



**Electricity metering equipment (AC)—  
General requirements, tests and test  
conditions**

**Part 31: Product safety requirements  
and tests  
(IEC 62052-31:2015 (ED.1.0) MOD)**



This Australian Standard® was prepared by Committee EL-011, Electricity Metering Equipment. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 12 October 2017.

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The following are represented on Committee EL-011:

- Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
  - Australian Energy Council
  - Australian Energy Market Operator
  - Australian Industry Group
  - Consumers Federation of Australia
  - Electrical Regulatory Authorities Council
  - Energy Networks Association
  - National Electrical and Communications Association
  - National Measurement Institute
- 

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS 62052.31:2016.

Standards Australia wishes to acknowledge the participation of the expert individuals that contributed to the development of this Standard through their representation on the Committee and through the public comment period.

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Australian Standard®

**Electricity metering equipment (AC)—  
General requirements, tests and test  
conditions**

**Part 31: Product safety requirements  
and tests  
(IEC 62052-31:2015 (ED.1.0) MOD)**

First published as AS 62052.31:2017.

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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee EL-011, Electricity Metering Equipment.

The objective of this Standard is to communicate to users, and also provide manufacturers, with the product safety and associated type test requirements for electricity metering equipment intended for use in Australia.

Recent policy and regulatory changes underway in Australia's National Electricity Market (NEM) are intended to encourage the accelerated roll-out of advanced metering, replacing the predominantly electromechanical metering fleet presently installed. The introduction of this Standard anticipates this large, impending change-over of metering equipment.

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Energy Council directed reforms that resulted in the Australian Energy Market Commission (AEMC) establishing new National Electricity Rules. These Rules mandate advanced meters for new, upgraded and replacement metering installations from December 2017. Advanced meters contain new electrical components, such as disconnect/reconnect supply control switches, interfaces to communications equipment and advanced electronic circuitry, all of which are required to operate in an exposed electrical environment, resulting in safety implications. IEC 62052-31 was developed with advanced metering in mind and with the objective of more comprehensively addressing the safety issues associated with such advanced metering.

This Standard is an adoption with national modifications and has been reproduced from IEC 62052-31:2015 (ED.1.0), *Electricity metering equipment (AC)—General requirements, tests and test conditions*, Part 31: *Product safety requirements and tests*.

This Standard has been varied and appended from the IEC Standard to take account of Australian conditions. The Australian variations to the IEC source text are listed in Appendix ZZ.

This Standard is structured as follows:

- (a) Preface.
- (b) IEC 62052-31:2015, (ED.1.0) (unedited from the Contents page to the final clause of the source document).
- (c) Appendix ZZ, Variations to IEC 62052-31:2015 (ED.1.0) for application in Australia, addressing the issues of—
  - (i) environmental conditions, including higher temperatures and protection from weather;
  - (ii) electrical insulation requirements for safety of self-contained metering equipment;
  - (iii) durability and safety of smaller conductors in large terminals;
  - (iv) safe overload performance compatible with the fault levels and associated protective devices applicable to the public electricity distribution network in Australia; and
  - (v) durability and safety within an environment of high lightning risk and prevalence of open conductors in the Australian electricity distribution network.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (A) In the source text 'this part of IEC 62052' should read 'this Australian Standard'.
- (B) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific standards.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A normative annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an informative annex is for information and guidance only.

This Standard signals the beginning of a programme of adoptions of IEC 62052 and IEC 62053 series Standards on electricity metering equipment. Existing adoptions will be updated and a new Part (AS 62053.24) in the series will be added as follows:

AS 62052.11 (General). Modified adoption of IEC 62052-11:2016 (ED.1.1).

AS 62052.21 (Tariff and load control). Modified adoption of IEC 62052-21:2016 (ED.1.1).

AS 62053.21 (Class 1/2 kWh). Modified adoption of IEC 62053-21:2016 (ED.1.1).

AS 62053.22 (Class 0.2/0.5 kWh). Modified adoption of IEC 62053-22:2016 (ED.1.1).

AS 62053.23 (Class 2/3 kvarh). Modified adoption of IEC 62053-23:2016 (ED.1.1).

