



IEC 61984

The norm is dedicated to connectors with rated voltage above 50V and up to 1000V and rated currents up to 125A per contact. But depending of your application connectors should be compliant with another standard. This has to be double checked with the customer.

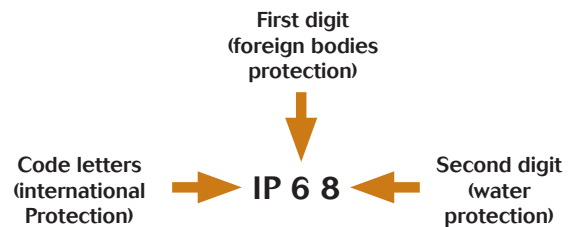
There are lot of constructional requirements and performances specified in that standard. Most of them are illustrated in greater details hereafter.

Provisions for earthing:

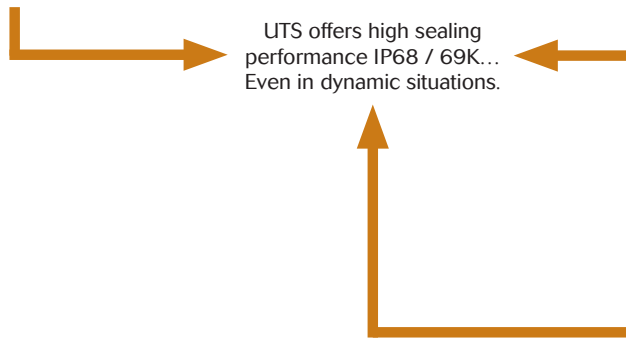
The UTS connector is intended to be used on Class II systems. Even if the purpose of our connector is not to interrupt current, we often see a need to add a protective earth contact. Then this one shall be a "First mate, last break" style. Critically, among all of the normal assumptions we make in designing a connector, this contact has to be considered as a live part and must be protected against electric shock by double or reinforced insulation.

IP Code:

IP is a coding system defined by the IEC 60529 to indicate the degrees of protection provided by an enclosure. The aim of this is to give information regarding the accessibility of live parts against ingress of water and other foreign bodies.



1 st digit	Degree of protection	2 nd digit	Degree of protection
0	No protection against accidental contact. No protection against solid foreign bodies.	0	No protection against water.
1	Protection against contacts with any large area by hand and against large solid foreign bodies with a diameter bigger than 50 mm.	1	Drip-proof. Protection against vertical water drips.
2	Protection against contacts with the fingers. Protection against solid foreign bodies with a diameter bigger than 12 mm.	2	Drip-proof. Protection against water drips up to a 15° angle.
3	Protection against tools, wires or similar objects with a diameter bigger than 2.5 mm. Protection against small solid bodies with a diameter bigger than 2.5 mm.	3	Spray-proof. Protection against diagonal water drips up to a 60° angle.
4	As 3 however diameter is bigger than 1 mm.	4	Splash-proof. Protection against splashed water from all directions.
5	Full protection against contacts. Protection against interior injurious dust deposits.	5	Hose-proof. Protection against water (out of a nozzle) from all directions.
6	Total protection against contacts. Protection against penetration of dust.	6	Protection against temporary flooding.
		7	Protection against temporary immersions.
		8	Protection against water pressure. Pressure to be specified by supplier.



In addition to the IEC 60529 we conjointly use the DIN 40050 part 9 which are dedicated to road vehicles. The main differences are:

- **First digit:** 5 replaced by 5K, 6 by 6K. In the DIN the tested equipment is not depressurized as it is in the IEC.
- **Second digit:** 5K and 6K has been added and are equivalent respectively to 5 and 6 but with higher pressure. 9K which represents the High pressure cleaning.

9K	High pressure hose-proof. Protection against high pressure water (out of a nozzle) from all directions.
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Overvoltage

UTS connectors are qualified to be used on systems rated at Overvoltage category III

Per the IEC 60664-1 (formerly VDE 0110) each category is linked to the end application and where the device will be implemented:

- **Category IV** (primary overcurrent protection equipment):
Origin of the installation
- **Category III** (Any fixed installation with a permanent connection)
Fixed installation and equipment and for cases where the reliability and the availability is subject to special requirements
- **Category II** (Domestic appliances):
Energy consuming equipment to be supplied from the fixed installation
- **Category I** (Protected electronic circuit):
For connection to circuit in which measures are taken to limit transient overvoltage.

Pollution degree

Per the IEC 60664-1 (formerly VDE 0110) the environment affects the performance of the insulation. Particles can build a bridge between two metal parts. As a rule dust mixed with water can be conductive and more generally speaking metal dust is conductive. Finally, the standard defines 4 levels of pollution:

- **Degree 1** (Air conditioned dry room):
No pollution or only dry, non conductive pollution occurs. The pollution has no influence.
- **Degree 2** (Personal computer in a residential area):
Only non conductive pollution occurs except that occasionally a temporary conductivity caused by condensation is to be expected.
- **Degree 3** (Machine tools):
Conductive pollution occurs or dry non-conductive pollution occurs which becomes conductive due to condensation which is to be expected.
- **Degree 4** (Equipments on roof, locomotives):
Continuous conductivity occurs due to conductive dust, rain or other wet conditions.

Finally, the harsher the environment is, the longer clearance and creepage distances should be. Nonetheless, according the IEC 61984, enclosure rated at IP54 or higher can be dimensioned for a lower pollution degree. This applies to mated connectors disengaged for test and maintenance.

Marking

The marking should give enough details to the user to know what the main characteristics are and without going deep in technical documentation. Below examples identify the suitability of the connector:

- **Example 1:**
Marking of a connector with rated current 16A, rated voltage 400V, rated impulse voltage 6kV and pollution degree 3, 2 and 1 for use in any system, preferably unearthed or delta-earthed systems:

16A 400V 6kV 3

- **Example 2:**
Marking of a connector with rated current 16A, rated insulation voltages line-to-earth 250V, line-to-line 400V, rated impulse voltage 4kV and pollution degree 3, 2 and 1 for use in earthed systems:

16A 250V 400V 4kV 3