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Material properties

					Cher	ical re	sistano	ce 1)		
Products	Material used	Glow wire test IEC 60 695-2- 11	UL Subject 94	Temperature resistance	Acid 10 %	Lye 10 %	Alcohol	Petrol (MAK) 2)	Benzene (MAK)	Minerar oil
DK 02 / DK 04 / DK 06 / DK 10 / RK 02 / RK 04 / DN	PP (polypropylene)	750 °C	V-2	-25 °C / +80 °C	+	+	+	0	_	0
DK 16 / DK 25 / DK 35 / DK 50	PC (Polycarbonat)	750 °C	V-2	-40 °C / +120 °C	+	+	0	+	_	+
KF G / KF H / KF B / KF C WP / bottom parts of Mi / FP / SB FK 04 / FK 06 / FK 16	PC (polycabonate) (with GFS)	960 °C	V-0	-40 °C / +120 °C	+	+	0	+	_	+
K 12 / K 24 lid Mi / SB / door and lid KV / door and lid KV PC / door and frame FP / hinged lid KG	PC (Polycarbonat)	960 °C	V-0	-40 °C / +120 °C	+	+	0	+	_	+
DE / DP KV / KG	PS (Polystyrol)	750 °C	V-2	-40 °C / +70 °C	+	+	+	_	_	0
Sealings DK 02 / DK 04 / DK 06 / DK 10 / DK 16 / RK 02 / RK 04 / KF 02 / KF 04 / KF 06 / KF 10 / KF 16 DP / DPC / DE / KV / KV PC / KF PV / Mi FP / FP FG ESM / STM / EDK / EDR / KST / DPS / ERA / EKA / EVS	TPE (Thermo- plastisches Elastomer)	750 °C	_	-25 °C / +100 °C	+	+	+	0	0	0
Sealings DK 25 / DK 35 / DK 50 / KF 25 / KF 35 / KF 50/ K / KV / KV PC / Mi / FP / SB	PUR (polyurethane)	_	_	-25 °C / +80 °C	0	+	0	0	_	+
AKM / ASS / BM	PA (polyamide)	960 °C	V-0	-40 °C / +100 °C	+	0	+	+	+	+
AKS KBM / KBS	PA (polyamide)	960 °C	V-2	-40 °C / +100 °C	+	0	+	+	+	+
AVS / AFM	PA (polyamide)	750 °C	V-2	-40 °C / +100 °C	+	0	+	+	+	+
Sealings AKM / AKS / AKS	CR/NBR (polychloroprene - nitrile rubber)	-	_	-20 °C / +100 °C	+	+	+	0	-	0
Sealings - inner part ASS	TPE (Evoprene)	_	_	-30 °C / +100 °C	+	_	+	_	_	_
Sealings - outer part ASS	CR (chloroprene rubber)	_	_	-30 °C / +100 °C	+	+	+	0	_	0
Sealings KBM / KBS	EPDM ethylene propylene diene monomer rubber	-	_	-40 °C / +130 °C	+	+	+	_	-	_

^{(+ =} resistance; 0 = partially resistance; - = not resistant)

As at: January 2017

¹⁾ The specifications on chemical resistance are a general guide. In individual cases it may be necessary to check resistance in combination with other chemicals and ambient conditions (temperature. concentration. etc.)

^{2) (}MAK) - Maximum allowable concentration (work place)

RoHS, REACH

Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS)

We state all these details according to the best of our knowledge. They correspond to the present state of the art. This information is not to be understood as a warranty in the sense of warranty law.

Under the intended use, our products do not fall within the scope of the Electrical Equipment Act (Electrical and Electronic Equipment).

