

DRAFT SAINT LUCIA NATIONAL STANDARD

DNS/ IEC 61558 – 2 - 13: 2009

**SAFETY OF POWER TRANSFORMERS, REACTORS, POWER
SUPPLY UNITS AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS FOR SUPPLY
VOLTAGES UP TO 100V - PART 2-13: PARTICULAR
REQUIREMENTS AND TESTS FOR AUTO TRANSFORMERS AND
POWER SUPPLY UNITS INCORPORATING AUTO TRANSFORMERS
(IEC 61558 – 2 - 13: 2009, IDT)**

Edition 2.0

Stage 40 - Enquiry stage

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THIS IS AN IDENTICAL ADOPTION OF IEC 61558 - 2 - 13: 2009

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards was established under the Standards Act (No. 14 of 1990) and started operations on 01 April 1991. A broad-based 15-member Standards Council directs the affairs of the Bureau.

The Standards Act gives the Bureau the responsibility to develop and promote standards and codes of practice for products and services for the protection of the health and safety of consumers and the environment as well as for industrial development in order to promote the enhancement of the economy of Saint Lucia. The Bureau develops standards through consultations with relevant interest groups. In accordance with the provisions of the Standards Act, public comment is invited on all draft standards before they are declared as Saint Lucia National Standards.

The Bureau also administers the Metrology Act No. 17 of 2000. This legislation gives the Bureau the responsibility to regulate all weights and measures and to manage and co-ordinate the metrication of Saint Lucia.

The Bureau operates a Product Certification Scheme applicable to all products for which national standards exist. If a product satisfies all the requirements for certification, a licence to carry the **Saint Lucia Standard Mark** is issued to the manufacturer of the product. The presence of the mark on a product indicates that the product conforms to all the requirements of a specific national standard and assures consistent quality (of the product) to the consumer.

The Bureau is a member body of the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO), an affiliate member of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and a member of the CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ) and the Pan American Standards Commission (COPANT). The Bureau is the local agent for several foreign standards bodies such as the British Standards Institution (BSI) and the ASTM International (formerly known as the American Society for Testing and Materials). The Bureau serves as the enquiry point for the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on matters pertaining to the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement. The Bureau also serves as the National CODEX Alimentarius enquiry point with responsibility for coordinating national positions on CODEX matters.

In accordance with good practice for the adoption and application of standards, Saint Lucia National Standards are subject to review every five years. Suggestions for improvements are always welcomed at any time after publication of the standard.

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AMENDMENTS ISSUED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION

Amendment No.	Date of issue	Type of Amendment	Text(s) Affected

ATTACHMENT PAGE FOR SLBS AMENDMENT SHEET

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TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS

The following persons comprised the Technical Committee which was responsible for overseeing the adoption of the standard:

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Gilroy Pultie

Representing

Saint Lucia Electricity Services

Members

Chesterfield Octave

National Consumers Association

Cletus Cyril

Ministry of Commerce, Business
Development and Consumer Affairs –
Consumer Affairs Department

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Sir Arthur Lewis Community College

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General Interest

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Edgar Stephen (Technical Secretary)

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Kensha Neptune (Recording Secretary)

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National foreword

This national standard **SLNS/ IEC 61558-2-13: 2009** is an identical adoption of IEC 61558-2-13: 2009 Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for supply voltages up to 1 100 V - Part 2-13: Particular requirements and tests for auto transformers and power supply units incorporating auto transformers. This is the 2nd Edition of the international publication replaces and supersedes previously adopted national standard SLNS/ BS EN 61558- Pt 2-13: 2003 IEC 16558-2-13: 1999 Safety of power transformers, power supply units and similar – Part 2-13: Particular requirements for auto- transformers for general use.

This standard was adopted by the national standards council on.....

SLNS/IEC 61558-2-13:2009 deals with the safety of auto transformers for general applications and power supply units incorporating auto transformers for general applications. Transformers incorporating electronic circuits are also covered by this standard. This standard is intended to be used in conjunction with the latest edition of SLNS/IEC 61558-1: 2005 and its amendments.

A transformer is an electrical device that transfers electrical energy between two or more circuits through electromagnetic induction. Electromagnetic induction produces an electromotive force within a conductor which is exposed to time varying magnetic fields. Transformers are used to increase or decrease the alternating voltages in electric power applications.

Transformers are found throughout businesses, homes and public facilities in Saint Lucia. There are huge transformers in use by electrical producers and large firms, where the high-voltage electricity from incoming power lines is converted into lower-voltages. But there are lots of smaller transformers in the majority of Saint Lucian homes. Large electric appliances such as washing machines and dishwashers use relatively high voltages of 110–240 volts, but electronic devices such as laptop computers and chargers for MP3 players and mobile cell phones use relatively tiny voltages. Small electronic appliances have small transformers built into them (often mounted at the end of the power lead) to convert the 110–240 volt domestic supply into a smaller voltage they can use.

This standard is applicable to stationary or portable, single-phase or polyphase, air-cooled (natural or forced) independent or associated dry- type transformers. The windings may be encapsulated or non-encapsulated. The rated supply voltage does not exceed 1 100 V A.C., and the rated supply frequency and the internal operating frequencies do not exceed 500 Hz.

Because of wide usage, transformers have become an in-demand item within homes and businesses. There are frequent complaints about the general quality of transformers, more specifically in terms of durability, electrical shock, fire hazards, damage to other electrical items and general safety and reliability. The objective of IEC 61558 – 2 - 13: 2009 therefore, is to provide a set of requirements and tests considered to be generally applicable to most types of transformers, and which can be used as required by the users. Part 2 is thus not to be regarded as a specification by itself for any type of transformer, and its provisions apply only to particular types of transformers to the extent determined by the appropriate Part 1. Part 2 of SLNS/IEC 61558 also contains normative routine tests.

It is expected that this standard will be especially useful to importers, retailers, electricity producers, electrical technicians, regulatory and governmental agencies and the general consuming public.

Throughout the text of this standard where reference is made to “This International Standard” it shall be taken to mean “This National Standard” having been adopted as a Saint Lucia National Standard without deviation.

NOTICE

Given Copyright agreement with the International Electro-technical Commission (IEC) we are unable to circulate the full text of this standard for public voting and perusal via electronic distribution.

Only informative sections of the standards are publically available ONLINE. To access the full text/content of this standard please contact the Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards for more information to obtain a copy of the full text available to you for comment.

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