



- 
- Tests according to standard utilisation categories conforming to IEC 60947-4-1 and 5-1 . . . . . *page 8/2*
  - Current of asynchronous squirrel cage motors at nominal load . . . . . *page 8/3*
  - Protective treatment of equipment according to climatic environment . . *page 8/4*
  - Product standards and certifications . . . . . *page 8/6*
  - Degrees of protection provided by enclosures . . . . . *page 8/8*

# Technical information

Tests according to standard utilisation categories conforming to IEC 60947-4-1 and 5-1 based on rated operational current  $I_e$  and rated operational voltage  $U_e$

## Contactors

		Electrical durability: making and breaking conditions						Occasional duty: making and breaking conditions					
a.c. supply													
Typical applications	Utilisation category	Making			Breaking			Making			Breaking		
		I	U	cos φ	I	U	cos φ	I	U	cos φ	I	U	cos φ
Resistors, non inductive or slightly inductive loads	AC-1	$I_e$	$U_e$	0.95	$I_e$	$U_e$	0.95	$1.5 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	0.8	$1.5 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	0.8
<b>Motors</b>													
Slip ring motors: starting, breaking.	AC-2	$2.5 I_e$	$U_e$	0.65	$2.5 I_e$	$U_e$	0.65	$4 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	0.65	$4 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	0.65
Squirrel cage motors: starting, breaking whilst motor running.	AC-3												
	$I_e \leq (1)$	$6 I_e$	$U_e$	0.65	$1 I_e$	$0.17 U_e$	0.65	$10 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	0.45	$8 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	0.45
	$I_e > (2)$	$6 I_e$	$U_e$	0.35	$1 I_e$	$0.17 U_e$	0.35	$10 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	0.35	$8 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	0.35
Squirrel cage motors: starting, reversing, inching	AC-4												
	$I_e \leq (1)$	$6 I_e$	$U_e$	0.65	$6 I_e$	$U_e$	0.65	$12 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	0.45	$10 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	0.45
	$I_e > (2)$	$6 I_e$	$U_e$	0.35	$6 I_e$	$U_e$	0.35	$12 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	0.35	$10 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	0.35

## d.c. supply

Typical applications	Utilisation category	Making			Breaking			Making			Breaking		
		I	U	L/R (ms)	I	U	L/R (ms)	I	U	L/R (ms)	I	U	L/R (ms)
Resistors, non inductive or slightly inductive loads	DC-1	$I_e$	$U_e$	1	$I_e$	$U_e$	1	$1.5 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	1	$1.5 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	1
Shunt wound motors: starting, reversing, inching	DC-3	$2.5 I_e$	$U_e$	2	$2.5 I_e$	$U_e$	2	$4 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	2.5	$4 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	2.5
Series wound motors: starting, reversing, inching	DC-5	$2.5 I_e$	$U_e$	7.5	$2.5 I_e$	$U_e$	7.5	$4 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	15	$4 I_e$	$1.05 U_e$	15

## Control relays and auxiliary contacts

		Electrical durability: making and breaking conditions						Occasional duty: making and breaking conditions					
a.c. supply													
Typical applications	Utilisation category	Making			Breaking			Making			Breaking		
		I	U	cos φ	I	U	cos φ	I	U	cos φ	I	U	cos φ
Electromagnets													
$\leq 72 \text{ VA}$	AC-14	–	–	–	–	–	–	$6 I_e$	$1.1 U_e$	0.7	$6 I_e$	$1.1 U_e$	0.7
$> 72 \text{ VA}$	AC-15	$10 I_e$	$U_e$	0.7	$I_e$	$U_e$	0.4	$10 I_e$	$1.1 U_e$	0.3	$10 I_e$	$1.1 U_e$	0.3

## d.c. supply

Typical applications	Utilisation category	Making			Breaking			Making			Breaking		
		I	U	L/R (ms)	I	U	L/R (ms)	I	U	L/R (ms)	I	U	L/R (ms)
Electromagnets	DC-13	$I_e$	$U_e$	$6 P (3)$	$I_e$	$U_e$	$6 P (3)$	$1.1 I_e$	$1.1 U_e$	$6 P (3)$	$1.1 I_e$	$1.1 U_e$	$6 P (3)$

(1)  $I_e \leq 17 \text{ A}$  for electrical durability,  $I_e \leq 100 \text{ A}$  for occasional duty.

(2)  $I_e > 17 \text{ A}$  for electrical durability,  $I_e > 100 \text{ A}$  for occasional duty.