The following product series comply with Directive 2002/65/EC (RoHS):

- ENYCASE° DK Cable junction boxes
- **ENYBOARD** KV Small-type distribution boards
- **ENYSTA** P° Distribution boards with door (empty enclosures, circuit breaker boxes)
- ENYMOD Mi Power distribution boards (empty boxes, circuit breaker boxes)
- Enyflex Empty enclosures in according with IEC 62208
- **■ ENYFIT** Cable entry systems

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 REACH

Gustav Hensel GmbH & Co. KG meets the requirements set by REACH (EG) No. 1907/2006. We shall inform you in the framework of our business relations about the changes to our products resulting from REACH and agree on suitable measures on a case-by-case basis.

As far as article 33 of REACH is concerned, we herby inform you that our products and their packaging materials do not contain any substances on the candidate list according to article 59 (1, 10) of the abovementioned regulation in a concentration above 0.1 % weight by weight (as of 12/17/2015).

Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)

Degrees of protection according to IEC 60 529

Degree of protection of electrical equipment

Electrical equipment must be protected for safety reasons from external influences and conditions. Enclosures provide the protection of electrical equipment against access to hazardous parts and against solid foreign objects, as well as dust, humidity and water.

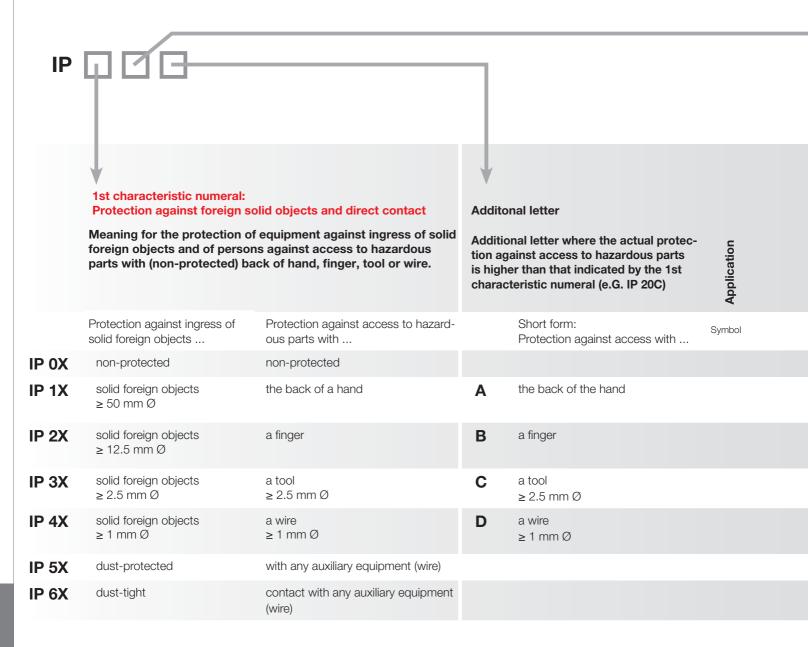
The international standard IEC 60 529, the german standard DIN EN 60 529 / VDE 0470 Part 1 September 2000 with the title

"Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)", form the basis for the determination and designation of the degree of protection.

The degree of protection provided by an enclosure is proven by means of standardized testing methods.

The becoming "aged" of test samples before carrying out the actual type tests are part of the standardized testing methods.

Ageing is made by an more-active increased thermal treatment.



Meaning of the first characteristic numeral

The first characteristic numeral indicates, to what extent the enclosure provides protection for persons against the access to (affecting of) hazardous parts. This protection is reached. when the penetration into an enclosure of a part of the body or a foreign object, which is held by a person, is prevented or limited. At the same time the enclosure provides protection of equipment against the penetration of solid foreign objects. This is the reason for having two descriptions and two definitions to each first characteristic numeral.

Meaning of the second characteristic numeral

The second characteristic numeral indicates the protection of the enclosure against ingress of water with harmful effects on the electrical equipment.

The marking system consists of the code letters **IP** and two following characteristic numerals.