AS 62053.24 (Class 1.0/0.5 kvarh). Modified adoption of IEC 62053-24:2016 (ED.1.1).

Attention is also drawn to the significant change posed by the implementation the National Electricity Rules in Australia, commencing December 2017, which obliges the use of direct connected metering equipped with supply control switches. During the transition to the full suite of AS 62052 and AS 62053 Standards above, conformance is required to the following parts of Clause 6.9.8.4 (including Table 22) as modified by Appendix ZZ:

- 1 UC3 fault current performance with conformance determined by test sequence, as detailed in Clause 6.10.6.1, Test sequence and sample plan, (including Table 26) referencing only SCS samples 2, 3 and 4.
- 2 Table 22, Footnote f which references Requirement 10 and requires that ‘For direct connected metering equipment intended for use at the interface with the Australian public electricity distribution network,  $I_{ov1}$  shall be  $\geq 128$  A’, with limited conformance determined only as per clauses—
  - (i) 10.1, Surface temperature limits for protection against burns; and
  - (ii) 10.2, Temperature limits for terminals.

This transition commences with the publication of this Standard and ends with the withdrawal of the following Standards:

AS 62052.11—2005

AS 62052.21—2006

AS 62053.21—2005

AS 62053.22—2005

AS 62053.23—2006

## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	8
INTRODUCTION.....	10
1 Scope and object.....	12
1.1 Scope .....	12
1.2 Object.....	13
1.2.1 Aspects included in scope .....	13
1.2.2 Aspects excluded from scope .....	13
1.3 Verification.....	14
1.4 Environmental conditions .....	14
1.4.1 Normal environmental conditions .....	14
1.4.2 Extended environmental conditions .....	14
1.4.3 Extreme environmental conditions .....	15
2 Normative references .....	15
3 Terms and definitions .....	16
3.1 Equipment and states of equipment .....	16
3.2 Parts and accessories.....	17
3.3 Quantities .....	19
3.4 Tests .....	21
3.5 Safety terms .....	21
3.6 Insulation .....	25
3.7 Terms related to switches of metering equipment.....	29
4 Tests .....	31
4.1 General.....	31
4.2 Type test – sequence of tests .....	31
4.3 Reference test conditions.....	32
4.3.1 Atmospheric conditions.....	32
4.3.2 State of the equipment.....	32
4.4 Testing in single fault condition .....	36
4.4.1 General .....	36
4.4.2 Application of fault conditions .....	36
4.4.3 Duration of tests .....	38
4.4.4 Conformity after application of fault conditions.....	38
5 Information and marking requirements.....	39
5.1 General.....	39
5.2 Labels, signs and signals .....	41
5.2.1 General .....	41
5.2.2 Durability of markings .....	43
5.3 Information for selection .....	43
5.3.1 General .....	43
5.3.2 General information .....	43
5.3.3 Information related to meters / metering elements .....	44
5.3.4 Information related to stand-alone tariff-and load control equipment .....	44
5.3.5 Information related to supply control and load control switches.....	44
5.4 Information for installation and commissioning .....	44
5.4.1 General .....	44
5.4.2 Handling and mounting .....	45

