

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/11

OSM/HA 7

**Standard** General

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
7.10	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	2010/09/22
7.10	25	5.4	(SEC)1/11	2010/09/22
7.10	7	6.2	(NO)1/93	2010/09/22

**Subject****Problem**

How to identify series of models in NTR's and TRF's?

**Decision**

None

**Comment**

The OD-CB 2041 should be used to be in line with CB Scheme for working parallel

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/11

OSM/HA 13

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
8.1	9	7.2	(IT)7/95	

**Subject****Problem**

Application of test finger and test pin.

**Decision**

The function of a safety switch is to be tested with the test finger of figure 1, applying the forces specified in clause 8 with regard to the accessibility of live parts.

**Comment**

Safety switches may have the function to prevent accessibility to live parts. However, the function of a safety switch is not to be tested with the test pin of figure 2.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/11

OSM/HA 15

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
8	10	7.7	(PT)1/96	

**Subject****Problem**

Paint as insulation.

**Decision**

Paint is not regarded as insulation.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/17

OSM/HA 20

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11	4	8.6		

**Subject****Problem**

Heating test on appliances for permanent connection to fixed terminals (type X attachment)

**Decision**

A) The smallest nominal cross-sectional area, as shown in the table of sub-clause 25.8 should be used when testing clause 11 on appliances designed for permanent connection to fixed terminals where the cable or cord would not be supplied and where the instruction sheet would not recommend any specific size.

B) Two-thirds of the required torque should be applied to the terminals when carrying out heating tests (table of sub-clause 28.1).

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/17

OSM/HA 22

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11	4	8.8		

**Subject****Problem**

Temperature measurement of appliance inlets.

**Decision**

Measurement of temperature rise on the pins has to be made by soldering or sticking by adhesive the thermocouple on the external base of the pin outside the appliance.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/17**OSM/HA** 25**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
11.8	3	7.6		

**Subject****Problem**

Temperature rise of insulation used for other purposes than electrical insulation.

**Decision**

The material shall not be subjected to temperatures in excess of the thermal capabilities as determined by an ageing test made on the material. In some cases a declaration from the manufacturer may be required.

**Comment**

Covered in the standard by the last two lines of table 3.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/17

OSM/HA 27

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
13.2	6	8.1.6	(FI)3/92	

**Subject****Problem**

The measurement of the leakage current of appliances with a 3-phase heating element and a 1-phase motor.

**Decision**

When using figure 6 or figure 7, only the switches in the phases other than the phase for the motor are disconnected, if the construction of the appliance permits so. Otherwise all 3 switches are disconnected in turn, the motor being separately supplied. Then the leakage currents are measured separately and the values for the motor and the relevant phase for the heating element are added.

**Comment**

There is a cooling problem when the motor is not supplied.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/17

OSM/HA 30

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19	1	3.16		
19	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

How to deal with a component with a thermostat or thermal cut-out or both within the same component, having only one temperature sensing device, but operating two or more switch parts in separate circuits.

**Decision**

When a part of this component has to be short-circuited during the tests, all switch parts are short-circuited.

**Comment**



## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/17

OSM/HA 33

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.31	5	6.1.10	(GB)5/91	

**Subject****Problem**

Use of snap-on connectors to provide adequate locking of terminals.

**Decision**

A receptacle with no provision for engagement with a hole or depression in the tab is not acceptable. A receptacle with provision for engagement into a hole or depression is acceptable provided the tab and the receptacle meet the dimensional, insertion and withdrawal requirements of either CEE Recommendation 6 or IEC 760.

Types with additional positive means to prevent accidental loosening are also acceptable.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/18

OSM/HA 40

**Standard** General

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
2	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	
2	8	6.6	(PT)5/94	

**Subject****Problem**

Validity of certificates of components.

Which is the meaning of the wording "latest edition" stated in the second sentence of cl. 2 of EN 60335-1:2002?

**Decision**

All published edition of the component standard that are valid at the time of the certification (DOW)

**Comment**

This decision has been modified after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/18

OSM/HA 42

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
24	6	8.1.9	(NL)2/92	
24	6	8.1.9	(FI)5/92	

**Subject****Problem**

The use of high-breaking capacity fuse-links.

**Decision**

High-breaking capacity fuse-links shall be used if the short-circuit current is more than 35 A or more than 10 x I<sub>n</sub>.

**Comment**

With low-breaking capacity fuse-links the risk of explosion and consequential hazards exists.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/18**OSM/HA** 49**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
24.1	8	11.2		

**Subject****Problem**

Endurance test for timers.

**Decision**

The number of cycles refers to the machine cycles. A cycle is a most onerous program.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/18**OSM/HA** 51**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
22.40	9	15.3	(SEC)6/94	

**Subject****Problem**

Switches for motor-operated appliances moved while in operation.

**Decision**

An electronic switch is acceptable for motor-operated appliances moved while in operation, provided it fulfils all requirements of sub-clause 19.11 of this standard.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 decision November 1994.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/18

OSM/HA 53

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
25	5	6.1.15	(FI)1/91	

**Subject****Problem**

To determine the requirements for plug pins incorporated in appliances.

**Decision**

The complete appliance including the plug pins is subjected to the requirements of EN 60335-1. The plug pins are also subjected to EN 50075 or to the requirements of the relevant National Standard including the following tumbling barrel test:

The barrel is turned at a rate of five revolutions per minute. The sample falls from a height of 50 cm onto a steel plate, 3 mm thick, the number of falls being:

- 100 if the mass of the sample does not exceed 250 g
- 50 if the mass of the sample exceeds 250 g.

After the test, the sample shall show no damage within the meaning of this standard, but it need not be operable.

**Comment**

The requirements of the National Standard may include both dimensions and mechanical strength.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/18

OSM/HA 54

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
25.23	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	
25.23	5	6.1.10	(GB)5/91,(IT)3/91	
25.23	23	8.6	(ES)04/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Requirements for insulation of accessible internal conductors.

**Decision**

- 1) A conductor inside an appliance or fixed outside, but which is accessible to the standard test finger shall comply fully with the requirements of double or reinforced insulation unless it is a flexible cord complying with the relevant CLC Standard as specified in clause 25.
- 2) For interconnection cords only approved or equivalent cords shall be used.
- 3) For conductors inside an appliance but which are accessible during a cleaning operation and which are not moved or mechanically stressed during normal use, supplementary insulation can be provided by a single thickness of less than 1.0 mm, if it is in compliance with the requirements for cable sheaths in 22.21 and withstands the electric strength test of 16.4.

**Comment**

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/18

OSM/HA 58

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
27.2	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	
27.2	5	6.1.10	(GB)5/91	
22.22	9	7.5	(GB)3/95,(FR)1/95	

**Subject****Problem**

Use of snap-on connectors to provide adequate locking of terminals.

**Decision**

- 1) A receptacle without provision for engagement with a hole or depression in the tab is not acceptable.
- 2) A receptacle with provision for engagement into a hole or depression is acceptable provided the tab and the receptacle meet the dimensional and insertion and withdrawal requirements of either CEE Recommendation 6 or IEC 760.
- 3) Types with additional positive means to prevent accidental loosening are also acceptable.

**Comment**



## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/18

OSM/HA 59

**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
27.2	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	
27.2	6	8.1.14	(NO)2/92	

**Subject****Problem**

Is a pressure plate needed for earthing terminals of the pillar type?

**Decision**

A pressure plate is not required for pillar type earthing terminals, provided the terminals contain resilient means of protection against accidental loosening.

**Comment**

Was discussed in CTL but the decision was not clear.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/18**OSM/HA** 60**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
27.4	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	
27.4	5	6.1.17	(IT)5/91	

**Subject****Problem**

Verification of the protection against corrosion.

**Decision**

A manufacturers declaration may be accepted.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/18

OSM/HA 63

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
29.1.3	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	
29.1	5	6.1.18	(DK)2/91	

**Subject****Problem**

To determine the creepage distances and clearances for resonance voltages exceeding 440 V.

**Decision**

The relevant limits given in EN 60335-1: 2002 should be used.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/18

OSM/HA 66

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
29.2	6	8.1.24	(FR)5/92	

**Subject****Problem**

The application of the test voltage in case of layers which are thermally bonded together.

**Decision**

Layers of insulation thermally bonded together are considered as one piece unless by the use of a microscope or any other appropriate means it is possible to determine the number of layers. When the number of layers have been determined, i.e. 2 for supplementary and 3 for reinforced insulation, the manufacturer is to supply separately the layers, or samples of material at various stages of the manufacturing process. The manufacturer shall also provide evidence that the characteristics of the insulating material have not been degraded by the bonding process.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/18

OSM/HA 68

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
30	4	8.12		

**Subject****Problem**

Are the fire tests applied to internal wiring?

**Decision**

Internal wiring is not subjected to fire tests.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/18**OSM/HA** 70**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
30.1	1	3.13		

**Subject****Problem**

Where is the temperature for external parts measured?

**Decision**

The measurement is made at the hottest point which is normally on the internal surface.

**Comment**

**ECS OPERATIONAL STAFF MEETING HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES Page  
DECISION SHEET**

Date 2013-06-17  
OSM/HA75

**Standard EN 60335-1:2012**

Sub)-clause	(Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
8.1.4 17		5.2	(NL) 07/03	
8.1.4 16		6.1	(ES)01/01	
App. B	5	6.1.23	(IT)4/91	
App.B 7		6.18	(DK)1/93	
28		5.1.8	(SE)1/13	

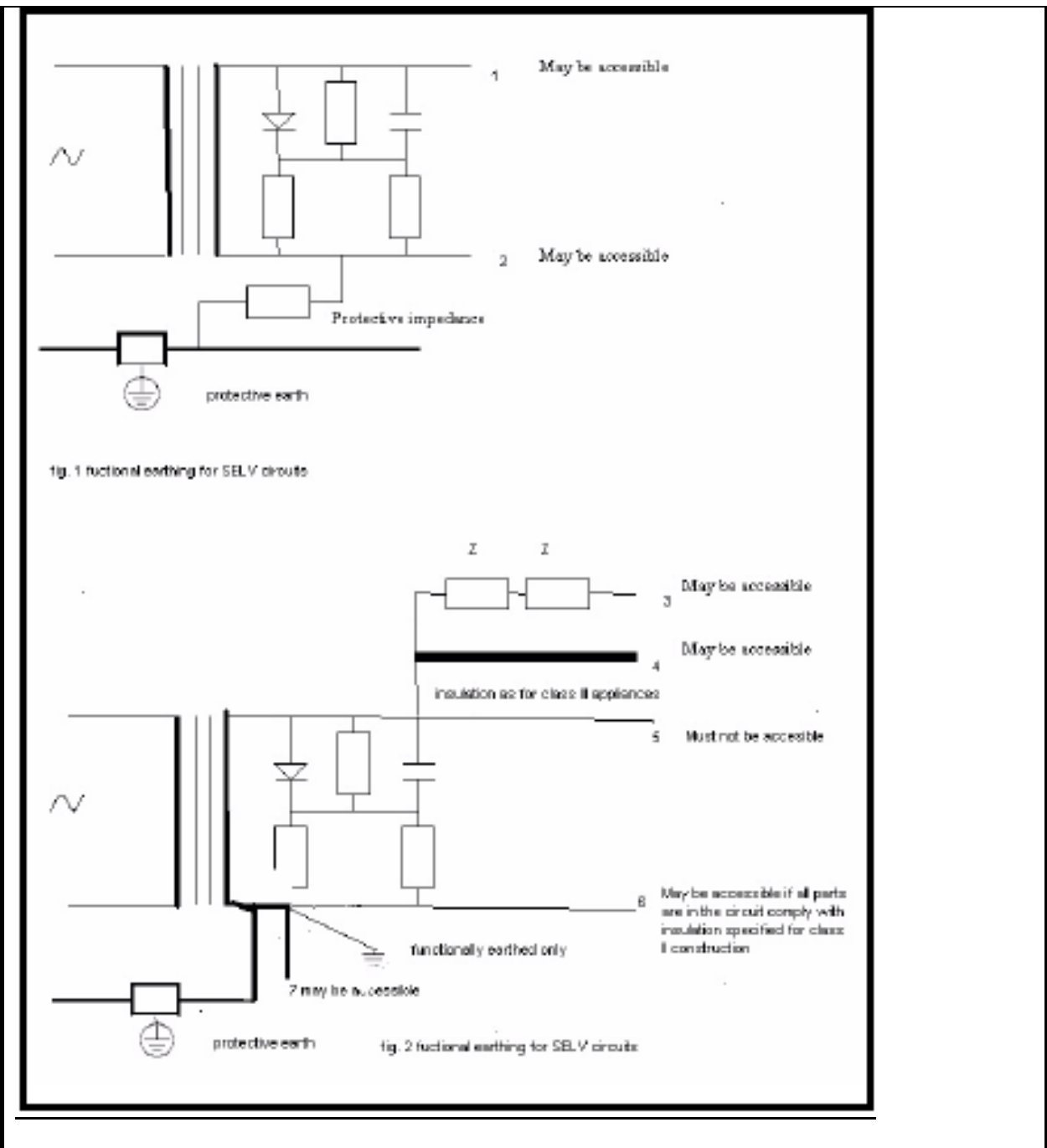
<p><b>Standard(s):</b> <i>IECEN 60335-1:1994</i></p>	<p><b>Sub clause(s):</b> <i>clause 8.1.</i></p>	<p><b>Sheet N°:</b> ..... <i>(for Secretary use)</i></p> <p><b>Page:</b> <i>1(1)</i></p>
<p><b>Subject(s):</b> Functional earthings</p>	<p><b>Key words:</b> <i>- SELV</i> <i>- functional earthing</i> <i>-</i></p>	<p><b>Meeting:</b> <i>28. OSM/HA Zürich</i></p> <p><b>Item:</b> <i>(for Secretary use)</i></p>
<p><b><u>QUESTION :</u></b> Use of functional earthing for the secondary circuit of SELV transformers.</p> <p><b><u>Decision :</u></b></p> <p>) Earthing of secondary circuits of SELV transformers (PELV circuits) is acceptable in general except when SELV is specifically required by the standard for a specific circuit (for example in whirlpool baths), in which case earthing of the secondary circuits are acceptable if:</p> <p>a) the accessible parts of the secondary circuits are separated from the protective earthing circuit by at least protective impedance or if</p> <p>b) the accessible parts of the secondary circuits are either directly connected to the protective earthing circuit or are protected against accidental contact, by insulation as specified for Class III appliances or constructions, in particular the insulation shall be capable of withstanding a test voltage of 500 V AC for 1 min.</p> <p>Accessible parts directly connected to the protective earthing circuit shall comply with the requirements for protective earthing (see sub-clause 27.5) or shall be separated from live parts of the supply with insulation as specified for Class II construction.</p> <p><b><u>Circuit :</u></b></p>		

ECS OPERATIONAL STAFF MEETING HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES Page  
 DECISION SHEET

Date 2013-06-17  
 OSM/HA75

Standard EN 60335-1:2012

Sub-clause	(Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
8.1.4 17		5.2	(NL) 07/03	
8.1.4 16		6.1	(ES)01/01	
App. B	5	6.1.23	(IT)4/91	
App.B 7		6.18	(DK)1/93	
28		5.1.8	(SE)1/13	





## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/19**OSM/HA** 77**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
19.103	9	7.8	(SE)3/95	

**Subject****Problem**

Application of faults on microprocessors.

**Decision**

Stopped clock of microprocessors anytime, is considered, as a relevant test, but only when the clock is stopped after one interruption or short-circuit (one fault).

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/19

OSM/HA 79

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.42	9	7.9	(SE)7/95	

**Subject****Problem**

Protective impedance.

**Decision**

A single Y1 capacitor is not allowed as a protective impedance.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/19

OSM/HA 89

Standard EN 60335-2-02:1995

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
2.2.9	5	6.2.1	(NO)2/91	

**Subject****Problem**

Normal load for the pump motor of a carpet cleaning machine.

**Decision**

Unless the manufacturer instructs the user otherwise, the normal load for a liquid dispensing pump is a repetitive cycle of:

- on for 2 min with the valve open
- off for 1 min with the valve closed.

The cycle is repeated until steady conditions.

The container is refilled if necessary with a five minutes break.

**Comment**

This decision is applicable also to EN 60335-2-2/1988.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/19**OSM/HA** 95**Standard** EN 60335-2-02:1995

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
22.32	9	9.12	(SE)1/95	

**Subject****Problem**

Clarification of deposition of dust.

**Decision**

Separate cooling air of the motor, not included in the suction function, is not included in the requirement.

**Comment**

This decision is applicable also to EN 60335-2-2/1988.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/19

OSM/HA 99

**Standard** EN 60335-2-05:2003

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
19.101	7	4.5.3.5	(SEC)22/92	
19.101	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

When should defects be applied?

**Decision**

At the most unfavourable time. Defects may be introduced at any time during the cycle.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 decision February 1993.

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/19

OSM/HA 103

Standard EN 60335-2-05:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19	7	4.5.3.7	(SEC)24/92	
19	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Are door interlock switches short-circuited?

**Decision**

Door interlock switches are not short-circuited.

**Comment**

Opening and short-circuiting of components applies to all controls in all circuits, but does not apply to door interlock switches.

CLC/TC 61 decision February 1993.

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/20**OSM/HA** 113**Standard** EN 60335-2-07:1997

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
8	5	6.6.1	(FR)4/91	

**Subject****Problem**

Openings necessary for removal of mechanical clamping means.

**Decision**

Where plastic plugs or similar parts are provided to fill openings left when packing clamps are removed and where such opening would result in non-compliance with the standard, the plugs or similar parts should be non-detachable, when fitted. The installation instructions shall include full instructions for correct fitting such parts.

**Comment**

This decision is applicable also to EN 60335-2-7/1990.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/20

OSM/HA 114

Standard EN 60335-2-07:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
10.101	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	
19.101	7	4.5.3.5	(SEC)22/92	
19.101	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

When should defects be applied?

**Decision**

At the most unfavourable time.  
Defects may be introduced at any time during the cycle.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 decision February 1993.  
This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/20

OSM/HA 116

Standard EN 60335-2-07:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19	7	4.5.3.7	(SEC)24/92	
19	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Should door interlock switches be short-circuited?

**Decision**

Door interlock switches are not short-circuited.

**Comment**

Opening and short-circuiting of components applies to all controls in all circuits but does not apply to door interlock switches.

CLC/TC 61 decision February 1993.

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/20**OSM/HA** 122**Standard** EN 60335-2-07:1997

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
27.1	9	9.4.1	(IT)6/95	

**Subject****Problem**

Earthing of metal parts in contact with water.

**Decision**

Water in washing machines is considered to be accessible and if in contact with protective earth via heating elements or via the metallic container, both connected to protective earth, the metallic parts of a thermostat need not to be connected to protective earth, if these metallic parts are not directly accessible.

**Comment**

This decision is applicable also to EN 60335-2-7/1990.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/20**OSM/HA** 128**Standard** EN 60335-2-10:1995

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
2.2.9	5	6.8.1	(NO)2/91	

**Subject****Problem**

Normal load for the pump motor of a carpet cleaning machine.

**Decision**

Unless the manufacturer instructs the user otherwise, the normal load for a liquid dispensing pump is a repetitive cycle of:

- on for 2 min with the valve open
- off for 1 min with the valve closed.

The cycle is repeated until steady conditions.

The container is refilled if necessary with a five minutes break.

**Comment**

This decision is applicable also to EN 60335-2-10/1990.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/20**OSM/HA** 132**Standard** EN 60335-2-15:1996

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
15.2	9	9.6.1	(GB)4/95	

**Subject****Problem**

Spout filling kettles.

**Decision**

Filling through the spout shall only be carried out when stated in the instructions for use. If filling is not explained in the instruction, the most unfavourable situation has to be taken.

**Comment**

This decision is applicable also to EN 60335-2-15/1990.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/20**OSM/HA** 135**Standard** EN 60335-2-15:1996

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
19.7	10	8.4.3	(CH)1/96	

**Subject****Problem**

Attended or unattended use for espresso coffee-makers.

**Decision**

Espresso coffee-makers are regarded as appliances for attended use and tested accordingly for the espresso function.

**Comment**

This decision is applicable also to EN 60335-2-15/1990

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/20

OSM/HA 146

**Standard** EN 60335-2-24:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
25.3	5	6.12.2	(DE)1/91	

**Subject****Problem**

Locking of a connector into the appliance inlet.

**Decision**

1. The connector must have a means of locking independent from a pull on the flexible cord.
2. A tool shall not be required to release the connector.
3. The retaining means can be applied to the flexible cord adjacent to the connector.
4. The pull test is that specified for the cord anchorage.

**Comment**

This decision is applicable also to EN 60335-2-24/1989.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/20**OSM/HA** 155**Standard** EN 60335-2-25:1996

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
30.3	8	9.11.4	(SE)3/94	

**Subject****Problem**

Tracking test.

**Decision**

Parts of insulating material located in the air stream are subjected to severe duty conditions, i.e. a tracking test of 175 V.

**Comment**

This decision is applicable also to EN 60335-2-25/1990 and EN 60335-2-25/1995.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/20

OSM/HA 162

Standard EN 60335-2-30:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
8.1	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	
8.1.	18	4.5	61/2712A/RM	
8.1	7	4.5.3.1	(SEC)18/92	
8.1	5	6.18.1		

**Subject****Problem**

Removal of a cover necessary for the replacement of a fuel effect lamp.

**Decision**

If there is a safety problem during the change of the lamp, it is not acceptable the removal of the cover necessary for the replacement of the fuel effect lamp, even if the instructions require not to do that and if the technical service is intended to do that.

**Comment**

The decision is in line with the decision taken by IEC/TC61 in Kuala Lumpur (May 2004, see minutes item 35a, 3)



DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/20

OSM/HA 163

Standard EN 60335-2-30:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.103	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	
19.103	7	8.12	(BE)1 and 2/93	

**Subject**

**Problem**

Exactly how are the felt strips to be applied to the heater especially when multiples of 100 mm do not give the same width as half of the heater, or the heater is not 25 mm from the wall.

**Decision**

The strips are to be applied as detailed in the attached figures.

**Comment**

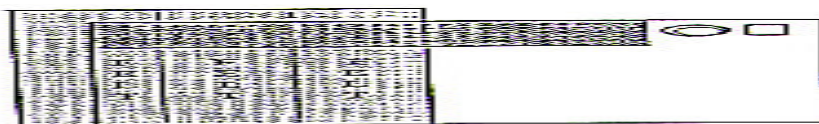


Figure 1 : Application of Felt Strips.

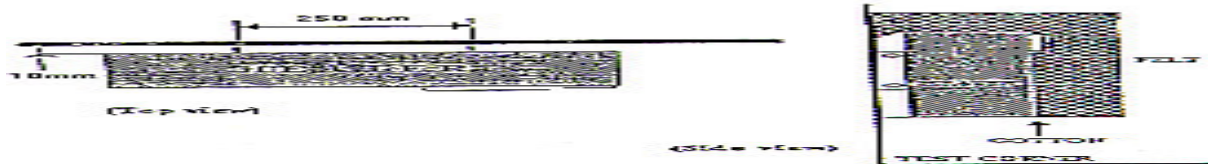


Figure 2 : Application of Felt (wall clearance < 25 mm).

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/20**OSM/HA** 165**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
25.13	3	15.1		
25.22	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Acceptance of a special connector system.

**Decision**

The connector is considered equivalent to a type X attachment with special preparation and therefore acceptable if the connector cannot be taken off without the aid of a tool.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/20**OSM/HA** 166**Standard** EN 60335-2-30:2003

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
30.51	2	11.1		
30.101	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

What does "substantially of non-metallic material" mean?

**Decision**

All materials used shall be of self-extinguishing material if the materials are necessary in order to prevent a spread of fire from the inside.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/23**OSM/HA** 167**Standard** EN 60335-2-30:2003

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
19.103	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	
19.103	9	9.10.1	(BE)2/95	

**Subject****Problem**

Covering of a heated mirror.

**Decision**

A heated mirror fixed to the wall is considered as an appliance to be covered.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/23

OSM/HA 170

Standard EN 60335-2-31:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.101	8	11.6		
19.101	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Adjustment of supply voltage.

**Decision**

The supply voltage is adjusted only once during the test of sub-clause 19.101 namely when the heating elements are adjudged to have reached steady state.

The text of 19.101 should read:

The supply voltage, determined prior to the test, is that required to provide the relevant power input under normal operation when the power input has stabilized. This voltage is maintained throughout the test.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 decision April 1994.

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/23**OSM/HA** 178**Standard** EN 60335-2-59:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
24.1	8	9.17.1	(IT)5/94	

**Subject****Problem**

High-voltage transformer with a discharge lamp in the primary circuit.

**Decision**

The relevant winding shall fulfil the requirements of EN 60598, sub-clauses 12.3, 12.4 and 12.5.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/24

OSM/HA 184

**Standard** General

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
--	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	
--	4	8.3		

**Subject****Problem**

Country of origin.

**Decision**

It is not required to state the country of origin in the CCA NTR. However, if the factory location moves to another country the relevant NTR's shall be reviewed by stating the new country of origin.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/24

OSM/HA 185

**Standard** General

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
--	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	
--	5	5	(FR)2/91	

**Subject****Problem**

Absence of Test Report Forms.

**Decision**

When TRF's are not available, copies of the English version of the relevant Part 2's can be used together with the TRF of Part 1.

An alternative is to use not yet updated TRF's and to change the relevant items.

**Comment**



## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/24

OSM/HA 187

**Standard** General

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
--	11	3.1	(SEC)07/96	
--	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	
--	10	5.1	(FI)01/96	

**Subject****Problem**

CCA NTR for components according to appliance standard.

**Decision**

Only an STR shall be used, clarifying which clauses have been applied and mounting/installation conditions.

**Comment**

The Chairman will inform the Chairmen of other OSM's.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/24

OSM/HA 192

Standard EN 60335-2-30:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
8 and 20	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
8 and 20	23	8.9	(FR)01/09	
20	11	9.2	(NO)1/97	
8	11	9.2	(NO)1/97	

**Subject****Problem**

Should the tests on for a portable fan heater with an enclosure of plastic material be carried out in cold condition or in steady state condition?

**Decision**

The test of 8.1.1 has to be performed 5 sec after the appliances has switched off after reaching of steady state condition.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed (November 2009)

CLC/TC 61 confirmed (May 1998) as follows: Normal use means room temperature, not steady state condition.

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

This decision has been modified regarding the standard (EN 60335-2-30:2003). The previous edition was related of the part 1 and it has been modified after the 67th CLC/TC61 meeting (November 2009).

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/24**OSM/HA** 194**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
19.7	11	9.7	(NL)3/97	

**Subject****Problem**

Miniature fuses for the protection of motors.

**Decision**

The test is carried out only with the miniature fuse mounted in series with the motor.  
No reference to 19.12 for fuses for electronic circuits shall be made.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/24**OSM/HA** 195**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
29.2.2	11	9.13	(DE)1/97	

**Subject****Problem**

Is one thin sheet of insulating material on the inside of accessible metal acceptable as reinforced insulation?

**Decision**

Is acceptable based on the standard.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 confirmed (May 1998)

DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/24

OSM/HA 196

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
29.2	11	9.14	(CH)2/97	

**Subject**

**Problem**

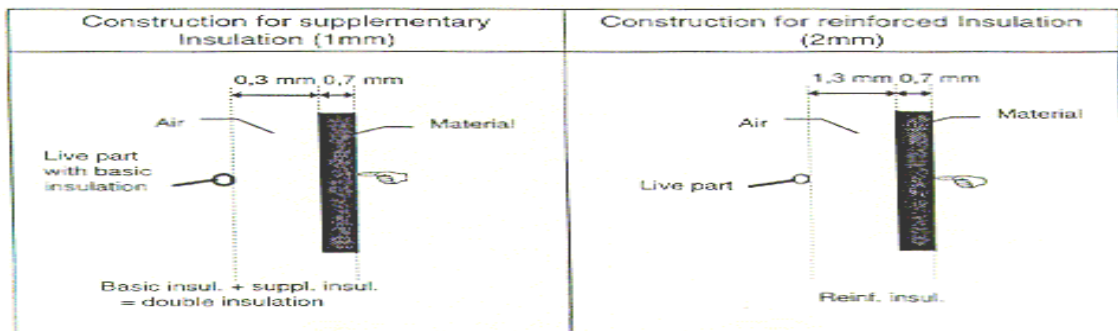
Distance consisting of material plus one or more air layers (note 1).

**Decision**

Constructions as in the figures are according to the standard.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 confirmed (May 1998).



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/24**OSM/HA** 197**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
Annex P	11	9.15	(NL)4/97	

**Subject****Problem**

Can insulating material in motors producing carbon dust be classified for normal duty conditions when no endurance test followed by an electric strength test is available?

**Decision**

No decision.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 confirmed that a common solution can not be found.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/24

OSM/HA 200

Standard EN 60335-2-05:1995

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
B19.11.2	12	10.5/3	(SE)1/97	

**Subject****Problem**

Is it acceptable to apply for instance a fault in an electronic door interlock circuit simultaneously with a fault in the thyristor circuit of a motor?

**Decision**

The application of such a double fault is allowed unless the users attention is drawn by introducing one fault.

Two faults are considered acceptable if the second fault is caused and consequent to the first. User attention means a voluntary action to restart the normal operation that was not performed completely or correctly.

**Comment**

This decision supersedes the decisions 200 and 201 of the previous edition of OSM/HA decision list.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/24**OSM/HA** 201**Standard** EN 60335-2-07:1997

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
19.11.2	11	10.5	(SE)1/97	

**Subject****Problem**

Is it acceptable to apply for instance a fault in an electronic door interlock circuit simultaneously with a fault in the thyristor circuit of a motor?

**Decision**

The application of such a double fault is allowed unless the users attention is drawn by introducing one fault.

Two faults are considered acceptable if the second fault is caused and consequent to the first. User attention means a voluntary action to restart the normal operation that was not performed completely or correctly.

**Comment**

This decision supersedes the decisions 200 and 201 of the previous edition of OSM/HA decision list.



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/24**OSM/HA** 202**Standard** EN 60335-2-21:2003

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
7.101	11	10.9	(IT)4/97	
7.101	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Are coloured collars used for the identification of the inlet and the outlet water hose to be subjected to pull tests?

**Decision**

Only visual inspection at the beginning and at the end of the test is necessary.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/24

OSM/HA 203

Standard EN 60335-2-21:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.2/19.3	11	10.10.1	(B)3/97	
19.2/19.3	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	
19.2/19.3	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

To which extent is the water heater emptied for the purpose of the tests of 19.2 and 19.3.

**Decision**

The water heater is emptied in the normal way, so by opening the water inlet.

**Comment**

As it may happen that the water heater is switched on without water after first installation or after maintenance, CLC/TC 61 confirmed that completely empty does not mean dry (May 1998). This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1998/02/24

OSM/HA 204

Standard EN 60335-2-21:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.2/19.3	11	10.10.2	(B)4/97	
19.2/19.3	23	4.3	(SEC)05/08	
19.2/19.3	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Are the thermostats in each phase of a three-phase water heater with star connection (without neutral) short-circuited in turn?

**Decision**

The three thermostats are short-circuited simultaneously.

**Comment**

Short-circuiting in turn would result in operation as thermal cut-outs of the remaining two thermostats. CLC/TC 61 confirmed (May 1998).

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/24**OSM/HA** 210**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
8	11	10.17	(B)2/97	

**Subject****Problem**

How to check appliances including luminaires or parts of luminaires.

**Decision**

Such products shall comply with EN 60335-1 as far as protection against electric shock is concerned.

**Comment**

This decision is applicable also to EN 60335-1/1988.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1998/02/24**OSM/HA** 213**Standard** EN 60335-2-71:2003

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
11	11	10.21	(NO)3/97	
11.7.104	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Should the heating test of IR lamps for breeding and rearing of animals be carried out at 1,15-times rated input, although that results in extreme over-voltage?

**Decision**

For the time being that should be done.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 confirmed the decision (May 1998).

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1999/02/03

OSM/HA 214

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
2.7.1 and 2.7.2	14	4.1	(Hels/Chair)1/00	
2.7.1 and 2.7.2	12	6.1.1	(IT)5/98	

**Subject****Problem**

Detachable and non detachable parts: parts and components in conformity with sub-clause 22.11, but which are removable by hand.

**Decision**

Parts removable by hand, which are in conformity with sub-clause 22.11 are not considered as being detachable. A part is only detachable if it is removable without the aid of tool and does not comply with sub-clause 22.11.

**Comment**

This decision has been taken by CLC/TC 61 (June 2000) and it is different from that taken by OSM/HA.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1999/02/24**OSM/HA** 215**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
8.2	13	4	(Chairm/Ljubl)2/99	
8.2	12	6.1.4	(IT)7/98	
8.2	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Interpretation of sub-clauses 8.2 on fluorescent lamps located behind detachable cover.

**Decision**

- 1)The Standard has to be met. In class II construction it is not allowed to touch basic insulation.
- 2)If a tool is needed to removed the cover ( it is considered detachable if there is an instruction according to sub- clause 2.7.2) the basic insulation may be accessible after removal of the cover.

