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GROUP SAFETY PUBLICATION
PUBLICATION GROUPEE DE SÉCURITÉ

**Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use –
Part 2-011: Particular requirements for refrigerating equipment**

**Règles de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesurage, de régulation et de laboratoire –
Partie 2-011: Exigences particulières pour appareils de réfrigération**



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope and object.....	9
2 Normative references.....	10
3 Terms and definitions	10
4 Tests.....	11
5 Marking and documentation	13
6 Protection against electric shock.....	17
7 Protection against mechanical HAZARDS.....	17
8 Resistance to mechanical stresses.....	17
9 Protection against the spread of fire	17
10 Equipment temperature limits and resistance to heat.....	18
11 Protection against HAZARDS from fluids.....	19
12 Protection against radiation, including laser sources, and against sonic and ultrasonic pressure	29
13 Protection against liberated gases and substances, explosion and implosion	29
14 Components and subassemblies.....	30
15 Protection by safety interlocks	30
16 HAZARDS resulting from application.....	30
17 RISK assessment	31
Annexes	32
Annex G (informative) Leakage and rupture from fluids under pressure.....	32
Annex L (informative) Index of defined terms.....	32
Annex AA (normative) Non-sparking “n” electrical apparatus.....	33
Annex BB (informative) HAZARDS associated with REFRIGERATING SYSTEMS and refrigerants.....	34
Annex CC (informative) Safety requirements for components and piping.....	36
Annex DD (informative) Equipment containing FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS Information and marking requirements.....	41
Bibliography	44
Figure 101 – Schema of a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM incorporating a condenser	7
Figure 102 – Flow chart illustrating the selection process	8
Figure 103 – Scratching TOOL tip details	25
Table 1 – Symbols	15
Table 101 – Maximum temperatures for motor-compressors	18
Table 102 – Minimum temperature for determination of saturated vapor pressure of refrigerant.....	20
Table 103 – Refrigerant flammability parameters	28
Table CC.1 – Parameters of pressure vessels according to EN 14276-1.....	36
Table CC.2 – Parameters of piping according to EN 14276-2	38
Table CC.3 – Component and piping requirements	39

Table CC.4 – Minimum wall thickness for copper and steel tubing.....40
Table DD.1 – Quantity of Group A2/A3 refrigerant per occupied space.....43

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR MEASUREMENT, CONTROL, AND LABORATORY USE –

Part 2-011: Particular requirements for REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61010-2-011 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 66: Safety of measuring, control and laboratory equipment.

It has the status of a group safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
66/589/FDIS	66/598/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.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61010 series, under the general title, *Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use*, may be found on the IEC website.

IEC 61010-2-011 is to be used in conjunction with the latest edition of IEC 61010-1. It was established on the basis of the third edition (2010) of IEC 61010-1.

This Part 2-011 supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses in IEC 61010-1 so as to convert that publication into the IEC standard: *Particular requirements for REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT*.

Where a particular subclause of Part 1 is not mentioned in this Part 2, that subclause applies as far as is reasonable. Where this part states “addition”, “modification”, “replacement”, or “deletion”, the relevant requirement, test specification, or note in Part 1 should be adapted accordingly.

In this standard:

- 1) the following print types are used:
 - requirements and definitions: in roman type;
 - NOTES: in smaller roman type;
 - *conformity and tests: in italic type*;
 - terms used throughout this standard which have been defined in Clause 3: SMALL ROMAN CAPITALS.
- 2) subclauses, figures, tables and notes which are additional to those in Part 1 are numbered starting from 101. Additional annexes are lettered starting from AA.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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

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INTRODUCTION

This standard, in conjunction with Part 2-010 and Part 2-012, addresses the specific HAZARDS associated with the heating and cooling of materials by equipment which are segregated as follows:

IEC 61010-2-010	specifically addresses the HAZARDS associated with equipment incorporating heating systems.
IEC 61010-2-011	specifically addresses the HAZARDS associated with equipment incorporating REFRIGERATING SYSTEMS.
IEC 61010-2-012	specifically addresses the HAZARDS associated with equipment incorporating both heating and REFRIGERATING SYSTEMS that interact with each other such that the combined heating and cooling system yield additional or more severe HAZARDS for the two systems than if treated separately. It also addresses the HAZARDS associated with the treatment of materials by other factors like irradiation, excessive humidity, CO ₂ and mechanical movement.

Guidance for the application of the correct Part 2 standard(s)

When the equipment includes only a material heating system, and no REFRIGERATING SYSTEM or other environmental factors apply, then Part 2-010 applies without needing Part 2-011 or Part 2-012. Similarly, when the equipment includes only a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM, and no material heating system or other environmental factors apply, then Part 2-011 applies without needing Part 2-010 or Part 2-012. However, when the equipment incorporates both a material heating system, and a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM or the materials being treated in the intended application introduce significant heat into the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM, a determination should be made whether the interaction between the two systems will generate additional or more severe HAZARDS than if the systems were evaluated separately (application temperature, see flow chart for selection process). If the interaction of the heating and cooling functions yields no additional or more severe HAZARDS then both Part 2-010 and Part 2-011 apply for their respective functions. Conversely, if additional or more severe HAZARDS results from the combining of the heating and cooling function, or the equipment incorporates additional material treatment factors then Part 2-012 applies but not Part 2-010 or Part 2-011.

