

Series I			Series II	
Highest voltage for equipment (kV)	Nominal system voltage (kV)		Highest voltage for equipment (kV)	Nominal system voltage (kV)
3.6 ^[a]	3.3 ^[a]	3 ^[a]	4.40 ^[a]	4.16 ^[a]
7.2 ^[a]	6.6 ^[a]	6 ^[a]	-	-
12	11	10	-	-
-	-	-	13.2 ^[b]	12.47 ^[b]
-	-	-	13.97 ^[b]	13.2 ^[b]
-	-	-	14.52 ^[a]	13.8 ^[a]
(17.5)	-	(15)	-	-
24	22	20	-	-
-	-	-	26.4 ^{[b] [d]}	24.94 ^{[b] [d]}
36 ^[c]	33 ^[c]	30 ^[c]	-	-
-	-	-	36.5 ^[b]	34.5 ^[b]
40.5 ^[c]	-	35 ^[c]	-	-

Note 1: It is recommended that in any one country the ratio between two adjacent nominal voltages should be not less than two.

Note 2: In a normal system of Series I, the highest voltage and the lowest voltage do not differ by more than approximately ± 10 % from the nominal voltage of the system. In a normal system of Series II, the highest voltage does not differ by more than +5 % and the lowest voltage by more than -10 % from the nominal voltage of the system.

^[a] These values should not be used for new public distribution systems.

^[b] These systems are generally four-wire systems and the values indicated are voltages between phases. The voltage to neutral is equal to the indicated value divided by 1.73.

^[c] The unification of these values is under consideration.

^[d] The values of 22.9 kV for nominal voltage and 24.2 kV or 25.8 kV for highest voltage for equipment are also used in some countries.

Fig.A2: AC 3 phases Standard voltages above 1 kV and not exceeding 35 kV