

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Mobile and fixed offshore units – Electrical installations –
Part 3: Equipment**

**Unités mobiles et fixes en mer – Installations électriques –
Partie 3: Équipement**





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**Mobile and fixed offshore units – Electrical installations –
Part 3: Equipment**

**Unités mobiles et fixes en mer – Installations électriques –
Partie 3: Équipement**

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	6
INTRODUCTION.....	8
1 Scope.....	9
2 Normative references	10
3 Terms and definitions	13
4 General requirements	15
4.1 General.....	15
4.2 Access for maintenance, operation and inspection.....	15
4.3 Access to interface	16
4.4 Documentation.....	16
4.5 Nameplates and labels.....	16
4.6 Signal lamps	16
4.7 Component and wiring identification (inside cabinet).....	16
4.7.1 Marking of components inside cabinet	16
4.7.2 Internal wiring and marking of supplier's standard equipment	17
4.7.3 Marking of internal wiring in project specific parts of equipment.....	17
4.7.4 Marking of AC busbars	17
4.7.5 Marking of DC busbars	17
4.7.6 Marking of earth bars.....	17
4.8 Enclosures/material	17
4.9 Cabinet doors	18
4.10 Protection against direct contact	18
4.11 Protection against fluid leakage	18
4.12 Ventilation/cooling by air	18
4.13 Cooling by liquids	19
4.13.1 General	19
4.13.2 Forced cooling systems	19
4.14 Earthing.....	19
4.14.1 General	19
4.14.2 PE bar	20
4.14.3 IE bar	20
4.14.4 IS bar	22
4.14.5 Voltage and current transformers.....	22
4.15 Electromagnetic compatibility and interference prevention means.....	22
4.16 Termination of external cables/terminal design	22
4.17 Internal wiring and terminations	23
4.18 Control voltage	23
4.19 Components' short-circuit rating.....	23
4.20 Protection from condensation.....	23
5 Generators and motors.....	24
5.1 General.....	24
5.2 Voltage regulation of generators	24
5.2.1 General	24
5.2.2 DC generators	24
5.2.3 AC generators	24
5.3 Generators for special purposes	25

5.3.1	DC generators	25
5.3.2	AC generators	25
5.4	Parallel operation of general service generators – AC generators	26
5.4.1	Reactive load sharing	26
5.4.2	Active load sharing	26
5.4.3	Flywheel effect for AC generators	26
5.4.4	Excitation of AC generators	26
5.5	Mechanical features (generators and motors)	26
5.5.1	Cooling by liquid	26
5.5.2	Accumulation of moisture and condensation	27
5.5.3	Balance	27
5.5.4	Shaft currents	27
5.5.5	Terminals	27
5.6	Lubrication (generators and motors)	27
5.7	Prime movers.....	27
5.7.1	General	27
5.7.2	Speed governing characteristics	28
5.8	Cyclic irregularity	28
5.9	Lubrication (prime movers)	29
5.10	Running speed.....	29
5.11	Testing	29
6	Transformers	29
6.1	General.....	29
6.2	Winding arrangement.....	30
6.3	Terminals.....	30
6.4	Cooling arrangement.....	30
6.5	Liquid-immersed transformers not hermetically sealed	30
6.6	Voltage regulation.....	30
7	Switchgear and controlgear assemblies	31
7.1	General.....	31
7.2	Definitions.....	31
7.3	Locking facilities	31
7.4	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies	31
7.4.1	General	31
7.4.2	Circuits	31
7.4.3	Design and construction	31
7.4.4	Design verification	33
7.5	Switchgear and controlgear in the range above 1 kV to 52 kV	33
7.5.1	General	33
7.5.2	Service conditions	33
7.5.3	Design and construction	34
7.5.4	Circuit-breakers, switches and fuses.....	34
7.5.5	Earthing and short-circuiting	35
7.5.6	Protection against contact with live parts	35
7.6	Switchgear and controlgear above 52 kV	35
7.6.1	General	35
7.6.2	Service conditions	35
7.6.3	Design and construction	35
7.6.4	Use of SF6	36