5.4.3	Enclosure .....	45
5.4.4	Connection .....	45
5.4.5	Protection .....	47
5.4.6	Auxiliary power supply .....	48
5.4.7	Supply for external devices .....	48
5.4.8	Batteries .....	48
5.4.9	Self-consumption .....	48
5.4.10	Commissioning .....	49
5.5	Information for use .....	49
5.5.1	General .....	49
5.5.2	Display, push buttons and other controls .....	49
5.5.3	Switches .....	49
5.5.4	Connection to user's equipment .....	50
5.5.5	External protection devices .....	50
5.5.6	Cleaning .....	50
5.6	Information for maintenance .....	50
6	Protection against electrical shock .....	50
6.1	General requirements .....	50
6.2	Determination of accessible parts .....	51
6.2.1	General .....	51
6.2.2	Examination .....	51
6.2.3	Openings above parts that are hazardous live .....	52
6.2.4	Openings for pre-set controls .....	52
6.2.5	Wiring terminals .....	53
6.3	Limit values for accessible parts .....	53
6.3.1	General .....	53
6.3.2	Levels in normal condition .....	53
6.3.3	Levels in single fault condition .....	53
6.4	Primary means of protection (protection against direct contact) .....	56
6.4.1	General .....	56
6.4.2	Equipment case .....	56
6.4.3	Basic insulation .....	56
6.4.4	Impedance .....	56
6.5	Additional means of protection in case of single fault conditions (protection against indirect contact) .....	57
6.5.1	General .....	57
6.5.2	Protective bonding .....	57
6.5.3	Supplementary insulation and reinforced insulation .....	61
6.5.4	Protective impedance .....	61
6.5.5	Automatic disconnection of the supply .....	61
6.5.6	Current- or voltage-limiting device .....	62
6.6	Connection to external circuits .....	62
6.6.1	General .....	62
6.6.2	Terminals for external circuits .....	63
6.6.3	Terminals for stranded conductors .....	63
6.7	Insulation requirements .....	63
6.7.1	General – Electrical stresses, overvoltages and overvoltage categories .....	63
6.7.2	The nature of insulation .....	64
6.7.3	Insulation requirements for mains-circuits .....	68

6.7.4	Insulation requirements for non-mains-circuits .....	74
6.7.5	Insulation in circuits not addressed in 0 or 6.7.4 .....	78
6.7.6	Reduction of transient overvoltages by the use of overvoltage limiting devices .....	84
6.8	Insulation requirements between circuits and parts .....	84
6.9	Constructional requirements for protection against electric shock .....	88
6.9.1	General .....	88
6.9.2	Insulating materials .....	88
6.9.3	Colour coding .....	88
6.9.4	Equipment case .....	88
6.9.5	Terminal blocks .....	89
6.9.6	Insulating materials of supply control and load switches .....	89
6.9.7	Terminals .....	90
6.9.8	Requirements for current circuits .....	92
6.10	Safety related electrical tests .....	99
6.10.1	Overview .....	99
6.10.2	Test methods .....	101
6.10.3	Testing of voltage circuits .....	104
6.10.4	Dielectric tests .....	106
6.10.5	Electrical tests on current circuits of direct connected meters without supply control switches (SCSs) .....	112
6.10.6	Electrical tests on current circuits of direct connected meters with SCSs .....	113
6.10.7	Electrical tests on load control switches (LCSs) .....	119
7	Protection against mechanical hazards .....	122
7.1	General .....	122
7.2	Sharp edges .....	122
7.3	Provisions for lifting and carrying .....	123
8	Resistance to mechanical stresses .....	123
8.1	General .....	123
8.2	Spring hammer test .....	123
9	Protection against spread of fire .....	124
9.1	General .....	124
9.2	Eliminating or reducing the sources of ignition within the equipment .....	125
9.3	Containment of fire within the equipment, should it occur .....	125
9.3.1	General .....	125
9.3.2	Constructional requirements .....	126
9.4	Limited-energy circuit .....	126
9.5	Overcurrent protection .....	128
10	Equipment temperature limits and resistance to heat .....	128
10.1	Surface temperature limits for protection against burns .....	128
10.2	Temperature limits for terminals .....	129
10.3	Temperatures of internal parts .....	130
10.4	Temperature test .....	132
10.5	Resistance to heat .....	133
10.5.1	Non-metallic enclosures .....	133
10.5.2	Insulating materials .....	134
11	Protection against penetration of dust and water .....	134
12	Protection against liberated gases and substances explosion and implosion – Batteries and battery charging .....	136

