

C37.13 Working Group met on Tuesday, October 2, 2001 with 4 members and 6 guests.

Administrative Items:

1. Reaffirmation of C37.13 – 1990 ballot has been completed. Official results from IEEE has not been provided but unofficial results are:
 - 36 out of 40 ballots returned
 - 31 affirmative votes without comments
 - 5 affirmative votes with comments

Note: IEEE erroneously linked to the original reaffirmation ballot to C37.013. This was corrected, the ballot reissued, and the ballot proceeded.

2. Reaffirmation Comments

Working Group agrees that the comments do not necessitate changes that would prevent the reaffirmation of C37.13. Responses to comments will be provided as discussed during WG meeting and various changes will be considered for the revision to C37.13.

3. PARS for C37.13 and for C37.27 have not been submitted but will be processed.

Major Issues discussed:

4. Low Voltage Breaker BIL Rating

In consideration for harmonization with IEC and UL508, providing of BIL ratings was discussed. This affects not only the breaker but also the assemblies (C37.20.1).

Question to LVSD Subcommittee: What action is appropriate/needed with respect to the addition of BIL ratings for low voltage breakers?

5. Forced Air Cooling

Coordination is required between C37.13 and C37.20.1 with respect to forced air cooling. Wording associated with the shared responsibilities of forced air cooling was adopted.

6. Short-Time Current Ratings

Wording associated with breakers' short-time rating intertwines C37.13 and C37.50. The definition of Short-Time Current, the application significance of this rating, and the testing of low voltage breakers' capabilities to meet this rating were discussed.

No technical changes are deemed necessary with respect to the Short-Time Current rating or the testing but text will be added clarifying the significance of the rating and testing for the capability of the breaker.

7. Protection of wiring connected directly to primary voltage

The consideration of potential failures that might result due to failure of "control wiring" connected to the primary bus was discussed. Due to the ability to drawout a breaker for maintenance, there is the potential for providing components that could prevent catastrophic failures due to the failure of such "control wiring" yet remain easily serviceable. But, any new provisions should not introduce new hazards.

This is an on going discussion.

Other Issues discussed:

8. Mechanical forces on stationary breakers
9. Overload Capabilities of breakers
10. Locking requirements
11. Capacitance Switching applications
12. High efficiency motor applications