

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Household and similar electrical
appliances—Safety**

**Part 2.27: Particular requirements for
appliances for skin exposure to optical
radiation (IEC 60335-2-27 Ed 5.2, MOD)**



AS/NZS 60335.2.27:2016

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee EL-002, Safety of Household and Similar Electrical Appliances and Small Power Transformers. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 17 June 2016 and by the New Zealand Standards Approval Board on 2 June 2016.

This Standard was published on 30 June 2016.

The following are represented on Committee EL-002:

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Business New Zealand
Consumer Electronic Suppliers Association, Australia
Consumers' Federation of Australia
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This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 15926.

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Household and similar electrical appliances—Safety

Part 2.27: Particular requirements for appliances for skin exposure to optical radiation (IEC 60335-2-27 Ed 5.2, MOD)

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

AS/NZS 60335.2.27:2016**HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES –
SAFETY –****Part 2.27: Particular requirements for appliances for
skin exposure to optical radiation****Foreword**

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EL-002- Safety of Household and Similar Electrical Appliances and Small Power Transformers to supersede AS/NZS 60335.2.27:2010 two years from the date of publication for UV and IR appliances and three years from the date of publication for Visual appliances. During these periods it is anticipated that regulatory authorities will approve the appropriate appliances for skin exposure to optical radiation to either standard.

The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers, designers, regulatory authorities, testing laboratories and similar organizations with safety requirements designed to give the user protection against hazards that might occur during normal operation and abnormal operation of the appliance and which may be used as the basis for approval for sale or for connection to the electricity supply mains in Australia and New Zealand

The text of IEC 60335-2-27 Ed 5.2, prepared by IEC Technical Committee 61, was submitted to the Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Combined Procedure (dual public comment and committee vote) for adoption of the IEC standard as a Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand joint standard.

The principal changes in this edition as compared with the 2010 edition of AS/NZS 60335.2.27 and its amendments are as follows (minor changes are not listed).

- the title has been changed to reflect the change in the scope;
- emitters in the range 400 nm to 780 nm have been included (1, 3.107);
- specific instructions have been included to cover IR appliances and Visual appliances (7.1, 7.12);
- method of calculating the exposure dose is included (32.101);
- clarification of the radiation measurement procedure (32.101, 32.102);
- specific requirements for protective goggles have been added (7.1, 32.103).

This Standard is an adoption with national modifications of the fifth edition of IEC 60335-2-27, Household and similar electrical appliances – safety – Part 2-27: Particular requirements for appliances for skin exposure to optical radiation and its amendment 1 (2014), amendment 2 (2015) and corrigendum 1 (2015). It has been varied as indicated to take account of Australian and New Zealand conditions.

This part 2 has to be used in conjunction with the latest edition of AS/NZS 60335.1 *Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 1: General requirements* and its Amendments. It was established on the basis of AS/NZS 60335.1:2011.

This part 2 supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses of AS/NZS 60335.1 so as to convert it into the Australian/New Zealand Standard: Safety requirements for appliances for skin exposure to optical radiation.

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

NOTE 1 The following numbering system is used:

- subclauses, tables and figures that are numbered starting from 101 are additional to those in Part 1;
- unless notes are in a new subclause or involve notes in Part 1, they are numbered starting from 101, including those in a replaced clause or subclause;
- additional annexes are lettered AA, BB, etc.;
- subclauses, notes and annexes that are additional to those in the IEC standard are prefixed with the letters AZ.

NOTE 2 The following print types are used:

- requirements: in roman type;
- *test specifications: in italic type;*
- notes: in small roman type.

Words in **bold** in the text are defined in Clause 3.

p NOTE 3 In this document, p is used in the margin to indicate instructions for preparing a consolidated version.

The essential safety requirements in AS/NZS 3820¹ that could be applicable to requirements for appliances for skin exposure to optical radiation are covered by this standard.

The national variations to the IEC 60335-2-27 Ed 5.2 form the Australian and New Zealand national variations for purposes of the IECEE scheme for recognition of results of testing to standards for safety of electrical equipment (the CB scheme).

¹ AS/NZS 3820 *Essential safety requirements for low voltage electrical equipment*

The text of the International Standard IEC 60335-2-27 Ed 5.2, was approved as a joint Australia/New Zealand Standard with the agreed national variations as given below.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL VARIATIONS

The following national variations to this Part 2 are additional to those listed in the national variations of AS/NZS 60335.1:2011.

