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(एलपीएससी)

भाग 1 कनेक्शन कम्पोनेंट्स के लिए अपेक्षाएँ

Lightning protection system
components (LPSC)
Part 1 Requirements for Connection
Components

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Standard (Part 1) which is identical to IEC 62561-1 : 2023 'Lightning protection system components (LPSC) — Part 1: Requirements for connection components' issued by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Electrical Installation Sectional Committee and approval of the Electrotechnical Division Council.

This Indian Standard is published in several parts. The other parts in this series are:

Part 2	Requirements for conductors and earth electrodes
Part 3	Requirements for isolating spark gaps (ISGs)
Part 4	Requirements for conductor fasteners
Part 5	Requirements for earth electrode inspection housings and earth electrode seals
Part 6	Requirements for lightning strike counters (LSCs)
Part 7	Requirements for earthing enhancing compounds
Part 8	Requirements for components for isolated LPS

The text of the IEC Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appears referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and
- b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

The Committee has reviewed the provisions of the following international standards referred in this adopted standard and decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard.

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Title</i>
ISO 6957: 1988	Copper alloys — Ammonia test for stress corrosion resistance
ISO 22479: 2019	Corrosion of metals and alloys — Sulfur dioxide test in a humid atmosphere (fixed gas method)
IEC 60068-2-52 : 2017	Environmental testing — Part 2-52: Tests — Test Kb: Salt mist, cyclic (sodium chloride solution)
IEC 62561-2	Lightning protection system components (LPSC) — Part 2: Requirements for conductors and earth electrodes

Only the English language text has been retained while adopting it in this Indian Standard, and as such, the page number given here are not the same as in the IEC publication.

India specific changes have been made to the adopted IEC 62561-1 as outlined in [National Annex F](#).

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated expressing the result of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

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INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 62561 deals with the requirements and tests for lightning protection system components (LPSC) used for the installation of a lightning protection system (LPS) designed and implemented according to the IEC 62305 series.

Indian Standard

LIGHTNING PROTECTION SYSTEM COMPONENTS (LPSC) PART 1 REQUIREMENTS FOR CONNECTION COMPONENTS

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62561 specifies the requirements and tests for metallic connection components that form part of a lightning protection system (LPS). Typically, these can be connectors, clamps, bonding and bridging components, expansion pieces and test joints.

For the purposes of this document the following connection types are considered as connection components: exothermic, brazing, welding, clamping, crimping, seaming, screwing or bolting.

Testing of components for an explosive atmosphere is not covered by this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 60068-2-52:2017, *Environmental testing – Part 2-52: Tests – Test Kb: Salt mist, cyclic (sodium chloride solution)*

IEC 62561-2, *Lightning protection system components (LPSC) – Part 2: Requirements for conductors and earth electrodes*

ISO 6957:1988, *Copper alloys – Ammonia test for stress corrosion resistance*

ISO 22479:2019, *Corrosion of metals and alloys – Sulfur dioxide test in a humid atmosphere (fixed gas method)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

connection component

part of an external LPS which is used for the connection of conductors to each other or to metal installations

EXAMPLE Examples of connection components are given in Clause 1.

3.2

metal installation

extended metal items in the structure to be protected which can form a path for lightning current

EXAMPLE Pipes, staircases, elevator guide rails, ventilation, heating and air conditioning ducts, and interconnected reinforcing steel.

3.3

conductor

element intended to carry electric current

Note 1 to entry: A metal installation is not intended to carry electrical current.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-12-05, modified – The notes have been replaced with a new Note 1 to entry.]

3.4

bridging component

connection component for the connection of metal installations

3.5

expansion piece

connection component designed to compensate for changes in length in conductors or metal installations or both caused by temperature changes

3.6

connector

connection component to interconnect two or more conductors

3.7

clamp

connection component for the connection of conductors to metal installations

3.8

pipe clamp

clamp for the connection of conductors to metal pipes

3.9

test joint

connection component designed to facilitate electrical testing and measurement of LPS components

3.10

connection range

minimum to maximum range for which a specific connection component is designed to be used

3.11

bonding

technique for joining one object to another

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-523:2018, 523-06-01, modified – The example has been deleted.]

3.12

bonding bar

connection component such as a metal bar on which metal installations, external conductive parts, electric power and telecommunication lines and other cables can be connected to an LPS

3.13

type test

test made before supplying a type of material covered by IEC 62561-1 on a general commercial basis, in order to demonstrate satisfactory performance characteristics to meet the intended application

3.14

permanent connection

connection that cannot or is not intended to be dismantled

3.15

non-permanent connection

connection that can or is intended to be dismantled

3.16

exothermic connection

welding process that employs molten metal to permanently join the conductors

Note 1 to entry: The electrical connection suitability and electrical durability of the exothermic connection is tested using a lightning current test.

3.17

brazed connection

metal-joining process in which two or more metal items are joined together by melting and flowing a filler metal into the joint

Note 1 to entry: The electrical connection suitability and electrical durability of the brazed connection is tested using a lightning current test.

3.18

welded connection

fabrication process that joins materials, usually metals

Note 1 to entry: The electrical connection suitability and electrical durability of the welded connection is tested using a lightning current test.

3.19

force-locked connection

connection between two metal parts which does not allow any relative movement due to thermal expansion and to environmental load, for example snow, ice, wind

EXAMPLE Connection by means of crimping, clamping, bolting or screwing.

Note 1 to entry: The electrical connection suitability and electrical durability of the force-locked connection is tested using a lightning current test.

3.20

form-locked connection

connection between two metal parts which allows a small relative movement of metal parts due to thermal expansion and to environmental load, for example snow, ice, wind

EXAMPLE Connection by means of seaming, overlapping and zipping, locked overlapping or hooking.

Note 1 to entry: The electrical connection suitability and electrical durability of the form-locked connection is tested using a lightning current test.

3.21

clamped connection

force-locked connection, which can usually be disassembled, between two components

Note 1 to entry: The electrical connection suitability and electrical durability of the clamped connection is tested using a lightning current test.

