

IEEE Product Safety Engineering Society

Minutes of the IEEE PSES TSTC teleconference held Wednesday, April 22 at 11:00 AM EST, for one hour 30 minutes.

1. Attendance/Introductions

Members present: Don Gies (Alcatel-Lucent), Mick Maytum (MJMaytum), Joe Randolph (Randolph Telecom), Dan Roman (Colgate Palmolive), Philip Havens (Littelfuse), Paul Ng (GE)

2. Meeting arrangements

Don Gies supplied the call-in number:
Bridge No. (Toll Free): 1-800-771-8734
International Access: +1-647-723-3953
Access Code: 5825978

3. Previous meeting minutes (attached)

4. New business?

a. Summation of Touch Currents:

Joe Randolph: Was asked by Rich Nute to comment on summation of touch currents from the telecom network, to be included in IEC 62368-1, Edition 3.0.

Don: Remembered requirements for summation of touch currents going back to UL 1459, "Standard for Telephone Equipment." These were useful in reducing contribution from ringing circuits on a PBX, so that you did not have to include all lines ringing at once to the test.

5. Draft IEC standards

b. IEC 60950-22 CDV – Batteries, DC surge voltage of 1.5 kV

Don: Draft standard received affirmative vote in March 2015.

Joe: 5 years to the month since the original proposal on battery ventilation was made at the TSTC.

c. New RFT (Remote Power Feeding) standard –IEC 62368-3.

Don: At US TAG meeting in Melbourne, FL, March 23-24, 2015, made two proposals that were accepted by the US National Committee to IEC TC108:

1. Add to definition of RFT circuits that communications signals are not required on RFT circuits over paired conductors.

2. Add US/Canadian deviations for RFT-V circuits found in UL 60950-21, First Edition/CSA C22.2 No. 60950-21-03 to IEC 62368-3. Even though these were D3 deviations, less stringent than IEC requirements, they represent common industry practice for RFT-V circuits, and they are in harmony with the requirements of the National Electrical Code, Article 830.

The concern for adding them to the base IEC standard, rather than wait for national deviations was because it is expected that the majority of RFT-V equipment is intended for the US and Canada, to be installed in communication service provider networks. If an RFT-V equipment manufacturer sold to one additional country, the equipment would need to meet the more stringent IEC requirements, if the US requirements were not adopted.

Don: No contradictions between ATIS reports and IEC 62368-3 or IEC 60950-21 found. In that, there was nothing found that would force an equipment manufacturer to build two different products in order to comply with contradicting standards.

Paul agreed that there were no contradictions found.

Phil: Also working on proposals to ITU K.50(?) concerning not requiring communication signals on RFT circuits.

Mick: Mick had a lot of input to the UK national committee to IEC TC108 regarding IEC 62368-3.

- Too many terms for "cabling," "ITE," "telecommunication"
- Definitions of PSE, remote powering equipment, RFT circuits
- "Surge arrestor" replaced by "surge protection device"
- "Use" vs. "Utilize"

Mick: Though TC 108 was proposing to put several low-power, low-voltage signal circuits, such as power over USB and power over Ethernet into the IEC 62368-3, Mick felt that the standard should concentrate on RFT circuits only, as they are above ES3 levels (above "SELV" or ES1 and ES2 in IEC 62368-1).

Don agreed.

6. Protection of DC feeds to radio equipment at the top of towers – Al Martin

Phil Havens had asked if anything definitive had come from these discussions. Don had replied that the TSTC reviewed some testing conducted by the industry, for which preliminary results showed little magnetic coupling of currents to DC power lines.

7. Additional agenda items

8. Old Business

Next meeting – Proposed [Wednesday, 27 May 2015](#).

Respectfully submitted

Don Gies, Chairman