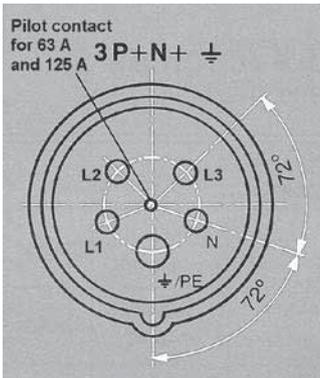


CEE clock

Voltage systems with voltages over 50 V must have an earthing contact. The earthing contact, the phases and a neutral - if any - are arranged in a circle. The earthing contact has the largest diameter.

The diameter of the earthing contact is dimensioned in a way to prevent insertion into the insulated through holes of the phases and a possibly available neutral contact.



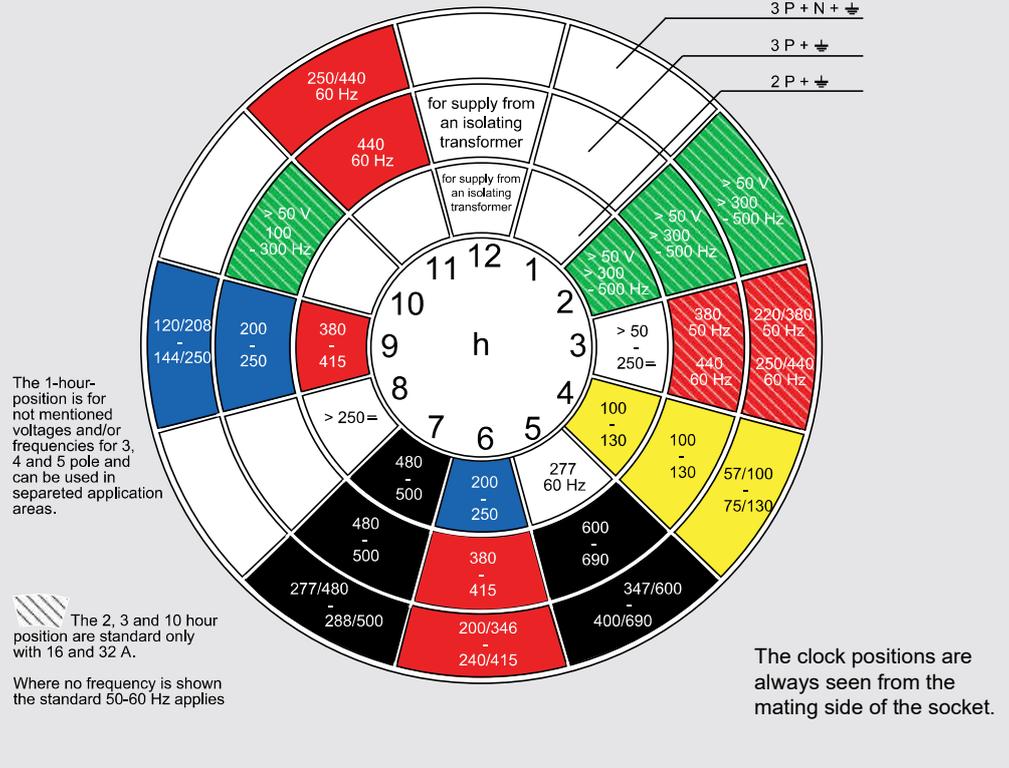
Arrangement of contact sleeves and terminal markings at 6 h position

The earth contact sleeve has the shortest distance to the plugging surface. Thus the protective earth connection is pre-mating to the voltage-carrying contacts when inserting a plug into a socket, and lagging when withdrawing the plug. Or, in other words, the earth contact makes first and breaks last.

Sockets have a keyway at 6 h position (when looking into the socket from the front).

The position of the earth contact sleeve in relation to this keyway indicates the coded voltage. The coded voltage may only be pre-set by the manufacturer. Furthermore it must not be possible to install a plug insert into a socket or a coupler.

WALTHER CEE clock



If the earthing-contact-coded voltage is colour-coded, then the colours as indicated in IEC/EN 60 309-1, table 2, have to be used.

Rated operating voltage V	Colour
20 to 25	violet
40 to 50	white
100 to 130	yellow
200 to 250	blue
380 to 480	red
500 to 690	black

Source: IEC/EN 60 309-1, table 2

1) For frequencies over 60 Hz up to 500 Hz, the colour green may - if necessary - also be used in connection with the code for the nominal operating voltage.

2) In countries where devices of series II are used, the colour orange is reserved for 125/250 V~ AC and the grey is reserved for 277 V~ AC.

Walther CEE clock acc. to IEC 309-2 and UL 1686 (clock positions seen from the mating side of the socket)

