

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Audio, video and similar electronic
apparatus—Safety requirements
(IEC 60065:1998 MOD)**

AS/NZS 60065:2000

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee TE-001, Safety of Electronic Equipment. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 10 April 2000 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 26 April 2000. It was published on 5 June 2000.

The following are represented on Committee TE-001:

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Australian Information Industry Association
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AS/NZS 60065:2000
(Incorporating Amendment Nos. 1 and 2)

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Audio, video and similar electronic
apparatus—Safety requirements
(IEC 60065:1998, MOD)**

Originated in Australia as AS 3250-1982.
Previous edition AS/NZS 3250:1995.
Jointly revised and redesignated AS/NZS 60065:2000.
Reissued incorporating Amendment No. 1 (December 2000).
Reissued incorporating Amendment No. 2 (March 2003).

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Jointly published by Standards Australia International Ltd, PO Box 5420, Sydney, NSW 2001 and Standards New Zealand, Private Bag 2439, Wellington 6020

ISBN 0 7337 3385 9

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee TE-001, Safety of Electronic Equipment, to supersede AS/NZS 3250:1995, *Approval and test specification—Mains operated electronic and related equipment for household and similar general use*, two years from publication. During this period it is anticipated that regulatory authorities will approve apparatus to either Standard.

This Standard incorporates Amendment 1, (December 2000) and Amendment 2 (March 2003). The changes required by the Amendments are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure, or part thereof affected.

The objective of this Standard is to provide safety requirements for receiving apparatus for audio, visual and similar electronic apparatus which is to be connected to supply mains directly or indirectly and which is intended for domestic and similar indoor use and which may be used as the basis for approval for Australia and New Zealand.

This Standard forms the first edition of AS/NZS 60065, *Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus—Safety requirements*.

This Standard is an adoption with national modifications and contains the full text of IEC 60065, *Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus* and has been varied as indicated to take account of Australian/New Zealand conditions.

In this Standard, the following print types are used:

- requirements proper: in arial type;
- *test specifications: in italic type;*
- explanatory matter: in smaller arial type.
- Terms in SMALL CAPITALS are defined in Clause 2.1.

Variations to IEC 60065:1998 are indicated at the appropriate places throughout this standard. Strikethrough (~~example~~) identifies IEC text, tables and figures which, for the purposes of this Australian/New Zealand Standard, are deleted. Where text, tables or figures are added, each is set in its proper place and identified by shading (**example**). Added figures are not themselves shaded, but are identified by a shaded border.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A normative annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an informative annex is only for information and guidance.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) The AS/NZS number is shown only on the cover and title page.
- (b) In the source text ‘this International Standard’ should read ‘this Australian/New Zealand Standard’ and references to ‘relevant IEC Standard’ should read ‘relevant IEC, Australian or New Zealand Standard’.
- (c) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards in Clause 1.2 and Annex P should be replaced by references to equivalent Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are listed in Annex ZZ. Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical to the International Standard they replace are appropriately identified. Where no relevant New Zealand or Australian/New Zealand Standard is listed, the referenced Australian Standard is deemed to be appropriate for the purpose of this Standard.

A1 | Amendments introduced by Australia/New Zealand will be incorporated in Annex ZZ and in text and indicated by a bar in the left-hand margin of the page which will include the notifier AX where X is the Amendment number.

INTRODUCTION

Principles of safety

General

This introduction is intended to provide an appreciation of the principles on which the requirements of this standard are based. Such an understanding is essential in order that safe apparatus can be designed and manufactured.

The requirements of this standard are intended to provide protection to persons as well as to the surroundings of the apparatus.

Attention is drawn to the principle that the requirements, which are standardized, are the minimum considered necessary to establish a satisfactory level of safety.

Further development in techniques and technologies may entail the need for future modification of this standard.

NOTE – The expression "protection to the surroundings of the apparatus" implies that this protection should also include protection of the natural environment in which the apparatus is intended to be used, taking into account the life cycle of the apparatus, i.e. manufacturing, use, maintenance, disposal and possible end-of-life recycling of parts of the apparatus.

Hazards

The application of this standard is intended to prevent injury or damage due to the following hazards:

- electric shock;
- excessive temperatures;
- radiation;
- implosion;
- mechanical hazards;
- fire.