3.22

crimped connection

connection method of permanently attaching a termination to a conductor by pressure deformation or by reshaping the barrel around the conductor to establish good electrical and mechanical connection

Note 1 to entry: Crimping as a means of achieving a connection between two conductors may not always require an additional component to achieve the final connection.

Note 2 to entry: The electrical connection suitability and electrical durability of the crimped connection is tested using a lightning current test.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-581:2008, 581-23-10, modified – The term "crimping" has been replaced with "crimped connection", in the definition "method" has been replaced with "connection method" and the notes to entry have been added.]

3.23

seamed connection

form-locked connection created by bending of the edges of two adjacent metal sheets bringing them into intimate contact in a way that they cannot be separated by natural action

Note 1 to entry: The electrical connection suitability and electrical durability of the seamed connection is tested using a lightning current test.

3.24

screwed connection

force-locked connection, which can be disassembled, between two components which have threads of their own and can be bolted directly

Note 1 to entry: The electrical connection suitability and electrical durability of the screwed connection is tested using a lightning current test.

3.25

bolted connection

force-locked connection, which can be disassembled, between two components which can be bolted indirectly by means of third components (bolts and nuts)

Note 1 to entry: The electrical connection suitability and electrical durability of the bolted connection is tested using a lightning current test.

3.26

stranded conductor

conductor consisting of a number of individual wires or strands all or some of which generally have helical form

Note 1 to entry: The cross-section of a stranded conductor can be circular or otherwise shaped.

Note 2 to entry: The term "strand" is also used to designate a single wire.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-461:2008, 461-01-07]

3.27

rope lay conductor

conductor composed of a central core surrounded by one or more layers of helically laid groups of wires

3.28

smooth weave stranded conductor

conductor constructed of multi-strand soft drawn wire, interwoven in a basket weave configuration so as to avoid fraying in application

4 Classification

4.1 According to the ability to withstand lightning current

- a) class H for heavy duty;
- b) class N for normal duty.

The selection of classes H or N should be performed by the manufacturer in accordance with the test parameters identified in Table 1.

4.2 According to the installation location

- a) outdoors;
- b) indoors;
- c) buried in ground;
- d) embedded in concrete;
- e) embedded in materials with thermal insulation.

The manufacturer's declaration of installation location shall determine whether it is necessary to carry out the conditioning and ageing test as identified in 6.5.

4.3 According to the mechanical behaviour of connection components

- a) intended to withstand a static mechanical stress;
- b) not intended to withstand a static mechanical stress.

The manufacturer's declaration of ability to withstand a static mechanical load shall determine whether it is necessary to carry out the static mechanical test as identified in 6.7.

4.4 According to whether or not a connection is permanent

- a) permanent connection such as exothermic process, brazing, welding, crimping, seaming;
- b) non-permanent connection such as screwing or bolting.

5 Requirements

5.1 General

Connection components shall be designed in such a manner that, when they are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, their performance shall be reliable, stable and safe to persons and surrounding equipment.

A summary of the requirements and their corresponding tests is given in Annex A.

5.2 Documentation and installation instructions

The manufacturer of the connection component shall provide adequate instructions in their literature to ensure that the installer of the connection component can select and install the components in a suitable and safe manner, containing at least the following information:

- a) classification and lightning current capability (I_{imp});
- b) classification according to the installation location;

- c) classification according to the mechanical behaviour;
- d) classification according to whether or not the connection is permanent;
- e) the range of conductor sizes and materials;
- f) the connection configuration;
- g) assembly instructions for permanent or non-permanent connection components (e.g. whether special tools are necessary, tightening torque, etc.).

Compliance is checked in accordance with 6.2.

5.3 Marking

5.3.1 Content of marking

The connection components shall be marked at least with the following:

- a) the manufacturer's or responsible vendor's name or trademark;
- b) identifying symbol (picture, product number, etc.);
- c) classification, i.e. class N or H;
- d) classification according to the installation location.

Compliance is checked by review in accordance with 6.3.1, a).

Where this proves to be impractical the marking in accordance with b), c) and d) may be given on the smallest packing unit label or on the accompanying documentation.

NOTE 1 Marking can be applied for example by moulding, pressing, engraving, printing and environmental stress adhesive labels.

NOTE 2 Marking can be applied by water slide transfers only for components classified as indoors.

5.3.2 Durability and legibility

The marking shall be durable and legible.

Compliance is checked by test in accordance with 6.3.1 b).

5.4 Lightning current carrying capability

Connection components shall have sufficient lightning current carrying capability.

Compliance is checked in accordance with 6.6 following the manufacturer's declaration for the class (H or N) of the connection components in accordance with 4.1.

5.5 Static mechanical withstand capability

Connection components classified according to 4.3 a) shall have a sufficient withstand capability against static mechanical stresses.

Equipotential bonding bars and connections made by seaming are excluded from this requirement.

Compliance is checked in accordance with 6.7.

5.6 Permanent connection

Where exothermic process, brazing, welding, crimping or seaming are used for connection, the design shall be such that the conductor and the metal installation is always securely bonded.

Compliance is checked by inspection and in accordance with 6.6.2 a), b) and g).

5.7 Non-permanent connection

Where screws or nuts are used as the clamping connection, the design shall be such that the conductor and the metal installation is always securely fastened by the screw or nut application.

Compliance is checked by inspection and in accordance with 6.6.2 a), b), d) and f).

Compliance of connection components classified according to 4.2 d) is checked by inspection according to 6.6.2 a), d) and g).

5.8 Dismantling of test joints

It shall be possible to dismantle the test joints after lightning current stress.

Compliance is checked by inspection and in accordance with 6.6.2 a), b), d) and f).

5.9 Expansion piece

In addition to the requirements of this document, the expansion piece (E of Figure 7) shall fulfil the requirements of IEC 62561-2 for air termination conductors.