7.6.5	Gas pressure and density monitoring.....	36
7.6.6	Tightness.....	36
7.6.7	Power connection.....	36
7.6.8	Equipment handling.....	36
7.7	Instruments for assemblies.....	36
7.7.1	General.....	36
7.7.2	Instrument for AC generators.....	36
7.7.3	Instrument for DC power sources.....	37
7.7.4	Instruments for UPS.....	37
7.7.5	Instruments measuring the insulation level to earth.....	37
7.7.6	Design of instruments.....	37
7.7.7	Transformers provided for instrumentation, protection and control circuits.....	38
7.7.8	Synchronizing devices.....	38
7.7.9	Speed governor.....	38
8	Semiconductor converters.....	38
8.1	General.....	38
8.2	Cooling arrangements.....	39
8.3	Service conditions.....	39
8.4	Application.....	39
8.4.1	Forced cooling.....	39
8.4.2	Effects from and on the supply or load system.....	39
8.5	Converter transformers.....	40
9	Secondary cells and batteries.....	40
9.1	General.....	40
9.2	Types of batteries.....	40
9.2.1	General.....	40
9.2.2	Valve regulated acid batteries (VRLA).....	40
9.2.3	Nickel-cadmium batteries.....	41
9.2.4	Vented lead-acid batteries.....	41
9.2.5	Technology not described above.....	41
9.3	Charging facilities.....	41
9.4	Ventilation of secondary battery compartments.....	41
10	Luminaires.....	42
11	Heating and cooking appliances.....	42
12	Resistance trace heating.....	42
13	Communication.....	42
13.1	General.....	42
13.2	Safety requirements.....	42
13.3	External communication systems.....	42
13.4	Internal communication.....	43
13.4.1	General.....	43
13.4.2	Public address and general alarm systems.....	43
13.4.3	Other internal communication requirements.....	43
13.5	Safety and maintenance.....	44
14	Control and instrumentation.....	44
14.1	General.....	44
14.2	Segregation.....	45

14.3	Accessibility.....	45
14.4	Replacement.....	45
14.5	Non-interchangeability	45
14.6	Cooling air	45
14.7	Mechanical load on connecting devices	45
14.8	Mechanical features of cabinets.....	45
14.9	Shock and vibration absorbers.....	45
14.10	Internal wiring.....	45
14.11	Cable terminations.....	45
14.12	Sensors	46
14.13	Reliability.....	46
14.14	Hardware modularity.....	46
14.15	Ancillary devices.....	46
14.16	Power supplies	46
14.17	Testing	46
14.18	Spares.....	47
15	Accessories for accommodation and similar areas.....	47
15.1	General.....	47
15.2	Switches	47
15.3	Socket-outlets and plugs.....	47
	Bibliography.....	49
	Figure 1 – Typical example of PE, IE and IS bars with earth loop.....	21
	Figure 2 – Typical example of PE and combined IE and IS bars without earth loop.....	21
	Table 1 – Earth conductors for enclosures	19
	Table 2 – Limits of cyclic irregularity	28

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**MOBILE AND FIXED OFFSHORE UNITS –
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS –****Part 3: Equipment**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61892-3 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 18: Electrical installations of ships and of mobile and fixed offshore units.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2012. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) the previous voltage limitations have been removed;
- b) Clause 4 has been completely rewritten, giving general requirements as to relevant electrical equipment;
- c) requirements concerning pyrotechnic fault current limiters have been added;
- d) requirements as to gas insulated switchgear have been added;

- e) the requirement concerning the isolation of supply to galley has been moved to IEC 61892-2;
- f) requirements concerning control and instrumentation have been rewritten, based on changes in IEC 61892-2.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
18/1651/FDIS	18/1667/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.

A list of all the parts in the IEC 61892 series, published under the general title *Mobile and fixed offshore units – Electrical installations*, can be found on the IEC website.

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

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

INTRODUCTION

IEC 61892 forms a series of International Standards for safety in the design, selection, installation, maintenance and use of electrical equipment for the generation, transmission, storage, distribution and utilization of electrical energy for all purposes in offshore units which are used for the purpose of exploration or exploitation of petroleum resources.

