IEC 60335-2-31

Edition 6.0 2024-02
EXTENDED VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

colour inside

This extended version of IEC 60335-2-31:2024 includes the content of the references made to IEC 60335-1:2020

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-31: Particular requirements for range hoods and other cooking fume extractors



IEC 60335-2-31:2024-02 EXV(en)

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IEC Secretariat
3, rue de Varembé
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

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Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-31: Particular requirements for range hoods and other cooking fume extractors

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IEC 60335-1
Edition 6.0 2020-09

HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES – SAFETY –

Part 1: General requirements

INTERPRETATION SHEET 1

This interpretation sheet has been prepared by IEC technical committee 61: Safety of household and similar electrical appliances.

The text of this Interpretation Sheet is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
61/5999/DISH	61/6009/RVDISH

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

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INTRODUCTION

Edition 6 of IEC 60335-1:2020 defines and introduces requirements for a detachable power supply part of an appliance. In the document, 24.2 prohibits the use of a power supply in a flexible cord.

QUESTION:

Does Subclause 24.2 prohibit the use of a detachable power supply part?

ANSWER

No, a "detachable power supply part" is a defined term and is not captured by the term "power supply" as used in Subclause 24.2.

NOTE A detachable power supply part is captured by the defined term when the output of the power supply part is detachable from the class III construction part of the appliance at:

– the power supply part, or

– the class III construction part of the appliance.

However, the supply cord (if any) does not have to be detachable from the detachable power supply part.

IEC 60335-1:2020-09/ISH1:2021-11(en)

ICS 13.120; 97.030

CONTENTS

FOREWORD 6
INTRODUCTION 9
1 Scope 10
2 Normative references 10
3 Terms and definitions 15
4 General requirement 27
5 General conditions for the tests 27
6 Classification 31
7 Marking and instructions 32
8 Protection against access to live parts 42
9 Starting of motor-operated appliances 44
10 Power input and current 45
11 Heating 47
12 Charging of metal-ion batteries 53
13 Leakage current and electric strength at operating temperature 54
14 Transient overvoltages 57
15 Moisture resistance 58
16 Leakage current and electric strength 61
17 Overload protection of transformers and associated circuits 63
18 Endurance 63
19 Abnormal operation 63
20 Stability and mechanical hazards 74
21 Mechanical strength 76
22 Construction 77
23 Internal wiring 91
24 Components 93
25 Supply connection and external flexible cords 98
26 Terminals for external conductors 106
27 Provision for earthing 108
28 Screws and connections 110
29 Clearances, creepage distances and solid insulation 112
30 Resistance to heat and fire 121
31 Resistance to rusting 125
32 Radiation, toxicity and similar hazards 126
Annex A (informative) Routine tests 142
Annex B (normative) Battery-operated appliances, separable batteries and detachable batteries for battery-operated appliances 144
Annex C (normative) Ageing test on motors 165
Annex D (normative) Thermal motor protectors 166
Annex E (normative) Needle-flame test 167
Annex F (normative) Capacitors 168
Annex G (normative) Safety isolating transformers 170

Annex H (normative) Switches 171
Annex I (normative) Motors having basic insulation that is inadequate for the rated voltage of the appliance 173
Annex J (normative) Coated printed circuit boards 175
Annex K (informative) Overvoltage categories 176
Annex L (informative) Guidance for the measurement of clearances and creepage distances 177
Annex M (informative) Pollution degree 180
Annex N (normative) Proof tracking test 181
Annex O (informative) Selection and sequence of the tests of Clause 30 182
Annex P (informative) Guidance for the application of this standard to appliances used in tropical climates 187
Annex Q (informative) Sequence of tests for the evaluation of electronic circuits 189
Annex R (normative) Software evaluation 192
Annex S (informative) Guidance for the application of this standard on measurement of power input and current based on the requirements of 10.1 and 10.2 concerning the representative period 206
Annex T (normative) UV-C radiation effect on non-metallic materials 207
Annex U (normative) Appliances intended for remote communication through public networks 210
Bibliography 214
Index of defined terms 217

Figure 1 – Circuit diagram for leakage current measurement at operating temperature for single-phase connection of class II appliances and for parts of class II construction 127
Figure 2 – Circuit diagram for leakage current measurement at operating temperature for single-phase connection of other than class II appliances or parts of class II construction 128
Figure 3 – Circuit diagram for leakage current measurement at operating temperature for three-phase with neutral class II appliances and for parts of class II construction 129
Figure 4 – Circuit diagram for leakage current measurement at operating temperature for three-phase with neutral appliances other than those of class II or parts of class II construction 130
Figure 5 – Small part 131
Figure 6 – Example of an electronic circuit with low-power points 131
Figure 7 – Test finger nail 132
Figure 8 – Flexing test apparatus 133
Figure 9 – Constructions of cord anchorages 134
Figure 10 – An example of parts of an earthing terminal 135
Figure 11 – Examples of clearances 136
Figure 12 – Example of the placement of the cylinder 137
Figure 13 – Small parts cylinder 138
Figure 14 – Example of a specified operating region of a lithium-ion cell during charging 139
Figure 101 – "Replace any cracked protective shield" pictogram 139
Figure 102 – Hob layout for the heating test 140
Figure 103 – Probe for measuring surface temperatures 141

Figure B.1 – Examples of battery-operated appliance constructions and application of normative Annex B *(1 of 2)* 162
Figure B.2 – Examples of correct polarity connection marking representing three batteries 164
Figure I.1 – Simulation of faults 174
Figure L.1 – Sequence for the determination of clearances 177
Figure L.2 – Sequence for the determination of creepage distances 178
Figure L.3 – Measurement of clearances 179
Figure O.1 – Tests for resistance to heat 182
Figure O.2 – Selection and sequence of tests for resistance to fire in hand-held appliances 183
Figure O.3 – Selection and sequence of tests for resistance to fire in attended appliances 183
Figure O.4 – Selection and sequence of tests for resistance to fire in unattended appliances 184
Figure O.5 – Some applications of the term "within a distance of 3 mm" 186
Figure Q.1 – Flowchart outlining the sequence of tests for the evaluation of electronic circuits *(1 of 2)* 190
Figure S.1 – Flowchart giving guidance on measurement of power input and current concerning the representative period 206