6 Tests

6.1 General test conditions

- a) The tests in accordance with this document are type tests (see 3.13), performed in a sequence according to Annex C. Type tests are of such a nature that, after they have been made, unless changes are made to the accessory materials, design or type of manufacturing process which can change the performance characteristics, repeated testing is not required.
- b) Unless otherwise specified, tests are carried out with the specimens assembled and installed as in normal use according to the manufacturer's or supplier's installation instructions with the recommended conductor materials, sizes and tightening torques.
- c) All tests are carried out on new specimens.
- d) Unless otherwise specified, three specimens are subjected to the tests and the requirements are satisfied if all the tests are met.
- e) If only one of the specimens does not satisfy a test due to an assembly or a manufacturing fault, that test and any preceding one which can influence the results of the test shall be repeated and also the tests which follow shall be carried out in the required sequence on another full set of specimens, all of which shall comply with the requirements.
- f) The electrical test shall be carried out in the order given, after conditioning and ageing of the arrangement of the specimen in accordance with 6.5.

The applicant, when submitting the sets of specimens, can also submit an additional set of specimens which can be used, should one specimen fail. The laboratory will then, without further request, test the additional set of specimens and will reject it only if a further failure occurs. If the additional set of specimens is not submitted at the same time, the failure of one specimen will entail rejection.

For components already tested according to IEC 62561-1:2017, the reduced test procedure according to Annex E can be applied.

For new components complete type tests and samples according to Clause 6 are required.

6.2 Documentation and installation instructions

6.2.1 General test conditions

The content of the installation instructions is checked as per its completeness by review.

6.2.2 Acceptance criteria

Documentation or installation instructions are deemed to be acceptable if they contain at least the information specified in 5.2.

6.3 Marking test

6.3.1 General test conditions

The marking is checked:

- a) as per its completeness in accordance with 5.3.1 by review and
- b) as per its durability and legibility by rubbing it by hand for 15 s with a piece of cloth soaked with water and again for 15 s with a piece of cloth soaked with white spirit or mineral spirit.

Marking made by moulding, pressing or engraving is not subjected to this test.

6.3.2 Acceptance criteria

The specimen is deemed to have passed the test if:

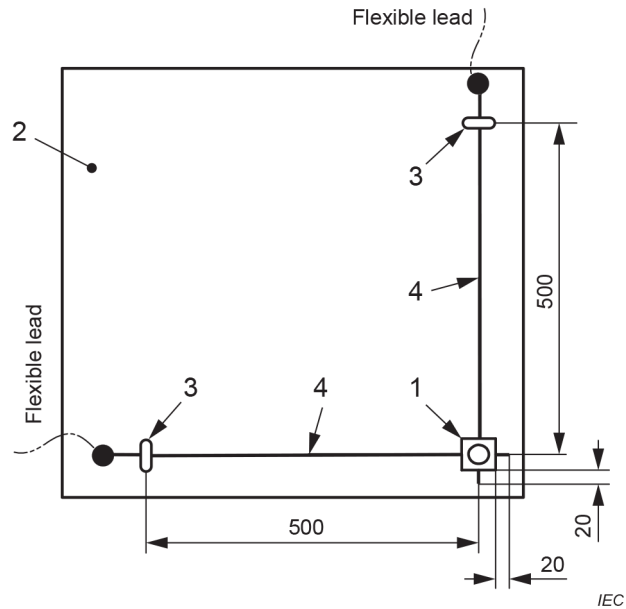
- a) the marking contains all the information of 5.3.1;
- b) after the test according to 6.3.1, b) the marking remains durable and legible.

6.4 Preparation of the specimen

- a) If not otherwise specified by the manufacturer, the conductors and the specimens shall be cleaned by using a suitable degreasing agent followed by cleaning in demineralized water and drying. They shall then be assembled in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, for example with the recommended conductors and tightening torques.
- b) The conductors and rods used for this test shall fulfil the requirements of IEC 62561-2.
- c) The connection component shall be tested in all the connection configurations declared by the manufacturer. Typical connection configurations for various LPSC are illustrated in Annex B.
- d) If the connection component is suitable for various conductors' materials, then it shall be tested on each material combination declared by the manufacturer.
- e) Any connection components accommodating a range of conductors with a variation on any dimension equal to or less than 2 mm shall be tested using the minimum conductor size recommended. If the range of conductor sizes is greater than 2 mm, it shall be tested using the minimum and maximum size of conductors recommended.
- f) The basic arrangement of the specimen with cross-connection component, parallel connection component, bridging component and equipotential bonding bar is shown in Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4, respectively. Terminals of bonding bars are only tested if the connection size is equal to or greater than 16 mm². The test is carried out using the smallest conductor size within the range of the terminal with a minimum of 16 mm² conductor. Typical arrangements for various LPSC are shown in Annex B.
- g) Prorated section of an installation to be embedded in concrete, including connection components such as connectors, clamps, crimping connections, shall be arranged as connections, shown in Figure 5 a) Figure 5 b), Figure 5 c), and shall be assembled according to the manufacturer's instructions.

- h) Prorated section of an installation to be embedded in concrete, including connection components such as brazed, welded, exothermically welded, etc., shall be arranged as shown in Figure 6 a), Figure 6 b), Figure 6 c) and shall be prepared according to the designer's or installer's instructions and supervision of the installer.

Dimension in millimetres

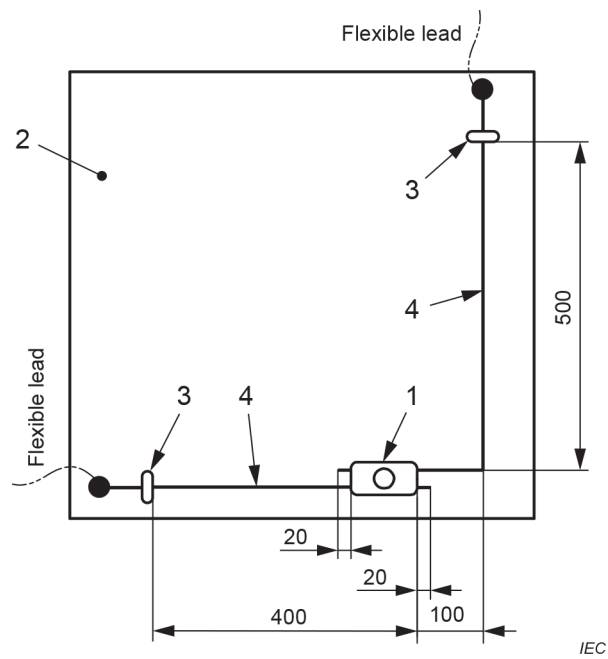


Key

- 1 Cross-connection component
- 2 Plate made of insulating material
- 3 Rigid fastener
- 4 Conductor and metal installation

