

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 11: Metering equipment

*This **English-language** version is derived from the original **bilingual** publication by leaving out all French-language pages. Missing page numbers correspond to the French-language pages.*



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4
INTRODUCTION	9
1 Scope	11
2 Normative references.....	11
3 Terms and definitions	15
3.1 General definitions.....	15
3.2 Definitions related to the functional elements.....	19
3.3 Definitions of mechanical elements.....	23
3.4 Definitions related to insulation.....	25
3.5 Definitions of meter quantities	27
3.6 Definitions of influence quantities	29
3.7 Definition of tests.....	31
3.8 Definitions related to electromechanical meters	31
4 Standard electrical values.....	33
4.1 Standard reference voltages	33
4.2 Standard currents	35
4.3 Standard reference frequencies	35
5 Mechanical requirements and tests.....	35
5.1 General mechanical requirements.....	35
5.2 Case.....	35
5.3 Window.....	37
5.4 Terminals – Terminal block(s) – Protective earth terminal.....	39
5.5 Terminal cover(s).....	39
5.6 Clearance and creepage distances	41
5.7 Insulating encased meter of protective class II.....	43
5.8 Resistance to heat and fire	43
5.9 Protection against penetration of dust and water	43
5.10 Display of measured values	45
5.11 Output device	45
5.12 Marking of meter.....	47
6 Climatic conditions.....	51
6.1 Temperature range	51
6.2 Relative humidity	51
6.3 Tests of the effect of the climatic environments	51
7 Electrical requirements	55
7.1 Influence of supply voltage	55
7.2 Heating.....	57
7.3 Insulation.....	57
7.4 Immunity to earth fault.....	61
7.5 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC).....	63
8 Type test	71
8.1 Test conditions	71

Annex A (normative) Relationship between ambient air temperature and relative humidity	73
Annex B (normative) Voltage wave-form for the tests of the effect of voltage dips and short interruptions	75
Annex C (normative) Test circuit diagram for the test of immunity to earth fault.....	77
Annex D (normative) Optical test output	79
Annex E (informative) Test set-up for EMC tests	81
Annex F (informative) Test schedule – Recommended test sequences.....	85
Figure A.1 – Relationship between ambient air temperature and relative humidity.....	73
Figure B.1 – Voltage interruptions of $\Delta U = 100 \%$, 1 s	75
Figure B.2 – Voltage interruptions of $\Delta U = 100 \%$, one cycle at rated frequency.....	75
Figure B.3 – Voltage dips of $\Delta U = 50 \%$	75
Figure C.1 – Circuit to simulate earth fault condition in phase 1	77
Figure C.2 – Voltages at the meter under test	77
Figure D.1 – Test arrangement for the test output	79
Figure D.2 – Waveform of the optical test output	79
Figure E.1 – Test set-up for the test of immunity to electromagnetic RF fields.....	81
Figure E.2 – Test set-up for the fast transient burst test: Voltage circuits	81
Figure E.3 – Test set-up for the fast transient burst test: Current circuits	83
Table 1 – Standard reference voltages	33
Table 2 – Standard reference currents	35
Table 3a – Clearances and creepage distances for insulating encased meter of protective class I	41
Table 3b – Clearances and creepage distances for insulating encased meter of protective class II	41
Table 4 – Voltage marking.....	49
Table 5 – Temperature range	51
Table 6 – Relative humidity	51
Table 7 – Voltage range	55
Table 8 – Change of error due to earth fault.....	63

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**ELECTRICITY METERING EQUIPMENT (AC) –
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, TESTS AND TEST CONDITIONS –**

Part 11: Metering equipment

FOREWORD

- 1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, the IEC publishes International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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- 3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical specifications, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
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International Standard IEC 62052-11 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 13: Equipment for electrical energy measurement and load control.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
13/1285/FDIS	13/1292/RVD

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

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

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2012. At this date, the publication will be

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

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 62052 is to be used with relevant parts of the IEC 62052, IEC 62053 and IEC 62059 series, Electricity metering equipment:

- IEC 62053-11:2003, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 11: Electromechanical meters for active energy (classes 0,5, 1 and 2)*
Replaces particular requirements of IEC 60521:1988 (2nd edition)
- IEC 62053-21: 2003, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 21: Static meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)*
Replaces particular requirements of IEC 61036: 2000 (2nd edition)
- IEC 62053-22:2003, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 22: Static meters for active energy (classes 0,2 S and 0,5 S)*
Replaces particular requirements of IEC 60687:1992 (2nd edition)
- IEC 62053-23:2003, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 23: Static meters for reactive energy (classes 2 and 3)*
Replaces particular requirements of IEC 61268:1995 (1st edition)
- IEC 62053-31:1998, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 31: Pulse output devices for electromechanical and electronic meters (two wires only)*
- IEC 62053-61:1998, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 61: Power consumption and voltage requirements*
- IEC 62059-11:2002, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Dependability – Part 11: General concepts*
- IEC 62059-21:2002, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Dependability – Part 21: Collection of meter dependability data from the field*

This part is a standard for type testing electricity meters. It covers the general requirements for “normal meters”, being used indoors and outdoors in large quantities worldwide. It does not deal with special implementations (such as metering-part and/or displays in separate housings).