Table 1 – Power input deviation 45
Table 2 – Current deviation 46
Table 3 – Maximum normal temperature rises 49
Table 101 – Maximum temperature rises for specified external accessible surfaces under normal operating conditions 53
Table 4 – Voltage for electric strength test 57
Table 5 – Characteristics of high-voltage sources 57
Table 6 – Impulse test voltage 58
Table 7 – Test voltages 62
Table 8 – Maximum winding temperature 66
Table 9 – Maximum abnormal temperature rise 71
Table 10 – Dimensions of cables and conduits 99
Table 11 – Minimum cross-sectional area of conductors 101
Table 12 – Pull force and torque 103
Table 13 – Nominal cross-sectional area of conductors 107
Table 14 – Torque for testing screws and nuts 111
Table 15 – Rated impulse voltage 113
Table 16 – Minimum clearances 114
Table 17 – Minimum creepage distances for basic insulation 118
Table 18 – Minimum creepage distances for functional insulation 119
Table 19 – Minimum thickness for accessible parts of reinforced insulation consisting of a single layer 121
Table A.1 – Test voltages 143
Table B.1 – Artificial source characteristics 146
Table B.2 – Total area of openings for metal-ion cells 154

Table B.3 – Volume of air injected at 2 070 kPa 154
Table C.1 – Test conditions 165
Table R.1 – General fault/error conditions 194
Table R.2 – Specific fault/error conditions 196
Table R.3 – Semi-formal methods 202
Table R.4 – Software architecture specification 202
Table R.5 – Module design specification 203
Table R.6 – Design and coding standards 204
Table R.7 – Software safety validation 204
Table T.1 – Minimum property retention limits after UV-C exposure 208
Table T.2 – Minimum electric strength for internal wiring after UV-C exposure 209
Table U.1 – Examples of acceptable measures against unauthorised access and transmission fault/error modes 212

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES – SAFETY –

Part 2-31: Particular requirements for range hoods and other cooking fume extractors

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.
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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.
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This extended version (EXV) of the official IEC Standard provides the user with the comprehensive content of the Standard.

IEC 60335-2-31:2024 EXV includes the content of IEC 60335-2-31:2024, and the references made to IEC 60335-1:2020.

The specific content of IEC 60335-2-31:2024 is displayed on a blue background.

IEC 60335-2-31 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 61: Safety of household and similar electrical appliances. It is an International Standard.

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition published in 2012, Amendment 1:2016 and Amendment 2:2018. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) alignment with IEC 60335-1:2020;
b) conversion of some notes to normative text (Clause 1, 22.8, 22.101, 22.102);
c) update of the installation requirements for the heating test to include down-draft systems (11.2);
d) addition of accessible surface temperature limits (11.3, 11.8);
e) introduction of IEC TR 62854 to determine compliance in case of doubt (22.14);
f) clarification of remote operation requirements for range hoods and other cooking fume extraction appliances (22.40, 22.49, 22.51);
g) clarification of 30.101 with respect to grease filters and odour extraction filters.

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

Draft	Report on voting
61/7090/FDIS	61/7105/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/standardsdev/publications.

A list of all parts of the IEC 60335 series, under the general title: *Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety*, can be found on the IEC website.

This part 2 is to be used in conjunction with the latest edition of IEC 60335-1 and its amendments. unless that edition precludes it; in that case, the latest edition that does not preclude it is used. It was established on the basis of the sixth edition (2020) of that standard.

NOTE 1 When "Part 1" is mentioned in this standard, it refers to IEC 60335-1.

This part 2 supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses in IEC 60335-1, so as to convert that publication into the IEC standard: Particular requirements for range hoods and other cooking fume extractors.

When a particular subclause of Part 1 is not mentioned in this part 2, that subclause applies as far as is reasonable. When this standard states "addition", "modification" or "replacement", the relevant text in Part 1 is to be adapted accordingly.

NOTE 2 The following numbering system is used:

– subclauses, tables and figures that are numbered starting from 101 are additional to those in Part 1;
– unless notes are in a new subclause or involve notes in Part 1, they are numbered starting from 101, including those in a replaced clause or subclause;
– additional annexes are lettered AA, BB, etc.

NOTE 3 The following print types are used:

– requirements: in roman type;

– *test specifications: in italic type*;

– notes: in small roman type.

Words in **bold** in the text are defined in Clause 3. When a definition concerns an adjective, the adjective and the associated noun are also in bold.

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.

NOTE 4 The attention of National Committees is drawn to the fact that equipment manufacturers and testing organizations can need a transitional period following publication of a new, amended or revised IEC publication in which to make products in accordance with the new requirements and to equip themselves for conducting new or revised tests.

It is the recommendation of the committee that the content of this publication be adopted for implementation nationally not earlier than 12 months or later than 36 months from the date of publication.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

It has been assumed in the drafting of this International Standard that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced persons.

This standard recognizes the internationally accepted level of protection against hazards such as electrical, mechanical, thermal, fire and radiation of appliances when operated as in normal use taking into account the manufacturer's instructions. It also covers abnormal situations that can be expected in practice and takes into account the way in which electromagnetic phenomena can affect the safe operation of appliances.

Guidance documents concerning the application of the safety requirements for appliances can be accessed via TC 61 supporting documents on the IEC website

https://www.iec.ch/tc61/supportingdocuments

This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute a replacement for the normative text in this standard.