Example:

IP 6 7

Code letters (International Protection)

IP X0 IP X1 IP X2 IP X3 IP X4 IP X6 IP X7 IP X5

2nd characteristic numeral: Protection against ingress of water with harmful effects

Non- protected	Protection against verti- cal dripping water	Protected against dripping water, when the housing is tilted up to 15°	Protection for occasional cleaning procedures, not direct spraying of the equipment (spray-ing water)	Protection for occasional cleaning procedures, not direct spraying of the equipment (splashing water)	Protection of operational processes, not direct spraying of the equipment (water jets)	Protection of operational processes, not direct spraying of the equip- ment (powerful water jets)	Protection against the effects of temporary immersion in water	Protection against clean- ing processes (direct jet) and high water tem- peratures
	•	•	•			* *	* *	
IP 20								

0								
IP 30	IP 31							
IP 40	IP 41	IP 42	IP 43	IP 44				
				IP 54	IP 55			
					IP 65	IP 66	IP 67	IP 69

Additional letters to the IP Code

The IP Code can still be extended by additional letters. Additional letters indicate the degree of protection against access to hazardous parts. Additional letters follow the two characteristic numerals. Additional letters are only used, - if the actual protection against access to hazardous parts is higher than by the first characteristic numeral indicated; or - if only the protection against access to hazardous parts is indicated and the degree of protection against solid foreign objects is not considered. The first characteristic numeral being then replaced by an X. An enclosure shall only be designated with a stated degree of protection indicated by the additional letter if the enclosure also complies with all lower degrees of protection.

IP X9

Recommendation for outdoor installations, humid and wet areas and locations

Country-specific requirements have to be observed!

Requirements of German standard DIN VDE 0100 Part 737 for compliance with IP degree of protection

1. Requirement

Protection against ingress of water for all electrical equipment (devices) with the appropriate encapsulation (2nd characteristic numeral)

1.1. Minimum requirement for electrical equipment:



Note for outdoor installation:

"Protected outdoors"

Electrical equipment has to be protected from precipitation (like rain, snow or hail) as well as from direct sunlight.

"Non-protected outdoors"

Electrical equipment can be exposed to precipitation or direct sunlight.

With both assembly sites the climatic effects on the installed equipment must be observed, for example, high or low ambient temperatures or condensation.

1.2. Minimum requirements for electrical equipment, that must withstand higher environmental stresses:

degree of protection IP X 4

with **non-direct** jets of water within occasional cleaning procedures, e.g. agriculture



degree of protection IP X 5

with **non-direct** jets of water within operational cleaning procedures, e.g. carwash



degree of protection IP X 5 and additional consultation with the manufacturer:

with direct jets of water within occasional cleaning procedures of enclosures, e.g. butcher's shop



Country-specific requirements have to be observed!

2. Requirement of German Standard DIN VDE 0100 **Part 737**

4.1 Electrical equipment must be selected taking into account the external influences to which they may be exposed. Proper operation and the effectiveness of the required degrees of protection must be assured.

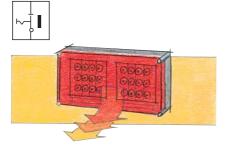
Note: Data from the manufacturer!

Formation of condensed water and retaliatory actions

How does condensed water occur in enclosures with a high degree of protection?

Condensed water only forms in enclosures with a higher degree of protection than IP 54 due to temperature difference from inside to outside. Humidity can not evaporate because of the high degree of protection of the enclosure.

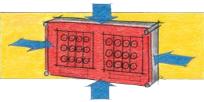
System switched on.



The internal temperature is higher than the external temperature due to the power dissipation of the built-in devices.

System switched on.





The warm air inside the enclosure attempts to accumulate moisture. This comes from outside through the seal as the enclosures are not gas-tight.

System switched off.

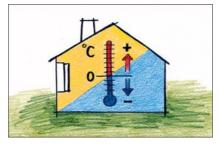




The internal temperature is reduced by cooling down the system e.g. by switching off the loads. The cooler air emits moisture which is collected as condensed water on the cooling inner surfaces.

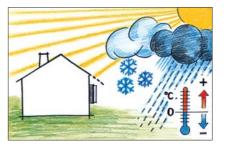
How does condensed water occur in enclosures with a high degree of protection?