This standard is intended to be used in conjunction with the appropriate part of IEC 62053 for the type of equipment under consideration.

This standard distinguishes between

- meters intended to be used indoors and outdoors; and
- protective class I and protective class II meters.

The test levels are regarded as minimum values to guarantee the proper functioning of the meter under normal working conditions. For special application, other test levels might be necessary and should be agreed upon between the user and the manufacturer.

ELECTRICITY METERING EQUIPMENT (AC) – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, TESTS AND TEST CONDITIONS –

Part 11: Metering equipment

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62052 covers type tests for electricity metering equipment for indoor and outdoor application and applies to newly manufactured equipment designed to measure the electrical energy on 50 Hz or 60 Hz networks, with a voltage up to 600 V.

It applies to electromechanical or static meters for indoor and outdoor application consisting of a measuring element and register(s) enclosed together in a meter case. It also applies to operation indicator(s) and test output(s). If the meter has a measuring element for more than one type of energy (multi-energy meters), or when other functional elements, such as maximum demand indicators, electronic tariff registers, time switches, ripple control receivers, data communication interfaces, etc. are enclosed in the meter case, then the relevant standards for these elements apply.

It does not apply to:

- a) portable meters;
- b) data interfaces to the register of the meter;
- c) reference meters.

For rack-mounted meters, the mechanical properties are not covered in this standard.

2 Normative references

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

IEC 60038:1983, *IEC standard voltages*
Amendment 1:1994,
Amendment 2:1997

IEC 60044-1:1996, *Instrument transformers – Part 1: Current transformers*

IEC 60044-2:1997, *Instrument transformers – Part 2: Inductive voltage transformers*

IEC 60050-300:2001, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Electrical and electronic measurements and measuring instruments – Part 311: General terms relating to measurements – Part 312: General terms relating to electrical measurements – Part 313: Types of electrical measuring instruments – Part 314: Specific terms according to the type of instrument*

IEC 60060-1:1989, *High-voltage test techniques – Part 1: General definitions and test requirements*

IEC 60068-2-1:1990, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Tests A: Cold*
Amendment 1:1993,
Amendment 2:1994

IEC 60068-2-2:1974, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2: Tests – Tests B: Dry heat*
Amendment 1:1993,
Amendment 2:1994

IEC 60068-2-5:1975, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2: Tests – Test Sa: Simulated solar radiation at ground level*

IEC 60068-2-6:1995, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)*

IEC 60068-2-11:1981, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2: Tests – Test Ka: Salt mist*

IEC 60068-2-27:1987, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2: Tests – Test Ea and guidance: Shock*

IEC 60068-2-30:1980, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2: Tests – Test Db and guidance: Damp heat, cyclic (12 + 12-hour cycle)*

IEC 60068-2-75:1997, *Environmental testing – Part 2-75: Tests – Test Eh: Hammer tests*

IEC 60085:1984, *Thermal evaluation and classification of electrical insulation*

IEC 60359:2001, *Electrical and electronic measurement equipment – Expression of performance*

IEC 60387:1992, *Symbols for alternating-current electricity meters*

IEC 60417-2:1998, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment – Part 2: Symbols originals*

IEC 60529:1989, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*
Amendment 1:1999

IEC 60695-2-11:2000, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products*

IEC 60721-3-3:1994, *Classification of environmental conditions – Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Section 3: Stationary use at weatherprotected locations*
Amendment 1:1995,
Amendment 2:1996

IEC 61000-4-2:1995, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 2: Electrostatic discharge immunity test. Basic EMC publication*

IEC 61000-4-3:2002, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-4:1995, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 4: Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*. Basic EMC publication

IEC 61000-4-5:1995, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 5: Surge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-6:1996, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 6: Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

IEC 61000-4-12:1995, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 12: Oscillatory waves immunity test*. Basic EMC publication

IEC 62053-31:1998, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 31: Pulse output devices for electromechanical and electronic meters (two wires only)*

CISPR 22:1997, *Information technology equipment – Radio disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement*
Amendment 1:2000

ISO 75-2:1993, *Plastics – Determination of temperature of deflection under load – Part 2: Plastic and ebonite*