



**NSAI**  
Standards

Irish Standard  
I.S. EN 60034-30:2009

Rotating electrical machines -- Part 30:  
Efficiency classes of single-speed,  
three-phase, cage-induction motors  
(IE-code) (IEC 60034-30:2008 (EQV))

## I.S. EN 60034-30:2009

*Incorporating amendments/corrigenda issued since publication:*

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<i>This document replaces:</i>	<i>This document is based on:</i> EN 60034-30:2009	<i>Published:</i> 26 March, 2009
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This document was published under the authority of the NSAI and comes into effect on:  9 July, 2009	ICS number: 29.160
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Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN 60034-30**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

March 2009

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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ICS 29.160

English version

**Rotating electrical machines -  
Part 30: Efficiency classes of single-speed, three-phase,  
cage-induction motors (IE-code)  
(IEC 60034-30:2008)**

Machines électriques tournantes -  
Partie 30: Classes de rendement  
pour les moteurs à induction triphasés  
à cage, mono vitesse (Code IE)  
(CEI 60034-30:2008)

Drehende elektrische Maschinen -  
Teil 30: Wirkungsgrad-Klassifizierung  
von Drehstrommotoren mit Käfigläufern,  
ausgenommen polumschaltbare Motoren  
(IE-Code)  
(IEC 60034-30:2008)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2009-03-01. 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.

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**CENELEC**

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

**Central Secretariat: avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels**

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## Foreword

The text of document 2/1518/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 60034-30, prepared by IEC TC 2, Rotating machinery, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 60034-30 on 2009-03-01.

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) 2009-12-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2012-03-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

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## Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60034-30:2008 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60034-5	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60034-5:2001 (not modified).
IEC 60034-12	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60034-12:2002 (not modified).
IEC/TS 60034-17	NOTE	Harmonized as CLC/TS 60034-17:2004 (not modified).
IEC/TS 60034-25	NOTE	Harmonized as CLC/TS 60034-25:2008 (not modified).
IEC 60079-0	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60079-0:2006 (modified).

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## Annex ZA (normative)

### Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60034-1	- <sup>1)</sup>	Rotating electrical machines - Part 1: Rating and performance	EN 60034-1	2004 <sup>2)</sup>
IEC 60034-2-1	- <sup>1)</sup>	Rotating electrical machines - Part 2-1: Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles)	EN 60034-2-1	2007 <sup>2)</sup>
IEC 60034-6	- <sup>1)</sup>	Rotating electrical machines - Part 6: Methods of cooling (IC Code)	EN 60034-6	1993 <sup>2)</sup>
IEC 60072-1	- <sup>1)</sup>	Dimensions and output series for rotating electrical machines - Part 1: Frame numbers 56 to 400 and flange numbers 55 to 1 080	-	-

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<sup>1)</sup> Undated reference.

<sup>2)</sup> Valid edition at date of issue.

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**ROTATING ELECTRICAL MACHINES –****Part 30: Efficiency classes of single-speed,  
three-phase, cage-induction motors (IE-code)**

## FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 60034-30 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 2: Rotating machinery.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
2/1518/FDIS	2/1521/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of IEC 60034 series, under the general title, *Rotating electrical machines*, can be found on the IEC website.

A table of cross-references of all IEC technical committee 2 publications can be found in the IEC technical committee 2 dashboard on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.



## INTRODUCTION

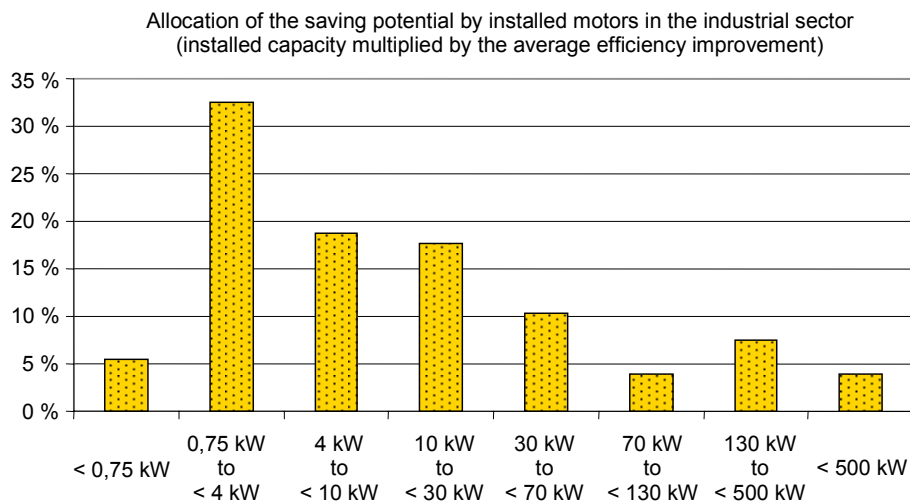
This International Standard provides for the global harmonization of energy-efficiency classes for electric motors.

Electric motor applications in industry consume between 30 % and 40 % of the generated electrical energy worldwide. Improving efficiency of the complete drive system (i.e. motor and adjustable-speed drives) including the application (or process) is therefore a major concern in energy-efficiency efforts. The total energy saving potential of an optimized system is assumed to be around 30 % to 60 %.

According to the findings of the IEA 7 July 2006 Motor Workshop, electric motors with improved efficiency in combination with frequency converters can save about 7 % of the total worldwide electrical energy. Roughly one quarter to one third of these savings come from the improved efficiency of the motor. The remaining part results from system improvements.

Many different energy efficiency standards for cage induction motors are already in use (NEMA, EPACT, CSA, CEMEP, COPANT, AS/NZS, JIS, GB and others) with new classes currently being developed. It becomes increasingly difficult for manufacturers to design motors for a global market and for customers to understand differences and similarities of standards in different countries.

