

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet			OSM HA N°162
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document
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	
Standard	EN 60335-2-30 :2003 EN 60335-2-30 :2009+A11 :2012		Date 2017-02-08
Question	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		
Explanatory notes	The decision is in line with the decision taken by IEC/TC61 in Kuala Lumpur (May 2004, see minutes item 35a, 3)		

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet			OSM HA N°163
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document
19.103	23	4.3	SEC 05/09
19.103	7	8.12	BE 1/93, BE 2/93
Standard	EN 60335-2-30 :2003 EN 60335-2-30 :2009+A11 :2012	Date	2017-02-08
Question	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		
Explanatory notes			



Figure 1 : Application of Felt Strips.

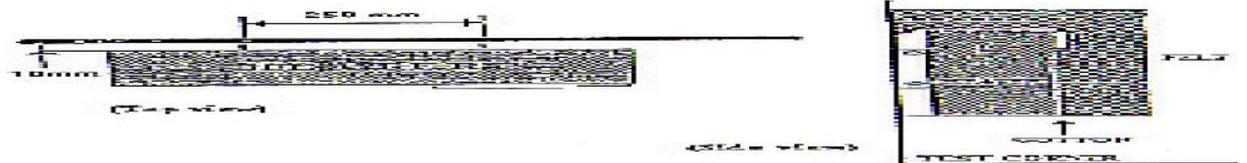


Figure 2 : Application of Felt (well clearance < 25 mm).

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet			OSM HA N°166
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document
30.51	2	11.1	
30.101	23	4.3	SEC 05/09
Standard	EN 60335-2-30 :2003 EN 60335-2-30 :2009+A11 :2012	Date	2017-02-08
Question	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		
Explanatory notes			

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet			OSM HA N°167
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document
19.103	9	9.10.1	BE2/95
19.103	23	4.3	SEC 05/09
Standard	EN 60335-2-30 :2003 EN 60335-2-30 :2009+A11 :2012	Date	2017-02-08
Question	Covering of a heated mirror.		
Decision	heated mirror fixed to the wall is considered as an appliance to be covered.		
Explanatory notes			

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet			OSM HA N°192
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document
8-20	23	6.4.2	SEC 05/09
8-20	23	8.9	FR 01/09
8-20	11	9.1	NO 1/97
Standard	EN 60335-2-30 :2003 EN 60335-2-30 :2009+A11 :2012	Date	2017-02-08
Question	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.		
Explanatory notes	<p>CLC/TC61 confirmed (November 2009)</p> <p>CLC/TC 61 confirmed (May 1998) as follows: Normal use means room temperature, not steady state condition.</p> <p>This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.</p> <p>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).</p>		

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet			OSM HA N°321
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document
19.108	17	8.15	(D/TUV)03/03
Standard	EN 60335-2-30 :2003 EN 60335-2-30 :2009+A11 :2012		Date 2017-02-08
Question	<p>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:</p> <p>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?</p>		
Decision	<p>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.</p>		
Explanatory notes			

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet			OSM HA N°321
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document
19.108	17	8.15	(D/TUV)03/03
Standard	EN 60335-2-30 :2003 EN 60335-2-30 :2009+A11 :2012	Date	2017-02-08
Question	<p>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:</p> <p>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?</p>		
Decision	<p>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.</p>		
Explanatory notes			

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet			OSM HA N°364
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document
11.8	19	6.11	(SE)1/05
Standard	EN 60335-2-30 :2003 EN 60335-2-30 :2009+A11 :2012	Date	2017-02-08
Question	Which limits are applicable in the examples showed in figures?		
Decision	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For case 3, the whole enclosure shall comply with 85K.</p>		
Explanatory notes	 <p>case 1</p> <p>case 2</p> <p>case 3</p>		

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet			OSM HA N°388
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document
5	15	10.10	(SE)02/01
5	20	11.3	
Standard	EN 60335-2-30 :2003 EN 60335-2-30 :2009+A11 :2012	Date	2017-02-08
Question	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 ² ? If the power input/ m ² 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		
Explanatory notes			

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet			OSM HA N°434
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document
19.11.4 and 22.10	23	8.8	(ES)03/09
Standard	EN 60335-2-30 :2003 EN 60335-2-30 :2009+A11 :2012	Date	2017-02-08
Question	<p>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.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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)</p>		
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.		
Explanatory notes			

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet			OSM HA N°435
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document
22.10	23	8.10	(NO)04/09
Standard	EN 60335-2-30:2003	Date	2017-02-08
Question	<p>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/shortcircuited 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?</p>		
Decision	<p>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 cutout.</p>		
Explanatory notes			

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet			OSM HA N°445
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document
22.109	23	8.11	(ES)02/09
Standard	EN 60335-2-30 :2003 EN 60335-2-30 :2009+A11 :2012	Date	2017-02-08
Question	<p>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.</p>		
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.		
Explanatory notes	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.		

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet			OSM HA N°465
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document
24.8/30.2.3	25	7.14.1	Germany 03/2011
Standard	EN 60335-2-30:1997 EN 60335-2-30 :2003 EN 60335-2-30 :2009+A11 :2012	Date	2017-02-08
Question	<p>serie motor capacitors needle flame test</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The requirement is considered to be met if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p>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.</p> <p>We have tested inside of the housing of the drive all the combustible parts in the vicinity of the motor capacitor without ignition.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Decision	<p>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</p>		
Explanatory notes			