



**The Gambia  
Standards Bureau**

Amendment 2

**Electrical accessories –  
Circuit-breakers for overcurrent protection for  
household and similar installations –  
Part 1: Circuit-breakers for a.c. operation**

ICS No.: 29.120.50

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**THE GAMBIA STANDARDS BUREAU**

The Gambia Standards Bureau is a statutory Government specialized Agency established by The Gambia Standards Bureau Act 2010 to standardize products, methods, systems and for connected matters. Hence, the Bureau is the sole National Standardization Body. As such, it has been a member of International Standardization Bodies such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) since 2011, International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries (SMIIC) from 2012.

The objectives of the Bureau, as specified in its Act, are to: establish and promulgate standards for imported and locally-produced goods; facilitate domestic and international trade; foster and promote standards both for industrial efficiency and advancing economic development; promote the health and safety of consumers; enhance international cooperation in relation to standards and standardization. Thus, the National Quality Policy details the responsibilities of the Bureau in Standardization, Metrology and Conformity Assessment services in Testing, Inspection and Certification.

Therefore, the functions, of the Bureau are to define, prepare, publish, modify or amend Standards Specifications as well information-dissemination of standards. In addition to providing Testing, Inspection and Certification services for goods, systems and processes independently or in relation to conformity with its Standards Mark, the Bureau also conducts training and research. In Metrology, the Bureau serves as the custodian of primary national reference measurement standards through its National Metrology Laboratories and conducts calibration of measurement devices and physical standards.

The development of Gambian Standards (GAMS) is carried out by the Bureau through Technical Committees composed of a balanced representation of stakeholders, as may be appropriate to the subject in question. The Bureau ensures that Standards are developed in accordance with the *ISO\_IEC\_Guide\_21-1\_2005: Regional or National adoption of International Standards and other International deliverables* and the *World Trade Organization Code of good practice for the preparation, adoption and application of standards*. To the greatest extent possible, Gambian Standards are aligned to or are adoptions of relevant international standards.

For further information on and copies of Gambian Standards, please contact The Gambia Standards Bureau.

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE: NATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMITTEE**

The National Electrotechnical Committee (NEC) developed this National Wiring Standard. The NEC was initially set up by PURA in 2008 when they became a member of IEC. Upon establishment of the Bureau and replacement of PURA at IEC, the Bureau took over the NEC in 2012 and began the work of development of standards in the electrotechnical field.

The NEC consists of representatives from the following Institutions/Organizations:

- Public Utilities Regulatory Authority
- National Water and Electricity Company
- Gambia Telecommunications Company
- Ministry of Energy
- Ministry of Information and Communication Infrastructure
- University of The Gambia
- Gambia Technical Training Institute
- New Gambia Industrialists
- ComAfrique Intelizon Initiative
- Renewable Energy Association of The Gambia
- Consumer Protection Association of The Gambia
- The Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry

The Gambia Standards Bureau is the Secretariat and Secretary to the NEC.

## FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60884-1 has been prepared by subcommittee 23B: Plugs, socket-outlets and switches, of IEC technical committee 23: Electrical accessories.

This consolidated version of IEC 60884-1 consists of the third edition (2002) [documents 23B/658/FDIS and 23B/664/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2006) [documents 23B/816/FDIS and 23B/821/RVD].

The technical content is therefore identical to the base edition and its amendment and has been prepared for user convenience.

It bears the edition number 3.1.

A vertical line in the margin shows where the base publication has been modified by amendment 1.

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this standard.

Annex C is for information only.

IEC 60884-1 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plugs, and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes*:

- Part 1: General requirements
- Part 2-1: Particular requirements for fused plugs,
- Part 2-2: Particular requirements for socket-outlets for appliances
- Part 2-3: Particular requirements for switched socket-outlets without interlock for fixed installations
- Part 2-4: Particular requirements for plugs and socket-outlets for SELV
- Part 2-5: Particular requirements for adaptors
- Part 2-6: Particular requirements for switched socket-outlets with interlock for fixed installations

**NOTE:** *In this standard, the following print types are used.*

- Requirements proper: in roman type;
- Test specification: in italic type;
- Explanatory matter: in smaller roman

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be;

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

## 1. Scope

This part of GAMS IEC 60884 applies to plugs and fixed or portable socket-outlets for a.c. only, with or without earthing contact, with a rated voltage greater than 50 V but not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 32 A, intended for household and similar purposes, either indoors or outdoors.