**Comment**

- 1)CLC/TC61 confirmed the decision (June 1999).
  - 2)After discussion in 13th OSM/HA meeting
- This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1999/02/24

OSM/HA 216

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.13	12	6.1.7 and 6.11.4	(FR)1/98 and (IT)4/9	
19.13	13	7.1	(Chairman)1/99	

**Subject****Problem**

If during all the tests of clause 19 a non resetting thermal cut out operates, is the appliance considered still be able to operate?

**Decision**

1)If the user can reset the thermal cut- out, the appliance is considered to be operable.

2)If the user can not reset the thermal cut-out or if the appliance becomes out of order, the solution in IEC 60335-1/A2:1999 sub-clause 4.2 first paragraph is followed, which means that sub-clause 20.2 is carried out on a separate sample.

**Comment**



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1999/02/24**OSM/HA** 217**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
24.1.1	12	6.1.15	(IT)1/98	

**Subject****Problem**

Complying with EN 61046

**Decision**

Selv transformers complying with EN 61046 are not considered having the same level of safety as given by EN60742 or the one indicated by doc.IEC 61/1395/CDV sub-clause 24.1.1 safety insulating transformers according to IEC 61558-2-6

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1999/02/24**OSM/HA** 218**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
27.4	12	7.1	(IT/Bruxelles)1/98	

**Subject****Problem**

Rapid clip for main earthing connection terminals

**Decision**

Accepted only for type Y attachment.

**Comment**

Modification of item 8.1.16 of the minutes of 6th meeting OSM/HA( see doc. IT 4/92 sub-clause 27.4)

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1999/02/24

OSM/HA 219

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
29.1	12	6.1.17	(GB)1/98	

**Subject****Problem**

Creepage and clearance distances across parts of same polarity until when a cut out operates during clause 19.

**Decision**

In this situation the live parts of thermal cut out in the open position are considered as parts of different polarity.

When measuring the distances should be checked according to the component standard. If the cut out does not operate for all the tests of all clauses, the distances are not measured because there is no open circuit and no parts of different polarity.

**Comment**

This decision is in line with the similar one taken by CTL

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1999/02/24

OSM/HA 221

Standard EN 60335-2-27:1997

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
32.101	12	6.10.3	(NL)2/98	

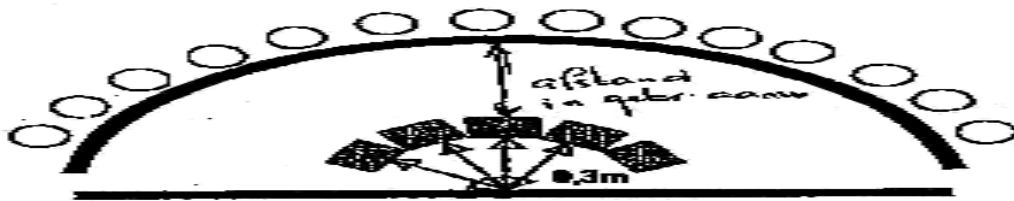
**Subject****Problem**

The exposure distance of U.V. emitters which are located over a person is the distance between the emitter and the supporting surface, reduced by 0,3mm.

**Decision**

The sketch showed is the one meant by the standard.

The distance between the emitter and the sensor is the minimum distance specified in the manufacturer instruction or the shortest distance resulting from the construction whichever is the most severe condition.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1999/02/24**OSM/HA** 222**Standard** EN 60335-2-59:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
1	12	6.14.1	(NO)1/98	

**Subject****Problem**

Certification of insect catcher with adhesive paper but without any high voltage.

**Decision**

EN 60335-1/1994 is applicable taking in the account applicable clauses of EN 60335-2-59/1994 (as far as applicable, i.e.U.V. radiation).

**Comment**

NTR can be issued indicating which clauses of EN 60335-2-59 have been applied.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1999/02/24**OSM/HA** 223**Standard** EN 60335-2-80:1997

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
30	12	6.18.1	(NL)10/98	

**Subject****Problem**

Duct fan delivered together with the range hood and which will be installed in the air-duct at some distance from the range hood.

Is needle flame test applicable?

**Decision**

The needle flame test is not applicable because the fan is considered as a component that cannot be reached by flame originated by fire underneath the range hood.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1999/02/24**OSM/HA** 224**Standard** EN 61029:1995

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
22.2	12	6.20.1	(CH)4/98	

**Subject****Problem**

If the tool is fitted with a contactor instead of a switch, is this sub-clause (in particular for frequent operations) applicable?

**Decision**

If the contactor is an electromechanical type it is not required for frequent operations and the answer is no.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1999/02/24**OSM/HA** 226**Standard** EN 60335-2-11:1995

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
19.11.2	12	10.5/3	(SE)1/97	

**Subject****Problem**

Is it acceptable to apply for instance a fault in a electronic door interlock circuit simultaneously with a fault in the thyristor circuit of a motor?

**Decision**

The application of such a double fault is allowed unless the user attention is drawn by introducing one fault.

Two faults are not considered acceptable if the second fault is caused and consequent to the first. User attention means a voluntary action to restart the normal operation that was not performed completely or correctly.

**Comment**

This decision supersedes the decisions 200 and 201 of the previous edition of OSM/HA decision list.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 1999/11/16

OSM/HA 228

Standard EN 60335-2-25:1996

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11	12	6.9.2	(SE)2/98	

**Subject****Problem**

Built-in microwave ovens placed behind "lift-up" doors.

The oven will not meet the requirements of clause 11 with door closed: shall the door closed be considered as normal or abnormal operation?

Is a warning in instruction sheet sufficient?

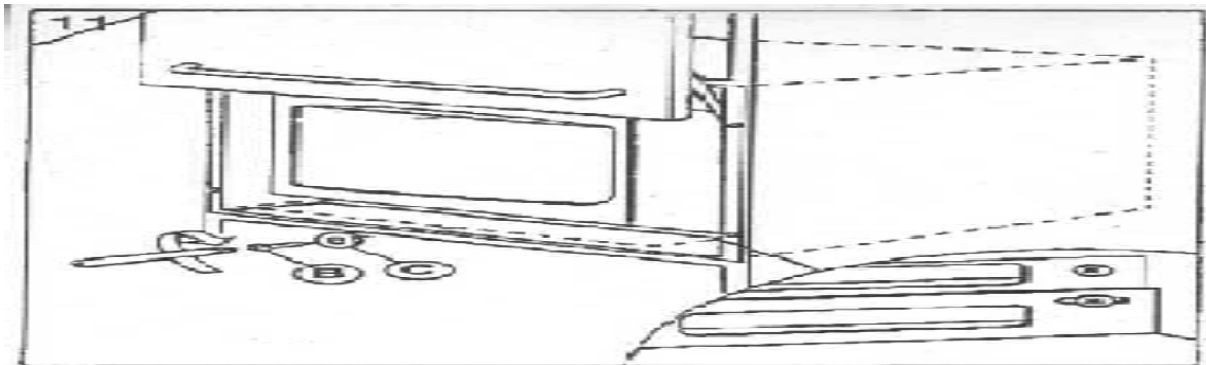
**Decision**

Clause 11 should be carried out according to sub-clause 4.5 (door closed) without consideration of the instruction sheet.

**Comment**

A door interlock switch may be necessary to comply with clause 11.

CLC/TC 61 will be asked for a clarification.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 1999/11/16

OSM/HA 230

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
24	24	11.4	(SE)/10Verbal Requ	
24	22	4.2	(SEC)02/08	
24.1.4	23	7.5	(SE)03/09	
24	13	8	(convWGcomp)1/99	
24	13	8	IN(ES/AENOR)18/9	
24	18	8.6 and 8.15	(TR)02-(DE)05/04	

**Subject****Problem**

To uniform the procedure to accepted components in the appliances.

**Decision**

The annex document ( available in PDF format) should be considered as a guide, with respect to the requirements of clause 24 of IEC 60335-1

**Comment**

See document OSM/HA(WGcomponents) 01/04 (10-07-14)

Even if the component is certified or tested to the component standard it does not exempt it from having to meet the end product appliance standard requirements such as endurance test operations, fire hazard severities, creepage distances and clearances, protection against electric shock, etc where the component requirements differ from than those in the end product appliance standard.

The updating of the OSM/HA(WGcomponents) 01/04 (10-07-14) refers only to adding of lithium ion batteries according to IEC 62133 provisionally until confirmation in IEC/TC61. In the OSM/HA 2011 it will be proposed a date to apply for certification.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1999/11/16

OSM/HA 231

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
8.2	14	4.1	(Hels/Chair)1/00	
8.2	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
8.2	13	9.3	(FR)1/99	

**Subject****Problem**

Accessibility of basic insulation through opening in earthed metal enclosure having paint coating.

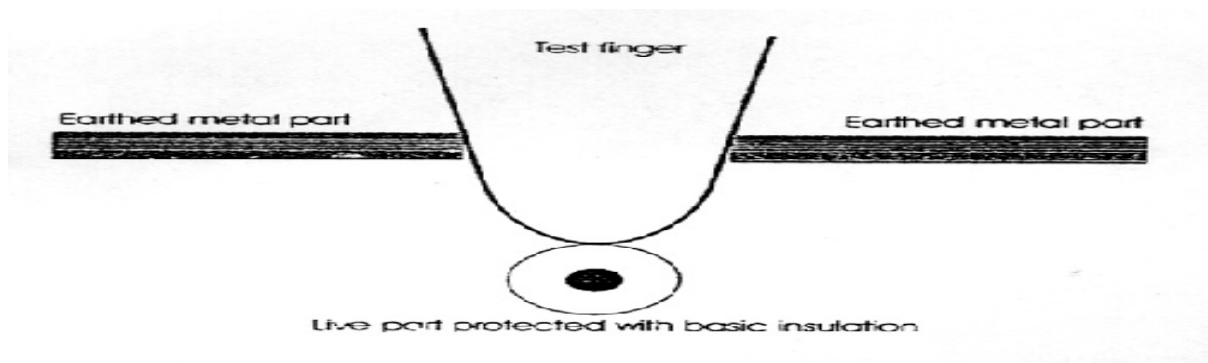
**Decision**

If the opening is such that the basic insulation is accessible without making contact at the same time with the earthed metal parts, it is considered as a class II construction and thus not acceptable. If the basic insulation and the earthed metal parts are accessible at the same time, this is acceptable, as the earthing is one if the protection means.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 confirmed (June 2000).

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 1999/11/16

OSM/HA 232

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
15.1.2	14	4.1	(Hels/Chair)1/00	
15.1.2	13	9.6	(CH)1/99	

**Subject****Problem**

Test conditions for appliances normally mounted on a ceiling.

**Decision**

Ceiling mounted appliances are mounted in accordance with EN 60335-1/1994, sub-clause 15.1.2, as for appliances fixed to a wall. Ceiling mounted appliances are mounted in their operating position. The rear part shall be covered and sealed around the mounting plate.

The requirements for IPX4 are checked in accordance with EN 60529, sub-clause 14.2.4.

The requirements for IPX3 are checked in accordance with EN 60529, sub-clause 14.2.3, but the oscillating tube is oscillated as for IPX4, detailed in EN 60529, sub-clause 14.2.4.

Alternatively, IPX3 and IPX4 requirements can be made using figure 5 of EN 60529.

IPX2 requirements are not applicable for ceiling mounted appliances.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 confirmed (June 2000).  
IT NC will make a proposal for IEC/TC61

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1999/11/16**OSM/HA** 234**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
24.1.4	13	9.10	(IT)2/99	

**Subject****Problem**

Ambient temperature of transformers marked with T

**Decision**

T marking of a transformer shall not necessarily to be followed if the transformer complies with the requirements of the standard.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1999/11/16**OSM/HA** 235**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
29.1	13	9.13	(SI)1/99	

**Subject****Problem**

Distances between terminals of a switch

**Decision**

1) Regarding the distance of the terminals themselves, the component standard shall be applicable and in regard to the connecting points to the PCB the appliance standard shall be applicable.

2) If the switch is not required according to sub-clause 22.40, the requirement for distances between the terminals ( live parts of different polarity) is not applicable, according to the last paragraph of clause 29.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1999/11/16

OSM/HA 236

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
29.2	14	4.1	(Hels/Chair)1/00	
29.2	13	9.14	(FR)3/99	

**Subject****Problem**

The requirement of EN 60742 for distance through insulation between primary and secondary winding is 1 mm. According to EN 60335-1:1994, if the secondary winding is accessible there is requirement for 2 mm for distance through insulation of primary and secondary winding. In general the delegates agreed unanimously that in this case transformers are accepted when tested or certified according to EN 60742 or annex ZD, even if the standard is not very clear regarding the sub-clause of annex ZD.

**Decision**

The transformer standard is applicable

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 confirmed (June 2000) that an editorial correction, to change annex ZD sub-clause 29.1 to clause 29, is needed.

DECISION SHEET

Date 1999/11/16

OSM/HA 237

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
30.2.2 and 30.2.3	13	9.16	(CH)6/99	

**Subject**

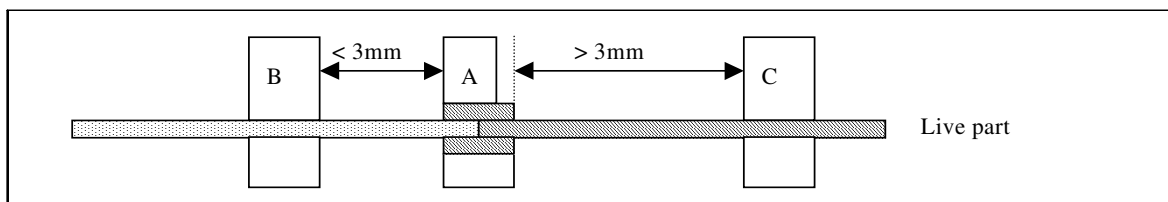
**Problem**

Definition of material-supported connections

**Decision**

According to the sketch, material A supported connections and material B is in close of proximity. Glow-wire test is performed on material A and B.

**Comment**



	Material A	Material B	Material C
supported live parts	x	x	x
supported connections	x		
in close proximity		x	



## DECISION SHEET

Date 1999/11/16

OSM/HA 238

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
17	13	9.19	(IT/Ljubljana)6/99	

**Subject****Problem**

1) In case of transformer mounted on an appliance, shall the short-circuit on the secondary winding always be carried out, if the transformer is not in compliance with specific standard ( e.g. EN60742)?

2) If on the secondary winding a protection device like a fuse-link is connected, is it correct to introduce the short-circuit after the protection device?

**Decision**

1) No, the notes 1 and 2 of clause 17 have to be considered.

2) Yes, if between the winding and the protection device there is no possibility of a short-circuit to occur.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 1999/11/16**OSM/HA** 239**Standard** EN 60335-2-15:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
25.8	13	10.7	(FR)5/99	
25.8	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Is the requirements of sub-clause 25.8 applicable also for detachable supply cord or only for supply cord as they are defined in sub-clause 3.2.3 of part 1?

**Decision**

Yes, sub-clause 25.8 is applicable also for detachable supply cord.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 confirmed (meeting November 1999)

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 1999/11/16

OSM/HA 242

Standard EN 60335-2-56:1997

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11.8	13	10.19	(SI)2/99	

**Subject****Problem**

Temperature rise of accessible lenses of overhead projectors

**Decision**

The temperature rise of accessible lenses of overhead projector is measured on the outside of the accessible lenses. For the part where the sheet is put during the normal use, the temperature rise limit for parts which could be held for a short period during normal use is applicable. The measurement is performed in the most unfavourable position of lens.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2000/08/31

OSM/HA 249

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
8 and 20	15	6.3	(Chair)1/01	
8 and 20	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
8 and 20	14	9.2	(SI)1/00	

**Subject****Problem**

For removing or opening a cover, a door, etc., mechanically operated interlock switches can be used for protection against electric shock and accessibility of moving parts.

Which are the requirements for interlock switches regarding distances contact gaps and reliability of cycling operations of switches for fixed appliances and appliances provided with plug which provide:

- 1) protection against electric shock and energy hazards, or
- 2) protection against dangerous moving parts?

**Decision**

- 1) It is not acceptable to get access to live parts after operation of an interlock switch without a tool even if is at least 3mm between the contact gaps and with all poles disconnection. In that situation it is still considered to be live. Only certain parts 2 (e.g.air cleaners and insect killers) this is allowed;
- 2)At least a micro switch (< 3 mm) and minimum one pole disconnection to obtain the protection against mechanical hazards.

The interlock switches are tested according to sub-clause 24.1.3:  
switched under load for 10.000 cycles, switched without load for 100 cycles.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed on May 2001.

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2000/08/31**OSM/HA** 250**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
2	14	14.2	(CH)5/00	

**Subject****Problem**

The definition of current-carrying hose is necessary

**Decision**

The current-carrying hose consist in a conductor which is integral part of the hose. Consequently, a hose, which is positioned together with a cable in another hose, is not considered as a current-carrying hose.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2000/08/31**OSM/HA** 252**Standard** EN 60335-2-06:1999

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
20.101	14	10.3	(SE)3/00	

**Subject****Problem**

Shall the test of sub-clause 20.101 be carried out with the appliance installed according to the instructions, including delivered tilling protecting devices mounted?

**Decision**

Yes, the door and the storage compartment are loaded simultaneously, Any tilling protecting devices are installed according to the instructions.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 confirmed (October 2000),

As far as how to carry out the test in case of appliances provided with wheels is concerned, CLC/TC61 clarified that the test shall be to carry out only in the operating position and not in the cleaning position (October 2000).

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2000/08/31**OSM/HA** 254**Standard** EN 60335-2-09:1995

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
11	14	10.6	(NL)2/00	

**Subject****Problem**

Pop corn maker:

- 1) which is the applicable standard?
- 2) shall it be considered for use attended ( under supervision)?
- 3) shall it be tested until steady state condition?

**Decision**

- 1) EN 60335-2-9:1995 applies;
- 2) yes;
- 3) yes, without to consider the instruction manual.

**Comment**

NL NC will make a proposal for IEC/TC 61

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2000/09/01

OSM/HA 255

Standard EN 60335-2-11:1995

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.102	14	10.8	(NL)3/00	
22.102	15	6.2	(Chair)09/01	

**Subject****Problem**

In case of a built-in tumble dryer with an extra (decor) door having the hinges on the opposite side of the drum door, the drum door can be opened for just some millimetres, sufficient to prevent turning the drum (the door switch is switched off), but is not sufficient to get fresh air inside the drum. Shall the requirement be verified only with the drum door closed or , according to sub-clause 4.10 of part 1, shall it be verified after the appliance is built-in in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and with both doors closed?

**Decision**

The test shall be carried out only with the drum doors (functional) closed and it shall be possible to come out of the drum with a force of 70 N (CLC/TC61 meeting October 2000).

**Comment**

The decision is different from which taken by OSM/HA ( with both doors, drum and decor, closed).



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2000/09/01**OSM/HA** 257**Standard** EN 60335-2-14:2006

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
20.104	14	4.1	(Hels/Chair)1/00	
20.103	14	4.1	(Hels/Chair)1/00	
20.109	14	4.1	(Hels/Chair)1/00	
20.115	14	4.1	(Hels/Chair)1/00	
20.103, 104, 109 a	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Application of the cylindrical test rod having a diameter of 40 mm and a hemispherical end.

**Decision**

It is applied perpendicularly to the surface of the actuating member of the switch and there is no limit to the force on the test rod until it reaches the edge surrounding the recess. After that no force is applied.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 confirmed ( June 2000).

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

DECISION SHEET

Date 2000/09/01

OSM/HA 258

Standard EN 60335-2-30:1997

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.101	14	10.18	(DE)5/00	

**Subject**

**Problem**

In case of a 3 phases fan heater, is a 3 phases contactor controlled by a single pole thermostat and thermal cut-out in series sufficient to fulfil the requirement of sub.clause 19.101?

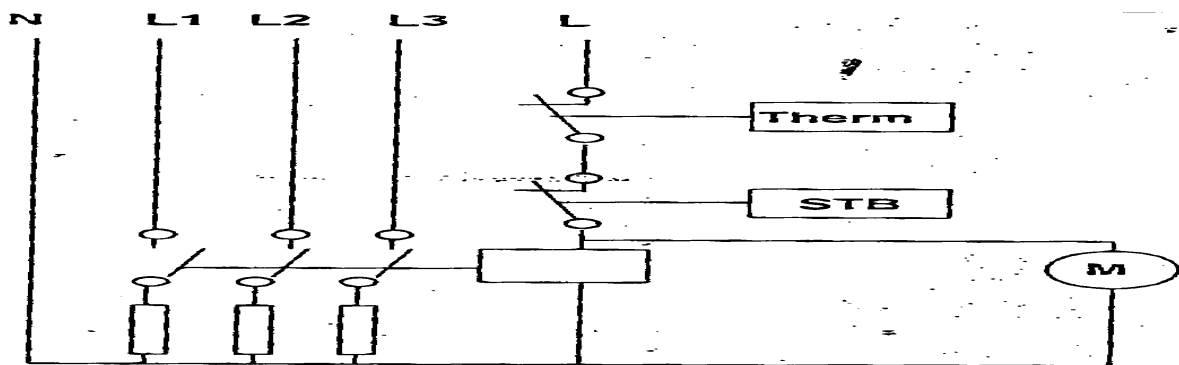
**Decision**

No, it is not.

A second protection (thermal cut-out for 3 phases) is required in the mains circuit.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 will be asked for a confirmation. Reference shall also be given to the standards for commercial appliances (EN60335-2-36 and 37) (no decision during the meeting October 2000).



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2000/09/01**OSM/HA** 260**Standard** EN 60335-2-53:1997

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
30.3	14	10.23	(DE)6/00	
30.3	15	6.3	(Chair)11/01	

**Subject****Problem**

Shall parts like control units mounted or installed outside of the sauna be considered subjected to extra severe duty conditions?

**Decision**

No, they are not.

These parts shall be considered subjected to severe duty conditions.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 confirmed (October 2000) that the decision is valid, but only for saunas for home use. The DE NC will make a proposal for IEC/TC 61.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2000/09/01

OSM/HA 261

Standard EN 60335-2-54:1997

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
20.101	14	10.24	(IT)3/00	

**Subject****Problem**

Considering A1:1999 which extends the scope of EN 60335-2-54:1997 to steam cleaning appliances, is the test of sub-clause 20.101 with the cylindrical test rod applicable on the switch of steam cleaning appliances?

**Decision**

Yes, it is applicable only on pressurized steam cleaner to avoid sudden jet of steam. It is not applicable on instantaneous steam cleaner as defined in the note of sub-clause 22.7.

**Comment**

During the preparation of A1, IEC/TC 61 clarified that there is also the danger of steam emission in pressure. See also sub-clause 22.103.

Instantaneous steam cleaner is not considered dangerous because the steam emission does not occur at once after switched on.

The differentiation between pressurized steam cleaners and instantaneous steam cleaners has been introduced based on a discussion in the ad-hoc WG for electric irons of CLC/TC61.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2000/09/01**OSM/HA** 264**Standard** EN 60335-2-55:97

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
22.6	14	3	(DE)9/00	

**Subject****Problem**

How to judge , according to the requirements of sub-clause 22.6, if the electrical insulation is not affected in case of leaking of the seal on class II submersible aquarium heaters?

**Decision**

The test according to sub-clause 22.11 is to be carried out at the room temperature and then at the temperature of sub-clause 11.

Note: One seal is sufficient if the mentioned test of sub-clause 22.11 after 11 is satisfied.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2000/09/01**OSM/HA** 265**Standard** EN 60335-2-56:1997

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
11.8	14	10.29	(SI)3/00	

**Subject****Problem**

How to measure the temperature rise of accessible lenses of overhead projectors, without consider the light energy radiation by the lamp on the thermocouple, during the operation?

**Decision**

To avoid the influence of radiation a temperature decrease curve is made after switching off. Extrapolation is used to obtain the correct temperature rise of accessible parts of overhead projectors.

**Comment**

Similar method has given in EN 60357:1988 Annex C to measure the maximum bulb temperature for tungsten halogen lamps.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2000/09/01

OSM/HA 266

Standard EN 60335-2-60:1997

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
15.1.2	14	10.32	(NO)4/00	

**Subject****Problem**

During the IPX5 tests to verify the degree of protection against entry of water of whirlpool baths, the following questions arise:

- 1) what is the meaning of "integral part"?
- 2) on which electric parts IP X5 tests shall be carried out?

**Decision**

- 1) "Integral part" means a part moulded as same part and the enclosure cannot be removed from the whirlpool bath even by use of tools;
- 2) IPX5 tests shall be carried out on electrical parts "located in the vicinity or under hoses, pipes or couplings, which may leak are subjected to the test of sub-clause 14.2.5 for IPX5 of IEC 60529, if there is not sufficient protection against water coming into contact with these parts"

**Comment**

The text of decision 2 is the same stated in the Provisional Test Schedule for multifunctional shower cabinets.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2001/07/02

OSM/HA 270

Standard EN 60335-2-23:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
30.101	20	4	(SEC)02/06	
30.101	14	4.1	(DE)5/99	
30.101	14	4.1	(Hels/Chair)01/00	
30.101	14	4.1	(BE)2/99	
30.101	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
30.101	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

- 1) Is the needle flame test also applicable for non metallic enclosure materials placed in the foot of the helmet type hairdryers?
- 2) If the heating element is enclosed by internal protection (for example sheet of mica), does the non metallic external enclosure also have to fulfil the needle flame test?

**Decision**

- 1) The needle flame test has to be applied for non metallic parts of the enclosure of the helmet only.
- 2) Yes

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 confirmed (June 2000)  
See also Interpretation Sheet CLC/TC 61 Nr. 153/48/06.

During the 20th OSM/HA meeting has been clarified as follows:  
According to the standards, the enclosure not containing electrical parts are not tested with needle flame test, but the non metallic parts inside it shall be tested. Parts in contact with the air upstream have to be tested with the needle flame in any case.  
This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2001/07/23**OSM/HA** 271**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
28.1	15	5.1	OSM/CTL Dec 01/0	

**Subject****Problem**

Shall the test on the screws with a thread in insulating material be carried out 10 times consecutively or with a pause between each time?

**Decision**

With a pause between each time; attention should be paid that there is an adequate cooling time after applying each torque.

**Comment**

This decision is identical to the CTL decision nr. 108.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2001/07/23**OSM/HA** 273**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
24.1.4	15	5.1	OSM/CTLDec01/01	

**Subject****Problem**

Is it allowed to put an on-off switch on the plug of a household appliance of IPX4 construction?  
As far as the plug is to be considered as a full part of the appliance itself, must it be submitted to the relevant test for IPX4?

**Decision**

If a switch is not required in the relevant parts 2, a switch could anyway be used on the plug.  
In such a case the switch is tested as a part of the appliance with regard to humidity test, but the plug is subjected to the IPX4 test only if an appropriate plug is required for the appliance.

**Comment**

This decision is identical to the CTL decision nr. 222A.

DECISION SHEET

Date 2001/07/23

OSM/HA 274

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
28.3	15	5.1	OSM/CTLDec01/01	

**Subject**

**Problem**

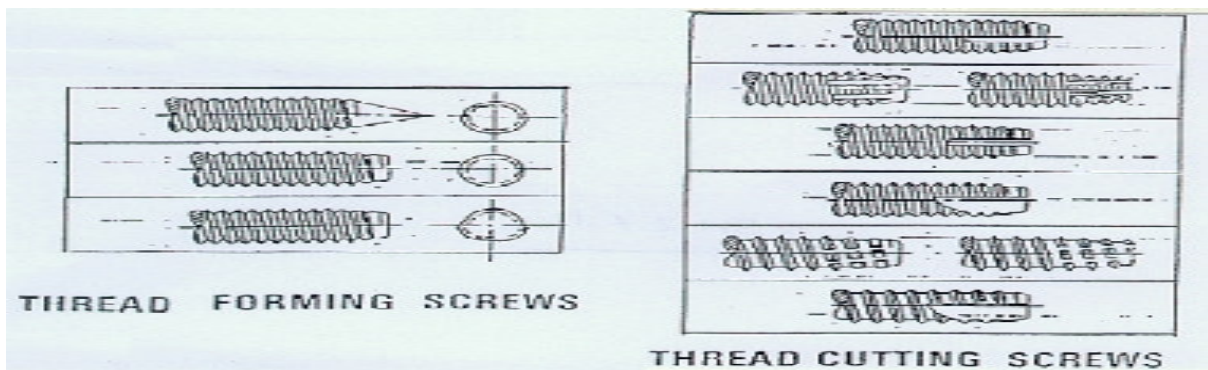
Examples of threaded-cutting and threaded forming screws.

**Decision**

In the following figure examples of threaded-cutting and threaded forming screws are given.

**Comment**

This decision is identical to CTL decision nr. 230.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2001/07/23

OSM/HA 277

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
27.4	15	5.1	OSM/CTLDec01/01	

**Subject****Problem**

The checking of the risk of corrosion resulting from contact between earthing terminal and the copper of earthing conductor or other metal parts is not always easy to perform only by inspection. Some standards (e.g. IEC 60950/1990, annex J) make reference to the table of electrochemical potential.

Is it allowed to use this table and what is the practice to check compliance to this requirement?

**Decision**

The table of electrochemical potential may be used to verify compliance with requirement of sub-clause 27.4.

Information given by the manufacturer may be also acceptable to verify compliance.

**Comment**

The decision will be passed to TC 61.

This decision is identical to CTL decision nr. 276.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2001/07/23

OSM/HA 278

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
27.4	15	5.1	OSM/CTLDec01/01	

**Subject****Problem**

1- Clause 27.4 requires the parts providing earth continuity shall have adequate resistance to corrosion. In particular, steel part are required at least 5micro electroplating. On what basis can this requirement be met?

2- In case a space threaded screw is used to provide earthing continuity for a motor frame (for instance), is the use of a space threaded screw without the use of a spring washer a satisfactory earthing method for unpainted surfaces, considering the requirements of sub-clauses 28.3 and 28.4, with the example of figure below?

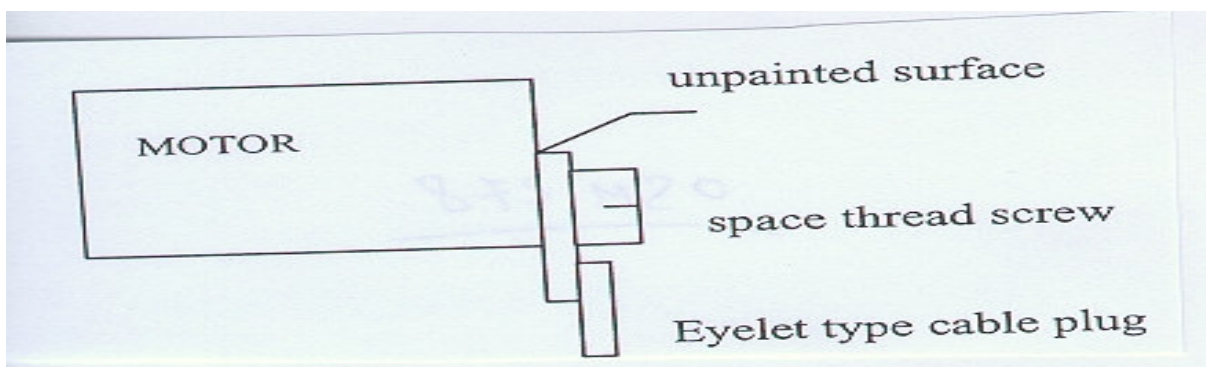
**Decision**

1- The adequate thickness of electroplated coating for steel parts providing earth continuity is checked as indicated in note 4, using ISO 2178 or ISO 1463. The manufacturer declaration of compliance is also accepted.

2- The construction presented is not acceptable. The use of a space threaded screws is only acceptable if two soace-threaded screws are used (sub-clause 28.3). In this case, no spring washer is required (sub-clause 28.4).The use of only one space-threaded screw with spring washer is not in accordance with the standard.

**Comment**

This decision is identical to CTL decision nr. 261.



DECISION SHEET

Date 2001/07/23

OSM/HA 279

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
28.3	15	5.1	OSM/CTLDec01/01	

**Subject**

**Problem**

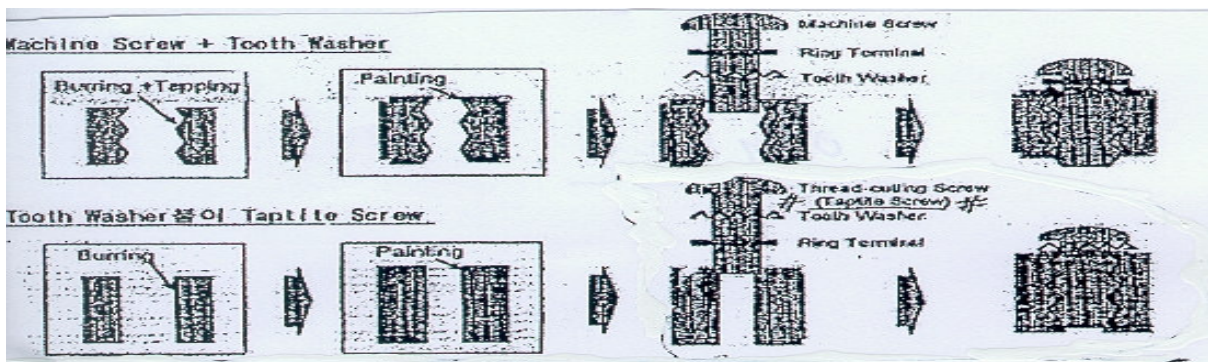
A taptite screw is a screw providing self tapping during the screwing.  
 Is this type of screw considered as a threaded cutting or space threaded screw regarding requirements of sub-clause 28.3 (at least two screws are necessary to provide earthing continuity) or is it considered as a machine screw (only one screw is sufficient)?  
 (see figure)

**Decision**

Only one taptite screw is enough to provide earthing continuity, if the screw has the same thread as a machine screw and if the shape is round.

