BS EN 62368-1:2014

Incorporating corrigenda February 2015, May 2015 and June 2015



BSI Standards Publication

Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment

Part 1: Safety requirements

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 62368-1:2014, incorporating corrigendum May 2015. It is derived from IEC 62368-1:2014, incorporating corrigendum February 2015. It supersedes BS EN 60065:2014 and BS EN 60950-1:2006+A2:2013 which will be withdrawn on 20 June 2019.

The CENELEC common modifications have been implemented at the appropriate places in the text. The start and finish of each common modification is indicated in the text by tags [C〉 〈C].

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by corrigendum is indicated in the text by tags. Text altered by IEC corrigendum February 2015 is indicated in the text by [AC1〉 〈AC1].

BSI, as a member of CENELEC is obliged to publish EN 62368-1 as a British Standard. Attention is drawn, however, to the fact that during the development of this European Standard, the UK committee voted against its approval as a European Standard.

The UK committee voted against the implementation of this standard due to technical aspects with which the UK experts did not agree. These include discrepancies in the terminology used, restriction of some requirements to only lithium coin or button cell batteries and the responsibility given to non-medically trained personnel to identify if hazards exposed by the equipment in normal use could be life-threatening.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee EPL/108, Safety of electronic equipment within the field of audio/video, information technology and communication technology.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

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Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected
31 March 2015	Implementation of IEC corrigendum February 2015.
30 June 2015	Implementation of CENELEC corrigendum May 2015: supersession information updated in National and CENELEC Forewords
30 June 2015	Supersession information updated

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 62368-1

August 2014

ICS 33.160.01; 35.020

Supersedes EN 60950-1:2006, EN 60065:2014
Incorporating corrigenda February 2015 and May 2015

English Version

Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements (IEC 62368-1:2014 , modified)

Equipements des technologies de l'audio/vidéo, de l'information et de la communication - Partie 1: Exigences de sécurité
(CEI 62368-1:2014 , modifiée)

Einrichtungen für Audio/Video, Informations- und Kommunikationstechnik - Teil 1: Sicherheitsanforderungen
(IEC 62368-1:2014 , modifiziert)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2014-06-20. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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Ref. No. EN 62368-1:2014 E

Foreword

The text of document 108/521/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 62368-1:2014, prepared by IEC/TC 108 "Safety of electronic equipment within the field of audio/video, information technology and communication technology" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 62368-1:2014.

A draft amendment, which covers common modifications to IEC 62368-1:2014, was prepared by CLC/TC 108X, "Safety of electronic equipment within the fields of Audio/Video, Information Technology and Communication Technology" and approved by CENELEC.

This document supersedes EN 60950-1:2006 and EN 60065:2014.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which this document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2015-06-20
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with this document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2019-06-20

Clauses, subclauses, notes, tables, figures and annexes which are additional to those in IEC 62368-1:2014 are prefixed “Z”.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This standard covers the Principle Elements of the Safety Objectives for Electrical Equipment Designed for Use within Certain Voltage Limits (LVD - 2006/95/EC).

Requirement of sound pressure for personal music player addressed by the mandate M/452 are covered in 10.6 "Safeguards against acoustic energy sources".

For equipment falling within the scope of directives other than those against which this standard is harmonized, additional requirements from those directives may apply.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62368-1:2014 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard with common modifications.

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
		Safety of Toys – Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties	EN 71-1	-
		Sound system equipment: Headphones and earphones associated with personal music players — Maximum sound pressure level measurement methodology— Part 1: General method for "one package equipment"	EN 50332-1	-
		Sound system equipment: Headphones and earphones associated with personal music players — Maximum sound pressure level measurement methodology— Part 2: Matching of sets with headphones if either or both are offered separately, or are offered as one package equipment but with standardised connectors between the two allowing to combine components of different manufacturers or different design	EN 50332-2	-
		Product standard to demonstrate the compliance of mobile phones with the basic restrictions related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (300 MHz - 3 GHz)	EN 50360	-
-	-	Insulating, sheathing and covering materials for low-voltage energy cables	EN 50363	(all parts)
-	-	Electrical test methods for low voltage energy cables	EN 50395	2005
-	-	Non electrical test methods for low voltage energy cables	EN 50396	2005
		General requirements for Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS) -- Part 3: Electrical safety requirements.	EN 50491-3	2009
		Product standard to demonstrate compliance of radio frequency fields from handheld and body-mounted wireless communication devices used by the general public (30 MHz - 6 GHz)	EN 50566	-
IEC 60027-1	-	Letter symbols to be used in electrical technology – Part 1: General	EN 60027-1	-

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60065	-	Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety requirements	EN 60065	-
IEC 60068-2-6	-	Environmental testing Part 2-6: Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)	EN 60068-2-6	-
IEC 60068-2-78	-	Environmental testing Part 2-78: Tests – Test Cab: Damp heat, steady state	EN 60068-2-78	-
IEC/TR 60083	-	Plugs and socket-outlets for domestic and similar general use standardised in member countries of IEC	-	-
IEC 60085	-	Electrical insulation – Thermal classification and designation	EN 60085	-
IEC 60086-4	-	Primary batteries – Part 4: Safety of lithium batteries	EN 60086-4	-
IEC 60107-1	1997	Methods of measurement on receivers for television broadcast transmissions – Part 1: General considerations - Measurements at radio and video frequencies	EN 60107-1	1997
IEC 60112	-	Method for the determination of the proof and the comparative tracking indices of solid insulating materials	EN 60112	-
IEC 60127	(all parts)	Miniature fuses	EN 60127	(all parts)
IEC 60227-1	-	Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750V – Part 1: General requirements	HD 21 [1)]	-
IEC 60227-2	2003	Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750V – Part 2: Test methods	HD 21 [1)]	-
IEC 60245-1	-	Rubber insulated cables – Rated voltages up to and including 450/750V – Part 1: General requirements	HD 22 [2)]	-
IEC 60309	(all parts)	Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes	EN 60309	(all parts)
IEC 60317	(all parts)	Specifications for particular types of winding wires	EN 60317	(all parts)
IEC 60317-43	-	Part 43: Aromatic polyimide tape wrapped round copper wire, class 240	EN 60317-43	-
IEC 60320	(all parts)	Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes	EN 60320	(all parts)

1) The HD 21 series is related to, but not directly equivalent with the IEC 60227 series. Also EN 50363, EN 50395 and EN 50396 are to be taken into account.

2) The HD 22 series is related to, but not directly equivalent with the IEC 60245 series. Also EN 50363, EN 50395 and EN 50396 are to be taken into account.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60320-1	-	Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes – Part 1: General requirements	EN 60320-1	-
IEC 60320-2-2	-	Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes – Part 2-2: Interconnection couplers for household and similar equipment	EN60320-2-2	-
IEC 60332-1-2	-	Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 1-2: Test for vertical flame propagation for a single insulated wire or cable - Procedure for 1 kW pre-mixed flame	EN 60332-1-2	-
IEC 60332-1-3	-	Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 1-3: Test for vertical flame propagation for a single insulated wire or cable - Procedure for determination of flaming droplets/particles	EN 60332-1-3	-
IEC 60332-2-2	-	Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 2-2: Test for vertical flame propagation for a single small insulated wire or cable - Procedure for diffusion flame	EN 60332-2-2	-
IEC 60384-14	2005	Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment – Part 14: Sectional specification: Fixed capacitors for electromagnetic interference suppression and connection to the supply mains	EN 60384-14	2005
IEC 60417	Data-base	Graphical symbols for use on equipment	-	-
IEC 60529	-	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)	EN 60529	-
IEC 60664-1	2007	Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests	EN 60664-1	2007
IEC 60664-3	-	Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 3: Use of coating, potting or moulding for protection against pollution	EN 60664-3	-
IEC 60691	2002	Thermal-links - Requirements and application guide	EN 60691	2003
IEC 60695-10-2	-	Fire hazard testing – Part 10-2: Abnormal heat – Ball pressure test	EN 60695-10-2	-
IEC 60695-10-3	-	Fire hazard testing – Part 10-3: Abnormal heat – Mould stress relief distortion test	EN 60695-10-3	-
IEC 60695-11-5	2004	Fire hazard testing – Part 11-5: Test flames – Needle flame test methods – Apparatus, confirmatory test arrangement and guidance	EN 60695-11-5	2005

