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I.S. EN 50468:2009

Resistibility requirements to overvoltages and overcurrents due to lightning for equipment having telecommunication ports

I.S. EN 50468:2009

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Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

**Resistibility requirements to overvoltages and overcurrents
due to lightning for equipment having telecommunication ports**

Exigences de tenue
aux surtensions et aux surintensités
dues à la foudre pour les matériels
avec port de communication

Anforderungen zur Zerstörfestigkeit
von Einrichtungen
mit Telekommunikationsanschluss
gegen Überspannungen
und -ströme infolge Blitzschlags

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2009-02-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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I.S. EN 50468:2009

EN 50468:2009

– 2 –

Foreword

This European Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee CENELEC TC 81X, Lightning protection.

The text of the draft was submitted to the formal vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 50468 on 2009-02-01.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented
at national level by publication of an identical
national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2010-02-01

 - latest date by which the national standards conflicting
with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2012-02-01
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Contents

1	Scope.....	4
2	Normative references	4
3	Terms, definitions and abbreviations	5
4	Reference configuration	5
5	Resistibility requirements	6
6	Resistibility test requirements.....	6
6.1	For ports connected to balanced copper cabling.....	7
6.1.1	Lightning test conditions for ports connected to external balanced copper cabling	7
6.2	For ports connected to external d.c or a.c dedicated power feeding cables.....	8
6.2.1	Lightning test conditions for ports connected to external d.c or a.c dedicated power feeding cables.....	8
6.3	For mains power ports.....	8
6.3.1	Test conditions for mains power ports	8
Annex A (informative)	ITU-T publications (K-recommendations) with relation to TE.....	10
Bibliography.....		11

Figures

Figure 1	– Equipment with telecommunication ports installed at customers premises.....	6
Figure 2	– TE configurations	9
Figure A.1	– ITU-T publications (K-recommendations) with relation to TE	10

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the minimum level of resistibility of equipment having telecommunication port(s) to overvoltages and overcurrents.

This European Standard covers telecommunication equipment installed at customer premises as shown in Figure 1.

Overvoltages or overcurrents covered by this European Standard are surges due to direct or indirect lightning on the telecommunication line plant.

Overvoltages or overcurrent not covered by this European Standard are

- short-term induction of alternating voltages from electric power systems (including electrified railway),
- earth potential rise due to power faults or load switching,
- direct contacts between telecommunication lines and low voltage power lines.

This European Standard is intended for use by network (public/private) operators and the equipment manufacturers.

This European Standard applies to equipment having telecommunication port(s) connected to external conductors, i.e. conductor located outside the customer's building.

The tests are type tests and, although they are applicable to a complete system, it is recognised that they may be applied to individual items of equipment during development and design work.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

CLC/TR 50450:2006, Resistibility requirements for equipment having (a) telecommunication port(s)

EN 60950-1:2006, Information technology equipment – Safety – Part 1: General requirements (IEC 60950-1:2005, mod.)

IEC 60050-701:1988, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 701: Telecommunications, channels and networks

ITU-T Recommendation K.21, Resistibility of telecommunication equipment installed in customer premises to overvoltages and overcurrents

ITU-T Recommendation K.44, Resistibility tests for telecommunication equipment exposed to overvoltages and overcurrents – Basic Recommendation

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply, in addition with those definitions and abbreviations in ITU-T recommendation K.44.

3.1

resistibility

ability of telecommunication equipment or installations to withstand, in general without damage, the effects of overvoltages or overcurrents, up to a certain, specified extent, and in accordance with a specified criterion

[ITU-T K.44]

NOTE Two acceptance criteria are recognized:

Criterion A – Equipment shall withstand the test without damage or other disturbance (such as corruption of software or misoperation of fault-protection facilities) and shall operate properly within the specified limits after the test. It is not required to operate correctly during the test.

Criterion B – A fire hazard shall not arise in the equipment as a result of the tests. Any damage, if it occurs, shall be confined to a small part of the equipment.

3.2

telecommunication port

port which is intended to be connected to telecommunication networks, Local Area Networks (e.g. Ethernet, Token Ring) and similar networks, either through physical connection (cable optical fibre) or radio connection

[CLC/TR 50450]

NOTE In the latter case the antenna port is the telecommunication port.

3.3

external ports

particular interface of the specified equipment, which is directly connected to metallic conductors extending beyond the building or shelter boundary

[ITU-T K.44]

3.4

internal ports

particular interface of the specified equipment which is connected to metallic conductors which do not leave the building or shelter. These interfaces connect to cables which interconnect system blocks

[ITU-T K.44]

3.5

telecommunication

any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems

[IEV 701-01-05 of IEC 60050-701:1988]

4 Reference configuration

The diagram below shows equipment with telecommunication port(s) installed at customers premises. This ensures that the appropriate electromagnetic environment for the installation is considered, independent of the ownership of the equipment.

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