This standard takes into account the requirements of IEC 60364 as far as possible so that there is compatibility with the wiring rules when the appliance is connected to the supply mains. However, national wiring rules can differ.

If an appliance within the scope of this standard also incorporates functions that are covered by another part 2 of IEC 60335, the relevant part 2 is applied to each function separately, as far as is reasonable. If applicable, the influence of one function on the other is taken into account.

When a part 2 standard does not include additional requirements to cover hazards dealt with in Part 1, Part 1 applies.

NOTE 1 This means that the technical committees responsible for the part 2 standards have determined that it is not necessary to specify particular requirements for the appliance in question over and above the general requirements.

This standard is a product family standard dealing with the safety of appliances and takes precedence over horizontal and generic standards covering the same subject.

NOTE 2 Horizontal and generic standards publications, basic safety publications and group safety publications covering a hazard are not applicable since they have been taken into consideration when developing the general and particular requirements for the IEC 60335 series of standards.

An appliance that complies with the text of this standard will not necessarily be considered to comply with the safety principles of the standard if, when examined and tested, it is found to have other features that impair the level of safety covered by these requirements.

An appliance employing materials or having forms of construction differing from those detailed in the requirements of this standard may be examined and tested according to the intent of the requirements and, if found to be substantially equivalent, may be considered to comply with the standard.

NOTE 3 Standards dealing with non-safety aspects of household appliances are:

– IEC standards published by TC 59 concerning methods of measuring performance;
– CISPR 11, CISPR 14-1 and relevant IEC 61000-3 series standards concerning electromagnetic emissions;
– CISPR 14-2 concerning electromagnetic immunity;
– IEC standards published by TC 111 concerning environmental matters.

HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES – SAFETY –

Part 2-31: Particular requirements for range hoods and other cooking fume extractors

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60335 deals with the safety of electric **range hoods** and other cooking fume extractors intended for installing above, beside, behind or under household cooking ranges, hobs and similar cooking appliances, their **rated voltage** being not more than 250 V including direct current (DC) supplied appliances.

NOTE 101 The cooking appliance can be supplied by electricity or other fuels, such as gas.

Appliances not intended for normal household use but that nevertheless can be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.

As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by all persons in and around the home. However, in general, it does not take into account

– persons (including children) whose

  - physical, sensory or mental capabilities; or
  - lack of experience and knowledge

  prevents them from using the appliance safely without supervision or instruction;

– children playing with the appliance.

Attention is drawn to the fact that

– for appliances incorporating electrostatic air filters, IEC 60335-2-65 also applies;
– for appliances intended to be used in vehicles or on board ships or aircraft, additional requirements can be necessary;
– in many countries additional requirements are specified by the national health authorities, the national authorities responsible for the protection of labour, the national authorities responsible for buildings and similar authorities.

This standard does not apply to

– appliances intended for commercial purposes (IEC 60335-2-99);
– appliances intended to be used in locations where special conditions prevail, such as the presence of a corrosive or explosive atmosphere (dust, vapour or gas).

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

IEC 60061-1, *Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 1: Lamp caps*

IEC 60065:2014, *Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety requirements*

IEC 60068-2-2, *Environmental testing – Part 2-2: Tests – Test B: Dry heat*

IEC 60068-2-31, *Environmental testing – Part 2-31: Tests – Test Ec: Rough handling shocks, primarily for equipment-type specimens*

IEC 60068-2-75, *Environmental testing – Part 2-75: Tests – Test Eh: Hammer tests*

IEC 60068-2-78, *Environmental testing – Part 2-78: Tests – Test Cab: Damp heat, steady state*

IEC TR 60083, *Plugs and socket-outlets for domestic and similar general use standardized in member countries of IEC*

IEC 60085:2007, *Electrical insulation – Thermal evaluation and designation*

IEC 60112:2003, *Method for the determination of the proof and the comparative tracking indices of solid insulating materials*
IEC 60112:2003/AMD1:2009[1]

IEC 60127 (all parts), *Miniature fuses*

IEC 60227 (all parts), *Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V*

IEC 60227-5:2011, *Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V – Part 5: Flexible cables (cords)*

IEC 60238, *Edison screw lampholders*

IEC 60245 (all parts), *Rubber insulated cables – Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V*

IEC 60252-1:2010, *AC motor capacitors – Part 1: General – Performance, testing and rating – Safety requirements – Guidance for installation and operation*
IEC 60252-1:2010/AMD1:2013[2]

IEC 60309-2, *Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes – Part 2: Dimensional interchangeability requirements for pin and contact-tube accessories*

IEC 60320 (all parts), *Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes*

IEC 60320-1, *Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60320-2-3, *Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes – Part 2-3: Appliance couplers with a degree of protection higher than IPX0*

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1 There exists a consolidated edition 4.1:2009 that includes edition 4 and its Amendment 1.

2 There exists a consolidated edition 2.1:2013 that includes edition 2 and its Amendment 1.

IEC 60320-3, *Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes – Part 3: Standard sheets and gauges*

IEC 60384-14:2013, *Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment – Part 14: Sectional specification – Fixed capacitors for electromagnetic interference suppression and connection to the supply mains*
IEC 60384-14:2013/AMD1:2016[3]

IEC 60417, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment*

IEC 60445:2017, *Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification – Identification of equipment terminals, conductor terminations and conductors*

IEC 60529:1989, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*
IEC 60529:1989/AMD1:1999
IEC 60529:1989/AMD2:2013[4]

IEC 60584-1, *Thermocouples – Part 1: EMF specifications and tolerances*

IEC 60598-1:2014, *Luminaires – Part 1: General requirements and tests*
IEC 60598-1:2014/AMD1:2017[5]

IEC 60603-11, *Connectors for frequencies below 3 MHz for use with printed boards – Part 11: Detail specification for concentric connectors (dimensions for free connectors and fixed connectors)*

IEC 60664-1:2007, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests*

IEC 60664-3:2016, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 3: Use of coating, potting or moulding for protection against pollution*

IEC 60664-4:2005, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 4: Consideration of high-frequency voltage stress*

IEC 60691, *Thermal-links – Requirements and application guide*

IEC 60695-2-11:2014, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products (GWEPT)*

IEC 60695-2-12, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-12: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability index (GWFI) test method for materials*

IEC 60695-2-13, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-13: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT) test method for materials*

IEC 60695-10-2, *Fire hazard testing – Part 10-2: Abnormal heat – Ball pressure test*

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3 There exists a consolidated edition 4.1:2016 that includes edition 4 and its Amendment 1.