(3) The value  $6 P$  (in watts) is based on practical observations and is considered to represent the majority of d.c. magnetic loads up to the maximum limit of  $P = 50 \text{ W}$  i.e.  $6 P = 300 \text{ ms} = L/R$ .

Above this, the loads are made up of smaller loads in parallel. The value  $300 \text{ ms}$  is therefore a maximum limit whatever the value of current drawn.

# Technical information

## Current of asynchronous squirrel cage motors at nominal load

### 3-phase 4-pole motors

#### Current values for power in kW

Rated operational power <sup>(1)</sup>	Indicative rated operational current values at:			
	230 V	400 V	500 V	690 V
kW	A	A	A	A
0.06	0.35	0.2	0.16	0.12
0.09	0.52	0.3	0.24	0.17
0.12	0.7	0.44	0.32	0.23
0.18	1	0.6	0.48	0.35
0.25	1.5	0.85	0.68	0.49
0.37	1.9	1.1	0.88	0.64
0.55	2.6	1.5	1.2	0.87
0.75	3.3	1.9	1.5	1.1
1.1	4.7	2.7	2.2	1.6
1.5	6.3	3.6	2.9	2.1
2.2	8.5	4.9	3.9	2.8
3	11.3	6.5	5.2	3.8
4	15	8.5	6.8	4.9
5.5	20	11.5	9.2	6.7
7.5	27	15.5	12.4	8.9
11	38	22	17.6	12.8
15	51	29	23	17
18.5	61	35	28	21
22	72	41	33	24
30	96	55	44	32
37	115	66	53	39
45	140	80	64	47
55	169	97	78	57
75	230	132	106	77
90	278	160	128	93
110	340	195	156	113
132	400	230	184	134
160	487	280	224	162
200	609	350	280	203
250	748	430	344	250
315	940	540	432	313
355	1061	610	488	354
400	1200	690	552	400
500	1478	850	680	493
560	1652	950	760	551
630	1844	1060	848	615
710	2070	1190	952	690
800	2340	1346	1076	780
900	2640	1518	1214	880
1000	2910	1673	1339	970

#### Current values for power in hp

Rated operational power <sup>(2)</sup>	Indicative rated operational current values at:						
	110 - 120 V	200 V	208 V	220 - 240 V	380 - 415 V	440 - 480 V	550 - 600 V
hp	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
1/2	4.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.9
3/4	6.4	3.7	3.5	3.2	1.8	1.6	1.3
1	8.4	4.8	4.6	4.2	2.3	2.1	1.7
1 1/2	12	6.9	6.6	6	3.3	3	2.4
2	13.6	7.8	7.5	6.8	4.3	3.4	2.7
3	19.2	11	10.6	9.6	6.1	4.8	3.9
5	30.4	17.5	16.7	15.2	9.7	7.6	6.1
7 1/2	44	25.3	24.2	22	14	11	9
10	56	32.2	30.8	28	18	14	11
15	84	48.3	46.2	42	27	21	17
20	108	62.1	59.4	54	34	27	22
25	136	78.2	74.8	68	44	34	27
30	160	92	88	80	51	40	32
40	208	120	114	104	66	52	41
50	260	150	143	130	83	65	52
60	–	177	169	154	103	77	62
75	–	221	211	192	128	96	77
100	–	285	273	248	165	124	99
125	–	359	343	312	208	156	125
150	–	414	396	360	240	180	144
200	–	552	528	480	320	240	192
250	–	–	–	604	403	302	242
300	–	–	–	722	482	361	289
350	–	–	–	828	560	414	336
400	–	–	–	954	636	477	382
450	–	–	–	1030	–	515	412
500	–	–	–	1180	786	590	472

(1) Values conforming to standard IEC 60072-1 (at 50 Hz).

(2) Values conforming to standard UL 508 (at 60 Hz).

**Note :** These values are given as a guide. They may vary depending on the type of motor, its polarity and the manufacturer.

# Technical information

## Protective treatment of equipment according to climatic environment

Depending on the climatic and environmental conditions in which the equipment is placed, Schneider Electric can offer specially adapted products to meet your requirements.

In order to make the correct choice of protective finish, two points should be remembered:

- the prevailing climate of the country is never the only criterion,
- only the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity of the equipment need be considered.

### All climates treatment "TC"

This is the standard treatment for Telemecanique brand equipment and is suitable for the vast majority of applications. It is the equivalent of treatments described as "Klimafest", "Climateproof".

