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afeguarding Love Ones

CBs & RCD Socket-outlets

nel Ng, Technical Promotion Manager

much would you invest in consumer products?



much would you invest in your dream home or renovating your house?



much would the electrical components in your house cost?



ty at home

v much time and money do you spend to enhance insurance or hospitality plan/package to ensure r loves are fully protected?

v important is it to safeguard our life and our love ones at home?

v much you know about the electrical safety in your home and have you thought of how enhance it ?

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al practice

ne current requirement for a 30mA RCCB adequate to protect your love ones at home?

nere a need for additional protection?

60364

al practice

.5.3 Where a residual current protective device (RCD) is used for fault protection, the owing conditions shall be fulfilled:

the disconnection time as required by 411.3.2.2 or 411.3.2.4, and

$$R_{\rm A} \times I_{\rm An} \leq 50 \text{ V}$$

where

 R_A is the sum of the resistance in Ω of the earth electrode and the protective conductor for the exposed conductive-parts,

 $I_{\Lambda n}$ is the rated residual operating current of the RCD.

- E 1 Fault protection is provided in this case also if the fault impedance is not negligible.
- E 2 Where discrimination between RCDs is necessary see 535.3 of IEC 60364-5-53.
- E 3 Where R_A is not known, it may be replaced by Z_S .
- E 4 The disconnection times in accordance with Table 41.1 relate to prospective residual fault currents ficantly higher than the rated residual operating current of the RCD (typically 5 $I_{\Delta n}$).

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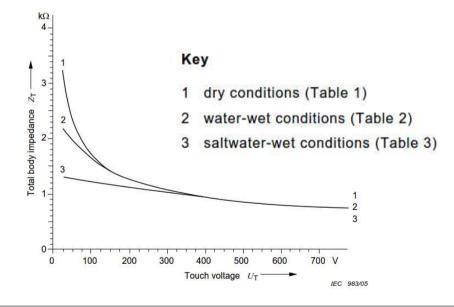
cts of current on human beings and livestock

- e 1 Total body impedances Z_{T} for a current path hand to hand a.c. 50/60 Hz, for large surface areas of contact in dry conditions
- e 2 Total body impedances Z_{T} for a current path hand to hand a.c. 50/60 Hz, for large surface areas of contact in water-wet conditions
- le 3 Total body impedances Z_{T} for a current path hand to hand a.c. 50/60 Hz, for large surface areas of contact in saltwater-wet conditions
- e values indicated in Tables 1 to 3 have been derived from measurements carried out on pses and on living persons (adults, males and females) as described in Annex A.

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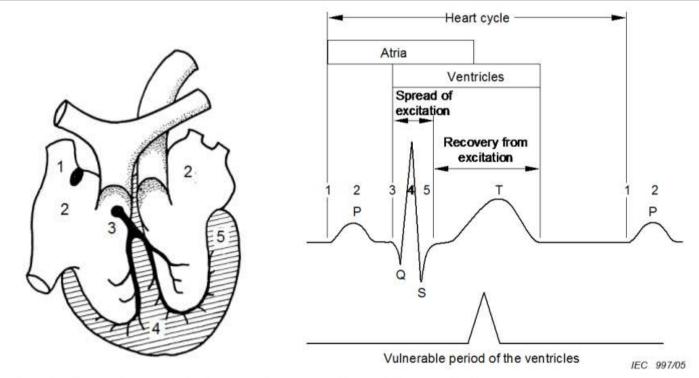
cts of current on human beings and livestock

Figure 4 – Total body impedances $Z_{\rm T}$ (50 %) for a current path hand to hand, for large surface areas of contact in dry, water-wet and saltwater-wet conditions for a percentile rank of 50 % of the population for touch voltages $U_{\rm T}$ = 25 V to 700 V, a.c. 50/60 Hz



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urrence of the vulnerable period of ventricles during the cardiac cycle



NOTE The numbers designate the subsequent stages of propagation of the excitation.