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60695-11-10	-	Fire hazard testing – Part 11-10: Test flames – 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods	EN 60695-11-10-	-
IEC 60695-11-20	1999	Fire hazard testing – Part 11-20: Test flames – 500 W flame test methods	EN 60695-11-20	1999
IEC/TS 60695-11-21	-	Fire hazard testing – Part 11-21: Test flames – 500 W vertical flame test methods for tubular polymeric materials	-	-
IEC 60728-11 (mod)	2005	Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 11: Safety	EN 60728-11	2005
IEC 60730	(all parts)	Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use	EN 60730	(all parts)
IEC 60730-1 (mod)	2010	Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use – Part 1: General requirements	EN 60730-1	2011
IEC 60738-1 +A1	2006 2009	Thermistors – Directly heated positive temperature coefficient – Part 1: Generic specification	EN 60738-1 +A1	2006 2009
IEC 60747-5-5	2007	Semiconductor devices – Discrete devices Part 5-5: Optoelectronic devices – Photocouplers	EN 60747-5-5	2011
IEC 60825-1	2007	Safety of laser products – Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements	EN 60825-1	2007
IEC 60825-2	2004	Safety of laser products – Part 2: Safety of optical fibre communication systems (OFCS)	EN 60825-2	2004
IEC 60825-12	-	Safety of laser products – Part 12: Safety of free space optical communication systems used for transmission of information	EN 60825-12	-
IEC 60851-3	2009	Winding wires – Test methods – Part 3: Mechanical properties	EN 60851-3	2009
IEC 60851-5	2008	Winding wires – Test methods – Part 5: Electrical properties	EN 60851-5	2008
IEC 60851-6	1996	Winding wires – Test methods – Part 6: Thermal properties	EN 60851-6	1996
IEC 60896-11	-	Stationary lead-acid batteries – Part 11: Vented types – General requirements and methods of tests	EN 60896-11	-
IEC 60896-21	2004	Stationary lead-acid batteries – Part 21: Valve regulated types –Methods of test	EN 60896-21	2004
IEC 60896-22	-	Stationary lead-acid batteries – Part 22: Valve regulated types – Requirements	EN 60896-22	-

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60906-1	-	IEC System of plugs and socket-outlet for household and similar purposes – Part 1: Plugs and socket-outlets 16 A 250 V a.c.	-	-
IEC 60906-2	-	IEC System of plugs and socket-outlet for household and similar purposes – Part 2: Plugs and socket-outlets 15 A 125 V a.c.	-	-
IEC 60947-1	-	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 1: General rules	EN 60947-1	-
IEC 60950-1 (mod)	2005	Information technology equipment – Safety – Part 1: General requirements	EN 60950-1	2006
IEC 60950-22	2005	Information technology equipment – Safety – Part 22: Equipment to be installed outdoors	EN 60950-22	2006
IEC 60950-23	-	Information technology equipment – Safety – Part 23: Large data storage equipment	EN 60950-23	-
IEC 60990	1999	Methods of measurement of touch current and protective conductor current	EN 60990	1999
IEC 60998-1	-	Connecting devices for low-voltage circuits for household and similar purposes – Part 1: General requirements	EN 60998-1	-
IEC 60999-1	-	Connecting devices – Electrical copper conductors – Safety requirements for screw-type and screwless-type clamping units – Part 1: General requirements and particular requirements for clamping units for conductors from 0,2 mm^2 up to 35 mm^2 (included)	EN 60999-1	-
IEC 60999-2	-	Connecting devices – Electrical copper conductors 470 – Safety requirements for screw-type and screwless-type clamping units – Part 2: Particular requirements for clamping units for conductors above 35 mm^2 up to 300 mm^2 (included)	EN 60999-2	-
IEC 61051-1		Varistors for use in electronic equipment – Part 1: Generic specification		
IEC 61051-2 A1	1991 2009	Varistors for use in electronic equipment – Part 2: Sectional specification for surge suppression varistors	-	-
IEC 61056-1	-	General purpose lead-acid batteries (valve-regulated types) – Part 1: General requirements, functional characteristics - Methods of test	EN 61056-1	-
IEC 61056-2	-	General purpose lead-acid batteries (valve-regulated types) – Part 2: Dimensions, terminals and marking	EN 61056-2	-
IEC 61058-1 (mod) +A1	2000 2001	Switches for appliances Part 1: General requirements	EN 61058-1	2002
+A2	2007		+A2	2008

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 61140	2001	Protection against electric shock – Common aspects for installation and equipment	EN 61140	2002
IEC/TS 61201	2007	Use of conventional touch voltage limits – Application guide	-	-
IEC 61204-7	-	Low-voltage power supplies, d.c. output – Part 7: Safety requirements	EN 61204-7	-
IEC 61293	-	Marking of electrical equipment with ratings related to electrical supply – Safety requirements	EN 61293	-
IEC 61427	-	Secondary cells and batteries for Photovoltaic energy systems (PVES) – General requirements and methods of test	EN 61427	-
IEC/TS 61430	-	Secondary cells and batteries – Test methods for checking the performance of devices designed for reducing explosion hazards – Lead-acid starter batteries	-	-
IEC 61434	-	Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Guide to designation of current in alkaline secondary cell and battery standards	EN 61434	-
IEC 61558-1	2005	Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products – Part 1: General requirements and tests	EN 61558-1	2005
IEC 61558-2-16	-	Safety of power transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for voltages up to 1 100 V – Part 2-16: Particular requirements and tests for switch mode power supply units and transformers for switch mode power supply units	EN 61558-2-16	-
IEC 61643-11	-	Low-voltage surge protective devices – Part 11: Surge protective devices connected to low-voltage power systems – Requirements and test methods	-	-
IEC 61810-1	2008	Electromechanical elementary relays – Part 1: General and safety requirements	EN 61810-1	2008
IEC 61959	-	Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Mechanical tests for sealed portable secondary cells and batteries	EN 61959	-
IEC 61965	2003	Mechanical safety of cathode ray tubes	EN 61965	2003
IEC 61984	-	Connectors – Safety requirements and tests	EN 61984	-
IEC 62133	-	Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Safety requirements for portable sealed secondary cells, and for batteries made from them, for use in portable applications	EN 62133	-
IEC 62281	-	Safety of primary and secondary lithium cells and batteries during transport	-	-

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 62471 (mod)	2006	Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems	EN 62471	2008
IEC/TR 62471-2	-	Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems – Part 2: Guidance on manufacturing requirements relating to non-laser optical radiation safety	-	-
IEC 62485-2	-	Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations – Part 2: Stationary batteries	-	-
ISO 178	-	Plastics - Determination of flexural properties	EN ISO 178	-
ISO 179-1	-	Plastics - Determination of Charpy impact properties – Part 1: Non-instrumented impact test	EN ISO 179	-
ISO 180	-	Plastics - Determination of Izod impact strength	EN ISO 180	-
ISO 306	-	Plastics – Thermoplastic materials – Determination of Vicat softening temperatures (VST)	EN ISO 306	-
ISO 527	(all parts)	Plastics – Determination of tensile properties	EN ISO 527	(all parts)
ISO 871	-	Plastics – Determination of ignition temperature using a hot-air furnace	-	-
ISO 3864	(all parts)	Graphical symbols -- Safety colours and safety signs	-	-
ISO 3864-2	-	Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Part 2: Design principles for product safety labels	-	-
ISO 4892-1	-	Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 1: General guidance	EN ISO 4892-1	-
ISO 4892-2	2006	Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps	EN ISO 4892-2	2006
ISO 4892-4	-	Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 4: Open-flame carbon-arc lamps	-	-
ISO 7000	Data-base	Graphical symbols for use on equipment – Index and synopsis	-	-
ISO 7010	-	Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Safety signs used in workplaces and public areas	EN ISO 7010	-
ISO 8256	-	Plastics - Determination of tensile-impact strength	EN ISO 8256	-
ISO 9772	-	Cellular plastics - Determination of horizontal burning characteristics of small specimens subjected to a small flame	-	-

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
ISO 9773	-	Plastics - Determination of burning behaviour of thin flexible vertical specimens in contact with a small-flame ignition source	EN ISO 9773	-

Annex ZB
(normative)

Special National Conditions

Special national condition: National characteristic or practice that cannot be changed even over a long period, e.g. climatic conditions, electrical earthing conditions.