In particular, it meets the requirements specified in the following publications:

- Publication UTE C 63-100 (method I), successive cycles of humid heat at: + 40 °C and 95 % relative humidity.
- DIN 50016 - Variations of ambient conditions within a climatic chamber: + 23 °C and 83 % relative humidity, + 40 °C and 92 % relative humidity.

It also meets the requirements of the following marine classification societies: BV-LR-GL-DNV-RINA.

### Characteristics

- Steel components are usually treated with zinc. When they have a mechanical function, they may also be painted.
- Insulating materials are selected for their high electrical, dielectric and mechanical characteristics.
- Metal enclosures have a stoved paint finish, applied over a primary phosphate protective coat, or are galvanised (e.g. some prefabricated busbar trunking components).

### Limits for use of "TC" (All climates) treatment

- "TC" treatment is suitable for the following temperatures and humidity:

Temperature (°C)	Relative humidity (%)
20	95
40	80
50	50

"TC" treatment is therefore suitable for all latitudes and in particular tropical and equatorial regions where the equipment is mounted in normally ventilated industrial premises. Being sheltered from external climatic conditions, temperature variations are small, the risk of condensation is minimised and the risk of dripping water is virtually non-existent.

### Extension of use of "TC" (All climates) treatment

In cases where the humidity around the equipment exceeds the conditions described above, or in equatorial regions if the equipment is mounted outdoors, or if it is placed in a very humid location (laundries, sugar refineries, steam rooms, etc.), "TC" treatment can still be used if the following precautions are taken:

- The enclosure in which the equipment is mounted must be protected with a "TH" finish (see next page) and must be well ventilated to avoid condensation and dripping water (e.g. enclosure base plate mounted on spacers).
- Components mounted inside the enclosure must have a "TC" finish.
- If the equipment is to be switched off for long periods, a heater must be provided (0.2 to 0.5 kW per square decimetre of enclosure), that switches on automatically when the equipment is turned off. This heater keeps the inside of the enclosure at a temperature slightly higher than the outside surrounding temperature, thereby avoiding any risk of condensation and dripping water (the heat produced by the equipment itself during normal running is sufficient to provide this temperature difference).
- Special considerations for "Operator dialog" and "Detection" products: for certain pilot devices, the use of "TC" treatment can be extended to outdoor use provided their enclosure is made of light alloys, zinc alloys or plastic material. In this case, it is also essential to ensure that the degree of protection against penetration of liquids and solid objects is suitable for the applications involved.

# Technical information

## Protective treatment of equipment according to climatic environment

### “TH” treatment for hot and humid environments

This treatment is suitable for hot and humid atmospheres where installations are regularly subject to condensation, dripping water and the risk of fungi.

In addition, plastic insulating components are resistant to attacks from insects such as termites and cockroaches. These properties have often led to this treatment being described as “Tropical Finish”, but this does not mean that all equipment installed in tropical and equatorial regions must systematically have undergone “TH” treatment. On the other hand, certain operating conditions in temperate climates may well require the use of “TH” treated equipment (see limitations for use of “TC” treatment).

### Special characteristics of “TH” treatment

- All insulating components are made of materials which are either resistant to fungi or treated with a fungicide, and which have increased resistance to creepage (Standards IEC 60112, NF C 26-220, DIN 5348).
- Metal enclosures receive a top-coat of stoved, fungicidal paint, applied over a rust inhibiting undercoat. Components with “TH” treatment may be subject to a surcharge (1). Please consult your Regional Sales Office.

### Protective treatment selection guide

Surrounding environment	Duty cycle	Internal heating of enclosure when not in use	Type of climate	Protective treatment	
				of equipment	of enclosure
<b>Indoors</b>					
No dripping water or condensation	Unimportant	Not necessary	Unimportant	“TC”	“TC”
Presence of dripping water or condensation	Frequent switching off for periods of more than 1 day	No	Temperate	“TC”	“TH”
		Yes	Unimportant	“TC”	“TH”
	Continuous	Not necessary	Unimportant	“TC”	“TH”
<b>Outdoors (sheltered)</b>					
No dripping water or dew	Unimportant	Not necessary	Temperate Equatorial	“TC” “TH”	“TC” “TH”
<b>Exposed outdoors or near the sea</b>					
Frequent and regular presence of dripping water or dew	Frequent switching off for periods of more than 1 day	No	Temperate Equatorial	“TC” “TH”	“TH” “TH”
		Yes	Unimportant	“TC”	“TH”
	Continuous	Not necessary	Unimportant	“TC”	“TH”

These treatments cover, in particular, the applications defined by methods I and II of guide UTE C 63-100.