4 There exists a consolidated edition 2.2:2013 that includes edition 2 and its Amendment 1 and Amendment 2.

5 There exists a consolidated edition 8.1:2017 that includes edition 8 and its Amendment 1.

IEC 60695-11-5:2016, *Fire hazard testing – Part 11-5: Test flames – Needle-flame test method – Apparatus, confirmatory test arrangement and guidance*

IEC 60695-11-10, *Fire hazard testing – Part 11-10: Test flames – 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods*

IEC 60730-1:2013, *Automatic electrical controls – Part 1: General requirements*
IEC 60730-1:2013/AMD1:2015[6]

IEC 60730-2-8:2018, *Automatic electrical controls – Part 2-8: Particular requirements for electrically operated water valves, including mechanical requirements*

IEC 60730-2-9:2015, *Automatic electrical controls – Part 2-9: Particular requirements for temperature sensing controls*
IEC 60730-2-9:2015/AMD1:2018[7]

IEC 60730-2-10, *Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use – Part 2-10: Particular requirements for motor-starting relays*

IEC 60738-1, *Thermistors – Directly heated positive temperature coefficient – Part 1: Generic specification*

IEC 60799, *Electrical accessories – Cord sets and interconnection cord sets*

IEC 60906-1, *IEC system of plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes – Part 1: Plugs and socket-outlets 16 A 250 V a.c.*

IEC 60934, *Circuit-breakers for equipment (CBE)*

IEC 60990:2016, *Methods of measurement of touch current and protective conductor current*

IEC 60999-1:1999, *Connecting devices – Electrical copper conductors – Safety requirements for screw-type and screwless-type clamping units – Part 1: General requirements and particular requirements for clamping units for conductors from 0,2 mm^2 up to 35 mm^2 (included)*

IEC 61000-4-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-3, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-4, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-5, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-6, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques – Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

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6 There exists a consolidated edition 5.1:2015 that includes edition 5 and its Amendment 1.

7 There exists a consolidated edition 4.1:2018 that includes edition 4 and its Amendment 1.

IEC 61000-4-11:2020, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests for equipment with input current up to 16 A per phase*

IEC 61000-4-13:2002, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-13: Testing and measurement techniques – Harmonics and interharmonics including mains signalling at a.c. power port, low frequency immunity tests*
IEC 61000-4-13:2002/AMD1:2009
IEC 61000-4-13:2002/AMD2:2015[8]

IEC 61000-4-34:2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-34: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests for equipment with input current more than 16 A per phase*
IEC 61000-4-34:2005/AMD1:2009[9]

IEC 61032:1997, *Protection of persons and equipment by enclosures – Probes for verification*

IEC 61058-1:2016, *Switches for appliances – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 61058-1-1:2016, *Switches for appliances – Part 1-1: Requirements for mechanical switches*

IEC 61058-1-2:2016, *Switches for appliances – Part 1-2: Requirements for electronic switches*

IEC 61180, *High-voltage test techniques for low-voltage equipment – Definitions, test and procedure requirements, test equipment*

IEC 61210, *Connecting devices – Flat quick-connect terminations for electrical copper conductors – Safety requirements*

IEC 61231, *International lamp coding system (ILCOS)*

IEC 61558-1:2017, *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof – Part 1: General requirements and tests*

IEC 61558-2-6:2009, *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for supply voltages up to 1 100 V – Part 2-6: Particular requirements and tests for safety isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating safety isolating transformers*

IEC 61558-2-16:2009, *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for supply voltages up to 1 100 V – Part 2-16: Particular requirements and tests for switch mode power supply units and transformers for switch mode power supply units*
IEC 61558-2-16:2009/AMD1:2013[10]

IEC 61770, *Electric appliances connected to the water mains – Avoidance of backsiphonage and failure of hose-sets*

IEC 62133-1:2017, *Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Safety requirements for portable sealed secondary cells, and for batteries made from them, for use in portable applications – Part 1: Nickel systems*

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8 There exists a consolidated edition 1.2:2015 that includes edition 1 and its Amendment 1 and Amendment 2.

9 There exists a consolidated edition 1.1:2009 that includes edition 1 and its Amendment 1.

10 There exists a consolidated edition 1.1:2013 that includes edition 1 and its Amendment 1.

IEC 62133-2:2017, *Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Safety requirements for portable sealed secondary cells, and for batteries made from them, for use in portable applications – Part 2: Lithium systems*

IEC 62151, *Safety of equipment electrically connected to a telecommunication network*

IEC 62471:2006, *Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems*

IEC 62477-1, *Safety requirements for power electronic converter systems and equipment – Part 1: General*

IEC 62821 (all parts), *Electric cables – Halogen-free, low smoke, thermoplastic insulated and sheathed cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V*

IEC TR 62854:2014, *Sharp edge testing apparatus and test procedure for lighting equipment − Tests for sharpness of edge*

ISO 178, *Plastics – Determination of flexural properties*

ISO 179-1, *Plastics – Determination of Charpy impact properties – Part 1: Non-instrumented impact test*