**Comment**

This decision is identical to CTL decision nr.280.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2001/07/23

OSM/HA 280

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
30	15	5.1	OSM/CTLDec01/01	

**Subject****Problem**

The figure below shows a crimp connection used for internal wiring, the plastic cap provides basic insulation.

Does the plastic cap retain live parts in position so you have to make a ball pressure test at 125°C (sub-clause 30.1) and a glow wire test at 850°C (for unattended appliance, current more than 0,5A)?

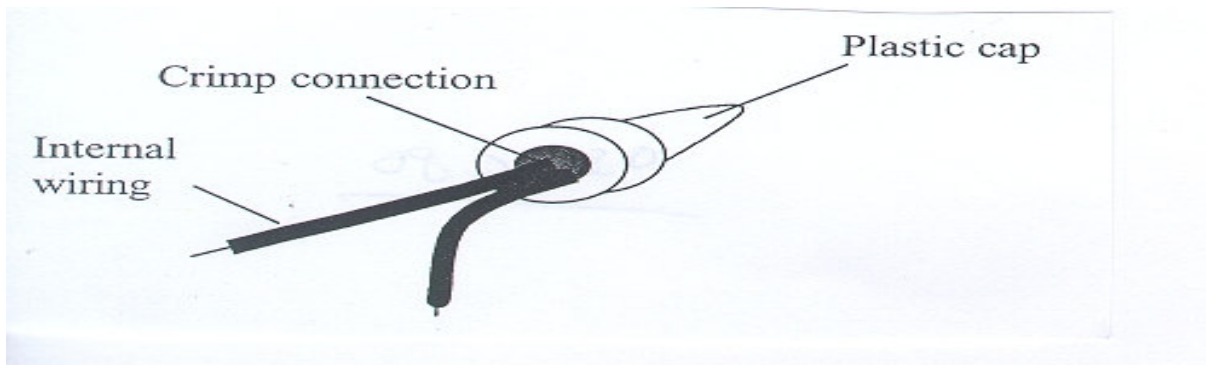
**Decision**

The plastic cap does not retain in position live parts, so the ball pressure test is not applicable. Sub-clauses 30.2.2 and 30.2.3 apply to the plastic cap, so the glow wire test has to be carried out if the connection is carrying a current >0,5 a in normal use, for appliances other than hand-held appliances, with the following values:

- 650°C for appliances operated while attended
- 750°C for other appliances (excepts if tests of annex L are performed on the connection)

**Comment**

This decision is identical to CTL decision nr.264.



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2001/07/23**OSM/HA** 282**Standard** EN 60335-2-07:1997

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
15.2	15	5.1	OSM/CTLDec02/01	

**Subject****Problem**

For washing machines automatically filled by water by mean of an inlet valve, shall the test be carried out for 15 min with the machine operating?

**Decision**

Yes, the machine has to be operated during the test.

**Comment**

This decision is identical to CTL decision nr. 199.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2001/07/24

OSM/HA 286

Standard EN 60335-2-61:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
24.101	23	4.3	(SEC)05/09	
24.101	15	5.1	OSM/CTLDec04/01	

**Subject****Problem**

Sub-clause 24.101 reads: " If thermal cut-out which limits the temperature of the core are incorporated, at least one shall be of non self-resetting type".

Does this mean that:

- 1.1 Is it necessary to incorporate a thermal cut-out in a thermal storage heater?
- 1.2 Is there an obligation to incorporate a thermal cut-out of a non self-resetting type, if, to fulfil all the requirements of the standard, the appliance is equipped with a second thermostat or a temperature limiter?
- 2 At least one thermal cut-out has to be of non self-resetting type, if the appliance is equipped with more than one thermal cut-out?

**Decision**

1.1 Yes.

1.2 Yes, at least one of the control devices which operate during clause 19 (when control devices operating in clause 11 are short-circuited) shall be non self-resetting.

2 Yes.

**Comment**

This decision is identical to CTL decision nr. 279.

This matter has been discussed in CIG OSM/HA in Brussels in June 1998, and the decision was the same.

This matter is already handled by IEC/ TC 61.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2001/07/24**OSM/HA** 288**Standard** EN 60745-1:2006

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
25.1	15	5.1	OSM/CTLDec01/01	

**Subject****Problem**

We consider a class I tool employing a universal type motor. The motor shaft is conductively coupled to the earthed enclosure through steel ball bearings.

In this case, shall the motor be of class II construction (motor shaft separated from the rotor windings and commutator by double or reinforced insulation)?

**Decision**

Yes, the accessible motor shaft of class I tool shall be separated from the rotor windings and commutator by double or reinforced insulation (class II construction).

**Comment**

This decision is identical to CTL decision nr. 263.

The connection to the earthed frame through the bearing is not considered as a permanent and reliable connection required in sub-clause 25.1 of EN 50144-1:1998.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2001/07/24**OSM/HA** 289**Standard** EN 61029-1:2000

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
25.1	15	5.1	OSM/CTLDec01/01	

**Subject****Problem**

We consider a class I tool employing a universal type motor. The motor shaft is conductively coupled to the earthed enclosure through steel ball bearings.

In this case, shall the motor be of class II construction (motor shaft separated from the rotor windings and commutator by double or reinforced insulation)?

**Decision**

Yes, the accessible motor shaft of a class I tool shall be separated from the rotor windings and the commutator by double or reinforced insulation (class II construction).

**Comment**

This decision is identical to CTL decision nr. 263.

The connection to the earthed frame through the bearing is not considered as a permanent and reliable connection required in sub-clause 25.1 of EN 61029-1:2000.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2001/08/02

OSM/HA 291

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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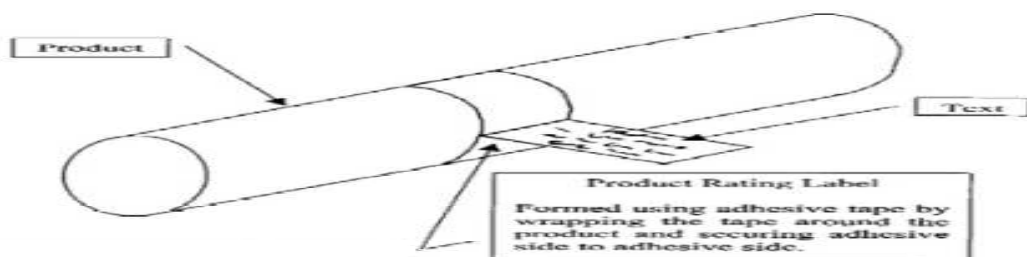
(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
7.14	19	4.4	Delft CTL liaison	
7.14	15	9.4	(GB)04/01	

**Subject****Problem**

Is it acceptable to use an adhesive label around the product (see figure) considering that it is possible to remove it likely using a scissor?

**Decision**

This kind of label is not acceptable.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2001/08/03

OSM/HA 292

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
8.1	19	6.20	(FR)1/05	
8.1	15	9.5	(FR)02/01	

**Subject****Problem**

How to check appliances including luminaries or part of luminaries?

**Decision**

If the luminaire and household appliance have the same function (i.e. refrigerator, range hood, oven, ceiling fan combined with lampholder) OSM/HA dec.n. 210 applies.

In case of a luminaire and household appliance having different functions EN 60598-1 applies for lighting function and EN 60335-1 applies for household function.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2001/08/03**OSM/HA** 293**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
29.1	15	9.17	(NL)02/01	

**Subject****Problem**

In table 13 there are no values for creepage distances and clearances for working voltage between 250 V and 480 V for reinforced insulation.  
Which values shall be considered in this case?

**Decision**

The values are determinate by extrapolation, with the following formula:  $8 \times (\text{working voltage})/250$

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2001/08/03**OSM/HA** 295**Standard** EN 60335-2-17:1999

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
24.5	15	10.8	(IT)03/01	

**Subject****Problem**

Is the construction of a blanket provided with a 4 poles appliance inlet (special connector), where is possible to replace this special connector with a 2 poles connector complying with EN 60320, acceptable?

**Decision**

This construction is acceptable if the blanket can operate with a standardised (harmonized) 2 pole - connector (EN 60320) and the requirements for double insulation are respected and clauses 11 and 19 are repeated with positive results.

If the blanket can not operate, only basic insulation is needed.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2001/08/03

OSM/HA 296

Standard EN 60335-2-29:2004

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
24.201	15	10.9	(IT)01/01	
24.201	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
24.201	23	7.8	(SE)02/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Is it possible to accept a switching transformer complying with EN 61558-2-17 to provide SELV for a battery charger for use by children, considering that sub-clause 24.201 (annex AA) of EN 60335-2-29/2004 requires only the complying with sub-clauses 7.2, 15, 20.5.1 and 20.101 of IEC 61558-2-7 ?

**Decision**

No, only safety isolating transformer according to EN 61558-2-7 is acceptable for battery chargers for children toys.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 confirmed (November 2001).

No decision by CLC/TC61 regard whirlpool baths (EN 60335-2-60).

For other parts 2s, excluding EN 60335-2-60, a transformer complying EN 61558-2-17 can be used to provide SELV.

See also dec. 432.

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

Add a note: EN 61558-2-17 is replaced by EN 61558-2-16. Dow 2012-10-01



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2001/08/03**OSM/HA** 300**Standard** EN 60335-2-29:1996

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
1	15	12.4	(SI)03/01	

**Subject****Problem**

Which standard is applicable for battery charger with out put live parts not accessible, not SELV and not standardized out-put connector?

**Decision**

EN 60335-1:1994 is applicable referring to relevant sub-clauses of EN 60335-2-29:96, such as normal load etc.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2001/08/03**OSM/HA** 301**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
25.8	15	12.5	(FR)07/01	

**Subject****Problem**

In case of an appliance which can be adapted to supply voltage directly by a connection of the conductors of the supply cord (phase and neutral cross-sectional area is double than earthing conductor), shall the earthing (ground) conductor comply with sub-clause 25.8?

**Decision**

Yes, the cross-sectional area of earthing (ground) conductor shall comply with sub-clause 25.8

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2001/10/22**OSM/HA** 303**Standard** EN 60335-2-14:1996

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
20.2	15	10.4	(AT)01/2001	

**Subject****Problem**

Is it necessary to protect moving parts (wheel grinder) of a grain grinder which is not provided with an interlock switch, considering that the wheel grinder is accessible during normal use (in case of blocking of the motor due to overfilling and cleaning, as specified on the instructions)?

**Decision**

Yes, a safety interlock is needed.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2002/07/10

OSM/HA 304

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
26.5	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
26.5	15	9.15	(SI)01/01	

**Subject****Problem**

Which of the two figures shows the correct way to carry out the test of stranded conductor?

**Decision**

The figure 2 shows the correct way to carry out the test.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed (November2001).

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

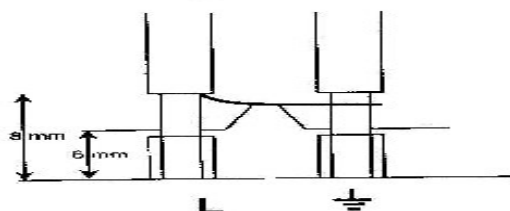


figure 1

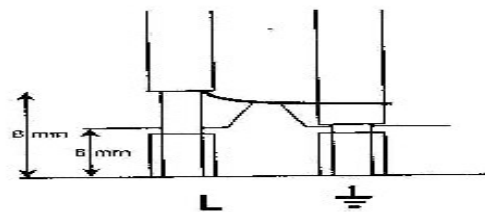


figure 2

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2002/07/11

OSM/HA 305

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
29.1	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
29.1	15	9.19	(CH)04/01	

**Subject****Problem**

What is the minimum value for creepage distances and clearances on the printed circuit between the printed conductor for live part and the printed conductor for SELV , considering that a printed earthing conductor there is between the two printed conductors?

**Decision**

The value prescribed for basic insulation is required, depending on the protection against deposition of dirt.

The printed earthing conductor shall fulfil the requirements of sub-clause 27.6.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed (November 2001).

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2002/07/11**OSM/HA** 308**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
30.2.3	16	7.8	(HU)05/02	

**Subject****Problem**

The sub-clause 30.2.3 gives the possibility to carry out the glow wire test instead of the bad-connection test, if this test cannot be made due to the design.  
Is it possible to carry out always the glow wire test instead of the bad-connection test, even if this test can be made?

**Decision**

Yes, the glow wire test shall be carried out always instead of the bad-connection test, even if this test can be made.

**Comment**

Bad-connection test shall be carried out only in case of doubt.

Bad-connection test is not required in the IEC 60335-1:2000.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2002/07/11

OSM/HA 311

Standard EN 60335-2-75:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.6	16	8.15	(IT)01/02	

**Subject****Problem**

To simulate a leakage of liquid from containers, hoses, coupling and similar parts the syringe test stated in part 1 is required, unless according additional note of part 2 "parts which withstand the ageing test of annex AA, are not considered to be parts where leakage could occur. Shall the syringe test be carried out on the coupling between a tube of elastomeric material which withstand the ageing test of annex AA and a metallic part?.

**Decision**

Yes, the syringe test shall be carried on the coupling even the elastomeric tube is complying with annex AA .

**Comment**

ITNC will make a proposal for IEC TC61 consider the matter also for other parts2 or to modify the part 1.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2002/07/12

OSM/HA 312

Standard EN 60335-2-07:1997

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.101	16	11.3	(DE)03/02	

**Subject****Problem**

Taking into account that, the tests of sub-clause 19.5 and 19.11.2 (fault in the electronic board) of the part 1 have to be made simultaneously and that (see figure):

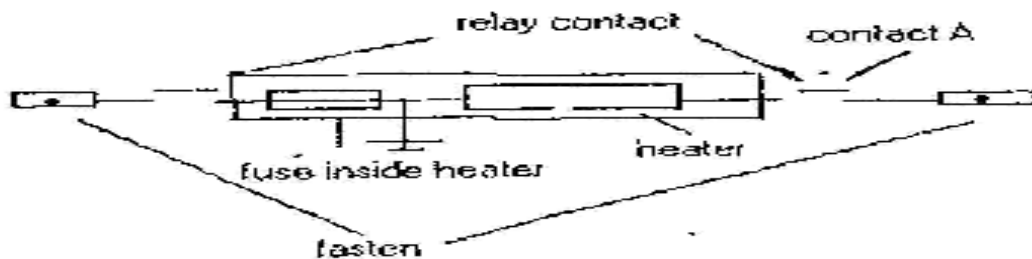
- ground simulation in accordance to 19.5 (simulation in made between heating wire and fuse),
  - fault simulation in accordance to 19.11.2 a) -f) so that the contacts of the relay are closed (relay A),
  - program is in start position and water tap is closed (19.104 note 4),
- the washing machine must be filled with dry clothes (19.101 normal load), shall the machine and the clothes not start to burn during and after the test?

**Decision**

Yes, the machine and the clothes shall not start to burn during and after the test.

**Comment**

A similar enquire was circulated in the CTL- ETF1 two years ago, but no decision sheet was issued on the CTL web site, due to the few members of ETF1 which gave an answer (see minutes of the 37th CTL meeting of Milan, June 2000, doc. IECEE-CTL/109/RM rev.07, item 10.1, decision 19:37/00).





## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2003/07/14**OSM/HA** 313**Standard** EN 60335-2-23:2003

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
11.8	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
11.8	16	8.8	(SE)01/02	

**Subject****Problem**

What is the limit of the temperature rise for curling rollers, taking into account that in EN 60335-2-23 no limit is required.

**Decision**

No limit of the curling rollers is required.  
A warning symbol is not considered necessary.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 confirmed (May 2002).  
This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2003/07/14

OSM/HA 314

**Standard** EN 60335-2-30:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
25.7	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
25.7	16	8.10	(SE)02/02	

**Subject****Problem**

According to EN 60335-1:94, sub-clause 25.7, PVC insulated cords shall not be used for appliances where the temperature rise of external parts exceeds 75 K during the test of clause 11, unless the appliance is constructed so that the supply cord is not likely to touch such metal parts in normal use.

According to table 101 of 60335-2-30, a temperature rise of 85 K on surfaces and 130 K on air-outlet grilles is allowed.

Taking into account the above considerations, is a PVC cable allowed for wall-mounted heaters if the rear part of the enclosure is over 75 K?

**Decision**

No, it is not allowed according to EN 60335-1:1994.

It is allowed if the cable is T marked according to EN 60335-1:2002.

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 confirmed (November 2002)

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2003/07/14

OSM/HA 316

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
24	17	7.8	(NL)03/03	

**Subject****Problem**

May an approved switch only with resistive current be accepted also for motor load if it complies with the conditions mentioned in Annex F of EN 61058-1 sub-clause F 1.1.1?

"Switches with resistive load rating may be used to control an inductive load provided:

- the power factor is not less than 0,8, and,
- the inductive load current does not exceed 60% of the resistive load current rating of the switch"

**Decision**

Yes, as approved switch complies with Annex F of. EN 61058-1 sub-clause F.1.1.1 may be accepted.

**Comment**

Example:

Approved switch with 10 A rating is acceptable for a motor load of 6 A and with a power factor >0,8.

This decision is applicable also for EN 60335-1/2002.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2003/07/14**OSM/HA** 317**Standard** EN 60335-2-06:2003

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
21.102	17	8.3	(DE)02/03	

**Subject****Problem**

In clause 21 of EN 60335-2-6 is stated, that part1 is applicable. That means the spring hammer test with an energy of 0,5 Nm has to be performed and in addition the drop test of sub-clause 21.102 of EN 60335-2-6 for hobs having a complete surface in one piece.

Is the spring hammer test with 0,7 Nm applicable on the hob surface if it consists in a complete surface in one piece?

**Decision**

No, the spring hammer test with 0,7 Nm is not applicable on hob surface if it is in one piece. For this part the test with 0,5 Nm is applicable, as stated in part 1.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2003/07/14

OSM/HA 318

Standard EN 60335-2-07:2001

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
2.2.9	17	8.5	(ES)03/03	

**Subject****Problem**

Clause 2.2.9 states that a load of 50% shall be used as normal operation if the power input or current is higher than such parameters at full load. The standard does not specify if the power input to be measured for this condition is the power input of the machine or the motor power input.

If the intention is to compare the motor power input, the standard does not specify if the comparison has to be done in one of the possible functions (washing, spinning, etc...) or in all of them.

In which function shall the motor power and current input be measured if the power input at 50% of the full exceeds the one at full load?

**Decision**

The power input and current at 50% load shall be measured only in the motor and in the function (washing, spinning, etc.) that gives the most unfavourable results in comparison with the full load conditions.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2003/07/31

OSM/HA 319

Standard EN 60335-2-14:1996

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11	17	8.9	(IT)01/03	

**Subject****Problem**

In case of a kitchen machine sold together accessories for different purposes, shall the heating test be carried out considering the accessory giving the most unfavourable condition and, according the note 3 of sub-clause 2.2.9, using a brake if the power input measured with any accessory differs from the rated power input more than - 20% for rated input not exceeding 300W) or -15% (or 60W) for rated input exceeding 300W?

**Decision**

Yes, the heating test with the brake is made if the maximum power input of in the appliance measured with the accessory giving the most unfavourable condition differs from rated input more than values stated in note 3 of sub-clause 2.2.9.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2011/06/21

OSM/HA 321

Standard EN 60335-2-30:1997

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.108	17	8.15	(D/TUV)03/03	

**Subject****Problem**

In case of a fan heaters equipped with one "room air sensitive" adjustable thermostat and one thermal cut out close to the heating element which both turn off heater and motor, and considering that are generally two different cases depending on the pre-adjusted maximum operating temperature of the thermostat:

- 1.) the adjustable thermostat does operate in clause 11 when turned to maximum position
  - 2.) the adjustable thermostat does not operate in clause 11 when turned to maximum position
- shall the adjustable thermostat during clause 19.108 (cover air inlet with paper so that the TCO just not operates) be short circuited or not?

**Decision**

If a thermostat is sensitive to the room air temperature, it is not allow to actuate in clause 19.108 because the thermostat cannot operate in clause 11 according §5.6.  
Other thermostats that operate in clause 11 are allowed to actuate in sub-clause 19.108.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2003/08/01

OSM/HA 323

Standard EN 60335-2-40:1997

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
15.4	17	8.17	(IT)02/03	

**Subject****Problem**

According to A1 the spillage test is not applicable to units if the minimum linear dimension of a horizontal or near horizontal top surface of cabinet is 75mm or less.

In which cases, for appliances having a design as described below, the spillage test is applicable?

1- with near horizontal top surface and minimum linear dimension bigger than 75 mm (photos 1 and 2);

2- with grid top surface and minimum linear dimension (between each ribs) less than 75 mm (photo 3)

3- with horizontal top surfaces less than 75 mm (photo 4)

**Decision**

1- the spillage test is applicable if a 75mm diameter glass on the surface does not overturn, even if it is not defined the high of the glass;

2- the spillage test is applicable;

3- the spillage test is not applicable even if 75mm diameter glass on the surface does not overturn;

For all the cases the spillage test shall be carried out in 1 min according to the test specifications stated in sub-clause 15.2 of the part 1.

**Comment**

photo 1



photo 2



photo 3



photo 4



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2003/08/01

OSM/HA 324

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
1	18	4.4	(ES)02/03	
1	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
1	17	8.22	(ES)02/03	

**Subject****Problem**

In note 2 it is said: If an appliance incorporates a part which is within the scope of IEC(EN) 60065 or IEC(EN) 60950, the part has to comply with the relevant standard.

1. As this requirement is applicable, for example, to a Monitor (CRT). is it equally applicable to a power supply source of the type used in a computer?
- 2.- In case a power supply is certified according to EN 60950, Could it be taken into account so as not to repeat tests common to both EN 60335 and EN 60950?
- 3.- May this condition be extensible to other parts 2 (i.e. whirlpool baths)?

**Decision**

- 1- If power supply is dedicated only to supply a part which is under the scope of 60065 or 60950, it is acceptable to test the power supply according these standards
- 2- if power supply is used to supply a circuit not covered by the mentioned standards, then the power supply has to be tested according to EN 60335-1.
- 3- Yes, following the philosophy of the components, but EN 60335 should additionally considered according to note 1 of sub-clause 24.1.

**Comment**

Item 3 has been confirmed by CLC/TC61 (November 2003).  
This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2003/08/01

OSM/HA 325

Standard EN 60335-2-101:2002

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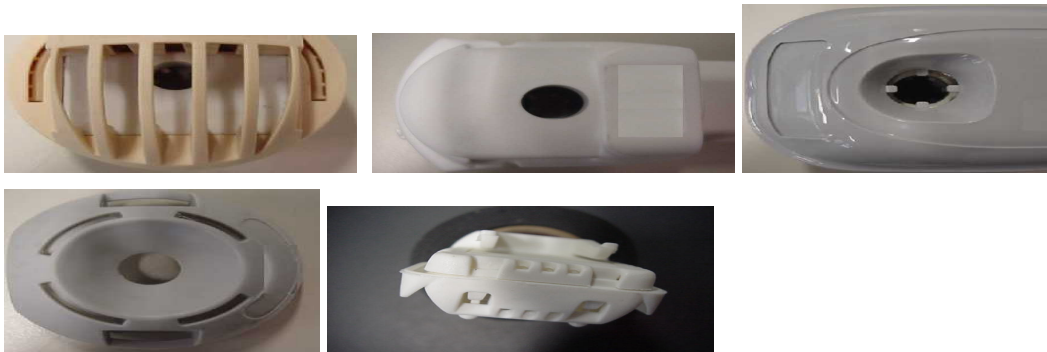
(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11.8	17	8.25	(IT)03/03	

**Subject****Problem**

Considering the different shapes of these appliances (see photos), which parts have to be considered as grids and 7 mm from the grids (i.e. other openings not clearly defined as necessary for the vaporising)?

**Decision**

All parts through which the vapour exists are considered as grids.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2003/08/01

OSM/HA 326

Standard EN 60335-2-101:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.101	17	8.26	(IT)04/03	

**Subject****Problem**

The standard requires that during the test of sub-clause 19.101 the cotton sheet shall not smoulder or ignite.

After this test are also applicable the requirements of sub-clause 19.13 (temperature rises of accessible surfaces), considering that with the cotton sheet wrapped on the vaporiser there are no accessible surfaces, or these temperature rises shall be measured only after the tests form 19.2 to 19.12 of the part 1 ?

(In 19.1 of the part 1 is stated "Unless otherwise specified, compliance with the tests of this clause is checked as described in 19.13")

In other parts 2 (i.e. 2-23 and 2-30) it is clearly stated which checking shall be made after the tests of clause 19.

**Decision**

Sub-clause 19.13 is not applicable after 19.101 because the sub-clause has its own compliance requirements..

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/13

OSM/HA 327

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.7	18	4.2	OSM/CTL /Ist.2004	

**Subject****Problem**

Test procedure for short-circuiting capacitors in accordance with Sub clause 19.7 of EN60335-1/1994.

**Decision**

If the design of the circuit is such that short-circuiting of one capacitor will result in the short-circuiting of the second capacitor, only one capacitor needs to be short-circuited. This is endorsed by the sub clause 4.3 that states "If it is evident from the construction of the appliance that a particular test is not applicable, the test is not made".

The followings are examples of the circuits.

In the Example A:

Short-circuit of capacitor (Cb) terminals is necessary according to the requirements. For the capacitor (Ca), short-circuit of its terminals when motor is running is not necessary because the circuit is opened (the switch is opened).

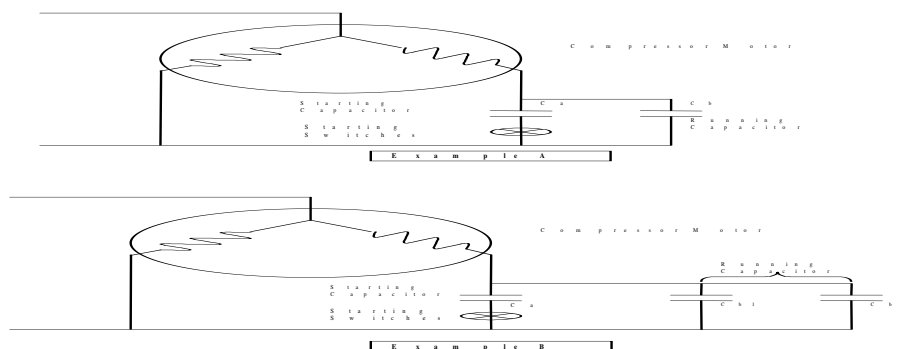
Also short circuit of its terminals (Ca) when the motor starts is not necessary because it is already covered by the short-circuit of Cb terminals.

In the Example B:

Only one short-circuit, either Cb1 or Cb2 terminals, is necessary because the testing of one covers the testing of the other one. Also the short-circuit of Ca terminals is not necessary because of the reason stated in the Example A.

**Comment**

This decision is identical to CTL decision n. 440, approved at the 40th CTL meeting 2003.





## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/13

OSM/HA 328

Standard EN 60335-1:1994

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.11.2	18	4.2	OSM/CTL /Ist.2004	
19.11.2	19	5.4	(CH)1/05	

**Subject****Problem**

Some appliances have the circuit as showed in the figure.

In Clause 19.11.2, it is stated that, if an electronic circuit operates to ensure compliance with clause 19, the relevant tests of clause 19 should be repeated with a single fault simulated as in a) through f) of cl.19.11.2

Is an additional mechanical thermal cut-out required?

**Note:**

In clause 19.5, the electronic thermostat will operate to limit the temperature in one configuration.

The enquiry asked, if a single fault prevents the thermostat operation, is an additional cut out required to comply with 19.5

**Decision**

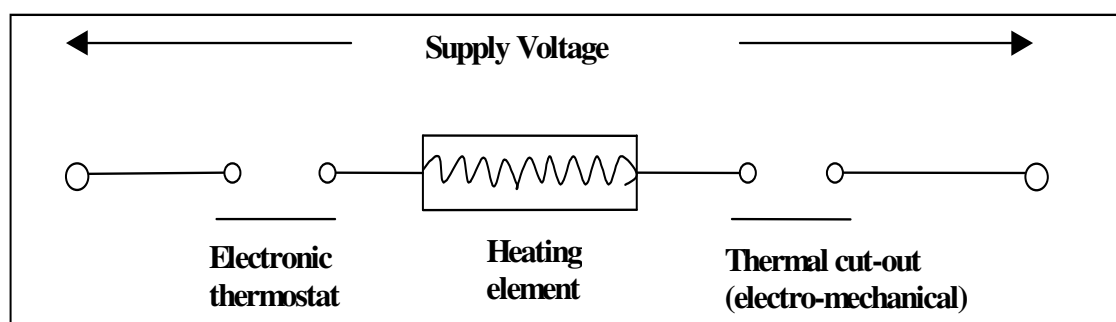
2 thermal cut-outs (one on each side of the heating element) are required or (for edition 4.1,4.2 and 5 of IEC 60335-1) the electronic thermostat is considered to be a PEC and has to be evaluated according the relevant tests.

**Comment**

This clause has been discussed in TC61 and it was noted that the reliability test for electronic controls is not yet established. For this reason a two fault situation had been placed in the standard. This is the only such exception to the one-fault rule and will be deleted when the WG has produced a reliability test for such components.

This decision is identical to CTL decision n. 441, approved at the 41st CTL meeting 2004

The purpose of this modification is to update DSH 441A to the 4th and 5th Edition of IEC 60335-1 and to keep it valid.



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2004/07/13**OSM/HA** 329**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
30.2	18	4.2	OSM/CTL /lst.2004	

**Subject****Problem**

In the note of sub-clause of 30.2.2 of IEC60335-1:1991, 3rd Ed. , "In close proximity" is considered to be a distance not exceeding 3 mm. Some say the distance means clearance or Creepage distance and the others say it means shortest distance regardless of any non-metallic materials between them. How should it be interpreted?

**Decision**

The considerations stated in CTL DSH 442 have to be followed

**Comment**

See <http://www.iecee.org/ctl/sheet/DSH-442.PDF>

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2004/07/13**OSM/HA** 330**Standard** EN 60335-1:1994

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
22.44	18	4.2	OSM/CTL /Ist.2004	

**Subject****Problem**

In sub-clause 22.44 of Amd.2 of IEC60335-1(3rd Ed.), following requirements are specified;

22.44 Appliances shall not have an enclosure which is shaped and decorated so that the appliance is likely to be treated as a toy by children.

Compliance is checked by inspection.

Note – Examples are enclosures representing animals or persons or resembling scale models.

Various types of products are supplied in the market but it is not always clear if they comply with the requirements. We need the actual samples to determine consensus among us.

**Decision**

The considerations stated in CTL DSH 531 have to be followed

**Comment**

see <http://www.iecee.org/ctl/sheet/DSH-531.PDF>



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/13

OSM/HA 331

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
5.8.1	18	4.2	OSM/CTL /Ist.2004	

**Subject****Problem**

For locked rotor testing of induction motors, is testing at 50 Hz considered more severe than 60 Hz. testing, so that locked rotor testing at 50 Hz can be considered representative of testing at 60 Hz?

**Decision**

For motor-compressors rated 50 and 60 Hz, with the same rated voltage(s) at each frequency, locked rotor testing at 50 Hz is considered more unfavourable. For motor-compressors rated 50 and 60 Hz, locked rotor testing at 50 Hz, at the highest rated voltage(s) is considered to be the more unfavourable condition. For motor-compressors rated 60 Hz, locked rotor testing at 50 Hz and rated voltage(s) is considered more unfavourable.

**Comment**

This decision is identical to CTL decision n. 543A, approved at the 41st CTL meeting 2004.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/13

OSM/HA 332

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11	18	4.2	OSM/CTL /Ist.2004	
19	18	4.2	OSM/CTL /Ist.2004	

**Subject****Problem**

The appliance for purifying water is equipped with an UV lamp (with its accessories). The unit can be used with or without a constant water flowing (in accordance with the manual instructions). What should be the temperature of the water during the thermal tests?

**Decision**

The thermal tests have to be carried out according to clause 11 (heating) and clause 19 (abnormal conditions) of EN 60335-1.

If according to the manual instructions the appliance can be used without water flowing, we have to consider this situation as worst case: all tests have to be performed without water flowing. At the beginning of the tests, the water shall be room temperature (25°C).

If the appliance is provided for use with water flowing only, the heating test (clause 11) shall be started with water at room temperature (25°C) but flowing.

For the abnormal conditions test (clause 19), the water flowing has to be stopped unless there is a monitoring circuit to switch off the appliance in case of water flow interruption. At the beginning of the test the water shall be at room temperature (25°C).

**Comment**

The above mentioned decision is in accordance with D.S. N° OSM/HA180. For the electrical characteristics of the components used on the appliance the reference standard is IEC/EN 60598-1. This decision is identical to CTL decision n. 544, approved at the 41st CTL meeting 2004.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/13

OSM/HA 333

Standard EN 60335-2-24:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.102	18	4.2	OSM/CTL /Ist.2004	

**Subject****Problem**

The requirement of Clause 22.102 reads: "Insulated wire heaters and their joints located in, and in integral contact with, thermal insulation shall be protected against entry of water".

