BS 1363-2:2016

BSI Standards Publication

13 A plugs, socket-outlets, adaptors and connection units

Part 2: Specification for 13 A switched and unswitched socket-outlets

bsi.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 86, an inside back cover and a back cover.

Foreword

Publishing information

This part of BS 1363 is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 31 August 2016. It was prepared by Technical Committee PEL/23, *Electrical accessories*. A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Supersession

This part of BS 1363 supersedes BS 1363-2:1995+A4:2012, which remains current and will be withdrawn on 31 August 2019.

Information about this document

BS 1363 comprises five parts covering the following:

- *Part 1: Specification for rewirable and non-rewirable 13 A fused plugs;*
- *Part 2: Specification for 13 A switched and unswitched socket-outlets;*
- *Part 3: Specification for adaptors;*
- *Part 4: Specification for 13 A fused connection units switched and unswitched;*
- *Part 5: Specification for fused conversion plugs.*

NOTE In order to prevent confusion with BS 1363:1984, the figure and clause numbers have been retained.

The structure of BS EN 50525 and its derivation from British Standards and HD 21 and HD 22 is set out in BS EN 50525-1:2011, National Annex NA. This is reproduced in Annex H for the convenience of users of this part of BS 1363.

This new edition of BS 1363-2 incorporates technical changes only. It does not represent a full review or revision of the standard, which will be undertaken in due course.This new edition of BS 1363-2 incorporates Annex I (normative) which provides requirements for incorporated electronic components.

Presentational conventions

The provisions of this standard are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its requirements are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is 'shall'.

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

Requirements in this standard are drafted in accordance with *Rules for the structure and drafting of UK standards*, subclause **J.1.1**, which states, 'Requirements should be expressed using wording such as: 'When tested as described in Annex A, the product shall ...''. This means that only those products that are capable of passing the specified test will be deemed to conform to this standard.

Contractual and legal considerations

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

Particular attention is drawn to the following specific regulations:

- The Plugs and Sockets etc. (Safety) Regulations 1994. SI No. 1768.

1 Scope

This part of BS 1363 specifies requirements for 13 A switched and unswitched shuttered socket-outlets for household, commercial and light industrial purposes, with particular reference to safety in normal use. The socket-outlets are suitable for the connection of appliances, sound-vision equipment, luminaires, etc. in a.c. circuits only, operating at voltages not exceeding 250 V r.m.s. at 50 Hz using plugs in accordance with BS 1363-1:2016. Additional requirements are included for socket-outlets suitable for electric vehicle charging.

Requirements are specified for 13 A shuttered socket-outlets in single or multiple arrangements, with or without associated controlling switches, for flush mounting in suitable boxes, e.g. conforming to BS 4662:2006+A1:2009, or for surface or panel mounting or for portable use. Fixed socket-outlets are intended for use with cables conforming to BS 6004:2012 and cables to the relevant part of BS EN 50525 (see Annex H), having copper conductors. Portable socket-outlets are intended for use with flexible cables conforming to the relevant part of BS EN 50525. Socket-outlets incorporating fuse links, switches and indicator lamps are included within the scope of this part of BS 1363. Socket-outlets incorporating electronic components as detailed in Annex I are included within the scope of this part of BS 1363.

Socket-outlets conforming to this standard are shuttered and therefore do not require the use of additional means to shield the current-carrying contacts when no plug is present in the socket-outlet.

NOTE 1 The titles of the publications referred to in this part of BS 1363 are listed in the bibliography.

*NOTE 2 In order to maintain safety and interchangeability with plugs and socket-outlets it is necessary that these products conform to the requirements of Clause **9** and Clause **13** of this part of BS 1363, however their body outline need not be limited at a distance of 6.35 mm from the plug engagement surface.*

NOTE 3 Requirements for electromagnetic compatibility for socket-outlets that incorporate electronic devices are given in Annex I.

A socket-outlet that does not incorporate electronic devices does not emit intolerable electromagnetic interference since significant electromagnetic disturbances are only generated during insertion and withdrawal which are not continuous.

A socket-outlet that does not incorporate electronic devices is mechanical by nature of construction. The product is therefore immune from electromagnetic interference.

2 Conditions of use

Socket-outlets shall be suitable for use under the following conditions:

a) an ambient temperature in the range –5 °C to +40 °C, the average value over 24 h not exceeding 25 °C;

   NOTE Under normal conditions of use, the available cooling air is subject to natural atmospheric variations of temperature and hence the peak temperature occurs only occasionally during the hot season, and on those days when it does occur it does not persist for lengthy periods.

b) a situation not subject to exposure to direct radiation from the sun or other source of heat likely to raise temperatures above the limits specified in a);

c) an altitude not exceeding 2 000 m above sea level;

d) an atmosphere not subject to abnormal pollution by smoke, chemical fumes or other abnormal conditions. This is equivalent to pollution degree 2, (see Annex E) and Overvoltage Category III (see Annex D).