UL 1059

STANDARD FOR SAFETY

Terminal Blocks

UL Standard for Safety for Terminal Blocks, UL 1059

Sixth Edition, Dated December 11, 2024

Summary of Topics

This new Sixth Edition of ANSI/UL 1059 dated December 11, 2024 includes the following changes:

– Expanded Provisions for Evaluating Current-Limiting Breakers for Short-Circuit Ratings: A2.1.3;

– Addition of Referenced Standards: Section 4;

– Style updates; 5.1

The requirements are substantially in accordance with Proposal(s) on this subject dated July 26, 2024 and October 18, 2024.

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Standard for Terminal Blocks

First Edition – October, 1975
Second Edition – August, 1988
Third Edition – February, 1993
Fourth Edition – December, 2001
Fifth Edition – November, 2019

Sixth Edition

December 11, 2024

This ANSI/UL Standard for Safety consists of the Sixth Edition.

The most recent designation of ANSI/UL 1059 as an American National Standard (ANSI) occurred on December 11, 2024. ANSI approval for a standard does not include the Cover Page, Transmittal Pages, and Title Page.

Comments or proposals for revisions on any part of the Standard may be submitted to ULSE at any time. Proposals should be submitted via a Proposal Request in the On-Line Collaborative Standards Development System (CSDS) at https://csds.ul.com.

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INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1 These requirements cover assemblies of wiring terminals and supporting blocks intended to provide for the connection of wiring. Compliance with these requirements does not assure that the terminal block is suitable for use as a component of an end product.

1.2 These requirements cover terminal blocks rated 1500 volts or less.

1.3 These requirements also cover protective conductor terminal blocks (PCTB) used to make the electrical and mechanical connection between conductors or between conductors and a fixing support such as a mounting rail. A PCTB is not required to be insulated.

1.4 These terminal blocks are intended to permanently support and insulate wire terminations and joints from each other, and from the surface on which the terminal block is mounted, where the absence of such support or insulation presents a risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons.

1.5 The acceptability of a terminal block in any particular application depends upon its suitability for continued use under the conditions that prevail in actual service. Accordingly, for a particular application a terminal block may be affected by the requirements for the equipment in which it is used, and it may be necessary to additionally evaluate that terminal block for features or performance characteristics that are not specified in this Standard.

1.6 Terminal blocks employing types of connecting means not covered by this standard such as those in which conductors are secured to the terminals by means of a special tool can be evaluated under this standard but may require separate investigation.

1.7 These requirements do not cover field installed power distribution blocks intended to distribute power in a building to separate units such as apartments, separate heaters, and air conditioning units. Power distribution blocks are investigated to Subject 1953, Outline of Investigation for Power Distribution Blocks.

2 Glossary

2.1 For the purpose of this Standard the following definitions apply.

2.2 FACTORY WIRING – The connection of a wire in the end application under controlled conditions, usually at a manufacturer's location.

2.3 FIELD WIRING – The connection of a wire, which is made in the field and that is subjected to the requirements for a terminal for field wiring as specified in this Standard and NFPA 70.

2.4 INSULATION PIERCING OR DISPLACEMENT CONNECTOR – A connector for the connection and possible disconnection of one conductor or the interconnection of two or more conductors, the connection being made by piercing, boring through, cutting through, removing, displacing, or making ineffective in some other manner the insulation of the conductor or conductors without previous stripping.

2.5 POST CONNECTOR – A connector utilizing a post (solderless wire wrap and similar for example) onto which one or more conductors are secured by means of a tool.

2.6 PREPARED CONDUCTOR – A conductor, the strands of which are soldered or tinned; or the end of which is fitted with a cable lug, eyelet, quick-connect, ring terminal, spade terminal, or similar component, prior to insertion into the terminal.