Formation of condensed water for indoor installations:



In areas where high levels of air humidity and large temperature fluctuations are expected e.g. in laundry rooms, kitchens, car washes etc.

Formation of condensed water in protected outdoor installations (protected against weather influences) or unprotected outdoor installations:



Here condensed water can be formed dependent on the weather, high air humidity, direct sunlight and temperature differences compared to the wall.

Formation of condensed water and retaliatory actions

Measure against formation of condensation water

e. g. Cable junction boxes

- 1. Select the installation site (avoid temperature differences).
- 2. Open condensed water membrane at the lowest point of the cable junction box (maybe drill hole Ø 5 mm).
- 3. Enable exchange of air via ventilation.



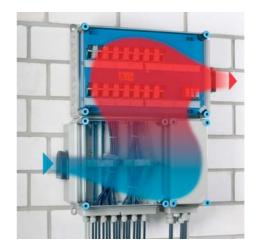
Open condensation water membrane



e.g. Mi Distribution boards

Ventilation flange for vertical mounting on lateral box walls in case of extremely high inside temperature or the risk of water condensation, degree of protection IP 44.





Cable entry and ventilation Combi climate glands

Combi climate glands ensure pressure compensation between enclosure interior and ambient air via an inserted, breathable membrane and ingress of water from outside is prevented.



International short forms of types of conductors IK code

International short forms of types of conductors

	f (flexible)			
sol	sol (solid) s (stranded)			
round conductors	sector-type conductors	round conductors	sector-type conductors	flexible conductors
RE (round single)	SE (sector, solid)	RM (round stranded)	SM (sector, stranded)	

IK Code Protection against mechanical shock (impact strength)

IK Code: Demand energy value [W] in Joules.

The European standard for enclosures EN 50298:98 includes also the IK Code for impact strength.

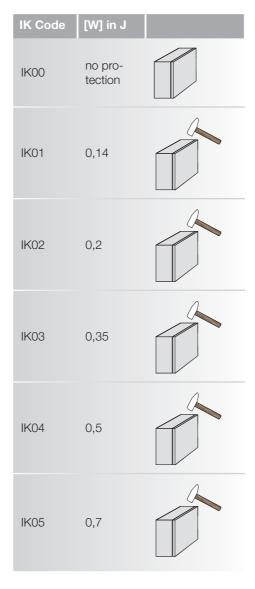
With the DIN EN 50102 (VDE 0470 part of 100) "Degrees of protection by enclosures for electrical operational funds (equipment) against outside mechanical loads (IK Code)". is defined with the identification letters IK.

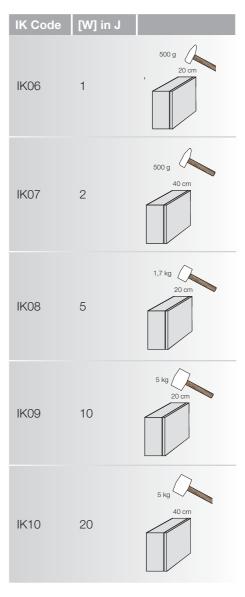
This standard regulates the methods for the description of the protection of enclosures against outside mechanical loads.

This indicates the degree of protection. which is provided by an enclosure against a mechanical load (demand energy in joules).

HENSEL tests its enclosures and enclosure systems additionally also according to this standard.

Classification of the impact strength by the IK Code





Outside diameter of conventional cable cross-sections Short forms of cables

The outside diameters are average values of different products.

