

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V a.c. and
1 500 V d.c. – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective
measures –
Part 7: Phase sequence**



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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V a.c. and
1 500 V d.c. – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective
measures –
Part 7: Phase sequence**

INTERNATIONAL
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**ELECTRICAL SAFETY IN LOW VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS
UP TO 1 000 V AC AND 1 500 V DC –
EQUIPMENT FOR TESTING, MEASURING OR MONITORING
OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES –****Part 7: Phase sequence****FOREWORD**

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International Standard IEC 61557-7 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 85: Measuring equipment for electrical and electromagnetic quantities.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2007. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) alignment of the structure with that of the whole IEC 61557 series;
- b) updated requirements in 4.3 in accordance with new editions of IEC 61010-1 and IEC 61010-031;
- c) the information on markings was extended;
- d) the information on the operating instructions was extended;
- e) complement to the information on the testing of leads;
- f) test leads for insulated conductors were introduced;
- g) Annex B was added with information on phase sequence tests and indications.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
85/683/FDIS	85/698/RVD

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

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

This International Standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 61557-1:2019.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61557 series, published under the general title *Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V AC and 1 500 V DC – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures*, can be found on the IEC website

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ELECTRICAL SAFETY IN LOW VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS UP TO 1 000 V AC AND 1 500 V DC – EQUIPMENT FOR TESTING, MEASURING OR MONITORING OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES –

Part 7: Phase sequence

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61557 specifies the requirements ~~for~~ applicable to measuring equipment ~~applied to~~ for testing the phase sequence in three-phase distribution systems. Indication of the phase sequence ~~may~~ can be mechanical, visual and/or audible.

~~This part of IEC 61557 does not apply to ancillary measuring equipment for other quantities, for example voltage testers comprising an additional phase sequence indicator. This document does not apply to additional measurements for other quantities. It does not apply to monitoring relays.~~

NOTE ~~Phase lamps are not considered to be voltage testers.~~ Common worldwide three-phase distribution systems are depicted in IEC 61010-1.

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 60417, Graphical symbols for use on equipment~~

IEC 61010-1:2010, *Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 1: General requirements*
IEC 61010-1:2010/AMD1:2016¹

IEC 61010-2-030:2017, *Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 2-030: Particular requirements for equipment having testing or measuring circuits*

IEC 61010-031, *Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – Part 031: Safety requirements for hand-held and hand-manipulated assemblies for electrical test and measurement*

~~IEC 61010-3-031, Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 3-031: Conformity verification report for IEC 61010-031:2002 – Safety requirements for hand-held probe assemblies for electrical test and measurement~~

IEC 61557-1:2019 *Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V AC and 1 500 V DC – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures – Part 1: General requirements*

¹ A consolidated version of this publication exists, comprising IEC 61010-1:2010 and IEC 61010-1:2010/AMD1:2016.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 61557-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological 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

phase sequence indicator

instrument intended to indicate, in a polyphase system, the sequence in which the instantaneous voltages of the phase conductors reach their maximum values

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-313:2001, 313-01-21]

3.2

phase sequence indication

information displayed by a phase sequence indicator

3.3

phase sequence test

test taken to determine that the phase sequence of a polyphase winding is correct

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-411:1996, 411-53-45]

4 Requirements

~~The following requirements as well as those given in IEC 61557-1 shall apply.~~

~~4.1 Indication shall be unambiguous between 85 % and 110 % of the nominal system voltage or within the range of the nominal voltage and between 95 % and 105 % of the nominal system frequency.~~

~~4.2 Indication shall also be unambiguously detectable in the presence of visual or audible interference.~~

~~4.3 The measuring equipment shall be suitable for continuous operation.~~

~~4.4 Portable measuring equipment shall be housed in an enclosure of insulating material and comply with double insulation or reinforced insulation (protection class II).~~

~~4.5 Portable measuring equipment shall be designed in such a manner that when either one or two measuring leads are connected to earth and the remaining measuring leads are connected to their corresponding phase conductors, the resulting total current to earth should not exceed 3,5 mA r.m.s. The phase conductors shall be at 110 % of the maximum rated voltage for which the equipment is designed.~~

~~4.6 The measuring equipment shall not be damaged nor shall the user be exposed to danger when the measuring equipment is connected to 120 % of the rated system voltage or to 120 % of its rated maximum voltage range.~~

~~4.7 Portable measuring equipment shall be provided with permanently attached leads or with a plug device with live parts not accessible, whether plugged or unplugged (according to IEC 61010-3-031).~~

~~The following applies to leads~~

- ~~— they shall have an outer diameter of at least 3,5 mm;~~
- ~~— the copper cross-section shall be at least $\geq 0,75 \text{ mm}^2$;~~
- ~~— they shall be made from individual wires with a diameter $\leq 0,07 \text{ mm}$;~~
- ~~— they shall be provided with double or reinforced insulation.~~

~~4.8 Portable measuring equipment, together with their leads, shall comply with the mechanical requirements and shall be tested in accordance with 6.3. After these tests:~~

- ~~— the enclosure of the measuring equipment shall be free from damage;~~
- ~~— permanently attached leads shall not have become detached from the measuring equipment;~~
- ~~— live parts of the leads connected by means of plugs shall remain inaccessible when they have become unplugged from the measuring equipment;~~
- ~~— no parts inside the measuring equipment shall have become loose.~~

~~4.9 Requirements given in 4.8 need not apply when the phase sequence indicator forms part of multi-purpose measuring equipment, provided that the following conditions are met:~~

- ~~— live parts of the leads remain inaccessible even when they have become unplugged from the measuring equipment;~~
- ~~— the measuring equipment shall be suitable for being carried, for example over the shoulder, when measurements are carried out.~~

4.1 General

In addition to the requirements of IEC 61557-1:2019, Clause 4, the requirements of Clause 4 of this document shall apply.

