6.

63.32 effective November 7, 2000

63.33 A Type 4X enclosure intended for indoor use only shall be marked ″4X Indoor Use Only″ in letters not less than 4.0 mm (5/32 inch) high.

63.33 effective November 7, 2000

63.34 When required by the Exception to 5.9.9, a marking shall be provided to instruct the installer to fill the opening with a Type 12 conduit fitting.

63.34 effective November 7, 2000

64 Cautionary Markings

Section 64 effective November 7, 2000

64.1 There shall be no substitute for the words ″CAUTION,″ ″WARNING,″ or ″DANGER″ in the text of a marking.

Exception: The words ″WARNING″ or ″DANGER″ are usable in lieu of the word ″CAUTION.″

64.2 A cautionary marking shall be prefixed by the word ″CAUTION,″ ″WARNING,″ or ″DANGER″ in letters not less than 3.2 mm (1/8 inch) high. The remaining letters shall not be less than 1.6 mm (1/16 inch) high.

64.3 A cautionary marking shall be:

a) Located on a part that is not removable without impairing the operation of the unit, and

b) Visible and legible to the operator during the normal operation of the unit.

Exception: Cautionary markings pertaining to internal parts that are applicable only to service personnel are to be located internally in an appropriate location with respect to the parts of concern.

64.4 A live heat sink or other part that:

a) Is mistakable for dead metal,

b) Involves a risk of electric shock in accordance with Electric Shock, Section 11, and

c) Is not guarded as specified in 10.7

shall be marked ″CAUTION – Risk of Electric Shock– Plates (or other word describing the type of part) are live. Disconnect unit before servicing.″ The marking shall be located on or near the live part so as to make the risk known before the part is touched. A single marking for multiple parts is usable.

64.5 In accordance with Exception No. 1 to 40.1, an inverter not having an isolation transformer, capacitor, or a dc sensor having a high-speed disconnect switch shall be marked ″CAUTION – For Proper Circuit Isolation″ and the following words or the equivalent ″Connect a minimum ___ kVA rated isolating transformer between the output of the unit and the utility power line connections. The transformer is to be an isolation type having separate primary and secondary windings.″

64.6 For compliance with Exception No. 2 to 5.2.1, a unit shall be marked with the word ″CAUTION –″ and the following or equivalent: ″Risk of Electric Shock, Do Not Remove Cover. No User Serviceable Parts Inside. Refer Servicing To Qualified Service Personnel.″

64.7 For each fuse that is used to comply with the requirements in this Standard, there shall be a legible and durable marking indicating the ampere, voltage and ″ac″ or ″dc″ rating of the fuse to be used for replacement. The marking shall be located so that it is obvious as to which fuse or fuseholder the marking applies. This marking is able to consist of a pictorial identifying the rating of one or more fuses. In addition, the following prominent marking shall be provided – a single marking is usable for a group of fuses: ″WARNING – For Continued Protection Against Risk Of Fire, Replace Only With Same Type And Ratings Of Fuse.″

Exception: The requirement does not apply to a fuse that is secured by solder.

64.8 An inverter shall be marked with the word ″CAUTION″ and the following words ″Risk Of Electric Shock –″ and the following or the equivalent. The marking shall be located on the outside of the unit or shall be prominently visible with any cover or panel opened or removed:

a) ″Both ac and dc voltage sources are terminated inside this equipment. Each circuit must be individually disconnected before servicing,″ and

b) ″When the photovoltaic array is exposed to light, it supplies a dc voltage to this equipment.″

64.9 A unit that exceeds the temperature limits specified in Table 43.2 – see the Exception to 43.2 – shall be legibly marked externally where readily visible after installation with the word ″CAUTION″ and the following or the equivalent: ″Hot surfaces – To reduce the risk of burns – Do not touch.″

64.10 A unit provided with single-pole circuit breakers in the input or output circuit in accordance with the Exception to 30.1.8 shall be marked internally with the word ″CAUTION″ and the following or the equivalent: ″To reduce the risk of electric shock and fire – Do not connect to a circuit operating at more than 150 volts to ground.″

64.11 A removable panel covering a capacitor in accordance with Exception No. 1 to 11.2.3 shall be marked ″CAUTION – Risk of electric shock from energy stored in capacitor″ and the following or equivalent wording: ″Do not remove cover until ___ minutes after disconnecting all sources of supply.″ The time indicated in the marking is to be the time required to discharge the capacitor to within the limitations specified in 11.2.1, and shall be less than 5 minutes.

64.12 With reference to Exception No. 2 to 11.2.3, a unit shall be marked ″CAUTION – Risk of electric shock and/or electric energy-high current levels″ and the following or equivalent wording: ″Disconnect and discharge (identify capacitor) before removing panel as follows.″ Appropriate instructions shall follow indicating how to discharge the capacitor. The procedure indicated shall be limited to functions such as operating a switch, unplugging a connector, or the equivalent. When the time to discharge the capacitor or capacitor bank is longer than 1 second, the unit shall be additionally marked to indicate the minimum discharge time with the following or the equivalent: ″Do not remove cover until ___ minutes after connecting the discharge circuit.″ The time indicated in this marking shall not exceed 1 minute for momentary type switches and 5 minutes for other means that actuate the discharge circuit.

64.13 An ungrounded dead metal part specified in the Exception to 20.2, item (f), shall be marked with the word ″CAUTION″ and the following or the equivalent: ″(Identify part or parts not earth grounded) (is) (are) not grounded – (it) (they) involve a risk of electric shock. Test before touching.″ The marking shall be provided on or adjacent to the ungrounded dead metal part and shall be visible so that each part or group of parts is positively identified.

64.14 With reference to Exception No. 3 to 11.2.3, a marking shall be provided indicating ″CAUTION – Risk of electric shock or electrical energy-high current levels″ and the following or the equivalent: ″High-energy electric charge is stored in (identify capacitor) and associated circuitry. Test before touching.″ The marking shall be located internally adjacent to the capacitor.

