UL 2750

STANDARD FOR SAFETY

Wireless Power Transfer Equipment for Electric Vehicles

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UL Standard for Safety for Wireless Power Transfer Equipment for Electric Vehicles, UL 2750

First Edition, Dated November 29, 2023

Summary of Topics

This revision of UL 2750 dated April 1, 2026 includes the following changes in requirements:

– Withdrawal and replacement of ANSI/ISA MC96.1, Temperature-Measurement Thermocouples; 4.3, and 39.11.

– Grounding and Bonding General Requirement; 13.1.2.

– Cable Connections; 14.3.4.

– Trip Hazard revisions for Sections 31 and 61; 31.1 and 61.9.

– Input Test revisions for Section 34; 34.2.

– Revisions to Metallic Surface Requirements; Section 4, Table 39.2, 39.9A, 39.9B, 58.18, and 60.3.

– Revisions to reference the updated version of SAE J2954; 7.1.1, 7.2.1, Figure 12.1, 20.1.1, Section 54A, Annex A.

Text that has been changed in any manner or impacted by ULSE's electronic publishing system is marked with a vertical line in the margin.

The new and revised requirements are substantially in accordance with Proposal(s) on this subject dated February 13, 2026.

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Standard for Wireless Power Transfer Equipment for Electric Vehicles

First Edition

November 29, 2023

This ANSI/UL Standard for Safety consists of the First Edition including revisions through April 1, 2026.

The most recent designation of ANSI/UL 2750 as an American National Standard (ANSI) occurred on April 1, 2026. 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 Collaborative Standards Development System (CSDS) at https://csds.ul.com.

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INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1 The requirements in this Standard cover wireless power transfer (WPT) equipment for transferring power to a stationary electric vehicle. WPT equipment consists of two devices, the power source and a ground assembly, as a minimum. The WPT equipment may also be provided with a third device, the mating vehicle assembly. These requirements are also suitable for covering each individual device as a stand-alone product. This equipment is intended to have a maximum rated input voltage to the power source of 1000 V ac, 50 or 60 Hz. The output ratings are specified by the manufacturer.

1.2 These products are intended to be installed in accordance with the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70. These products are intended for use in accordance with the Federal Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act of 1968 and 21 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter J, Radiological Health.

1.3 The power source may be cord and plug connected, or permanently connected, to the branch circuit. This equipment is suitable for indoor use only or outdoor use, in both residential and public applications.

1.4 Efficiency of the power transfer from the off board equipment to the vehicle, the means to insure or assist with proper alignment of the ground assembly and the vehicle assembly, and the physiological effects of the electromagnetic radiation emitted by this system have not been evaluated and these concepts are not included in the scope of this evaluation.

1.5 Informative Annex A at the end of this Standard covers specific information related to interoperability concepts as outlined in SAE J2954, the Standard for Wireless Power Transfer for Light-Duty Plug-in/Electric Vehicles and Alignment Methodology. This annex addresses interoperability of a system that is intended to be SAE J2954 interoperable and the annex may be used in part or in whole at the discretion of the manufacturer of the WPT system.

1.6 This Standard does not cover off board conductive chargers, which are covered in the Standard for Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging System Equipment, UL 2202; or off board conductive supply equipment, which is covered in the Standard for Electric Vehicle (EV) Supply Equipment, UL 2594.

1.7 This Standard does not address reverse power flow from the vehicle through the WPT offboard equipment.

1.8 This Standard does not address dynamic wireless power transfer which occurs while the electric vehicle is moving.

2 Components

2.1 A component of a product covered by this Standard shall:

a) Comply with the requirements for that component as specified in this Standard;

b) Be used in accordance with its rating(s) established for the intended conditions of use; and

c) Be used within its established use limitations or conditions of acceptability.

2.2 A component of a product covered by this Standard is not required to comply with a specific requirement that:

a) Involves a feature or characteristic not required in the application of the component in the product covered by this Standard;

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b) Is superseded by a requirement in this Standard; or

c) Is separately investigated when forming part of another component, provided the component is used within its established ratings and limitations.

2.3 Specific components are incomplete in construction features or restricted in performance capabilities. Such components are intended for use only under limited conditions, such as certain temperatures not exceeding specified limits, and shall be used only under those specific conditions.

2.4 A component that is also intended to perform other functions such as overcurrent protection, ground-fault circuit-interruption, surge suppression, any other similar functions, or any combination thereof, shall comply additionally with the requirements of the applicable UL standard(s) that cover devices that provide those functions.

3 Units of Measure

3.1 Values stated without parentheses are the requirement. Values in parentheses are explanatory or approximate information.

4 Referenced Publications

4.1 Any undated reference to a code or standard appearing in the requirements of this Standard shall be interpreted as referring to the latest edition of that code or standard.

4.2 Products covered by this Standard shall comply with the referenced installation codes and standards noted in this clause as referenced in the individual clauses of this Standard.