Cable cross- section	NYM	NYY	NYCY NYCWY
mm²	mm Ø	mm Ø	mm Ø
1x4	8	9	_
1x6	8.5	10	_
1x10	9.5	10.5	_
1x16	11	12	-
1x25	_	14	_
1x35	-	15	-
1x50	_	16.5	_
1x70	-	18	-
1x95	_	20	_
1x120	-	21	-
1x150	_	23	_
1x185	_	25	-
1x240	_	28	_
1x300	-	30	-
2x1.5	10	12	_
2x2.5	11	13	_
2x4	_	15	_
2x6	-	16	_
2x10	_	18	_
2x16	_	20	_
2x25	_	_	_
2x35	_	_	_
3x1.5	10.5	12.5	13
3x2.5	11	13	14
3x4	13	16	16
3x6	15	17	17
3x10	18	19	18
3x16	20	21	21
3x25	_	26	_
3x35	-	_	_
3x50	_	_	_
3x70	-	_	_
3x95	_	_	_
3x120	_	_	_
3x150	_	_	_
3x185	-	_	_
3x240	_	_	_
3x25/16	_	27	27
3x35/16	_	28	27
3x50/25	_	32	32
3x70/35	-	32-36	36
3x95/50	_	37-41	40
3x120/70	-	42	43
3x150/70	-	46	47
3x185/95	_	52	48-54
3x240/120	-	57-63	60
3x300/150	-	63-69	_

Cable cross- section	NYM	NYY	NYCY NYCWY
mm²	mm Ø	mm Ø	mm Ø
4x1.5	11	13.5	14
4x2.5	12.5	14.5	15
4x4	14.5	17.5	17
4x6	16.5	18	18
4x10	18.5	20	20
4x16	23.5	23	23
4x25	28.5	28	28
4x35	32	26-30	29
4x50	_	30-35	34
4x70	_	34-40	37
4x95	_	38-45	42
4x120	-	42-50	47
4x150	_	46-53	52
4x185	-	53-60	60
4x240	_	59-71	70
4x25/16	_	-	30
4x35/16	_	_	30
4x50/25	-	-	34-37
4x70/35	_	_	40
4x95/50	-	_	44.5
4x120/70	_	_	48.5
4x150/70	-	-	53
4x185/95	_	_	_
4x240/120	-	-	_
5x1.5	12	15	15
5x2.5	13.5	16	17
5x4	15.5	16.5	18
5x6	18	19	20
5x10	20	21	_
5x16	26	24	_
5x25	31.5	_	_
7x1.5	13	16	-
7x2.5	14.5	16.5	_
19x1.5	-	22	-
24x1.5	_	25	_

Short forms of cables

NYM Light plastic-sheathed cable NYY Plastic-sheathed cable

NYCY Plastic-sheathed cable with concentric

conductor

NYCWY Plastic-sheathed cable with concentric. undulated conductor

Assignment of cable outside diameters to cable glands **Standards**



Outside diam	eter of cables max. mm Ø	Cable entry metric
3	6.5	AKM/ASS 12
5	10	AKM/ASS 16
6.5	13.5	AKM/ASS 20
10	17	AKM/ASS 25
14	21	AKM/ASS 32
20	28	AKM/ASS 40
25	35	AKM/ASS 50
35	48	AKM/ASS 63
5	10	AFM 16
8	13	AFM 20
11	17	AFM 25
15	21	AFM 32

Cable glands AKM/ASS

Degree of protection: IP 66/67/69 With strain relief and counternut.



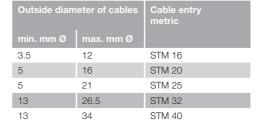
Outside diam	eter of cables	Cable entry metric
min. mm Ø	max. mm Ø	metric
4.8	11	ESM 16
6	13	ESM 20
9	17	ESM 25
9	23	ESM 32
17	30	ESM 40

Grommets ESM

Degree of protection: IP 55 Grommets are inserted into knockouts.

No nut is necessary!

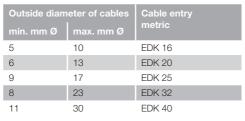




Stepped grommets STM

Degree of protection: IP 55 Stepped grommets are inserted into knock outs. No nut is necessary!





Grommets EDK

Degree of protection: IP 65 Grommets are inserted into knock outs.

No nut is necessary!