64.15 With reference to the Exception to 39.1, the unit shall be plainly and permanently marked where it is readily visible after installation with the word ″WARNING″ and the following or equivalent: ″To reduce the risk of islanding – This unit shall be provided with external relaying protection in accordance with local codes and local utility requirements. This unit has not been evaluated for utility interaction and compatibility.″

65 Equipment Information and Instructions

65.1 Separation of information

65.1.1 Operating and operator-servicing instructions shall be separated from servicing instructions.

65.1.1 effective November 7, 2000

65.1.2 Where servicing requires access to parts that involve a risk of electric shock, servicing instructions shall be preceded by a warning. The warning shall be worded as follows or the equivalent ″Warning – These servicing instructions are for use by qualified personnel only. To reduce the risk of electric shock, do not perform any servicing other than that specified in the operating instructions unless you are qualified to do so.″ The letter height shall be in accordance with 64.2.

65.1.2 effective November 7, 2000

65.2 Operating and installation instructions

65.2.1 The operating and installation instructions shall:

a) Describe the equipment installation, including specifically:

1) Assembly, and mounting, where required,

2) Grounding means, and

3) Ventilation consideration;

b) Explain equipment markings, including specifically:

1) Symbols,

2) Controls, and

3) All applicable ratings in Table 62.1;

c) Identify and describe interconnections with:

1) The photovoltaic array,

2) The utility, and

3) Auxiliary and accessory equipment;

d) Explain the operation of the equipment;

e) Indicate that the ac output (neutral) is (is not) bonded to ground;

f) In accordance with 14.2.3(a), an inverter provided with a fixed ac output shall inform the installer that the input and output circuits are isolated from the enclosure and that system grounding, when required by Sections 690-41, 690-42, and 690-43 of the National Electric Code, ANSI/NFPA 70, is the responsibility of the installer;

g) Field adjustable trip points for voltage, frequency, or both shall be described and include a range of voltage/frequency and triptime and inform the user of the default settings in accordance with 39.4; and

h) Integral dc ground fault detector/interrupter protection shall describe the proper method for connecting and grounding the photovoltaic system.

65.2.1 revised January 17, 2001

65.2.2 The important safety instructions shall appear before the battery installation procedures and maintenance.

65.2.2 effective November 7, 2000

65.2.3 The installation instructions shall indicate that the wiring methods in accordance with the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70 are to be used.

65.2.3 effective November 7, 2000

65.2.4 An enclosure marked Type 4, 4X, 6, or 6P shall be provided with instructions for installation of a watertight conduit connection when the connection is not mounted on the enclosure.

65.2.4 effective November 7, 2000

65.2.5 Installation instructions shall be provided with an enclosure intended for field assembly of the bonding means that identifies the parts for bonding and specifies the method of installation.

65.2.5 effective November 7, 2000

65.2.6 When a hub or fitting is not provided or installed on a Type 4 or 4X enclosure, instructions identifying the specific hub or fitting and installation instructions shall be provided with the enclosure.

65.2.6 effective November 7, 2000

65.2.7 A polymeric enclosure shall have instructions stating that the hub is to be connected to the conduit before the hub is connected to the enclosure when it:

a) Is intended for connection to a rigid conduit system,

b) Has not been subjected to the torque test described in Polymeric Enclosure Rigid Metallic Conduit Connection Tests in the Standard for Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, UL 50, and

c) Is not provided with a preassembled hub.

65.2.7 effective November 7, 2000

66 Important Safety Instructions

66.1 The headings ″IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS″ and ″SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS″ for the instruction manual, and the opening statements of the instructions in the important safety instructions shall be entirely in upper case letters not less than 4.8 mm (3/16 inch) high or emphasized to distinguish them from the rest of the text. Upper case letters in the instructions shall not be less than 2.0 mm (5/64 inch) high, and lower case letters shall not be less than 1.6 mm (1/16 inch) high.

66.1 effective November 7, 2000

66.2 There shall be no substitute for the words ″CAUTION,″ ″WARNING,″ or ″DANGER″ in the text of the instructions.

Exception: The words ″WARNING″ or ″DANGER″ are usable in lieu of the word ″CAUTION.″

66.2 effective November 7, 2000

66.3 The important safety instructions described in items A – R in 66.4, as appropriate, shall be provided with each unit. The information contained in items C – R is able to be marked on the unit or in the instruction manual.

66.3 revised January 17, 2001

66.4 The important safety instructions shall include instructions for the following items A – R. The statement ″IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS″, and the statement ″SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS″ shall precede the list. The word ″WARNING,″ ″CAUTION,″ and ″DANGER″ shall be entirely in upper case letters.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

A. SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS– This manual contains important instructions for Models _____ (blank space is to be filled in with appropriate model numbers) that shall be followed during installation and maintenance of the _____ (blank space is to indicate inverter or charge controller as appropriate).

Exception: When the instructions are exactly the same for all models, specific model numbers are not required.

B. In accordance with 16.2.4, when pressure terminal connectors or the fastening hardware are not provided on the unit as shipped, the instruction manual shall indicate which pressure terminal connector or component terminal assemblies are for use with the unit.

C. With reference to item B, the terminal assembly packages and the instruction manual shall include information identifying wire size and manufacturer's name, trademark, or other descriptive marking by which the organization responsible for the product is identifiable.

D. When a pressure terminal connector provided in the unit (or in a terminal assembly covered in 16.2.4(d)) for a field installed conductor requires the use of other than a common tool for securing the conductor, identification of the tool and any required instructions for using the tool shall be included in the instruction manual.

E. A unit provided with a wire connector for field installed wiring as covered in Exception No. 2 to 16.3.1 shall be provided with instructions specifying that the connector provided is to be used in making the field connection.

F. A unit employing pressure terminal connectors for field wiring connections shall be provided with instructions specifying a range of values or a nominal value of tightening torque to be applied to the clamping screws of the terminal connectors. The minimum specified tightening torque shall not be less than 90 percent of the value specified in Tables 66.1 or 66.2 applicable to the wire size determined in accordance with 16.1.3.