13	Components and sub-assemblies .....	136
13.1	General.....	136
13.2	Mains transformers tested outside equipment .....	138
13.3	Printed wiring boards .....	138
13.4	Components bridging insulation .....	138
13.5	Circuits or components used as transient overvoltage limiting devices .....	138
14	Hazards resulting from application – Reasonably foreseeable misuse .....	138
15	Risk assessment .....	139
Annex A	(normative) Measuring circuits for touch current .....	140
A.1	Measuring circuit for a.c. with frequencies up to 1 MHz and for d.c. ....	140
A.2	Measuring circuits for sinusoidal a.c. with frequencies up to 100 Hz and for d.c. ....	141
A.3	Current measuring circuit for electrical burns at high frequencies.....	141
A.4	Current measuring circuit for wet location .....	142
Annex B	(informative) Examples for insulation between parts .....	143
B.1	Insulation between parts – Example 1 .....	143
B.2	Insulation between parts – Example 2.....	144
B.3	Insulation between parts – Example 3.....	145
B.4	Insulation between parts – Example 4.....	146
B.5	Insulation between parts – Example 5.....	147
Annex C	(informative) Examples for direct connected meters equipped with supply control and load control switches .....	149
Annex D	(normative) Test circuit diagram for the test of long term overvoltage withstand .....	151
Annex E	(normative) Test circuit diagram for short current test on the current circuit of direct connected meters.....	152
Annex F	(informative) Examples for voltage tests.....	154
Annex G	(normative) Additional a.c. voltage tests for electromechanical meters .....	158
Annex H	(normative) Test equipment for cable flexion and pull test .....	159
Annex I	(informative) Routine tests .....	161
I.1	General.....	161
I.2	Protective earth .....	161
I.3	AC power-frequency high-voltage test for mains-circuits .....	161
I.4	Mains-circuits with voltage limiting devices .....	161
Annex J	(informative) Examples of battery protection.....	162
Annex K	(informative) Rationale for specifying overvoltage category III .....	163
K.1	Transient overvoltage requirements in TC 13 standards.....	163
K.2	Electricity meters mentioned in basic safety publications and group safety publications .....	163
K.2.1	IEC 60664-1 .....	163
K.2.2	IEC 60364-4-44 .....	164
K.2.3	IEC 61010-1 .....	164
K.3	Conclusion.....	165
Annex L	(informative) Overview of safety aspects covered.....	166
Annex M	(informative) Index of defined terms .....	181
Bibliography	.....	184

Figure 1 – Measurements through openings in enclosures .....	52
Figure 2 – Maximum duration of short-term accessible voltages in single fault condition (see 6.3.3 a)) .....	54
Figure 3 – Capacitance level versus voltage in normal condition and single fault condition (see 6.3.2 c) and 6.3.3 c)).....	55
Figure 4 – Acceptable arrangements of protection means against electric shock.....	57
Figure 5 – Examples of binding screw assemblies .....	59
Figure 6 – Distance between conductors on an interface between two layers.....	72
Figure 7 – Distance between adjacent conductors along an interface of an inner layer .....	72
Figure 8 – Distance between adjacent conductors located between the same two layers.....	74
Figure 9 – Example of recurring peak voltage .....	82
Figure 10 – Flowchart of safety related electrical tests .....	100
Figure 11 – Flow chart to explain the requirements for protection against the spread of fire.....	125
Figure 12 – Ball-pressure test apparatus.....	134
Figure 13 – Flow chart for conformity options 13.1 a), b), c) and d).....	137
Figure A.1 – Measuring circuit for a.c. with frequencies up to 1 MHz and for d.c. ....	140
Figure A.2 – Measuring circuits for sinusoidal a.c. with frequencies up to 100 Hz and for d.c. ....	141
Figure A.3 – Current measuring circuit for electrical burns .....	142
Figure A.4 – Current measuring circuit for wet contact .....	142
Figure B.1 – Insulation between parts – Example 1 .....	143
Figure B.2 – Insulation between parts – Example 2.....	144
Figure B.3 – Insulation between parts – Example 3.....	145
Figure B.4 – Insulation between parts – Example 4.....	146
Figure B.5 – Insulation between parts – Example 5.....	147
Figure C.1 – Single phase two wire meter with UC2 SCS and 25A LCS .....	149
Figure C.2 – Three phase four wire meter with UC2 SCS and 2A auxiliary control switch .....	150
Figure D.1 – Circuit for three-phase four-wire meters to simulate long term overvoltage, voltage moved to L3.....	151
Figure D.2 – Voltages at the meter under test .....	151
Figure E.1 – Test circuit for verification of short-time withstand current test on current circuits with and without supply control switches .....	152
Figure E.2 – Example of short-circuit carrying test record in the case of a single-pole equipment on single-phase a.c. ....	153
Figure F.1 – Test arrangement for voltage tests: 3 phase 4 wire direct connected meter with supply control and load control switches .....	154
Figure F.2 – Test arrangement for voltage tests: 3 phase 4 wire transformer connected meter.....	156
Figure H.1 – Test equipment for cable flexion and pull test (see 6.9.7.3) .....	159
Figure J.1 – Non-rechargeable battery protection.....	162
Figure J.2 – Rechargeable battery protection.....	162