NOTE If it affects harmonisation, it forms part of the European Standard.

Ⓒ NOTE Z1 The use of certain substances in electrical and electronic equipment is restricted within the EU: see Directive 2011/65/EU. Ⓒ

For the countries in which the relevant special national apply these provisions are normative, for other countries they are informative.

Clause	Special national condition
4.1.15	**Denmark, Finland, Norway** and **Sweden** To the end of the subclause the following is added: **Class I pluggable equipment type A** intended for connection to other equipment or a network shall, if safety relies on connection to reliable earthing or if surge suppressors are connected between the network terminals and **accessible** parts, have a marking stating that the equipment shall be connected to an earthed **mains** socket-outlet. The marking text in the applicable countries shall be as follows: In **Denmark**: “Apparatets stikprop skal tilsluttes en stikkontakt med jord som giver forbindelse til stikproppens jord.” In **Finland**: "Laite on liitettävä suojakoskettimilla varustettuun pistorasiaan" In **Norway**: “Apparatet må tilkoples jordet stikkontakt” In **Sweden**: “Apparaten skall anslutas till jordat uttag”
4.7.3	**United Kingdom** To the end of the subclause the following is added: The torque test is performed using a socket-outlet complying with BS 1363, and the plug part shall be assessed to the relevant clauses of BS 1363. Also see Annex G.4.2 of this annex
5.2.2.2	**Denmark** After the 2nd paragraph add the following: A warning (marking **safeguard**) for high **touch current** is required if the **touch current** exceeds the limits of 3,5 mA a.c. or 10 mA d.c.
5.4.11.1 and Annex G	**Finland and Sweden**

Clause	Special national condition
	To the end of the subclause the following is added: For separation of the telecommunication network from earth the following is applicable: If this insulation is solid, including insulation forming part of a component, it shall at least consist of either • two layers of thin sheet material, each of which shall pass the electric strength test below, or • one layer having a distance through insulation of at least 0,4 mm, which shall pass the electric strength test below. If this insulation forms part of a semiconductor component (e.g. an optocoupler), there is no distance through insulation requirement for the insulation consisting of an insulating compound completely filling the casing, so that clearances and creepage distances do not exist, if the component passes the electric strength test in accordance with the compliance clause below and in addition • passes the tests and inspection criteria of 5.4.8 with an electric strength test of 1,5 kV multiplied by 1,6 (the electric strength test of 5.4.9 shall be performed using 1,5 kV), and • is subject to routine testing for electric strength during manufacturing, using a test voltage of 1,5 kV. It is permitted to bridge this insulation with a capacitor complying with EN 60384-14:2005, subclass Y2. A capacitor classified Y3 according to EN 60384-14:2005, may bridge this insulation under the following conditions: • the insulation requirements are satisfied by having a capacitor classified Y3 as defined by EN 60384-14, which in addition to the Y3 testing, is tested with an impulse test of 2,5 kV defined in 5.4.11; • the additional testing shall be performed on all the test specimens as described in EN 60384-14; the impulse test of 2,5 kV is to be performed before the endurance test in EN 60384-14, in the sequence of tests as described in EN 60384-14.
5.5.2.1	**Norway** After the 3rd paragraph the following is added: Due to the IT power system used, capacitors are required to be rated for the applicable line-to-line voltage (230 V).
5.5.6	**Finland, Norway** and **Sweden** To the end of the subclause the following is added: Resistors used as **basic safeguard** or bridging **basic insulation** in **class I pluggable equipment type A** shall comply with G.10.1 and the test of G.10.2.
5.6.1	**Denmark**

Clause	Special national condition
	Add to the end of the subclause Due to many existing installations where the socket-outlets can be protected with fuses with higher rating than the rating of the socket-outlets the protection for pluggable equipment type A shall be an integral part of the equipment. *Justification:* In Denmark an existing 13 A socket outlet can be protected by a 20 A fuse.
5.6.4.2.1	**Ireland and United Kingdom** After the indent for **pluggable equipment type A**, the following is added: – the **protective current rating** is taken to be 13 A, this being the largest rating of fuse used in the **mains** plug.
5.6.5.1	To the second paragraph the following is added: The range of conductor sizes of flexible cords to be accepted by terminals for equipment with a rated current over 10 A and up to and including 13 A is: 1,25 mm^2 to 1,5 mm^2 in cross-sectional area.
5.7.5	**Denmark** To the end of the subclause the following is added: The installation instruction shall be affixed to the equipment if the **protective conductor current** exceeds the limits of 3,5 mA a.c. or 10 mA d.c.

Clause	Special national condition
5.7.6.1	**Norway and Sweden** To the end of the subclause the following is added: The screen of the television distribution system is normally not earthed at the entrance of the building and there is normally no equipotential bonding system within the building. Therefore the protective earthing of the building installation needs to be isolated from the screen of a cable distribution system. It is however accepted to provide the insulation external to the equipment by an adapter or an interconnection cable with galvanic isolator, which may be provided by a retailer, for example. The user manual shall then have the following or similar information in Norwegian and Swedish language respectively, depending on in what country the equipment is intended to be used in: “Apparatus connected to the protective earthing of the building installation through the mains connection or through other apparatus with a connection to protective earthing – and to a television distribution system using coaxial cable, may in some circumstances create a fire hazard. Connection to a television distribution system therefore has to be provided through a device providing electrical isolation below a certain frequency range (galvanic isolator, see EN 60728-11)” NOTE In Norway, due to regulation for CATV-installations, and in Sweden, a galvanic isolator shall provide electrical insulation below 5 MHz. The insulation shall withstand a dielectric strength of 1,5 kV r.m.s., 50 Hz or 60 Hz, for 1 min. Translation to Norwegian (the Swedish text will also be accepted in Norway): “Apparater som er koplet til beskyttelsesjord via nettplugg og/eller via annet jordtilkoplet utstyr – og er tilkoplet et koaksialbasert kabel-TV nett, kan forårsake brannfare. For å unngå dette skal det ved tilkopling av apparater til kabel-TV nett installeres en galvanisk isolator mellom apparatet og kabel-TV nettet.” Translation to Swedish: ”Apparater som är kopplad till skyddsjord via jordat vägguttag och/eller via annan utrustning och samtidigt är kopplad till kabel-TV nät kan i vissa fall medföra risk för brand. För att undvika detta skall vid anslutning av apparaten till kabel-TV nät galvanisk isolator finnas mellan apparaten och kabel-TV nätet.”.
5.7.6.2	**Denmark** To the end of the subclause the following is added: The warning (marking safeguard) for high touch current is required if the touch current or the protective current exceed the limits of 3,5 mA .

Clause	Special national condition
B.3.1 and B.4	**Ireland and United Kingdom** The following is applicable: To protect against excessive currents and short-circuits in the primary circuit of **direct plug-in equipment**, tests according to Annexes B.3.1 and B.4 shall be conducted using an external miniature circuit breaker complying with EN 60898-1, Type B, rated 32A. If the equipment does not pass these tests, suitable protective devices shall be included as an integral part of the **direct plug-in equipment**, until the requirements of Annexes B.3.1 and B.4 are met
G.4.2	**Denmark** To the end of the subclause the following is added: Supply cords of single phase appliances having a rated current not exceeding 13 A shall be provided with a plug according to DS 60884-2-D1:2011. CLASS I EQUIPMENT provided with socket-outlets with earth contacts or which are intended to be used in locations where protection against indirect contact is required according to the wiring rules shall be provided with a plug in accordance with standard sheet DK 2-1a or DK 2-5a. If a single-phase equipment having a RATED CURRENT exceeding 13 A or if a poly-phase equipment is provided with a supply cord with a plug, this plug shall be in accordance with the standard sheets DK 6-1a in DS 60884-2-D1 or EN 60309-2. Mains socket outlets intended for providing power to Class II apparatus with a rated current of 2,5 A shall be in accordance DS 60884-2-D1:2011 standard sheet DKA 1-4a. Other current rating socket outlets shall be in compliance with Standard Sheet DKA 1-3a or DKA 1-1c. Mains socket-outlets with earth shall be in compliance with DS 60884-2-D1:2011 Standard Sheet DK 1-3a, DK 1-1c, DK1-1d, DK 1-5a or DK 1-7a *Justification:* Heavy Current Regulations, Section 6c
G.4.2	**United Kingdom** To the end of the subclause the following is added: The plug part of direct plug-in equipment shall be assessed to BS 1363: Part 1, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.9, 12.11, 12.12, 12.13, 12.16, and 12.17, except that the test of 12.17 is performed at not less than 125 °C. Where the metal earth pin is replaced by an Insulated Shutter Opening Device (ISOD), the requirements of clauses 22.2 and 23 also apply.