Figure 1 – Basic arrangement of specimen with cross-connection component

Dimension in millimetres

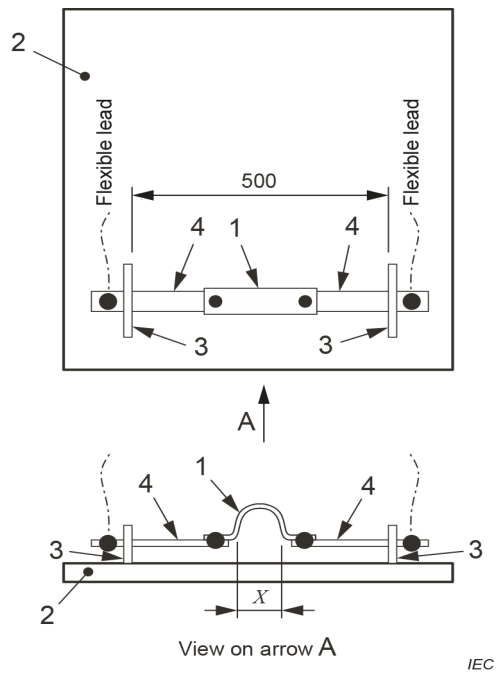


Key

- 1 Parallel connection component
- 2 Plate made of insulating material
- 3 Rigid fastener
- 4 Conductor and metal installation

Figure 2 – Basic arrangement of specimen with parallel connection component

Dimension in millimetres



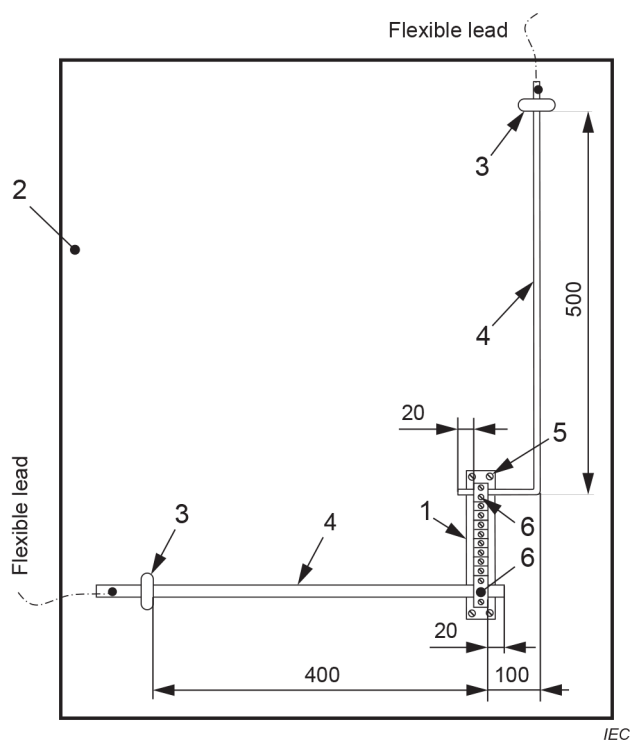
IEC

Key

- 1 Expansion piece or bridging component
- 2 Plate made of insulating material
- 3 Rigid fastener
- 4 Conductor or metal installation
- X* Distance indicating position of maximum allowable expansion as declared by the manufacturer. Only applicable in case of expansion conductor or bridging component allowing for expansion

Figure 3 – Basic arrangement of specimen with expansion piece or bridging component

Dimension in millimetres



Key

- 1 Equipotential bonding bar
- 2 Plate made of insulating material
- 3 Rigid fastener
- 4 Conductor
- 5 Fixing points of equipotential bonding bar
- 6 Connection to be tested

Figure 4 – Basic arrangement of specimen with equipotential bonding bar

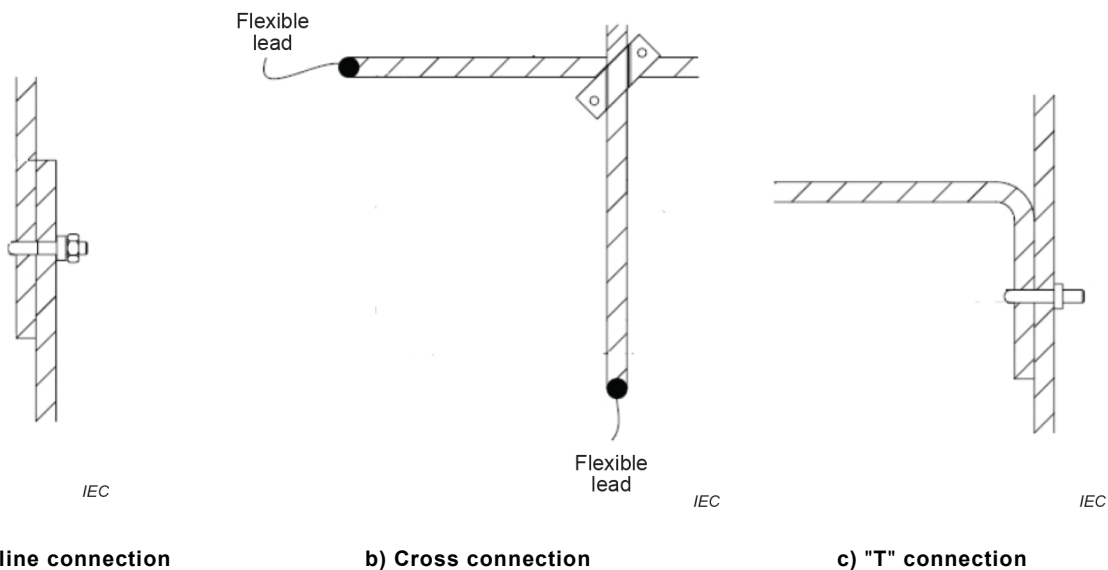


Figure 5 – Basic arrangement of specimen with clamped connection of reinforcing rods