Exception: A torque less than 90 percent is usable when the connector – using the lesser assigned torque value – complies with the Standard for Wire Connectors and Soldering Lugs for Use With Copper Conductors, UL 486A, the Standard for Wire Connectors for Use With Aluminum Conductors, UL 486B, or the Standard for Equipment Wiring Terminals for Use with Aluminum and/or Copper Conductors, UL 486E.

G. When a symbol is used for compliance with marking requirements specified in 63.8, 63.13, or 63.21, the instruction manual shall identify the symbol.

H. The instruction manual for a unit that exceeds the temperature limits of Table 43.2 (see the Exception to 43.2) shall specify that the unit is to be installed so that it is not expected to be contacted by persons.

I. The instruction manual for a charge controller or an inverter intended to charge batteries shall indicate the nominal voltage rating of the battery supply and a generic description of the batteries, such as lead acid, nickel cadmium, and vented or sealed.

J. In accordance with 43.3, the instruction manual for an inverter having an ambient temperature rating higher than 25°C (77°F) shall indicate the maximum ambient temperature rating.

K. For a unit having a single equipment field-wiring terminal that is intended for connection of more than one conductor, the instruction manual shall include information identifying the number of conductors and range of conductor sizes.

L. For a unit provided with field-wiring terminals or leads, the instruction manual shall include the information indicated in Row 1, 2, 3, or 4 of Table 66.3 or with equivalent wording, when it is:

1) Intended for use on a supply circuit rated 110 amperes or less, or

2) Intended for field connection with No. 1 AWG (42.4 mm^2) or smaller conductors.

M. For a unit provided with field-wiring terminals or leads, the instruction manual shall include the information indicated in Row 3 or 4 of Table 66.3, or with equivalent wording, when it is:

1) Intended for use on a supply circuit rated more than 110 amperes, or

2) Intended for field connection with conductors larger than No. 1 AWG (42.4 mm^2).

N. When required by the Exception to 16.6.1, the instruction manual shall include a statement indicating that Class 1 wiring methods are to be used for field wiring connections to terminals of a Class 2 circuit.

O. In accordance with 47.1.7, when an abnormal test is terminated by operation of the intended branch-circuit overcurrent protective device, the instruction manual for a unit shall include the word ″CAUTION″ and the following or the equivalent: ″To reduce the risk of fire, connect only to a circuit provided with _____ amperes maximum branch-circuit overcurrent protection in accordance with the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70.″ The blank space is to be filled in with the ampere rating of branch-circuit overcurrent protection described in 47.1.7.

P. When required by the Exception to 30.3.1, the instruction manual shall include a statement indicating that overcurrent protection for the ac output circuit is to be provided by others.

Q. When required by the Exception to 30.4.1, the instruction manual shall include a statement indicating that overcurrent protection for the battery circuit is to be provided by others.

R. An inverter with 120 V output shall be provided with instructions that include the word ″WARNING″ and the following or the equivalent: ″To reduce the risk of fire, do not connect to an ac load center (circuit breaker panel) having multiwire branch circuits connected.″

66.4 revised January 17, 2001

Table 66.1
Tightening torque for pressure wire connectors

Table 66.1 effective November 7, 2000

Size of wire that is to be used for connection of the unit		Tightening torque, N·m (pound-inch)							
		Slotted head no. 10 and larger				Hexagonal head - external drive socket wrench			
		Slot width - 1.2 mm (0.047 inch) or less and slot length 6.4 mm (1/4 inch) or less		Slot width - over 1.2 mm (0.047 inch) or slot length-over 6.4 mm (1/4 inch)		Split-bolt connectors		Other connectors	
AWG/kcmil	(mm^2)								
18 – 10	(0.82 – 5.3)	2.3	(20)	4.0	(35)	9.0	(80)	8.5	(75)
8	(8.4)	2.8	(25)	4.5	(40)	9.0	(80)	8.5	(75)
6 – 4	(13.3 – 21.2)	4.0	(35)	5.1	(45)	18.6	(165)	12.4	(110)
3	(26.7)	4.0	(35)	5.6	(50)	31.1	(275)	16.9	(150)
2	(33.6)	4.5	(40)	5.6	(50)	31.1	(275)	16.9	(150)
1	(42.4)	–		5.6	(50)	31.1	(275)	16.9	(150)
1/0 – 2/0	(53.5 – 67.4)	–		5.6	(50)	43.5	(385)	20.3	(180)
3/0 – 4/0	(85.0 – 107.2)	–		5.6	(50)	56.5	(500)	28.2	(250)
250 – 350	(127 – 177)	–		5.6	(50)	73.4	(650)	36.7	(325)
400	(203)	–		5.6	(50)	93.2	(825)	36.7	(325)
500	(253)	–		5.6	(50)	93.2	(825)	42.4	(375)
600 – 750	(304 – 380)	–		5.6	(50)	113.0	(1000)	42.4	(375)
800 – 1000	(406 – 508)	–		5.6	(50)	124.3	(1100)	56.5	(500)
1250 – 2000	(635 – 1016)	–		–		124.3	(1100)	67.8	(600)

Table 66.2
Tightening torque for pressure wire connectors having internal drive, socket-head screws

Table 66.2 effective November 7, 2000

Socket size across flats,		Tightening torque,	
mm	(inch)	N·m	(pound-inch)
3.2	(1/8)	5.1	(45)
4.0	(5/32)	11.4	(100)
4.8	(3/16)	13.8	(120)
5.6	(7/32)	17.0	(150)
6.4	(1/4)	22.6	(200)
7.9	(5/16)	31.1	(275)
9.5	(3/8)	42.4	(375)
12.7	(1/2)	56.5	(500)
14.3	(9/16)	67.8	(600)

Table 66.3
Termination markings

Table 66.3 revised January 17, 2001

Temperature rating of wire that is intended to be used for connection of the unit		Copper conductors only	Aluminum conductors or copper-clad conductors[a]
Row 1	60 or 75°C	″Use either No. [b] AWG, 60°C or No. [c] AWG, 75°C copper wire″	″Use 60°c wire, either No. [b] AWG copper or No. [b] AWG aluminum; or 75°C wire, either No. [c] AWG aluminum.
Row 2	60°C	″Use No. [b] AWG, 60°C copper wire″	″Use 60°C wire, either No. [b] AWG copper or No. [b] AWG aluminum″
Row 3	75°C	″Use No. [c] AWG, 75° copper wire″	″Use 75°C wire either No. [c] AWG copper or No. [c] AWG aluminum″
Row 4	90°C	″Use No. [c] AWG, 90°C copper wire″	″Use 90°C wire, either No. [c] AWG copper or No. [c] AWG aluminum″

[a] Reference to copper wire is not to be included when wiring terminals are marked in accordance with 63.11(b).