4.3 The following publications are referenced in this Standard:

ASTM D471, *Standard Test Method for Rubber Property-Effects of Liquids*

ASTM E162, *Standard Test Method for Surface Flammability of Materials Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*

ASTM E230/E230M, *Standard Specification and Temperature-Electromotive Force (emf) Tables for Standardized Thermocouples*

IEC 61508-1, *Functional Safety of Electrical/Electronic/Programmable Electronic Safety-Related Systems – Part 1: General Requirements*

IEC Guide 117: 2010, *Electrotechnical equipment – Temperatures of touchable hot surfaces*

IEEE C57.12, *Test Code for Dry-Type Distribution and Power Transformers*

ISO 26262, *Road Vehicles – Functional Safety*

ISO 12100, *Safety of Machinery – General Principles for Design – Risk Assessment and Risk Reduction*

NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code (NEC)*

SAE J2954, *Recommended Practice for Wireless Power Transfer for Light-Duty Plug-in/Electric Vehicles and Alignment Methodology*

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SAE J2847/6, *Communication for Wireless Power Transfer Between Light-Duty Plug-In Electric Vehicles and Wireless EV Charging Stations*

UL 50E, *Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Environmental Considerations*

UL 62, *Flexible Cable*

UL 83, *Thermoplastic-Insulated Wires and Cables*

UL 94, *Tests for Flammability of Plastic Materials for Parts in Devices and Appliances*

UL 157, *Gaskets and Seals*

UL 224, *Extruded Insulating Tubing*

UL 248-1, *Low Voltage Fuses – Part 1: General Requirements*

UL 248-4, *Low Voltage Fuses – Part 4: Class CC Fuses*

UL 248-5, *Low Voltage Fuses – Part 5: Class G Fuses*

UL 248-6, *Low Voltage Fuses – Part 6: Class H Non-Renewable Fuses*

UL 248-8, *Low Voltage Fuses – Part 8: Class J Fuses*

UL 248-9, *Low Voltage Fuses – Part 9: Class K Fuses*

UL 248-11, *Low Voltage Fuses – Part 11: Plug Fuses*

UL 248-12, *Low Voltage Fuses – Part 12: Class R Fuses*

UL 248-15, *Low Voltage Fuses – Part 15: Class T Fuses*

UL 248-17, *Low Voltage Fuses – Part 17 : Class CF Fuses*

UL 248-20, *Low Voltage Fuses – Part 20: Electric Vehicle (EV) Fuses*

UL 310, *Electrical Quick Connect Terminals*

UL 486A-486B, *Wire Connectors*

UL 486E, *Equipment Wiring Terminals for Use With Aluminum and/or Copper Conductors*

UL 489, *Molded-Case Circuit Breakers, Molded-Case Switches, and Circuit Breaker Enclosures*

UL 506, *Specialty Transformers*

UL 510, *Polyvinyl Chloride, Polyethylene, and Rubber Insulating Tape*

UL 514A, *Metallic Outlet Boxes*

UL 514B, *Conduit, Tubing and Cable Fittings*

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UL 635, *Insulating Bushings*

UL 723, *Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*

UL 746A, *Polymeric Materials – Short Term Property Evaluations*

UL 746B, *Polymeric Materials – Long Term Property Evaluations*

UL 746C, *Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations*

UL 796, *Printed-Wiring Boards*

UL 810, *Capacitors*

UL 840, *Insulation Coordination Including Clearances and Creepage Distances for Electrical Equipment*

UL 991, *Tests for Safety Related Controls Employing Solid-State Devices*

UL 969, *Marking and Labeling Systems*

UL 1077, *Supplementary Protectors for Use in Electrical Equipment*

UL 1310, *Class 2 Power Units*

UL 1411, *Transformers and Motor Transformers for Use in Audio-, Radio-, and Television-Type Appliances*

UL 1561, *Dry-Type General Purpose and Power Transformers*

UL 1876, *Isolating Signal and Feedback Transformers for Use in Electrical Equipment*

UL 1998, *Software in Programmable Components*

UL 2097, *Reference Standard for Double Insulation Systems for Use in Electronic Equipment*

UL 2353, *Single and Multi-Layered Insulated Winding Wire*

UL 2734, *Connectors and Service Plugs for use with On Board Electric Vehicle Charging Systems*

UL 4248-1, *Fuseholders – Part 1: General Requirements*

UL 4248-4, *Fuseholders – Part 4: Class CC*

UL 4248-5, *Fuseholders – Part 5: Class G*

UL 4248-6, *Fuseholders – Part 6: Class H*

UL 4248-8, *Fuseholders – Part 8: Class J*

UL 4248-9, *Fuseholders – Part 9: Class K*

UL 4248-11, *Fuseholders – Part 11: Type C (Edison Base) and Type S Plug Fuses*

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UL 4248-12, *Fuseholders – Part 12: Class R*