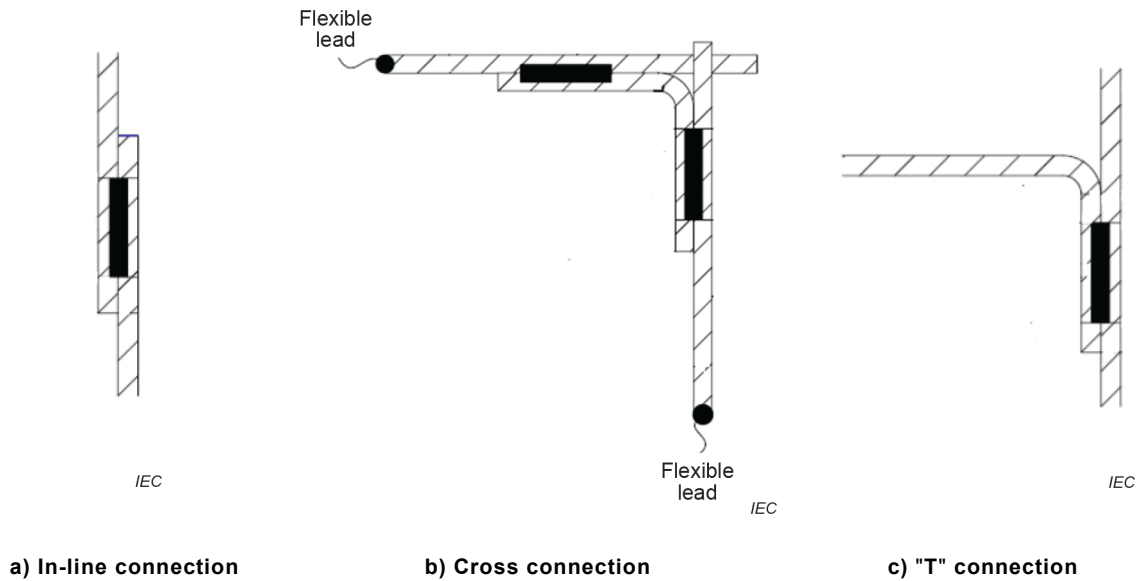


Figure 6 – Basic arrangement of specimen with welded, brazed or exothermic connections of reinforcing rods

6.5 Conditioning and ageing

Following the manufacturer's declaration in accordance with 4.2 but before the electrical tests of 6.6, the arrangement of the specimen shall be subjected to a conditioning and ageing treatment in accordance with Annex D.

The manufacturer shall provide proof of the copper content of any part of the assembly made from an alloy having a copper content $\geq 80\%$.

After the treatment, the arrangement is fixed on an insulated plate, taking care to avoid any damage to the specimen during handling.

This treatment is not necessary for connection components designed for installation locations:

- a) indoors;
- b) completely embedded in concrete.

Connection components designed to be partially embedded in concrete shall be subjected to the conditioning and ageing test in accordance with 6.5.

6.6 Electrical test

6.6.1 General test conditions

After 6.5 and without cleaning the arrangement, the specimen shall be stressed three times by a test current as given in Table 1. The time interval between individual shots shall allow the arrangement of the specimen to cool down to approximately ambient temperature.

The impulse discharge current passing through the device under test is defined by the current peak value I_{imp} , and the specific energy W/R . The impulse current shall show no reversal and reach I_{imp} within $50\ \mu s$. The transfer of the specific energy W/R shall be dissipated within 5 ms.

Table 1 – Lightning impulse current (I_{imp}) parameters

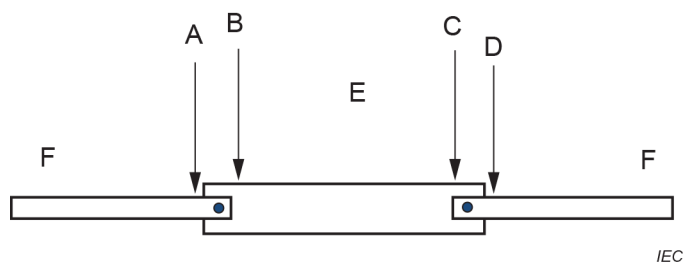
Classification	I_{imp} kA $\pm 10\%$	W/R kJ/ Ω $+45\%$ -10%
H	100	2 500
N	50	625

NOTE The parameters specified in this Table 1 can typically be achieved by an exponentially decaying lightning impulse current having a time to half value in the range of 350 μ s according to IEC 62305-1.

6.6.2 Acceptance criteria

The connection component is deemed to have passed the test if:

- a) the contact resistance, measured with a source of at least 5 A as close as possible to the connection component is equal to or less than 3 m Ω . The measurement of the contact resistance of the expansion components (E) and the connected conductors (F) is performed between the clamped ends A-B and C-D, as close as possible to the expansion component (see Figure 7). Acceptance criteria for seaming are under consideration;



Key

- A-B, C-D Measuring points to verify the clamp contact resistances
E Solid material or stranded material according to IEC 62561-2
F Conductor or metal installation

Figure 7 – Basic arrangement for contact measurement of expansion piece or bridging component

- b) it does not exhibit any crack to normal or corrected vision without magnification nor does it have any loose parts or deformation impairing its normal use;
- c) for connection components classified according to 4.3 a) or connection components classified according to 4.4 a), except for connections made by seaming, where each conductor of specimen assembly shall be tested independently for multiple conductor connectors, there is less than 1 mm movement of the conductor during the test and no damage to the connection component or conductor. This requirement is not applied to connection components classified according to 4.3 b) and permanent connections made by seaming;
- d) for a non-permanent connection component, in accordance with 4.4 b), utilizing screws, the loosening torque is greater than 0,25 and less than 1,5 times the tightening torque. In the case of connectors with more than one screw, only the loosening torque of the first screw is relevant to this test which shall be different each time. For connection components with multiple bolts and screws the manufacturer shall declare the sequence of loosening of bolts and screws to measure the first loosening torque which will be considered. The loosening torques of the remaining bolts and screws can be measured without any loosening torque requirement (see examples in Figure 8). The torque shall be

measured at the nut. The screw should be fixed with a wrench and thus secured against turning;

- e) for a connection made by bolting where the bolt is secured by a securing nut, the securing nut shall be removed prior to the measurement of the loosening torque. During the removal of the securing nut, the nut underneath the securing nut shall be fixed with a wrench and thus secured against turning. It shall be possible to completely dismantle test joints classified according to 3.9.