What HAZARDS are applicable for a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM?

The typical HAZARDS for a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM (see Figure 101) consisting of a motor-compressor, a condenser, an expansion device and an evaporator include but are not limited to:

- The excess of temperature of the low-pressure side (return temperature) to the motor-compressor is higher than admissible. A motor-compressor incorporates a refrigerant cooled motor and it should be established that the maximum temperatures of low-pressure side under least favorable condition do not exceed the insulation RATINGS within the motor.
- The excess of pressure of the low-pressure side at the inlet to the motor-compressor is higher than admissible. The housing of the motor-compressor is exposed to this pressure and so the design RATING of the motor-compressor housing should accommodate the worst case pressures whilst providing the correct safety margin for a pressure vessel.
- The excess of temperature of the high-pressure side to the condenser is higher than admissible. The temperatures of the high-pressure side under the most unfavorable conditions may present a temperature HAZARD if the OPERATOR is exposed, or an electrical HAZARD if insulation is degraded.

- The excess of pressure of the high-pressure side to the condenser is higher than admissible. The refrigerant components downstream of the motor-compressor up to the expansion device are exposed to this pressure and so the design RATING of these components should accommodate the worst case pressures whilst providing the correct safety margin for a pressure vessel.
- The maximum application temperatures, where the heat is being extracted from, may impact the maximum temperature of the low-pressure side to the motor-compressor as well as present a temperature HAZARD if the OPERATOR is exposed, or an electrical HAZARD if insulation is degraded. Whether this application temperature is derived from an integral heating function of the device or from the heat dissipated from the material being cooled, the impact under worst case conditions should be evaluated.
- The current draw of the equipment should be established when including the worst case running conditions of the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM including any defrost cycles that may apply.

The worst case conditions should be determined for the equipment and will include both the least favorable NORMAL USE conditions as well as the most unfavorable testing results under SINGLE FAULT CONDITIONS.