4.2 Indication

All indications shall be unambiguously displayed on the phase sequence indicator when the input to the phase indicator is between 85 % and 110 % of the nominal system voltage and between 95 % and 105 % of the nominal system frequency.

Indications shall also be unambiguously detectable in the presence of visual or audible interference.

The phase sequence indicator shall display a valid phase sequence indication, positive or negative, if the values of the voltage to earth of the three phases are within the voltage range specified above and the phase delay between two consecutive phases is 120° .

The phase sequence indicator shall not display a valid phase sequence indication, positive or negative, if the three-phase distribution system is heavily unbalanced.

NOTE An unbalanced system could be due to unbalanced loads on the three phases or due to cabling errors.

In particular the measuring equipment shall not display a valid phase sequence indication in the following cases:

- 1) one or more of the phase conductors are open-circuit;

- 2) one or more of the phase conductors are connected to neutral or protective earth;
- 3) two conductors are connected to the same phase.

The specific indications displayed in the above error cases shall be mentioned in the operating instructions of the phase sequence indicator.

The limits of unbalance in amplitude and in phase delay that the phase sequence indicator can handle reliably shall also be mentioned in the operating instructions.

4.3 Measuring equipment

4.3.1 General

The measuring equipment for the phase sequence test is intended for temporary operation, but shall withstand continuous operation.

Equipment intended to be used on the distribution system shall be rated at least for measurement category III according to IEC 61010-2-030.

Equipment intended to be used on socket outlets only can be rated for measurement category II according to IEC 61010-2-030.

The measuring equipment shall not be damaged nor shall the user be exposed to danger when the measuring equipment is connected to 120 % of the rated system voltage or to 120 % of the maximum voltage of its rated voltage range.

The phase sequence test (see Annex B) can be realised with test probes for direct contact with live parts, conductors or terminals, or with test clamps for inductive detection on insulated conductors.

4.3.2 Portable phase sequence indicator

Portable phase sequence indicators shall be housed in an enclosure of insulating material and comply with the requirements for double insulation or reinforced insulation (protection class II).

Portable phase sequence indicators shall be designed in such a manner that when either one or two measuring leads are connected to earth and the remaining measuring leads are connected to their corresponding phase conductors, the resulting total current to earth should not exceed 3,5 mA RMS. The phase conductors shall be at 110 % of the maximum rated voltage for which the equipment is designed.

4.3.3 Test leads for direct contact with live parts and accessories

Phase sequence indicators designed for direct contact to live parts shall be provided with permanently connected test leads or with terminals for removable test leads complying with IEC 61010-031.

The following applies to leads.

Test probes, test leads, clips and other accessories used with phase sequence indicators shall be in accordance with the requirements of IEC 61010-031.

A test lead cable that has a wear indicator shall, at the minimum, provide double insulation or reinforced insulation when new and, at the minimum, basic insulation when the wear indicator is reached (see IEC 61010-031).

Portable measuring equipment, together with its test leads, shall comply with the requirements for mechanical strength according to IEC 61010-1 and in addition shall be tested in accordance with 6.4.

These requirements do not apply when the phase sequence indicator forms part of a multi-purpose instrument with provisions for carrying.

5 Marking and operating instructions

5.1 Marking

In addition to ~~the marking in accordance with~~ IEC 61557-1:2019, 5.1 and 5.2, the following information shall be provided on the measuring equipment:

~~5.1.1 Symbol for the protection class in accordance with symbol (IEC 60417-5172 (2003-02)).~~

~~5.1.2 Phase sequence.~~

~~5.1.3 Designation of the leads L1, L2 and L3 on the equipment and on the leads.~~

- symbol for double insulation in accordance with IEC 61010-1:2010, Table 1, symbol 11;
- designation of leads L1, L2 and L3 on the equipment and on the leads;
- the measurement category shall be printed on the equipment close to the test lead connection.

5.2 Operating instructions

~~The operating instructions need not include any statements other than the statements given in IEC 61557-1, except for the equipment mentioned in 4.9.~~

IEC 61557-1:2019, 5.3 applies.

6 Tests

6.1 General

6.1.1 Tests – General

~~In addition to IEC 61557-1, with the exception of the tests given in 6.1 to 6.3 of that standard, the following tests shall be executed.~~

~~Test of the detectability of the indication in accordance with 4.1 and 4.2.~~

In addition to the tests of IEC 61557-1:2019, Clause 6, the following tests shall be performed.

6.1.2 Visual display

Tests of the visual display are ~~executed~~ performed under the following conditions ~~(type tests)~~.

The display shall be unambiguously discernible by a person with 6/6 vision from a distance of 500 mm at ambient lighting levels from 30 lx to 1 000 lx. During the measurement, the measuring equipment shall be placed on a matt grey surface (type test).

A visual comparison under reference conditions with equipment that has successfully passed the **type** test is adequate for a routine test with respect to the visual display. The display on the item under test shall produce a similar or better readability (**routine tests**).

6.1.3 Audible indication (if applicable)

The test for the audible indication is ~~executed~~ performed at a sound level of $L_{AF} = 75 \text{ dB(A)}$ (white noise). The indication shall generate a sound between 1 kHz and 4 kHz and be unambiguously discernible by a person with a hearing loss of less than 15 dB HL under these conditions (routine test).

6.2 Leakage current

~~Proof of compliance with the requirements under 4.5 shall be provided as follows:~~

The requirements under 4.3.2 shall be tested as follows.

The phase sequence indicator shall be connected in series with a current measuring instrument ~~on~~ that has one lead connected with earth, and with the other interconnected ~~other~~ leads connected with a phase conductor at a voltage of 110 % of its rated voltage or a voltage at the upper limit of its rated voltage range. The magnitude of the current shall not exceed the value specified under ~~4.5~~ 4.3.2.

This test shall be executed on each conductor (routine test).

