NEMA DC 13

Residential Controls—

Line-Voltage Integrally Mounted Thermostats for Electric Heaters

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Residential Controls – Line-Voltage Integrally Mounted Thermostats for Electric Heaters

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CONTENTS

Page

Foreword iii
History of Standards iii

Section 1 GENERAL

1.1 Scope 1
1.2 References 1
1.2.1 Normative References 1
1.3 Definitions 2

Section 2 RATINGS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

2.1 Voltage Ratings 3
2.2 Current Ratings 3
2.3 Functional Classifications 3
2.3.1 Single-line Break (Single-pole) Thermostat 3
2.3.2 Double-line Break Disconnect Thermostat 3
2.3.3 Double-line Break Cycling Thermostat 3
2.3.4 Two-stage Thermostat 3
2.3.5 Two-circuit Thermostat 3

Section 3 CONSTRUCTION

3.1 Connections 5
3.1.1 Terminals 5
3.1.2 Terminal Spacings 5
3.1.3 Field Connections 5
3.1.4 Mounting Dimensions 5
3.1.5 ANSI/NFPA 70 5
3.2 Thermostats 5
3.2.1 Thermostat Design 5
3.2.2 Thermostat Strength 6
3.2.3 Shipping and Storage of Thermostats 6
3.2.4 Thermostat Bulbs 6
3.2.5 Thermostats for Fixed Electric Spacing Heating Equipment 6
3.2.6 Iron and Steel Parts of Thermostats 6
3.3 Assembly 6
3.4 Adjustments 6
3.4.1 Temperature Setting 6
3.4.2 Dial Shaft 6
3.4.3 Temperature Range and Dial Arrangement 7
3.4.4 Accuracy of Temperature Setting Adjustment 7
3.4.5 Factory Adjustment 7
3.4.6 Sealing and Locking 7
3.5 Spacings 7
3.6 Line-voltage Thermostat Grounding (Earthing) 7

Section 4 TESTING AND PERFORMANCE

4.1 Dielectric Tests 9
4.2 Endurance Test 9
4.3 Overload Test 9
4.4 Temperature 9
4.5 Environmental Tests 9
4.5.1 General Conditions 9
4.5.2 Operating Differential 9
4.5.3 Operating Differential Test 9

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Section 5 MARKING

5.1 Markings 11
5.1.1 Thermostat Markings 11
5.1.2 Nature of Markings 11
5.1.3 Location of Markings 11
5.1.4 Terminal Markings 11
5.1.5 Markings for Shaft Flat 11

Section 6 APPLICATION

6.1 Application 13
6.1.1 Manufacturer's Instructions and Warnings 13
6.1.2 Line-voltage Integrally Mounted Thermostats 13
6.1.3 Enclosure 13
6.1.4 Proper Temperature Set-point Reference 13
6.1.5 Maximum Ambient Temperature Rating 13
6.1.6 Support of Capillary 13
6.1.7 Performance Data 13

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Foreword

This Standards Publication defines the basic standards for the construction and performance of the line-voltage integrally mounted thermostats for electric heaters. It has been developed in the public interest and is designed to provide a better understanding between the manufacturer and the user and to assist the user in selecting and obtaining the proper thermostat for his or her particular need.

If a value for measurement as given in this Standards Publication is followed by an equivalent value in other units, the first stated value is to be regarded as the requirement. The given equivalent value may be only approximate.

These standards are periodically reviewed by the Residential Controls Section of NEMA for any revisions necessary to keep them up-to-date with advancing technology. Proposed or recommended revisions should be submitted to:

Vice President, Engineering Department
National Electrical Manufacturers Association
1300 North 17th Street
Rosslyn, Virginia 22209

Publication No. DC 13-1979 (R1985, R1991, R1997, R2002) revises and supersedes the NEMA Standards Publication No. DC 13-1979 (R1985, R1991, R1997) *Line-voltage Integrally Mounted Thermostats for Electric Heaters.*

This Standards Publication was developed by the Residential Controls Section. Section approval of the standard does not necessarily imply that all section members voted for its approval or participated in its development. At the time it was approved, the group was composed of the following members:

Apcom Inc.—Franklin, TN
Control Devices, Inc.—Standish, ME
Emerson Electric Company, White-Rodgers Division—St. Louis, MO
GE Industrial Systems—Morrison, IL
Honeywell, Inc.—Golden Valley, MN
Johnson Controls, Inc.—Milwaukee, WI
Texas Instruments, Inc.—Attleboro, MA
Therm-O-Disc—Mansfield, OH

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History of Standards

The Residential Controls Section of NEMA was formed in 1940 to promote the standardization of products within the scope of the Section. These product standards cover definitions, ratings, performance, testing, and dimensions. NEMA Standards are voluntary and are designed to eliminate misunderstandings between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

This publication is one of a series sponsored by the Residential Controls Section. Other publications in this series are identified as Pub. No DCXX (followed by the year of issue).

The development of NEMA Standards for line-voltage integrally mounted thermostats for electric heaters was prompted by a need for a basic set of standards for construction and performance that were not covered by other standards.

Action was first taken in 1963 to develop standards for line-voltage integrally mounted thermostats for electric heaters by the NEMA Subcommittee for Room Thermostats. The first publication was issued in 1964 and designated DC 13-1964.

NEMA Publication No. DC 3-1989 (R1996) covers wall-mounted thermostats.

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Section 1
GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE

This Standards Publication covers line-voltage integrally mounted thermostats for electric heaters and contains definitions, ratings, construction features, performance, marking, and application information.

1.2 REFERENCES

In this publication, reference is made to the standards listed below. Copies are available from the indicated sources.

1.2.1 Normative References

The following normative documents contain provisions, which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standards Publication. By reference herein these publications are adopted, in whole or in part as indicated, in this SP.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
11 West 42nd Street
New York, NY 10036

National Fire Protection Agency
Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02269

ANSI NFPA 70-2002 *National Electrical Code*

National Electrical Manufacturers Association
1300 N. 17th Street
Suite 1847
Rosslyn, VA 22209

DC 3-1989 (R1996) *Wall Mounted Room Thermostats*

Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
333 Pfingsten Road
Northbrook, IL 60062

ANSI UL 310-1995 *Electrical Quick-Connect Terminals*
ANSI UL 486A-1997 *Wire Connectors and Soldering Lugs for Use with Copper Conductors*
ANSI UL 486B-1997 *Wire Connectors for Use with Aluminum Conductors*
ANSI UL 873-1994 *Temperature-Indicating and -Regulating Equipment*

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1.3 DEFINITIONS

control point: The control point is the value of the mean air temperature at the thermostat under specified operating conditions.

cut-in point: The cut-in point is the air temperature at the thermostat at which it initiates actions.

cut-out point: The cut-out point is the air temperature at the thermostat at which it initiates action.

differential, mechanical: The mechanical differential is the difference in temperature set-point between the cut-in and cut-out points as determined by manually raising and lowering the thermostat setting with no electrical load.

differential, operating: The operating differential is the difference between the cut-in and the cut-out points as measured at the thermostat under specified operating conditions.

line-voltage integrally mounted thermostat for electric heaters: A line-voltage integrally mounted thermostat for electrical heaters is a device which acts to automatically control the temperature of the room or space in which it is installed by directly controlling the electrical load. It is factory installed or field installed within the normal wiring compartment of the heating device such as a space heater or a baseboard heater.

load, electrical: The electrical load is any load expressed in volts with appropriate:

a. Amperes and power factor, or
b. Horsepower, or
c. Motor currents, full load and inrush, or
d. Volt ampere pilot duty designation, or
e. Non-inductive load

load, heating: The heating load is the rate of heat loss of the space being controlled.

offset: Offset is the intentional difference between the cut-in point and the temperature set-point with no electrical load.

operating range: Operating range is the temperature difference in °C (°F) from the maximum to the minimum scale setting of the thermostat.

rating, electrical: The electrical rating is the maximum specified electrical load of the thermostat.

temperature set-point: The temperature set-point is the indicated temperature to which the thermostat is set.

sensing element: The sensing element is the part of the thermostat that senses temperature and initiates control action.

thermostat calibration: Thermostat calibration is the temperature at the cut-in point as measured at the thermostat for a specified scale setting.