ISO 180, *Plastics – Determination of Izod impact strength*

ISO 527 (all parts), *Plastics – Determination of tensile properties*

ISO 1463, *Metallic and oxide coatings – Measurement of coating thickness – Microscopical method*

ISO 2178, *Non-magnetic coatings on magnetic substrates – Measurement of coating thickness – Magnetic method*

ISO 2768-1, *General tolerances – Part 1: Tolerances for linear and angular dimensions without individual tolerance indications*

ISO 4892-1:2016, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 1: General guidance*

ISO 4892-2: 2013, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps*

ISO 7000, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment – Registered symbols*

ISO 8256, *Plastics – Determination of tensile-impact strength*

ISO 9772, *Cellular plastics – Determination of horizontal burning characteristics of small specimens subjected to a small flame*

ISO 9773, *Plastics – Determination of burning behaviour of thin flexible vertical specimens in contact with a small-flame ignition source*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

When the terms "voltage" and "current" are used, they are RMS values, unless otherwise specified.

When the term "earthing" is used, it means "protective earthing", unless otherwise specified.

3.1 Definitions relating to physical characteristics

3.1.1
rated voltage
voltage assigned to the appliance by the manufacturer

3.1.2
rated voltage range
voltage range assigned to the appliance by the manufacturer, expressed by its lower and upper limits

3.1.3
working voltage
maximum voltage to which the part under consideration is subjected when the appliance is supplied at its **rated voltage** and operating under **normal operation**, with controls and switching devices positioned so as to maximize the value

Note 1 to entry: **Working voltage** takes into account resonant voltages.

Note 2 to entry: When deducing the **working voltage**, the effect of transient voltages is ignored.

3.1.4
rated power input
power input assigned to the appliance by the manufacturer

Note 1 to entry: If no power input is assigned to the appliance, the **rated power input** for **heating appliances** and **combined appliances** is the power input measured when the appliance is supplied at **rated voltage** and operated under **normal operation**.

3.1.5
rated power input range
power input range assigned to the appliance by the manufacturer, expressed by its lower and upper limits

3.1.6
rated current
current assigned to the appliance by the manufacturer

Note 1 to entry: If no current is assigned to the appliance, the **rated current** is the current measured when the appliance is supplied at **rated voltage** and operated under **normal operation.**

3.1.7
rated frequency
frequency assigned to the appliance by the manufacturer

3.1.8
rated frequency range
frequency range assigned to the appliance by the manufacturer, expressed by its lower and upper limits

3.1.9
normal operation
conditions under which the appliance is operated in normal use when it is connected to the supply mains

Appliances operated with **integral batteries** or **separable batteries** not disconnected from the appliance for charging purposes:

– the **battery** that is **fully discharged** is charged with the **battery-operated appliance** performing its intended function, if allowed by the construction of the appliance;
– the **battery** that is **fully discharged** is charged without the **battery-operated appliance** performing its intended function

Note 1 to entry: Operation of a **battery-operated appliance** to perform its intended function is considered to be **normal operation**.

3.1.10
rated impulse voltage
voltage derived from the **rated voltage** and the overvoltage category of the appliance, characterizing the specified withstand capability of its insulation against transient overvoltages

3.1.11
dangerous malfunction
unintended operation of the appliance that may impair safety

3.1.12
outlet load
load that can be connected to appliance outlets accessible to the user and socket-outlets accessible to the user

Note 1 to entry: Outlets with a voltage not exceeding **SELV** are not considered to be an appliance outlet.

3.2 Definitions relating to means of connection

3.2.1
supply leads
set of wires intended for connecting the appliance to fixed wiring and accommodated in a compartment within or attached to the appliance

3.2.2
interconnection cord
external flexible cord between two parts of an appliance, provided as part of a complete appliance for purposes other than connection to the supply mains

Note 1 to entry: In **battery-operated appliances**, if the **battery** is placed in a separate box, the flexible lead or flexible cord connecting the box with the appliance is considered to be an **interconnection cord**.

Note 2 to entry: The output cord from a **charging system** or a **detachable power supply part** is an **interconnection cord**.

3.2.3
supply cord
flexible cord, for supply purposes, that is fixed to the appliance

3.2.4
type X attachment
method of attachment of the **supply cord** such that it can easily be replaced

Note 1 to entry: The **supply cord** may be specially prepared and only available from the manufacturer or its service agent. A specially prepared cord may include a part of the appliance.

3.2.5
type Y attachment
method of attachment of the **supply cord** such that any replacement is intended to be made by the manufacturer, its service agent or similar qualified person

3.2.6
type Z attachment
method of attachment of the **supply cord** such that it cannot be replaced without breaking or destroying the appliance

3.3 Definitions relating to protection against electric shock

3.3.1
basic insulation
insulation applied to **live parts** to provide basic protection against electric shock

3.3.2
supplementary insulation
independent insulation applied in addition to **basic insulation**, in order to provide protection against electric shock in the event of a failure of **basic insulation**

3.3.3
double insulation
insulation system comprising both **basic insulation** and **supplementary insulation**

3.3.4
reinforced insulation
single insulation applied to **live parts**, that provides a degree of protection against electric shock equivalent to **double insulation** under the conditions specified in this standard

Note 1 to entry: It is not implied that the insulation is one homogeneous piece. The insulation may comprise several layers which cannot be tested singly as **supplementary insulation** or **basic insulation**.