Outside diameter of cables min. mm Ø max. mm Ø		Cable entry metric
Conduit		
M 16		EDR 16
M 20		EDR 20
M 25		EDR 25
M 32		EDR 32
M 40		EDR 40

Grommets for conduits EDR

Degree of protection: IP 65 Grommets for concuits are inserted into knock outs. No nut is necessary!

Hensel cable entries comply with the following standards and regulations:

- EN 50262
- Metric cable entries for electrical installations
- EN 60423

Conduits for electrical purposes - Outside diameter of conduits for electrical installations and threads for conduits and fittings

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

Terminal technology

PE and N FIXCONNECT® terminal

Rated connecting capacity of PE and N terminals

	Corresponding cross-sections/copper				
Clamping unit	max. number	from - to max.	max. number	from - to max.	
Screw-type terminal 25 mm ²					
	1 1 3 3 4 4	25 mm², s 16 mm², s 10 mm², sol 6 mm², sol 4 mm², sol 2.5 mm², sol 1.5 mm², sol	1 1 1 1 1 1	25 mm ² , f 16 mm ² , f 10 mm ² , f 6 mm ² , f 4 mm ² , f 2.5 mm ² , f 1.5 mm ² , f	
Plug-in terminal 4 mm²	1	1.5 - 4 mm², sol	1	1.5 - 4 mm², f Without end ferrule; clamping unit has to be opened with a tool when conductor is inserted	

Current carrying capacity of the connecting device: 75 A

All terminals are secured against self loosening.

Terminal technology

Terminal equipment and number of conductors to be connected

PE terminal for copper conductors

Number of modules	PE terminal				
	up to 4 mm²	up to 25 mm²			
3	00000				
	4x4 mm ²	1x25 mm ²			
4.5	000000				
6	4x4 mm ²	2x25 mm ²			
9	000000000				
	8x4 mm ²	2x25 mm ²			
12	000000000000000000000000000000000000000				
	12x4 mm ²	2x25 mm ²			
18	<u>0000000000000000000000000000000000000</u>	200			
	16x4 mm ²	4x25 mm ²			
24	$\bigcirc \bigcirc $	0000000000			
36 (3-row) 48	24x4 mm²	6x25 mm²			
36 (2-row) 54	<u>0000000000000000000000000000000000000</u>	000000000000000000000000000000000000000			
	32x4 mm ²	8x25 mm ²			

N terminal for copper conductors

N terminal for copper conductors		
Number of modules	N terminal up to 4 mm²	up to 25 mm² 📙 plug-in jumper
3	<u>οο</u> Οοο 4x4 mm²	1x25 mm²
4.5 6	<u>000000</u> 4x4 mm²	2x25 mm ²
9	<u>000000000</u> 8x4 mm²	2x25 mm ²
12	<u>000000000000</u> 12x4 mm²	2x25 mm²
18	<u>0.00000000000000000000000000000000000</u>	4x25 mm ²
24 36 (3-row) 48	<u>000000000000000000000000000000000000</u>	<u>6x25 mm²</u>
36 (2-row) 54	<u>000000000000000000000000000000000000</u>	<u>8x25 mm²</u>

Preparation of aluminum conductors

Connnection of aluminum conductors

I. Chemical basics

The special conducting characteristics of aluminum can be seen in the fact that the surface of an aluminum conductor is immediately covered in a nonconducting oxide layer upon exposure to oxygen.

This characteristic leads to an increase in the temporary resistance between the aluminum conductors and the terminal body.

This can lead to terminal overheating and in the

Despite these special conditions. aluminum conductors can be connected if the terminal used is appropriate and the following conditions are taken into consideration when connecting.

II. Special terminal requirements for the connection of aluminum conductors

The suitability of terminal for connections with aluminum conductors needs to be evaluated and confirmed by the terminal manufacturer.

- 1. These terminals will thus meet the requirements for an aligned electrochemical voltage sequence. A disintegration of the base material (aluminum) will be prevented.
- 2. The terminal has an appropriate shape and surface to penetrate the grease layer or a very thin oxide layer on the aluminum conductor upon connection.