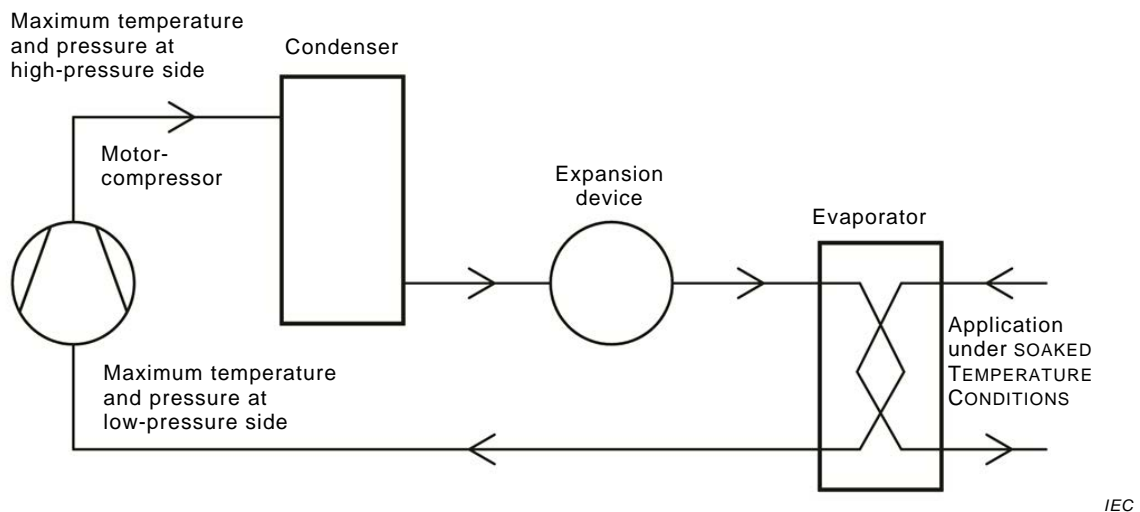
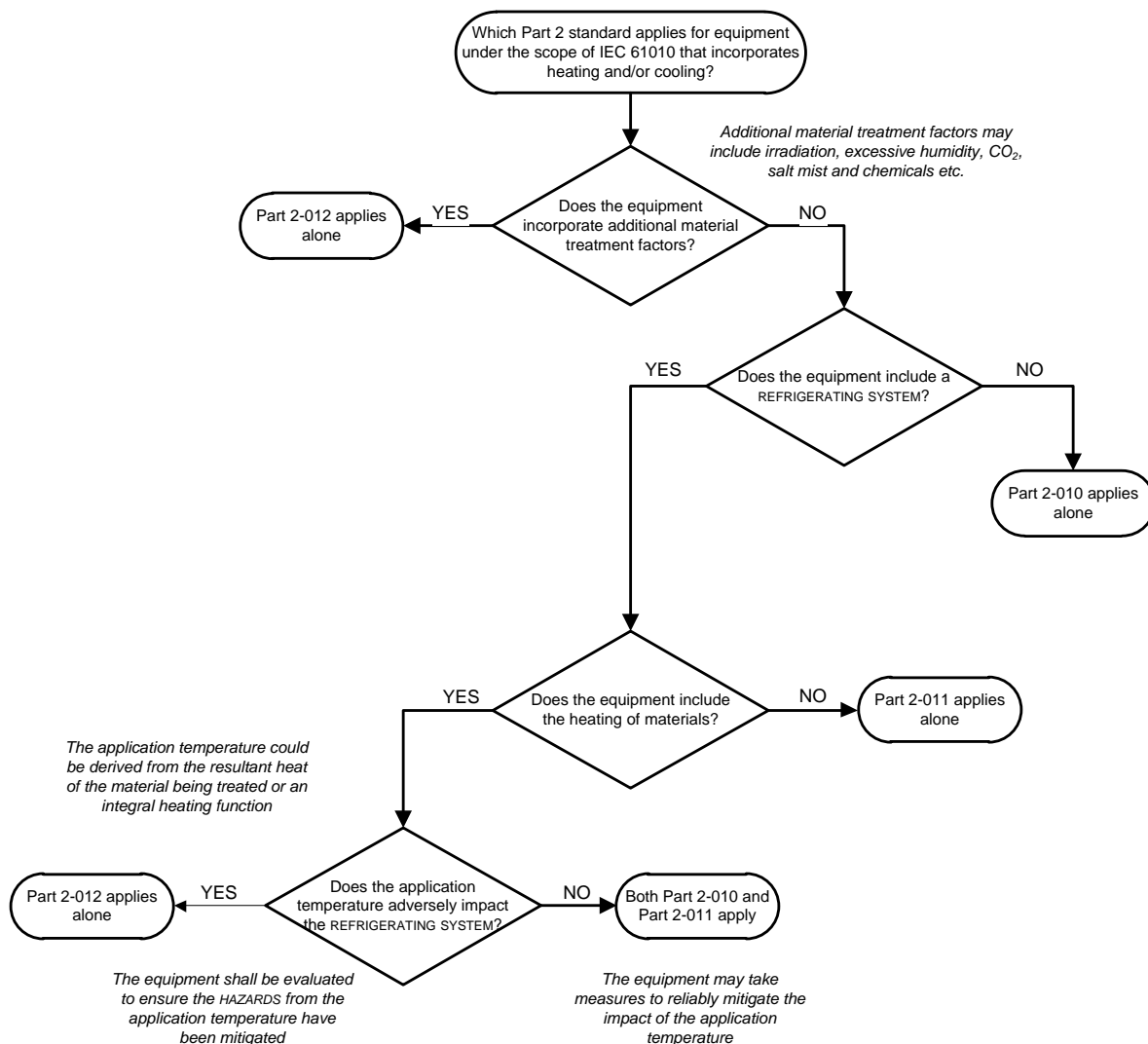


Figure 101 – Schema of a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM incorporating a condenser

The selection process is illustrated in the following flow chart (see Figure 102).



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Figure 102 – Flow chart illustrating the selection process

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR MEASUREMENT, CONTROL, AND LABORATORY USE –

Part 2-011: Particular requirements for REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT

1 Scope and object

This clause of Part 1 is applicable, except as follows:

1.1.1 Equipment included in the scope

Replacement:

Replace the first paragraph by the following:

This group safety publication is primarily intended to be used as a product safety standard for the products mentioned in the scope, but shall also be used by technical committees in the preparation of their publications for products similar to those mentioned in the scope of this standard, in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51.

This Part 2 of IEC 61010 specifies particular safety requirements for the following types a) to c) of electrical equipment and their accessories, wherever they are intended to be used, whenever that equipment incorporates REFRIGERATING SYSTEMS whether an integral part of, or remote to the equipment and the equipment is in direct control of the REFRIGERATING SYSTEM.

This Part 2 details all the requirements when up to 150 g of FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANT are used per stage of a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM. Additional requirements beyond the current scope of this standard apply if a refrigerant charge of FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANT exceeds this amount.

Addition:

Add the following text after the last paragraph:

NOTE 101 Examples for REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT include, but are not limited to, laboratory equipment such as laboratory refrigerators, freezers, refrigerated display cabinets, etc.

If all or part of the equipment falls within the scope of one or more other Part 2 standards of IEC 61010 as well as within the scope of this standard, it should also meet the requirement of those other Part 2 standards, In particular, if equipment is intended to be used as a centrifuge, it should meet the requirements of IEC 61010-2-020. However, when the equipment incorporates a REFRIGERATING SYSTEM and a heating function where the combination of the two introduces additional or more severe HAZARDS than if treated separately then the application of IEC 61010-2-012 should be considered instead of this Part 2.

See further information in the flow chart for the selection process and guidance in the Introduction.

1.1.2 Equipment excluded from scope

Addition:

Add the following new item after item j):

aa) equipment incorporating transcritical refrigerant system (system that use CO₂) or system that use ammonia (NH₃) as the refrigerant.