[b] The wire size for 60°C wire is not required to be included in the marking; however, when it is included, it shall be based on the ampacities given in Table 310-16 of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70, for 60°C wire and the derating factor described in 16.1.3.

[c] The conductor size shall not be smaller than the larger of the following:

a) The conductor size used for the temperature test; or

b) The 75°C wire size based on the ampacities given in Table 310-16 of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70, and the derating factor described in 16.1.3.

MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION TESTS

67 Dielectric Voltage-Withstand Test

67.1 Each unit shall withstand without breakdown, as a routine production-line test, the application of a potential:

a) From input and output wiring, including connected components, to accessible dead metal parts that are able to become energized, and

b) From input and output wiring to accessible low-voltage, limited-energy metal parts, including terminals.

67.1 effective November 7, 2000

67.2 Other than as noted in 67.3, the potential for the production-line test shall be in accordance with Condition A or Condition B of Table 67.1 at a frequency within the range of 40-70 Hertz.

67.2 revised January 17, 2001

Table 67.1
Production-line test conditions

Table 67.1 effective November 7, 2000

Unit rating, volts	Condition A		Condition B		Condition C		Condition D	
	Potential, volts ac	Time, seconds	Potential, volts ac	Time, seconds	Potential, volts dc	Time, seconds	Potential, volts dc	Time, seconds
250 or less	1000	60	1200	1	1400	60	1700	1
More than 250	1000+2 V[a]	60	1200+ 2.8 V[a]	1	1400+ 2.8 V[a]	60	1700+3.4 V[a]	1

[a] Maximum marked voltage.

67.3 A unit employing circuitry that is able to be damaged by an ac potential is able to be tested using a dc potential in accordance with Condition C or Condition D of Table 67.1.

67.3 effective November 7, 2000

67.4 Testing of a unit in a heated or unheated condition meets the intent of the requirement for manufacturing and production tests.

67.4 effective November 7, 2000

67.5 The test is to be performed on a complete, fully assembled unit. It is not intended that the unit be unwired, modified, or disassembled for the test.

Exception No. 1: A part, such as a snap cover or a friction-fit knob, that interferes with the performance of the test is to be removed.

Exception No. 2: The test is able to be performed on a partial or modified unit as long as it has been evaluated to be representative of a complete unit.

Exception No. 3: The grounding connection of a grounded input terminal is able to be disconnected.

67.5 effective November 7, 2000

67.6 A unit employing a solid-state component that is not relied upon to reduce a risk of electric shock and that is susceptible to damage by the dielectric potential, is able to be tested before the component is electrically connected or after the component is electrically disconnected. The circuitry is able to be rearranged for the purpose of the test to minimize the potential of solid-state-component damage while retaining representative dielectric stress of the circuit.

67.6 effective November 7, 2000

67.7 The test equipment for supplying an ac potential is to include a transformer having a sinusoidal output. The test equipment is to include a means of indicating the test potential, an audible or visual indicator of breakdown, and a manually reset device to restore the equipment after breakdown or a feature to automatically reject a noncomplying unit.

67.7 effective November 7, 2000

67.8 Where the output rating of the test equipment transformer is less than 500 VA, the equipment is to include a voltmeter in the output circuit to directly indicate the test potential.

67.8 effective November 7, 2000

67.9 Where the output rating of the test equipment transformer is 500 VA or more, the test potential is to be indicated:

a) By a voltmeter in the primary circuit or in a tertiary-winding circuit,

b) By a selector switch marked to indicate the test potential, or

c) In the case of equipment having a single test-potential output, by a marking in a readily visible location to indicate the test potential. When marking is used without an indicating voltmeter, the equipment shall include a positive means, such as an indicator lamp, to indicate that the manually reset switch has been reset following a dielectric breakdown.

67.9 effective November 7, 2000

67.10 Test equipment, other than that described in 67.7 – 67.9, is usable when found to accomplish the intended factory control.

67.10 effective November 7, 2000

67.11 During the test, the unit switches are to be in the on position, both sides of the input and output circuits of the unit are to be connected together and to one terminal of the test equipment, and the second test-equipment terminal is to be connected to the accessible dead metal.

Exception: A switch is not required to be in the on position when the testing means applies full test potential from the input and output wiring to dead metal parts with the switch not in the on position.

67.11 effective November 7, 2000

68 Utility Voltage and Frequency Variation Test

68.1 As a routine production line test, each utility-interactive inverter initially exporting power within its normal operating range shall cease to export power to the simulated utility source after the output voltage and frequency of the simulated utility source are adjusted to each condition specified in Table 68.1 within the time specified in the table. The inverter is to be tested to each condition once to verify compliance.

Exception: After it has been determined that an inverter with an automatic reset control complies with the 5 minute minimum, programming the control to reset in less than 5 min to reduce test time meets the intent of the requirement. The 5–min wait time shall be reset and verified prior to shipping the product.

68.1 revised January 17, 2001

Table 68.1
Voltage and frequency limits for utility interaction

Table 68.1 revised January 17, 2001

Condition	Simulated utility source		Maximum time, seconds (cycles) at 60 Hz[a] before cessation of current to the simulated utility	
	Voltage, V	Frequency, Hz		
A	$< 0.50\ V_{nor}$[b]	rated	0.1	(6)
B	$0.50\ V_{nor} \leq V < 0.88\ V_{nor}$	rated	2	(120)
C	$1.10\ V_{nor} < V < 1.37\ V_{nor}$	rated	2	(120)
D	$1.37\ V_{nor} \leq V$	rated	2/60	(2)
E	rated	f > rated + 0.5[c]	0.1	(6)
F	rated	f < rated -0.7[c]	0.1	(6)

[a] When a utility frequency other than 60 Hz is used for the test, the maximum number of cycles it takes to cease to export power to the simulated utility shall not exceed the number of cycles a utility frequency of 60 Hz takes regardless of the time the inverter takes to cease to export power to the simulated utility.