Electric shock

Electric shock is due to current passing through the human body. Currents of the order of a milliampere can cause a reaction in persons in good health and may cause secondary risks due to involuntary reaction. Higher currents can have more damaging effects. Voltages below certain limits are generally regarded as not dangerous under specified conditions. In order to provide protection against the possibility of higher voltages appearing on parts which may be touched or handled, such parts are either earthed or adequately insulated.

For parts which can be touched, two levels of protection are normally provided to prevent electric shock caused by a fault. Thus a single fault and any consequential faults will not create a hazard. The provision of additional protective measures, such as supplementary insulation or protective earthing, is not considered a substitute for, or a relief from, properly designed basic insulation.

Cause

Contacts with parts normally at hazardous voltage.

Breakdown of insulation between parts normally at hazardous voltage and accessible parts

Breakdown of insulation between parts normally at hazardous voltage and circuits normally at non-hazardous voltages, thereby putting accessible parts and terminals at hazardous voltage.

Touch current from parts at hazardous voltage through the human body.
(Touch current can include current due to RFI filter components connected between mains supply circuits and accessible parts or terminals.)

Prevention

Prevent access to parts at hazardous voltage by fixed or locked covers, interlocks, etc.
Discharge capacitors at hazardous voltages.

Either use double or reinforced insulation between parts normally at hazardous voltages and accessible parts so that breakdown is not likely to occur, or connect accessible conductive parts to protective earth so that the voltage which can develop is limited to a safe value. The insulations shall have adequate mechanical and electrical strength.

Segregate hazardous and non-hazardous voltage circuits either by double or reinforced insulation so that breakdown is not likely to occur, or by a protective earthed screen, or connect the circuit normally at non-hazardous voltage to protective earth, so that the voltage which can develop is limited to a safe value.

Limit touch current to a safe value or provide protective earth connection to the accessible parts.

Excessive temperatures

Requirements are included to prevent injury due to excessive temperatures of accessible parts, to prevent damaging of insulation due to excessive internal temperatures, and to prevent mechanical instability due to excessive temperatures developed inside the apparatus.

Radiation

Requirements are included to prevent injury due to excessive energy levels of ionizing and laser radiation, for example by limiting the radiation to non-hazardous values.

Implosion

Requirements are included to prevent injury due to implosion of picture tubes.

Mechanical hazards

Requirements are included to ensure that the apparatus and its parts have adequate mechanical strength and stability, to avoid the presence of sharp edges and to provide guarding or interlocking of dangerous moving parts.

Fire

A fire can result from:

- overloads;
- component failure;

- insulation breakdown;
- bad connections;
- arcing.

Requirements are included to prevent any fire which originates within the apparatus from spreading beyond the immediate vicinity of the source of the fire or from causing damage to the surroundings of the apparatus.

The following preventive measures are recommended:

- the use of suitable components and subassemblies;
- the avoidance of excessive temperatures which might cause ignition under normal or fault conditions;
- the use of measures to eliminate potential ignition sources such as inadequate contacts, bad connections, interruptions;
- the limitation of the quantity of combustible material used;
- the control of the position of combustible materials in relation to potential ignition sources;
- the use of materials with high resistance to fire in the vicinity of potential ignition sources;
- the use of encapsulation or barriers to limit the spread of fire within the apparatus;
- the use of suitable fire retardant materials for the enclosure.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1 General	1
1.1 Scope	1
1.2 Normative references	2
2 Definitions	6
2.1 Definitions in alphabetical order Subclause	6
2.2 Types of apparatus	7
2.3 Ratings and electrical values	8
2.4 Supply and external connections	9
2.5 Signals, sources, loads	10
2.6 Protection against electric shock, insulations	10
2.7 Components	11
2.8 Miscellaneous	12
3 General requirements	14
4 General test conditions	14
4.1 Conduct of tests	14
4.2 Normal operating conditions	15
4.3 Fault conditions	17
5 Marking and instructions	20
5.1 Identification and supply ratings	20
5.2 TERMINALS	21
6 Hazardous radiations	22
6.1 Ionizing radiation	22
6.2 Laser radiation	23
7 Heating under normal operating conditions	24
7.1 General	24
7.1.1 ACCESSIBLE parts	25
7.1.2 Parts, other than windings, providing electrical insulation	25
7.1.3 Parts acting as a support or a mechanical barrier	25
7.1.4 Windings	25
7.1.5 Parts not subject to a limit under 7.1.1 to 7.1.4 inclusive	25
7.2 Heat resistance of insulating material	27
8 Constructional requirements with regard to the protection against electric shock	28
9 Electric shock hazard under normal operating conditions	33
9.1 Testing on the outside	33
9.1.1 General	33
9.1.2 Shafts of operating knobs, handles, levers and the like	34
9.1.3 Openings of the enclosure	34
9.1.4 TERMINALS	34