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Section 2
RATINGS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

2.1 VOLTAGE RATINGS

Thermostats shall have voltage ratings within the range of 31 to 300 volts alternating current, inclusive.

2.2 CURRENT RATINGS

Thermostats shall have the following current ratings:

Volts	Amperes
120	30 or less
208	30 or less
240	30 or less
277	25 or less

All thermostats with an “off” position shall open all ungrounded conductors when set in the “off” position as required by ANSI/UL 873.

2.3 FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Thermostats shall be described according to their switching functions, which include all connected electrical circuits as follows:

2.3.1 Single-line Break (Single-pole) Thermostat

A thermostat that opens one ungrounded conductor of a single electrical load during cycling.

2.3.2 Double-line Break Disconnect Thermostat

A double-line-break disconnect thermostat is a thermostat which includes two single-pole single-throw switches which open all ungrounded conductors of a single electrical load when set in the “off” position.

2.3.3 Double-line Break Cycling Thermostat

A thermostat that opens all ungrounded conductors of a single electrical load during cycling.

2.3.4 Two-stage Thermostat

A two-stage thermostat is a thermostat that controls two electrical loads with separate switch actions. The calibration of each action shall be separated by an appropriate amount of temperature difference.

2.3.5 Two-circuit Thermostat

A two-circuit thermostat is a thermostat that controls two separate electrical loads with one switching action.

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Section 3
CONSTRUCTION

3.1 CONNECTIONS

3.1.1 Terminals

Terminals shall be provided and arranged so that circuit conductors or terminals will not accidentally shorted or grounded when installed.

3.1.2 Terminal Spacings

Wiring terminal spacings or external wire leads shall be in accordance with ANSI/UL 873.

3.1.3 Field Connections

Terminals to which field connections are made shall provide good connections without loosening during field wiring and mounting. If a wire-binding head screw is used at a wiring terminal, the screw size shall comply with ANSI/UL 873.

In the case of pressure-type connectors, thermals shall comply with ANSI/UL 486. When lead wires are furnished, the length shall be 150 mm (6 in.) or 460 mm (18 in.) unless otherwise specified.

3.1.4 Mounting Dimensions

Except where the sensing element is part of dial or is mounted in such a manner as to prohibit its use, the mounting dimensions shown in Figure 3-1 shall be provided.

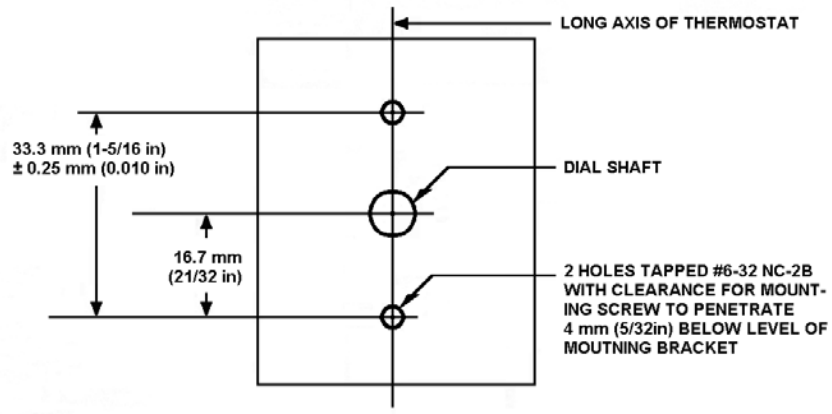


Figure 3-1
MOUNTING DIMENSIONS

3.1.5 ANSI/NFPA 70

Thermostats shall be so constructed as to permit their installation in accordance with ANSI/NFPA 70.

3.2 THERMOSTATS

3.2.1 Thermostat Design

Thermostats shall be designed for mounting in an enclosure provided by the equipment manufacturer.

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3.2.2 Thermostat Strength

Thermostats shall be so designed that their calibration and operation will not be affected either when they are mounted on uneven surfaces having a projection or projections not exceeding 1.6 mm (1/6 in.) in height, or from normal handling in the mounting of the thermostats.