Acceptance criteria for connection components designed for connecting rope lay conductors and smooth weave stranded conductors are under consideration.

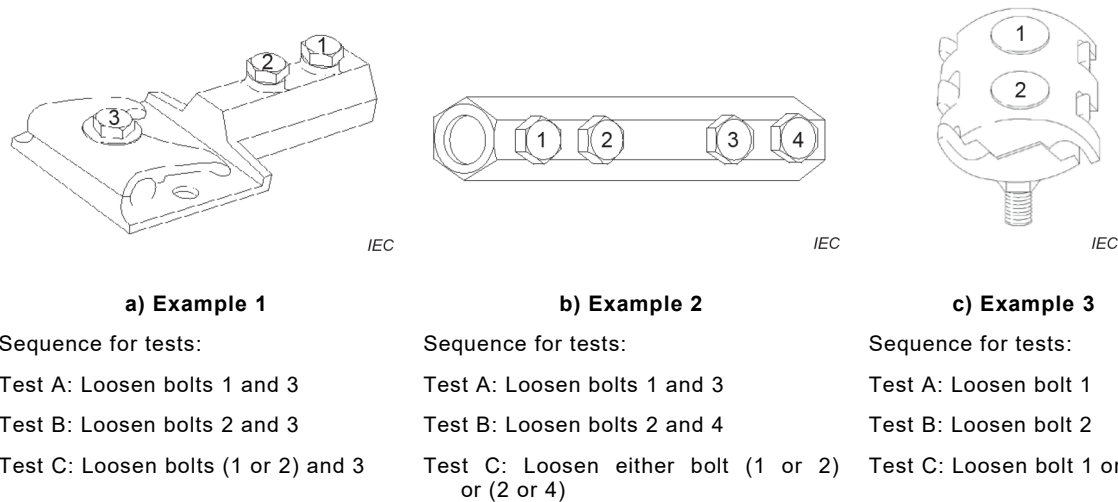


Figure 8 – Examples of sequence of loosening of bolts and screws

- f) for a non-permanent connection component, in accordance with 4.4 b), the 20 mm length of conductor from the connector (see Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 4), prior to the test, is not less than 3 mm after completion of the test. For connection configurations where at least one conductor terminates within the connector (see connection arrangements B3, B4, B6 and B8 in Figure B.1), the length of the conductor movement shall not be greater than 20 % of the original length of conductor engagement within the component;
- g) for screw-less or permanent connection components, in accordance with 4.4 a), where each conductor of the specimen assemblies shall be subjected independently to a mechanical tensile force of $900\text{ N} \pm 20\text{ N}$, for 1 min and where each conductor shall be tested independently for multiple conductor connectors, there is less than 1 mm movement of the conductor during the test and no damage to the connection component or conductor.

6.7 Static mechanical withstand-capability test

Connection components classified according to 4.3 a) shall have a sufficient withstand-capability against static mechanical stresses. Verification is performed with the test according to 6.6.2 g).

7 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

Products covered by this document are, in normal use, passive in respect of electromagnetic influences (emission and immunity).

8 Structure and content of the test report

8.1 General

The purpose of this Clause 8 is to provide general requirements for laboratory test reports. It is intended to promote clear, complete reporting procedures for laboratories submitting test reports.

The results of each test carried out by the laboratory shall be reported accurately, clearly, unambiguously and objectively, in accordance with any instructions in the test methods. The results shall be reported in a test report and shall include all the information necessary for the interpretation of the test results and all information required by the method used.

The report shall be arranged and presented in such a way that it is easily assimilated by the reader. The format shall be specifically designed for each type of test carried out, but the headings shall be standardized as indicated below.

The structure of each report shall include at least the information according to 8.2 to 8.10.

8.2 Report identification

The following information shall be included.

- a) a title or the subject of the report;
- b) name, address and email or telephone number of the test laboratory;
- c) name, address and email or telephone number of the sub test laboratory where the test was carried out if different from the company which has been assigned to perform the test;
- d) unique identification number (or serial number) of the test report;
- e) name and address of the vendor;
- f) page numbers, including the total number of pages;
- g) date of issue of report;
- h) date(s) of performance of test(s);
- i) signature and title, or an equivalent identification of the person(s) authorized to sign for the testing laboratory for the content of the report;
- j) signature and title of person(s) conducting the test;
- k) the following declaration in order to avoid misuse: "This type test report shall not be reproduced other than in full, except with the prior written approval of the issuing testing laboratory. This type test report only covers the samples submitted for test and does not produce evidence of the quality for series production."

8.3 Specimen description

- a) sample description: classification as per Clause 4;
- b) detailed description such as basic materials of the sample, screws, nuts, parts, external dimensions, shape, protective or aesthetic coating and unambiguous identification of the test sample or test assembly;
- c) characterization and condition of the test sample or test assembly;
- d) sampling procedure, where relevant;
- e) date of receipt of test items;
- f) photographs, drawings or any other visual documentation, if available.

8.4 Conductor

- a) conductor material;

- b) nominal cross-sectional area, dimensions and shape. It is recommended that the actual cross-sectional area also be given.

8.5 Standards and references

- a) identification of the test standard used and the date of issue of the standard;
- b) other relevant documentation with the documentation date.

8.6 Test procedure

- a) description of the test procedure;
- b) justification for any deviations from, additions to or exclusions from the referenced standard;
- c) any other information relevant to a specific test such as environmental conditions;
- d) configuration of testing assembly;
- e) location of the arrangement in the testing area and measuring techniques.

8.7 Testing equipment description

Description of equipment used for every test conducted, i.e. generator, conditioning or ageing device.

8.8 Measuring instruments description

Characteristics and calibration date of all instruments used for measuring the values specified in the standard i.e. radius gauge, shunts, tensile testing machine, extensometer, ohmmeter, torque meter, thickness calliper gauge, etc.