### Special precautions for electronic equipment

Electronic products always meet the requirements of “TC” treatment. A number of them are “TH” treated as standard.

Some electronic products (for example: programmable controllers, flush mountable controllers CCX and flush mountable operator terminals XBT) require the use of an enclosure providing a degree of protection to at least IP 54, as defined by standards IEC 60664 and NF C 20 040, for use in industrial applications or in environmental conditions requiring “TH” treatment.

These electronic products, including flush mountable products, must have a degree of protection to at least IP 20 (provided either by their own enclosure or by their installation method) for restricted access locations where the degree of pollution does not exceed 2 (a test booth not containing machinery or other dust producing activities, for example).

### Special treatments

For particularly harsh industrial environments, Schneider Electric is able to offer special protective treatments. Please consult your Regional Sales Office.

(1) A large number of the Telemecanique brand products are “TH” treated as standard and are, therefore, not subject to a surcharge.

### Standardisation

#### Conformity to standards

Telemecanique brand products satisfy, in the majority of cases, national (for example: BS in Great Britain, NF in France, DIN in Germany), European (for example: CENELEC) or international (IEC) standards. These product standards precisely define the performance of the designated products (such as IEC 60947 for low voltage equipment).

When used correctly, as designated by the manufacturer and in accordance with regulations and correct practices, these products will allow users to build equipment, machine systems or installations that conform to their appropriate standards (for example: IEC 60204-1, relating to electrical equipment used on industrial machines).

Schneider Electric is able to provide proof of conformity of its production to the standards it has chosen to comply with, through its quality assurance system.

On request, and depending on the situation, Schneider Electric can provide the following:

- a declaration of conformity,
- a certificate of conformity (ASEFA/LOVAG),
- a homologation certificate or approval, in the countries where this procedure is required or for particular specifications, such as those existing in the merchant navy.

Code	Certification authority		Country
	Name	Abbreviation	
ANSI	American National Standards Institute	ANSI	USA
BS	British Standards Institution	BSI	Great Britain
CEI	Comitato Elettrotecnico Italiano	CEI	Italy
DIN/VDE	Verband Deutscher Electrotechniker	VDE	Germany
EN	Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique	CENELEC	Europe
GOST	Gosudarstvenne Komitet Standartov	GOST	Russia
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC	Worldwide
JIS	Japanese Industrial Standard	JISC	Japan
NBN	Institut Belge de Normalisation	IBN	Belgium
NEN	Nederlands Normalisatie Instituut	NNI	Netherlands
NF	Union Technique de l'Electricité	UTE	France
SAA	Standards Association of Australia	SAA	Australia
UNE	Asociacion Española de Normalizacion y Certificacion	AENOR	Spain

#### European EN standards

These are technical specifications established in conjunction with, and with approval of, the relative bodies within the various CENELEC member countries (European Union, European Free Trade Association and many central and eastern European countries having «member» or «affiliated» status). Prepared in accordance with the principle of consensus, the European standards are the result of a weighted majority vote. Such adopted standards are then integrated into the national collection of standards, and contradictory national standards are withdrawn. European standards incorporated within the French collection of standards carry the prefix NF EN. At the 'Union Technique de l'Electricité' (*Technical Union of Electricity*) (UTE), the French version of a corresponding European standard carries a dual number: European reference (NF EN ...) and classification index (C ...).

Therefore, the standard NF EN 60947-4-1 relating to motor contactors and starters, effectively constitutes the French version of the European standard EN 60947-4-1 and carries the UTE classification C 63-110.

This standard is identical to the British standard BS EN 60947-4-1 or the German standard DIN EN 60947-4-1.

Whenever reasonably practical, European standards reflect the international standards (IEC).

With regard to automation system components and distribution equipment, in addition to complying with the requirements of French NF standards, Telemecanique brand components conform to the standards of all other major industrial countries.

### Regulations

#### European Directives

Opening up of European markets assumes harmonisation of the regulations pertaining to each of the member countries of the European Union.

The purpose of the European Directive is to eliminate obstacles hindering the free circulation of goods within the European Union, and it must be applied in all member countries. Member countries are obliged to transcribe each Directive into their national legislation and to simultaneously withdraw any contradictory regulations. The Directives, in particular those of a technical nature which concern us, only establish the objectives to be achieved, referred to as "essential requirements".

