

## Guide to internal separation of ASSEMBLIES

The internal separation of ASSEMBLIES by barriers or partitions is specified in 7.7, and is subject to agreement between the manufacturer and the user.

Table NC.1 gives additional information regarding different types of construction, based on typical practice in the United Kingdom. Other types of construction are not precluded, and it is not essential to adopt any of the listed types in order to comply with the requirements of the British Standard. However, in order to achieve agreement between manufactures and users, it is recommended to adopt one of the listed types of construction.

<b>Table NC.1 Forms of separation</b>			
<b>Main criteria</b>	<b>Sub-criteria</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Type of construction</b>
No separation		Form 1	
Separation of busbars from the functional units	Terminals for external conductors not separated from busbars	Form 2	
	Terminals for external conductors separated from busbars		Type 1: busbar separation is achieved by insulated coverings, e.g. sleeving, wrapping or coatings <sup>1)</sup> Type 2: Busbar separation is by metallic or non-metallic rigid barriers or partitions
Separation of busbars from the functional units and separation of all functional units from one another. Separation of the terminals for external conductors from the functional units, but not from each other	Terminals for external conductors not separated from busbars	Form 3a	
	Terminals for external conductors separated from busbars	Form 3b	Type 1: Busbar separation is achieved by insulated coverings e.g sleeving, wrapping or coatings <sup>1)</sup>
			Type 2: Busbar separation is by metallic or non-metallic rigid barriers or partitions
Separation of busbars from the functional units and separation of all functional units from one another, including the terminals for external conductors which are and integral part of the functional units	Terminals for external conductors in same compartment as associated functional unit	Form 4	Type 1: Busbar separation is achieved by insulated coverings e.g sleeving, wrapping or coatings. Cables may be glanded elsewhere <sup>1)</sup>
			Type 2: Busbar separation is by metallic or non-metallic rigid barriers or partitions. Cables may be glanded elsewhere
			Type 3: All separation requirements are by metallic or non-metallic rigid barriers or partitions. The terminals for each functional unit have their own integral glanding facility
	Terminals for external conductors not in same compartment as functional unit, but in individual, separate, enclosed protected spaces or compartments		Type 4: Busbar separation is achieved by insulated coverings e.g sleeving, wrapping or coatings. Cables may be glanded elsewhere <sup>1)</sup>
	Type 5: Busbar separation is by metallic or non-metallic rigid barriers or partitions. Terminals may be separated by insulated coverings and glanded in common cabling chamber(s)		
	Type 6: All separation requirements are by metallic or non-metallic rigid barriers or partitions Cables glanded in common cabling chamber(s)		
	Type 7: All separation requirements are by metallic or non-metallic rigid barriers or partitions. The termination for each functional unit has its own integral glanding facility.		
<sup>1)</sup> See 7.4.2.1 in relation to protection against contact with live parts. NOTE: Conductors which are connected to a functional unit but which are external to its compartment or enclosed protected space (e.g. control cables connected to a common marshalling compartment) are not considered to form part of the functional unit.			