[b] V_{nor} is the nominal output voltage rating.

[c] The rate of change in frequency shall be less than 0.5 Hz per second.

68.2 Each inverter with field adjustable trip points shall have the trip factory set points confirmed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.

68.2 effective November 7, 2000

68.3 The inverter is not required to be tested at full rated output power and the simulated utility source is not required to comply with 41.3.

68.3 revised January 17, 2001

CHARGE CONTROLLERS

INTRODUCTION

69 General

Section 69 effective November 7, 2000

69.1 These requirements cover permanently connected charge controllers that are intended to be installed in photovoltaic panels, photovoltaic power distribution equipment, and control panels or systems.

69.2 The requirements in Sections 69 – 79 supplement and, in some cases, amend the requirements in Sections 4 – 67.

CONSTRUCTION

70 General

Section 70 effective November 7, 2000

70.1 One of the internal current-carrying conductors (normally the negative), connecting the charge controller's input to output, shall be identified as the grounded conductor where the controller is used in grounded circuits or systems. The grounded conductor shall not contain any components, such as relays, transistors or similar devices.

Exception: A shunt provided in the negative line is in compliance with the requirement.

70.2 When a shunt is provided in accordance with the Exception to 70.1, the point of connection to system ground shall be identified. The cross-sectional area of the shunt shall not be less than the minimum size conductor for the intended current and material type. See Table 19.2 for examples.

Exception: A smaller size shunt meets the intent of the requirement when:

a) The measured temperatures do not exceed the ratings of the support materials or surrounding components under normal operation, and

b) The shunt does not open as a result of the tests in Abnormal Tests, Section 47.

70.3 Controls for the adjustment of the state-of-charge of a battery shall be accessible for qualified service personnel only.

Exception: An on/off switch or disconnect device of a charge controller, power distribution panel, or inverter shall not be deemed a control for the state-of-charge of a battery.

70.4 When a charge controller employs temperature compensating monitoring, the monitoring means shall be remote from the charge controller, see 78.3 and 78.4.

Exception: The monitoring means is able to be internal to a unit when the unit is marked in accordance with 78.4 and, the unit is provided with instructions as described in 79.6.

70.5 The polymeric material in a charge controller that is intended to be installed internally to the wiring compartment of a photovoltaic module shall have a relative thermal index of 90°C (194°F) minimum.

PERFORMANCE

71 General

Section 71 effective November 7, 2000

71.1 A charge controller shall be tested as described in 72.1 – 76.4.

71.2 A charge controller intended for use in a photovoltaic control panel is to be installed in the smallest specified size enclosure.

71.3 A charge controller intended for use in a photovoltaic module wiring compartment is to be installed in the smallest sized compartment in which the controller is able to be installed. Prior to testing, the charge controller is to be subjected to 20 cycles of the Temperature Cycle Test in accordance with the Standard for Flat-Plate Photovoltaic Modules and Panels, UL 1703. When performing the tests, the charge controller, without an electrical enclosure, is to be in an ambient of 60°C (140°F) minimum or as rated by the manufacturer.

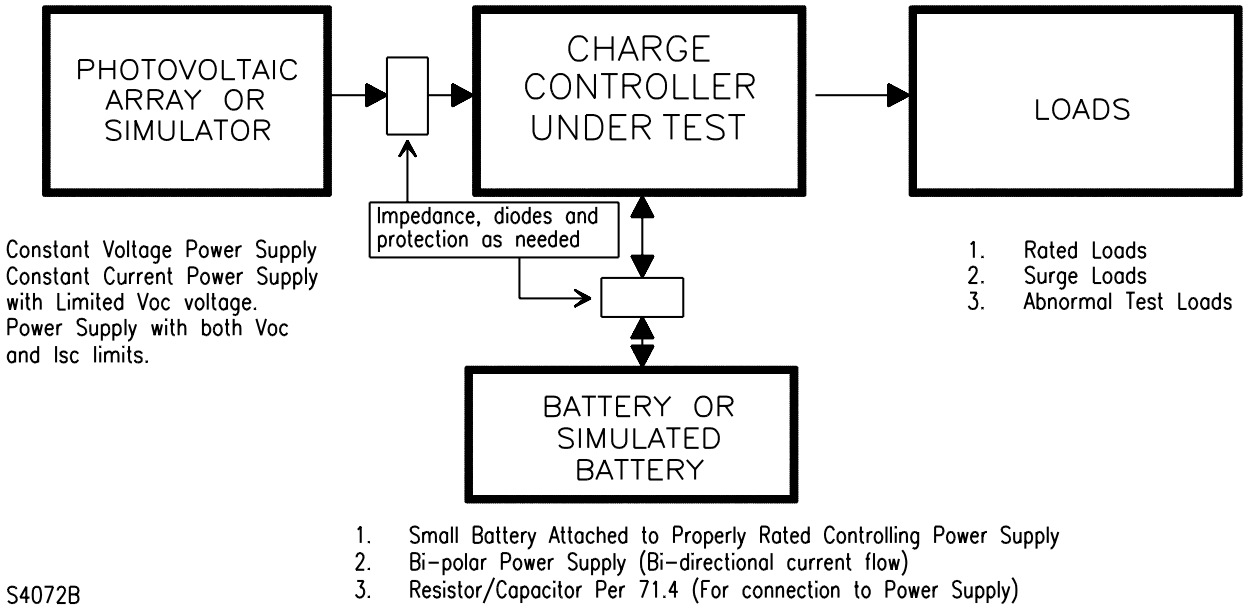
71.4 When performing tests on a charge controller, the input dc voltage is to be equal to 125 percent of the open-circuit voltage rating and is to be capable of delivering 125 percent of the rated short-circuit current of the photovoltaic source circuit intended for use with the charge controller. A battery or a simulated battery load is able to be used. A simulated battery load is to consist of one of the following loads:

Table 71.1
Simulated battery loads

Battery current rating, amperes	Capacitance in microfarads
0-20	100,000
20-40	185,000
>40	300,000

The capacitance is to be in parallel with a resistor and a power supply adjusted to simulate the battery voltage and adjusted to draw a specified operational battery charge current as required by the charge controller design. A series charge controller is also able to be tested as shown in Figure 71.1.