The manufacturer must take all the necessary measures to ensure that his products conform to the requirements of each Directive applicable to his production.

As a general rule, the manufacturer certifies conformity to the essential requirements of the Directive(s) for his product by affixing the C€ mark.

The C€ mark is affixed to Telemecanique brand products concerned, in order to comply with French and European regulations.

#### Significance of the C€ mark

- The C€ mark affixed to a product signifies that the manufacturer certifies that the product conforms to the relevant European Directive(s) which concern it; this condition must be met to allow free distribution and circulation within the countries of the European Union of any product subject to one or more of the E.U. Directives.
- The C€ mark is intended solely for national market control authorities.
- The C€ mark must not be confused with a conformity marking.

# Technical information

## Product standards and certifications

### European Directives (continued)

For electrical equipment, only conformity to standards signifies that the product is suitable for its designated function, and only the guarantee of an established manufacturer can provide a high level of quality assurance.

For Telemecanique brand products, one or several Directives are likely to be applicable, depending on the product, and in particular:

- the Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC amended by Directive 93/68/EEC: the CE mark relating to this Directive has been compulsory since 1st January 1997.
- the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive 89/336/EEC, amended by Directives 92/31/EEC and 93/68/EEC: the CE mark on products covered by this Directive has been compulsory since 1st January 1996

### ASEFA-LOVAG certification

The function of ASEFA (Association des Stations d'Essais Française d'Appareils électriques - Association of French Testing Stations for Low Voltage Industrial Electrical Equipment) is to carry out tests of conformity to standards and to issue certificates of conformity and test reports.

ASEFA laboratories are authorised by the French authorisation committee (COFRAC).

ASEFA is now a member of the European agreement group LOVAG (Low Voltage Agreement Group). This means that any certificates issued by LOVAG/ASEFA are recognised by all the authorities which are members of the group and carry the same validity as those issued by any of the member authorities.

### Quality labels

When components can be used in domestic and similar applications, it is sometimes recommended that a "Quality label" be obtained, which is a form of certification of conformity.

Code	Quality label	Country
CEBEC	Comité Electrotechnique Belge	Belgium
KEMA-KEUR	Keuring van Electrotechnische Materialen	Netherlands
NF	Union Technique de l'Electricité	France
ÖVE	Österreichischer Verband für Electrotechnik	Austria
SEMKO	Svenska Electriska Materiel Kontrollnatanalen	Sweden

### Product certifications

In some countries, the certification of certain electrical components is a legal requirement. In this case, a certificate of conformity to the standard is issued by the official test authority.

Each certified device must bear the relevant certification symbols when these are mandatory:

Code	Certification authority	Country
CSA	Canadian Standards Association	Canada
UL	Underwriters Laboratories	USA

Note on certifications issued by the Underwriters Laboratories (UL). There are two levels of approval:

**"Recognized" (UL)** The component is fully approved for inclusion in equipment built in a workshop, where the operating limits are known by the equipment manufacturer and where its use within such limits is acceptable by the Underwriters Laboratories.  
The component is not approved as a "Product for general use" because its manufacturing characteristics are incomplete or its application possibilities are limited.  
A "Recognized" component does not necessarily carry the certification symbol.

**"Listed" (UL)** The component conforms to all the requirements of the classification applicable to it and may therefore be used both as a "Product for general use" and as a component in assembled equipment. A "Listed" component must carry the certification symbol.

### Marine classification societies

Prior approval (= certification) by certain marine classification societies is generally required for electrical equipment which is intended for use on board merchant vessels.

Code	Classification authority	Country
BV	Bureau Veritas	France
DNV	Det Norske Veritas	Norway
GL	Germanischer Lloyd	Germany
LR	Lloyd's Register	Great Britain
NKK	Nippon Kaiji Kyokai	Japan
RINA	Registro Italiano Navale	Italy
RRS	Register of Shipping	Russia

### Note

For further details on a specific product, please refer to the "Characteristics" pages in this catalogue or consult your Regional Sales Office.

### Degrees of protection against the penetration of solid bodies, water and personnel access to live parts

The European standard EN 60529 dated October 1991, IEC publication 529 (2<sup>nd</sup> edition - November 1989), defines a coding system (IP code) for indicating the degree of protection provided by electrical equipment enclosures against accidental direct contact with live parts and against the ingress of solid foreign objects or water. This standard does not apply to protection against the risk of explosion or conditions such as humidity, corrosive gasses, fungi or vermin.