3.3.5
functional insulation
insulation between conductive parts of different potential which is necessary only for the proper functioning of the appliance

3.3.6
protective impedance
impedance connected between **live parts** and **accessible conductive parts** of **class II constructions** so that the current, in normal use and under likely fault conditions in the appliance, is limited to a safe value

3.3.7
class 0 appliance
appliance in which protection against electric shock relies upon **basic insulation** only, there being no means for the connection of conductive **accessible parts**, if any, to the protective conductor in the fixed wiring of the installation, reliance in the event of a failure of the **basic insulation** being placed upon the environment

Note 1 to entry: **Class 0 appliances** have either an enclosure of insulating material which may form a part or the whole of the **basic insulation**, or a metal enclosure which is separated from **live parts** by an appropriate insulation. If an appliance with an enclosure of insulating material has provision for earthing internal parts, it is considered to be a **class I appliance** or **class 0I appliance**.

3.3.8
class 0I appliance
appliance having at least **basic insulation** throughout and incorporating an earthing terminal but having a **supply cord** without earthing conductor and a plug without earthing contact

3.3.9
class I appliance
appliance in which protection against electric shock does not rely on **basic insulation** only but which includes an additional safety precaution, in that conductive **accessible parts** are connected to the protective earthing conductor in the fixed wiring of the installation in such a way that conductive **accessible parts** cannot become live in the event of a failure of the **basic insulation**

Note 1 to entry: This provision includes a protective earthing conductor in the **supply cord**.

3.3.10
class II appliance
appliance in which protection against electric shock does not rely on **basic insulation** only but in which additional safety precautions are provided, such as **double insulation** or **reinforced insulation**, there being no provision for protective earthing or reliance upon installation conditions

Note 1 to entry: Such an appliance may be of one of the following types:

– an appliance having a durable and substantially continuous enclosure of insulating material which envelops all metal parts, with the exception of parts, such as nameplates, screws and rivets, which are isolated from **live parts** by insulation at least equivalent to **reinforced insulation**; such an appliance is called an insulation-encased **class II appliance**;
– an appliance having a substantially continuous metal enclosure, in which **double insulation** or **reinforced insulation** is used throughout; such an appliance is called a metal-encased **class II appliance**;
– an appliance which is a combination of an insulation-encased **class II appliance** and a metal-encased **class II appliance**.

Note 2 to entry: The enclosure of an insulation-encased **class II appliance** may form a part or the whole of the **supplementary insulation** or of the **reinforced insulation**.

Note 3 to entry: **Class II appliances** may incorporate an earth for functional purposes.

3.3.11
class II construction
part of an appliance for which protection against electric shock relies upon **double insulation** or **reinforced insulation**

3.3.12
class III appliance
appliance in which protection against electric shock relies on supply at **safety extra-low voltage** and in which voltages higher than those of **safety extra-low voltage** are not generated

Note 1 to entry: **Basic insulation** may be required in addition to supply at **SELV**. Refer to 8.1.4.

Note 2 to entry: **Class III appliances** may incorporate an earth for functional purposes.

3.3.13
class III construction
part of an appliance for which protection against electric shock relies upon **safety extra-low voltage** and in which voltages higher than those of **safety extra-low voltage** are not generated

Note 1 to entry: **Basic insulation** may be required in addition to supply at **SELV**. Refer to 8.1.4.

3.3.14
clearance
shortest distance in air between two conductive parts or between a conductive part and the **accessible surface**

3.3.15
creepage distance
shortest distance along the surface of insulation between two conductive parts or between a conductive part and the **accessible surface**

3.4 Definitions relating to extra-low voltage

3.4.1
extra-low voltage
voltage supplied from a source within the appliance that does not exceed 50 V between conductors and between conductors and earth or functional earth when the appliance is supplied at **rated voltage**

3.4.2
safety extra-low voltage
voltage not exceeding 42 V between conductors and between conductors and earth or functional earth, the no-load voltage not exceeding 50 V

Note 1 to entry: When **safety extra-low voltage** is obtained from the supply mains, it is to be through a **safety isolating transformer** or a convertor with separate windings, the insulation of which complies with **double insulation** or **reinforced insulation** requirements.

Note 2 to entry: The voltage limits specified are based on the assumption that the **safety isolating transformer** is supplied at its **rated voltage**.

Note 3 to entry: **Safety extra-low voltage** is also known as **SELV**.

3.4.3
safety isolating transformer
transformer, the input winding of which is electrically separated from the output winding by an insulation at least equivalent to **double insulation** or **reinforced insulation**, that is intended to supply an appliance or circuit at **safety extra-low voltage**

3.4.4
protective extra-low voltage circuit
earthed circuit operating at **extra-low voltage** that is separated from other circuits, except circuits operating at **safety extra-low voltage**, by **basic insulation** and protective screening, **double insulation** or **reinforced insulation**

Note 1 to entry: Protective screening is the separation of circuits from **live parts** by means of an earthed screen.

Note 2 to entry: A **protective extra-low voltage circuit** is also known as a **PELV circuit**.

3.5 Definitions relating to types of appliances

3.5.1
portable appliance
appliance that is intended to be moved while in operation or an appliance, other than a **fixed appliance,** having a mass less than 18 kg

3.5.2
hand-held appliance
portable appliance intended to be held in the hand during normal use

3.5.3
stationary appliance
fixed appliance or an appliance which is not a **portable appliance**

3.5.4
fixed appliance
appliance that is intended to be used while fastened to a support or while secured in a specific location

3.5.5
built-in appliance
fixed appliance intended to be installed in a cabinet, in a prepared recess in a wall or in a similar location

3.5.6
heating appliance
appliance incorporating heating elements but without any motor

3.5.7
motor-operated appliance
appliance incorporating motors but without any heating element

Note 1 to entry: Magnetically driven appliances are considered to be **motor-operated appliances**.

3.5.8
combined appliance
appliance incorporating heating elements and motors

3.5.9
battery-operated appliance
appliance deriving its energy from **batteries** enabling the appliance to perform its intended function without a supply connection

Note 1 to entry: A **battery-operated appliance** can have a supply connection.

