

Protection Levels

NEMA, UL and CSA Ratings Enclosure Type Descriptions for Non-Hazardous Locations

How to Select

	Type	NEMA	UL	CSA
Indoor	Type 1	Enclosures are intended for indoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against contact with the enclosed equipment or locations where unusual service conditions do not exist.	Indoor use primarily to provide protection against contact with the enclosed equipment and against a limited amount of falling dirt.	General purpose enclosure. Protects against accidental contact with live parts.
Indoor	Type 12	Enclosures are intended for indoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against dust, falling dirt and dripping noncorrosive liquids.	Indoor use to provide a degree of protection against dust, dirt, fiber flyings, dripping water and external condensation of noncorrosive liquids.	Indoor use; provides a degree of protection against circulating dust, lint, fibers and flyings; dripping and light splashing of non-corrosive liquids; not provided with knockouts.
Indoor	Type 12K	Enclosures with knockouts are intended for indoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against dust, falling dirt and dripping noncorrosive liquids.	Indoor use to provide a degree of protection against dust, dirt, fiber flyings, dripping water and external condensation of noncorrosive liquids.	Indoor use; provides a degree of protection against circulating dust, lint, fibers and flyings; dripping and light splashing of noncorrosive liquids; not provided with knockouts.
Indoor	Type 13	Enclosures are intended for indoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against dust, spraying of water, oil and noncorrosive coolant.	Indoor use to provide a degree of protection against lint, dust seepage, external condensation and spraying of water, oil and noncorrosive liquids.	Indoor use; provides a degree of protection against circulating dust, lint, fibers and flyings; seepage and spraying of non-corrosive liquids, including oils and coolants.
Outdoor	Type 3	Enclosures are intended for outdoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against windblown dust, rain and sleet; undamaged by the formation of ice on the enclosure.	Outdoor use to provide a degree of protection against windblown dust and windblown rain; undamaged by the formation of ice on the enclosure.	Indoor or outdoor use; provides a degree of protection against rain, snow and windblown dust; undamaged by the external formation of ice on the enclosure.
Outdoor	Type 3R	Enclosures are intended for outdoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against falling rain and sleet; undamaged by the formation of ice on the enclosure.	Outdoor use to provide a degree of protection against falling rain; undamaged by the formation of ice on the enclosure.	Indoor or outdoor use; provides a degree of protection against rain and snow; undamaged by the external formation of ice on the enclosure.
Outdoor	Type 3RX	Enclosures are intended for outdoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against corrosion, falling rain and sleet; undamaged by the formation of ice on the enclosure.	Not specifically defined.	Not specifically defined.
Outdoor	Type 4	Enclosures are intended for indoor or outdoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against windblown dust and rain, splashing water and hose directed water; undamaged by the formation of ice on the enclosure.	Either indoor or outdoor use to provide a degree of protection against falling rain, splashing water and hose-directed water; undamaged by the formation of ice on the enclosure.	Indoor or outdoor use; provides a degree of protection against rain, snow, windblown dust, splashing and hose-directed water; undamaged by the external formation of ice on the enclosure.
Outdoor	Type 4X	Enclosures are intended for indoor or outdoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against corrosion, windblown dust and rain, splashing water and hose-directed water; undamaged by the formation of ice on the enclosure.	Either indoor or outdoor use to provide a degree of protection against falling rain, splashing water and hose-directed water; undamaged by the formation of ice on the enclosure; resists corrosion.	Indoor or outdoor use; provides a degree of protection against rain, snow, windblown dust, splashing and hose-directed water; undamaged by the external formation of ice on the enclosure; resists corrosion.
Outdoor	Type 6	Enclosures are intended for use indoors or outdoors where occasional submersion is encountered; limited depth; undamaged by the formation of ice on the enclosure.	Indoor or outdoor use to provide a degree of protection against entry of water during temporary submersion at a limited depth; undamaged by the external formation of ice on the enclosure.	Indoor or outdoor use; provides a degree of protection against the entry of water during temporary submersion at a limited depth. Undamaged by the external formation of ice on the enclosure; resists corrosion.

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- Some enclosures may have multiple ratings. For instance: 4, 12—Outdoor use; able to be used indoors with modifications; 4X, 3RX—Outdoor use; able to be used indoors with modifications; 4, 9—Can be used in both hazardous and non-hazardous locations

IP Rating Descriptions **Example Rating**

If 1st IP number is...	and the 2nd IP number is...	Then the IP rating is
2 (protection against solid objects)	3 (protection against liquids)	IP23 An enclosure with this designation provides protection against touch with a finger, penetration of solid objects greater than 12 mm and spraying water.

First Numeral (Solid Objects and Dust)

IP	Protection of Persons	Protection of Equipment
0	No Protection	No Protection
1	Protected against contact with large areas of the body (back of hand)	Protected against objects over 50 mm in diameter
2	Protected against contact with fingers	Protected against solid objects over 12 mm in diameter
3	Protected against tools and wires over 2.5 mm in diameter	Protected against solid objects over 2.5 mm in diameter
4	Protected against tools and wires over 1 mm in diameter	Protected against solid objects over 1 mm in diameter
5	Protected against tools and wires over 1 mm in diameter	Protected against dust (limited ingress, no harmful deposit)
6	Protected against tools and wires over 1 mm in diameter	Totally protected against dust

Second Numeral (Liquid)

IP	Protection of Equipment
0	No Protection
1	Protected against vertically falling drops of water, e.g. condensation
2	Protected against direct sprays of water up to 15 degrees from vertical
3	Protected against sprays up to 60 degrees from vertical
4	Protected against water sprayed from all directions (limited ingress permitted)
5	Protected against low-pressure jets of water from all directions (limited ingress permitted)
6	Protected against strong jets of water
7	Protected against the effects of immersion between 15 cm and 1 m
8	Protected against long periods of immersion under pressure

SCCR Requirements per UL (Condensed version)

Article 409 of the 2008 National Electric Code (NFPA 70) requires industrial control panels to be marked with a short circuit current rating. As specified in the National Electric Code, UL508A-2001 Supplement SB, the Standard of Safety for Industrial Control Equipment, provides an accepted method for determining the short-circuit current rating of the control panel.

The SCCR rating for our air conditioners and heat exchangers has a default value of 5 kA.

You may use a 5 or 10 kVA isolation transformer between the customer's panel and our air conditioner and not have an effect on the customer's 65 kA rating.

You may use a fuse or circuit breaker with a 5 kA short circuit rating on the line side of the ACU and its branch circuit protective device and not have an effect on the customer's 65 kA rating.

The current limiting fuse or circuit breaker used on the line side of the branch circuit protection for the ACU must have a SCCR => that of the panel rating. Additionally for a current limiting fuse the customer would need to verify using table SB4.2 of UL 508A, that the let through current ($I_p * 10^{1/3}$) of the fuse is $\leq 5KA$. If a circuit breaker is used as feeder protection, it **must** be marked Current Limiting type from the manufacturer, and the panel builder would need to verify based on the manufacturers published curves that it will let through $\leq 5KA$. Examples of these curves are included in UL 508A supplement SB.

You can run separate circuits for the panel and the air conditioner as long as each is labeled with their individual SCCR ratings. (5 kA and 65 kA)

If the customer does not implement one of the options above, then the resulting SCCR rating would be the 5 kA rating of the ACU, if that is the lowest rated component in the panel.

Testing represents another option; however, if the customer does not implement these options, then the resulting short circuit rating of the panel is based on the lowest short circuit current rating of all power circuit components installed in the panel.