The refrigerator/freezer is of the indirect cooling type with the evaporator located outside the food storage compartment. The heater is protected against water by a metal "roof". See the photographs of the construction on page 2. Must a defrost heater with an un-insulated heating wire, mounted in a glass tube and located below the evaporator comply with the above requirement?

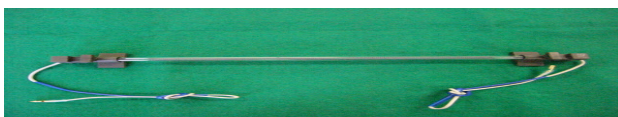
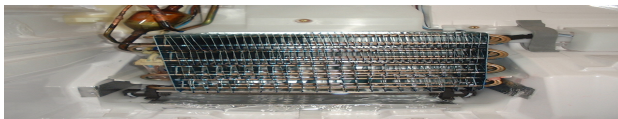
**Decision**

The construction of the defrost heater complies with 22.102. No amendment of the requirement is needed.

**Comment**

This item has been discussed at the technical committee. See IEC SC 61C, document (61C/Durban/Japan) 10, Item 5.1.3. The following decision is referred in the minutes: "Clause 22.102 only applies when the heater is in contact with or integrated in the thermal insulation. Therefore there is no need to change the standard. "

The comment "However care shall be taken against moisture" is also added from the ETF 1 member. This decision is identical to CTL decision n. 545, approved at the 41st CTL meeting 2004.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/13

OSM/HA 334

Standard EN 60335-2-06:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.13	18	4.2	OSM/CTL /Ist.2004	

**Subject****Problem**

Is the requirement that temperature in the centre of the pyrolytic self-cleaning oven shall not exceed 425 °C applicable during the test of clause 19.11 with a fault applied?

Clause 19.13 reads:

“19.13 Addition:

- The temperature rise limit of 150 K also applies to wooden cabinets and rectangular boxes.
- The temperature in the centre of pyrolytic self-cleaning ovens during the test of 19.4 shall not exceed 425 °C whenever the oven door can be opened.
- The temperature rise of the windings of induction hob elements shall not exceed the values specified in 19.7.
- The electric strength test of induction hob elements is carried out immediately after switching off the appliance.”

**Decision**

If the appliance incorporates a protective electronic circuit which operates to ensure compliance with clause 19, the relevant test (including the test of clause 19.4 of IEC 60335-2-6) is repeated with a single fault simulated, as indicated in a) to f) of 19.11.2.

**Comment**

This decision is identical to CTL decision n. 552, approved at the 41st CTL meeting 2004.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/13

OSM/HA 335

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
2	18	4.2	OSM/CTL /list.2004	

**Subject****Problem**

What requirements apply to telecommunication interface circuits installed in household appliances (e.g.: Modem) as far as the insulation and distances between these circuits and other parts are concerned?

**Decision**

The standard IEC 62151/2000 shall be used in the evaluation of interface unit (e.g. Modem) fitted in the appliances in the scope of IEC 60335-1 series.  
In alternative, a modem unit already tested and certified according to IEC 60950 should be accepted taking into account the more severe requirements of the product standard, if any.

**Comment**

- TLC circuits are usually covered by IEC 60950 which contains all the requirements for TNV circuits (Telecommunication Network Voltage in TLC circuits).
- IEC 60335-1 does not consider for the time being connection to TLC circuits but the new trend is to connect the household appliances to telecommunication networks to have remote control.
- IEC published a Standard (IEC 62151:2000) which is a sort of guide to be used by the Technical Committees for the preparation of Product Standards and should be used in conjunction with that one only if it is mentioned in the normative references.
- This decision has been confirmed by IEC/TC61 in the Kuala Lumpur meeting on May 2004.

This decision is identical to CTL decision n. 553, approved at the 41st CTL meeting 2004.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/13

OSM/HA 336

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
10.1	18	4.2	OSM/CTL /Ist.2004	

**Subject****Problem**

Over what representative period is the power input measured for an appliance incorporating a PTC heating element?

**Rationale:**

If the power input varies throughout the operating cycle, the power input is determined as the mean value of the power input occurring during a representative period.

For appliances with a PTC heating element, the initial power input is very high and this reduces as the PTC heating element heats up.

**Decision**

The representative period cannot be defined in Part 1. It depends on the appliance. The input power should be measured when steady conditions are reached or at the end of the duration specified in clause 11.7 of the Part 2s, whichever shorter.

**Comment**

This decision is identical to CTL decision n. 554, approved at the 41st CTL meeting 2004.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/13

OSM/HA 337

Standard EN 60335-2-15:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
15.102	18	4.2	OSM/CTL /Ist.2004	

**Subject****Problem**

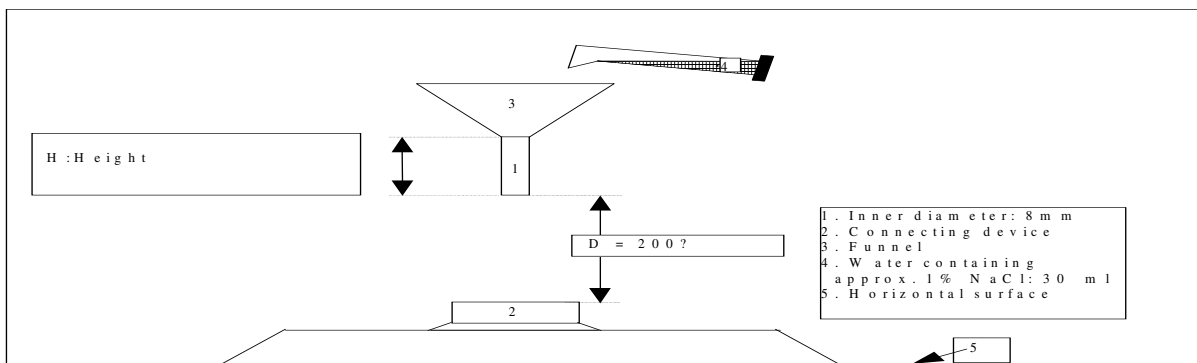
What is the height "H" of the funnel tube in the figure suppose to be?

**Decision**

H = 30 mm

**Comment**

This decision is identical to CTL decision n. 555, approved at the 41st CTL meeting 2004.



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2004/07/15**OSM/HA** 341**Standard** EN 60335-2-04:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
15.2	18	6.3	(IT)04/04	

**Subject****Problem**

1- During the pouring test, shall the solution be poured starting from the geometrical centre of the top?

2- As it not specified the duration of the pouring time, in how much time the 0,5 lt. of solution has to be poured?

**Decision**

1- The test shall be done in the most unfavourable conditions.

2- It was agreed to do it rapidly pouring 0.5 lt. of solution.

**Comment**



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/15

OSM/HA 342

Standard EN 60335-2-07:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
15.2	18	6.3	(IT)04/04	

**Subject****Problem**

1- During the pouring test, shall the solution be poured starting from the geometrical centre of the top?

2- As it not specified the duration of the pouring time, in how much time the 0,5 lt. of solution has to be poured?

**Decision**

1- The test shall be done in the most unfavourable conditions.

2- It was agreed to do it rapidly pouring 0.5 lt. of solution.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/15

OSM/HA 343

Standard EN 60335-2-11:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
15.2	18	6.3	(IT)04/04	

**Subject****Problem**

1- During the pouring test, shall the solution be poured starting from the geometrical centre of the top?

2- As it not specified the duration of the pouring time, in how much time the 0,5 lt. of solution has to be poured?

**Decision**

1- The test shall be done in the most unfavourable conditions.

2- It was agreed to do it rapidly pouring 0.5 lt. of solution.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/15

OSM/HA 344

Standard EN 60335-2-06:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
3.1.6	18	6.4	(SE)02/04	

**Subject****Problem**

According to EN 60335-2-6:2003 sub-clause 3.1.6, a diversity factor is applied for appliances having more than three heating units per phase.

Since there are different opinions in application of diversity factor we think a clarification is needed.

- a) Is the diversity factor (F) applicable in case 1 below  
 b) Is the diversity factor (F) applicable in case 2 with and without the optional heating unit.

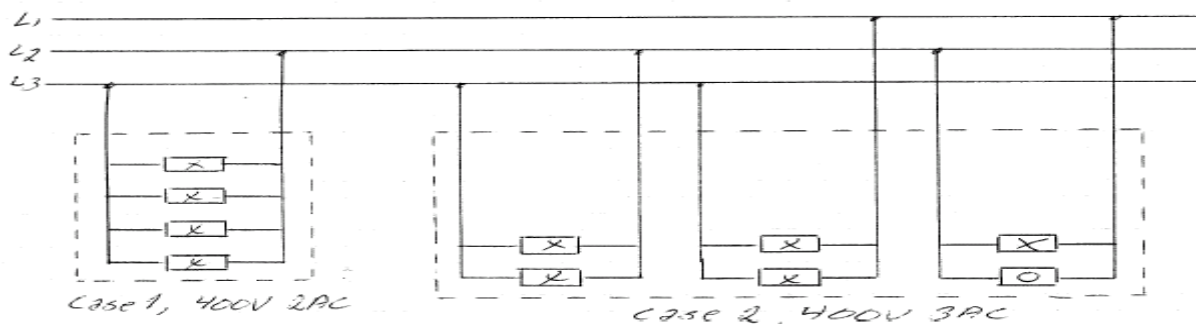
Legenda:

X = heating unit

O = optional heating unit

**Decision**

For the case 1 presented it was considered that is under the conditions requested by 3.1.6 to apply the factor. For the case 2, it was considered that is under conditions requested by 3.1.6 (4 units per phase) when the optional unit is connected. In case that the optional unit is not connected, 1 phase (L3 in the drawing) may use the factor (4 units/phase) and the others cannot use it (3 units/phase).

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/15

OSM/HA 345

Standard EN 60335-2-24:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.112	18	6.9	(NL)05/04	

**Subject****Problem**

For refrigerating appliances in sub cl. 22.112 of EN 60335-2-24 is written:

"Drawers, which are only accessible after opening a door or lid, shall not contain a free space".

The definition of a free space is given in sub cl. 3.111 "a free space is a space with a volume exceeding 60 l, accessible after open a door or lid and removing of detachable internal parts".

Considering that drawers are containers, which can be taken off, which can be over rollers, but also sliding over the bottom of the inside of the appliance (mostly box of vegetables on bottom of refrigerators), which is the volume referred to "free space" regarding sub-clause 22.112?

**Decision**

The volume referred in 22.112 is just the volume of the drawer, not the rest of the internal volume of the refrigerator.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/15

OSM/HA 346

Standard EN 60335-2-54:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
20.101	18	6.14	(ES)03/04	
22.103	18	6.14	(ES)03/04	

**Subject****Problem**

A steam cleaner has a construction consisting of one deposit with a mechanical valve, a heating element controlled by a switching element with two fixed positions (on/off). The steam cleaner has an attachment consisting in a gun to project vapour with a pressure between 2 and 3 bar (see attached photographs).

The output of vapour is continuous, and there is no means to control this output.

In this conditions after switching on nothing happens, and aprox. 4 minutes afterwards, the pressurized steam and some drops of hot water begin to exit suddenly.

Clause 20.101 of EN 60335-2-54 requires that "appliances shall be constructed so that inadvertent operation is unlikely".

According to the construction of the appliance the switch may be activated applying the cylindrical rod of the standard.

1- Does this appliance meet the requirement of sub-clause 20.101?

2- Taking into account that the operation of the steam cleaner begins 4 minutes after the operation of the switch (without any signal warning about the sudden output of steam), can it be considered that inadvertent operation is likely even if the user has switched on the appliance?

Since the sub-clause 22.103 states that "steam cleaners shall be constructed so that there is no spillage of water or sudden jets steam or hot water likely to expose the user to a hazard when the appliance is used in accordance with the instructions. Steam emission shall stop when the switch actuator is released".

3- Does this construction comply with sub-clause 22.103?

**Decision**

To the questions proposed, the answers are:

1 - NO

2 - YES, even if the switch is in a recess as in this case

3 - NO

**Comment**



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/15

OSM/HA 347

Standard EN 60335-2-60:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.11	18	6.16	(ES)02/04	

**Subject****Problem**

Some whirlpool baths incorporate a telephone set. Therefore they incorporate a connection to the telephone network, in which it is used voltages exceeding 50 V between the signal lines. Any way, the voltage measured from any line to earth is less than 12 volts.

Taking into account that sub-clause 22.35 requires that "parts such as switches and controls accessible to the user in the bath shall only be supplied at safety extra low voltage not exceeding 12 V":

- should the signal lines be insulated considering the voltage referenced to ground, in which case the requirement for insulation will not be stringent?

or

- should the voltage between the lines be considered instead, in which case the insulation requirements will be more stringent?

**Decision**

If the knobs are directly connected to the telephone circuit, in such a way that the telephone line voltage supply the knobs, this construction is not accepted.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/15

OSM/HA 348

Standard EN 60335-2-60:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.33	18	6.17	(SI)03/04	

**Subject****Problem**

Performing the a test on multifunction shower cabinet with a vaporiser according to PTS 2000/01 requirements, level sensor of the vaporiser is in a direct contact with water as well as earthed metal enclosure of a vaporiser.

According to the requirement of-sub-clause 22.33 conductive liquids which are accessible in normal-use shall not be in direct contact with live parts. Any energized part is considered to be a live part regardless of the voltage.

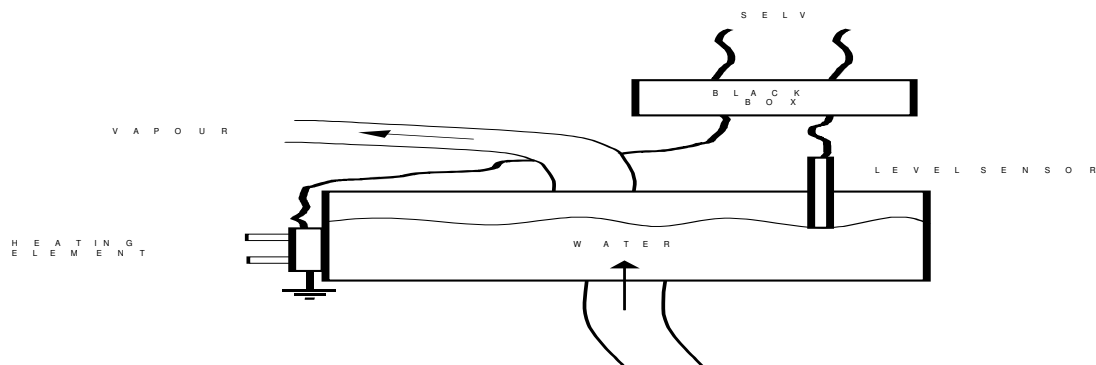
Level sensor is connected to SELV parts over »Black Box«.

Since there is some doubts that the actual requirement of the sub-clause 22.33 spatially wording "not be in direct contact with live parts including SELV parts" and "energized" in our case over "Black Box" is fulfilled:

- Are the parts separated with protective impedance also energized?
- Which are the insulation requirements for "Black Box"?

**Decision**

This construction is acceptable if only steam is in contact with the people inside the cabinet, because the water is not accessible from inside.

**Comment**



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/19

OSM/HA 349

Standard EN 60335-2-09:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.13	18	8.5	(TR)01/04	
11.8	18	8.5	(TR)01/04	

**Subject****Problem**

1- Referring to the attached photo of a portable oven, the temperature rise of point A on the door handle (of moulded material) is not above 60 K. But the points B and C near the fixing device have a temperature rise more than 60 K.

Are the measurements from points B and C considered as most unfavourable position?

2- Referring to the attached photo of a portable oven, when the door handle is handled from point A carefully the other parts may not be touched. But if it is handled from points B or C point A carelessly, upper metal sheet and door glass can be touched, the temperature rise of these parts exceeds 60 K. Is this construction acceptable?

**Decision**

1- For the construction presented, it is considered that all parts within 50mm from the centre of the handle have to comply with the limits of handles. This decision is only applicable to appliances under the scope of Part 2-9.

2- The minimum distance from the inner part of the handle and the front of the oven door is 25mm to not consider this front as susceptible to be touched during handling. If the distance from the part of the handle in the area defined in decision 1 is less than 25 mm the limits of table 3 for handles held for short periods apply to the relevant part of the front.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2004/07/19**OSM/HA** 350**Standard** EN 60335-2-09:2003

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
19.13	18	8.7	(TR)03/04	

**Subject****Problem**

During the tests of clause 19 of EN 60 335- 2- 9 cooking appliances emit some amount of gas. In this standard there is no information about how to deal with this gas, how to determine it is poisonous or ignitable or not.

**Decision**

In general, it is no need to analyze the gas. If there is a significant quantity of gas, the appliance shall be rejected.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/07/19

OSM/HA 351

Standard EN 60335-2-75:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
1	18	8.8	(TR)04/04	

**Subject****Problem**

For household water dispensers we got 3 groups of certificate and test reports from different NCBs :

Group I : EN 60335-2-75

Group II : EN 60335-2-24 and EN 60335-2-15 together

Group III : EN 60335-2-24 and EN 60335-2-21 together

Which group of standards should be used to test and certify these kind of appliances?

**Decision**

Parts 2-75, 2-24, 2-15 and 2-89 should be considered and depending on the construction or the intended use of the appliance, a decision shall be taken of what are the requirements of these standards that shall apply.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2004/09/20

OSM/HA 352

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
30.2.3.1	18	5.2	(IT)1/04	

**Subject****Problem**

The sub-clause 30.2.3.1 requires the glow wire test on three specimen according to IEC 60695-2-12 to verify the GWFI of 850 °C of insulating materials supporting connections for current exceeding 0,2A and of parts of insulating material within a distance of 3 mm of such connections.

As there are many difficulty to receive from the manufacturers the three specimen required for the GWFI test, is it possible to accept a declaration of the manufacturer, with reference to the thickness and colour, that the plastics used have a GWFI of 850 °C?

Or the document 61/2560/DC which has be discussed during the IEC/TC61 meeting in Kuala Lumpur has to be taken into account, even if it is not yet formally endorsed by the CLC/TC61

**Decision**

The glow wire test may be used as alternative of GWFI test, according to the document 61/2560/DC. The alone declaration of the component manufacturer concerning GWFI test is not accepted.

**Comment**

The majority decided to accept only test reports and certifications from the CBTL and additionally to ask the component manufacturer for a declaration or identity of the material used including colour. This decision has been considered definitive because a period of 1 month after the Istanbul meeting passed without that no OSM/HA member have sent a new proposal to the others.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2005/07/27

OSM/HA 353

Standard EN 60335-2-82:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11	19	4.3	CLC61(SEC)1519	
11	18	5.6	(NL)02/04	
11	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

How to deal with appliances, which may be used in accordance to the instructions at high temperatures (45 °C).

**Decision**

If a manufacturer declares an ambient temperature exceeding 25 °C, all the heating tests shall be done at an ambient temperature of  $23 \pm 2$  °C but the limit should be reduced as the difference between the declared temperature and 25 °C. This decision is based on the note 102 of the table 3 of clause 11 of the part 1.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed (November 2004).

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2005/07/27

OSM/HA 354

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
15.1.2	19	4.3	CLC61(SEC)1519	
15.1.2	18	5.11	(SI)4/04	
15.1.2	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

The testing of appliances with (automatic) cord reels is performed in the most unfavourable positions of the cord reel, in position of an appliance as defined in the sub-clause 15.1.2.

As the standard does not taking into account influence of water entrance during the reeling of wet cord, shall the cable be dried during the high voltage test?

**Decision**

The cable shall not be dried during the test.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed (November 2004).

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2005/07/27

OSM/HA 360

Standard EN 60335-2-14:2006

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
20.106	19	4.3	CLC61(SEC)1519	
20.106	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
20.106	18	8.4	(NO)2/04	

**Subject****Problem**

In case of a kitchen machine with pasta making attachment provided with a hopper and a feed pusher as showed in the photo sub- clause 20.106 is applicable.

In the last paragraph of the mentioned sub-clause it is stated: " A feed pusher that fills the throat of the hopper shall be provided"

For e.g mincing meat a pusher that fills the throat of the hopper is useable. But, by using such pusher for the pasta equipment the pasta will become consolidated within the tube because pasta has a different consistency than other food stuff. The pasta will block the feed tube and thus the attachment is not usable. This may result that customers will find alternative pushers, which will be unsuitable and possible, unsafe.

The pusher shown on the photos has been on the market for some years and also several other pushers for pasta equipment, which not exactly fulfils the letter of clause 20.106, are now in the market.

Are these constructions acceptable?

**Decision**

The condition for the pusher to fill completely the throat is not necessary if the screw is not accessible by the test finger with the pusher in position.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed (November 2004).

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2005/07/27

OSM/HA 361

Standard EN 60335-2-89:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
15.103	19	4.3	CLC61(SEC)1519	
15.103	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
15.103	18	8.10	(HU)1/04	

**Subject****Problem**

If small volume refrigerators having perforated top do not fulfil the test of sub-clause 15.103, is it acceptable that manufacturer modifies the design, constructing a top surface with 3° inclination to the horizontal?

**Decision**

Yes, according to part 2-89 an inclination of at least 4° in the top surface implies that the test of 15.103 shall not be performed, but the majority of the delegates consider this construction not acceptable because is not in line with other part 2 requirements (2-24, 2-40, etc.)

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed (November 2004) that this construction is not acceptable, The pouring test is applicable, even if the surface has holes for inclination 2° or higher if the surface is substantially flat and horizontal, independently if part 2-24 or 2-89 is applied.

CLC/TC61 will request to IEC/SC61C a modification of part 2-89 in this sense.

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2005/07/28**OSM/HA** 362**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
19	19	5.12	(GB)4/05	

**Subject****Problem**

Many part two Standards introduce additional sub-clauses for clause 19 and these are numbered 19.101, 19.102 etc.

These sub-clauses are published in the Standards at the end of clause 19, after the sub-clause 19.13.

Should these additional sub-clauses be conducted after the assessment and tests of sub-clause 19.13, or should sub-clause 19.13 be conducted as the last test of clause 19?

**Decision**

According to 19.1 the compliance criteria is included in 19.13 for all 19 sub-clauses, unless otherwise is specified in the sub-clause of the relevant part 2 or if it is evident that this sub-clause have his own compliance criteria and 19.13 is not applicable.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2005/07/28

OSM/HA 363

Standard EN 60335-2-06:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
3.1.9.101	19	6.3	(ES)2/05	

**Subject****Problem**

According to sub-clause 3.1.9.101 of part 2-6, the amount of oil to be used in normal operation for induction hob elements is approximately half of the vessel capacity.

The height of the standard vessel (figure 102) is not specified and consequently the capacity is not well defined in this requirement.

In 3.1.9.101 it is also indicated that for all kind of hob elements the quantity of oil to be use shall be according to table 101 (depending of the hob element diameter)

As both requirements seem to be contradictory, or at least difficult to comply with them simultaneously, because it is difficult to find commercially vessels with a height that comply with both criteria and the

the amount of oil and the diameter of the vessel are the factors that mainly affect the heating test, and much less the height of the vessel, which vessel should be used for the tests?

**Decision**

It shall be used a vessel with the amount of oil indicated in table 101 although it doesn't correspond to half the capacity of the vessel.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2005/07/28

OSM/HA 364

Standard EN 60335-2-30:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11.8	19	6.11	(SE)1/05	

**Subject****Problem**

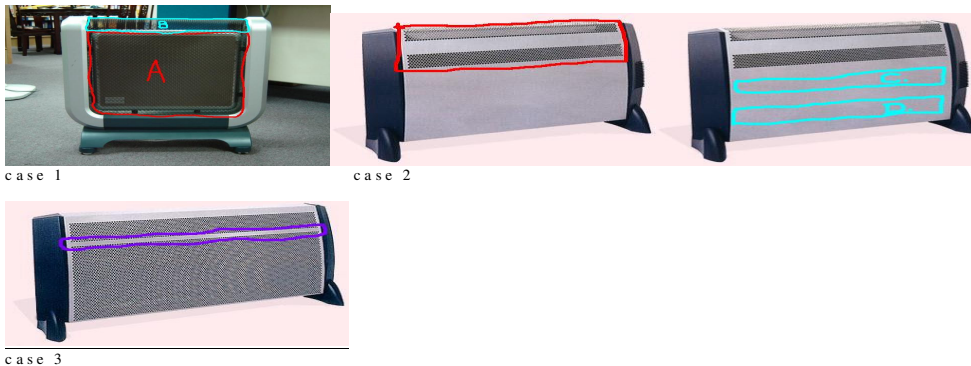
Which limits are applicable in the examples showed in figures?

**Decision**

For case 1, a limit of 85 K applies to the whole enclosure, because the grid covers a substantial part of the enclosure. If the area A of the photograph is of continuous metal construction, area B may be considered as an air outlet (limit 130 K).

For case 2, the limit of 130 K shall apply to the upper air outlet. The others air outlets (C and D) shall comply with 85 K limit.

For case 3, the whole enclosure shall comply with 85K.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2005/07/29

OSM/HA 366

Standard EN 60335-2-69:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.101	19	6.15	(NL)3/05	

**Subject****Problem**

In sub cl 19 of EN 60335-2-69 the overflow test of sub cl 15.2 has to be made again with the shut-off device made inoperative. This should be done for a period of 5 min, after the container is filled completely.

In the past the same test was mentioned in the EN 60335-2-2. Because there were a lot of problems with the temperature rise of the windings of the motor, sometimes the motor was burnt, a proposal was made to reduce the time to 30 s. (see EN 60335-2-2:2003 sub cl 19.101 household water suction appliances). It was accepted because the meaning of the test was to look if the overflow of the water, should give a hazard situation.

Because the same situation is present in commercial water suction cleaners, is it possible to apply the same during test stated in 19.101 of EN 60335-2-2 (30 sec) for commercial water suction cleaners?

**Decision**

The standard is clear. The test should be performed for the time stated in the current standard (5 min) avoiding the burning of the motor.

**Comment**

NL NC will make a proposal for changing the standard to IEC/TC61J (reducing the testing time from 5 min to 30 sec)

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2005/07/29

OSM/HA 368

Standard EN 60335-2-06:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.11.2	19	8.4	(DE)2/05	

**Subject****Problem**

During the simulation of the fault conditions, it shall be possible to switch off any energized hob element

The fault conditions are also simulated with all hob elements switched off, the appliance being supplied at rated voltage. If a pan detector is incorporated, a suitable vessel is placed on the cooking zone.

The hob elements shall not become energized.

Considering that it is stated by the wording of clause 19.11.2 of part 2- 6 "...off, the appliance being supplied at rated voltage"

shall all hob elements shall be switched off by a switch which is a part of the appliances and not a part of the supply installation, if any installation fuse or other protective device in the fixed wiring does not provide the necessary protection of the appliance?

**Decision**

If during test of 19.11.2 the hob can not be disconnected by any of the controls of the appliance then it is not allowed to comply with the requirements of this sub-clause using external switches not provided with the appliance nor with the specific interconnection cables.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2005/07/29**OSM/HA** 369**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
22.21 and 22.32	19	8.5	(DE)3/05	

**Subject****Problem**

A oil filled room heater of Class II has a heating element in class II construction. This construction consists of two layers of independent insulations of magnesium oxide which will be used as basic and supplementary insulation. According to note 2 of clause 22.21 magnesium oxide will be not considered as hygroscopic material. The magnesium oxide is tightly sintered and in line with the tests of subcl. 22.32 . The end of the heating element (side of the connectors) is protected by a sealing against moisture.

Is this construction acceptable because in line with cl. 22.21 and 22.32?

**Decision**

Yes, the construction proposed is acceptable because in line with the standard.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2005/07/29

OSM/HA 370

Standard EN 60335-2-06:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.11.2	21	5.2	OSM/HA(Sec)02/07	
19.11.1	19	8.7	(DE)5/05	
19.11.2	19	8.7	(DE)5/05	
19.11	19	8.7	(DE)5/05	

**Subject****Problem**

According to the wording of cl 19.11 of part 2- 6, electronic circuits are checked by evaluation of the fault conditions specified in 19.11.2 for all circuits or parts of the circuits, unless they comply with the conditions specified in 19.11.1.

Some test houses are of the opinion that the fault conditions a.) to f.) specified in 19.11.2 are not applied to the controller of the hob elements, if the hob has an additional mechanical protector, Considering that the dangerous malfunctions of the switches of hob elements, shall be tested according to the addition of cl. 19.11.2 of part 2- 6, shall sub-clause 19.11.2 be performed? (In the most cases, the same switches of the hobs will be used for the "off-position" of the hob. The intention of the "Addition of cl. 19.11.2 part 2- 6" was to prevent a new "Toaster case").

**Decision**

Even if there are no protective electronic circuits, the "off" electronic disconnection or the "stand by" mode shall be tested according 19.11.4 and 19.11.2 .

**Comment**

However, it is proposed to move the additional test in 19.11.2 to clause 22 as additional subclasses (see below extracted from 61/3164/DC).

19 Abnormal operation  
19.11.2 Delete the addition.

Add the following new subclasses:

**22 Construction**

22.123 Appliances incorporating at least one hob element shall be designed so that it is possible to switch off any energized hob-element in case of any single fault.

Compliance is checked by the following test.

The appliance is operated under the conditions specified in Clause 11 but supplied at rated voltage. Any power switching means of each individual hob-element is short circuited in turn. It shall be possible to switch off any energized hob-element.

NOTE If a pan detector is incorporated, a suitable vessel is placed on the cooking zone.

22.124 Appliances incorporating at least one hob element shall be designed so that the hob element does not become energized in case of any single fault. Compliance is checked by the following test. The appliance is operated under the conditions specified in Clause 11 with all individual hob elements switched off, the appliance being supplied at rated voltage. Any power switching means of

each individual hob-element is short circuited in turn. The hob elements shall not become energized.  
NOTE If a pan detector is incorporated, a suitable vessel is placed on the cooking zone.  
This decision is the same of CTL DSH 615



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2005/07/29

OSM/HA 371

Standard EN 60335-2-09:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.106	21	4	OSM/HA(Sec)02/07	
22.106	19	6.19	(FR)3/05	
22.106	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

"22.106 Grills and barbecues shall be constructed so that their heating elements are fixed in position or prevented from operating when they are not in their normal position of use."

There are different opinions regarding the compliance of the fixing system of the following appliance to requirement of clause 22.106. ("fixed in position")

In the instruction sheet, there is a warning for locking and checking before use and the instructions for how to lock (screw) and unlock (unscrew).

How to check that the heating element is prevented from operating when it is not in its normal position of use :

- 1- using the test finger for checking accessibility of interlock switch ?
- 2- or other mean ?

**Decision**

An interlock or connector may be used to comply with this requirement and this kind of fixation is not considered valid, because is easily miss and it is recommend in the instructions to remove the heating element for cleaning. The interlock shall be prevented against actuation by the test probe B according to IEC 61032, unless the interlock cannot be actuated by placing the heating element on working surfaces in all stable positions and placing against the edge of the working surface the corner of the test working surface has no radius

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed on June 2007.

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.



Fixing principle of the heating element



Lock with screw



Locked



Unlocked

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2006/07/06

OSM/HA 372

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.11	20	5.2	WG-OSM/CTL01/06	

**Subject****Problem**

Reports from different Testing Laboratories and clients expose essential differences in interpretation and testing practice between laboratories and/or Certification Bodies.

Actually, the practice of one Certification Body is now being a market factor.

Based on above concerns we ask for clarification:

1: Shall Cl. 19.11 be strictly followed or can solutions given under 2. be accepted.

2: Can any of the decisions (made by OSM/EE) be accepted?

- A: VDR's across the mains are accepted if the VDR is separately certified according to IEC 61051-1 or according to CECC 42200.

- B: VDR across the mains with a protective device to guard against short-circuit is acceptable.

- C: If A and B are acceptable, should, because of the fact that VDR's may burn or burst during life-time due to an increasing temperature stress caused by increase of leakage current with a number of switching cycles in the VDR, a thermal interrupting device on the VDR connected in series with the VDR be required.

**Decision**

1. VDR's are not short-circuited if they are used within their manufacturer's declared specification, when tested according to Sub-clause 19.11.2 of IEC60335-1(1991).

2. VDR's are short-circuited regardless of compliance with IEC61051-1, when tested according to Sub-clause 19.11.2 of IEC60335-1(2001).

**Comment**

There exist differences for handling VDR's between IEC60335-1(1991) and IEC60335-1(2001) when applying those standards. This issue is brought to TC 61 and following questions and answers are confirmed in Delft meeting 2005:

Q1. Is there any reason to differentiate the requirements for VDR's between Third (1991) and Forth (2001)

edition of IEC60335-1?

A1: Yes, the VDR's can fall at short-circuit at the end of the life and therefore there is a differentiation to accommodate this situation in the fourth edition

Q2. According to the current standards, is the following interpretation correct?

- VDR's are not short-circuited if they comply with IEC61051-1 and are used within their manufacturer's

declared specification, when tested according to Sub-clause 19.11.2 of IEC60335-1(1991).

A2.1 The interpretation is not correct because they do not have to comply with 61051-1. they only have to be used with the manufacturers specification.

- VDR's are short-circuited regardless of compliance with IEC61051-1, when tested according to Subclause 19.11.2 of IEC60335-1(2001).