Parts that are intended for adjustment after the thermostat is installed shall be sufficiently rigid to provide normal means of adjustment and shall be constructed to withstand normal vibration and shock.

3.2.3 Shipping and Storage of Thermostats

Thermostats shall be capable of withstanding the following conditions which may be encountered during shipping and storage.

a. A temperature range of -40° to 60°C (-40° to 140°F).
b. Normal handling and high humidity.

3.2.4 Thermostat Bulbs

When the sensing element of the thermostat is a bulb with a capillary tube connecting to the body of the thermostat, the maximum outside diameter of the bulb shall be 9.5 mm (3/8 in.). Thermostats shall be supplied with length of capillary tubing ranging from a minimum of 150 mm (6 in.) to a maximum of 1200 mm (48 in.).

3.2.5 Thermostats for Fixed Electric Spacing Heating Equipment

Thermostats that are used for fixed electric spacing heating equipment and which indicate an “off” position shall open all ungrounded conductors when in the “off” position at all temperatures down to -40°C (-40°F).

3.2.6 Iron and Steel Parts of Thermostats

Iron and steel parts (except in the case of bimetals, bearings, and such, where such protection is impractical) shall be suitably protected against corrosion by enameling, galvanizing, sherardizing, plating, or other equivalent means.

3.3 ASSEMBLY

Thermostats shall be assembled in a manner that will afford normal protection to installer and user with regard to sharp edges on surfaces and adjustment means.

3.4 ADJUSTMENTS

3.4.1 Temperature Setting

Thermostats shall be provided with a temperature-setting knob or an adjustment shaft that extends from one side of the device.

3.4.2 Dial Shaft

Unless otherwise specified, the dial shaft shall be in accordance with the following:

a. Diameter of 6.350 mm (0.250 in.) plus or minus 0.007 mm (0.003 in.).

b. Length from mounting surface of 17.4 mm (11/16 in.) plus or minus 1.6 mm (1/16 in.).

c. Single flat having a minimum length of 12.7 mm (1/2 in.) and a dimension of 3.96 mm (0.156 in.) plus or minus 0.07 mm (0.003 in.), from flat to edge of shaft, shown as dimension A in Figure 3-2.

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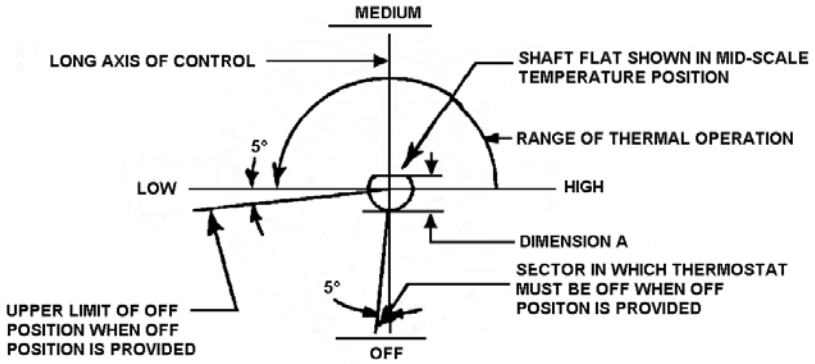


Figure 3-2
DIAL ARRANGEMENT AND DIMENSIONS

3.4.3 Temperature Range and Dial Arrangement

The temperature range shall be 4.4° to 37.8°C (40° to 100°F) or 12.8° to 40.6°C (55° to 105°F) in 180 angular degrees of rotation within a total angular rotation of 270 degrees unless other ranges are specified. The dial shall be arranged as shown in Figure 3-2.

3.4.4 Accuracy of Temperature Setting Adjustment

When a thermostat is in exact adjustment at a specific setting, the accuracy of the scale at 5.6°C (10°F) above and below this point shall be within plus or minus 1.1°C (2°F) with no connected electrical load.

3.4.5 Factory Adjustment

When measured at a calibration reference point, the calibration of the thermostat shall be factory set within plus or minus 1.1°C (2°F) with no connected electrical load. Allowance shall be made for thermostats which incorporate a specified offset. For other than single-stage thermostats, the thermostat manufacturer shall specify the calibrated stage and the specific offset for other stages.