Clause	Special national condition
G.7.1	**United Kingdom** To the first paragraph the following is added: Equipment which is fitted with a flexible cable or cord and is designed to be connected to a mains socket conforming to BS 1363 by means of that flexible cable or cord shall be fitted with a 'standard plug' in accordance with the Plugs and Sockets etc (Safety) Regulations 1994, Statutory Instrument 1994 No. 1768, unless exempted by those regulations. NOTE "Standard plug" is defined in SI 1768:1994 and essentially means an approved plug conforming to BS 1363 or an approved conversion plug.
G.7.1	**Ireland** To the first paragraph the following is added: Apparatus which is fitted with a flexible cable or cord shall be provided with a plug in accordance with Statutory Instrument 525: 1997, "13 A Plugs and Conversion Adapters for Domestic Use Regulations: 1997. S.I. 525 provides for the recognition of a standard of another Member State which is equivalent to the relevant Irish Standard
G.7.2	**Ireland and United Kingdom** To the first paragraph the following is added: A power supply cord with a conductor of 1,25 mm^2 is allowed for equipment which is rated over 10 A and up to and including 13 A.

Annex ZC
(informative)

A-deviations

A-deviation: National deviation due to regulations, the alteration of which is for the time being outside the competence of the CEN/CENELEC national member.

This European Standard falls under Directive 2006/95/EC.

NOTE (from CEN/CENELEC IR Part 2:2011, 2.17): Where standards fall under EU Directives, it is the view of the Commission of the European Communities (OJ No C 59; 1982-03-09) that the effect of the decision of the Court of Justice in case 815/79 Cremonini/Vrankovich (European Court Reports 1980, p. 3583) is that compliance with A-deviations is no longer mandatory and that the free movement of products complying with such a standard should not be restricted except under the safeguard procedure provided for in the relevant Directive.

A-deviations in an EFTA-country are **valid instead** of the relevant provisions of the European Standard in that country until they have been removed.

Add the following A-deviations:

Clause	National deviation
10.5.2	**Germany** The following requirement applies: For the operation of any cathode ray tube intended for the display of visual images operating at an acceleration voltage exceeding 40 kV, authorization is required, or application of type approval (Bauartzulassung) and marking. *Justification*: German ministerial decree against ionizing radiation (Röntgenverordnung), in force since 2002-07-01, implementing the European Directive 96/29/EURATOM. **NOTE** Contact address: Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, Bundesallee 100, D-38116 Braunschweig, Tel.: Int+49-531-592-6320, Internet: http://www.ptb.de

Clause	National deviation
F.1	**Italy** The following requirements shall be fulfilled: • The power consumption in Watts (W) shall be indicated on TV receivers and in their instruction for use (Measurement according to EN 60555-2). Note/Nota *EN 60555-2 has since been replaced by IEC 60107-1:1997.* • TV receivers shall be provided with an instruction for use, schematic diagrams and adjustments procedure in Italian language. • Marking for controls and terminals shall be in Italian language. Abbreviation and international symbols are allowed provided that they are explained in the instruction for use. • The ECC manufacturers are bound to issue a conformity declaration according to the above requirements in the instruction manual. The correct statement for conformity to be written in the instruction manual, shall be: *Questo apparecchio è fabbricato nella CEE nel rispetto delle disposizioni del D.M. marzo 1992 ed è in particolare conforme alle prescrizioni dell'art. 1 dello stesso D.M.* • The first importers of TV receivers manufactured outside EEC are bound to submit the TV receivers for previous conformity certification to the Italian Post Ministry (PP.TT). The TV receivers shall have on the backcover the certification number in the following form: D.M. 26/03/1992 xxxxx/xxxxx/S or T or pT S for stereo T for Teletext pT for retrofitable teletext *Justification:* Ministerial Decree of 26 March 1992 : National rules for television receivers trade. NOTE/NOTA: *Ministerial decree above contains additional, but not safety relevant requirements*

Annex ZD
(informative)

IEC and CENELEC code designations for flexible cords

Type of flexible cord	Code designations	
	IEC	CENELEC
PVC insulated cords		
Flat twin tinsel cord	60227 IEC 41	H03VH-Y
Light polyvinyl chloride sheathed flexible cord	60227 IEC 52	H03VV-F H03VVH2-F
Ordinary polyvinyl chloride sheathed flexible cord	60227 IEC 53	H05VV-F H05VVH2-F
Rubber insulated cords		
Braided cord	60245 IEC 51	H03RT-F
Ordinary tough rubber sheathed flexible cord	60245 IEC 53	H05RR-F
Ordinary polychloroprene sheathed flexible cord	60245 IEC 57	H05RN-F
Heavy polychloroprene sheathed flexible cord	60245 IEC 66	H07RN-F
Cords having high flexibility		
Rubber insulated and sheathed cord	60245 IEC 86	H03RR-H
Rubber insulated, crosslinked PVC sheathed cord	60245 IEC 87	H03RV4-H
Crosslinked PVC insulated and sheathed cord	60245 IEC 88	H03V4V4-H
Cords insulated and sheathed with halogen-free thermoplastic compounds		
Light halogen-free thermoplastic insulated and sheathed flexible cords		H03Z1Z1-F H03Z1Z1H2-F
Ordinary halogen-free thermoplastic insulated and sheathed flexible cords		H05Z1Z1-F H05Z1Z1H2-F

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INTRODUCTION

0 Principles of this product safety standard

0.1 Objective

This part of IEC 62368 is a product safety standard that classifies energy sources, prescribes **safeguards** against those energy sources, and provides guidance on the application of, and requirements for, those **safeguards**.

The prescribed **safeguards** are intended to reduce the likelihood of pain, injury and, in the case of fire, property damage.

The objective of the INTRODUCTION is to help designers to understand the underlying principles of safety in order to design safe equipment. These principles are informative and not an alternative to the detailed requirements of this standard.

0.2 Persons

0.2.1 General

This standard describes **safeguards** for the protection of three kinds of persons: the **ordinary person**, the **instructed person**, and the **skilled person**. This standard assumes that a person will not intentionally create conditions or situations that could cause pain or injury.

〖C〗 *deleted note* 〈C〗

0.2.2 Ordinary person

Ordinary person is the term applied to all persons other than **instructed persons** and **skilled persons**. **Ordinary persons** include not only users of the equipment, but also all persons who may have access to the equipment or who may be in the vicinity of the equipment. Under **normal operating conditions** or **abnormal operating conditions**, **ordinary persons** should not be exposed to parts comprising energy sources capable of causing pain or injury. Under a **single fault condition**, **ordinary persons** should not be exposed to parts comprising energy sources capable of causing injury.

0.2.3 Instructed person

Instructed person is a term applied to persons who have been instructed and trained by a **skilled person**, or who are supervised by a **skilled person**, to identify energy sources that may cause pain (see Table 1) and to take precautions to avoid unintentional contact with or exposure to those energy sources. Under **normal operating conditions**, **abnormal operating conditions** or **single fault conditions**, **instructed persons** should not be exposed to parts comprising energy sources capable of causing injury.

0.2.4 Skilled person

Skilled person is a term applied to persons who have training or experience in the equipment technology, particularly in knowing the various energies and energy magnitudes used in the equipment. **Skilled persons** are expected to use their training and experience to recognize energy sources capable of causing pain or injury and to take action for protection from injury from those energies. **Skilled persons** should also be protected against unintentional contact or exposure to energy sources capable of causing injury.

0.3 Model for pain and injury

An energy source that causes pain or injury does so through the transfer of some form of energy to or from a body part.