III. Appropriate preparation and handling of aluminum conductors



1. The non-insulated conductor ends need to have the oxide layer carefully scraped clean using a knife for example. In doing so no files, sand paper or brushes may be used.



2. Immediately after removing the oxide layer, the conductor end needs to be rubbed with an acid and alkali free grease such as technical vaseline and then immediately connected to the terminal. This in turn prevents oxygen from forming a nonconducting oxide layer.



3. Due to the flow tendency in aluminum the terminals need to be tightened before start up and after the first 200 operating hours (note the appropriate torque).



4. The steps listed above need to be repeated if the conductor is removed and re-connected. I.e. the conductor has to be scraped again, greased and immediately connected, because it will be connected at a different position.

Tested quality

Test for dust protection

indicated by the first characteristic numerals 5 and 6 in accordance with IEC 60529





Test for protection against water

in accordance with IEC 60529 indicated by the characteristic numeral

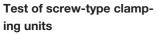
- 7: temporary immersion
- 6: with powerful water jets,
- 4: splashing water
- 1: drip box





Test with vertical hammer

in accordance with IEC 60068-2-75



against loosening in accordance with IEC 60998-2-1





Glow wire test

in accordance with IEC 60695-2-11



Tests in the climatic test cabinet

according to IEC 60068-1 Resistance of materials against certain environmental influences such as heat, cold, humidity

Environmental testing -

Salt mist test in accordance with IEC 60068-2-11





Definition of terms

Definition of Terms

Rated values for setting up low-voltage switchgear are given in the standard IEC 61 439-1

Rated voltage (U_n)

highest nominal value of the a.c. (r.m.s.) or d.c. voltage, declared by the assembly manufacturer, to which the main circuit(s) of the assembly is (are) designed to be connected.

Rated operational voltage (U_a) (of a circuit of an assembly)

value of voltage, declared by the assembly manufacturer, which combined with the rated current determines its application.

Rated insulation voltage (U)

r.m.s. withstand voltage value, assigned by the assembly manufacturer to the equipment or to a part of it, characterising the specified (long-term) withstand capability of the insulation.

Rated impulse voltage (U_{imp})

impulse withstand voltage value, declared by the assembly manufacturer, characterising the specified withstand capability of the insulation against transient overvoltages.

Rated current (I_n)

value of current, declared by the assembly manufacturer taking into consideration the ratings of the components, their disposition and application, which can be carried without the temperature-rise of various parts of the assembly exceeding specified limits under specified conditions.

Prospective short circuit current (I__)

current which flows when the supply conductors to the circuit are short-circuited by a conductor of negligible impedance located as near as practicable to the supply terminals of the assembly.

Rated peak withstand current (Ink)

value of peak short-circuit current, declared by the assembly manufacturer, that can be withstood under specified conditions.

Rated short-time withstand current (I___)

r.m.s value of short-time current, declared by the assembly manufacturer, that can be carried without damage under specified conditions, defined in terms of a current and time.

Rated current of the assembly (Ind)

The rated current of the assembly is the smaller of:

- the sum of the rated currents of the incoming circuits within the assembly operated in parallel;
- the total current which the main busbar is capable of distributing in the particular assembly arrangement.

This current shall be carried without the temperature rise of the individual parts exceeding the limits specified in the standard.

Rated current of a circuit (Inc)

The rated current of a circuit is stated by the assembly manufacturer, taking into consideration the ratings of the devices within the circuit, their disposition and application. This current shall be carried without the temperature rise of the various parts of the assembly exceeding the limits specified in the standard when the circuit is loaded alone.

Rated diversity factor (RDF)

per unit value of the rated current, assigned by the assembly manufacturer, to which outgoing circuits of an assembly can be continuously and simultaneously loaded taking into account the mutual thermal influences.

EC Declaration of conformity



Info

The current status of EC Declarations of conformity is available on the Internet at www.hensel-electric.de -> Products