The rated current is limited to 16 A maximum for fixed socket-outlets provided with screwless terminals.

This standard does not cover requirements for flush mounting boxes: however, it covers only those requirements for surface-type mounting boxes which are necessary for the tests on the socket-outlet.

**NOTE 1:** General requirements for mounting boxes are given in IEC 60670.

This standard also applies to plugs incorporated in cord sets, to plugs and portable socket-outlets incorporated in cord extension sets and to plugs and socket-outlets which are a component of an appliance, unless otherwise stated in the standard for the relevant appliance.

This standard does not apply to

- plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes;
- appliance couplers;
- plugs, fixed and portable socket-outlets for ELV;

**NOTE 2:** ELV values are specified in IEC 60364-4-41.

- fixed socket-outlets combined with fuses, automatic switches, etc.

**NOTE 3:** Socket-outlets with pilot lights are allowed provided that pilot lights complies with the relevant standard, if any.

Plugs and fixed or portable socket-outlets complying with this standard are suitable for use at ambient temperatures not normally exceeding 25 °C, but occasionally reaching 35 °C.

**NOTE 4:** Socket-outlets complying with this standard are only suitable for incorporation in equipment in such a way and in such a place that it is unlikely that the surrounding temperature exceeds 35 °C.

In locations where special conditions prevail, such as in ships, vehicles and the like and in hazardous locations, for example where explosions are liable to occur, special constructions may be required.

## 2. Normative References

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 60050-151:2001, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 151: Electrical and magnetic devices*

IEC 60050-442:1998, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 442: Electrical accessories*

IEC 60050-826:1982, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 826: Electrical installations of buildings*

IEC 60068-2-30:1980, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test Db and guidance: Damp heat, cyclic (12 + 12-hour cycle)*

IEC 60068-2-32:1975, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test Ed: Free fall (Procedure 1)*

IEC 60112:1979, *Method for determining the comparative and the proof tracking indices of solid insulating materials under moist conditions*

IEC 60227 (all parts), *Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V*

IEC 60245 (all parts), *Rubber insulated cables – Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V*

IEC 60417-2:1998, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment – Part 2: Symbol originals*

IEC 60423:1993, *Conduits for electrical purposes – Outside diameters of conduits for electrical installations and threads for conduits and fittings*

IEC 60529:2001, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60695-2-10:2000, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-10: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure*

IEC 60695-2-11:2000, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products*

IEC 60884-2-6:1997, *Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes – Part 2-6: Particular requirements for switched socket-outlets with interlock for fixed electrical installations*

IEC 60999-1:1999, *Connecting devices – Electrical copper conductors – Safety requirements for screw-type and screwless-type clamping units – Part 1: General requirements and particular requirements for clamping units for conductors from 0,2 mm<sup>2</sup> up to 35 mm<sup>2</sup> (included)*

IEC 61032:1997, *Protection of persons and equipment by enclosures – Probes for verification*

IEC 61140:2001, *Protection against electric shock – Common aspects for installation and equipment*

ISO 1456:1988, *Metallic coatings – Electrodeposited coatings of nickel plus chromium and of copper plus nickel plus chromium*

ISO 1639:1974, *Wrought copper alloys – Extruded sections – Mechanical properties* <sup>1)</sup>

ISO 2039-2:1987, *Plastics – Determination of hardness – Part 2: Rockwell hardness*

ISO 2081:1986, *Metallic coatings – Electroplated coatings of zinc on iron or steel*

ISO 2093:1986, *Electroplated coatings of tin – Specification and test methods*