This concept is represented by a three-block model (see Figure 1).

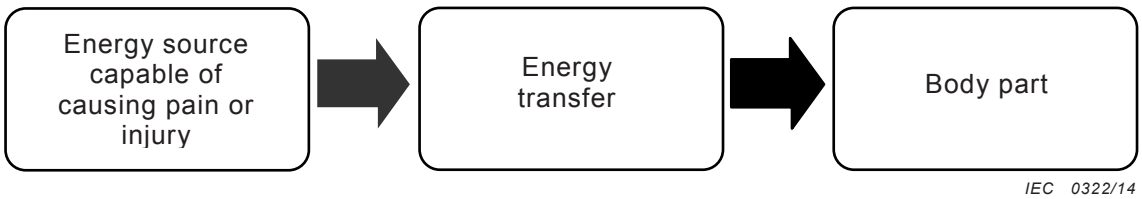


Figure 1 – Three block model for pain and injury

This safety standard specifies three classes of energy sources defined by magnitudes and durations of source parameters relative to either the body or to **combustible material** responses to those energy sources. Each energy class (see 4.2) is a function of the body part or the **combustible material** susceptibility to that energy magnitude (see Table 1).

Table 1 – Response to energy class

Energy source	Effect on the body	Effect on combustible materials
Class 1	Not painful, but may be detectable	Ignition not likely
Class 2	Painful, but not an injury	Ignition possible, but limited growth and spread of fire
Class 3	Injury	Ignition likely, rapid growth and spread of fire

The energy threshold for pain or injury is not constant throughout the population. For example, for some energy sources, the threshold is a function of body mass; the lower the mass, the lower the threshold, and vice-versa. Other body variables include age, state of health, state of emotions, effect of drugs, skin characteristics, etc. Furthermore, even where outward appearances otherwise appear equal, individuals differ in their thresholds of susceptibility to the same energy source.

The effect of duration of energy transfer is a function of the specific energy form. For example, pain or injury from thermal energy can be very short (1 s) for high skin temperature, or very long (several hours) for low skin temperature.

Furthermore, the pain or injury may occur some considerable time after the transfer of energy to a body part. For example, pain or injury from some chemical or physiological reaction may not be manifested for days, weeks, months, or years.

0.4 Energy sources

Energy sources are addressed by this standard, together with the pain or injury that results from a transfer of that energy to the body, and the likelihood of property damage that results from fire escaping the equipment.

An electrical product is connected to an electrical energy source (for example, the **mains**), an external power supply, or a **battery**. An electrical product uses the electrical energy to perform its intended functions.

In the process of using electrical energy, the product transforms the electrical energy into other forms of energy (for example, thermal energy, kinetic energy, optical energy, audio energy, electromagnetic energy, etc.). Some energy transformations may be a deliberate part of the product function (for example, moving parts of a printer, images on a visual display unit, sound from a speaker, etc.). Some energy transformations may be a by-product of the product function (for example, heat dissipated by functional circuits, x-radiation from a cathode-ray tube, etc.).

Some products may use energy sources that are non-electrical energy sources such as **batteries**, moving parts, or chemicals, etc. The energy in these other sources may be transferred to or from a body part, or may be transformed into other energy forms (for example, a **battery** transforms chemical energy into electrical energy, or a moving body part transfers its kinetic energy to a sharp edge).

Examples of the types of energy forms and the associated injuries and property damage addressed in this standard are in Table 2.

Table 2 – Examples of body response or property damage related to energy sources

Forms of energy	Examples of body response or property damage	Clause
Electrical energy (for example, energized conductive parts)	Pain, fibrillation, cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, skin burn, or internal organ burn	5
Thermal energy (for example, electrical ignition and spread of fire)	Electrically-caused fire leading to burn-related pain or injury, or property damage	6
Chemical reaction (for example, electrolyte, poison)	Skin damage, organ damage, or poisoning	7
Kinetic energy (for example, moving parts of equipment, or a moving body part against an equipment part)	Laceration, puncture, abrasion, contusion, crush, amputation, or loss of a limb, eye, ear, etc.	8
Thermal energy (for example, hot **accessible** parts)	Skin burn	9
Radiated energy (for example, electromagnetic energy, optical energy, acoustic energy)	Loss of sight, skin burn, or loss of hearing	10

0.5 Safeguards

0.5.1 General

Many products necessarily use energy capable of causing pain or injury. Product design cannot eliminate such energy use. Consequently, such products should use a scheme that reduces the likelihood of such energy being transferred to a body part. The scheme that reduces the likelihood of energy transfer to a body part is a **safeguard** (see Figure 2).



Figure 2 – Three block model for safety

A **safeguard** is a device or scheme or system that

– is interposed between an energy source capable of causing pain or injury and a body part, and

– reduces the likelihood of transfer of energy capable of causing pain or injury to a body part.

NOTE **Safeguard** mechanisms against transfer of energy capable of causing pain or injury include:

– attenuating the energy (reduces the value of the energy); or
– impeding the energy (slows the rate of energy transfer); or
– diverting the energy (changes the energy direction); or
– disconnecting, interrupting, or disabling the energy source; or
– enveloping the energy source (reduces the likelihood of the energy from escaping); or
– interposing a barrier between a body part and the energy source.

A **safeguard** can be applied to the equipment, to the local installation, to a person or can be a learned or directed behaviour (for example, resulting from an **instructional safeguard**) intended to reduce the likelihood of transfer of energy capable of causing pain or injury. A **safeguard** may be a single element or may be a set of elements.

Generally, the order of preference for providing **safeguards** is:

– **equipment safeguards** are always useful, since they do not require any knowledge or actions by persons coming into contact with the equipment;
– **installation safeguards** are useful when a safety characteristic can only be provided after installation (for example, the equipment has to be bolted to the floor to provide stability);
– behavioural **safeguards** are useful when the equipment requires an energy source to be **accessible**.

In practice, **safeguard** selection accounts for the nature of the energy source, the intended user, the functional requirements of the equipment, and similar considerations.

0.5.2 Equipment safeguard

An **equipment safeguard** may be a **basic safeguard**, a **supplementary safeguard**, a **double safeguard**, or a **reinforced safeguard**.

0.5.3 Installation safeguard

Installation safeguards are not controlled by the equipment manufacturer, although in some cases, **installation safeguards** may be specified in the equipment installation instructions.

Generally, with respect to equipment, an **installation safeguard** is a **supplementary safeguard**.

NOTE For example, the protective earthing **supplementary safeguard** is located partly in the equipment and partly in the installation. The protective earthing **supplementary safeguard** is not effective until the equipment is connected to the installation.

Requirements for **installation safeguards** are not addressed in this standard. However, this standard does assume some **installation safeguards**, such as protective earthing, are in place and are effective.

0.5.4 Personal safeguard

A **personal safeguard** may be a **basic safeguard**, a **supplementary safeguard**, or a **reinforced safeguard**.

Requirements for **personal safeguards** are not addressed in this standard. However, this standard does assume that **personal safeguards** are available for use as specified by the manufacturer.

0.5.5 Behavioural safeguards

0.5.5.1 Introduction to behavioural safeguards

In the absence of an equipment, installation, or **personal safeguard**, a person may use a specific behaviour as a **safeguard** to avoid energy transfer and consequent injury. A behavioural **safeguard** is a voluntary or instructed behaviour intended to reduce the likelihood of transfer of energy to a body part.

Three kinds of behavioural **safeguards** are specified in this standard. Each kind of behavioural **safeguard** is associated with a specific kind of person. An **instructional safeguard** is usually addressed to an **ordinary person**, but may also be addressed to an **instructed person** or a **skilled person**. A **precautionary safeguard** is used by an **instructed person**. A **skill safeguard** is used by a **skilled person**.

0.5.5.2 Instructional safeguard

An **instructional safeguard** is a means of providing information, describing the existence and location of an energy source capable of causing pain or injury, and is intended to invoke a specific behaviour on the part of a person to reduce the likelihood of transfer of energy to a body part (see Annex F).

An **instructional safeguard** may be a visual indicator (symbols or words or both) or an audible message, as applicable to the expected use of the product.