A2.2 Yes this interpretation is correct

This decision is the same of the CTL DSH 568.



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2006/07/06**OSM/HA** 373**Standard** EN 60335-2-09:2003

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
22.108	20	5.2	WG-OSM/CTL01/06	

**Subject****Problem**

EN 60335-2-9 clause 22.108 requires the use of a test cloth as follows:

A cloth having a mass between 140 g/m<sup>2</sup> and 170 g/m<sup>2</sup> and dimensions of 400 mm x 400 mm is folded four times into a square pad and saturated with water. It is placed over the control panel in any position.

What type of material shall be used?

**Decision**

Any type of textile fabric intended for kitchen type use, such as a dish cloth, and meeting the specifications given is acceptable.

The colour of the cloth may be taken into account if IR controls are involved.

**Comment**

The test simulates a wet cloth being inadvertently placed on the control panel of a hot plate. The exact type of cloth (i.e. cotton, polyester, fabric blend) is not critical.

This is also confirmed in TC61 Cape Town meeting 2005.

This decision is the same of CTL DSH 569

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2006/07/06

OSM/HA 374

Standard EN 60335-2-14:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
20.103	20	5.2	WG-OSM/CTL01/06	

**Subject****Problem**

Clause 20.103 requires a biased-off switch, recessed or otherwise guarded for hand held blenders. The test sample in question is a milk whipper, see photo.

Is clause 20.103 applicable also for milk whippers?

**Decision**

No, it is not applicable because a milk whipper is not a blender.

**Comment**

Blenders are tested with carrots according to 3.1.9.102 which implies that they need to have a knife for its ordinary function as a blender. On a hand held blender that knife is accessible and needs special measures for protection. That is the reason for the requirements of clause 20.103.

Milk whippers and cream whippers are equipped with a disc only and according to clause 20.101 the disc must not have knife edges when it is accessible. At the sample clause 20.101 is fulfilled.

This decision is the same of CTL DSH 570



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2006/07/06**OSM/HA** 375**Standard** EN 60335-2-07:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
11.7.104	20	5.2	WG-OSM/CTL01/06	

**Subject****Problem**

According to sub-clause 3.1.9 of part 2-7, the washing machine is filled with textile material having a mass in the dry condition according to the manufacturer's instructions. In 11.7, the standard requires performance of 3 cycles with a rest period of 4 min between cycles. It is not specified if the textile material is to be in dry condition before each cycle. Is it required to use a dry load for each cycle?

**Decision**

A dry load is required to be used for each cycle.

**Comment**

Our experience is that the results of the heating tests in some motors are different depending on the dry or wet condition of the load, mainly when the test is performed with half of the maximum load. In fact, there are motors where compliance with the limits depends on the dry condition of the load at the beginning of each cycle.

The use of dry load only in the first cycle seems to be the more unfavourable condition, but the normal use of a washing machine is to start each cycle with a dry load and, for this reason, we understand that a dry load shall be used for each cycle.

This decision is the same of CTL DSH 584

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2006/07/07

OSM/HA 376

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
29.3	20	5.3	(GB)01/05	
29.3	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Sub-clause 29.3 states the requirements for the thickness of solid insulation do not apply to inaccessible insulation providing the other requirements stated within the sub-clause are met.

The question is about a product where a thin insulation sheet used within the product met the requirements of the standard for inaccessible insulation once the product had been installed. However, during installation the inaccessible insulation is accessible and, although electrically the insulation meets the requirements, mechanically we found it could be easily damaged.

The product is an instantaneous water heater that is permanently plumbed into the water supply and electrically connected to fixed wiring. A professional competent person normally installs the product.

The question is if this insulation is adequate even if it can easily be accidentally damaged but meets the requirements of the standard if it is not considered an accessible part.

**Decision**

Taking into account the definition of accessible part (3.6.3) and the test of 21.2, if there is a risk of insulation damage, the scratch test shall be performed on the insulation which is accessible during installation

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed on November 2005.

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2006/07/07

OSM/HA 378

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
30.2	20	5.3	(ES)05/05	
30.2	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Considering the sub-clause 30.2 of part 1 including A2, how shall the glow wire test on motor capacitors and in which parts be performed?

The photo 1 shows a resin embedded motor capacitors where the internal connection between the wire and the plate is a soldered one.

The photos 2 and 3 show the points of connection on the upper and lower part.

In all the figures the connections are within 3 mm from the external plastic case of the capacitor.

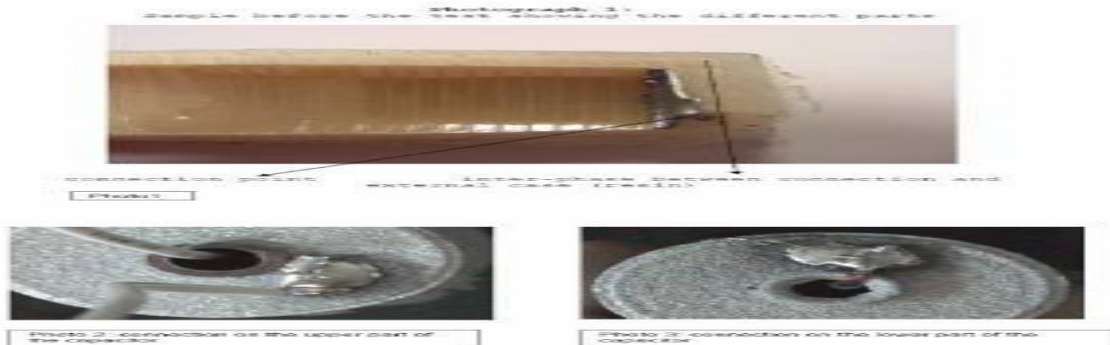
**Decision**

The glow wire test has to be performed over the shielding and shielded materials joint together, where the connection is made, at 750 °C, from the inside to outside as normal testing, allowing the tip to penetrate in the shielded material. In this case, the shielded material is the external plastic case because is within 3mm from the connection (as in the figures)

**Comment**

CLC/TC 61 confirmed on November 2005 and June 2006.

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.





## DECISION SHEET

Date 2006/07/12

OSM/HA 379

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.11.1/2/3/4	22	5.2.1	(SEC)04/08	
22.46	20	6.4	(ES)01/06	
19.11.1/2/3/4	20	6.4	(ES)01/06	

**Subject****Problem**

Question 1:

In the constructions showed in the figure, a part of an electronic circuit (NTC1+micro+T1) operates as a thermostat for the heating element R. The heating element does not have incorporated protection elements.

During the application of 19.11.2, (short circuit in the transistor T1) other part of the electronic circuit (NTC2+micro+T2) operates as a thermal cut-out.

- a.- According to the standard, has the part (NTC2+micro+T2) to be considered as a PEC?
- b.- In that case, are the clauses 19.11.3 (additional fault), 19.11.4 (immunity) and 22.46 (software classification) applicable?
- c.- Considering that the thermostat software and the thermal cut-out software are separated parts of the code, which software class is applicable to the thermostat and which one to the thermal cut-out?

Question 2:

In the same construction, the manufacturer changes the parameters of NTC2 in such a way that (NTC2+micro+T2) do not operate as a thermal cut-out but as redundant thermostat (in the same temperature than the normal thermostat. In the same conditions of the test in 19.11.2 (short circuit of T1) the heating element operates as in normal operation

- d- According to the standard, has the electronic circuit or some of its parts to be considered as a PEC?
- e.- In that case, are the clauses 19.11.3 (additional fault), 19.11.4 (immunity) and 22.46 (software classification) applicable?
- f- Considering that the thermostats have separated software, which software classes are applicable?

**Decision**

Question 1:

- a- YES
- b- All sub-clauses are applicable
- c- Taking into account that short circuit of T2 has to be considered in 19.11.2, then the thermostat shall be consider as a PEC too and software class B shall be required for both.

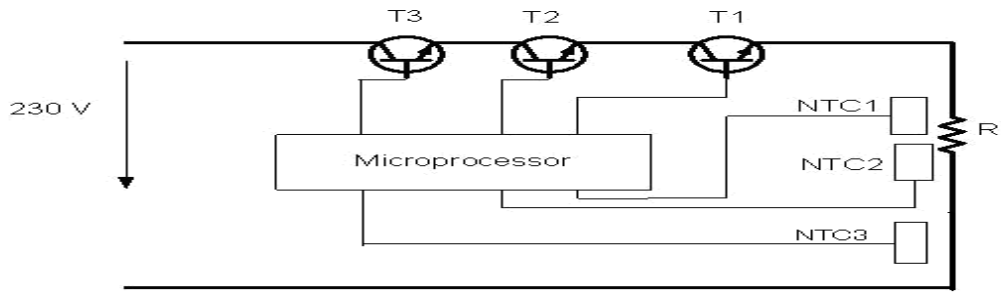
Question 2:

- d- YES, the temperature control of the circuit (T1+T2+micro+NTC1+NTC2) has to be considered as a PEC
- e- All sub-clauses are applicable
- f- Both software have to be class B

**Comment**

The figure is just a simplified scheme. The intention of the figure is not to analyse the compliance of

it, but only to define the tests that have to be applied to it.



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2006/07/12**OSM/HA** 380**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
27.1	20	6.12	(SE)04/06	

**Subject****Problem**

Can a ball-bearing be considered as a reliable connection to earthed metal parts such as a motor shaft.

According to CTL DSH 263 and OSM/HA 288 it is not accepted for electric tools.

**Decision**

A ball - bearing can be considered as a reliable earth connections for household appliance if comply with earth requirements of the standard.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2006/07/12

OSM/HA 381

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
30.2.2 and 30.2.3	20	6.15	(ES)04/06	

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**Subject****Problem**

In the photographs included below a construction is shown with material not resistant to the glow wire test at 750°C/850°C (PP marked) and a terminal block fixed in 3 pins moulded on that material. In order to separate the connection area from the PP plastic part, a piece of a different material has been interposed. The pins fixing the terminal block is still of PP material and is within a distance of less than 3 mm.

Should the PP material in this construction be tested with glow wire test at 750°C/850°C?

**Decision**

The material shall be tested if it is less 3 mm from the connection. The 3 mm distance has to be measured from the point of connection between the wire and the screw inside the terminal and not from other terminal part.

**Comment**

DECISION SHEET

Date 2006/07/12

OSM/HA 382

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
30.2.3.2	20	6.16	(IT)01/06	

**Subject**

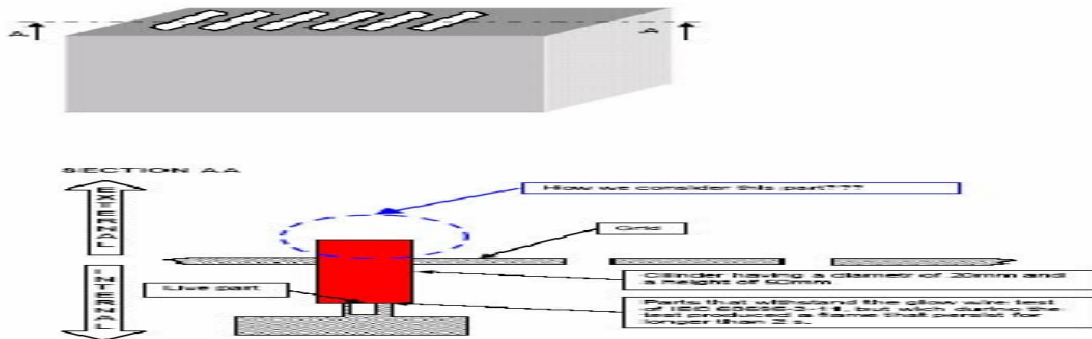
**Problem**

In case of an appliance having grids or opening which permit to the flame to exit from the appliance as the distance between the external parts and the connection is less than 50 mm (considering the envelope of the vertical cylinder having a diameter of 20 mm and a high of 50 mm) , how shall be considered the parts in contact with the external surface of the appliance, if is not defined the material within the cylinder envelope?

**Decision**

Taking into account the previous discussion in IEC/TC61 about the matter (see minutes of Cape Town meeting 2005 and the relevant Cape Town Chairman Report), it is considered that the flames out the appliance have not taken into account. In case of the drawing, if the enclosure complies with the needle flame, then the appliance withstands the clause 30 test.

**Comment**



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2006/07/12

OSM/HA 383

**Standard** EN 60335-2-24:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
24	20	7.8	(NL)04/06	

**Subject****Problem**

Components producing sparks or arcs used in refrigerating appliances with unprotected cooling systems and flammable gasses, in accordance to sub cl 22.108 of EN 60335-2-24:2002, should comply with IEC 60079-15.

Sometimes these components are standard components with some additional sealing or safety parts inside the component to comply with IEC 60079-15. In a lot of cases you can see on the component the differences, but sometimes it is difficult to see it on the outside of the component. For instance some types of thermostats.

For type testing it is no problem, but we foresee a problem during replacement of these components. In our opinion the requirements are not covering this subject, but it can be a real danger, when a component, complying with IEC 60079-15, will be exchanged by a similar component not complying with the IEC 60079-15 standard having the same type number and same form.

Do we have to consider this possibility and do we need to require an extra marking near the components of which we know that they looks like the standard component?

**Decision**

The instruction of the appliance shall warn the user not to repair the appliance by other than authorised by the manufacturer. This is in compliance with the second paragraph of clause 7.12.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2006/07/12

OSM/HA 384

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
30.2.3.1	20	10.5	(ES)05/06	

**Subject****Problem**

Sub-clause 30.2.3.1 reads: "parts of insulating material supporting connections that carry a current exceeding 0,2 A during normal operation, and parts of insulating material within a distance of 3 mm of such connections, shall have a glow-wire flammability index of at least 850°C according to IEC 60695-2-12, the test sample being no thicker than the relevant part"

Certain motors, have a nominal current around 0,2 A (for example, the pump of a washing machine), but during a certain time (for instance, because changes in the load, or the in-rush current) the current exceeds the limit of 0,2 A.

Shall the current in these periods of the motor be ignored, independently of its duration, in order to compare with the 0,2 A limit?

**Decision**

The current to be considered will be the average current in the relevant operating period.

**Comment**

DECISION SHEET

Date 2006/07/12

OSM/HA 385

Standard EN 60335-2-06:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
3.1.6	20	10.7	(FR)07/06	

**Subject**

**Problem**

Taking into account the definitions stated in clause 3:

3.1.6 Note 101: "For appliances having more than three heating units per phase, a diversity factor is applied to the rated current or rated power input when determining the current used to establish the size of the terminals and the nominal cross-sectional area of the supply cord. The diversity factor F is calculated from the following formula, where N is the number of heating units per phase that can be energized together :

$$F = 0,35 + \frac{0,65}{\text{square root } N}$$

3.108 induction hob: hob containing at least one induction hob element

3.112 induction hob element: hob element that heats metallic vessels by means of eddy currents

3.109 heating unit: any part of the appliance that fulfils an independent cooking or warming function

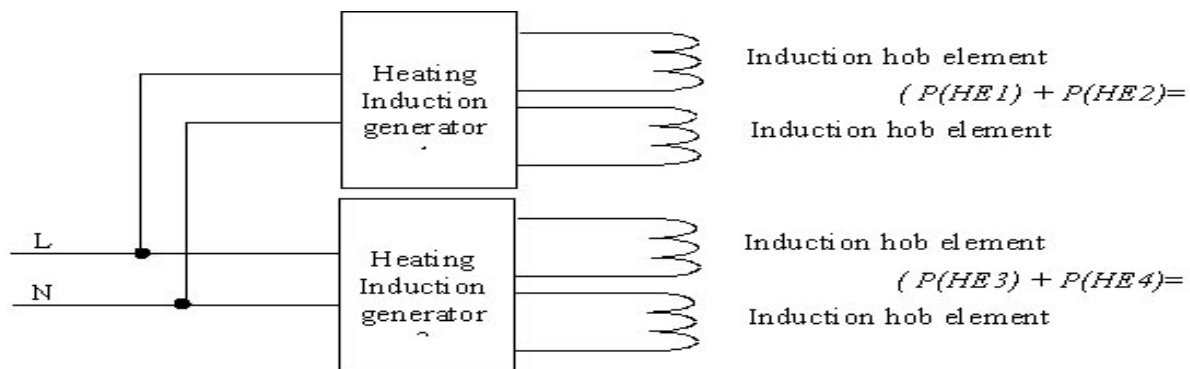
How to consider the application of diversity factor to the following induction appliance (see schematic circuit) where:

- the induction hob is composed of 2 induction generators which fulfil an independent cooking and
- each induction generator is composed of 2 induction hob elements which are not independent together. (Distribution of the power input of the induction generator between 2 induction hob elements) ?

**Decision**

For this case, the diversity factor is not applicable if the power input do not vary when the hob elements of the same generator are working together or separate, but it is applicable if the power input with both operating is the sum of each unit operating alone.

**Comment**





## DECISION SHEET

Date 2006/07/12

OSM/HA 386

**Standard** EN 60335-2-80:2003

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
21.101	20	10.16	(TUV/Rhein)01/06	

**Subject****Problem**

How the test of sub-clause 21.101 of EN 60335-2-80 shall be performed?

**Decision**

The standard does not require to use the test finger for the pull and push test, but it is agreed that the intention of this test is to check the mechanical resistance of the grid wires and not to check the introduction of the finger through the grid gap, that are covered by the test of 20.2.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2006/07/12**OSM/HA** 387**Standard** EN 60335-2-06:2003

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
7.10	20	11.1	(DE)05/06	

**Subject****Problem**

One push button will be used for the ON and OFF position of an oven and for other heating modes. The condition of the oven and the modes are indicated in the display of the electronic controller. The oven can not be switch OFF only be one manual operation, if the oven is in an operation mode.

**Decision**

According to 7.10 of part 1 any electronic knob shall have a clear indication of the position "0" that has to be visible in all other positions of the knob. This opinion may be applicable to any other appliances under the scope of EN 60335.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2006/08/01

OSM/HA 388

Standard EN 60335-2-30:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
5	15	10.10	(SE)02/01	
5	20	11.3		

**Subject****Problem**

Testing a series of stationary radiant room heaters of different size, is it correct to test the heater with the lowest and highest input and the one with highest input/m<sup>2</sup>?

If the power input/ m<sup>2</sup> is the same for all in a series, is it correct to test the one with highest input only?

**Decision**

Yes, both statements are correct, but it is necessary to evaluate construction and components used to determine the correct family representative. The evaluation shall be made by the body A and it shall be explained in the test report.

**Comment**

This decision has been taken in the 15th meeting and is has been decided to put in the decision list in the 20th meeting on proposal by PT.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2006/09/22

OSM/HA 389

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
1	20	5.3	OSM/HA/PTS foot s	

**Subject****Problem**

Which standard is applicable for portable foot whirlpool bath massage (foot spa)?

**Decision**

EN 60335-1/2002 plus its amendments 1 and 2 is applicable as far as applicable with the addition of the following sub-clauses:

**1 Scope**

This clause of part 1 is applicable except as follows:

**Replacement:**

This Standard deals with the safety of feet water massaging electrical appliances where the feet of the persons are in water inside the appliance container while the person is seated, which rated voltage is not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances. The appliance may incorporate provisions for blowing air, water circulation, water heating or mechanical massaging

**3 Definitions**

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows:

**3.1.9 replacement :**

normal operation : The appliance is filled with water at a temperature of 40°C±2 °C to the maximum level allowed by construction and then the bottom of the container is covered by a weight of 10kg evenly distributed over an area of 100mmx300mm. The weight shall be in contact with the surface in the most unfavourable position in which is likely to rest the feet

Note: The weight may consist in a plastic sandbag to achieve the contact with the surface of the container

Appliances with heating elements are operated with two sheets of thermal insulation placed on the foot platform positioned together and loaded with the weight described above. The characteristics of the sheets are those required in sub-clause 3.1.9 of EN 60335-2-32

Appliance with vibration, scraping or massaging accessories electrically driven: these accessories are loaded with a load of 5 Kg.

**3.6.4 Modification.**

Note 1: Parts are considered to be live parts even if they are in comply with 8.1.4

**6.1 modification**

Appliances shall be class II or Class III

**7 Marking and instructions**

This clause of part 1 is applicable except as follows :

#### 7.1 Addition :

Appliances shall have a level mark or other means to indicate when they are filled to rated capacity unless they cannot be filled beyond their rated capacity.

Warning statement in the instruction notice:

Appliances which show defects regarding container or water leaks should not be used anymore.

#### 7.12 Addition

The instruction shall state that the appliance can not be used inside the bathtub

The instructions for appliances having heated parts shall include the substance of the following :

The appliance has a heated surface. Persons insensitive to heat must be careful when using the appliance

#### 8 Protection against access to live parts

This clause of part 1 is applicable except as follows:

##### 8.1.4 Modification:

Any energized part is considered to be a live part

#### 11 Heating

This clause of part 1 is applicable except as follows:

##### 11.8 Addition :

If the appliance incorporates a heating element the water temperature shall not exceed 50 °C and parts in contact with the skin shall not exceed the limits specified for handles that are continuously held measured under the thermal insulation.

#### 15 Moisture resistance

This clause of part 1 is applicable except as follows:

##### 15.2 Addition

After the spillage test, the appliance is emptied according to the instructions

During this test, any anti return valve rendered inoperative

Immediately after the test, the appliance shall withstand the electric strength test of 16.3 and inspection shall show that there is no trace of water on insulation which could result in a reduction of clearances and creepage distances below the values specified in clause 29.

##### 15.101 Addition

The appliance is completely filled with water containing approximately (1% NaCl) and then, under the most unfavorable manner and period, emptied by being tilted or overturned by hand within 1 min, 30 sec with the appliance oriented by turning the appliance in the most unfavorable positions.

The test is performed one time.

Immediately after the test, the appliance shall withstand the electric strength test of 16.3 and inspection shall show that there is no trace of water on insulation which could result in a reduction of clearances and creepage distances below the values specified in clause 29.

#### 19 Abnormal operation

This clause of part 1 is applicable except as follows:

##### 19.2 Addition:

The appliance is operated with water or without which is the most unfavourable. Pumps for water circulation, if any, being operated or at rest, whichever is more unfavourable.

For appliances in which air is circulated, air outlets are blocked.

##### 19.13 Addition:

During the test, the temperature rise of the surface of the container shall not exceed 60 K and the water temperature shall not exceed 55°C when measured in accordance with clause 11.

## 21 Mechanical strength

This clause of part 1 is applicable except as follows:

Addition :

Appliances are loaded with a mass of 90 kg. The mass is applied 30 sec.

## 22 Construction

This clause of part 1 is applicable except as follows:

### 22.101 Addition

Appliances shall not have openings on the underside that would allow small parts to penetrate and touch basic insulated parts

Compliance is checked by inspection and by measuring the distance between the supporting surface and basic insulated parts through openings . This distance shall at least be 20 mm.

## 24 Components

This clause of part 1 is applicable except as follows:

### 24.101 Thermal cut outs for compliance with §19.4 shall not be self-resetting

Compliance is checked by inspection

## 27 Provision for earthing

This clause of part 1 is not applicable. (see sub-clause 6.1)

## 29 Creepage distances, clearances and distances through insulation

This clause of part 1 is applicable. except as follows

### 29.2 Addition:

Microenvironment is pollution degree 3 unless the insulation is enclosed or located so that is unlikely to be exposed to pollution during normal use of the appliance.

## 30 Resistance to heat, fire and tracking

This clause of part 1 is applicable except as follows:

### 30.2.2 Not applicable.

### **Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2006/11/30**OSM/HA** 390**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
19.13 and 19.11.4	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
19.13 and 19.11.4	20	6.7	(CH)05/06	

**Subject****Problem**

We would like to clarify the question regarding clause 19.13 for coffee makers. To be accurate, it should cover household appliances producing coffee, hot water and steam for cappuccino. Additionally, these coffee makers have electronics to control the brewing process.

If one of such coffee makers should start the operation (either coffee, or water, or steam) during test according clause 19.11.4, shall be it considered you classify as non dangerous situation?

**Decision**

The majority is in favour to consider that this condition is not a dangerous situation.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed on November 2006.

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2007/07/31**OSM/HA** 392**Standard** EN 60335-2-21:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.106	21	4	OSM/HA(Sec)02/07	
22.106	22	5.2.1	(SEC)04/08	

**Subject****Problem**

In sub-clause 22.106 of standard EN 60335-2-21:2003 says that, Closed water heater shall incorporate a thermal cut-out providing all-pole disconnection and which operates independently from the thermostat.

Can the thermal cut-out and thermostat control the same contactor (when contactors is used) or are two contactors needed (one controlled by the thermal cut-out and one controlled by the thermostat)?

**Decision**

Two contactors or relays must be used because the contactor or relay may not operate if one set of independent contacts welds closed. See also 19.14 in Part 1.

**Comment**

This is in line with other parts 2 (2-37, 2-38 sub-clauses 19.4 added note 101).



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/07/31

OSM/HA 393

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
29.2	21	4	OSM/HA(SEC)02/0	

**Subject****Problem**

We have found situations in which a PCB has a high declared CTI (400 or higher) and when tested it passes the test in the component side of the PCB (not lacquered) but it does not pass the test in the printed circuit side (and SMD components side) (lacquered or varnished, typically in green colour).

1 - Shall both sides have to comply with the relevant CTI (if the corresponding creepage distance requires it)?

2 - On the other hand, it could be said that the varnish over the tracks of the PCB allows to consider that the creepage distance is not applicable, in such a way that the CTI would not be necessary. In our opinion, this consideration is not correct. Do you agree?

3 - In any case, if the manufacturer wants to reduce the distances (below the limits for the relevant CTI and pollution degree), he could improve the pollution degree category by using a coating (annex J compliant) and so he might apply the corresponding column (pollution degree 1) in the tables 17 or 18. do you agree?

4 - Even in the case that we receive a CTI certified raw material (PCB), the varnished side of the final mounted PCB should be tested for the relevant CTI (unless a certificate of it is provided). Do you agree?

**Decision**

1- If the varnish covers completely the PCB over the soldered components, no CTI is required for the varnish. CTI is required for the PCB under the varnish, and the corresponding distances must be required (according to the varnish type 1 or 2).

2- If there are relevant parts not varnished (for instance, soldering points), the varnish has to comply with the corresponding CTI (creepage distance) in addition to the requirements under the varnish for the PCB.

**Comment**



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/07/31

OSM/HA 394

Standard EN 60335-2-55:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
3.1.9	21	4	OSM/HA(Sec)02/07	

**Subject****Problem**

As stated in 5th paragraph of clause 3.1.9 of EN50335-2-55, "Heaters are operated in a sufficient quantity of water to maintain the water temperature between 20°C and 25°C without the thermostat cycling."

In this case, the thermostat always cycles independently of its regulation and of the water temperature which means that the above test conditions will not be possible to obtain.

Do you consider that this heater don't comply the standard because it doesn't reach the standard operating conditions?

Or

Do you perform the test (clause 11) in the most unfavourable and apply the standard accordingly?

**Decision**

If there is any kind of temperature sensing for cycling then it should be kept without cycling in clause 11 and sub-clause 19.4 may be covered in this construction. But if the cycling does not rely on the temperature of the water (energy regulator or similar) the cycling means are allowed to operate in clause 11 and shall be short-circuited in sub-clause 19.4.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2007/08/03**OSM/HA** 395**Standard** EN50366:2003

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
General	21	5.2	(WG-EMF)01/07	

**Subject****Problem**

To uniform the procedure to apply the EN 50366 and Pr EN 62233 concerning measuring of EMF in appliances in the scope of EN 60335 series.

**Decision**

The annex document ( available in PDF format) should be considered as a guide.

**Comment**

See document OSM/HA(WG-EMF) 01/07 (2007-08-03)

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/08/03

OSM/HA 396

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19	21	5.3	OSM/HA(Sec)02/07	
19	20	6.13	(SE)02/06	
19	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Can VDR resistors be connected from live parts to earthed metal parts and , if yes, under which condition they can be accepted?

**Decision**

VDR resistors between live parts and earth can be accepted if the appliance complies with the insulation requirements of the standard (i.e. clauses 13, 16 and 19) and the varistor has a weak part in any part of the circuit in series, as varistors are not reliable safety components and can short circuit at any time.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 agreed (November 2006).

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/08/03

OSM/HA 397

Standard EN 60335-2-06:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
3.1.9.101	22	5.2.1	(SEC)04/08	
3.1.9.101	21	5.3	OSM/HA(Sec)02/07	
3.1.9.101	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
3.1.9.101	20	7.2	(ES)03/06	

**Subject****Problem**

In note 3 of clause 3.1.9.101 it is specified the use of a non-circular vessel, for non-circular cooking areas. In fact, only the characteristics of circular vessels are specified in the standard. Furthermore, the last part of the text in note 3 require the use of information regarding circular vessels (amount of liquid depending on smallest diameter of the cooking area)

- 1- Should note 3 say "the smallest circular vessel" instead "the smallest non circular vessels"?
2. If the answer to 1 is no. What characteristics should have the non-circular vessels to be used in this test?
3. When the shape of the cooking zone is elongated. It is possible to use more than one circular vessel for the same cooking zone, if this condition is closer to cover the shape of the cooking zone than using only one big vessel?

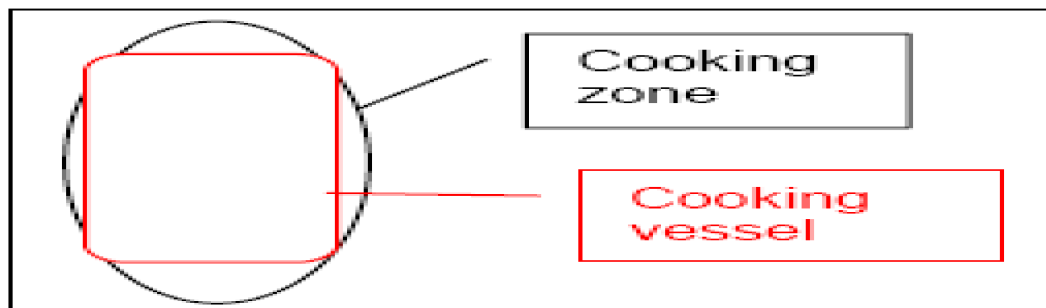
**Decision**

- 1: Note 3 has to be applied. To help in the common understanding the above sketch can be referred. In case of need the manufacturer can be asked to supply the suitable vessel.
- 2: The material has to be the one indicated in Figure 102 for induction and aluminium for the others.
- 3: No, it is not possible to use more than one circular vessel for the same cooking zone.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 agreed (November 2006).

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/08/03

OSM/HA 398

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19 and 29	20	10.2	(DE)01/06	
19 and 29	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
19 and 29	21	7	OSM/HA(Sec)02/07	

**Subject****Problem**

During the CLC/TC 61 meeting in Milan on November 2005 the situation for the motor protectors was discussed and it was agreed that the requirements in accordance to clause 29 will not be applied because the contacts are only opened during the tests of clause 19. It was discussed to apply only a high voltage test with the double of the working voltage across the functional insulation. But in the opinion of the OSM/HA delegates, the component standard distances for functional insulation applies only to the protector itself and clause 29 of EN 60335 should apply to connections, or tracks, or other parts of the protection circuits.

**Decision**

The requirements of EN 60730 apply to the motor protector itself, for all other parts of the protection circuit the requirements of EN 60335 apply

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 agreed (November 2006).

This opinion was already confirmed by IEC/TC61 as indicated in item 33a of the Jeju meeting minutes (document 61/3211/RM) concerning inquiry USA1 and is also in line with IEC/TC 61/MT 23 opinion.

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/08/03

OSM/HA 399

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
25.15	20	10.4	(DE)02/06	
25.15	22	5.2.1	(SEC)04/08	
25.15	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
25.15	21	8	OSM/HA(Sec)02/07	

**Subject****Problem**

How shall the test of sub-clause 25.15 be performed in case of fixed appliances intended to be permanently connected to fixed wiring having a mass between 1 and 4kg?

**Decision**

Fixed appliances have to be tested like appliances > 4 kg, according to sub-clause 25.15 (100 N and 0,35 Nm), independently of the weight of the appliance, and supply cables insulation (according to sub-clause 25.8) shall correspond to the weight of the appliance.

This decision is not applicable if the cable is not accessible in normal use.(e.g. the supply cable to motor drives in the scope of EN 60335-2-95, 2-97 and 2-103).

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 agreed (November 2006 and June 2007).

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/08/22

OSM/HA 400

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11.8	21	5.4	OSM/HA(Sec)02/07	
19.13	21	5.4	OSM/HA(Sec)02/07	

**Subject****Problem**

Which part of the supply cord shown below should be measured for determining the temperature rise required for "Insulation of the supply cord" in Table 3 and 9 of Clause 11 and 19 respectively ?

**Decision**

P1 shall be measured for the test of Clause 11 at the separation point of the supply cord inside the appliance.

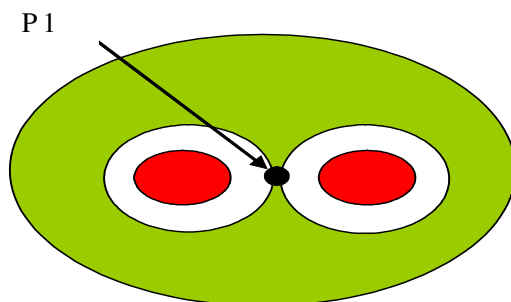
For the test of sub-clause 19, P1 shall also be measured. However, it shall be measured at highest point of temperature closest to the external surface of the appliance.