	<i>Page</i>
9.1.5	Pre-set controls 35
9.1.6	Withdrawal of MAINS plug 35
9.1.7	Resistance to external forces 35
9.2	Removal of protective covers 36
10	Insulation requirements 36
10.1	Surge test 36
10.2	Humidity treatment 36
10.3	Insulation resistance and dielectric strength 37
11	Fault conditions 39
11.1	Electric shock hazard 39
11.2	Heating 40
11.2.1	Measurement of temperature rises 40
11.2.2	ACCESSIBLE parts 41
11.2.3	Parts, other than windings, providing electrical insulation 41
11.2.4	Parts acting as a support or a mechanical barrier 42
11.2.5	Windings 42
11.2.6	Parts not subject to a limit under 11.2.1 to 11.2.5 inclusive 42
12	Mechanical strength 42
12.1	Complete apparatus 42
12.1.1	Bump test 43
12.1.2	Vibration test 43
12.1.3	Impact test 43
12.2	Fixing of actuating elements 43
12.3	REMOTE CONTROL devices held in hand 44
12.4	Drawers 44
12.5	Antenna coaxial sockets mounted on the apparatus 44
13	CLEARANCES and CREEPAGE DISTANCES 45
13.1	General 45
13.2	CLEARANCES and CREEPAGE DISTANCES: dimensions 46
14	Components 49
14.1	Resistors 49
14.2	Capacitors and RC-units 50
14.3	Inductors and windings 51
14.3.1	Marking 51
14.3.2	General 51
14.3.3	Constructional requirements 52
14.3.4	Separation between windings 53
14.3.5	Insulation between HAZARDOUS LIVE parts and ACCESSIBLE parts 54
14.4	High voltage components and assemblies 54
14.4.1	High voltage transformers and multipliers 54
14.5	Protective devices 55
14.5.1	THERMAL RELEASES 55
14.5.2	Fuse-links and fuse holders 57
14.5.3	PTC-S THERMISTORS 58
14.5.4	Protective devices not mentioned in 14.5.1, 14.5.2 or 14.5.3 59

	<i>Page</i>
14.6	Switches59
14.7	SAFETY INTERLOCKS62
14.8	Voltage setting devices and the like62
14.9	Motors63
14.10	Batteries63
14.11	Optocouplers64
15	Terminals.....64
15.1	Plugs and sockets.....64
15.2	Provisions for protective earthing.....66
15.3	TERMINALS for external flexible cords and for permanent connection to the MAINS supply67
15.4	Devices forming a part of the MAINS plug.....69
16	External flexible cords70
17	Electrical connections and mechanical fixings.....73
18	Mechanical strength of picture tubes and protection against the effects of implosion76
18.1	Picture tubes with a maximum face dimension exceeding 16 cm either shall be intrinsically protected with respect to effects of implosion and to mechanical impact, or the enclosure of the apparatus shall provide adequate protection against the effects of an implosion of the tube.76
18.2	Intrinsically protected picture tubes, including those having integral protective screens.....76
18.2.1	Ageing process.....77
18.2.2	Implosion test.....77
18.2.3	Mechanical strength test.....77
18.3	Non-intrinsically protected picture tubes.....78
19	Stability and mechanical hazards.....78
20	Resistance to fire.....79
20.1	Electrical components and mechanical parts79
20.1.1	Electrical components.....80
20.1.2	Internal wiring.....80
20.1.3	PRINTED BOARDS.....80
20.1.4	Components and parts not covered by 20.1.1, 20.1.2 and except FIRE ENCLOSURES81
20.2	Fire enclosure81
	Figure 1 – Test circuit for fault conditions.....85
	Figure 2 – Example of an assessment of REINFORCED INSULATION85
	Figure 3 – Example of ACCESSIBLE parts.....86
	Figure 4 – Test hook87
	Figure 5a – Surge test – Test circuit.....87
	Figure 5b – Surge test – Example of a switch to be used in the test circuit.....88

