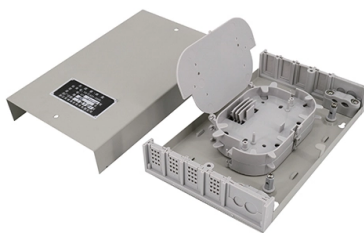


Classification Standards for Medium and Low Voltage Complete Sets of Equipment



Overview

60038, IEC standard voltages, defines a set of standard nominal voltages for and and systems. The standard primarily contains a set of tables, each of which define a set of standard nominal supply voltages that may be chosen from, as follows:

- Table 1 defines those for AC systems where voltage is to be within the range 100 to 1000.
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Standard nominal voltages that can be used for low voltage systems in the 100-1000V range are as follows:

- For three-phase 3 or 4-wire systems at 50 Hz:
- For three-phase 3 or 4-wire systems at 60 Hz:
- For single-phase 3-wire systems at 60 Hz (American):

Note that with the exception of the American split-phase case, where two voltages are given separated by a slash, these represent 4-wire cases; the first voltage corresponding to that between phase and neutral, and the second between phases. Single voltage values are for 3-wire cases and thus correspond to that between phases. In the case of American split-phase, the first value is that between a hot and the centre-tapped neutral, while the second is that between the pair of hots. All AC voltages are. Three-phase 3-wire is without neutral, while three-phase 4-wire is with neutral. Of historical interest, it is noted that the 230/400 V three-phase option replaced the former 220/380 V and 240/415 V systems. Similarly the 380/660 V system was replaced with 400/690 V. Migration from these older voltage systems was required by amendment 1 to the 1983 edition of the standard, published in 1994. Those countries with a 220/380 V

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CLASSIFICATION OF VOLTAGE LEVELS

Conclusion As can be seen from the above, there is no clear-cut demarcation for classification of various voltage levels in AC Electric Power

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