Table 1 – Test copper conductors for current and switch terminals .....	35
Table 2 – Information requirements.....	40
Table 3 – IEC 60417 symbols and ISO 7000 that may be used on metering equipment.....	42
Table 4 – Tightening torque for binding screw assemblies .....	60
Table 5 – Multiplication factors for clearance for altitudes up to 5 000 m.....	64
Table 6 – Overview of clauses specifying requirements and tests for insulations .....	67
Table 7 – Nominal / rated voltages and rated impulse voltages .....	68
Table 8 – Clearances for mains-circuits .....	69
Table 9 – Creepage distances for mains-circuits .....	70
Table 10 – Test voltages for solid insulation in mains-circuits .....	71
Table 11 – Test voltages for testing long-term stress of solid insulation in mains-circuits.....	71
Table 12 – Minimum values for distance or thickness of solid insulation.....	73
Table 13 – Clearances and test voltages for non-mains-circuits derived from mains-circuits of overvoltage category III .....	75
Table 14 – Creepage distances for non-mains-circuits .....	75
Table 15 – Minimum values for distance or thickness (see 6.7.4.4.2 to 6.7.4.4.4) .....	77
Table 16 – Clearance values for the calculation of 6.7.5.2 .....	80
Table 17 – Test voltages based on clearances.....	81
Table 18 – Clearances for basic insulation in circuits having recurring peak voltages .....	83
Table 19 – Isolation classes for non-mains-circuits .....	85
Table 20 – Insulation requirements between any two circuits .....	86
Table 21 – Summary of requirements for current circuits of direct connected meters without SCS.....	95
Table 22 – Summary of requirements for current circuits of direct connected meters with SCS.....	96
Table 23 – Summary of requirements for load control switches .....	98
Table 24 – Correction factors according to test site altitude for test voltages for clearances .....	104
Table 25 – AC voltage test.....	109
Table 26 – Test sequence and sample plan for supply control switches .....	113
Table 27 – Power factor ranges of the test circuit .....	116
Table 28 – Test sequence and sample plan for load control switches.....	120
Table 29 – Limits of maximum available current.....	127
Table 30 – Values for overcurrent protection devices .....	127
Table 31 – Surface temperature limits in normal condition .....	129
Table 32 – Temperature limits for terminals .....	130
Table 33 – Maximum measured total temperatures for internal materials and components .....	131
Table G.1 – AC voltage tests of electromechanical meters.....	158
Table H.1 – Test values for flexion and pull-out tests for round copper conductors .....	160
Table L.1 – Overview of safety aspects.....	166

## FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of 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, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). 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. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
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International Standard IEC 62052-31 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 13: Electrical energy measurement and control.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
13/1639/FDIS	13/1645/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 IEC 62052 series, under the general title *Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions*, can be found on the IEC website.

In this standard, the following print types are used:

- requirements and definitions: in roman type;
- NOTES: in smaller roman type;
- *conformity and tests: in italic type.*

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site 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.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

**IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.**

## INTRODUCTION

NOTE 1 The following text is based on IEC Guide 104, ISO/IEC Guide 51 and IEC 60255-27:2013.

The IEC addresses safety aspects by establishing *basic*, *group* and *product* safety publications.

A *basic safety publication* covers a specific safety-related matter, applicable to many electrotechnical products. It is primarily intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. It is not intended for use by manufacturers or certification bodies. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of basic safety publications will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

A *group safety publication* covers all safety aspects of a specific group of products within the scope of two or more product TCs. Group safety publications are primarily intended to be stand-alone product safety publications, but may also be used by TCs as source material in the preparation of their publications.

A *product safety publication* covers all safety aspects of one or more products within the scope of a single product TC.