3.4.6 Sealing and Locking

To discourage tampering by unqualified persons when adjustments are intended for factory use only, the parts shall be sealed or locked or shall be so made as to require special tools.

3.5 SPACINGS

Thermostats shall have spacing in accordance with ANSI/UL 873.

3.6 LINE-VOLTAGE THERMOSTAT GROUNDING (EARTHING)

Thermostats shall be provided with means for grounding all exposed metal noncurrent-carrying parts that may become energized as the result of an electrical fault, except that small metal parts that are insulated by their location, such as nameplates and monograms, need not be grounded.

Provisions for grounding shall meet all of the requirements of ANSI/UL 873.

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Section 4
TESTING AND PERFORMANCE

4.1 DIELECTRIC TESTS

All thermostats shall meet the dielectric test requirements described in ANSI/UL 873.

4.2 ENDURANCE TEST

All thermostats shall meet the endurance test requirements described in ANSI/UL 873.

4.3 OVERLOAD TEST

All thermostats shall meet the overload test requirements described in ANSI/UL 873.

4.4 TEMPERATURE

Temperature rises and test procedures for all thermostats shall be in accordance with ANSI/UL 873.

4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL TESTS

4.5.1 General Conditions

a. All tests shall be conducted with the dial set at the temperature set-point.
b. The body of the control shall be in an ambient temperature of 24°C (75°F).
c. Thermostats shall be tested at the manufacturer's specified rating.
d. The control shall be mounted with the temperature setting dial shaft in a horizontal plane.
e. Where the design of the control will not permit the use of a liquid bath, the operating differential shall be checked in a well circulated gradient-free air bath in the same manner as described in 4.5.3

4.5.2 Operating Differential

The maximum operating differential, when tested in accordance with 4.5.3 shall be 3.4°C (6°F).

4.5.3 Operating Differential Test

The bulb and 76 mm (3 in.) of the capillary tubing shall be placed in a well agitated liquid bath that shall be raised, at a rate not exceeding 0.3°C (0.5°F) per minute, to the point of circuit break and lowered at the same rate to the point of circuit make.

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Section 5
MARKING

5.1 MARKINGS

5.1.1 Thermostat Markings

Thermostats shall have the following markings plainly visible:

a. A company name or trademark.
b. Catalog number or equivalent.
c. Where space permits, the electrical rating on each control.
d. As a minimum, the date of manufacture, including the year and week of manufacture.

The preferred method of marking is to indicate the date of manufacture in the form of the last two numbers of the year followed by the number of the week of manufacture

5.1.2 Nature of Markings

Markings shall be of a permanent nature.

5.1.3 Location of Markings

Labels, stampings, or decalcomanias shall be located where they will not be exposed to mechanical damage.

5.1.4 Terminal Markings

When there are more than two wiring connections, the terminals shall be suitably marked.

5.1.5 Markings for Shaft Flat

When temperature set-point markings are not provided, the reference point for the shaft flat shall be indicated in the mid-scale temperature position.

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Section 6
APPLICATION

6.1 APPLICATION

6.1.1 Manufacturer's Instructions and Warnings

Manufacturer's instructions and warnings must be followed at all times.

6.1.2 Line-voltage Integrally Mounted Thermostats

Line-voltage integrally mounted thermostats are designed to control room temperature by opening and closing circuits to heating equipment in response to temperature changes. The control point should be selected by positioning the temperature setting means to the desired comfort level.

6.1.3 Enclosure

Thermostats should be mounted in an enclosure provided by the heating equipment manufacturer.

6.1.4 Proper Temperature Set-point Reference

Thermostats should be mounted to provide for proper temperature set-point reference.

6.1.5 Maximum Ambient Temperature Rating

Thermostats should be mounted so as not to exceed the maximum ambient temperature rating of the control.

6.1.6 Support of Capillary

The capillary should be supported as required and located so that it will be protected from accidental damage.

6.1.7 Performance Data

Performance data should relate to the thermostat alone. Proper application of the thermostat within the enclosure should be necessary to achieve good temperature control.

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