**Comment**

In general, the maximum temperature rise of the insulation of the power supply cord is obtained for both cases at the point of entranceway in the appliance.

However, in the test of Clause 19, the concerns are hazards, such as ignition of surroundings, rather than the deterioration of insulation between wires as in the test of clause 11.

This decision is the same of CTL DSH 625



**Cross Section of Supply cord**

Red colored: Current carrying part  
White colored: Insulation  
Green colored: Sheath

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2007/08/22**OSM/HA** 401**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
3.1.11 and 3.8.2	22	6.1	(IT)05/08	
3.1.11 and 3.8.2	21	6.3	(ES)02/07	

**Subject****Problem**

Based on the definition in 3.1.11 we need for practical reasons to make a list of appliances whose unintentional operation may impair safety. It seems that some of them are clear (hobs, ovens, toasters or hand held blenders) but other are not always obvious (room heaters, tumble dryers).

**Decision**

The annex document (available in PDF format) should be considered as a general guide but each appliance shall be considered case by case in order to check it.

**Comment**

See document OSM/HA(ad hoc-WG) 01/08 (2008-07-28)

**GUIDE FOR SAFE AND UNSAFE OPERATION- ANNEX TO OSM/HA DEC. 401**

OSM/HA / Ad Hoc WG "listing standards for dangerous malfunction" (Cologne 2008-06-25)

The ad hoc WG "listing standard for dangerous malfunction" composed by Camiciotti (convenor), Lescure, Skripsky, Kuhlmeier, Fietz, Guirado, Jefferis, Balassi and Luettmann revised in Cologne on 25/06/2008 the list of standards approved in Malaga on the basis of the document OSM/HA (IT)05/2008.

P.U.O. = possible unsafe operation

N.P.U.O. = not possible unsafe operation

Standards	Possible unsafe operation	Not possible unsafe operation	Comments
60335-2-2	X		Possible unsafe operation (dangerous moving parts) applicable to motorized cleaning head only
60335-2-3		X	irons with auto power off functions to save energy in a stand position (no manual action).
60335-2-3	X		irons with electronic switches to power off/standby functions. (Manual action)
60335-2-4		X	
60335-2-5		X	
60335-2-6	X		
60335-2-7		X	
60335-2-8		X	
60335-2-9	X		
60335-2-10	X		
60335-2-11		X	
60335-2-12		X	
60335-2-13	X		
60335-2-14	X		
60335-2-15		X	
60335-2-16		X	
60335-2-17		X	
60335-2-21		X	
60335-2-23	X		
60335-2-24		X	
60335-2-25	X		Only for combined
60335-2-26		X	
60335-2-27		X	
60335-2-28		X	
60335-2-29		X	
60335-2-30	X		
60335-2-31		X	
60335-2-32		X	
60335-2-34		X	
60335-2-35		X	
60335-2-36	X		
60335-2-37	X		
60335-2-38	X		
60335-2-39	X		<a href="http://www.china-gauges.com">www.china-gauges.com</a>

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P.U.O. = possible unsafe operation

N.P.U.O. = not possible unsafe operation

60335-2-40		X	
60335-2-41		X	
60335-2-42		X	To be in line with 60335-2-6 and 60335-2 36
60335-2-43		X	
60335-2-44		X	
60335-2-45	X		Heating appliances used as attended
60335-2-47	X		
60335-2-48	X		
60335-2-49		X	
60335-2-50		X	
60335-2-51		X	
60335-2-52		X	
60335-2-53	X		
60335-2-54		X	Possible unsafe operation (risk of jet steam emission) emission covered by other clauses of the standard
60335-2-55		X	
60335-2-56	X		
60335-2-57		X	
60335-2-58		X	
60335-2-59		X	
60335-2-60		X	
60335-2-61	X		
60335-2-62		X	
60335-2-64	X		
60335-2-65		X	
60335-2-66		X	
60335-2-67	X		
60335-2-68	X		<a href="http://www.china-gauges.com">www.china-gauges.com</a>

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P.U.O. = possible unsafe operation

N.P.U.O. = not possible unsafe operation

60335-2-69	X		
60335-2-70		X	
60335-2-71	X		
60335-2-72	X		
60335-2-73		X	
60335-2-74	X		
60335-2-75		X	
60335-2-76	X		
60335-2-77		X	
60335-2-78	X		
60335-2-79	X		
60335-2-80		X	
60335-2-81		X	
60335-2-82	X		
60335-2-83		X	
60335-2-84		X	
60335-2-85		X	
60335-2-86		X	
60335-2-87		X	
60335-2-88		X	
60335-2-89		X	
60335-2-90	X		For combined only
60335-2-91		X	
60335-2-92		X	
60335-2-94		X	
60335-2-95		X	
60335-2-96		X	
60335-2-97		X	
60335-2-98		X	
60335-2-99		X	
60335-2-100	X		
60335-2-101		X	
60335-2-102		X	The risk of fire or explosion in standby mode shall be evaluated on the basis of the product for which part 2-102 is applying
60335-2-103		X	
60335-2-104		X	
60335-2-105		X	
60335-2-106		X	

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/08/23

OSM/HA 402

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
3.8.2	22	5.2.1	(SEC)04/08	
3.8.2	21	6.4	(ES)02/07	
3.8.2	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Based on the definition in 3.8.2 and taking into account that there is not always an stand-by position marked or identified in the appliance operation and there is a need to differentiate the "off" and "stand-by" circuits, at least in the test of 19.11.2 and 22.46 in the appliance in which 19.11.2 is applicable in stand –by mode according to the relevant parts 2.

We would like to know if the stand-by circuit include those parts that are energized when the appliance is in "0" position.

**Decision**

In stand-by, only electronic components that are energized in any of their terminals are susceptible to be short circuited according to a) to g) in 19.11.2.

It was agreed that in terms of clause 19 the meaning of "off" correspond to circuits or components that are not energized in any of their terminals.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61, MT 23 and IEC/TC61 confirmed that for part 1 at this time 19.11.2 does not apply to stand-by circuits.

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/08/23

OSM/HA 403

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
7.15	21	6.6	(FR)01/07	

**Subject****Problem**

Some appliances are composed by a class III part supplied by a class II plug transformer through a removable cord connection.

The clause 7.15 indicates that "The markings specified in 7.1 to 7.5 shall be on a main part of the appliance"

We have seen some differences in the application of the markings between testing houses:

- 1) Shall the symbol corresponding to the class II be applied ? On which part of the appliance ?
- 2) May the markings specified in 7.1 to 7.5 be placed on the transformer, with only the reference of model on the class III part ?

Our proposal is to answer Yes to the 2 questions and to consider that the class II symbol shall be placed on the transformer, but we would want to have the opinion of other delegates.

**Decision**

The majority agree that the marking may be in the power supply unit under the following conditions:

- the appliance is delivered as one appliance with two parts, a power supply unit and a class III apparatus.

- the power supply is specially designed for the class III apparatus and has the model or any other relevant identification of the class III part written on it.

- the class III apparatus has the same model marking as the power supply unit and the instructions shall include that only the power supply unit delivered with it can be used.

- special markings required in the relevant part 2 for the class III part shall be marked on it.

**Comment**





## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/08/23

OSM/HA 404

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.5	21	6.8	(IT)01/07	

**Subject****Problem**

Shall the heating element shown in the photo, and commonly used for defrosting heating element in refrigerators be considered as a "tubular sheathed or embedded heating element" and consequently is the test of sub- clause 19.5 applicable?

**Decision**

Heating elements insulated by PVC, or other similar cable insulation is not considered to be tested according to 19.5 which refers to a special insulation that may be affected by humidity conditions.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2007/08/23**OSM/HA** 405**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.11.2	22	5.2.1	(SEC)04/08	
19.11.2	21	6.11	(ES)03/07	

**Subject****Problem**

In 19.11.2 of IEC 60335-1 (Ed 4.2) the a) to g) failure conditions apply to circuits continuously connected to the supply mains, for example, stand-by circuits. The questions are in relation with the conditions that has to be assessed after 19.11.2 failure tests in stand-by mode operation:

Are tests of clause 19.11.3 and 19.11.4 applicable after the first failure of 19.11.2 ?

**Decision**

The tests in 19.11.2 have to be done in a specific order in such a way that first a hardware failure according to 19.11.2 is applied in the PEC and then secondly the relevant test of clause 19 protected by this PEC is carried out.

It must be understood that if a hardware failure according to 19.11.2 is applied in the PEC under consideration causes a shut down then as per 5.3 it is meaningless to apply the relevant test of clause 19 protected by this PEC.

However, it must also be understood that the PEC providing the protection during the relevant test of clause 19 will have to be tested according to 19.11.2 as an electronic circuit. If during this test a shut down occurs, 19.11.3 requires that this 19.11.2 test is repeated with a fault in the circuit that caused the shut down.

**Comment**

The decision is in line with the MT 23 position

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2007/08/23**OSM/HA** 406**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
19.11.4.1.to 19.11.	21	6.12	(IT)02/07	

**Subject****Problem**

Shall the tests from 19.11.4.1 to 19.11.4.8 be performed on appliances having an electromechanical switch in series with a switch with an OFF position obtained by electronic disconnection or a switch that can be placed in the stand-by mode?

**Decision**

If the switch allows leaving the appliance in stand-by mode, then 19.11.4 is applicable.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/08/23

OSM/HA 407

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.11.4.4	21	6.13	(FR)02/07	

**Subject****Problem**

When performing the tests of clause 19.11.4.4 (surges), the standards requires to disconnect the heating elements.

("Earthed heating elements in class I appliances are disconnected during this test").

In case where the heating element is so integrated in the appliance that the disconnection was not possible and, where, due to the construction and the operating control system, the manufacturer is not able to realise a specific sample operating with the heating element disconnected, when applying the test with the heating resistance connected, the insulation between earth and the heating element is destroyed, can the test be not performed?

**Decision**

It was decided that the electromechanical components are not considered to be tested for failure in 19.11.4, but if the failure affects the electronics, then it shall comply with the requirement of the standard.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/08/23

OSM/HA 408

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.33	22	5.2.1	(SEC)04/08	
22.33	21	6.14	(CH)05/07	

**Subject****Problem**

There are many products on the market, where flow meter and cloudiness/dullness sensors are used and in which the reinforced insulation between water and live parts is used. These sensors are placed in water. In such applications (coffeemakers, dishwashers) it is possible to have contact with water. In all applications the water container are connected to protective earth.

This means, cl. 22.33 is for appliances, such as coffeemaker with an instant heater connected to the earth not applicable. Same situation is in dishwashers, where the water container is earthed.

Is in the descript cases sub-clause 22.33 the 2nd paragraph applicable?

**Decision**

Liquid in connection with earthed metal parts are not considered to be electrically accessible in case of insulation failure.

**Comment**

CH NC is invited to propose a modification of the second paragraph of 22.33 adding the substance of "unless the liquid is in contact with an earthed metal part"

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/08/23

OSM/HA 410

Standard EN 60335-2-06:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
24.1	21	7.1	(ES)05/07	

**Subject****Problem**

The note 1 of Clause 24.1 of EN 60335-1 indicates that the compliance of the component with the relevant standard does not necessarily ensure the compliance with the requirements of this standard, but if the reference to EN 60335-2-6 is done in the certificate it should be assumed that the test report shall cover all the relevant requirements of the appliance and a clear information shall be given. For this reason we propose that for the acceptance of the previous test performed in electronic controls with separate certification according to the appliance standard, the following conditions shall be met:

- The control shall have a test report according the relevant appliance standard issued by the relevant HA laboratory (including for example clauses 19, 22, 24, 29, 30 and 32)
- Clear reference in the certificate that the compliance with the appliance standard is limited to those aspects and constructions included in the relevant test report.
- Clear reference in the test report to the protections included in the control for the compliance with the appliance standard, the test conditions and results obtained.
- Information about the test performed in the control that has to be repeated in the appliance (i.e.19.11.4 and others)
- Indication of the separate protection means that has to be included in the appliance for the compliance with the appliance standard.

**Decision**

The proposal is accepted only for electronic controls in Part 2-6.

**Comment**

This decision is going to be sent to OSM/IN.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/08/23

OSM/HA 411

Standard EN 60335-2-09:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
24.1	21	7.1	(ES)05/07	

**Subject****Problem**

The note 1 of Clause 24.1 of EN 60335-1 indicates that the compliance of the component with the relevant standard does not necessarily ensure the compliance with the requirements of this standard, but if the reference to EN 60335-2-9 is done in the certificate it should be assumed that the test report shall cover all the relevant requirements of the appliance and a clear information shall be given. For this reason we propose that for the acceptance of the previous test performed in electronic controls with separate certification according to the appliance standard, the following conditions shall be met:

- The control shall have a test report according the relevant appliance standard issued by the relevant HA laboratory (including for example clauses 19, 22, 24, 29, 30 and 32)
- Clear reference in the certificate that the compliance with the appliance standard is limited to those aspects and constructions included in the relevant test report.
- Clear reference in the test report to the protections included in the control for the compliance with the appliance standard, the test conditions and results obtained.
- Information about the test performed in the control that has to be repeated in the appliance (i.e.19.11.4 and others)
- Indication of the separate protection means that has to be included in the appliance for the compliance with the appliance standard.

**Decision**

The proposal is accepted only for electronic controls in Part 2-9.

**Comment**

This decision is going to be sent to OSM/IN.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/08/23

OSM/HA 412

Standard EN 60335-2-21:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
24.102.2	22	5.2.1	(SEC)04/2008	
24.102.2	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
24.102.2	21	7.5	(SI)02/07	

**Subject****Problem**

In the IEC 60335-2-21:2003: Last sentence said:  
The temperature shall not exceed 130 °C.

In the EN 60335-2-21:2003: Third paragraph said:  
The thermal cut-out shall operate before its temperature exceeds 110 °C.

In the IEC 60335-2-21:2003 / A1:2004: Last paragraph said:  
The thermal cut-out shall operate before its temperature exceeds 110 °C. The water temperature shall not exceed 20 K of the maximum permitted operating temperature of the thermal cut-out.

In the EN 60335-2-21:2003 / A1:2005 there is no modification or clarification of this requirement.

We would like to hear the interpretation of the OSM/HA group about the maximum allowed temperature of the water during test according to EN 60335-2-21:2003 / A1:2005, Sub. Cl. 24.102.2. Our interpretation is, that maximum allowed temperature of the water during this test is:

maximum measured operating temperature of the thermal cut-out during test +20 K

**Decision**

The correct interpretation is 130 °C.

**Comment**

This decision agreed with the position of IEC/TC61 in Tokyo (May 2008) and CLC/TC61 in Stockholm (June 2008).

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.





## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/08/23

OSM/HA 413

Standard EN 60335-2-29:2004

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.13	21	7.8	(TUV-PS)sc19.13	

**Subject****Problem**

A lot of battery charger control the charging process with help of electronic circuits. Also safety functions (limiting of current, timer, etc.) are controlled by electronic circuits.

In addition the cells of corresponding accu packs include a valve for opening if the pressure inside the cell will be to big. This pressure increases for example if the electronic of the charger does not work in correct way and the accu pack will be overloaded.

Is it possible to consider this valve like a safety valve for protection against abnormal conditions if the safety valve function is tested separately?

**Decision**

Yes, but it is necessary to put in the instructions that only these batteries can be used.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2007/08/23

OSM/HA 414

Standard EN 60335-2-29:2004

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
30.2.3.1 and 30.2.	21	7.9	(TUV-PS)sc 30.2.3.	

**Subject****Problem**

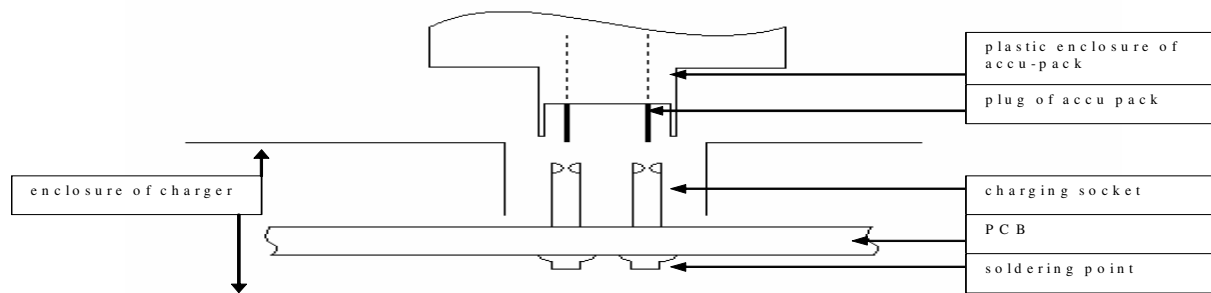
Is the plastic material fixing the plug of an accu-pack of a hand-held power tool evaluated for insulation material to subject to the glow-wire tests in 30.2.3.1. and 30.2.3.2 even this accu-pack is not included in the tests of EN 60335-2-29 if the rated output current is less than 20A?

In General: Is EN 60335-2-29 also applicable for a package (battery charger + accu-pack) if the accu-pack is a special one (e.g. for hand-held tools) only chargeable by this batter charger and with safety relevant components (e.g. thermal protector) inside.

**Decision**

1.- For the figure, it is clear in the standard that sub-clauses 30.2.2 and 30.2.3 applies to any plastic material supporting connection regardless the distance to the point of the connection.

2.- If the battery is special for the appliance in such a way that it is needed for the compliance with the requirements of the standard then, it shall be considered as a part of the appliance and shall comply with all relevant clauses of the appliance standard.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2008/07/10

OSM/HA 415

Standard EN 60335-2-23:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
25.14	22	5.2.1	(SEC)04/08	

**Subject****Problem**

What is the correct way for flexing hand-held appliances according to second paragraph of sub-clause 25.14 of EN 60335-2-23?

Is the Figure correct? It is the method specified in the standard?

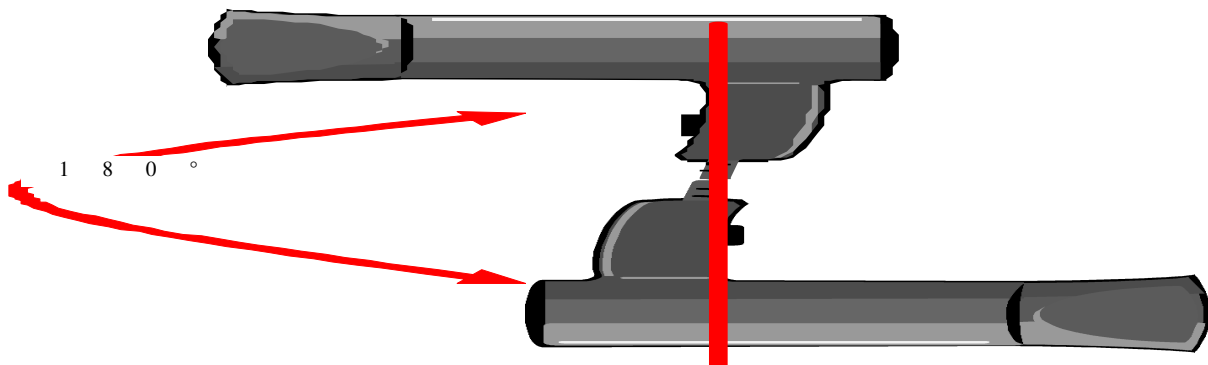
(Figure :Flexing only one direction from the vertical position through an angle of 180°and back to the original position.)

**Decision**

The test shall be conducted as specified in Figure because the test is simulated with the power supply cord twisted around the appliances when storing.

**Comment**

This decision is the same of CTL DSH 622



DECISION SHEET

Date 2008/07/10

OSM/HA 416

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
20.2	22	5.2.1	(SEC)04/08	

**Subject**

**Problem**

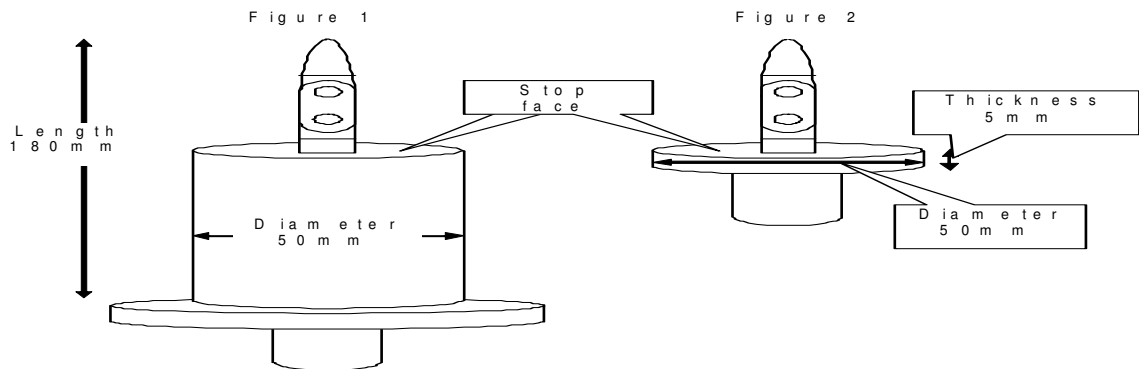
Which test probe is correct to check the protection for moving parts according to sub-clause 20.2?  
The clarification of the length of the stop face is necessary, due to its influences of the test result.

**Decision**

Figure 1 is used for the test according to sub-clause 20.2 based on modified test probe B of 61032(1997) +Corrigendum1 (2003).

**Comment**

This decision derived from the CTL DSH 623



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2008/07/10**OSM/HA** 417**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
19.13	22	5.2.1	(SEC)04/08	

**Subject****Problem**

Isn't it necessary to discriminate the limit for Insulation of the supply cord in Table 9 of 19 between those with T marking and without T marking?

**Decision**

TC 61 recommendation shall be referred as follows:

- Insulation of the supply cord without T marking, or with T marking up to 75 °C...150K
- Insulation of the supply cord with T marking above 75 °C...T+75K

**Comment**

The enquiry was originated based on the decision for agenda item 6a of 61/3211/RM and made according to 61/3114A/INF.

This decision is the same of CTL DSH 626

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2008/07/10

OSM/HA 418

Standard EN 60335-2-06:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.102	23	4.1.2	(DE-VDE)02/08	
19.102	22	5.3	TC61(SEC)1625	
19.102	24	6.2	(SEC)05/10	
19.102	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
19.102	21	8.1	(ES)07/07	

**Subject****Problem**

In 19.102 it is required to short-circuit the thermal control for the test. Note 5 of Sub-clause 19.1 of EN 60335-1 explains that short-circuit of controls may be render them inoperative instead.

In induction hobs, the thermal control of hob elements is normally a NTC controlled by the microcontroller. Short-circuit or open circuit of the NTC is easily detected by the micro, but fixing the NTC in an intermediate value may not be detected.

EN 60730-1 Annex J has the requirements to comply with by thermistors. Among them there is a test for the drift of the R/T characteristic when the control is classified as Type 2.

Should the NTC be fixed at a specific value in order to render the thermal control inoperative?  
What is the required condition to be checked by clause 19.102?

**Decision**

The NTC can be fixed to a specific value. This value must be in the middle of the operating range of the NTC, in order to avoid hysteresis problems may be happen towards the end of the range.

**Comment**

Decision confirmed by CLC/TC61 (November 2007 and June 2009).

The intent is to set up the electronics so that the appliance continues to operate without the clause 11 controls operating. Inspection of the circuit diagram may show that it is also possible to bypass the micro-controller to achieve the intent.

The interpretation of NTC may be extended to other sensors or controls that are working in clause 11 even though these are not having a direct action on controlled parts.

This decision has been updated after the 23rd and the 24th OSM/HA meetings.





## DECISION SHEET

Date 2008/07/10

OSM/HA 419

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
27.1	22	5.3	TC61(SEC)1625	
27.1	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
27.1	21	8.6	(IT)06/07	

**Subject****Problem**

We would like to rise the matter in order to have a common decision if a wire for earthing contact as shown by the photos is acceptable or not considering the present standard that does not give any supplementary requirement in sub-clause 27.1 for special prepared conductors.

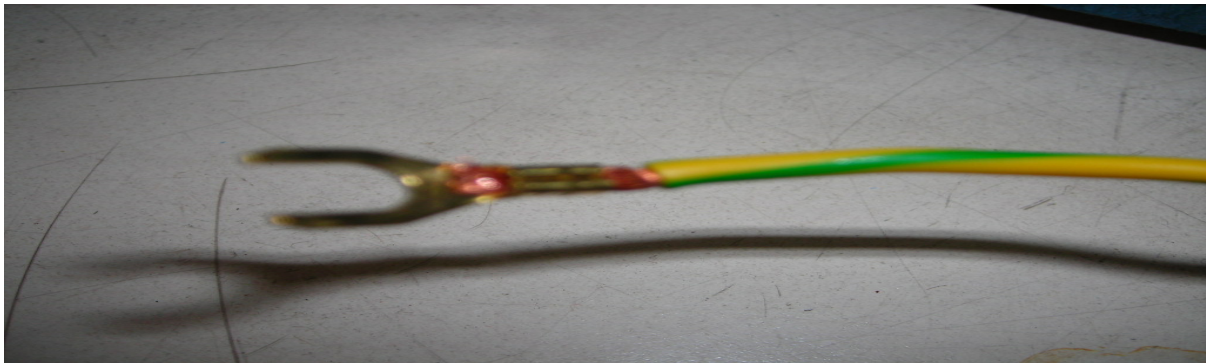
**Decision**

The crimping system for the protective conductor as shown in the photo can be accepted, since the insulation is not required to be always present on the protective earthing conductor.

**Comment**

Confirmed by CLC/TC61 (November 2007).

This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2008/07/10

OSM/HA 420

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
8.1.5.	22	6.2	(ES)07/08	

**Subject****Problem**

In the photograph below it is shown a hand dryer of those typically encountered in offices, restaurants, hotels etc. They usually have similar characteristics and mounting method: The external cover has to be retired, the body of the apparatus is fixed to the wall, the cabling from the installation is passed through a hole in the back side of the apparatus and connected to the terminals of the apparatus.

It can be noticed that a printed circuit board with its components (live parts) gets accessible, besides the terminals, when the front cover is retired in order to connect the apparatus to the installation cabling.

Question: is this construction in agreement with the clause 8.1.5

**Decision**

The reference to "before the installation" in 8.1.5 means before removing covers that give access to electrical equipments.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2008/07/10

OSM/HA 421

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11 and 19	22	6.3	(GB)05/08	

**Subject****Problem**

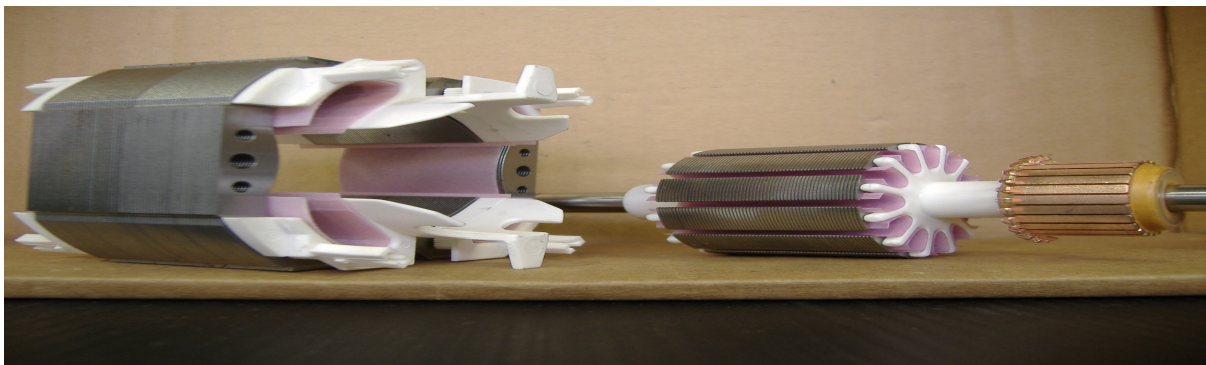
We would like the opinion of the OSM members as to the class of insulation that should be assigned to a motor where different insulation class materials are used within its insulation system.

We would also like you comments on the manufacturer's claim that the class B materials parts, as shown in the photographs, are only there to assist in the winding process and do not contribute to the insulation system, and once wound and varnished the coils become solid and cannot come in contact with the laminations even if the class B components were removed. They therefore classify the motor as class F.

**Decision**

Unless it is possible to demonstrate that the material can be removed with no consequence for the operation or compliance of the motor, all insulation in contact with the winding have to be considered to define the insulation class and the lower class define the class of the each part.

In the example shown in the photo, the rotor is considered class B or equivalent because white part is in contact with the winding then is used as insulation and the stator is considered class F or equivalent because white part is not in contact with the winding then is not used as insulation

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2008/07/10**OSM/HA** 422**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
19.14	22	6.7	(GB)03/08	

**Subject****Problem**

Sub-clause 19.1 references the test of 19.14 for relays and contactors. The requirements of sub-clause 19.14 are as follows:

19.14 Appliances are operated under the conditions of Clause 11. Any contactor or relay contact that operates under the conditions of Clause 11 is short-circuited.

At last years OSM, Discussed under Item 4 Enquiry 9, we decided that only relays that operate during Clause 11, for example those switching thermostats etc, should be short-circuited. We stated last year that we did not require a Decision sheet. However, this matter has come up several times over the last year and now request a Decision Sheet to be issued.

**Decision**

Any relay and contactor which operates only in order to ensure that the appliance is energised for normal use and that does not operate as part of a control in order to limit the temperature rise of component parts in normal use is not short-circuited under the conditions of 19.14

**Comment**

The decision is the same of the Note 2 of sub-clause 19.14 stated in the document 61/3408/CD (IEC 60335-1-f3 ed 5.0) approved in Penang on December 2007 for proceeding as CDV.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2008/07/10

OSM/HA 423

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
29.1.3	22	6.10	(FR)03/08	

**Subject****Problem**

In clause 29.1.3, it is written that :

"29.1.3 Clearances of reinforced insulation shall be not less than those specified for basic insulation in table 16, but using the next higher step for rated impulse voltage as a reference."

The standard is not very precise about how to apply this clause in the situation for appliances having higher working voltages than rated voltage, for which the clearance are determined by interpolation, as described in clause in clause 29.1.5.

Example:

- 1) Appliance with working voltage = rated voltage = 120V, overvoltage category II.  
For basic insulation, the rated Impulse voltage for 120V appliance = 1500 V  
For reinforced insulation, the rated impulse voltage to take into account is 2500V (category above 1500V)
- 2) Appliance with working voltage 300V AC, rated voltage 120V AC, overvoltage category II  
For basic insulation, Impulse voltage determined following 29.1.5 (=1754 V)  
For reinforced insulation, what is the correct impulse voltage ? :
  - a) 2500 V ?
  - b) 4000 V ?
  - c) Value given by application of EN60664-1:1992+A1+A2, clause 3.1.5:  $160\% * 1754 = 2800V$  ?
  - d) Other ?

Our feeling is that answer c) is the more appropriate

Extract of clause 3.1.5 of EN60664-1:1992+A1+A2:

"Clearances of reinforced insulation shall be dimensioned as specified in table 2 corresponding to the rated impulse voltage but one step higher in the preferred series of values in 2.1.1.2 than that specified for basic insulation. If the impulse withstand voltage required for basic insulation according to 2.2.2.3.2, is other than a value taken from the preferred series, reinforced insulation shall be dimensioned to withstand 160 % of the impulse withstand voltage required for basic insulation."

**Decision**

Taking into account the note 1 of 29 it is accepted to apply the criteria of IEC 60664-1 for the determination of the rated impulse voltage in reinforced insulation when the working voltage is above the rated voltage of the appliance.

The values obtained for basic insulation have to be multiplied by 1,6 to obtain the rated impulse voltage in reinforced insulation and the clearances have to be obtained by interpolation as it is done for basic insulation.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2008/07/10

OSM/HA 424

Standard EN 60335-2-09:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
	22			
11.8 and Z.11.102	22	7.1	(IT)02/08	

**Subject****Problem**

In case that, the measured area around the part normally gripped (see 11.8 of Amd 12) coincides with a surface excluded by sub-clauses 11.Z101, 11.Z102 and 11.Z103 (CASE A), what's the right way to evaluate this condition in terms of limits and testing procedure?

**Decision**

Sub-clauses 11.Z.101, 102 and 103 are additional to clause 11 and consequently all are applicable considering the limits and testing specification in each of the above sub-clauses of A12.