This part of IEC 61892 incorporates and coordinates, as far as possible, existing rules and forms a code of interpretation, where applicable, of the requirements of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and constitutes a guide for future regulations which may be prepared and a statement of practice for offshore unit owners, designers, installers and appropriate organizations.

This document is based on solutions and methods which are in current use, but it is not intended to impede development of new or improved techniques.

In this revision, voltage limitations have been removed. However, voltage limitations may be given in the referenced equipment standards. The removal of voltage limitations is considered necessary due to the interconnection of, and supply from shore to offshore units. In such cases, transmission voltages up to 132 kV AC and 150 kV DC are used and higher voltages are being planned.

The IEC 61892 series aims to constitute a set of International Standards for the offshore petroleum industry, but it is not intended to prevent their use beyond petroleum installations.

MOBILE AND FIXED OFFSHORE UNITS – ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS –

Part 3: Equipment

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61892 is applicable to electrical equipment in mobile and fixed offshore units including pipeline, pumping or "pigging" stations, compressor stations and single buoy moorings, used in the offshore petroleum industry for drilling, production, accommodation, processing, storage and offloading purposes.

It applies to all installations, whether permanent, temporary, transportable or hand-held, to AC installations and DC installations without any voltage level limitation. Referenced equipment standards may give voltage level limitations.

This document specifies requirements such as those concerning

- enclosures, with regard to material, marking (nameplates and labels), ventilation, earthing, EMC and short-circuit rating of components, and
- specific requirements related to use in an offshore unit, such as
 - generators and motors,
 - transformers,
 - switchgear and control gear assemblies,
 - instrumentation of power sources,
 - semiconductor converters,
 - secondary cells and batteries,
 - luminaires,
 - communication equipment,
 - control and instrumentation, and
 - accessories for accommodation and similar areas.

This document does not apply to

- fixed equipment for medical purposes,
- electrical installations of tankers, and
- control of ignition sources other than those created by electrical equipment.

NOTE 1 For medical rooms, IEC 60364-7-710 provides specific requirements. Requirements for tankers are given in IEC 60092-502.

NOTE 2 Specific requirements in relation to electrical equipment in hazardous areas are given in IEC 61892-7.

NOTE 3 Guidance on protection of non-electrical equipment can be found in ISO 80079-36, ISO 80079-37 and IMO 2009 MODU Code, 6.7.

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

IEC 60034-14, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 14: Mechanical vibration of certain machines with shaft heights 56 mm and higher – Measurement, evaluation and limits of vibration severity*

IEC 60076 (all parts), *Power transformers*

IEC 60076-11, *Power transformers – Part 11: Dry-type transformers*

IEC 60146-1-1, *Semiconductor converters – General requirements and line commutated converters – Part 1-1: Specification of basic requirements*

IEC TR 60146-1-2, *Semiconductor converters – General requirements and line commutated converters – Part 1-2: Application guide*

IEC 60146-1-3, *Semiconductor converters – General requirements and line commutated converters – Part 1-3: Transformers and reactors*

IEC 60146-2, *Semiconductor converters – Part 2: Self-commutated semiconductor converters including direct d.c. converters*

IEC 60269-1, *Low-voltage fuses – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60269-3, *Low-voltage fuses – Part 3: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by unskilled persons (fuses mainly for household or similar applications) – Examples of standardized systems of fuses A to F*

IEC TR 60269-5, *Low-voltage fuses – Part 5: Guidance for the application of low-voltage fuses*

IEC 60282-1, *High-voltage fuses – Part 1: Current-limiting fuses*

IEC 60282-2, *High-voltage fuses – Part 2: Expulsion fuses*

IEC 60309-1, *Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60309-4, *Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes – Part 4: Switched socket-outlets and connectors with or without interlock*

IEC 60331 (all parts), *Tests for electric cables under fire conditions – Circuit integrity*

IEC 60332-1-2, *Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 1-2: Test for vertical flame propagation for a single insulated wire or cable – Procedure for 1 kW pre-mixed flame*