Figure 71.1
Charge controller test configuration



72 Normal Operations

Section 72 effective November 7, 2000

72.1 When tested as described in 72.3 – 72.5, a charge controller shall not exceed its rated input, output, or battery charge/discharge current by more than +10 percent.

72.2 When tested as described in 72.3 – 72.5, a charge controller shall not exceed its rated voltages. An on/off and constant voltage charge controller shall not have an output voltage at the battery terminals or at load terminals that exceeds its rated value by more than +10 percent after the first minute of operation.

72.3 The charge controller is to be connected to a photovoltaic array or simulated source capable of providing 125 percent of the rated current and 125 percent of the rated voltage of the intended photovoltaic circuit. The battery interface terminals of the charge controller are to be open circuited. The output or load terminals of the charge controller are to be connected to a load. The load is to be adjusted to draw the maximum attainable output current from the charge controller and the voltage is to be measured at the load terminals and at the battery terminals. When the charge controller does not function with open-circuited battery terminals, the test method described in 72.5 is to be used.

72.4 Once operational, the load is then to be adjusted over a range of operation, excluding short-circuit, and the voltage is to be measured at the output (load) terminals and at the battery interface for each value of load.

72.5 For a charge controller that does not function with open-circuited battery terminals, the charge controller is to be connected to a photovoltaic source or simulated source capable of providing 125 percent of the rated current of the intended photovoltaic circuit. The output of the charge controller is to be connected to a load. The battery terminals are to be connected to a battery or battery simulator operating at the charge controller rated battery voltage. The load is to be adjusted to draw the maximum rated current of the charge controller. The test method specified in 72.4 is to be conducted while measuring output current.

73 Temperature

Section 73 effective November 7, 2000

73.1 When tested as specified in Temperature, Section 43, the temperatures measured on polymeric materials in a charge controller intended to be installed in accordance with 70.5 shall not exceed the relative thermal index rating of the material determined in accordance with the Standard for Polymeric Materials – Long Term Property Evaluations, UL 746B.

74 Temperature Compensation

Section 74 effective November 7, 2000

74.1 While the temperature sensor input is in a short- or open-circuit condition, a charge controller provided with integral temperature compensation shall shut down or limit the output charge to the load when tested as specified in 74.2.

74.2 The charge controller is to be connected to its rated input supply and rated load. The temperature sensor input is to be open-circuited and then short-circuited, one at a time.

75 Connection Sequence

Section 75 effective November 7, 2000

75.1 When tested as described in 75.2 – 75.4, the voltages and currents for a charge controller shall remain within their rated values.

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75.2 A charge controller marked with a connection sequence is to be connected in the prescribed manner and then tested in accordance with Normal Operations, Section 72.

75.3 A charge controller not marked with a prescribed connection sequence is to be tested first, with the battery connected before the photovoltaic source, and then with the photovoltaic source connected and energized before the battery is connected. Output to the battery or load is to be measured in accordance with Normal Operations, Section 72.

75.4 For all controllers, the battery voltage is to be disconnected and reconnected during normal operation. The voltages and currents are to be measured at the photovoltaic input, load output, and battery terminals.

76 Abnormal Tests

Section 76 effective November 7, 2000

76.1 General

76.1.1 When tested as described in 47.2 – 47.6 and 76.2 – 76.4, a charge controller shall comply with 47.1.1.

76.1.2 During any of the tests in 76.2 – 76.4, when shorting of the battery output terminals is required while under load, relaying shall be used to short the terminals of the unit under test while open-circuiting the battery.

76.2 Input and output faults

76.2.1 The photovoltaic array connections of a charge controller are to be connected to a dc simulator and the load (output) terminals are to be loaded to their rated load. While in a loaded state, the photovoltaic input to the charge controller is to be short-circuited.

76.2.2 The photovoltaic array connections of a charge controller are to be connected to a dc supply and the rated load (output). While in a loaded state, the output of the charge controller is to be short-circuited.

76.3 Charge controller miswiring

76.3.1 A charge controller is to be connected to its rated photovoltaic source or simulated photovoltaic source and battery as noted in Table 76.1. The connection order and polarity shall be as noted in the Table. When connecting the second supply source, battery or array, it is to be connected through a relaying device, such that the first source is already energized prior to the second source.

Exception: Those tests which limit the connection sequence do not apply to a charge controller which is marked in accordance with 77.1. For example, when a controller is marked in accordance with 77.1 indicating to connect array first, tests A, C, D, and E are not required to be performed.

Table 76.1
Connection order and polarity

Test condition	Supply to be connected first	Lead to be connected to positive terminal	Lead to be connected to negative terminal	Supply to be connected second[a] via relay	Lead to be connected to positive terminal	Lead to be connected to negative terminal
A	Battery	+	-	Array	+	-
B	Array	+	-	Battery	+	-
C	Battery	-	+	No connection		
D	Battery	-	+	Array	+	-
E	Battery	-	+	Array	-	+
F	Array	-	+	No connection		
G	Array	-	+	Battery	+	-
H	Array	–	+	Battery	–	+

[a] When connecting the second supply source, battery or array, it is to be connected through a relaying device, such that the first source is already energized prior to the second source.

76.3.2 When a simulated array source is used, a reverse-biased diode shall be placed across the supply to simulate the possible activation of an array bypass diode.

76.3.3 As a result of the test for charge controllers which have load control terminals, there shall not be reverse polarity voltage present on the terminals or current unless condition A of Table 76.1 occurs.