**Comment**

A = Door

B and C = Excluded area around the door according to 11.Z101

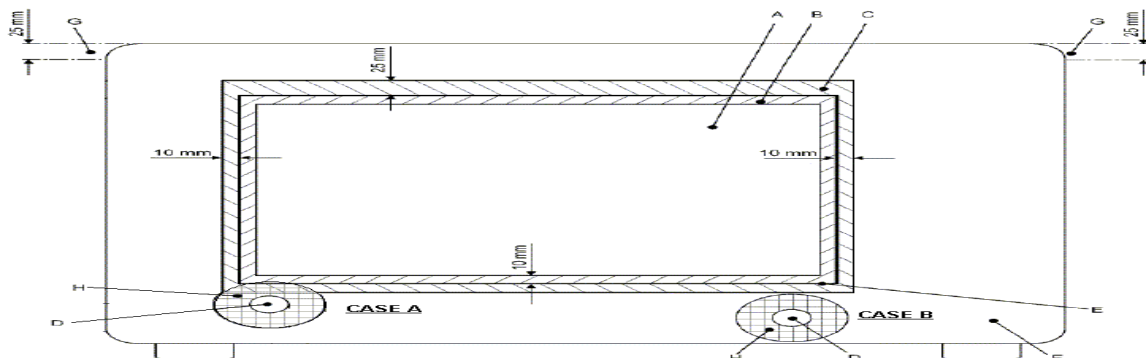
D = Grip

E = Door gap

F = Oven front surface

G = Excluded area on sidewall

H = Area to be taken into consideration for temperature rise limits in table 3 of part 1



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2008/07/11

OSM/HA 425

Standard EN 60335-2-09:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11.8	22	7.1	(SI)01/08	

**Subject****Problem**

The new amendment A12 in sub-clause 11.8 requires that the temperature rise of handles or grips and that of operational devices such as switches, keypads and knobs that are intended to be touched in normal use is measured as follows:

- for operational devices and grips with a surface greater than 300 mm<sup>2</sup>, over an area of 20 mm around the part normally gripped or touched to operate the appliance
- for operational devices and grips with a surface less than 300 mm<sup>2</sup>, over an area of 25 mm around the part normally gripped or touched to operate the appliance

The distance is measured along the surface as for creepage distances unless it is evident from the construction that the hot part cannot be touched unintentionally.

- for handles, over an area of 20 mm around the orthogonal projection of all points located at a clearance less than 40 mm between the rear (inner) part of the handle or at least 80 mm along the handle (whichever is the most unfavourable) and the hot part, unless it is evident from the construction that the hot part cannot be touched unintentionally (see Figure Z102).

Q1: 1 where to measure the temperature if there is a gap (e.g. 1,5 mm) between the knob and the appliance enclosure?

Note: The creepage distance (at least 20 mm or 25 mm – see dash 1 and dash 2) from part normally gripped or touched to operate the appliance is more than 25 mm but the clearance between the knob and the part that could be touched unintentionally is less than 20 mm.

Q2: where to measure the temperature of the handle on the following picture. The handle do not have clearance of 40 mm between the rear (inner) part of the handle and the hot part?

In general the handles and the knobs are measured where they are intended to be touched in normal use.

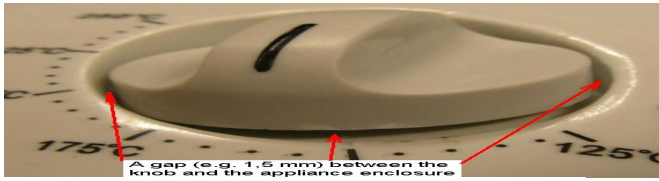
**Decision**

Q1: the common sense and the intention of the standard do not apply the rule of the gap distances used in the creepage distances measurement.

Q2: in all possible positions in which the handle can be used the distance of 40 mm applies between the rear part of the handle (part in with the tip fingers is positioned when use the handle) and the hot surface.

**Comment**





## DECISION SHEET

Date 2008/07/11

OSM/HA 426

Standard EN 60335-2-11:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
7.12 and 22.105	22	7.3	(SE)02/08	

**Subject****Problem**

According to A2 sub-clause 7.12 the instruction for use shall include the following

-The final part of a tumble dryer cycle occurs without heat (cool down cycle) to ensure that the items are left at a temperature that ensures that the items will not be damaged

In addition sub-clause 22.105 is stating

"The operation of an overheat protective device shall not disable the cool down cycle".

The standard does not include any definition of cool down cycle or any requirement that the appliance shall have a cool down cycle, and there are not specifications such as running time for a cool down cycle.

We are of the opinion that something is missing in the standard and we would like to know the opinion of the meeting.

**Decision**

It is understood that 22.105 and 7.12 (last dashed item) of part 2-11/A2 is only applicable in those machines in which the manufacturer declares that cool down cycle is a function incorporated in the appliance. Otherwise 22.105 is not applicable.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2008/07/14

OSM/HA 428

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.11.4.4	23	6.2	(SEC)04/09	
19.11.4.4	22	6.6	(ES)04/08	

**Subject****Problem**

Sub-clause 19.11.4.4 (surges) requires test level 3 for coupling from line to line and test level 4 for coupling from line to earth.

The test has to be performed according to IEC 61000-4-5.

Clause 5 of IEC 61000-4-5 "Test Levels" includes a paragraph that reads "All voltages of the lower test levels shall be satisfied".

According to this paragraph it seems clear that (for surges) the compliance with a determined test level requires the testing and compliance with the lower test levels.

On the other hand we haven't found a similar requirement in the test specifications of the other types of disturbances (different from surges) to test for lower levels than those specified.

Questions:

1- Do you agree with the description of the situation?

2- Would you consider appropriate that the standard EN 60335-1 required the extension of the criteria for surges to other types of perturbations?

3- A sequence for the surges test is proposed in the following flowchart (next page) in order to reduce the testing where possible. Do you consider it adequate?

Note 1: If the equipment complies with the requirements of the standard and is still fully operational, then it can be considered that lower level surges will be less stringent and they can be omitted.

Note 2: If the equipment gets broken, it could happen that a lower level surge does not have enough energy to break the equipment but the energy is enough to put the equipment in an unsafe state.

**Decision**

Q1- Yes

Q2- No

Q3- in principle agree with the flow chart. The test has to be done in all levels required but be done in a separate control if it is evident that this cover the test on the appliance, according to the note 2 of 5.2 and last paragraph of 5.3 of part 1.

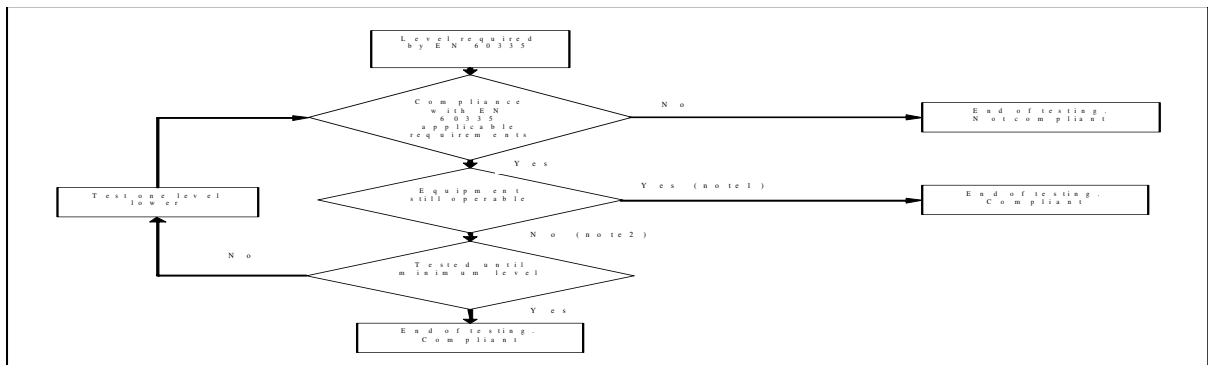
**Comment**

This question was proposed for discussion in the CTL in the last MT23 meeting in New Zealand on April 2008. The intention in the OSM/HA is to agree a common way for testing to be proposed to the CTL.

Note 1: If the equipment complies with the requirements of the standard and it has not been broken, then it can be considered that lower level surges will be less stringent and they can be omitted.

Note 2: If the equipment gets broken, it could happen that a lower level surge does not have enough energy to break the equipment but the energy is enough to put the equipment in an unsafe state.

Note 3: the decision Q3 has been modified according to the decision taken by the OSM/HA in Paris on 2009.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2009/07/04

OSM/HA 429

Standard EN 60335-2-15:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
15.102	23	4.1.1	(GB)01/08	

**Subject****Problem**

We would request the OSM to consider the following test procedure to improve the consistency of the test method used for the electric strength test following the spillage test of sub-clause 15.102.

The connector system is placed on a foil sheet on the bench surface.

The electrical strength test shall be applied as soon as practical, after the prescribed amount of water is deposited, through the 8.00 mm tube onto the connector surface.

Immediately following the deposition of the water, metal foil is smoothed over the accessible surface of connector, avoiding contact with any earth connection by means of a hole or gap in the foil. The application of the foil is carried out, in such a manner, as to minimise any disturbance to water on the surface of the connector, where possible.

The prescribed test voltage is then applied between:

- a) The live parts and the metal foil over the surface of the connector at 2500V
- b) The live part and the metal foil surface under the appliance base at 2500V
- c) Live parts to the earth connector as 1250V ac

**Decision**

It was confirmed as follows:

- a) 2500V
- b) 2500V
- c) 1250V

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2009/07/04

OSM/HA 430

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.11.3	23	4.1.3	(DE-VDE)03/08	

**Subject****Problem**

The compliance criteria of clause 19 of EN 60335-1 are normally included in clause 19.13., which is still the last sub clause of clause 19. This ensure that all additional clauses 19.xxx and 19.11.3 are applicable to the appliances

In some additional requirements in parts 2 the compliance criteria is included directly in the sub clause with the additional requirement and not in clause 19.13.

Is clause 19.11.3 applicable to those additional requirements, if their compliance criteria is included in the relevant sub clause?

**Decision**

19.113 is applicable in general to PECS, but the compliance criteria is only 19.13 unless otherwise is said in the relevant part 2.

**Comment**

This is in line of decision of MT 23 and IEC/TC61 in Sao Paulo meeting.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2009/07/04

OSM/HA 431

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
25.9 and 25.13	23	6.4.1	(ES)05/08	

**Subject****Problem**

The figures 1 below shows an inlet opening for the supply cord in a class I oven. This construction clearly complies with clause 25.9.

Regarding 25.13, the reason of the sub-clause is declared in the first sentence. The construction showed could be said clearly in compliance with it because the opening for the cable is much wider than the diameter of the supply cord and is rounded in all the opening sides.

However in the second sentence there is a constructional requirement (non-detachable lining or bushing) that gives no consideration to the dimensional aspect, or to the finishing of the opening. Question: According to the previous explanation, could it be considered that the requirement in the second sentence of 25.13 only applies if the compliance with the first requirement it is not evident from the construction of the appliance.

For example, in the figure 2 below the opening is in plastic material but may damage the cable. In this construction 25.13, 2nd sentence, shall be clearly fulfilled.

**Decision**

Both constructions are not in line with the standard even if the first one is considered safe but not accepted now by the standard that will be modified. ES NC will propose a modification.

**Comment**

See document 61/3842/DC (proposal form ES NC).



Figure 1



Figure 2

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2009/07/04

OSM/HA 432

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
3.3.6, 22.7 and 22.	23	7.1	(BE)03/09	

**Subject****Problem**

We have had discussion if one Y1 capacitor can be accepted as protective impedance or not. According to standard IEC 60335-1:2001, this construction is not acceptable. The same requirement is valid for tools, sub-clause 21.36 in standard IEC 60745-1:2006 requires two separate components. Some requirements in standard IEC 60335 is stricter than in component standards and in these cases we have to follow the appliance (end product) standard.

Also in the standard of transformer IEC/EN 61558-2-6 this has been apparently been accepted in order to accept one Y1 capacitor. Based on the IEC 61558-1 19.8 during OSM LUM meeting.

**Decision**

According to note 3 of 24.1 of part 1 if the safety extra low voltage can be accessible it should be required to comply with the requirements of double insulation (cl. 29)and cl. 22.42, protective impedance (two Y capacitors).

**Comment**



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2009/07/04

OSM/HA 433

Standard EN 60335-2-06:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.13 and 19.4	23	8.1	(ES)01/09	

**Subject****Problem**

There is the following requirement:

"The temperature of the centre of the ovens during the test of 19.4 shall not exceed 425 °C whenever the oven door can be opened."

In sub-clause 19.4 the controls are made inoperative (for instance: thermostat short-circuit).

In this case, depending on the initial conditions when the short-circuit happens (cold oven, hot oven) the result may be compliant or not compliant.

See the 3 cases shown below for the same oven with comments regarding the conditions of the tests.

- In case 1 the short circuit of the thermostat happens after cycling many times and the temperature is stabilised. The limit of 425°C is not reached.
- In case 2 the short circuit of the thermostat happens after a few cycles (around 30 minutes) and the temperature is not stabilised. The limit of 425°C is not reached.
- In case 3 the short circuit of the thermostat happens just after its first operation. The limit of 425°C is exceeded by a maximum of 50 °C during an interval of around 4 minutes. The rest of cycles are within the limit.

As there is no indication in the standard about the specific moment to perform the short-circuit in clause 19.4, different conclusions can be obtained by different labs regarding compliance.

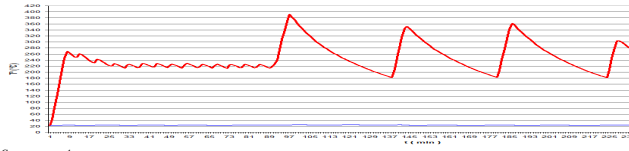
We'd like to know the opinion of the OSM members about that.

**Decision**

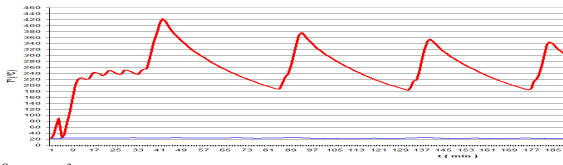
This construction is considered acceptable when the following conditions are met:

- a) When the thermostat is short circuit during normal operation the limit is not passed
- b) Evenif the thermostat is short crcuit from cold conditions the limit is only passed in a short time (i.e. one cycle)

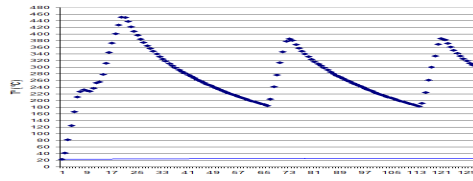
**Comment**



C a s e 1



C a s e 2



C a s e 3

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2009/07/04

OSM/HA 434

Standard EN 60335-2-30:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.11.4 and 22.10	23	8.8	(ES)03/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Considering cl. 19.11.4 of part 1 of the standard and 22.109 of part 2-30 and that by clause 22.109, the off position is automatically excluded in clause 19.11.4 then it is only necessary to consider the case of stand-by.

Question 1: A room heater in "ON position but non heating" state (because the ambient temperature is higher than the setting of the electronic thermostat of the heater) is considered in stand-by? (and consequently 19.11.4.1 to 19.11.4.7 are applicable)

Question 2: A room heater in a "non heating" state (because at a specific time the electronic programmable control is set into "non heating") is considered in stand-by? (and consequently 19.11.4.1 to 19.11.4.7 are applicable)

**Decision**

Neither condition is considered stand by because are automatic actions and do not require an additional order by the user to operate the room heater.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2009/07/04**OSM/HA** 435**Standard** EN 60335-2-30:2003

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
22.10	23	8.10	(NO)04/09	

**Subject****Problem**

There is a fan heater with a thermostat and a ptc non-self-resetting thermal cut-out. Due to this construction the cut-out may be reset by the operation of the thermostat. The question is whether this non-self-resetting cut-out is to be regarded as a self-resetting cut-out and thus treated/short-circuited accordingly during the tests of clause 19 of 60335-2-30.

What is the correct interpretation of sub-clause 22.10 for this construction with regard to the ed. 4.2 of IEC 60335-1?

**Decision**

Taking into account that the cut-out is reset by an automatic system (thermostat), this system does not meet the requirements of the non-self-resetting thermal cut-out; in particular the third paragraph of sub-clause 22.10 of Part 1 and consequently has to be regarded as a self-resetting thermal cut-out.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2009/07/04

OSM/HA 436

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
3.8.3	23	9.1	(IT)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Since the second edition of IEC 60335-1:1976 (HD 251.S2) up to now (EN 60335-1:2002) the definition of visibly glowing heating element has been never substantially changed:

"Heating element that is partially or completely visible from 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 stated conditions have been established".

Our understanding is that 650 °C stated in the definition is the temperature at which the heating live wire becomes "visibly glowing".

Now, in many appliances (room heaters, toasters, table ovens) heating elements incorporated in tube glass (e.g. halogen lamps) are used to produce heat and, considering the above definition, the temperature of the glass of the lamps does not reach 650 °C.

Our question is: is this type of heating element (halogen lamp) considered a visibly glowing heating element?

This issue seems to be clarified in A2 of EN 60335-2-30/,2003, note of sub-clause 3.106 (the heat lamp is not considered to be a visibly glowing heating element) but we are not sure if this note is only referred to ceiling mounted heat lamp appliance or to all room heaters having this type of heating element.

We would like to know the opinion of the delegates.

**Decision**

The 650 °C is considered to be a condition for the wire that glows, not for the lamp surface, consequently an halogen lamp may be a visibly glowing heating element, but is it possible to have a room heater with this lamp and not considering it as a visibly glowing radiant heater if comply with the requirements of the other room heaters.

**Comment**



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2009/07/04**OSM/HA** 437**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
8	23	9.2	(NL)03/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Considering that since the original text mentions after the application of the test finger in with 20 N straight position: "If the probe then enters the opening, the test is repeated with the probe in angled position.", it means that the repeated test finger test is carried out with a force not exceeding 1 N (= without appreciable force).

What is the force to be used for the repeated test finger test after having applied the 20 N with the test finger in straight position?

**Decision**

The majority of interpretations is that after the test finger in straight position penetrates with 20 N the test finger can be angled trying to touch the relevant parts.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2009/07/04**OSM/HA** 438**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
19.7	23	9.4	(DE-VDE)02/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Due to wear, broken or damaged metal parts such as springs, snap rings, gears, bearings etc. the transmission in the high pressure system can be blocked.

With regard to a comprehensive risk analysis the mechanical blockage of the externally accessible spindle has to be simulated in order to ensure compliance with the requirements of section 19.

At the verification of a damage event it was observed that the possibility of a blocking of the transmission has not been taken into account for the risk analysis and, as a result, the motor caught fire within very short time (<15s).

An appropriate protection device was not available at this appliance.

Has to be considered the potential risk of a direct blocking of the transmission and therewith of the motor be taken into account when testing the appliance according to sub clause 19.7?

**Decision**

If the second dashed item cl. 19.7 condition applies, the locking shall be done on the most unfavourable mechanical part of the transmission but not the rotor itself.

**Comment**



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2009/07/04**OSM/HA** 440**Standard** EN 60335-2-35:2003

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
19.4	23	9.14	(NL)02/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Considering the testing specification of cl. 19.4 of part 1 and 19.4 of part 2-35 and the relevant notes, shall the test of clause 19.4 carried out with s follows?

1- For closed -outlet water heaters only the thermostat, flow switches and pressure switches that operate during the test of Clause 11 are short-circuited one at the time.

2- For open -outlet water heaters there are the following test conditions at the same time:

- a) the thermal control is short –circuited or rendered inoperative when it operates during clause 11
- b) flow switches and pressure switches are short-circuited at the time.

**Decision**

1- Yes

2- Yes

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2009/07/05**OSM/HA** 441**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
29.2	23	6.2	(SEC)04/09	

**Subject****Problem**

It is stated in clause 29.2 of EN 60335-1:2002 that insulating material in connection with required creepage distances has to be of material group I, II, IIIa or IIIb.

For example, there may be 10 different relevant materials in a simple motor, all of which have to be tested unless the materials are already separately certified for CTI. Often we hear from customers that they have to deliver certificates or special prepared test samples in case the parts are not satisfactory for testing, due to size or shape.

Is it always necessary to verify that the material group is at least of material group IIIb.?

**Decision**

Yes, it is always necessary to verify that the material group is at least of group IIIb.

**Comment**

The testing and getting the test samples is costly and time consuming. Therefore, it was necessary to clarify the procedure.

This decision is similar to CTL-PDSH 0714 approved by CTL in Beijing on 2009.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2009/07/05

OSM/HA 442

Standard EN 60335-2-23:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11.2	23	6.2	(SEC)04/09	

**Subject****Problem**

In sub-clauses 3.5.1 and 11.2 of EN 60335-1:2002 it is mentioned that hand held appliances, such as a hair curler, are appliances held in the hand during normal use.

During the test of clause 11, hand held appliances are to be held in their normal position of use. In EN 60335-2-23:2003, there is no modification done to align to EN 60335-1:2002. As a result, no floor temperatures have to be measured.

For a hair curler with a stand built into the handle with the possibility being to put on the table in a stable position (see picture) is it to determine the floor temperatures?

**Decision**

Yes, it should be tested on the stand and floor temperatures measured.

**Comment**

Sub-clause 11.2 of IEC 60335-2-23:2003, and then EN 60335-2-23:2003, will be modified to clarify the decision.

This decision similar at CTL-PDSH 0715 approved by CTL in Beijing on 2009.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2009/07/22

OSM/HA 443

Standard EN 60335-2-32:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
24.2	22	4.1	(SEC)03/08	
24.2	23	6.4.1	CLCTC61(SEC)167	

**Subject****Problem**

In the market there are electrical appliances (air pumps), with rated voltage of 230V, provided with a supply cord and a flexible cord fitted with a switch/control.

Strictly, according to the standard these appliances do not comply with the requirements in sub-clause 24.2

24.2 Appliances shall not be fitted with

– switches or automatic controls in flexible cords;

We have found similar constructions from the market as massage chairs and massage beds, even if the cord in these cases is an interconnection cord (remote control), but it is a flexible cord in any case.

The majority understood that only when a Part 2 allows it, this construction could be accepted but this is not the case of air pumps, massage chairs or beds.

The question is if this construction can be acceptable.

**Decision**

The switches may be accepted for use in inflatable beds and massage chairs and beds provided that the switch is positioned in close proximity to the bed or chair and does not lie on the floor when the appliance is ready for use.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed on December 2008 and July 2009.

Because it has been considered a modification of the standard, a proposal for CLC common modification for EN 60335-2-32 will be sent to BT and circulated as quickly as possible to solve the pending situation.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2009/07/22

OSM/HA 444

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
29.3.3	22	6.11	(FR)02/08	
29.3.3	23	6.4.1	CLCTC61(SEC)167	

**Subject****Problem**

The A1:2004 has changed the clause 29.3.  
Is this clause applicable to the insulation of internal wiring?

If we follow this clause for the insulation of internal wiring, an internal basic insulated conductor may touch a metal accessible part in class II situation, provided that the dielectric strength test for reinforced insulation and temperatures for clause 19 are satisfactory.

The majority is on the opinion that this construction can not be accepted, because 23.5 do not consider cable insulation as reinforced insulation, but only basic or supplementary. By other hand, if this is considered acceptable, Class 0 constructions may be possible in many appliances and the protection against indirect contacts in case of insulation fault is not guaranty.

The question is if could be considered that 23.5 allows to have reinforced insulation in a cable with only a single insulation complying IEC 60227 or IEC 60245 and therefore, if 29.3 is applicable to internal wiring insulation?

**Decision**

It was agreed that the meaning of 23.5 is that the insulation of an internal wiring is not considered as reinforced insulation.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed on December 2008 and July 2009.

A proposal from ES NC (CLC/TC61/ES00082/NPC) has been discussed during the CLC/TC61 meeting on 20th July 2009 in Bruxelles. CLC/TC61 agreed with the ES NC proposal and confirmed the decision taken in December 2008. CLC/TC61 asked to ES NC to send it to IEC/TC61 for a modification of part 1 as follows:

29.3 Modification:

Replace the third dashed item by:

- For insulation other than wiring insulation, an assessment of the thermal quality of the material combined with an electric strength test, in accordance with 29.3.3



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2009/11/27

OSM/HA 445

Standard EN 60335-2-30:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.109	23	8.11	(ES)02/09	

**Subject****Problem**

Sub-clause 22.109 reads as follows:

22.109 "The disconnection of the supply by a switch in the off position shall not rely on electronic components"

According to this requirement even though there is an electromechanical switch, another switch relying on electronic components (let's abbreviate srec) is not acceptable as an "off" switch. That means that a srec is only valid as a functional switch (if compliant with the rest of the standard).

Additionally, clause 7.10 of the part 1 of the standard requires:

According to this, the functional state of the appliance (i.e. not off) must be clearly visible for the user.

Example: Following this criteria, an appliance with an illuminated display which, after a certain elapsed time, switches off the display, maintaining the appliance functional, is not acceptable if the electromechanical switch is not clearly visible indicating the ON position of the apparatus (some room heaters fixed to the wall have electromechanical switches in the back side, and that switch is not clearly visible to the user)

Taking into account the requirements of 22.109 in Part 2-30 it is considered necessary that when the room heater has an electronic control shall clearly indicate the user when the room heater is "on" or "off". The opinion of some delegates is that 7.10 may cover this matter and this room heater needs a visual means indicating "on", but other delegates had the opinion that this does not cover the requirement and this marking shall be required specifically for part 2-30.

We would like to know the interpretation of CLC/TC 61 on this matter and additionally we would like to know if an external thermostat or switch in the fix installation that are visible for the user may fulfil the condition of marking referred.

**Decision**

For stationary appliances the meaning of 7.10 is that there shall be a clear indication that the appliance is ON. This interpretation refers to any type of functional switch.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed (November 2009).

This decision is valid only for fixed appliances but not for portable ones, for which a modification of the standards is required.

ES NC was invited to prepare a proposal for IEC/TC61.





## DECISION SHEET

Date 2009/11/27

OSM/HA 446

Standard EN 60335-2-06:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
32.101	23	9.11	(ES)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

In this test of clause 32 in pyrolytic self-cleaning ovens, the carbon monoxide concentration in the room is measured during the pyrolytic cleaning function. Previously, the oven has to work at maximum temperature during a period of 3 hours with a specified butter mixture spread over the interior of the oven. The standard does not specify in which mode the oven has to work during this 3 hours period: conventional or forced air mode.

It has been verified that the CO concentration measured during the pyrolytic function depends on the mode in which the oven has worked during the 3 hours period.

Question: Which of the following working modes should be used for the 3 hours period?:

- 1- Conventional heating mode (grill + bottom or side heater working, as required for the performance standard EN 60350)
- 2- Forced air mode (with the heaters determined by the manufacturer working, as in the performance standard EN 60350)
- 3- According to the manufacturer election.

The majority of OSM/HA members considers that at this stage the 3 h conditioning test should be done following the manufacturer indications, but we wonder if this aspect should be clearly specified in the standard for reproducibility, because this information is not available in the instructions or in any other information.

**Decision**

The working mode 1 is the correct one.

Twice the quantity of the mixture specified in 22.110 is spread evenly over the interior of the oven, including the door. The oven is supplied at rated voltage and operated for 3 h in operation mode "conventional heating" at the maximum setting of the thermostat.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed (November 2009).

ES NC was invited to prepare a proposal for modification to send to IEC/TC61.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2010/07/05

OSM/HA 447

Standard EN 60335-2-04:2010

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
20.104	24	6.2	(SEC)05/10	

**Subject****Problem**

In the 5th and 6th paragraphs of Clause 20.104, it is specified as follows:

For appliances incorporating two lids where the second lid opens independently of the first lid, the first lid is gradually opened and with an opening greater than 50mm, the motor shall be disconnected from the supply and within 2s, the drum speed shall not exceed 20m/s.

The second lid is gradually opened and

- with an opening of 4 mm to 10 mm, it shall not be possible to touch parts rotating at a speed exceeding 60 rev/min with the test probe 12 of IEC 61032;
- with an opening greater than 10 mm, but not more than 12 mm, it shall not be possible to touch parts rotating at a speed exceeding 60 rev/min with a test rod 3 mm in diameter and 120 mm long. In addition, the test probe B of IEC 61032 is applied and shall not come within a distance of 20 mm from the rotating parts;
- with an opening greater than 12 mm and within 7s, the drum speed shall not exceed 60 r/min.

We would like to clarify how the actual testing is to be applied especially related to the opening of second lid from the opening of the second lid.

**Decision**

The second lid is gradually opened 2s after the following conditions:

- The first lid is opened with an opening greater than 50mm, and
- The motor is disconnected from the supply.

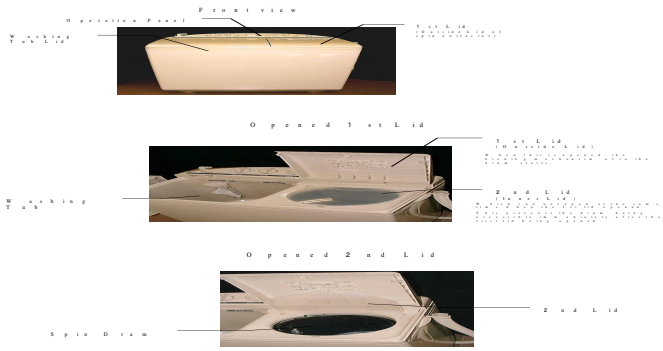
The test procedure is as follows.

1. Opening of the first lid greater than 50 mm - (2s) - Opening of 4 mm to 10 mm for the second lid - Check whether test probe 12 touches parts rotating at a speed exceeding 60 rev/min.
2. Opening greater than 50 mm for the first lid - (2s) - Opening greater than 10 mm, but not more than 12 mm for the second lid - Check whether test rod and test probe B come within a distance of 20 mm from the rotating parts.
3. Opening greater than 50 mm for the first lid - (2s) - Opening greater than 12 mm for the second lid -(7s) - Check whether the drum speed exceeds 60 r/min

**Comment**

See attached photos.

This decision is similar to CTL DSH0740, approved by the CTL Plenary Meeting on May 2010.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2010/07/05

OSM/HA 448

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.32	24	6.2	(SEC)05/10	

**Subject****Problem**

For a portable appliance, metal handles that are likely to become live in the event of a failure of basic insulation are required to be covered by insulating material or separated from their shafts or fixings by supplementary insulation.

For a construction as shown in the attached drawing; where live parts of the tubular sheathed heating element are separated from metal parts by basic insulation; and the metal sheath is connected to protective earth in accordance with clause 27; is the metal handle deemed likely to become live in the event of basic insulation failure of the heating element and therefore the handle requires additional supplementary insulation?

(the metal handle is conductively connected to the metal heating element sheath)

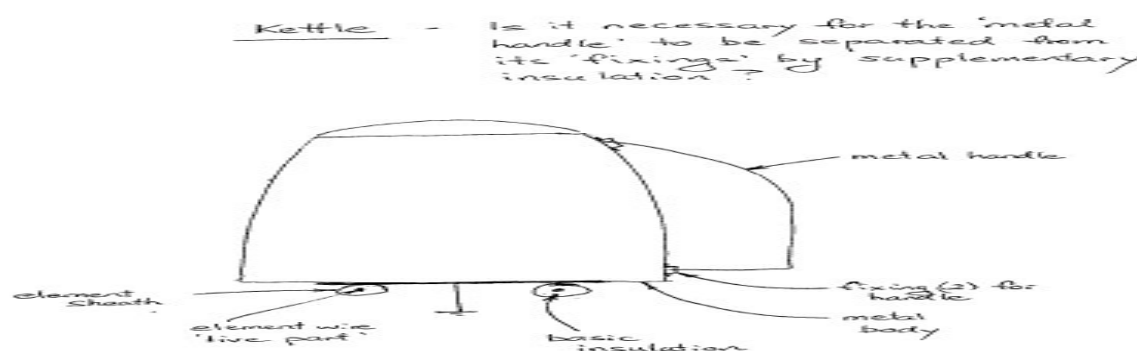
**Decision**

Yes, the handle requires additional supplementary insulation.

**Comment**

This interpretation of IEC 60335-1 was confirmed at the TC61 Meeting in Sao Paulo, November 2008 (61/3777/RM item 17c (Australia 2 and Norway 1) along with 61(Sao Paulo/Chairman)02A). For Australia and New Zealand; which have a reliable earthing system; it was agreed at the EL-002 (TC61 national committee) meeting in Wellington, February 2009 that this requirement does not apply to handles, levers and knobs, other than those of electrical components, provided that they are reliably connected to an earthing terminal or earthing contact or separated from live parts by earthed metal.

This decision is similar to CTL DSH 0741, approved by CTL Plenary Meeting on May 2010



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2010/07/05

OSM/HA 449

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11.8 and table 3	24	6.2	(SEC)05/10	

**Subject****Problem**

IEC60335-1 clause 11.8 table 3 states:

"For supply cords without temperature rating the test limit is still and has always been 50K rise".

Lately a test lab has rejected a vacuum cleaner since they interpret the supply cord as being a cord with cord sheaths used as supplementary insulation. Therefore the 35K rise limit was applied and consequently the appliance was rejected since the cord temperature was not meeting this limit. What is the right temperature rise limit to apply for a standard supply cord not having a temperature rating? The cord used for this appliance is of the type HO5VV-F (CENELEC) which is similar to 60227 IEC 53.

**Decision**

Based on the definition in the in IEC 60335-1 the temperature limit to apply is 50K rise, as it is mentioned in table 3, for the following reason:

- Cord sheaths are cords with an additional sheath on the supply cord and that additional sheath has to be regarded as supplementary isolation. The normal cord without that additional sheath has been used in all other already approved and certified appliances.

The 50K rise requirement is explicitly mentioned as the requirement for supply cords

**Comment**

This interpretation of IEC 60335-1 was confirmed at the TC61 Meeting in Oslo, May 2009.