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cts on ECG & blood pressure

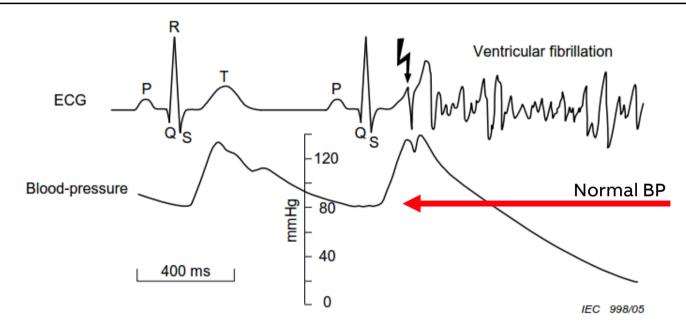
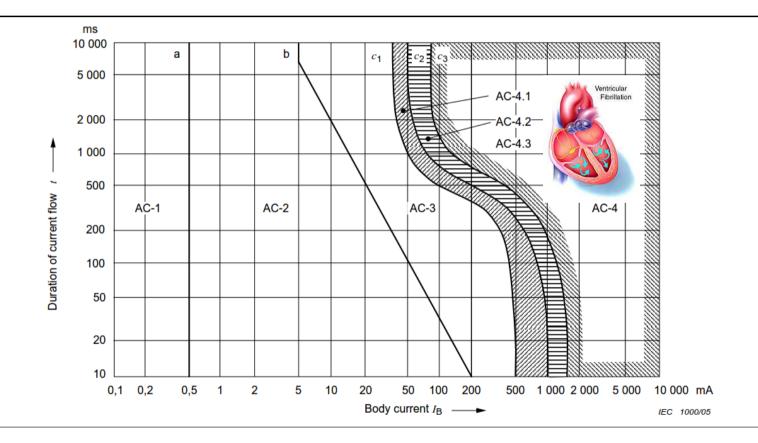


Figure 18 – Triggering of ventricular fibrillation in the vulnerable period – Effects on electro-cardiogram (ECG) and blood pressure

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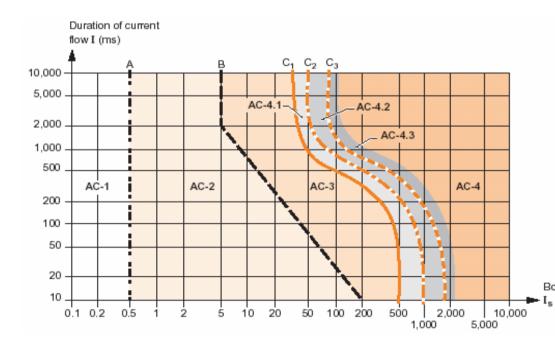
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ription of time/current zones

e 11 – Time/current zones for a.c. 15 Hz to 100 Hz for hand to feet pathway – Summary of zones of Figure 20

nes	Boundaries	Physiological effects
C-1	Up to 0,5 mA curve a	Perception possible but usually no 'startled' reaction
-2	0,5 mA up to curve b	Perception and involuntary muscular contractions likely but usually no harmful electrical physiological effects
2-3	Curve b and above	Strong involuntary muscular contractions. Difficulty in breathing. Reversible disturbances of heart function. Immobilization may occur. Effects increasing with current magnitude. Usually no organic damage to be expected
-4 1)	Above curve c_1	Patho-physiological effects may occur such as cardiac arrest, breathing arrest, and burns or other cellular damage. Probability of ventricular fibrillation increasing with current magnitude and time
	c ₁ -c ₂	AC-4.1 Probability of ventricular fibrillation increasing up to about 5 %
	c2-c3	AC-4.2 Probability of ventricular fibrillation up to about 50 %
	Beyond curve c_3	AC-4.3 Probability of ventricular fibrillation above 50 %

durations of current flow below 200 ms, ventricular fibrillation is only initiated within the vulnerable period a relevant thresholds are surpassed. As regards ventricular fibrillation, this figure relates to the effects of ent which flows in the path left hand to feet. For other current paths, the heart current factor has to be sidered.



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shold of let-go

s is the maximum value of touch current at ch a person holding electrodes can let go he electrodes

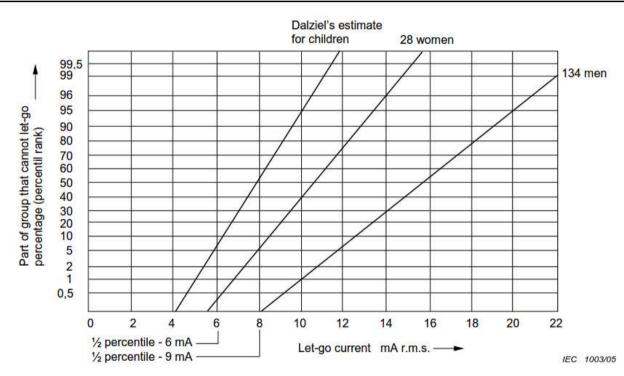


Figure 23 – Let-go currents for 60 Hz sinusoidal current

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tricular fibrillation is fatal because it denies blood flow which transports required oxygen. Strical accidents that do not involve ventricular fibrillation can also be fatal. Other effects affect respiration and might prevent the person from shouting for help. These related hanisms include functional disturbance of respiratory control, paralysis of respiratory cles, damage to the neural activation pathways for these muscles, and damage to the iratory control mechanism within the brainstem. These effects, if permanent, lead itably to death. If a person is to recover from a reversible respiratory effect, prompt icial respiration is mandatory. Nonetheless, the person may still die. If current flows ugh critical parts such as the spinal cord or the respiratory control centre, death can ur. These effects are under consideration and thresholds are not yet defined.