8.9 Results and parameters recorded

The measured, observed or derived results shall be clearly identified at least for:

- a) current peak value;
- b) specific energy;
- c) front time of the impulse;
- d) time to half value;
- e) resistance;
- f) tightening torque;
- g) loosening torque.

The above shall be presented by means of tables, graphs, drawings, photographs or other documentation of visual observations as appropriate.

8.10 Statement of pass or fail

A statement that the specimen passed or failed the tests shall be reported. If the specimen has failed, a description of the failure is necessary.

Annex A
(normative)

Summary of the requirements and corresponding tests

See Table A.1.

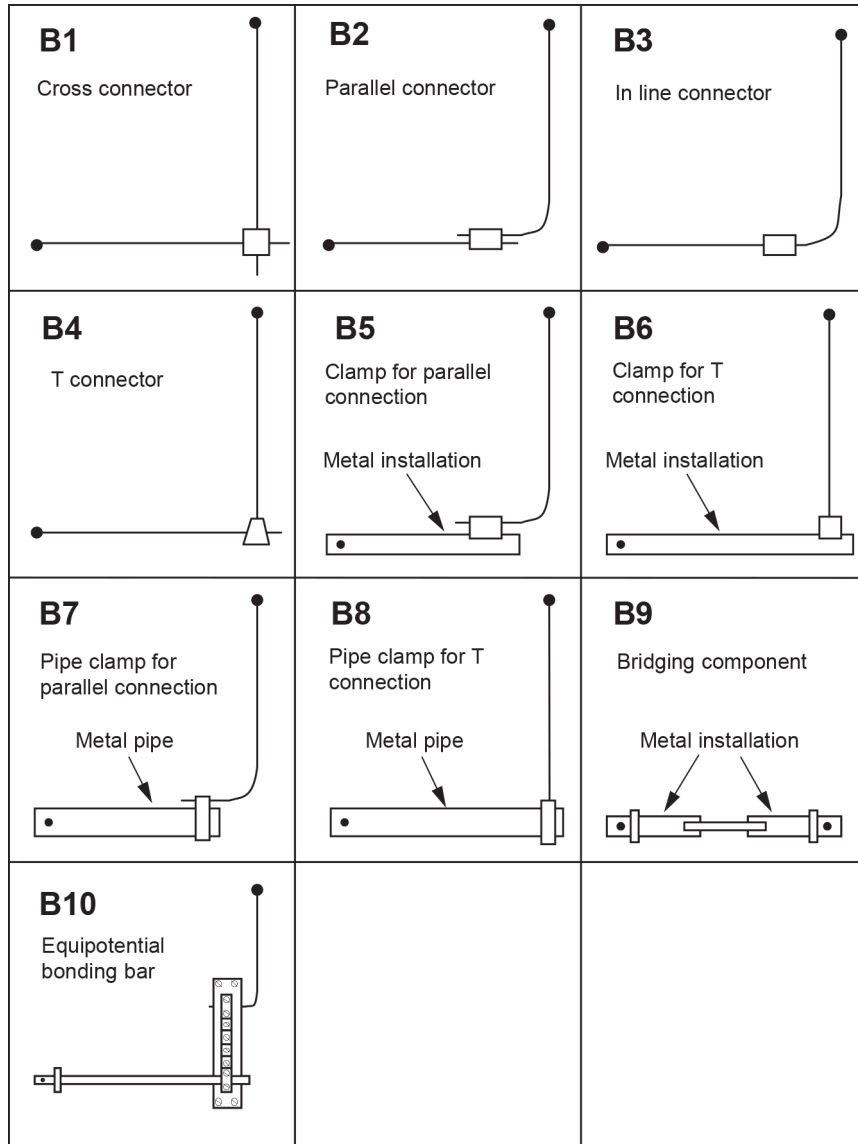
Table A.1 – Requirements and corresponding tests

Test sequence	Requirements	Requirements in accordance with	Compliance is checked by
1	Installation instructions	5.2	Inspection and test 6.6.2
2	Marking	5.3	Inspection and test 6.3
3	Lightning current carrying capability for permanent connection	5.4 and 5.6	6.6.2, a), b) and g)
4	Lightning current carrying capability for non-permanent connection	5.4 and 5.7	6.6.2 a), b), d) and f)
5	Static mechanical withstand capability	5.5	6.6.2 g)
6	Dismantling of test joints	5.8	6.6.2 a), b), d) and f)
7	Expansion piece	5.9	E of Figure 7

Annex B
(informative)

Typical connection arrangements for various LPSC

See Figure B.1.



IEC

NOTE 1 B1, B4, B6 and B8 – for more information see Figure 1.

NOTE 2 B2, B3, B5 and B7 – for more information see Figure 2.

NOTE 3 B9 – for more information see Figure 3.