This decision is similar to CTL DSH 0742, approved by CTL Plenary Meeting on may 2010.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2010/07/05

OSM/HA 450

Standard EN 60745:2006

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
21.19	24	6.2	(SEC)05/10	

**Subject****Problem**

1) "Tools shall be so designed that the protection against electric shock is not affected when screws intended for replacement from the outside during routine servicing are replaced by screws having a greater length."

What screw should be used? Only the screws from equipment under test or any other possible screw?

2) "Compliance is checked by inserting longer screws, without appreciable force, after which creepage distances and clearances between live parts and accessible metal parts shall not have been reduced below the values specified in 28.1"

What force is to be applied?

**Decision**

1) The screw originally used on the equipment and any other longer screw that can be found on the equipment is to be used.

2) The force values in Table 9 shall be applied.

**Comment**

This decision is similar to CTL DSH 0754, approved by CTL Plenary meeting on may 2010



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2010/07/06

OSM/HA 451

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
25.14	24	6.3.1	CLCTC61SEC1769	

**Subject****Problem**

Subclause 25.14 of EN60335-1 requires flexing test in order to check the protection of the supply cord against excessive flexing where it enters the appliance, when the supply cord is moved while in operation.

In some cases, the manufacturer proposes several cable suppliers with different references but same category and same section. (example: H03RT-F 0.75mm<sup>2</sup>)  
When the manufacturer proposes alternative cables with same category and same section, do we have to perform test of clause 25.14 on these alternative cables?

If in some appliances can be assessed that different cables may gives different results in 25.14 and considering that is difficult in practise to repeat the test each time that the cable is changed and impossible if the connection Type is X, the majority opinion is that a more reproducible test for this requirement is needed, or a clarification of how the appliance can meet the requirement without considering the different cables (for example, no strands broken, or additional cycles, etc)

**Decision**

The majority is in favour not to restrict the certification to specific tested cables for the flexing test. All cable with the same characteristic may be accepted.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 in Sofia on November 2009

took the following position:

The problem was noted. FR NC was invited to make a specific proposal for modification to IEC/TC 61, giving evidence of different results had with different types of cables. During the meeting it was mentioned that one possible solution could be to have a limitation on the allowance of having broken strands, in particular for type X attachment.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2010/07/06

OSM/HA 452

Standard EN 60335-2-09:2003

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.111	24	6.3.1	CLCTC61SEC1769	

**Subject****Problem**

According 22.111 heating elements in breadmakers shall be located so that they are not exposed to dough that may rise over the edge of the dough container during normal use of the appliance.

The standard in 6<sup>a</sup> ed seems to be not clear enough because it is not specified if the recipe in the instructions may be modified by increment only some ingredients or if is required to increment all of them (whole recipe quantity).

When there is a doubt that the heating element is located that overflow may affect it, if the second of the above possibility is agreed for testing, the test specification can not get an overflow because the recipe of dough and not by constructional requirements.

**Decision**

In breadmakers, if due to the location of the heating elements after an initial inspection there are doubts concerning the possible exposure to overflowing dough, the ingredients shall be increased keeping the correct proportions of the initial recipe. In the case where it is not possible to cause overflowing due to the characteristics of the appliance, then the dough is specially prepared separately in a sufficient amount and then put into the breadmaker vessel in a quantity sufficient to cause an overflow.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed in Sofia on November 2009 and issued the I.S. 2009/02.

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2010/07/06**OSM/HA** 453**Standard** EN 60335-2-14:2006

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
11.7.111	24	6.3.1	CLC/TC61SEC1769	

**Subject****Problem**

The second paragraph of 11.7.111 states: "If instructions for mixing yeast dough are not provided, the food processor is operated under the most unfavourable conditions stated in the instructions. The operation is carried out three times. What should be the rest period between each operation? The period necessary to empty and refill the container, or 2 min as specified in the first paragraph of 11.7.111

**Decision**

Where no instructions for mixing yeast dough are provided, the operation is carried out three times with a rest period of 2 min between each operation.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed in Sofia on November 2009 and issued the I.S. 2009/03.

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2010/07/06

OSM/HA 454

Standard EN 60335-2-30:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.109	24	6.3.1	CLCTC61SEC1769	

**Subject****Problem**

Sub-clause 22.109 reads as follows:

22.109 "The disconnection of the supply by a switch in the off position shall not rely on electronic components"

According to this requirement even though there is an electromechanical switch, another switch relying on electronic components (let's abbreviate srec) is not acceptable as an "off" switch. That means that a srec is only valid as a functional switch (if compliant with the rest of the standard).

Additionally, clause 7.10 of the part 1 of the standard requires:

According to this, the "functional" state of the appliance (i.e. not off) must be clearly visible for the user.

Example: Following this criteria, an appliance with an illuminated display which, after a certain elapsed time, switches off the display, maintaining the appliance functional, is not acceptable if the electromechanical switch is not clearly visible indicating the ON position of the apparatus (some room heaters fixed to the wall have electromechanical switches in the back side, and that switch is not clearly visible to the user)

Taking into account the requirements of 22.109 in Part 2-30 is it considered necessary that when the room heater has an electronic control shall clearly indicate the user when the room heater is "on" or "off"?

The opinion of some delegates is that 7.10 may cover this matter and this room heater needs a visual means indicating "on", but other delegates had the opinion that this does not cover the requirement and this marking shall be required specifically for part 2-30.

**Decision**

It was agreed that for stationary appliances the meaning of Subclause 7.10 is that there shall be a clear indication that the appliance is ON.

**Comment**

CLC/TC61 confirmed in Sofia on November 2009 and issued the I.S. 2009/06.



## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2010/07/06**OSM/HA** 455**Standard** EN 60335-2-34:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
19.101 and 24.1.4	24	6.3.2	CLCTC61SEC1749	

**Subject****Problem**

In the recent meeting CLC/TC72 in Zurich discussed an issue originating from an incorrect interpretation by a testlab of the data on certificates of thermal motorprotectors to EN 60730-2-4 having to

do with the testing of motorcompressors.

The endurance tests of the motorprotector are performed together with the motorcompressor and the protector certificate does not include endurance data. However sometimes protector manufacturers add

endurance data to the certificate which in effect has no value. The incorrect interpretation resulted in requesting additional motorcompressor samples using a protector having a certificate according to the

standard versus one with additional data.

CLC/TC72 decided the interpretation was incorrect and through BT asked CLC/TC61 to consider the matter.

**Decision**

OSM/HA agrees with the CLC/TC72 interpretation and the endurance test of motor protectors in motor compressor can only be done mounted together according clause 19.101 of EN 60335-2-34.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2010/07/06**OSM/HA** 456**Standard** EN 60335-2-06:2003

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
22.122	24	6.4	ChairmanTelAviv02	

**Subject****Problem**

Considering the common Cenelec differences in sub-clause 22.122 existing between IEC and EN standards, how is possible in CCA or CB test report to indentify if the appliance meets the requirement of IEC 60335-2-6 or EN 60335-2-6/A11?

**Decision**

In CCA or CB report by OSM/HA members it is agreed to incorporate photograph of the shelves (grids or trays) fitted with stops to identify those that meet IEC or meet EN 60335-2-6/A11 only.

**Comment**



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2010/07/06

OSM/HA 457

Standard EN 60335-1:2002

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
25.2	24	7.9	(NO)02/2010	

**Subject****Problem**

This appliance (see photo) consists of two independent parts mounted together into one appliance. There is no electrical connection between the two parts, and each part has its own supply cord and plug.

The question is if this construction complies with the requirement of 25.2 : "Appliances, ..., shall not be provided with more than one means of connection to the supply mains".

**Decision**

it is accepted that may be considered as two separate appliances. Consequently two rating plates have to be put on it.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

**Date** 2010/07/06**OSM/HA** 458**Standard** EN 60335-1:2002

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<b>(Sub)-clause</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Exp. date</b>
11.8- table 3	24	9.1	(GB)01/2010	

**Subject****Problem**

Should the temperature rise of the fixed wiring supplying an appliance be measured during the tests of Clause 11?

**Decision**

Taking into account table 3 and 7.12.3 in Part 1, when the appliance is intended to be connected to the fixing wiring without the use of a cord (i.e. a boiler) the temperature rise in table 3 for terminals (60 K) covers the limit for the temperature rise for the insulation of the fixing wiring conductors, but if the appliance is intended to be connected to the fixed wiring through a cable or cord (i.e. a hob), and the 60 K limit in the terminal is exceeded, a suitable supply cord shall be provided with appliance.

**Comment**

## DECISION SHEET

Date 2010/07/06

OSM/HA 459

Standard EN 60335-2-08:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
15.2	24	9.2	(NL)04/2010	

**Subject****Problem**

There are some power plugs with incorporated AC/DC converters available on the market for shavers which bear the IP X4 or IPX7 classification.  
Some of these power plugs with incorporated AC/DC converters the comply as a standalone unit with the IPX4 or IPX7 classification (see picture), but when combined with a socket outlet do not comply with the IPX4 or IPX7 classification.

**Questions:**

1a) Can a product with a certain IP class classification be equipped with a plug with a lower IP classification?

1b) Does it make a difference if the particular standard of the product requires a certain IP classification?

2a) Is the IP classification of a plug always related to the combination of plug in the socket?

2b) Or is the IP classification of a plug (for example plug with incorporated AC/DC converter) related to the plug as standalone.

**Decision**

Q1a- YES in 6.2 of Part 2-8 IPX4 is required for plug-in in appliances with means that it is assumed that IP degree corresponds only to the enclosure and not to the pins.

Q1b- it depends on correspondent Part 2 but in general the IP applies only to the enclosure and not the pins as stated in 15.1

nQ2a- NO, the IP correspond only to the body of the appliance or transformer for protection (f.e. during cleaning of washable shavers)

Q2b- NO, but in some Part 2 an IP for the plug (i.e. part 2-8) is not required for the plug

**Comment**

The Secretary will send this note to OSM/LUM that has in charge EN 61558-1.



## DECISION SHEET

Date 2010/07/19

OSM/HA 460

Standard EN 60335-2-09:2003

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.104	24	6.2	(SEC)05/10	
19.104	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	

**Subject****Problem**

In 19.104 it is required to short-circuit the thermal control for the test. Note 5 of Sub-clause 19.1 of EN 60335-1 explains that short-circuit of controls may be render them inoperative instead.

In induction hobs, the thermal control of hob elements is normally a NTC controlled by the microcontroller. Short-circuit or open circuit of the NTC is easily detected by the micro, but fixing the NTC in an intermediate value may not be detected.

EN 60730-1 Annex J has the requirements to comply for thermistors. There is a test for the drift of the R/T characteristic when the control is classified as Type 2.

Should the NTC be foxed at a specific value in order to render the thermal control inoperative?  
What is the required condition to be checked by clause 19.104?

**Decision**

The NTC can be fixed to a specific value. This value must be in the middle of the operating range of the NTC, in order to avoid hysteresis problems may be happen towards the end of the range

**Comment**

Decision confirmed by CLC/TC61 (June 2009).

The intent is to set up the electronics so that the appliance continues to operate without the clause 11 controls operating. Inspection of the circuit diagram may show that it is also possible to bypass the micro-controller to achieve the intent.

The interpretation of NTC may be extended to other sensors or controls that are working in clause 11 even though these are not having a direct action on controlled parts.

This decision has been issued after the 24th OSM/HA meeting based on the updating of the OSM/HA dec. 418.



Standard EN 60335-1:all editions

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11.3 + 19.7	25	7.1.2	OSM HA (BE 01	

**Subject**

motor winding temperature

**Problem**

According IEC 60335-1 Temperature rises of windings are determined by the resistance method unless the windings are non-uniform or if it is difficult to make the necessary connections, in which case the temperature rise is determined by means of thermocouples.

When will the temperature rise determined by the resistance method and in what cases by thermocouples ?

**Decision**

Depending on the construction of the appliance and/or motor both type of measurement can be done. The resistance method is the reference method and should be performed if possible. This method takes preference.

The measurement with thermocouple shall only be done if the resistance method is technically not possible(time to access the winding is too large, opening the construction has too much influence on the result..)

**Comment**

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**Standard EN 60335-2-2:all editions**

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
20.1 25	7.2.1		SWE/03/201 1	

**Subject :** Stability on a hand-held stick cleaner

**Problem :**

Q1: Hand-held battery operated stick cleaner, weight less than 3 kg, height 100-120 cm (see b1 and b2)

Shall the product pass the stability test according 21.1.

Q2:Corded stick cleaner, weight more than 3 kg, height 110-130 cm.

(see c1 and c2)

Shall the product pass the stability test according 21.1.

Q3 .In addition we would like to know if sub-clause 22.Z101 of A11 is applicable only when the stability test is applicable.

**Decision**





Q1 : b1 and b2 Yes if it is a charging stand and not fixed, no if it just a stand

Q2 : c1 and c2:Yes

Q3 : when the stability test is applicable

**Comment**

**Photos**

Corded stick cleaner, weight more than 3 kg, height 110-130 cm	Hand-held battery operated stick cleaner, weight less than 3 kg, height 100-120 cm
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>c1</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>c2</p> </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>b1</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>b2</p> </div> </div>

**Printed**



ECS OPERATIONAL STAFF MEETING HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES  
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Page  
Date 2011-06-22  
OSM/HA 464

Standard EN 60335-1:all editions

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
20.1 25	7.2.1		SWE/03/201 1	

**Subject :** Flexing test

**Problem :**

In the addition of the sub-clause 25.14, for hand-held appliances, it is specified to move the oscillating part of the apparatus through an angle of 180° and back to the original position. The number of flexings is 4000.

1. What is the correct way to count the cycles? Is a single cycle every movement of 180°, as specified at the same sub-clause in the Note 2 (“A flexing is one movement of 90°”), or is a cycle a flexing of 180° and back?

2. Taking into account the decision sheet OSM/HA 415 (identical to CTL DSH 622), the test is conducted in order to simulate that the power supply cord is twisted around the appliances when storing: has the appliance to be supplied during the test?

**Decision**

Every flexing(cycle ) is a movement of 180° and back, and the appliance is switched off during the test(only for the test in 60335-2-23 , since it represents a test for storing the appliance)

**Comment**

**Photos**

Standard EN 60335-2-30:1997

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
24.8/30.2.3 25		7.14.1	Germany 03/2011	

**Subject** serie motor capacitors needle flame test

**Problem**

According to cl. 24.8 Capacitors in appliances for which 30.2.3 is applicable and that are permanently connected in series with a motor winding shall not cause a hazard in the event of a capacitor failure. The requirement is considered to be met if:

- they are housed within a metallic or ceramic enclosure that will prevent the emission of flame or molten material resulting from failure of the capacitor and
- adjacent non-metallic parts within 50mm of the outer surface of the capacitor withstand the needle flame test of Annex E

The test has to be carried out according to IEC 60695-11-5. According to the Introduction of this standard the needle flame test has to be apply with regard to the fire hazard by simulating as closely as possible the actual effect occurring in the appliances.

We have tested inside of the housing of the drive all the combustible parts in the vicinity of the motor capacitor without ignition.

The same test outside of the housing of the drive was negative, but we think the test inside of the housing of the drive is in line with the interpretation of the standard. Our National Committee agreed with us.

**Decision**

Standard for needle flame IEC 60695-11-5(§6) prefers to test inside in the general housing .if it is not possible by construction to perform the test inside then the test is performed outside . Therefore if the test is possible inside with positive result then the appliance passes the test

**Comment**

OSM/HA 466

Standard EN 60335-2-102 : 06

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.11.2 / 19.11.4 22	7.10/7.1	4.1		

**Subject** PEC complying with EN 298

**Problem**

In case of burner control (PEC) complying with EN 298:2003, the standard EN 60335-2-102 states:

19.11.3 Addition:

Tests are not repeated for protective electronic circuits complying with the relevant control standard listed in Annex ZBB.

NOTE Z101 There is no need to investigate again fault behaviour of already approved fail safe systems.

On the basis of this requirement (fail safe devices on the basis of the second fault approach), is it necessary to extend the evaluation of the first fault under par. 19.11.2 at these PEC's if they are already certified?

Rationale:

These devices have been already tested and found complying with the relevant safety standard on the basis of the first and second fault approach; any additional tests on these devices will lead to repeat unnecessary tests and to onerous costs for the manufacturer of appliances and/or of the control.

**Decision**

If the gas burner control is tested acc. EN 298 . It is therefore not necessary to apply any subclause of 19.11 to it acc. Annex ZZB and in the testreport of part 2-102 it shall be indicated .

For other controls the same consideration is taken into with the relevant standard in annex ZBB but only for 19.11.3. for the other subclauses an investigation shall be done to know which test may be covered.

**Comment**

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda	item	Document	Exp. date
22.31/26.11	25	7.1.8		OSM HA 2011	

**Subject**

**Problem**

Wires connected by soldering for Class II appliances and class II constructions and soldered external conductors.

**Decision**

Hooking can not be accepted as only fixing mean in case where supplementary and/or reinforced insulation could be reduced and for external conductors.

Supplementary fixing is required near the terminal (independently of the soldering)

**Comment**

This decision sheet replace decision sheet 35

OSM/HA 469

Standard *EN 60335-2-09:2003/A13:2010*

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11.Z101, 26 <i>Table Z101, Note b</i>	5.3.1	OSM	HA SI / 01	

**Subject**

Temperature rise limits for touchable surfaces

**Problem**

Is the footnote b applicable to touchable surfaces of portable oven (please see bellow attached picture of the example of appliance)?

*Picture:*



**Decision**

Double limits can be applied for touchable surface in case a warning symbol is provided, according the note b (When, due to the construction or dimensional limitations of the appliance, the required values cannot be met, the maximum temperature rise shall not be higher than twice the values indicated. In such cases, a warning shall be marked on the relevant surface of the appliance .) But if on the market similar products are available and meet the limits of the table ,this double limits can not be accepted.

So answer for the picture shown : it is commonly agreed that on the market there are similar constructions that meet the requirement of the limits of the table H

**Comment**

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Standard *EN 60335-1:2012*

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(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
24.1 26	7.1.4	OSM	HA (FI 02/2012)	

**Subject**

Components / component standard

**Problem**

Clause 24.1 first sentence:

"Components shall comply with the safety requirements specified in the relevant standards as far as they reasonably apply."

Same Clause from the IEC 60335-1 Ed.5:

"Components shall comply with the safety requirements specified in the relevant IEC standards as far as they reasonably apply."

Is it acceptable to approve component in the appliance that is tested and certified according eg. UL standard (or other relevant national standard).

**Decision**

No ,only relevant IEC/EN/HD standard can be accepted.

UL standard can be accepted if the UL standard is equivalent to the IEC/EN HD standard.

**Comment**

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**ECS OPERATIONAL STAFF MEETING HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES Page  
DECISION SHEET**

Date 2013-06-17  
OSM/HA 471

**Standard EN 60335-1:2012**

Sub)-clause	(Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.42 28		5.1.3	TUV SUD 02/2013	

**Question :**

Requirements for power supplies for SELV appliances using Y capacitor(s) as protective impedance related to different cases; no batteries involved; SELV is required due to accessibility of the secondary voltage.

- 1.) Power supply with SELV output is integral part of an appliance
- 2.) Power supply with SELV output is external part of an appliance and connected by a fixed connected interconnection cable.
- 3.) Power supply with SELV output is external part of an appliance and connected by a SELV plug and socket
  - 3a.) Power supply and class III appliance are sold in the same box; manual requires that only this particular power supply shall be used.
  - 3b.) Power supply and class III appliance are sold in the same box; manual does not contain any requirements regarding power supplies.
  - 3c.) Power supply and class III appliance are sold separately but from the same supplier; manual requires that only this particular power supply shall be used.
  - 3d.) Power supply and class III appliance are sold separately but from the same supplier; manual does not contain any requirements regarding power supplies.
  - 3e.) The class III appliance is sold as standal one product. The SELV power supply needed is referred to in the manual as:  
*"Only to be used together with the power supply type XXX from YYYY".*
  - 3f.) The class III appliance is sold as standal one product. The SELV power supply needed is referred to in the manual as:  
*"Only to be used together with a certified power supply with 12V/1A SELV"*
  - 3g.) The class III appliance is sold as standal one product. The SELV power supply needed is referred to in the manual as:  
*"Only to be used together with a IEC/EN 60335 certified power supply with 12V/1A SELV"*

Concerning the fact that IEC/ EN 60335-1, clause 22.42 requires as protective impedance two Y capacitors in series and other product standards like IEC 60950-1 or IEC 61558-2-16 accepts only one Y-capacitor only IEC 60335 certified power supplies would be sufficient for a.m. cases.

Q1) What is required from the CBTL and the issuing NCB to ensure compliance with IEC/EN 60335-1, clause 22.42.

**Decision :**

- 1) acceptable if complying with §22.42
- 2) acceptable if complying with §22.42
- 3a) acceptable if complying with §22.42
- 3b) not acceptable according 7.12(The instructions for appliances having a part of class III construction supplied from a detachable power supply unit shall state that the appliance is only to be used with the power supply unit provided with the appliance.)
- 3c) acceptable if complying with §22.42
- 3d) not acceptable according 7.12 last paragraph.
- 3e) acceptable if complying with §22.42

ECS OPERATIONAL STAFF MEETING HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES Page  
DECISION SHEET

Date 2013-06-17  
OSM/HA 471

Standard EN 60335-1:2012

Sub)-clause	(Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
22.42 28		5.1.3	TUV SUD 02/2013	

3f) acceptable  
3g) acceptable.

**Explanatory notes:**

According to IEC/EN 60335-1, clause 22.42 a safe operation of a SELV class III appliance is possible only with a power supply using two Y capacitors as protective impedanc e. For certification of such appliances all possible measures have to be taken to ensure that only such power supplies are used.





Standard *EN 60335-1:2012*

Sub)-clause	(Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
19.9 28		5.1.16	LCOE 02/2013	

<i>Standard(s):</i> <i>EN 60335-1:2012</i>	<i>Sub clause(s):</i> <i>19.9</i>	<i>Sheet N°:</i> ..... <i>(for Secretary use)</i>  <i>Page:</i>
<i>Subject(s):</i> <i>Which motors need to be tested</i>	<i>Key words:</i> <i>- motor overload test</i>	<i>Meeting:</i> 27 <i>Item:</i> <i>(for Secretary use)</i>
<p><b><i>Questions:</i></b></p> <p><b>Q1) Range hood motors, fans, and "this" type of motors must be tested for clause 19.9 (running overload test)?</b></p> <p><b><u>DECISION :</u></b>                      Only motors that are intended to be remotely or automatically controlled or liable to be operated continuously shall comply to this clause.                      NOTE : liable to be operated continuously : products which are designed to run continuously .</p> <p><b><u>Explanatory notes:</u></b></p>		

Standard EN 60335-1:2012

Sub)-clause	(Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
24 28		5.2.1	VDE15/03/2013	

<p><b>Standard(s):</b>   <i>EN 60335-2-97</i></p>	<p><b>Sub clause(s):</b>   <i>clause 24</i></p>	<p><b>Sheet N°:</b> .....  <i>(for Secretary use)</i></p> <p><b>Page:</b> 1(2)</p>
<p><b>Subject(s):</b>  <i>Installation couplers according to IEC 61535</i></p>	<p><b>Key words:</b>  <i>Connection to the supply by means of installation couplers</i></p>	<p><b>Meeting:</b> 28</p> <p><b>Item:</b>  <i>(for Secretary use)</i></p>
<p><b><u>Question:</u></b></p> <p>Q1) Are installation couplers acc. to IEC 61535 an appropriate provision for the Connection of tubular motors to the fixed installation? (see attached photo)</p> <p>Q2) If yes, Have installation couplers to be considered as part of the drive or as part of the fixed installation?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <p><b><u>Decision :</u></b></p> <p>Q1) Yes , only if they are part of the appliance. The female and male part needs to be delivered and are considered as part of the appliance. (construction component(male part) + supply cord(female part).) The component has to comply with the 60335 standard including §8, 30...</p> <p>Q2) part of the drive.</p> <p><b><u>Explanatory notes:</u></b></p>		

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DECISION SHEET

Date 2013-06-17  
OSM/HA 473

Standard *EN 60335-1:2012*

Sub)-clause	(Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
24 28		5.2.1	VDE15/03/2013	

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Standard *EN 60335-2-23:all editions*

Sub)-clause	(Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11 28		5.4.2	BE/07/2013	

**Question:**

What is the applicable standard ?  
EN 60335-2-23 or EN 60335-2-15 ?

Is there a limit for the temperature of the wax used in wax depilator as shown on the picture ?



**Decision :**

Q1) EN 60335-2-23 applies only.

Q2) IEC 60335-1 §11 table 3 similar parts which are held for short periods only in normal use : 60 K(if plastic material), measured at the point of contact with the skin.

**Explanatory notes:**

Standard *EN 60335-2-3:02 + A11*

Sub)-clause	(Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11.8 27		8.6.1	FR04/2012	
11.8	28	6.3.2	CLC TC 61/SEC 1952	

**Question:**

How to determine the functional and adjacent surfaces on iron with a big metal soleplate as show in below picture?

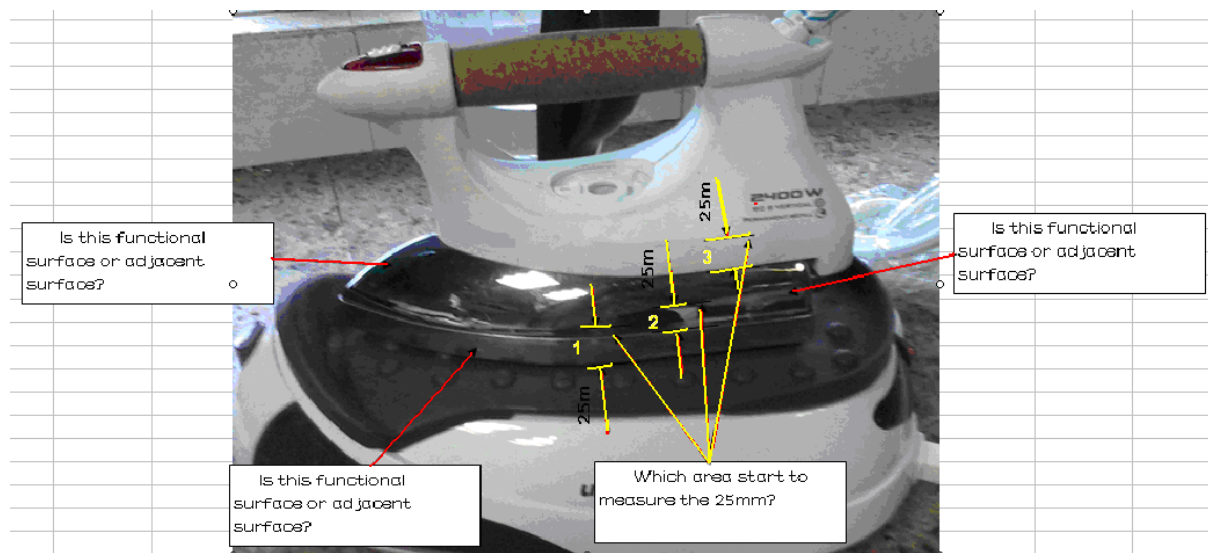
**Proposal:**

The complete metal parts are considered as a soleplate and it shall be taking as functional surface.

The adjacent surfaces start immediately from the metal parts and the maximum temperature rises for external surfaces under normal operating conditions shall be measured up to 25mm from the metal.

**Explanatory notes:**

The user will use and care (hot temperature) of this full parts as full soleplate metal.



Standard EN 60335-1:2012

Sub)-clause	(Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11.Z101 27		5.2.1	Spain/01/2012	
	28	6.3.2	CLC TC 61 SEC 1952	

**Questions:**

**Q1)** In the photographs below, taking into account note a), 2<sup>nd</sup> point, 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph (measure at 25 mm) ¿the sole width is part of the 25 mm? or they are measured additionally to the sole width?



**Q1)** Should it be considered as a normative specification the values in the examples ( 25 mm and 50 mm) included in the note?

**Relevant information:**

Standard EN 60335-1:2012

Sub)-clause	(Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
11.Z101 27		5.2.1	Spain/01/2012	
	28	6.3.2	CLC TC 61 SEC 1952	

Table Z101 – Maximum temperature rises for external surfaces under normal operating conditions

Surface <sup>a, d</sup>	Temperature rise of external surfaces K	
	Surfaces of separate tanks and boilers likely to be situated on the floor	Surfaces of other parts of appliances situated on a work surface <sup>b</sup>
Bare metal	40	45
Coated metal <sup>e</sup>	45	55
Glass and ceramic	55	60
Plastic and plastic coating > 0,3 mm <sup>c</sup>	60	65

<sup>a</sup> The following surfaces or elements shall not be taken into consideration:

- hot functional surface: surface which is intentionally heated by an internal heat source and which has to be hot to carry out the function for which the equipment is intended to be used;  
An example is the soleplate of an iron.
- adjacent surface: a surface adjacent to a functional surface. The adjacent surface and the functional surface may consist of the same piece of material or are in thermal contact and have similar thermal properties. The adjacent surface is not heated intentionally during use of the product. However, as it is adjacent to the functional surface and may become hot through conduction, its temperature will be in the range between the functional and a touchable surface;  
Examples are: the stand of an iron on a separated boiler and surface of the enclosure immediately surrounding the water heater enclosure plus 50 mm on all sides of a separated boiler, any part of the enclosure of an iron surrounding the soleplate plus 25 mm.
- handles or control knobs including keypads, keyboards and the like: part of the equipment that a user needs to touch to operate or adjust the equipment

The equipment has to be installed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

<sup>b</sup> When, due to the construction or dimensional limitations of the appliance, the required values cannot be met, the maximum temperature rise shall not be higher than twice the values indicated. In such cases, a warning shall be marked on the relevant surface of the appliance.

<sup>c</sup> The temperature rise limit of plastic also applies for plastic material having a metal finish of thickness less than 0,1 mm.

<sup>d</sup> When the thickness of the plastic coating does not exceed 0,3 mm, the temperature rise limits of the coated metal or of glass and ceramic material apply.

<sup>e</sup> Metal is considered coated when a coating made by enamel or non substantially plastic coating is used.

**Proposal:**

To know the opinion of other laboratories

**Explanatory notes:**

OSM/HA 467A

Standard EN 60335-2-14: 06+ amdts

(Sub)-clause	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	Exp. date
20.2	25	8.4.1	NO/02/2011	
20.2	29	5.2.2	NL3	

**Subject** Application of testprobe for blenders

**Problem**

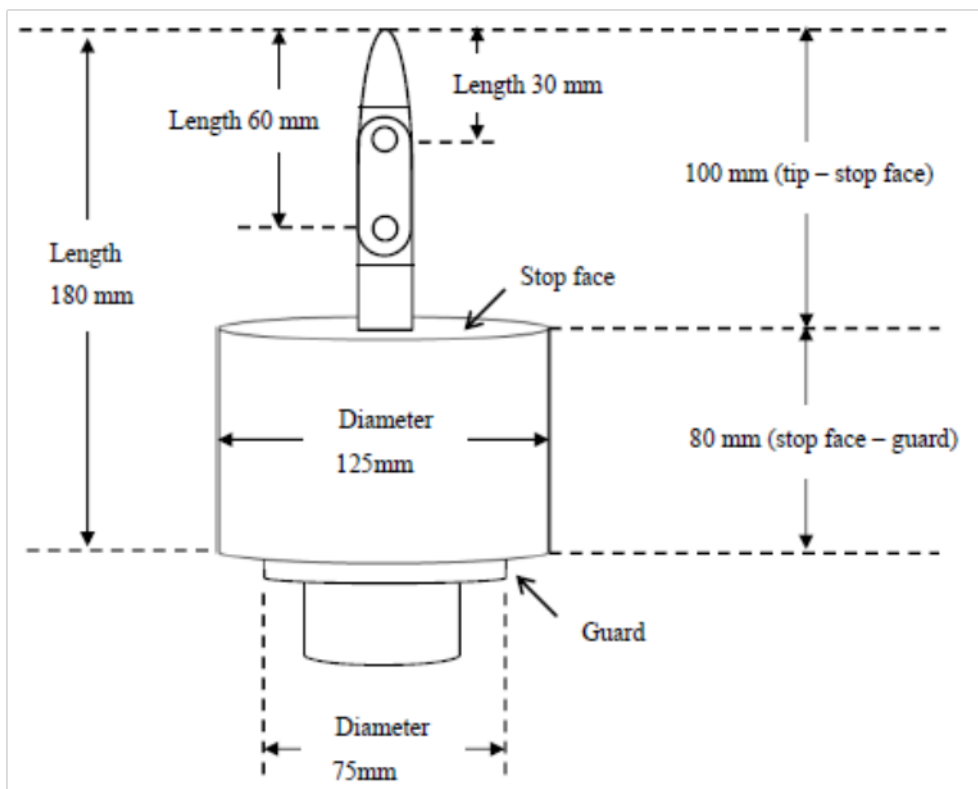
**Question:**

Which test probe is correct to check the protection for moving parts according to sub-clause 20.2 for blenders?

The clarification of the length of the stop face is necessary, due to its influences of the test result.

**Decision**

The test probe is identical to figure 1 of DSH 416 , where the diameter of 50 mm will become 125 mm , the length of the stopface will be 80mm(180-100 mm)



**Comment**

The decision was taken based on the OSM HA 467 in 2011 and confirmed by IEC/TC61Portoroz meeting in 2013

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Rationale: