

SRI LANKA STANDARD 1022 : PART 2-1 : 1995
IEC 1009 : PART 2-1 : 1990

**RESIDUAL CURRENT OPERATED
CIRCUIT-BREAKERS WITH INTEGRAL
OVERCURRENT PROTECTION FOR HOUSEHOLD
AND SIMILAR USES (RCBO'S)**
**PART 2.1 : APPLICABILITY OF THE GENERAL
REQUIREMENTS TO RCBO'S FUNCTIONALLY INDEPENDENT
OF LINE VOLTAGE**

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SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Sri Lanka Standard
RESIDUAL CURRENT OPERATED CIRCUIT - BREAKERS WITHOUT
INTEGRAL OVERCURRENT PROTECTION FOR HOUSEHOLD
AND SIMILAR USES (RCBO'S)

Part 2-1 : Applicability of the general requirements to RCBO'S
functionally independent of line voltage.

SLS 1022 : Part 2-1 : 1995
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SRI LANKA

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SLS 1022 : Part 2-1 : 1995
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Sri Lanka Standard
RESIDUAL CURRENT OPERATED CIRCUIT - BREAKERS WITH
INTEGRAL OVERCURRENT PROTECTION FOR HOUSEHOLD
AND SIMILAR USES (RCBO'S)

Part 2-1 : Applicability of the general rules to RCBO's
functionally independent of line voltage.

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This standard was approved by the Sectoral Committee on Electrical Appliances and Accessories on 1995-10-04 and was authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards, Institution on 1995-11-23.

This Sri Lanka Standard is identical with IEC 1009-2-1, Residual current operated circuit breakers with integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCBO'S), Part 2-1 : Applicability of the general values to RCBO'S functionally independent of line voltage, published by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), except for the deviations given below.

Clause 3 Definitions shall be read as "This clause of Part 1 is applicable except that definitions 3.3.9, 3.4.23, 3.4.23.1 and 3.4.23.2 do not apply".

Table 7 referred in clause 9 Tests be corrected as Table 10.

Terminology and conventions

The text of the International Standard has been accepted as suitable for publication, mentioned above, as a Sri Lanka Standard. However, certain terminology and conventions are not identical with those used in Sri Lanka Standards, attention is therefore drawn to the following:

Wherever the words "International Standard" appear, referring to this standard they should be interpreted as "Sri Lanka Standard".

Cross references

International Standard

IEC 1009-1 Residual current operated circuit-breakers with integral overcurrent protection users for household and similar (RCBO'S)
Part 1 : General Rules

Corresponding Sri Lanka Standard

SLS 1022 : Part 1 : 1994 Residual current operated circuit-breakers with integral overcurrent protection for household and similar users (RCBO'S)
Part 1 : General Requirements

**NORME
INTERNATIONALE
INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD**

**CEI
IEC
1009-2-1**

Première édition
First edition
1991-07

**Interrupteurs automatiques à courant différentiel
résiduel avec protection contre les surintensités
incorporée pour installations domestiques
et analogues (DD)**

Partie 2-1:

Applicabilité des règles générales aux DD fonction-
nellement indépendants de la tension d'alimentation

**Residual current operated circuit-breakers
with integral overcurrent protection for
household and similar uses (RCBO's)**

Part 2-1:

Applicability of the general rules to RCBO's
functionally independent of line voltage

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International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

CODE PRIX
PRICE CODE

D

For price, voir catalogue en vigueur
For price, see current catalogue

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**RESIDUAL CURRENT OPERATED CIRCUIT-BREAKERS
WITH INTEGRAL OVERCURRENT PROTECTION
FOR HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR USES (RCBO's)**
**Part 2-1: Applicability of the general rules to RCBO's
functionally independent of line voltage**

FOREWORD

- 1) The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters, prepared by Technical Committees on which all the National Committees having a special interest therein are represented, express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the subjects dealt with.
- 2) They have the form of recommendations for international use and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
- 3) In order to promote international unification, the IEC expresses the wish that all National Committees should adopt the text of the IEC recommendation for their national rules in so far as national conditions will permit. Any divergence between the IEC recommendation and the corresponding national rules should, as far as possible, be clearly indicated in the latter.