Certain equipment is designed to be mounted on an enclosure which will contribute towards achieving the required degree of protection (example : control devices mounted on an enclosure).

Different parts of an equipment can have different degrees of protection (example : enclosure with an opening in the base).

Standard NF C 15-100 (May 1991 edition), section 512, table 51 A, provides a cross-reference between the various degrees of protection and the environmental conditions classification, relating to the selection of equipment according to external factors.

Practical guide UTE C 15-103 shows, in the form of tables, the characteristics required for electrical equipment (including minimum degrees of protection), according to the locations in which they are installed.

### IP ●●● code

The IP code comprises **2 characteristic numerals** (e.g. **IP 55**) and may include **an additional letter** when the actual protection of personnel against direct contact with live parts is better than that indicated by the first numeral (e.g. IP 20C).

Any characteristic numeral which is unspecified is replaced by an X (e.g. IP XXB).

#### 1<sup>st</sup> characteristic numeral:

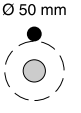

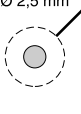
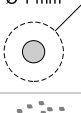


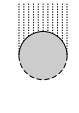
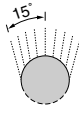
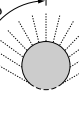
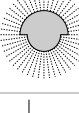
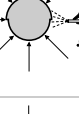
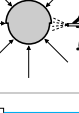


corresponds to protection of the equipment against penetration of solid objects and protection of personnel against direct contact with live parts.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> characteristic numeral:

corresponds to protection of the equipment against penetration of water with harmful effects.

#### Additional letter:

corresponds to protection of personnel against direct contact with live parts.

Protection of the equipment		Protection of personnel	
<b>0</b>	Non-protected	Non-protected	
<b>1</b>	 Protected against the penetration of solid objects having a diameter greater than or equal to 50 mm.	Protected against direct contact with the back of the hand (accidental contacts).	
<b>2</b>	 Protected against the penetration of solid objects having a diameter greater than or equal to 12.5 mm.	Protected against direct finger contact.	
<b>3</b>	 Protected against the penetration of solid objects having a diameter greater than or equal to 2.5 mm.	Protected against direct contact with a Ø 2.5 mm tool.	
<b>4</b>	 Protected against the penetration of solid objects having a diameter > 1 mm.	Protected against direct contact with a Ø 1 mm wire.	
<b>5</b>	 Dust protected (no harmful deposits).	Protected against direct contact with a Ø 1 mm wire.	
<b>6</b>	 Dust tight.	Protected against direct contact with a Ø 1 mm wire.	
<b>0</b>	Non-protected		
<b>1</b>	 Protected against vertical dripping water, (condensation).		
<b>2</b>	 Protected against dripping water at an angle of up to 15°.		
<b>3</b>	 Protected against rain at an angle of up to 60°.		
<b>4</b>	 Protected against splashing water in all directions.		
<b>5</b>	 Protected against water jets in all directions.		
<b>6</b>	 Protected against powerful jets of water and waves.		
<b>7</b>	 Protected against the effects of temporary immersion.		
<b>8</b>	 Protected against the effects of prolonged immersion under specified conditions.		

8

### Degrees of protection against mechanical impact

The European standard EN 50102 dated March 1995 defines a coding system (IK code) for indicating the degree of protection provided by electrical equipment enclosures against external mechanical impact.

Standard NF C 15-100 (May 1991 edition), section 512, table 51 A, provides a cross-reference between the various degrees of protection and the environmental conditions classification, relating to the selection of equipment according to external factors.

Practical guide UTE C 15-103 shows, in the form of tables, the characteristics required for electrical equipment (including minimum degrees of protection), according to the locations in which they are installed.

### IK ●● code

The IK code comprises **2 characteristic numerals** (e.g. **IK 05**).

### 2 characteristic numerals:

corresponding to a value of impact energy.

		h (cm)	Energy (J)
<b>00</b>	Non-protected		
<b>01</b>		7.5	0.15
<b>02</b>		10	0.2
<b>03</b>		17.5	0.35
<b>04</b>		25	0.5
<b>05</b>		35	0.7
<b>06</b>		20	1
<b>07</b>		40	2
<b>08</b>		30	5
<b>09</b>		20	10
<b>10</b>		40	20