UL 4248-15, *Fuseholders – Part 15: Class T*

UL 4248-17, *Fuseholders – Part 17: Class CF Fuses*

UL 5085-1, *Low Voltage Transformers – Part 1: General Requirements*

UL 5085-3, *Low Voltage Transformers – Part 3: Class 2 and Class 3 Transformers*

UL 60691, *Thermal-Links – Requirements and Application Guide*

UL 60730-1, *Automatic Electrical Controls for Household and Similar Use – Part 1: General Requirements*

UL 60950-1, *Information Technology Equipment – Safety – Part 1: General Requirements*

5 Definitions

5.1 For the purposes of this Standard, the following definitions apply. The term “device” is used to indicate a part of the overall WPT equipment and refers to the power source, the ground assembly and/or the vehicle assembly. The term “equipment” is used to represent the interconnected devices consisting of a power source and ground assembly with or without a corresponding vehicle assembly.

5.2 ACCESSIBLE – Able to be contacted by an accessibility probe.

5.3 BONDED (BONDING) – The permanent joining of metallic parts to form an electrically conductive path that provides electrical continuity and the capacity to conduct any current likely to be imposed without a risk of electric shock or fire.

5.4 BONDING JUMPER – A conductor, including a strap or similar part, that is used to provide the required electrical conductivity between metal parts required to be bonded.

5.5 CLASS 2 CIRCUIT – A circuit involving a potential of not more than 42.4 volts peak or 60 V dc supplied by:

a) An energy-limiting Class 2 transformer;

b) A non-energy-limiting transformer and an overcurrent protective device that has been evaluated for limiting energy to Class 2 levels; or

c) The combination of an isolated transformer secondary winding and a fixed impedance or reliable regulating network which complied with the applicable performance requirements for an energy-limiting Class 2 transformer.

5.6 ELECTRIC VEHICLE (EV) – An over-the-road automotive-type vehicle for highway use, such as a passenger automobile, bus, truck, van, or similar vehicle, which receives primary or supplementary propulsion power from an electric motor that draws current from a rechargeable storage battery located on board the vehicle. This term is used to cover electric vehicles, hybrid electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles.

5.7 ENCLOSURE – That portion of a device that reduces the accessibility of a part that involves a risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons, or reduces the risk of propagation of flame, sparks, and molten metal initiated by an electrical disturbance occurring within.

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5.8 EXPOSED – Visible but not necessarily able to be contacted by an accessibility probe.

5.9 FASTENED IN PLACE – A mounting means which is specifically designed to permit periodic removal of the device, without the use of a tool, for relocation, interchangeability, maintenance or repair.

5.10 FIXED – A mounting means that requires a tool to remove the device from its mounted position.

5.11 GROUND – A conducting connection, whether intentional or accidental, between an electrical circuit or equipment and the earth or to some conducting body that serves in place of earth.

5.12 GROUND ASSEMBLY – The coil and other circuits connected to the output side of the power source and located on the ground and intended to be under the vehicle when transferring power.

5.13 GROUNDED – Connected to earth or to some conducting body that serves in place of earth.

5.14 GROUNDED CONDUCTOR – A circuit conductor that is intentionally grounded.

5.15 GROUNDING CONDUCTOR – The conductor used to connect the non-current carrying metal part of equipment, raceways, and other enclosures to the equipment grounded conductor, the grounding electrode conductor, or both at the service equipment or at the source of a separately derived system.

5.16 INSULATION CLASSES – The following insulation classes are used to describe insulation between different circuits:

a) Basic Insulation – the insulation required for the proper functioning of a device, and for basic protection against electrical hazards.

b) Supplementary Insulation – An independent insulation provided in addition to the basic insulation to protect against electric shock hazards in the event the basic insulation fails.

c) Double Insulation – A system of two independent insulations, each of which is capable of acting as the sole insulation between live and accessible parts in the event of failure o the other insulation. The insulation system resulting from a combination of basic and supplementary insulation.

d) Reinforced Insulation – A single insulation system with such mechanical and electrical qualities that it, in itself, provides the same degree of protection against the risk of electric shock, as does double insulation. The term “single insulation system” does not require that the insulation must be in one homogeneous piece. The insulation system comprises two or more layers that shall not be tested as supplementary or basic insulation.

5.17 LIMITED ENERGY CIRCUIT – An AC or DC circuit having a voltage not exceeding 1000 V and the energy limited to 100 volt-amperes by a means provided as part of the design.

5.18 LIVE PART – A conductive part, such as metal, within the device that during intended use has a potential difference with respect to earth ground or any other conductive part. Such a part is considered hazardous if the potential difference, under normal or abnormal conditions, is capable of causing an electric shock.

5.19 LOW-VOLTAGE, LIMITED-ENERGY (LVLE) CIRCUIT – A circuit involving an alternating current voltage of not more than 30 volts, rms (42.4 volts peak) or a direct current voltage of not more than 60 volts and supplied by:

a) An inherently limited Class 2 transformer or power unit or a not inherently limited Class 2 transformer or power unit and a fuse or other circuit protective device that is:

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