	<i>Page</i>
Figure 6 – Dielectric strength test instrument	89
Figure 7 – Test voltages.....	90
Figure 8 – Test plug for mechanical tests on antenna coaxial sockets	91
Figure 9 – CLEARANCES and CREEPAGE DISTANCES.....	92
Figure 10 – Minimum CLEARANCES and CREEPAGE DISTANCES on PRINTED BOARDS.....	93
Figure 11 – Test apparatus for devices forming a part of the MAINS plug.....	94
Figure 12 – Scratch patterns for implosion test.....	94
Figure B. 1 – Test probe	99
Figure C.1 – Band-pass filter for wide-band noise measurement (amplitude/frequency response limits, see below)	100
Figure D.1 – Measuring network for TOUCH CURRENTS according to IEC 60990	101
Figure E.1 – Narrow groove	102
Figure E.2 – Wide groove.....	102
Figure E.3 – V-shaped groove.....	102
Figure E.4 – Rib.....	103
Figure E.5 – Uncemented joint with narrow groove.....	103
Figure E.6 – Uncemented joint with wide groove	103
Figure E.7 – Uncemented joint with narrow and wide grooves	103
Figure E.8 – Intervening, unconnected conductive part	104
Figure E.9 – Narrow recess.....	104
Figure E.10 – Wide recess	104
Annex A (normative) Additional requirements for apparatus with protection against splashing water.....	96
Annex B (normative) Apparatus to be connected to the telecommunication networks	97
Annex C (normative) Band-pass filter for wide-band noise measurement (Extract of IEC 60268-1).....	100
Annex D (normative) Measuring network for touch currents.....	101
Annex E (normative) Measurement of clearances and creepage distances.....	102
Annex F (normative) Table of electrochemical potentials.....	105
Annex G (normative) Flammability test methods.....	106
Annex N (informative) Routine Test.....	109
Annex P (informative) Bibliography	112
Annex ZZ (normative) Variations to IEC 60065:1998 for application in Australia and New Zealand	113

X

NOTES

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Australian/New Zealand Standard**Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus—
Safety requirements (IEC 60065:1998 MOD)**

1 General**1.1 Scope**

1.1.1 This International Standard applies to electronic apparatus designed to be fed from the MAINS or from a SUPPLY APPARATUS and intended for reception, generation, recording or reproduction respectively of audio, video and associated signals. It also applies to apparatus designed to be used exclusively in combination with the above mentioned apparatus. This standard concerns only safety aspects of the above apparatus; it does not concern other matters, such as style or performance.

For above-mentioned apparatus, which are fed from a supply source other than the MAINS or from a SUPPLY APPARATUS, and which contain a LASER SYSTEM or produce an internal OPERATING VOLTAGE greater than 4 000 V (peak), this standard applies as far as applicable.

NOTE 1 – In Australia, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Rumania, South Africa, United States of America and United Kingdom this standard is, where relevant, used as a guide for the testing of battery operated apparatus.

This standard applies to the above-mentioned apparatus, if it is designed to be connected to the TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK or similar network, for example by means of an integrated modem.

Some examples of apparatus within the scope of this standard are:

- receiving apparatus and amplifiers for sound and/or vision;
- independent LOAD TRANSDUCERS and SOURCE TRANSDUCERS;
- SUPPLY APPARATUS intended to supply other apparatus covered by the scope of this standard;
- ELECTRONIC MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, and electronic accessories such as rhythm generators, tone generators, music tuners and the like for use with electronic or non-electronic musical instruments;
- audio and/or video educational apparatus;
- video projectors;
- video cameras and video monitors,
- video games and flipper games;

NOTE 2 – Video and flipper games for commercial use are covered by IEC 60335-2-82 [7]*

- juke boxes;
- electronic gaming and scoring machines;

NOTE 3 – Electronic gaming and scoring machines for commercial use are covered by IEC 60335-2-82 [7]

- teletext equipment;
- record and optical disc players;

* Figures in square brackets refer to the bibliography given in annex P.