IEC 60335-1, *Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60519-10, *Safety in electroheating installations – Part 10: Particular requirements for electrical resistance trace heating systems for industrial and commercial applications*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60598-1, *Luminaires – Part 1: General requirements and tests*

IEC 60598-2-1, *Luminaires. Part 2: Particular requirements. Section One: Fixed general purpose luminaires*

IEC 60598-2-2, *Luminaires – Part 2-2: Particular requirements – Recessed luminaires*

IEC 60598-2-5, *Luminaires – Part 2-5: Particular requirements – Floodlights*

IEC 60598-2-22, *Luminaires – Part 2-22: Particular requirements – Luminaires for emergency lighting*

IEC TR 60616, *Terminal and tapping markings for power transformers*

IEC 60622, *Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Sealed nickel-cadmium prismatic rechargeable single cells*

IEC 60623, *Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Vented nickel-cadmium prismatic rechargeable single cells*

IEC 60669 (all parts), *Switches for household and similar fixed-electrical installations*

IEC 60884 (all parts), *Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes*

IEC 60896-11, *Stationary lead-acid batteries – Part 11: Vented types – General requirements and methods of tests*

IEC 60896-21, *Stationary lead-acid batteries – Part 21: Valve regulated types – Methods of test*

IEC 60896-22, *Stationary lead-acid batteries – Part 22: Valve regulated types – Requirements*

IEC 60906 (all parts), *IEC system of plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes*

IEC 60945, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – General requirements – Methods of testing and required test results*

IEC 60947-2, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 2: Circuit-breakers*

IEC 60947-3, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 3: Switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors and fuse-combination units*

IEC 60947-4-1, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 4-1 Contactors and motor-starters – Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters*

IEC 61097 (all parts), *Global maritime distress and safety system (GMDSS)*

IEC 61378-1, *Converter transformers – Part 1: Transformers for industrial applications*

IEC 61439-1:2011, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies – Part 1: General rules*

IEC 61439-2:2011, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies – Part 2: Power switchgear and controlgear assemblies*

IEC 61558 (all parts), *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof*

IEC TR 61641:2014, *Enclosed low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies – Guide for testing under conditions of arcing due to internal fault*

IEC 61800 (all parts), *Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems*

IEC 61869-2, *Instrument transformers – Part 2: Additional requirements for current transformers*

IEC 61869-3, *Instrument transformers – Part 3: Additional requirements for inductive voltage transformers*

IEC 61892-1:2019, *Mobile and fixed offshore units – Electrical installations – Part 1: General requirements and conditions*

IEC 61892-2, *Mobile and fixed offshore units – Electrical installations – Part 2: System design*

IEC 61892-5, *Mobile and fixed offshore units – Electrical installations – Part 5: Mobile units*

IEC 62040-2, *Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) – Part 2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements*

IEC 62259, *Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Nickel-cadmium prismatic secondary single cells with partial gas recombination*

IEC 62262, *Degree of protection provided by enclosures for electrical equipment against external mechanical impacts (IK code)*

IEC 62271-100, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 100: Alternating current circuit-breakers*

IEC 62271-102, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 102: Alternating current disconnectors and earthing switches*

IEC 62271-106, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 106: Alternating current contactors, contactor-based controllers and motor-starters*

IEC 62271-200:2011, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 200: AC metal-enclosed switchgear and controlgear for rated voltages above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV*

IEC 62271-201:2014, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 201: AC solid-insulation enclosed switchgear and controlgear for rated voltages above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV*

IEC 62271-203:2011, *High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 203: Gas-insulated metal-enclosed switchgear for rated voltages above 52 kV*

IEC TR 62778:2014, *Application of IEC 62471 for the assessment of blue light hazard to light sources and luminaires*

IEC 62395-1, *Electrical resistance trace heating systems for industrial and commercial applications – Part 1: General and testing requirements*

IEC 62485-2, *Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations – Part 2: Stationary batteries*

IMO, *International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS)*, consolidated edition 2014

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 61892-1 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

converter

device for changing one or more characteristics associated with electric energy

Note 1 to entry: Characteristics associated with energy are for example voltage, number of phases and frequency including zero frequency.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-13-36, modified – The wording in brackets "(electric energy)" has been omitted from the term.]