This part of International Standard IEC 1009 has been prepared by Sub-Committee 23E: Circuit-breakers and similar equipment for household use, of IEC Technical Committee No. 23: Electrical accessories.

The text of this part is based upon the following documents:

Six Months' Rule	Reports on Voting	Six Months' Rule	Reports on Voting
23E(CO)69 23E(CO)95+95A 23E(CO)97	23E(CO)86+86A 23E(CO)120 23E(CO)118	23E(CO)90 23E(CO)91	23E(CO)112 23E(CO)107

Full information on the voting for the approval of this part can be found in the Voting Reports indicated in the above table.

In this part, the following print types are used.

- Requirements proper: in roman type.
 - *Test specifications: in italic type.*
 - Notes: in small roman type.
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**RESIDUAL CURRENT OPERATED CIRCUIT-BREAKERS
WITH INTEGRAL OVERCURRENT PROTECTION
FOR HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR USES (RCBO's)**

**Part 2-1: Applicability of the general rules to RCBO's
functionally independent of line voltage**

INTRODUCTION

This Part of IEC 1009 supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses in IEC 1009-1 to cover its applicability to RCBO's functionally independent of line voltage.

1 Scope

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

Replace the first paragraph by the following:

This International Standard applies to residual current operated circuit-breakers with integral overcurrent protection (RCBO's) functionally independent of line voltage, for household and similar uses incorporating overcurrent protection having rated voltages not exceeding 440 V a.c., rated currents not exceeding 125 A and rated short-circuit capacities not exceeding 25 000 A, for operation at 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

2 Normative references

This clause of Part 1 is applicable.

3 Definitions

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except that definitions 3.3.9, 3.4.22, 3.4.22.1 and 3.4.22.2 do not apply.

4 Classification

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except 4.1.2.

5 Characteristics of RCBO's

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except that the last two lines of 5.1 do not apply.

6 Marking and other product information

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except that letter o) does not apply.

7 Standard conditions for operation in service and for installation

This clause of Part 1 is applicable.

8 Requirements for construction and operation

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except that 8.12 does not apply.

9 Tests

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows:

In table 7 of 9.1.1 the 15th dashed text (referring to the test of 9.17) does not apply.

Note 3 of 9.7.4 does not apply.

9.9.1.5 does not apply.

The last but one paragraph of 9.12.2 and the last paragraph of 9.12.13.2 do not apply.

9.17 does not apply.

The last paragraph of 9.18 does not apply.

Figures

The figures of Part 1 are applicable.

Annexes

The annexes of Part 1 are applicable except that, in table A.1 of annex A, the text "9.17 - Behaviour in the case of failure of the line voltage" (referred to test sequence D1) does not apply and that, in annex IB, the last two symbols do not apply.

SLS CERTIFICATION MARK

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution is the owner of the registered certification mark shown below. Beneath the mark, the number of the Sri Lanka Standard relevant to the product is indicated. This mark may be used only by those who have obtained permits under the SLS certification marks scheme. The presence of this mark on or in relation to a product conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of the relevant Sri Lanka Standard under a well designed system of quality control inspection and testing operated by the manufacturer and supervised by the SLSI which includes surveillance inspection of the factory, testing of both factory and market samples.

Further particulars of the terms and conditions of the permit may be obtained from the Sri Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.



SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) is the National Standards Organization of Sri Lanka established under the Sri Lanka Standards Institution Act No. 6 of 1984 which repealed and replaced the Bureau of Ceylon Standards Act No. 38 of 1964. The Institution functions under the Ministry of Science & Technology.

The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research activity.

The Institution is financed by Government grants, and by the income from the sale of its publications and other services offered for Industry and Business Sector. Financial and administrative control is vested in a Council appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The development and formulation of National Standards is carried out by Technical Experts and representatives of other interest groups, assisted by the permanent officers of the Institution. These Technical Committees are appointed under the purview of the Sectoral Committees which in turn are appointed by the Council. The Sectoral Committees give the final Technical approval for the Draft National Standards prior to the approval by the Council of the SLSI.

All members of the Technical and Sectoral Committees render their services in an honorary capacity. In this process the Institution endeavours to ensure adequate representation of all view points.

In the International field the Institution represents Sri Lanka in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and participates in such fields of standardization as are of special interest to Sri Lanka.