3.5.101
range hood
motor-operated appliance intended to collect contaminated air from above a hob

Note 1 to entry: The filtered air may be discharged back into the room or ducted away.

3.5.102
down-draft system
ventilation system intended for installation adjacent to household cooking ranges, hobs and similar cooking appliances that draws contaminated air down into an internal exhaust duct

Note 1 to entry: The filtered air may be discharged back into the room or ducted away.

3.6 Definitions relating to parts of an appliance

3.6.1
non-detachable part
part that can only be removed or opened with the aid of a **tool** or part that fulfils the test of 22.11

3.6.2
detachable part
part that can be removed or opened without the aid of a **tool**, part that is removed or opened in accordance with the instructions for use, even if a **tool** is needed for removal, or part that does not fulfil the test of 22.11

Note 1 to entry: If for installation purposes a part has to be removed, this part is not considered to be a **detachable part** even if the instructions state that it is to be removed.

Note 2 to entry: Components that can be removed without the aid of a **tool** are considered to be **detachable parts**.

Note 3 to entry: If a part has to be removed solely to discard a **battery** before scrapping the appliance, this part is not considered to be a **detachable part** even if the instructions state that it is to be removed.

3.6.3
accessible part
part or surface that can be touched by means of test probe B of IEC 61032, and if the part or surface is metal, any conductive part connected to it

Note 1 to entry: **Accessible non-metallic parts** with conductive coatings are considered to be **accessible metal parts**.

3.6.4
live part
conductor or conductive part intended to be energized in normal use, including a neutral conductor but, by convention, not a PEN conductor

Note 1 to entry: Parts, accessible or not, complying with 8.1.4 are not considered to be **live parts**.

Note 2 to entry: A PEN conductor is a protective earthed neutral conductor combining the functions of both a protective conductor and a neutral conductor.

Note 3 to entry: Parts, whether they are **accessible parts** or not, of **battery-operated appliances** and **batteries** not exceeding the electrical limits of B.22.3 and B.22.4, are not considered to be **live parts**.

3.6.5
tool
screwdriver, coin or any other object that may be used to operate a screw or similar fixing means

3.6.6
small part
part, where each surface lies completely within a circle of 15 mm diameter, or part where some of the surface lies outside a 15 mm diameter circle but in such a way that it is not possible to fit a circle of 8 mm diameter on any of the surfaces

Note 1 to entry: A part that is too small to grip and at the same time to be able to apply the glow-wire tip is shown in example A in Figure 5. A part that is large enough to grip but that is too small to be able to apply the glow-wire tip is shown in example B in Figure 5. A part that is not a **small part** is shown in example C in Figure 5.

3.6.7
detachable power supply part
part of the appliance the output of which is intended to be detachable from the **class III construction** part of the appliance

Note 1 to entry: Means of detachment are a flexible cord and connector or an appliance outlet fitted to the **detachable power supply part**.

3.6.8
cell
basic functional unit, consisting of an assembly of electrodes, electrolyte, container, terminals, and usually separators that is a source of electric energy obtained by direct conversion of chemical energy

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-482:2004, 482-01-01]

3.6.9
battery
assembly of one or more **cells** ready for use as a source of electrical energy, characterised by its voltage, size, terminal arrangement, capacity and rate capability

Note 1 to entry: A **detachable battery** and **separable battery** have an enclosure that is equivalent in properties to that of the appliance itself, but **integral batteries** may have no enclosure or an enclosure less substantial than that of the appliance, as they are protected by the enclosure of the appliance.

3.6.10
detachable battery
rechargeable **battery** in an enclosure separate from the **battery-operated appliance**, intended for use with specific appliances and intended to be removed from the appliance for charging purposes

Note 1 to entry: A standard automotive **battery** is not considered a **detachable battery**.

Note 2 to entry: A **detachable battery** is not considered a **battery** that is replaceable.

3.6.11
separable battery
battery contained in an enclosure separate from the **battery-operated appliance,** intended for use with specific appliances and connected to the appliance by a cord external to the enclosure of the appliance

Note 1 to entry: A standard automotive **battery** is not considered a **separable battery**.

Note 2 to entry: A **separable battery** is not considered a **battery** that is replaceable.

3.6.12
integral battery
battery contained within the **battery-operated appliance** and not removed from the appliance for charging purposes

Note 1 to entry: A **battery** that is only to be removed from the **battery-operated appliance** for disposal or recycling is still considered to be an **integral battery**.

3.7 Definitions relating to safety components

3.7.1
thermostat
temperature-sensing device, the operating temperature of which may be either fixed or adjustable and which during **normal operation** keeps the temperature of the controlled part between certain limits by automatically opening and closing a circuit

3.7.2
temperature limiter
temperature-sensing device, the operating temperature of which may be either fixed or adjustable and which during **normal operation** operates by opening or closing a circuit when the temperature of the controlled part reaches a pre-determined value

Note 1 to entry: A **temperature limiter** does not make the reverse operation during the normal duty cycle of the appliance. It may or may not require manual resetting.

3.7.3
thermal cut-out
device which during abnormal operation limits the temperature of the controlled part by automatically opening the circuit, or by reducing the current, and is constructed so that its setting cannot be altered by the user

3.7.4
self-resetting thermal cut-out
thermal cut-out that automatically restores the current after the relevant part of the appliance has cooled down sufficiently

3.7.5
non-self-resetting thermal cut-out
thermal cut-out that requires a manual operation for resetting, or replacement of a part, in order to restore the current

Note 1 to entry: Manual operation includes disconnection of the appliance from the supply mains.