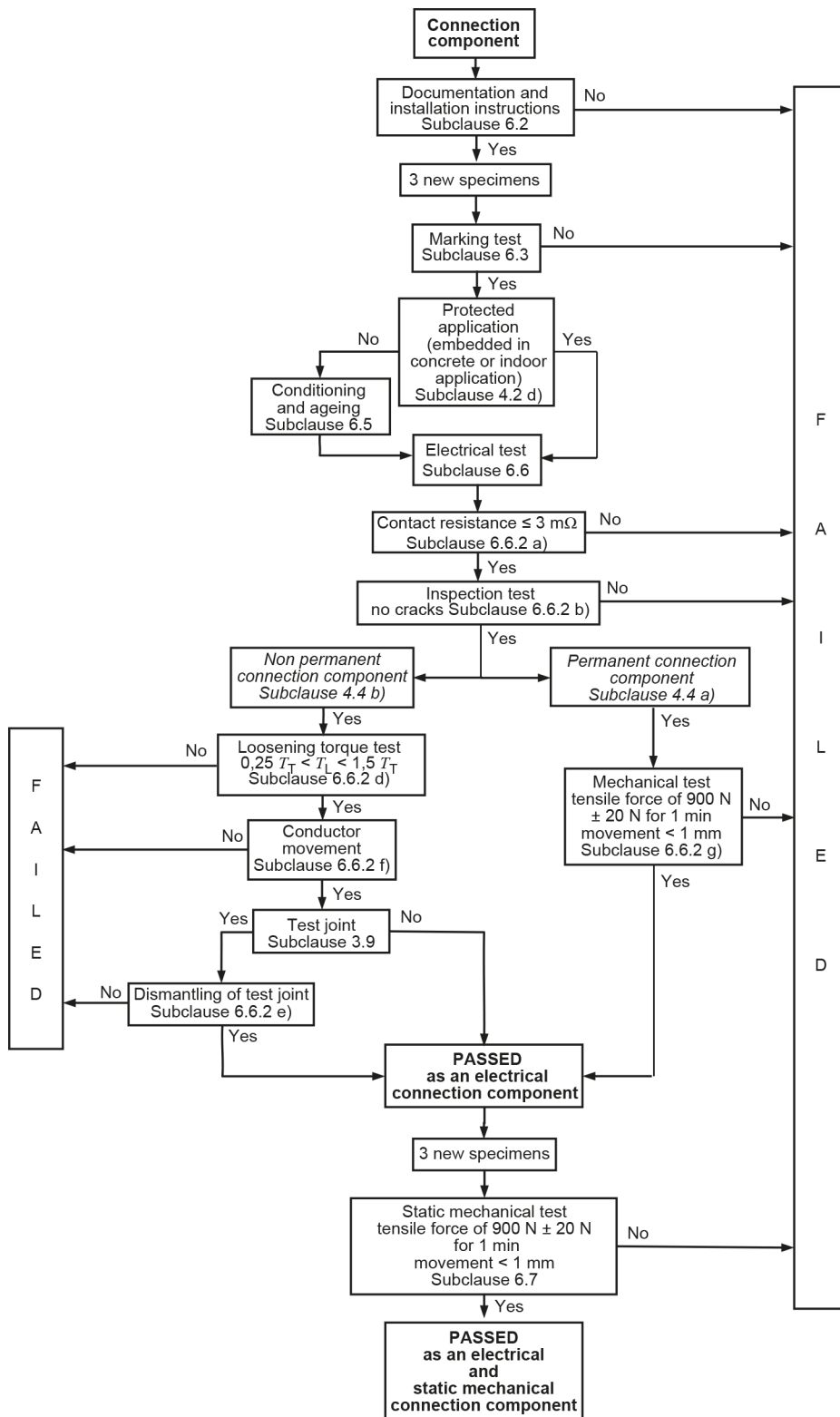
NOTE 4 B10 – for more information see Figure 4.

Figure B.1 – Typical arrangements for various LPSC

Annex C (normative)

Flowchart of tests for connection components

See Figure C.1.



IEC

Figure C.1 – Flowchart of tests for connection components

Annex D (normative)

Conditioning and ageing for connection components

D.1 General

The conditioning and ageing test consists of a salt mist treatment as specified in Clause D.2 followed by a humid sulphurous atmosphere treatment as specified in Clause D.3 and an additional ammonia atmosphere treatment for specimens where any component part is made of copper alloy with a copper content less than 80 %, as specified in Clause D.4.

The manufacturer or supplier shall provide proof of the copper content of any part of the assembly made from a copper alloy.

D.2 Salt mist treatment

The salt mist treatment shall be in accordance with IEC 60068-2-52:2017 except for Clause 7, Clause 10 and Clause 11 which are not applicable. The test is carried out using severity (2).

If the salt mist chamber maintains the temperature conditions as specified in IEC 60068-2-52:2017, 9.3 and a relative humidity of not less than 90 % then the specimen can remain in the chamber for the humidity storage period.

D.3 Humid sulphurous atmosphere treatment

The humid sulphurous atmosphere treatment shall be in accordance with ISO 22479:2019 Method B with 7 cycles with a volume concentration of sulphur dioxide of $667 \times 10^{-6} \pm 25 \times 10^{-6}$, except for Clause 9 and Clause 10 which are not applicable.

Each cycle which has a duration of 24 h is composed of a heating period of 8 h at a temperature of $40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the humid saturated atmosphere which is followed by a rest period of 16 h. After that, the humid sulphurous atmosphere is replaced.

If the test chamber maintains the temperature conditions as specified in ISO 22479:2019, 8.5 then the specimen can remain in the chamber for the storage period.

D.4 Ammonia atmosphere treatment

The ammonia atmosphere treatment shall be in accordance with ISO 6957:1988 for a moderate atmosphere with the pH value of 10, except for 8.4 and Clause 9 of the ISO document which are not applicable.

Annex E (normative)

Reduced test procedures

The reduced test procedures apply to the number of samples to be submitted and the test sequence to be applied for verification of conformity.

For products already tested according to IEC 62561-1:2017 or IEC 62561-1:2012, the simplified test procedure according to Table E.1 can be applied.

For new products, complete type tests and samples according to Clause 6 are required.

**Table E.1 – Reduced test procedures for connection components
complying with IEC 62561-1:2017 or IEC 62561-1:2012**

Test description	Subclause in this document	Testing required
Lightning impulse current (I_{imp}) parameters (tolerances)	Table 1	No
Conditioning and ageing	6.5, Clause D.3	No
Sequence of loosening torques of connection components with multiple bolts and screws	6.6.2 d)	No
Measurement of conductor's displacement	6.6.2 f)	No

Bibliography

- [1] IEC 60050-151, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 151: Electrical and magnetic devices*, available at <http://www.electropedia.org>
 - [2] IEC 60050-461, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 461: Electric cables*, available at <http://www.electropedia.org>
 - [3] IEC 60050-523, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 523: Micro-electromechanical devices*, available at <http://www.electropedia.org>
 - [4] IEC 62305 (all parts), *Protection against lightning*
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NATIONAL ANNEX F

[\(National Foreword\)](#)

F-1 BIS CERTIFICATION MARKING

The product(s) conforming to the requirements of this standard may be certified as per the conformity assessment schemes under the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016* and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, and the product(s) may be marked with the Standard Mark.

F-2 Clause 6.6.2, add the following note:

NOTE — White rust, patina and surface oxidation are not considered to be corrosive deterioration.

Bureau of Indian Standards

BIS is a statutory institution established under the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016* to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

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This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc No.: ETD 20 (24498).

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