When accessing locations where the equipment needs to be energized to perform a service activity, an **instructional safeguard** may be considered acceptable protection to bypass an **equipment safeguard** such that the person is made aware of how to avoid contact with a class 2 or class 3 energy source.

If **equipment safeguards** would interfere with or prohibit the equipment function, an **instructional safeguard** may replace an **equipment safeguard**.

If exposure to an energy source capable of causing pain or injury is essential to the correct functioning of equipment, an **instructional safeguard** may be used to ensure protection of persons instead of another **safeguard**. Consideration should be given as to whether the **instructional safeguard** should require the use of a **personal safeguard**.

Provision of an **instructional safeguard** does not result in an **ordinary person** becoming an **instructed person** (see 0.5.5.3).

0.5.5.3 Precautionary safeguard (used by an instructed person)

A **precautionary safeguard** is the training and experience or supervision of an **instructed person** by a **skilled person** to use precautions to protect the **instructed person** against class 2 energy sources. **Precautionary safeguards** are not specifically prescribed in this standard but are assumed to be effective when the term **instructed person** is used.

During equipment servicing, an **instructed person** may need to remove or defeat an **equipment safeguard**. In this case, an **instructed person** is expected to then apply precaution as a **safeguard** to avoid injury.

0.5.5.4 Skill safeguard (used by a skilled person)

A **skill safeguard** is the education, training, knowledge and experience of the **skilled person** that is used to protect the **skilled person** against class 2 or class 3 energy sources. **Skill safeguards** are not specifically prescribed in this standard but are assumed to be effective when the term **skilled person** is used.

During equipment servicing, a **skilled person** may need to remove or defeat an **equipment safeguard**. In this case, a **skilled person** is expected to then apply skill as a **safeguard** to avoid injury.

0.5.6 Safeguards during ordinary or instructed person service conditions

During **ordinary person** or **instructed person** service conditions, **safeguards** for such persons may be necessary. Such **safeguards** can be **equipment safeguards**, **personal safeguards**, or **instructional safeguards**.

0.5.7 Equipment safeguards during skilled person service conditions

During **skilled person** service conditions, **equipment safeguards** should be provided to protect against the effects of a body's involuntary reaction (for example, startle) that might cause unintentional contact with a class 3 energy source located outside the view of the **skilled person**.

NOTE This **safeguard** typically applies in large equipment, where the **skilled person** needs to partially or wholly enter between two or more class 3 energy source locations while servicing.

0.5.8 Examples of safeguard characteristics

Table 3 lists some examples of **safeguard** characteristics.

Table 3 – Examples of safeguard characteristics

Safeguard	Basic safeguard	Supplementary safeguard	Reinforced safeguard
Equipment safeguard: a physical part of an equipment	Effective under **normal operating conditions**	Effective in the event of failure of the **basic safeguard**	Effective under **normal operating conditions** and in the event of a **single fault condition** elsewhere in the equipment
	Example: **basic insulation**	Example: **supplementary insulation**	Example: **reinforced insulation**
	Example: normal temperatures below ignition temperatures	Example: **fire enclosure**	Not applicable
Installation safeguard: a physical part of a man-made installation	Effective under **normal operating conditions**	Effective in the event of failure of an equipment **basic safeguard**	Effective under **normal operating conditions** and in the event of a **single fault condition** elsewhere in the equipment
	Example: wire size	Example: overcurrent protective device	Example: socket outlet
Personal safeguard: a physical device worn on the body	In the absence of any **equipment safeguard**, effective under **normal operating conditions**	Effective in the event of failure of an equipment **basic safeguard**	In the absence of any **equipment safeguard**, effective under **normal operating conditions** and in the event of a **single fault condition** elsewhere in the equipment
	Example: gloves	Example: insulating floor mat	Example: electrically-insulated glove for handling live conductors
Instructional safeguard: a voluntary or instructed behaviour intended to reduce the likelihood of transfer of energy to a body part	In the absence of any **equipment safeguard**, effective under **normal operating conditions**	Effective in the event of failure of an equipment **basic safeguard**	Only effective on an exceptional basis, when providing all appropriate **safeguards** would prevent the intended functioning of the equipment
	Example: **instructional safeguard** to disconnect telecommunication cable before opening the cover	Example: after opening a door, an **instructional safeguard** against hot parts	Example: **instructional safeguard** of hot parts in an office photocopier, or a continuous roll paper cutter on a commercial printer

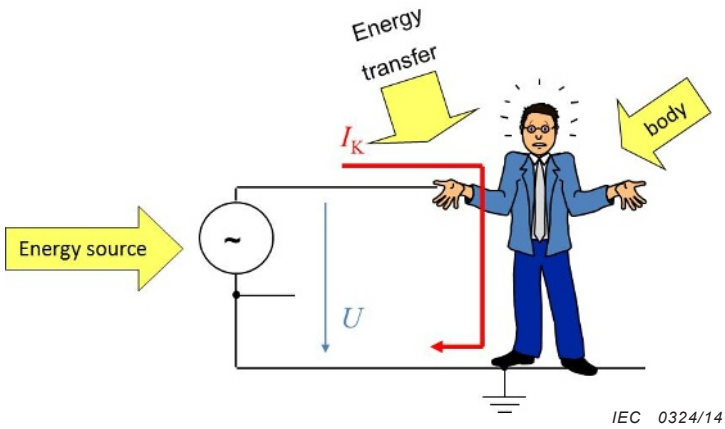
0.6 Electrically-caused pain or injury (electric shock)

0.6.1 Models for electrically-caused pain or injury

Electrically-caused pain or injury may occur when electrical energy capable of causing pain or injury is transferred to a body part (see Figure 3).

Electrical energy transfer occurs when there are two or more electrical contacts to the body:

– the first electrical contact is between a body part and a conductive part of the equipment;
– the second electrical contact is between another body part; and
  - earth, or
  - another conductive part of the equipment.



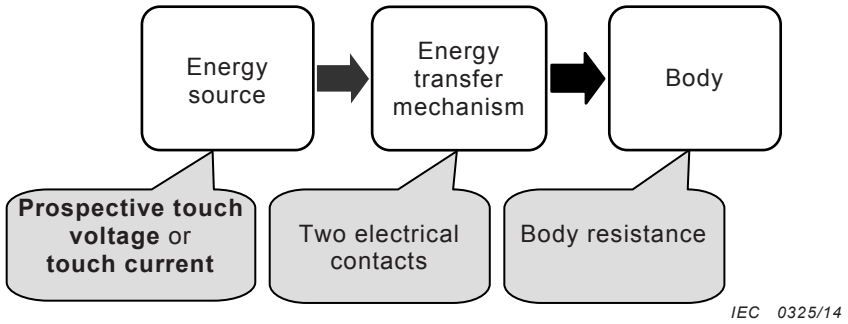


Figure 3 – Schematic and model for electrically-caused pain or injury

Depending on the magnitude, duration, wave shape, and frequency of the current, the effect to the human body varies from undetectable to detectable to painful to injurious.

0.6.2 Models for protection against electrically-caused pain or injury

Protection against electrically-caused pain or injury requires that one or more **safeguards** be interposed between an electrical energy source capable of causing pain or injury and a body part (see Figure 4).

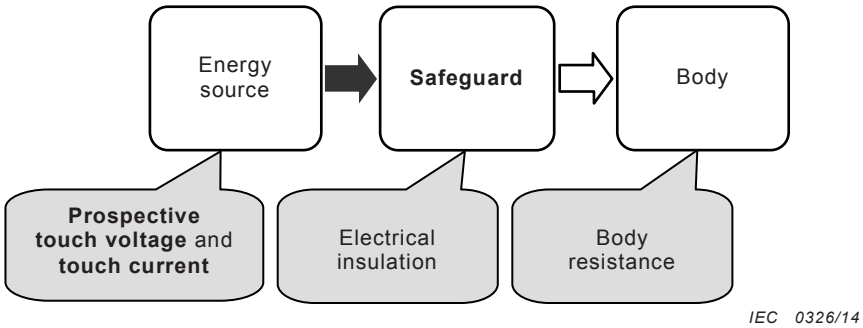


Figure 4 – Model for protection against electrically-caused pain or injury

Protection against electrically-caused pain is provided under **normal operating conditions** and **abnormal operating conditions**. Such protection requires that, under **normal operating conditions** and **abnormal operating conditions**, a **basic safeguard** be interposed between an electrical energy source capable of causing pain and an **ordinary person**.