76.3.4 During the test, no additional external overcurrent protection is to be in the test circuit.

76.4 Low-voltage disconnect

76.4.1 When tested as described in 76.4.2, a charge controller shall operate in a stable, controlled manner over all ranges of charge and discharge of a battery load.

76.4.2 A charge controller with a low-voltage disconnect is to be connected to a source providing the charge controller's rated input, a battery or simulated battery load, and a rated load. The battery source is to be adjusted to 25 percent, 50 percent, 75 percent, and 100 percent of the rated battery voltage. The load is to be adjusted so that the charge controller cycles in accordance with the charge controller design from battery charge to battery discharge state. Adjustable charge set-points are to be set to their closest tolerance so that the charge controller cycles during the battery charge.

MARKING

77 Cautionary Markings

Section 77 effective November 7, 2000

77.1 A charge controller which requires a specific connection method in accordance with 76.3.1 shall be marked ″CAUTION: Risk of fire and shock, connect _____ terminals prior to the connection of _____ terminals″ indicating the battery or array terminals as appropriate.

78 Details

78.1 A charge controller shall be marked in accordance with Details, Section 63, and Cautionary Markings, Section 64.

78.1 effective November 7, 2000

78.2 A charge controller intended to be installed in the wiring compartment of a photovoltaic module shall be marked to identify the manufacturer and model number of the photovoltaic module in which the controller is intended to be installed.

78.2 effective November 7, 2000

78.3 A charge controller with a temperature compensating set-point that is intended to be adjusted by service personnel shall be marked with set-point details.

78.3 effective November 7, 2000

78.4 A charge controller with an internal temperature compensating means shall be marked ″CAUTION: Internal Temperature Compensation. RISK OF FIRE, USE WITHIN ____ m (ft) of BATTERIES″ or ″RISK OF FIRE, MOUNT IN CONTACT WITH BATTERIES.″

78.4 revised January 17, 2001

78.5 A charge controller shall be marked with the minimum interrupting rating of the overcurrent protective device to be used for short-circuit protection. For example, ″Minimum interrupting rating _____ A dc.″

78.5 effective November 7, 2000

79 Important Safety Instructions

Section 79 effective November 7, 2000

79.1 The installation instructions shall identify the conductor or the terminal described in 70.1 as the conductor or the terminal to be used as the grounded conductor in grounded circuits.

79.2 The installation instructions shall specify the type and chemical composition of the battery with which the charge controller is intended to be used [see 66.4(l)].

79.3 A charge controller intended for field installation shall be provided with a wiring diagram or installation instructions that specify the method of installation including the connection method and wire size range in accordance with Article 690 of the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70.

79.4 The installation instructions for a charge controller intended to be installed in the wiring compartment of a photovoltaic module shall specify the manufacturer and model of the photovoltaic module.

79.5 The installation instructions for a charge controller shall describe the maximum overcurrent protection to be provided in accordance with Article 690 of the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70.

79.6 The installation instructions for a charge controller with an internal temperature compensating means shall indicate where the controller is to be used with respect to the batteries (See 78.4) and the risks associated with the improper installation.

79.7 The installation instructions for a charge controller with service personnel adjustable temperature compensating set-points shall describe the battery chemistry and types for each set point. The instructions shall detail the risks associated with improper settings.

AC MODULES

INTRODUCTION

80 General

Section 80 effective November 7, 2000

80.1 The requirements in Sections 81 – 86 supplement and, in some cases, amend the general requirements in Sections 4 – 68.

CONSTRUCTION

81 General

Section 81 effective November 7, 2000

81.1 An ac module shall be utility interactive and shall not be capable of stand alone operation. All requirements for utility-interactive inverters in Sections 4 – 68 shall apply.

81.2 The photovoltaic panel or module of an ac module shall comply with the requirements in the Standard for Flat-Plate Photovoltaic Modules and Panels, UL 1703.

81.3 All components across the dc input circuit of an ac module shall be rated for 125 percent of rated crystalline silicon photovoltaic module open-circuit voltage.

81.4 For amorphous silicate or thin film photovoltaic modules, the components across the line shall be rated for the photovoltaic module open-circuit voltage regardless of the temperature.

81.5 An ac disconnection means such as a terminal, connector, or similar means shall be provided.

81.6 Polymeric materials shall have a relative thermal index in accordance with the Standard for Polymeric Materials – Long Term Property Evaluations, UL 746B, not less than the temperature measured during the normal temperature test and not less than 90°C (194°F).

81.7 Connectors employed external to the module shall comply with the material and conditioning requirements in the Standard for Flat-Plate Photovoltaic Modules and Panels, UL 1703, in addition to the Standard for Attachment Plugs and Receptacles, UL 498. Connection shall not be of a NEMA configuration.

81.8 Equipment grounding for a dc input circuit specified in 18.1.2 does not apply to an ac module.

81.9 A gasket provided as part of the protective housing used on an ac module enclosure shall comply with the requirements in the Standard for Flat-Plate Photovoltaic Modules and Panels, UL 1703.

PERFORMANCE

82 General

Section 82 effective November 7, 2000

82.1 One sample of the ac module shall comply with Dielectric Voltage-Withstand Test, Section 44, after being conditioned in accordance with the Temperature Cycling and Humidity Cycling Tests in the Standard for Flat-Plate Photovoltaic Modules and Panels, UL 1703.

82.2 Where an inverter is mounted to the photovoltaic module with adhesive, the securement of the inverter to the module shall be in accordance with AC Module Inverter Securement Test, Section 83.

82.3 The Temperature Test, Section 43, is to be conducted in an ambient of 40°C (104°F) or greater.

82.4 The entire ac module assembly shall be subjected to Rain and Sprinkler Tests, Section 61. Following the tests the unit shall comply with Dielectric Voltage-Withstand Test, Section 44.

83 AC Module Inverter Securement Test

83.1 An ac module inverter secured to the back of the photovoltaic module with adhesive shall comply with 83.3 – 83.7.

83.1 effective November 7, 2000

83.2 An ac module inverter secured to the back of the photovoltaic module with means other than adhesive shall comply with only 83.4 – 83.7.