Motors from 0,75 kW up to 375 kW make up the vast majority of installed motor population and are covered by this standard as shown in Figure 1.



Sources: 1. SAVE-Report "Improving the Penetration of Energy Efficient Motors and Drives" (1996)  
2. CEMEP calculations

IEC 1823/08

### Figure 1 – Allocation of the saving potential by installed motors in the industrial sector

In some countries smaller motors are included in energy efficiency regulations. Most of these motors are not three-phase, cage-induction machines. Also they typically do not run continuously so their energy saving potential is rather limited.

In some countries 8-pole motors are included in energy efficiency regulations. However, their market share is already very low (1 % or less). Due to increasing acceptance of variable-speed drives and the low cost associated with 4- and 6-pole standard motors it is expected that 8-pole motors will even further disappear from the general market in the future. Therefore, this standard does not include provisions for 8-pole motors.

For a given output power and frame size it is generally easier to reach a high motor efficiency when the motor is designed for and operated at 60 Hz mains supply frequency rather than at 50 Hz.

NOTE 1 As the utilization and size of motors are related to torque rather than power the theoretical output power increases linearly with speed, i.e. by 20 % from 50 Hz to 60 Hz.

$I^2R$  winding-losses are dominant especially in small and medium sized induction motors. They basically remain constant for 50 Hz and 60 Hz as long as the torque is kept constant. Although windage, friction and iron losses increase with frequency, they play a minor role in these motors. Therefore, at 60 Hz, the losses increase less than the 20 % output-power increase compared to 50 Hz and the efficiency improves.

In practice, both 60 Hz and 50 Hz output power designations should conform to standard power levels in accordance with IEC 60072-1 and local standards like EN 50347. Therefore, an increased rating of motor power by 20 % is not always possible. However, the general advantage of 60 Hz still applies if the motor design is optimized for the respective supply frequency rather than just re-rated.

The difference in efficiency between 50 Hz and 60 Hz varies with the number of poles and the size of the motor. In general, the 60 Hz efficiency of three-phase, cage-induction motors in the output power range from 0,75 kW up to 375 kW is between 2,5 % to less than 0,5 % points greater when compared to the 50 Hz efficiency. Only large 2-pole motors may experience a reduced efficiency at 60 Hz due to their high share of iron, windage and friction losses.

In this standard, the nominal 50 Hz limits of Standard (IE1) and High Efficiency (IE2) are based on the CEMEP-EU EFF2 and EFF1 limits respectively. However, they have been adjusted to take the different test procedures into account (CEMEP: Additional load losses  $P_{LL}$  flat 0,5 % of input power; in this standard  $P_{LL}$  is determined from test).

The nominal 50 Hz limits for Premium Efficiency (IE3) are set with the losses about 15 % to 20 % lower compared to the limits for High Efficiency (IE2).

The nominal 60 Hz limits for Standard Efficiency (IE1) are identical to Brazilian regulations. The nominal 60 Hz limits for High Efficiency (IE2) and for Premium Efficiency (IE3) are identical to US American EPAAct regulations.

A new Super-Premium class (IE4) is envisaged for future editions of this standard.

It is not expected that all manufacturers will produce motors for all efficiency classes or all ratings for a given class.

Users should select the efficiency class in accordance with the application depending on the actual operating hours. It may not be energy efficient to select High- or Premium-Efficiency motors for intermittent or short-time duty.

NOTE 2 An application guide with more details is planned to be released as an IEC publication soon.

In order to achieve a significant market share it is essential for high-efficiency motors to meet national/regional standards for assigned output powers in relation to mechanical dimensions (frame-size, flanges, etc.). There are a number of national/regional frame assignment standards (EN 50347, JISC 4212, NBR 7094, NEMA MG1, SANS 1804 and others) but there is no IEC standard. As this standard (IEC 60034-30) defines energy-efficiency classes independent of dimensional constraints it may not be possible in all markets to produce motors with higher efficiency classes and maintain the mechanical dimensions of the national/regional standards.

Regulators should consider the above constraints as well as the field of applications as detailed in Clause 4 when assigning minimum energy-efficiency performance standards (MEPS).

## **ROTATING ELECTRICAL MACHINES –**

### **Part 30: Efficiency classes of single-speed, three-phase, cage-induction motors (IE-code)**

#### **1 Scope**

This part of IEC 60034 specifies efficiency classes for single-speed, three-phase, 50 Hz and 60 Hz, cage-induction motors that:

- have a rated voltage  $U_N$  up to 1 000 V;  
NOTE The standard also applies to motors rated for two or more voltages and/or frequencies.
- have a rated output  $P_N$  between 0,75 kW and 375 kW;
- have either 2, 4 or 6 poles;
- are rated on the basis of either duty type S1 (continuous duty) or S3 (intermittent periodic duty) with a rated cyclic duration factor of 80 % or higher;
- are capable of operating direct on-line;
- are rated for operating conditions in accordance with IEC 60034-1, Clause 6.

Motors with flanges, feet and/or shafts with mechanical dimensions different from IEC 60072-1 are covered by this standard.

Geared motors and brake motors are covered by this standard although special shafts and flanges may be used in such motors.

Excluded are:

- Motors made solely for converter operation in accordance with IEC 60034-25.
- Motors completely integrated into a machine (for example pump, fan and compressor) that cannot be tested separately from the machine.

#### **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.

IEC 60034-1, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 1: Rating and performance*

IEC 60034-2-1, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 2-1: Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles)*

IEC 60034-6, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 6: Methods of cooling (IC Code)*

IEC 60072-1, *Dimensions and output series for rotating electrical machines – Part 1: Frame numbers 56 to 400 and flange numbers 55 to 1080*

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