Existing product standards established by TC 13 include a range of safety requirements, test methods and test conditions. However, an important requirement of IEC Guide 104:2010, 5.2.3 has not been met so far:

*“Safety aspects and performance aspects should not be covered in the same publication, as this makes it difficult to assess conformity with safety requirements alone. If, exceptionally, there are reasons to cover them in the same publication, safety aspects and performance aspects shall be clearly distinguished from each other. If there are performance criteria which have safety implications, these are considered to be safety aspects and this shall be made clear in the publication.”*

In addition, some important aspects of product safety, such as safety under single fault conditions, have not been covered so far.

The objectives of the development of this International Standard are the following:

- to specifically reference and include relevant requirements, test methods or test conditions of relevant basic safety publications so that they become applicable;
- to specifically reference and include – where appropriate, in a modified form – relevant requirements, test methods or test conditions of relevant group safety publications;
- to consider the latest developments in the technology used for the design and manufacture of equipment for electrical energy measurement and control;
- to remove any ambiguity resulting from the lack of a comprehensive product safety standard for products in the Scope of TC 13;
- to achieve a uniform approach to product safety throughout the international metering industry.

This *product safety standard* is based on, among others, the following:

- the *basic safety standard* IEC 60664-1:2007, established by TC 109;
- standards from the IEC 60364 series related to electrical installations of buildings, established by TC 64;
- the *group safety standard* IEC 61010-1:2010 established by TC 66;

- the *group safety standard* IEC 62477-1:2012 established by TC 22;
- IEC 60255-27:2013, a *product safety standard* for measuring relays and protection equipment, established by TC 95. These products are similar in their design and to some extent in their use in equipment for electrical energy measurement and control,

To facilitate the use of this standard, an integral text has been prepared, with appropriate 539 references to source documents.

This standard cancels and replaces the safety requirements specified in earlier standards established by IEC TC 13. See also Annex L (Informative).

NOTE 2 When this standard is published, an amendment to the relevant standards affected by this standard in IEC 62052, IEC 62053 and IEC 62054 will be published, to indicate which parts of those standards are replaced / cancelled by this standard.

Being a product safety standard, this standard takes precedence over the group safety standards IEC 61010-1:2010 and IEC 62477-1:2012.

## AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

**Electricity metering equipment (AC)—General requirements, tests and test conditions****Part 31:  
Product safety requirements and tests  
(IEC 62052-31:2015 (ED.1.0) MOD)****1 Scope and object****1.1 Scope**

This part of IEC 62052 specifies product safety requirements for equipment for electrical energy measurement and control.

NOTE 1 For other requirements, see the relevant standards.

This International Standard applies to newly manufactured metering equipment designed to measure and control electrical energy on 50 Hz or 60 Hz networks with a voltage up to 600 V, where all functional elements, including add-on modules are enclosed in or form a single case.

NOTE 2 The voltage mentioned above is the voltage line-to-neutral derived from nominal voltages. See Table 7.

This International Standard also applies to metering equipment containing supply and load control switches, but only those which are electromechanical in operation.

NOTE 3 For components and sub-assemblies, see Clause 13.

When such equipment is designed to be installed in a specified matching socket, then the requirements apply to, and the tests shall be performed on, equipment installed in its specified matching socket. However, requirements for sockets and inserting / removing the meters from the socket are outside the scope of this standard.

This International Standard is also applicable to auxiliary input and output circuits.

NOTE 4 Examples are impulse inputs and outputs, control inputs and outputs, circuits for meter data exchange.

In this standard distinction is made between:

- electromechanical meters, static meters and equipment for tariff and load control;
- direct connected, current transformer operated, voltage and current transformer operated meters;
- protective class I and protective class II equipment;
- wall or cabinet mounted, rack mounted and panel mounted equipment;
- equipment intended for indoor use and outdoor use.

Equipment used in conjunction with equipment for electrical energy measurement and control may need to comply with additional safety requirements. See also Clause 13.

NOTE 5 Examples are telecommunication modems and customer information units.

This International Standard does not apply to:

- equipment where the voltage line-to-neutral derived from nominal voltages exceeds 600 V;
- portable meters;

NOTE 6 Portable meters are meters that are not permanently connected.