The most common **basic safeguard** against an electrical energy source capable of causing pain is electrical insulation (also known as **basic insulation**) interposed between the energy source and a body part.

Protection against electrically-caused injury is provided under **normal operating conditions**, **abnormal operating conditions**, and **single fault conditions**. Such protection requires that, under **normal operating conditions** and **abnormal operating conditions**, both a **basic safeguard** and a **supplementary safeguard** be interposed between an electrical energy source capable of causing injury and an **ordinary person** (see 4.3.2.4), or an **instructed person** (see 4.3.3.3). In the event of a failure of either **safeguard**, the other **safeguard** becomes effective. The **supplementary safeguard** against an electrical energy source capable of causing injury is placed between the **basic safeguard** and a body part. A **supplementary safeguard** may be additional electrical insulation (**supplementary insulation**) or a protectively earthed conductive barrier or other construction that performs the same function.

The most common **safeguard** against an electrical energy source capable of causing injury is electrical insulation (also known as **double insulation** or **reinforced insulation**) placed between the energy source and a body part.

Likewise, a **reinforced safeguard** may be placed between an electrical energy source capable of causing injury and a body part.

0.7 Electrically-caused fire

0.7.1 Models for electrically-caused fire

Electrically-caused fire is due to conversion of electrical energy to thermal energy (see Figure 5), where the thermal energy heats a fuel material followed by ignition and combustion.

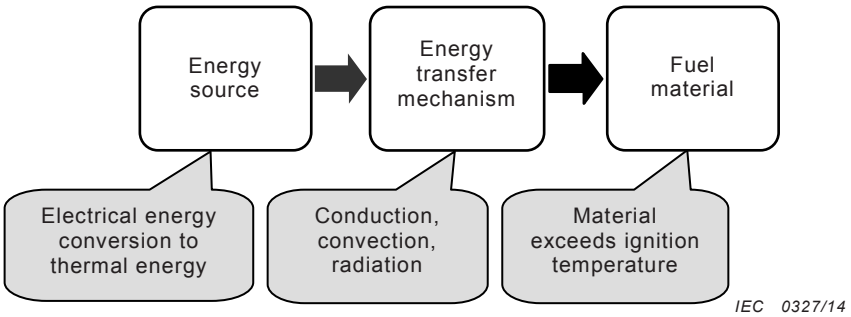


Figure 5 – Model for electrically-caused fire

Electrical energy is converted to thermal energy either in a resistance or in an arc and is transferred to a fuel material by conduction, convection, or radiation. As the fuel material heats, it chemically decomposes into gases, liquids and solids. When the gas is at its ignition temperature, the gas can be ignited by an ignition source. When the gas is at its spontaneous ignition temperature, the gas ignites by itself. Both result in fire.

0.7.2 Models for protection against electrically-caused fire

The **basic safeguard** against electrically-caused fire (see Figure 6) is that the temperature of a material, under **normal operating conditions** and **abnormal operating conditions**, does not cause the material to ignite.

The **supplementary safeguard** against electrically-caused fire reduces the likelihood of ignition or, in the case of ignition, reduces the likelihood of spread of fire.

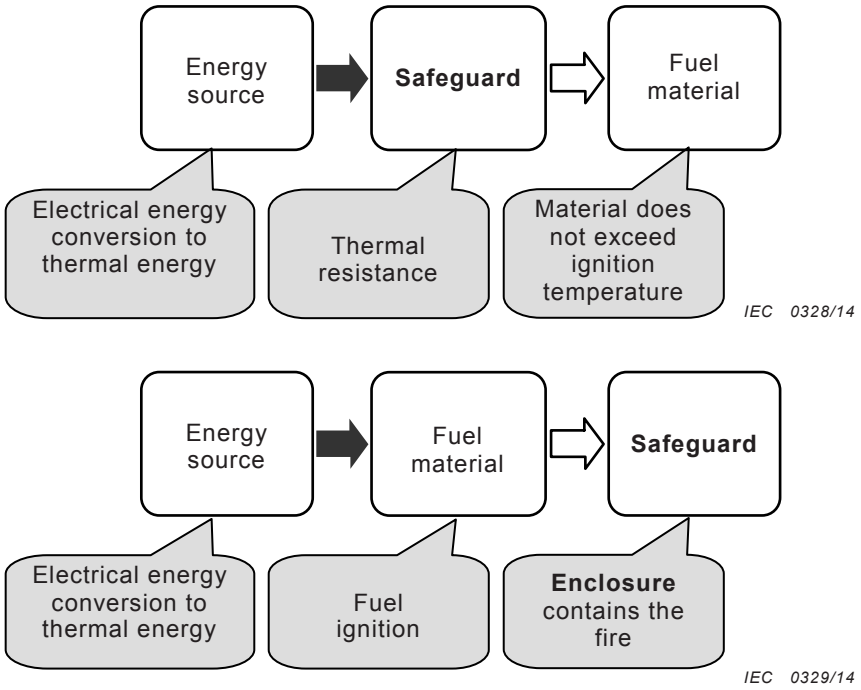


Figure 6 – Models for protection against fire

0.8 Injury caused by hazardous substances

Injury caused by **hazardous substances** is due to a chemical reaction with a body part. The extent of injury by a given substance depends on both the magnitude and duration of exposure and on the body part susceptibility to that substance.

The **basic safeguard** against injury caused by **hazardous substances** is containment of the material.

Supplementary safeguards against injury caused by **hazardous substances** may include:

– a second container or a spill-resistant container;

– containment trays;

– tamper-proof screws to prevent unauthorized access;

– **instructional safeguards**.

National and regional regulations govern the use of and exposure to **hazardous substances** used in equipment. These regulations do not enable a practical classification of **hazardous substances** in the manner in which other energy sources are classified in this standard. Therefore, energy source classifications are not applied in Clause 7.

0.9 Mechanically-caused injury

Mechanically-caused injury is due to kinetic energy transfer to a body part when a collision occurs between a body part and an equipment part. The kinetic energy is a function of the relative motion between a body part and **accessible** parts of the equipment, including parts ejected from the equipment that collide with a body part.

Examples of kinetic energy sources are:

– body motion relative to sharp edges and corners;
– part motion due to rotating or other moving parts, including pinch points;
– part motion due to loosening, exploding, or imploding parts;
– equipment motion due to instability;
– equipment motion due to wall, ceiling, or rack mounting means failure;
– equipment motion due to handle failure;
– part motion due to an exploding **battery**;
– equipment motion due to cart or stand instability or failure.

The **basic safeguard** against mechanically-caused injury is a function of the specific energy source. **Basic safeguards** may include:

– rounded edges and corners;
– an **enclosure** to prevent a moving part from being **accessible**;
– an **enclosure** to prevent expelling a moving part;
– a **safety interlock** to control access to an otherwise moving part;
– means to stop the motion of a moving part;
– means to stabilize the equipment;
– robust handles;
– robust mounting means;
– means to contain parts expelled during **explosion** or implosion.

The **supplementary safeguard** against mechanically-caused injury is a function of the specific energy source. **Supplementary safeguards** may include:

– **instructional safeguards**;
– instructions and training;
– additional **enclosures** or barriers;
– **safety interlocks**.

The **reinforced safeguard** against mechanically-caused injury is a function of the specific energy source. **Reinforced safeguards** may include:

– extra thick glass on the front of a CRT;
– rack slide-rails and means of support;
– **safety interlock**.