61008 & IEC61009

oing current of RCDs

idual operating current limits

duct Standard IEC 61008/9 require that RCDs must intervene in presence of a residual current withi ined current limit.

idual operating current $(I_{\wedge n})$

e of residual current which causes the RCD to operate under specified conditions

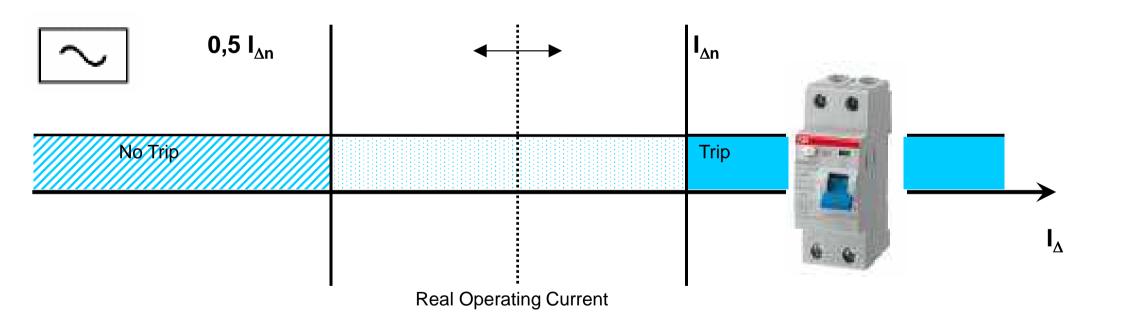
idual non-operating current ($I_{\Delta n0}$)

ue of residual current (=0.5 I $_{\Delta n}$) at and below which the RCD doesn't operate under specified condition

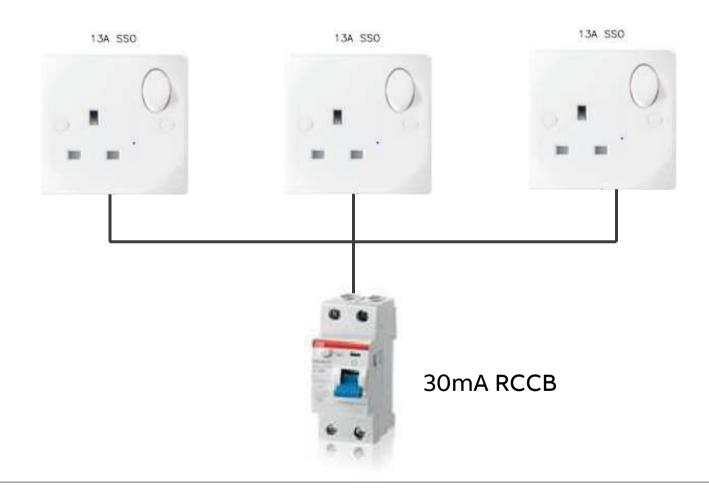
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61008 & IEC61009