3.7.6
protective device
device, the operation of which prevents a hazardous situation under abnormal operation conditions

3.7.7
thermal link
thermal cut-out which operates only once and requires partial or complete replacement

3.7.8
intentionally weak part
part intended to rupture under conditions of abnormal operation to prevent the occurrence of a condition which could impair compliance with this standard

Note 1 to entry: Such a part may be a replaceable component, such as a resistor or a capacitor, or a part of a component to be replaced, such as a **thermal link** that is not an **accessible part** incorporated in a motor.

3.8 Definitions relating to miscellaneous matters

3.8.1
all-pole disconnection
disconnection of both supply conductors by a single initiating action or, for multi-phase appliances, disconnection of all supply conductors by a single initiating action

Note 1 to entry: For multi-phase appliances, the neutral conductor is not considered to be a supply conductor.

3.8.2
off position
stable position of a switching device in which the circuit controlled by the switch is disconnected from its supply or, for electronic disconnection, the circuit is de-energized

Note 1 to entry: The **off position** does not imply an **all-pole disconnection**.

3.8.3
visibly glowing heating element
heating element that is partly or completely visible from the outside of the appliance and has a temperature of at least 650 °C when the appliance has been operated under **normal operation** at **rated power input** until steady conditions have been established

3.8.4
PTC heating element
element intended for heating consisting mainly of positive temperature coefficient resistors that are thermally sensitive and have a rapid non-linear increase in resistance when the temperature is raised through a particular range

3.8.5
user maintenance
any maintenance operation stated in the instructions for use, or marked on the appliance, that the user is intended to perform

3.8.6
room temperature
ambient temperature specified in the general conditions for the tests

Note 1 to entry: The ambient temperature is specified in 5.7.

3.9 Definitions relating to electronic circuits

3.9.1
electronic component
part in which conduction is achieved principally by electrons moving through a vacuum, gas or semiconductor

Note 1 to entry: Neon indicators are not considered to be **electronic components**.

3.9.2
electronic circuit
circuit incorporating at least one **electronic component**

3.9.3
protective electronic circuit
electronic circuit that prevents a hazardous situation under abnormal operating conditions

Note 1 to entry: Parts of the circuit may also be used for functional purposes.

3.10 Definitions relating to battery charging and discharging

3.10.1
battery system
system that includes a **battery**, **charging system** and the **battery-operated appliance**

Note 1 to entry: The **battery system**, including interfaces, may contain more than one **battery** and **charging system.**

3.10.2
charging system
circuitry that charges and maintains the state of charge of the **battery**

Note 1 to entry: Parts of the **charging system** may perform other functions such as charge balancing and may be separately enclosed.

3.10.3
specified operating region for charging
region during charging in which a **cell** operates within its voltage and current range as specified by the **cell** manufacturer

Note 1 to entry: An example of a specified operating region of a lithium-ion **cell** during charging is shown in Figure 14.

3.10.4
upper limit charging voltage
highest charging voltage in the **specified operating region for charging**

3.10.5
venting
condition intended by design that occurs when a **cell** provides a controlled release of excessive internal pressure without expulsion of major components of the **cell**

3.10.6
fully charged
at the maximum state of charge

Note 1 to entry: For **cells** and **batteries** that are rechargeable, this is the maximum state of charge permitted by the **charging system**.

Note 2 to entry: The maximum state of charge for **non-rechargeable batteries** and **batteries** that are rechargeable is specified in the artificial source characteristics of Table B.1.

3.10.7
fully discharged
discharged at a steady rate of current to attain, at 5 h of steady discharge (C_5 rate), or the fastest discharge rate allowed by the **cell** manufacturer or **battery** manufacturer if it is slower than the C_5 rate, until

– discharge terminates due to operation of discharge termination circuitry; or

– the **battery** (or **cell**) reaches a total voltage with an average voltage per **cell** equal to the end-of-discharge voltage for the **cell** chemistry being used, unless a different end of discharge voltage is specified by the **cell** manufacturer

Note 1 to entry: Examples of the end-of-discharge voltages for **fully discharged** common **cell** chemistries are typically

- 0,9 V/**cell** for nickel cadmium;
- 0,9 V/**cell** for nickel metal-hydride;
- 1,75 V/**cell** for lead-acid;
- 2,5 V/**cell** for lithium iron-phosphate;
- 3,0 V/**cell** for lithium cobalt-oxide.

3.11 Definitions relating to remote functionality

3.11.1
entity
person, device, appliance, product, or service that interacts with an appliance

3.11.2
message
data which is transmitted from a sender (data source) to one or more receivers (data sink)

3.11.3
public network
network carrying digital data or analogue signals or both where access to the data and signals is not restricted by the physical space within the household or similar use environment of the appliance

Note 1 to entry: Determination of confinement to the physical space includes consideration of the network's range of communication, configuration, or construction.

For the purposes of this standard, examples of **public networks** include but are not limited to:

- PAN (personal area network);
- LAN (local area network) connected devices which may or may not be connected to a gateway,
- PLC (power line communication);
- SRD (short range devices);
- WAN (wide area network);

For the purposes of this standard, examples of networks which are not considered as being **public networks** include but are not limited to:

- NFC (near field communication);
- optical communication with line of sight (infra-red rays or visual rays);
- hardwired configurations constructed of physical media;

without connection to a **public network**.

3.11.4
remote communication
transmission of data between the appliance and an **entity** that can be initiated out of sight of the appliance, using communication means such as radio wave modulation, sound wave modulation or bus systems

Note 1 to entry: Examples of transmission of data includes but are not limited to remote monitoring, software downloading or control parameter modifications.

Note 2 to entry: Transmission of data can be one-way (simplex) or two-way (duplex).

3.11.5
remote operation
control of an appliance by **remote communication**

Note 1 to entry: **Remote communication** that results in a change of appliance operation, such as change of rotational speed, temperature, spatial movement, start/stop of the intended function, is considered **remote operation**. It is possible to have **remote communication** that does not lead to **remote operation.**