



IEC 60092-301

Edition 4.0 2025-07

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Electrical installations in ships -
Part 301: Equipment - Generators and motors**

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3
INTRODUCTION	5
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms and definitions	6
4 Service conditions	7
4.1 Inclination	7
4.2 Vibration	7
4.3 Ambient temperatures	7
5 General requirements	7
5.1 General	7
5.2 Electrical supply	7
5.3 Entry of water	7
5.4 Accumulation of moisture and condensation	8
5.5 Balance	8
5.6 Shaft currents	8
5.7 Terminals	8
5.8 Lubrication	8
5.9 Running speed	8
5.10 Testing	9
5.11 Degree of protection by enclosures	9
6 Additional requirements for generators	9
6.1 DC generators	9
6.1.1 General	9
6.1.2 AC generators feeding DC systems	9
6.2 AC generators	9
6.2.1 General	9
6.2.2 Steady conditions: tolerances of voltage and waveform	9
6.2.3 Transient conditions	9
6.2.4 Steady short-circuit conditions	10
6.2.5 Emergency generators	10
6.2.6 AC generators for special purposes	10
6.3 Parallel operation of ship's service generators	10
6.3.1 Reactive load sharing	10
6.3.2 Load sharing	10
6.3.3 Cyclic irregularity for AC generating sets	10
6.4 Excitation of AC generators	11
7 Prime movers	11
7.1 General	11
7.2 Governing characteristics	12
7.3 Lubrication	12
7.4 Cyclic irregularity	12
8 Rating plates	13
9 Documentation	13
Bibliography	14

Table 1 – Limits of cyclic irregularity 13

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

Electrical installations in ships - Part 301: Equipment - Generators and motors

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) IEC draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, IEC had not received notice of (a) patent(s), which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at <https://patents.iec.ch>. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

IEC 60092-301 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 18: Electrical installations of ships and of mobile and fixed offshore units. It is an International Standard.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 1980, Amendment 1:1994 and Amendment 2:1995. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) services conditions were added;
- b) IEC 60034-1:2022, has been considered.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
18/1980/FDIS	18/1987/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60092 series, published under the general title *Electrical installations in ships*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

INTRODUCTION

The IEC 60092 series forms a series of International Standards for electrical installations in sea-going ships, incorporating good practice and co-ordinating as far as possible existing rules.

These Standards form a code of practical interpretation and amplification of the requirements of the International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea, a guide for future regulations which may be prepared and a statement of practice for use by shipowners, shipbuilders and appropriate organizations.

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60092 is applicable to all rotating electrical machines rated at 750 W or more for use in ships. It also applies to excitation machines and includes relevant requirements for prime mover driving generators.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60034 (all parts), *Rotating electrical machines*

IEC 60034-1:2022, *Rotating electrical machines - Part 1: Rating and performance*

IEC 60092-101:2018, *Electrical installations in ships - Part 101: Definitions and general requirements*

IEC 60092-201:2019, *Electrical installations in ships - Part 201: System design - General*

IEC 60092-501, *Electrical installations in ships - Part 501: Special features - Electric propulsion plant*

IEC 60092-503, *Electrical installations in ships - Part 503: Special features - AC supply systems with voltages in the range of above 1 kV up to and including 36 kV*

ISO 21940-11, *Mechanical vibration - Rotor balancing - Part 11: Procedures and tolerances for rotors with rigid behaviour*

ISO 8528-5:2022, *Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating set*

3.2

bipolar DC system

system having two poles normally operating at DC voltages of opposite polarity in relation to earth

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-601:1985, 601-04-03, modified – Replaced "link" with "system".]

4 Service conditions

4.1 Inclination

Electric machines shall be designed for use at all inclinations specified in IEC 60092-101.

Rotating electrical machines above 500 kW shall be placed with their shaft parallel to the longitudinal axis of the ship.

Machines in vertical mounting are permissible with special consideration of vibrations and inclinations.

4.2 Vibration

Electric machines shall withstand the vibrations at the place of installation in accordance with requirements to vibrations specified in IEC 60092-101.

4.3 Ambient temperatures

Electric machines shall be designed to operate under ambient temperatures in accordance with IEC 60092-101.

5 General requirements

5.1 General

All electric machines shall comply with all the relevant requirements of IEC 60034 (all parts).

In addition, the following applies:

- Electric machines with a rated voltage from 1 kV AC up to and including 36 kV AC shall comply with IEC 60092-503.
- Generator and propulsion motor for ships with electric propulsion system shall comply with IEC 60092-501.

5.2 Electrical supply

For three-phase AC machines intended to be directly connected to the general distribution systems, in addition to the requirements in IEC 60034-1, the characteristic of the supply shall be in accordance with IEC 60092-101.

NOTE See IEC 60034-1:2022, 7.2.

5.3 Entry of water

Where water cooling is used, the cooler shall be so arranged as to avoid entry of water into the electric machine, whether by leakage or condensation in the heat-exchanger.

A leakage detector shall be considered where there is a risk of water intrusion.