3.2

trace heating

utilization of electric trace heater cables, pads, panels and support components, externally applied and used to raise or maintain the temperature of contents in piping, tanks and associated equipment

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-426:2008, 426-20-39]

3.3

electromagnetic compatibility

EMC

ability of an apparatus or system to function satisfactorily in its electromagnetic environment without introducing intolerable electromagnetic disturbances to anything in that environment

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-161:2018, 161-01-07]

3.4

emergency switchboard

switchgear and controlgear assembly which is normally supplied by the main switchboard but which, in the event of failure of the main electrical power supply system, is directly supplied by the emergency source of electrical power or the transitional source of emergency power and is intended to distribute and control electrical energy under emergency conditions

3.5
extra-low voltage
ELV

voltage which does not exceed 50 V AC RMS or 120 V DC between conductors, or between any conductor and earth

Note 1 to entry: Information about protection by extra-low voltage is given in IEC 60364-4-41.

3.6
SELV
SELV system

electric system in which the voltage cannot exceed the value of extra-low voltage:

- under normal conditions and
- under single fault conditions, including earth faults in other electric circuits

Note 1 to entry: SELV is the abbreviation for safety extra-low voltage.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-826:2004, 826-12-31, modified – The abbreviated term "SELV" has been added.]

3.7
inverter

electric energy converter that changes direct electric current to single-phase or polyphase alternating currents

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-13-46]

3.8
low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assembly

combination of one or more low-voltage switching devices together with associated control, measuring, signalling, protective, regulating equipment, with all the internal electrical and mechanical interconnections and structural parts

[SOURCE: IEC 61439-1:2011, 3.1.1, modified – The second term "ASSEMBLY" has been omitted.]

3.9
main switchboard

switchgear and controlgear assembly which is directly supplied by the main source of electrical power and is intended to distribute and control electrical energy to the unit's services

3.10
rectifier

electric energy converter that changes single-phase or polyphase alternating electric currents to unidirectional current

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-13-45]

3.11
secondary cell

cell which is designed to be electrically recharged

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-482:2004, 482-01-03, modified – The note to entry has been deleted.]

3.12**semiconductor device**

device the essential characteristics of which are due to the flow of charge carriers within one or more semiconductor materials

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-13-63]

3.13**software**

program, procedures and associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a computer system and including both the application (user) program and the operating system (firmware) program

3.14**VRLA****valve regulated lead acid battery**

secondary battery in which cells are closed but have a valve which allows the escape of gas if the internal pressure exceeds a predetermined value

Note 1 to entry: The cell or battery cannot normally receive additions to the electrolyte.

Note 2 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-482:2004, 482-05-15, modified – Note 2 to entry has been.]

3.15**vented cell**

secondary cell having a cover provided with an opening through which products of electrolysis and evaporation are allowed to escape freely from the cell to the atmosphere

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-482:2004, 482-05-14]

4 General requirements**4.1 General**

Clause 4 covers general requirements for all types of electrical equipment. The intention is to achieve a coordinated equipment servicing layout for the entire plant.

General requirements and conditions as stated in IEC 61892-1 are applicable.

4.2 Access for maintenance, operation and inspection

Equipment shall be designed to minimize risk of an internal short-circuit. It shall also provide safety to personnel and safe operation during inspection and maintenance.

Provisions shall be identified for easy handling of equipment assemblies or parts.

Assemblies or equipment parts weighing more than 25 kg should have lifting provisions. This may be a lifting point on a component which is designed to lift the weight of the component.

In cabinets, replaceable parts should be easily removable by front access. Free standing cabinets with rear access can also provide rear access to components.

The following requirements apply concerning mounting height:

- a) visual displays, gauges, level glasses, etc. shall be within the operator's field of vision and be easy to read when standing on the floor or on a working platform;