AS 60890—2009

Australian Standard®

A method of temperature-rise assessment by extrapolation for partially type-test assemblies (PTTA) of low-voltage switchgear and controlgear (IEC 60890, Ed. 1.0 (1987) MOD)

This Australian Standard® was prepared by Committee EL-006, Industrial Switchgear and Controlgear. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 28 September 2009.
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The following are represented on Committee EL-006:

- Australasian Railway Association
- Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
- Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia
- Engineers Australia
- National Electrical Switchboard Manufacturers Association
- Testing Interests (Australia)

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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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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee EL-006, Industrial Switchgear and Controlgear, to supersede AS 4388—1996, *A method of temperature-rise assessment by extrapolation for partially type-tested assemblies (PTTA) of low-voltage switchgear and controlgear*, from the date of publication.

The objective of this Standard is to provide Australian and New Zealand electrical industries with methods to determine the temperature rise of air inside low-voltage switchgear and switchgear assemblies by extrapolation of results obtained by tests carried out on other assemblies.

This Standard was revised to introduce a new Annex ZA, which contains information on operating current, power loss and advisable maximum temperatures of copper busbars.

This Standard is an adoption with national modifications and has been reproduced from, IEC/TR 60890, Ed. 1.0 (1987), *A method of temperature-rise assessment by extrapolation for partially-tested assemblies (PTTA) of low-voltage switchgear and controlgear*, including its Corrigendum: 1988 and Amendment 1:1995, and has been varied as indicated to take account of Australian/New Zealand conditions.

Variations to IEC/TR 60890, Ed. 1.0 (1987) are indicated at the appropriate places throughout this standard. Strikethrough (~~example~~) identifies IEC text, tables and figures that, for the purposes of this Australian Standard, are deleted. Where text, tables or figures are added, each is set in its proper place and identified by shading (example). Added figures are not themselves shaded, but are identified by a shaded border.

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The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ are used 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 only for information and guidance.

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