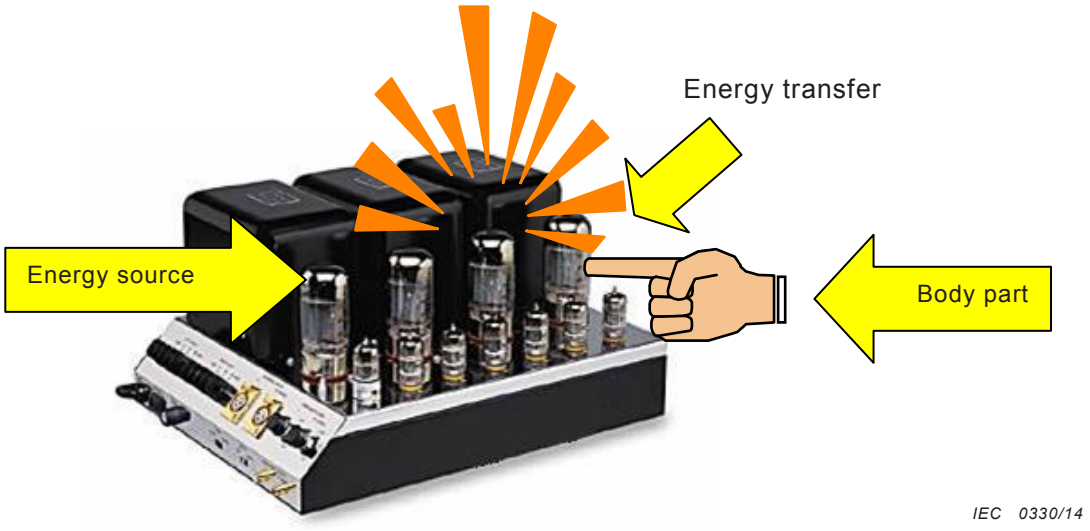
0.10 Thermally-caused injury (skin burn)

0.10.1 Models for thermally-caused injury

Thermally-caused injury may occur when thermal energy capable of causing injury is transferred to a body part (see Figure 7).

Thermal energy transfer occurs when a body touches a hot equipment part. The extent of injury depends on the temperature difference, the thermal mass of the object, rate of thermal energy transfer to the skin, and duration of contact.

The requirements in this standard only address **safeguards** against thermal energy transfer by conduction. This standard does not address **safeguards** against thermal energy transfer by convection or radiation.



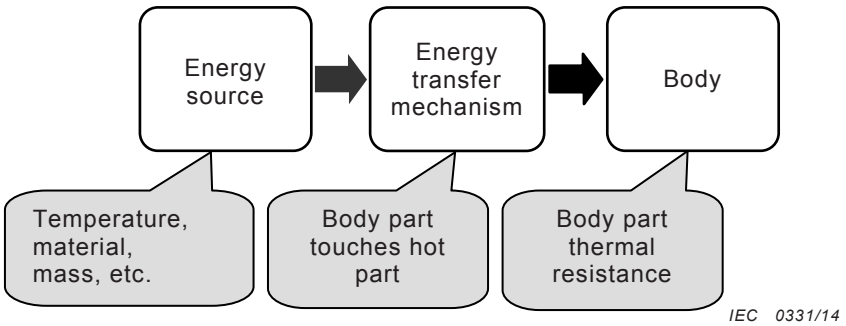


Figure 7 – Schematic and model for thermally-caused injury

Depending on the temperature, contact duration, material properties, and mass of the material, the perception of the human body varies from warmth to heat that may result in pain or injury (burn).

0.10.2 Models for protection against thermally-caused pain or injury

Protection against thermally-caused pain or injury requires that one or more **safeguards** be interposed between a thermal energy source capable of causing pain or injury and an **ordinary person** (see Figure 8).

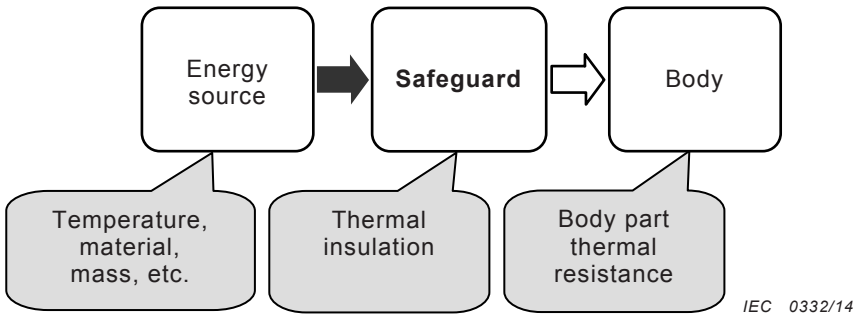


Figure 8 – Model for protection against thermally-caused injury

Protection against thermally-caused pain is required under **normal operating conditions** and **abnormal operating conditions**. Such protection requires that a **basic safeguard** be interposed between a thermal energy source capable of causing pain and an **ordinary person**.

Protection against thermally-caused injury is required under **normal operating conditions**, **abnormal operating conditions** and **single fault conditions**. Such protection requires that a **basic safeguard** and a **supplementary safeguard** be interposed between a thermal energy source capable of causing injury and an **ordinary person**.

The **basic safeguard** against a thermal energy source capable of causing pain or injury is thermal insulation placed between the energy source and a body part. In some cases, a **basic safeguard** against a thermal energy source capable of causing pain or injury may be an **instructional safeguard** identifying the hot parts and how to reduce the likelihood of injury. In some cases, a **basic safeguard** reduces the likelihood of a non-injurious thermal energy source from becoming a thermal energy source capable of causing pain or injury.

Examples of such **basic safeguards** are:

– control of electrical energy being converted to thermal energy (for example, a **thermostat**); and

– heat sinking, etc.

The **supplementary safeguard** against a thermal energy source capable of causing injury is thermal insulation placed between the energy source and a body part. In some cases, a **supplementary safeguard** against a thermal energy source capable of causing pain or injury may be an **instructional safeguard** identifying the hot parts and how to reduce the likelihood of injury.

0.11 Radiation-caused injury

Radiation-caused injury within the scope of this standard is generally attributed to one of the following energy transfer mechanisms:

– heating of a body organ caused by exposure to non-ionising radiation, such as the highly localised energy of a laser impinging on the retina, or heating a larger volume such as the energy from a high frequency wireless, electromagnetic fields, or high frequency transmitter; or

– auditory injury caused by over stimulation of the ear by excessive peaks or sustained loud sound, leading to physical or nerve damage.

Radiated energy is transferred by impingement of wave emission upon a body part.

The **basic safeguard** against radiation-caused injury is containment of the energy within an **enclosure** that is opaque to the radiated energy.

There are several **supplementary safeguards** against radiation-caused injury. The **supplementary safeguards** may include **safety interlocks** to disconnect power to the generator, tamper-proof screws to prevent unauthorized access, etc.

The **basic safeguard** against auditory injury is to limit the acoustic output of personal music players and their associated headphones and earphones.

Examples of **supplementary safeguards** against auditory pain and injury are the provision of warnings and information advising the user how to use the equipment correctly.

AUDIO/VIDEO, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT –

Part 1: Safety requirements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62368 is applicable to the safety of electrical and electronic equipment within the field of audio, video, information and communication technology, and business and office machines with a **rated voltage** not exceeding 600 V. This standard does not include requirements for performance or functional characteristics of equipment.

NOTE 1 Examples of equipment within the scope of this standard are given in Annex A.

NOTE 2 A **rated voltage** of 600 V is considered to include equipment rated 400/690 V.

This part of IEC 62368 is also applicable to:

– components and subassemblies intended for incorporation in this equipment. Such components and subassemblies need not comply with every requirement of the standard, provided that the complete equipment, incorporating such components and subassemblies, does comply;

– external power supply units intended to supply other equipment within the scope of this part of IEC 62368;

– accessories intended to be used with equipment within the scope of this part of IEC 62368.

This part of IEC 62368 does not apply to power supply systems which are not an integral part of the equipment, such as motor-generator sets, **battery** backup systems and distribution transformers.

This part of IEC 62328 specifies **safeguards** for **ordinary persons**, **instructed persons**, and **skilled persons**. Additional requirements may apply for equipment that is clearly designed or intended for use by children or specifically attractive to children.

〖C〉 *deleted note* 〈C〗

This standard assumes an altitude of 2 000 m unless specified otherwise by the manufacturer.

This part of IEC 62368 does not apply to equipment to be used in wet areas. Additional requirements may apply.

Additional requirements for equipment intended for outdoor installation are given in IEC 60950-22.

This part of IEC 62368 does not address:

– manufacturing processes except safety testing;

– injurious effects of gases released by thermal decomposition or combustion;

– disposal processes;

– effects of transport (other than as specified in this standard);

– effects of storage of materials, components, or the equipment itself;