6.3 Test of mechanical requirements (type tests)

6.3.1 Mechanical shock test

For the purpose of a mechanical shock test, the item under test shall be suspended as shown in Annex A, Figure A.1, using a pendulum length of 2 m. The item under test shall be dropped in a pendulum movement with a deflection of 1 m in height to hit a hard wooden plate 50 mm thick. The test shall be carried out so that each of the sides of the enclosure parallel to the suspension hits the wood once.

6.3.2 Test of leads for direct contact with live parts

The strain relief of permanently attached leads shall be tested by a drop test in accordance with Annex A, Figure A.2, in the following manner:

- the item under test shall be suspended so that it is caught with the extended lead after a free drop of 2 m;
- the item under test shall be dropped three times from the suspension point for each of the leads;
- the enclosure of the measuring equipment shall be free from damage;
- permanently attached leads shall not have become detached from the measuring equipment;
- live parts of the leads connected by means of plugs shall remain inaccessible when they have become unplugged from the measuring equipment;
- no parts inside the measuring equipment shall have become loose.

6.4 Overvoltage

The applicable requirement of 4.3.1 shall be tested as follows:

~~Compliance with the requirements given in 4.6 shall be checked by visual inspection or by measurement (type test).~~

Compliance with the requirements given in 4.3.1 shall be tested by connecting, for a duration of **at least** 10 min, the item under test to a three-phase system at 120 % of the rated system voltage or, in the case of multi-range measuring equipment, at 120 % of all rated voltages (type test).

The surface temperature of EUT shall be measured and checked according to IEC 61010-1.

Compliance with the requirements given in 4.3 shall be tested by operating the item under test for a duration of **at least** 1 h at the rated voltage or, in the case of multi-range measuring equipment, at all rated voltage values (type test).

6.5 Test of markings

The markings shall be checked in respect of legibility by a visual inspection (type test).

~~6.8 Compliance with the requirements given in 4.9 shall be tested by visual inspection of the sling and with probe assemblies plugged and unplugged (type test).~~

~~6.9 The compliance with the tests in this clause shall be recorded.~~

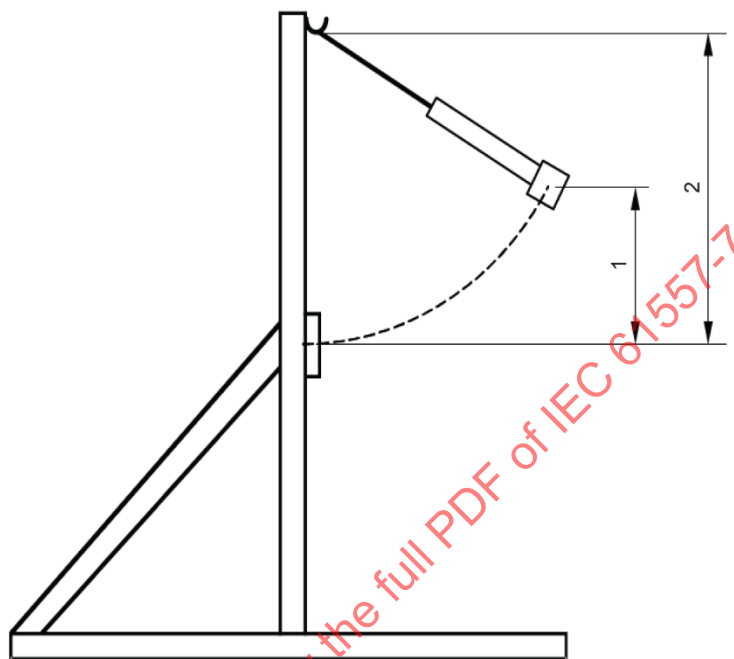
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Annex A (normative)

Illustrations for mechanical tests

Mechanical shock tests shall be performed according to Figure A.1.

Dimensions in metres

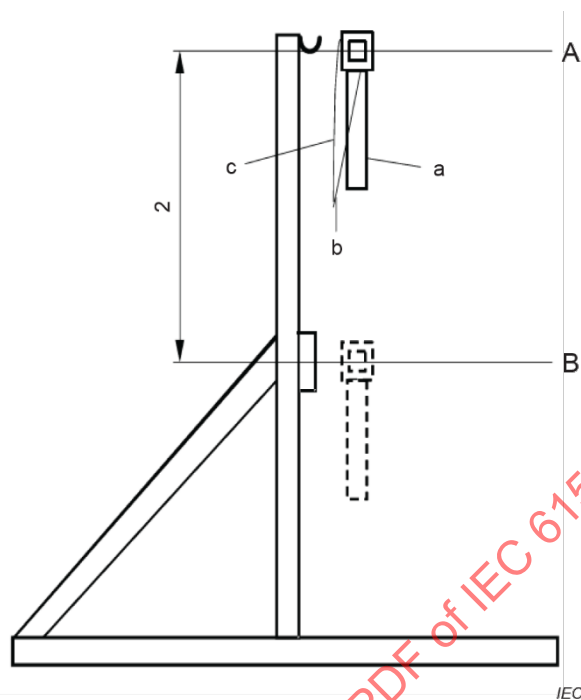


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Figure A.1 – Mechanical shock test

Drop tests shall be performed according to Figure A.2.

Dimensions in metres



Key

a original lead

b joint

c extension to 2 m

A initial position where the equipment is held

B end position after the release of the equipment

Figure A.2 – Drop test

Annex B (informative)

Phase sequence test

B.1 Phase sequence test – Tripolar connection

The measuring equipment for the phase sequence test with tripolar connection is connected to the three-phase distribution system using three separate test probes marked L1, L2 and L3 (see 5.1).

Each test probe is connected to the conductor or terminal foreseen to be at the corresponding phase L1, L2 or L3 of the distribution system.

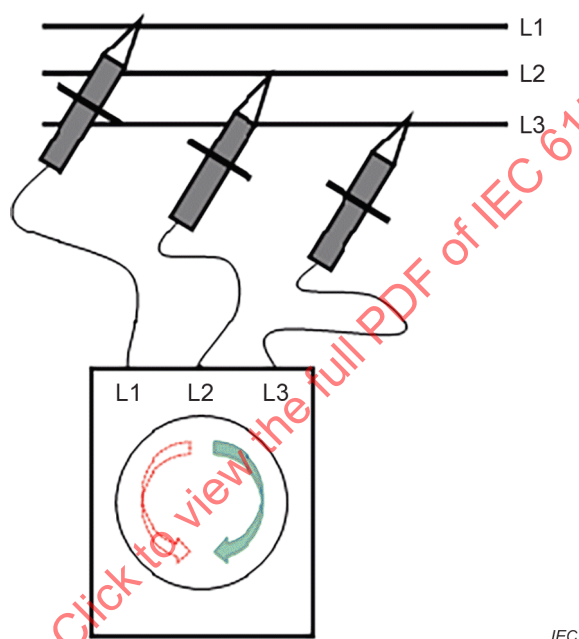


Figure B.1 – Tripolar connection

The phase sequence indication is positive, commonly called "clockwise" (CW) or "right" (R), if the three phases are in the foreseen phase sequence.

The phase sequence indication is negative, commonly called "counter-clockwise" (CCW) or "left" (L), if the three phases are in a sequence different than foreseen: two of the three phase connections are crossed.

NOTE New phase sequence tests carried out after crossing tests probes L1 and L2, and then L2 and L3, allow the crossed phases to be isolated.

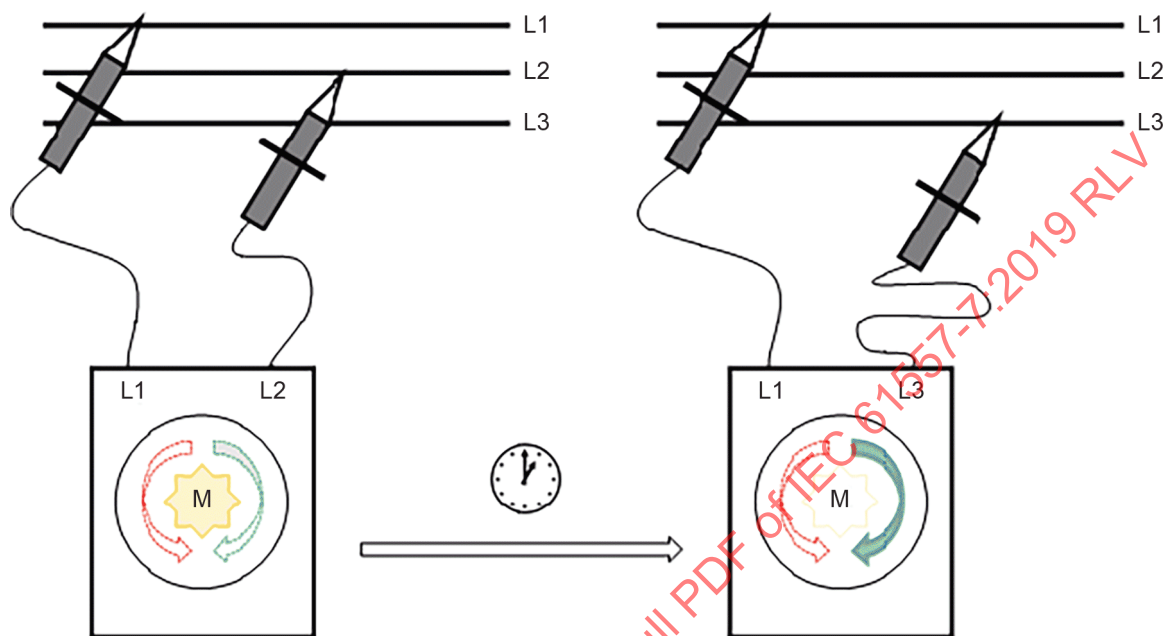
B.2 Phase sequence test – Sequential bipolar connection

The measuring equipment for the phase sequence test with sequential bipolar connection has only two test probes L1 and L2 and is operated in a sequence of two steps.

The test probe L1 is kept connected to the conductor or terminal of the foreseen phase L1 throughout the test sequence.

In the first step, the test probe L2 is connected to the conductor or terminal of the foreseen phase L2. The phase delay L2 – L1 is measured and memorised by the measuring equipment.

In the second step, the operator moves the test probe L2 to the conductor or terminal of the foreseen phase L3. The phase delay L3 – L1 is measured and compared to the memorised phase delay by the measuring equipment.



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Figure B.2 – Sequential bipolar connection

With these two phase delay measurements, the phase sequence indication can be displayed in the same way as for the tripolar connection.

The measuring equipment shall indicate when the phase delay value of the first step is stored in the memory; the value shall be maintained in the memory for a reasonable period of time to allow the operator to switch from the first to the second step of the test sequence.

Bibliography

IEC 60050-311:2001, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 311: General terms relating to measurements*

IEC 60050-411:1996, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 411: Rotating machinery*

IEC 60417, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment* (available at <http://www.graphical-symbols.info/equipment>)

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V a.c. and 1 500 V d.c. – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures –

Part 7: Phase sequence

Sécurité électrique dans les réseaux de distribution basse tension au plus égale à 1 000 V c.a. et 1 500 V c.c. – Dispositifs de contrôle, de mesure ou de surveillance de mesures de protection –

Partie 7: Ordre de phases

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International Standard IEC 61557-7 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 85: Measuring equipment for electrical and electromagnetic quantities.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2007. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) alignment of the structure with that of the whole IEC 61557 series;
- b) updated requirements in 4.3 in accordance with new editions of IEC 61010-1 and IEC 61010-031;
- c) the information on markings was extended;
- d) the information on the operating instructions was extended;

- e) complement to the information on the testing of leads;
- f) test leads for insulated conductors were introduced;
- g) Annex B was added with information on phase sequence tests and indications.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
85/683/FDIS	85/698/RVD

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

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

This International Standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 61557-1:2019.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61557 series, published under the general title *Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V AC and 1 500 V DC – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures*, can be found on the IEC website

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ELECTRICAL SAFETY IN LOW VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS UP TO 1 000 V AC AND 1 500 V DC – EQUIPMENT FOR TESTING, MEASURING OR MONITORING OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES –

Part 7: Phase sequence

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61557 specifies the requirements applicable to measuring equipment for testing the phase sequence in three-phase distribution systems. Indication of the phase sequence can be mechanical, visual and/or audible.

This document does not apply to additional measurements for other quantities. It does not apply to monitoring relays.

NOTE Common worldwide three-phase distribution systems are depicted in IEC 61010-1.

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 61010-1:2010, *Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 1: General requirements*
IEC 61010-1:2010/AMD1:2016¹

IEC 61010-2-030:2017, *Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 2-030: Particular requirements for equipment having testing or measuring circuits*

IEC 61010-031, *Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – Part 031: Safety requirements for hand-held and hand-manipulated assemblies for electrical test and measurement*

IEC 61557-1:2019 *Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V AC and 1 500 V DC – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures – Part 1: General requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 61557-1 and the following apply.

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

¹ A consolidated version of this publication exists, comprising IEC 61010-1:2010 and IEC 61010-1:2010/AMD1:2016.

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

3.1

phase sequence indicator

instrument intended to indicate, in a polyphase system, the sequence in which the instantaneous voltages of the phase conductors reach their maximum values

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-313:2001, 313-01-21]

3.2

phase sequence indication

information displayed by a phase sequence indicator

3.3

phase sequence test

test taken to determine that the phase sequence of a polyphase winding is correct

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-411:1996, 411-53-45]

4 Requirements

4.1 General

In addition to the requirements of IEC 61557-1:2019, Clause 4, the requirements of Clause 4 of this document shall apply.

4.2 Indication

All indications shall be unambiguously displayed on the phase sequence indicator when the input to the phase indicator is between 85 % and 110 % of the nominal system voltage and between 95 % and 105 % of the nominal system frequency.

Indications shall also be unambiguously detectable in the presence of visual or audible interference.

The phase sequence indicator shall display a valid phase sequence indication, positive or negative, if the values of the voltage to earth of the three phases are within the voltage range specified above and the phase delay between two consecutive phases is 120°.

The phase sequence indicator shall not display a valid phase sequence indication, positive or negative, if the three-phase distribution system is heavily unbalanced.

NOTE An unbalanced system could be due to unbalanced loads on the three phases or due to cabling errors.

In particular the measuring equipment shall not display a valid phase sequence indication in the following cases:

- 1) one or more of the phase conductors are open-circuit;
- 2) one or more of the phase conductors are connected to neutral or protective earth;
- 3) two conductors are connected to the same phase.

The specific indications displayed in the above error cases shall be mentioned in the operating instructions of the phase sequence indicator.

The limits of unbalance in amplitude and in phase delay that the phase sequence indicator can handle reliably shall also be mentioned in the operating instructions.

4.3 Measuring equipment

4.3.1 General

The measuring equipment for the phase sequence test is intended for temporary operation, but shall withstand continuous operation.

Equipment intended to be used on the distribution system shall be rated at least for measurement category III according to IEC 61010-2-030.

Equipment intended to be used on socket outlets only can be rated for measurement category II according to IEC 61010-2-030.

The measuring equipment shall not be damaged nor shall the user be exposed to danger when the measuring equipment is connected to 120 % of the rated system voltage or to 120 % of the maximum voltage of its rated voltage range.

The phase sequence test (see Annex B) can be realised with test probes for direct contact with live parts, conductors or terminals, or with test clamps for inductive detection on insulated conductors.

4.3.2 Portable phase sequence indicator

Portable phase sequence indicators shall be housed in an enclosure of insulating material and comply with the requirements for double insulation or reinforced insulation (protection class II).

Portable phase sequence indicators shall be designed in such a manner that when either one or two measuring leads are connected to earth and the remaining measuring leads are connected to their corresponding phase conductors, the resulting total current to earth should not exceed 3,5 mA RMS. The phase conductors shall be at 110 % of the maximum rated voltage for which the equipment is designed.

4.3.3 Test leads for direct contact with live parts and accessories

Phase sequence indicators designed for direct contact to live parts shall be provided with permanently connected test leads or with terminals for removable test leads complying with IEC 61010-031.

The following applies to leads.

Test probes, test leads, clips and other accessories used with phase sequence indicators shall be in accordance with the requirements of IEC 61010-031.

A test lead cable that has a wear indicator shall, at the minimum, provide double insulation or reinforced insulation when new and, at the minimum, basic insulation when the wear indicator is reached (see IEC 61010-031).

Portable measuring equipment, together with its test leads, shall comply with the requirements for mechanical strength according to IEC 61010-1 and in addition shall be tested in accordance with 6.4.

These requirements do not apply when the phase sequence indicator forms part of a multi-purpose instrument with provisions for carrying.

5 Marking and operating instructions

5.1 Marking

In addition to IEC 61557-1:2019, 5.1 and 5.2, the following information shall be provided on the measuring equipment:

- symbol for double insulation in accordance with IEC 61010-1:2010, Table 1, symbol 11;
- designation of leads L1, L2 and L3 on the equipment and on the leads;
- the measurement category shall be printed on the equipment close to the test lead connection.

5.2 Operating instructions

IEC 61557-1:2019, 5.3 applies.

6 Tests

6.1 General

6.1.1 Tests – General

In addition to the tests of IEC 61557-1:2019, Clause 6, the following tests shall be performed.

6.1.2 Visual display

Tests of the visual display are performed under the following conditions.

The display shall be unambiguously discernible by a person with 6/6 vision from a distance of 500 mm at ambient lighting levels from 30 lx to 1 000 lx. During the measurement, the measuring equipment shall be placed on a matt grey surface (type test).

A visual comparison under reference conditions with equipment that has successfully passed the type test is adequate for a routine test with respect to the visual display. The display on the item under test shall produce a similar or better readability (routine tests).

6.1.3 Audible indication (if applicable)

The test for the audible indication is performed at a sound level of $L_{AF} = 75$ dB (white noise). The indication shall generate a sound between 1 kHz and 4 kHz and be unambiguously discernible by a person with a hearing loss of less than 15 dB HL under these conditions (routine test).

6.2 Leakage current

The requirements under 4.3.2 shall be tested as follows.

The phase sequence indicator shall be connected in series with a current measuring instrument that has one lead connected with earth, and with the other interconnected leads connected with a phase conductor at a voltage of 110 % of its rated voltage or a voltage at the upper limit of its rated voltage range. The magnitude of the current shall not exceed the value specified under 4.3.2.

This test shall be executed on each conductor (routine test).

6.3 Test of mechanical requirements (type tests)

6.3.1 Mechanical shock test

For the purpose of a mechanical shock test, the item under test shall be suspended as shown in Annex A, Figure A.1, using a pendulum length of 2 m. The item under test shall be dropped in a pendulum movement with a deflection of 1 m in height to hit a hard wooden plate 50 mm thick. The test shall be carried out so that each of the sides of the enclosure parallel to the suspension hits the wood once.

6.3.2 Test of leads for direct contact with live parts

The strain relief of permanently attached leads shall be tested by a drop test in accordance with Annex A, Figure A.2, in the following manner:

- the item under test shall be suspended so that it is caught with the extended lead after a free drop of 2 m;
- the item under test shall be dropped three times from the suspension point for each of the leads;
- the enclosure of the measuring equipment shall be free from damage;
- permanently attached leads shall not have become detached from the measuring equipment;
- live parts of the leads connected by means of plugs shall remain inaccessible when they have become unplugged from the measuring equipment;
- no parts inside the measuring equipment shall have become loose.

6.4 Overvoltage

The applicable requirement of 4.3.1 shall be tested as follows:

Compliance with the requirements given in 4.3.1 shall be tested by connecting, for a duration of at least 10 min, the item under test to a three-phase system at 120 % of the rated system voltage or, in the case of multi-range measuring equipment, at 120 % of all rated voltages (type test).

The surface temperature of EUT shall be measured and checked according to IEC 61010-1.

Compliance with the requirements given in 4.3 shall be tested by operating the item under test for a duration of at least 1 h at the rated voltage or, in the case of multi-range measuring equipment, at all rated voltage values (type test).

6.5 Test of markings

The markings shall be checked in respect of legibility by a visual inspection (type test).

Annex A

(normative)

Illustrations for mechanical tests

Mechanical shock tests shall be performed according to Figure A.1.

Dimensions in metres

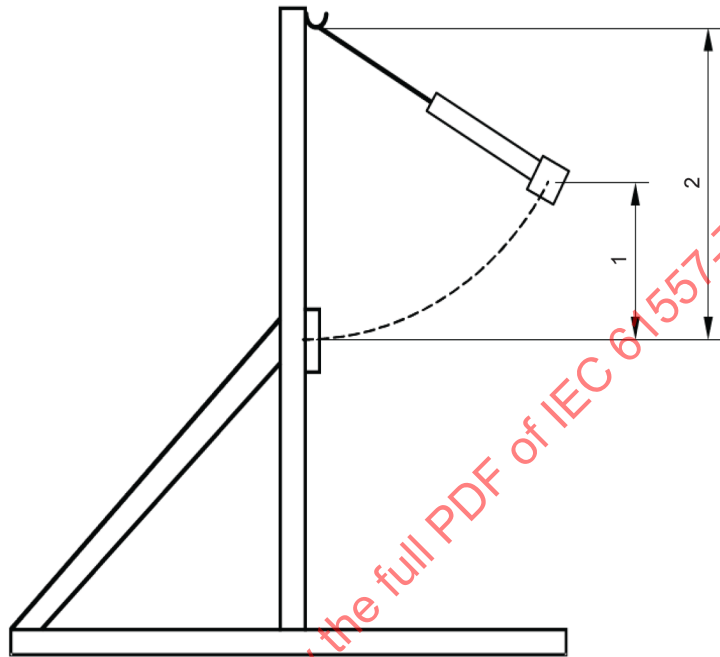
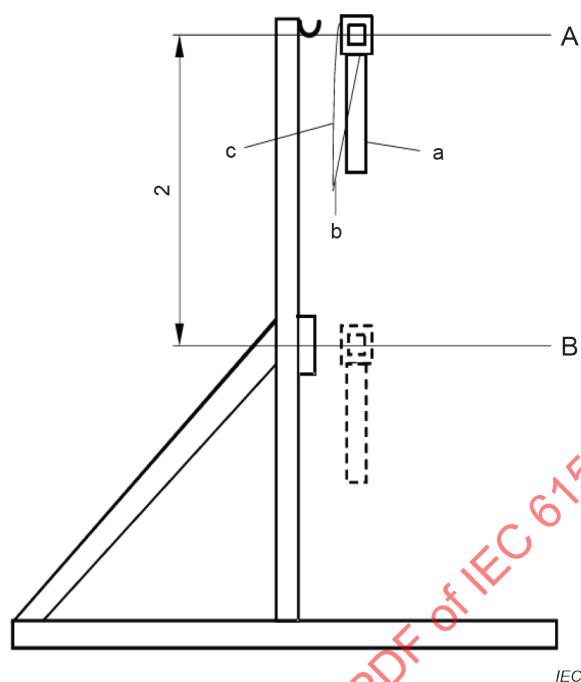


Figure A.1 – Mechanical shock test

IEC

Drop tests shall be performed according to Figure A.2.

Dimensions in metres



Key

a original lead

b joint

c extension to 2 m

A initial position where the equipment is held

B end position after the release of the equipment

Figure A.2 – Drop test

Annex B (informative)

Phase sequence test

B.1 Phase sequence test – Tripolar connection

The measuring equipment for the phase sequence test with tripolar connection is connected to the three-phase distribution system using three separate test probes marked L1, L2 and L3 (see 5.1).

Each test probe is connected to the conductor or terminal foreseen to be at the corresponding phase L1, L2 or L3 of the distribution system.

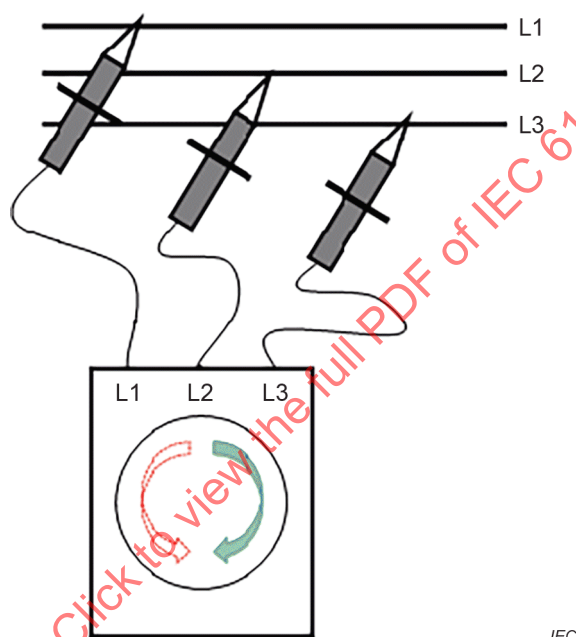


Figure B.1 – Tripolar connection

The phase sequence indication is positive, commonly called "clockwise" (CW) or "right" (R), if the three phases are in the foreseen phase sequence.

The phase sequence indication is negative, commonly called "counter-clockwise" (CCW) or "left" (L), if the three phases are in a sequence different than foreseen: two of the three phase connections are crossed.

NOTE New phase sequence tests carried out after crossing tests probes L1 and L2, and then L2 and L3, allow the crossed phases to be isolated.

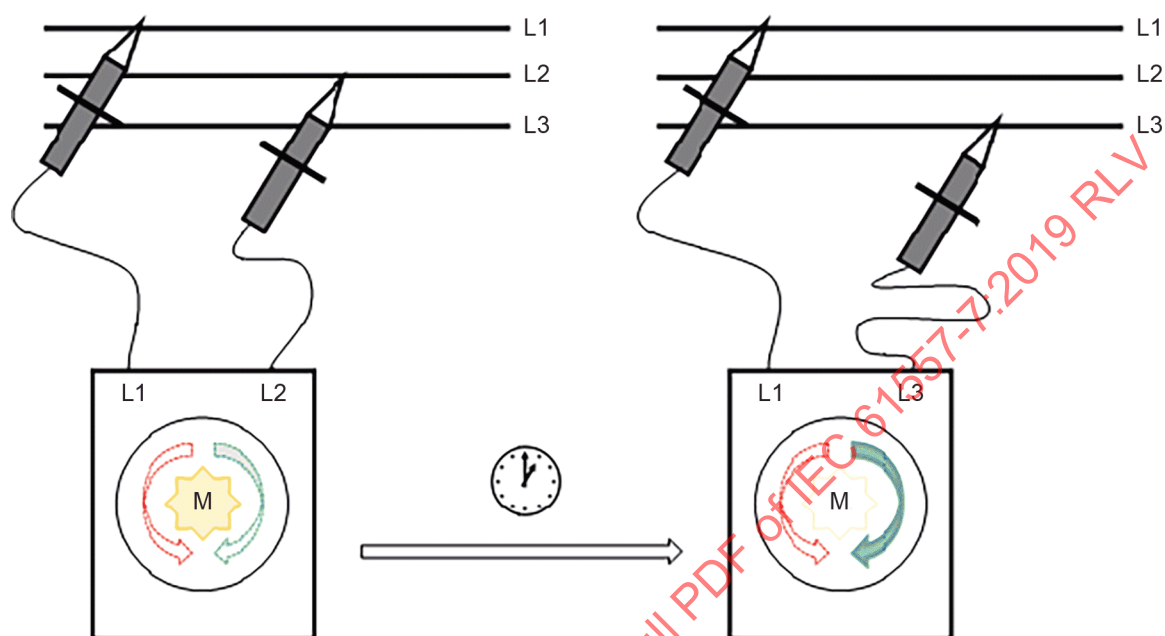
B.2 Phase sequence test – Sequential bipolar connection

The measuring equipment for the phase sequence test with sequential bipolar connection has only two test probes L1 and L2 and is operated in a sequence of two steps.

The test probe L1 is kept connected to the conductor or terminal of the foreseen phase L1 throughout the test sequence.

In the first step, the test probe L2 is connected to the conductor or terminal of the foreseen phase L2. The phase delay L2 – L1 is measured and memorised by the measuring equipment.

In the second step, the operator moves the test probe L2 to the conductor or terminal of the foreseen phase L3. The phase delay L3 – L1 is measured and compared to the memorised phase delay by the measuring equipment.



IEC

Figure B.2 – Sequential bipolar connection

With these two phase delay measurements, the phase sequence indication can be displayed in the same way as for the tripolar connection.

The measuring equipment shall indicate when the phase delay value of the first step is stored in the memory; the value shall be maintained in the memory for a reasonable period of time to allow the operator to switch from the first to the second step of the test sequence.

Bibliography

IEC 60050-311:2001, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 311: General terms relating to measurements*

IEC 60050-411:1996, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 411: Rotating machinery*

IEC 60417, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment* (available at <http://www.graphical-symbols.info/equipment>)

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COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

**SÉCURITÉ ÉLECTRIQUE DANS LES RÉSEAUX DE DISTRIBUTION BASSE
TENSION AU PLUS ÉGALE À 1 000 V C.A. ET 1 500 V C.C. –
DISPOSITIFS DE CONTRÔLE, DE MESURE OU DE SURVEILLANCE DE
MESURES DE PROTECTION –****Partie 7: Ordre de phases****AVANT-PROPOS**

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La Norme internationale IEC 61557-7 a été établie par le comité d'études 85 de l'IEC: Equipement de mesure des grandeurs électriques et électromagnétiques.

Cette troisième édition annule et remplace la deuxième édition parue en 2007. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Cette édition inclut les modifications majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

- a) alignement de la structure sur l'ensemble de la série IEC 61557;
- b) mise à jour des exigences définies au 4.3 par rapport aux nouvelles éditions de l'IEC 61010-1 et de l'IEC 61010-031;
- c) développement des informations concernant le marquage;

- d) développement des informations concernant les instructions de fonctionnement;
- e) développement des informations concernant les essais des câbles;
- f) les câbles d'essai pour conducteurs isolés ont été introduits;
- g) l'Annexe B a été ajoutée avec information sur l'essai d'ordre de phases et indication d'ordre de phases.

Le texte de cette Norme internationale est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
85/683/FDIS	85/698/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette Norme internationale.

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

Cette Norme internationale doit être utilisée conjointement avec l'IEC 61557-1:2019.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 61557, publiées sous le titre général *Sécurité électrique dans les réseaux de distribution basse tension au plus égale à 1 000 V c.a. et 1 500 V c.c. — Dispositifs de contrôle, de mesure ou de surveillance de mesures de protection*, peut être consultée sur le site web de l'IEC.

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SÉCURITÉ ÉLECTRIQUE DANS LES RÉSEAUX DE DISTRIBUTION BASSE TENSION AU PLUS ÉGALE À 1 000 V C.A. ET 1 500 V C.C. – DISPOSITIFS DE CONTRÔLE, DE MESURE OU DE SURVEILLANCE DE MESURES DE PROTECTION –

Partie 7: Ordre de phases

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 61557 spécifie les exigences applicables aux appareils de mesure destinés à soumettre à essai l'ordre des phases dans les réseaux de distribution triphasés. L'indication de l'ordre des phases peut être mécanique, visuelle et/ou audible.

Le présent document ne s'applique pas aux mesures supplémentaires destinées à d'autres grandeurs. Elle ne s'applique pas aux relais de surveillance.

NOTE Les réseaux de distribution triphasés communs à l'échelle mondiale sont décrits dans l'IEC 61010-1.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants sont cités dans le texte de sorte qu'ils constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 61010-1:2010, *Règles de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesurage, de régulation et de laboratoire – Partie 1: Exigences générales*
IEC 61010-1:2010/AMD1:2016¹

IEC 61010-2-030:2017, *Exigences de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesurage, de régulation et de laboratoire – Partie 2-030: Exigences particulières pour les appareils équipés de circuits d'essai ou de mesure*

IEC 61010-031, *Règles de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesurage, de régulation et de laboratoire – Partie 031: Prescriptions de sécurité pour sondes équipées portatives et manipulées à la main pour mesurage et essais électriques*

IEC 61557-1:2019, *Sécurité électrique dans les réseaux de distribution basse tension au plus égale à 1 000 V c.a. et 1 500 V c.c. – Dispositifs de contrôle, de mesure ou de surveillance de mesures de protection – Partie 1: Exigences générales*

3 Termes et définitions

Pour les besoins du présent document, les termes et définitions de l'IEC 61557-1 ainsi que les suivants s'appliquent.

L'ISO et l'IEC tiennent à jour des bases de données terminologiques destinées à être utilisées en normalisation, consultables aux adresses suivantes:

¹ Il existe une version consolidée de cette publication, comprenant l'IEC 61010-1:2010 et l'IEC 61010-1:2010/AMD1:2016.

- IEC Electropedia: disponible à l'adresse <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: disponible à l'adresse <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

indicateur d'ordre de phases

appareil destiné à indiquer, dans un système polyphasé, la séquence suivant laquelle les tensions instantanées des conducteurs de phase atteignent leurs valeurs maximales

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-313:2001, 313-01-21]

3.2

indication d'ordre de phases

information affichée par un indicateur d'ordre de phases

3.3

essai d'ordre des phases

essai ayant pour objet de vérifier que l'ordre dans lequel se suivent les phases d'un enroulement polyphasé est correct

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-411:1996, 411-53-45]

4 Exigences

4.1 Généralités

Outre les exigences de l'Article 4 de l'IEC 61557-1:2019, les exigences de l'Article 4 du présent document doivent s'appliquer.

4.2 Indication

Toutes les indications doivent clairement s'afficher sur l'indicateur d'ordre de phases lorsque l'indicateur de phase est entre 85 % et 110 % de la tension nominale du réseau et entre 95 % et 105 % de la fréquence nominale du réseau.

L'indication doit être clairement perceptible même en présence de perturbations visuelles ou sonores.

L'indicateur d'ordre de phases doit afficher une indication d'ordre de phases valide, positive ou négative, si les valeurs de la tension à la terre des trois phases sont comprises dans la plage de tensions spécifiée au-dessus et si le décalage de phase consécutives est de 120°.

L'indicateur d'ordre de phases ne doit pas afficher d'indication d'ordre de phases valide, positive ou négative, si le réseau de distribution triphasé est fortement déséquilibré.

NOTE Le déséquilibre d'un réseau peut être lié à la présence de charges déséquilibrées sur les trois phases ou à des erreurs de câblage.

L'appareil de mesure ne doit notamment pas afficher d'indication d'ordre de phases valide dans les cas suivants:

- 1) un ou plusieurs conducteurs de phase sont en circuit ouvert;
- 2) un ou plusieurs conducteurs de phase sont connectés au point neutre ou à la terre de protection;
- 3) deux conducteurs sont connectés à la même phase.

Les instructions de fonctionnement de l'indicateur d'ordre de phases doivent mentionner les indications spécifiques affichées dans les cas d'erreur ci-dessus.