83.2 effective November 7, 2000

83.3 The test described in 83.5 – 83.7 is to be performed on three separate specimens: an ac module that is in an as-received condition, one that has been subjected to the Temperature Cycle Test, and one that has been subjected to the Humidity Cycling Test both in accordance with the Standard for Flat-Plate Photovoltaic Modules and Panels, UL 1703.

83.3 effective November 7, 2000

83.4 As a result of the test described in 83.5 – 83.7, the force shall not:

a) Separate the enclosure from the substrate or superstrate, or

b) Fracture the enclosure, substrate, or superstrate.

83.4 effective November 7, 2000

83.5 When a mounting orientation is not specified, the test described in 83.6 and 83.7 is to be performed in the most severe orientation.

83.5 revised January 17, 2001

83.6 A shear force of 47.5 N (35 lb/ft) or 4 times the weight of the complete inverter assembly, whichever is greater, is to be applied to the top most outer portion of the enclosure furthest from the mounting surface in the direction parallel to the adhesive or similar attachment bond.

83.6 effective November 7, 2000

83.7 The force is to be applied for a minimum of one minute.

83.7 effective November 7, 2000

RATING

84 General

Section 84 effective November 7, 2000

84.1 An ac module inverter that is provided integral to the photovoltaic module is not required to be provided with the dc input ratings specified in items (a) – (e) in Table 62.1.

MARKING

85 Details

85.1 The output of an ac module shall be marked with the maximum parallel combination of modules that it is intended for.

85.1 effective November 7, 2000

85.2 An ac module shall be marked ″to be connected only to a dedicated branch circuit″ or the equivalent.

85.2 effective November 7, 2000

85.3 An ac module shall be marked with the maximum size branch-circuit overcurrent-protection to which it is to be connected.

85.3 revised January 17, 2001

86 Important Safety Instructions

Section 86 effective November 7, 2000

86.1 The important safety instructions shall include a statement indicating that the ac module shall be connected only to a dedicated branch circuit.

APPENDIX A

Standards for Components

Standards under which components of the products covered by this standard are evaluated include the following:

Title of Standard − UL Standard Designation

Analog Instruments – Panelboard Types, Electrical – UL 1437
Attachment Plugs and Receptacles, Electrical – UL 498
Capacitors – UL 810
Capacitors and Suppressors for Radio- and Television-Type Appliances – UL 1414
Circuit Breakers, Molded-Case; Molded-Case Switches and Circuit-Breaker Enclosures – UL 489
Controls, Limit – UL 353
Cord Sets and Power-Supply Cords – UL 817
Determination of Sharpness of Edges on Equipment – UL 1439
Electromagnetic Interference Filters – UL 1283
Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment – UL 924
Enclosures for Electrical Equipment – UL 50
Equipment Wiring Terminals for Use With Aluminum and/or Copper Conductors – UL 486E
Filter Units, Air, Test Performance of – UL 900
Fittings for Conduit and Outlet Boxes – UL 514B
Flexible Cord and Fixture Wire – UL 62
Fuseholders – UL 512
Fuses, Class H – UL 248B
Fuses, Class R – UL 248E
Fuses, Class T – UL 248H
Fuses, DC for Industrial Use – UL 248L
Fuses for Supplementary Overcurrent Protection – UL 248G
Fuses, High-Interrupting-Capacity, Class K – UL 248D
Fuses, Plug – UL 248F
Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupters – UL 943
Ground-Fault Sensing and Relaying Equipment – UL 1053
Industrial Control Equipment, Electric – UL 508
Insulating Materials – General, Systems of – UL 1446
Insulation Coordination Including Clearances and Creepage Distances for Electrical Equipment – UL 840
Lampholders, Edison-Base – UL 496
Marking and Labeling Systems – UL 969
Optical Isolators – UL 1577
Outlet Boxes, Flush-Device Boxes and Covers, Nonmetallic – UL 514C
Outlet Boxes, Metallic – UL 514A
Panelboards, Electric – UL 67
Plastic Materials for Parts and Devices and Appliances, Tests for Flammability of – UL 94
Polymeric Materials – Fabricated Parts – UL 746D
Polymeric Materials – Long Term Property Evaluations – UL 746B
Polymeric Materials – Short Term Property Evaluations – UL 746A
Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations – UL 746C
Printed-Wiring Boards, Electrical –UL 796
Protectors, Supplementary for Use in Electrical Equipment – UL 1077
Software in Programmable Components – UL 1998

Switches, Snap, General-Use – UL 20
Switches, Special-Use – UL 1054
Tape, Insulating – UL 510
Temperature-Indicating and -Regulating Equipment, Electrical – UL 873
Terminal Blocks, Electrical – UL 1059
Terminals, Electrical Quick-Connect – UL 310
Tests for Safety-Related Controls Employing Solid-State Devices – UL 991
Thermal Cutoffs for Use in Electrical Appliances and Components – UL 1020
Transformers, Class 2 and 3 – UL 1585
Transformers, Specialty – UL 506
Transient Voltage Surge Suppressors – UL 1449
Wire Connectors and Soldering Lugs for Use With Copper Conductors – UL 486A
Wire Connectors for Use With Aluminum Conductors – UL 486B
Wires and Cables, Thermoplastic-Insulated – UL 83

Subject 1741

333 Pfingsten Road
Northbrook, IL 60062
May 7, 1999

**TO: Electrical Council of Underwriters Laboratories Inc.,
Subscribers to UL's Standards Service for
Power Conditioning Units for Use in Residential Photovoltaic Power Systems**

SUBJECT: Announcement of the Withdrawal of the Second Issue of the Outline of Investigation for Power Conditioning Units for Use in Residential Photovoltaic Power Systems, Subject 1741

The requirements in the Outline of Investigation for Power Conditioning Units for Use in Residential Photovoltaic Power Systems, Subject 1741, dated June, 1991 are now provided in the Standard for Static inverters and Charge Controllers for Use in Photovoltaic Power Systems, UL 1741. Therefore, UL has decided to withdraw Subject 1741 effective on the date of this bulletin.

You may send your questions or comments on this matter to the attention of the undersigned.

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES INC.

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