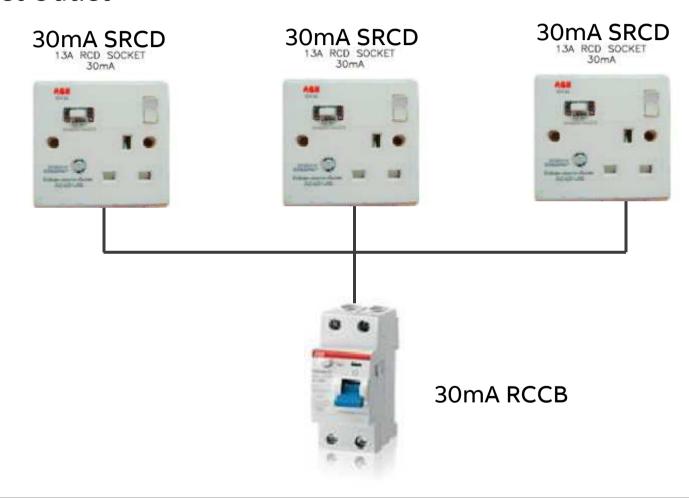
oing current of RCDs



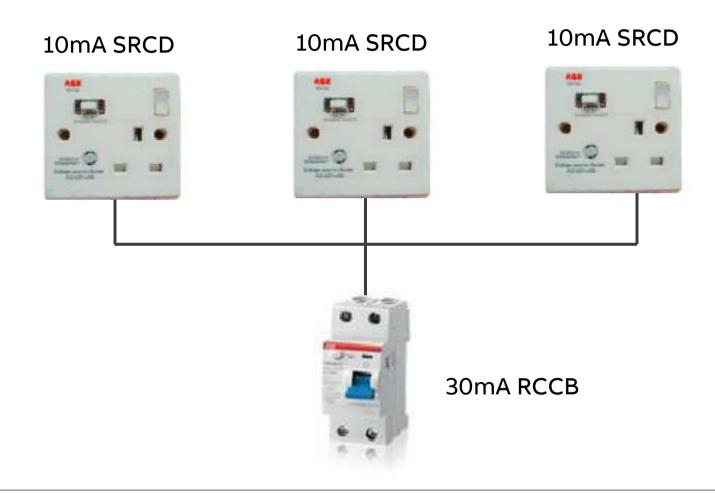
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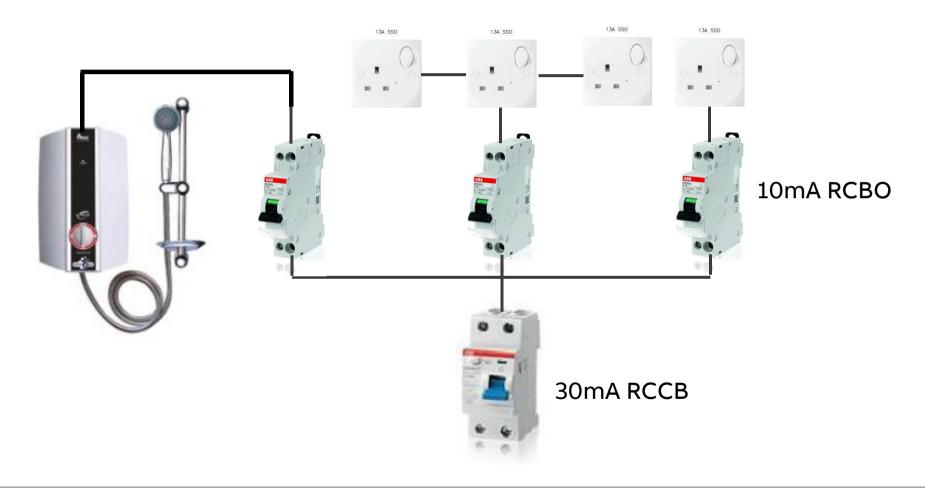
ection for Socket Outlet



ection for Socket Outlet



ection for Socket Outlet or home appliance



lications at home



cific Applications

pitals

a Centers

ool laboratory / workshop

d Care centers

folks home

oorts / Libraries / Community centers arging areas for mobile devices)



A RCCB & RCBO



10mA RCCB (36mm)



10mA RCBO (18mm)



10mA RCBO (36mm)

A RCCB & RCBO



10mA RCCB (36mm, VI)



10mA RCBO (18mm, VD)



10mA RCBO (36mm, VI)

Socket Outlets











CRSM213 / CRSM212





Healthcare



Residential



Eldercare



Childcare



Commercial



Datacenter / finance



Agriculture / veterinary



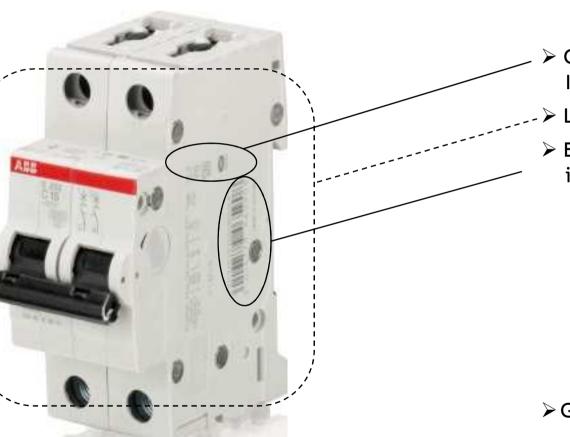
Extra protection



Discrimination

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ipating Counterfeiting – Non Compliant products



- Clear printed standard : IEC, SNI (for Indonesia)
- Laser printing. Not easy to duplicate
- ➤ Barcode. ABB connect (apps) to know its detail description and LSO contact



➤ Get from official distributor/partner