32 Radiation, toxicity and similar hazards

- p **32.101** *Add* the following to the test specification:

The spectral irradiance for appliances for wavelengths in the range $200\text{ nm} \leq \lambda \leq 280\text{ nm}$ shall not exceed $1,0 \times 10^{-5}\text{ W/m}^2/\text{nm}$

The ratio (R) of the total irradiance in the range $280\text{ nm} \leq \lambda \leq 320\text{ nm}$ to the total irradiance in the range $280\text{ nm} \leq \lambda \leq 400\text{ nm}$ shall fall within the limits $0,007 < R < 0,03$.

Annex BB

- p **BB.2** At the end of the Note *add* the following:

In Australia **UV Type 1 appliances**, **UV Type 4 appliances** and **UV Type 5 appliances** are not allowed for household use or commercial use.

NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL VARIATIONS

The following national variations to this Part 2 are additional to those listed in the national variations of AS/NZS 60335.1:2011.

32 Radiation, toxicity and similar hazards

- p **32.101** *Add* the following to the test specification:

The spectral irradiance for appliances for wavelengths in the range $200\text{ nm} \leq \lambda \leq 280\text{ nm}$ shall not exceed $1,0 \times 10^{-5}\text{ W/m}^2/\text{nm}$

The ratio (R) of the total irradiance in the range $280\text{ nm} \leq \lambda \leq 320\text{ nm}$ to the total irradiance in the range $280\text{ nm} \leq \lambda \leq 400\text{ nm}$ shall fall within the limits $0,007 < R < 0,03$.

Annex BB

- p **BB.2** At the end of the Note *add* the following:

In New Zealand **UV Type 1 appliances**, **UV Type 4 appliances** and **UV Type 5 appliances** are not allowed for household use or commercial use.

**Annex ANZ
(normative)**

**Normative references to international publications with their corresponding joint
Australia/New Zealand publications**

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

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by national variations the relevant joint Australia/New Zealand publications applies if the national variations are needed to ensure the safety of the appliance for Australia/New Zealand conditions. These international publications are indicated by (mod). If an international publication is not so indicated, then either it or the listed Australia/New Zealand publication may be used.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>AS/NZS</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 61228		<i>Fluorescent ultraviolet lamps used for tanning – Measurement and specification Method</i>		
IEC 62471	2006	<i>Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems</i>		

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES –
SAFETY –**

**Part 2-27: Particular requirements for appliances
for skin exposure to optical radiation**

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
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- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

DISCLAIMER

This Consolidated version is not an official IEC Standard and has been prepared for user convenience. Only the current versions of the standard and its amendment(s) are to be considered the official documents.

This Consolidated version of IEC 60335-2-27 bears the edition number 5.2. It consists of the fifth edition (2009-12) [documents 61/3911/FDIS and 61/3969/RVD], its amendment 1 (2012-11) [documents 61/4444/FDIS and 61/4497/RVD] and its amendment 2 (2015-04) [documents 61/4876/FDIS and 61/4912/RVD]. The technical content is identical to the base edition and its amendments.

This Final version does not show where the technical content is modified by amendments 1 and 2. A separate Redline version with all changes highlighted is available in this publication.

International Standard IEC 60335-2-27 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 61: Safety of household and similar electrical appliances.

The principal changes in this edition as compared with the fourth edition of IEC 60335-2-27 are as follows (minor changes are not listed):

- clarification of the radiation measurement procedure (32.101);
- guidelines for an exposure time schedule (Annex DD).

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

This part 2 is to be used in conjunction with the latest edition of IEC 60335-1 and its amendments. It was established on the basis of the fourth edition (2001) of that standard.

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

This part 2 supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses in IEC 60335-1, so as to convert that publication into the IEC standard: Safety requirements for appliances for skin exposure to ultraviolet and infrared radiation.

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

NOTE 2 The following numbering system is used:

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

NOTE 3 The following print types are used:

- requirements: in roman type;
- *test specifications: in italic type;*
- notes: in small roman type.

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

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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

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

The following differences exist in the countries indicated below.

- 7.1: The markings are different (USA).
- 10.1: The deviations are different (USA).
- 10.2: The deviations are different (USA).
- 19.101: The test is different (USA).
- 20.1: The test is carried out at an angle of 8° (USA).
- Clause 22: Series resistors are to be incorporated in some UV emitters (Australia).
- 22.107: The requirement is not applicable (USA).
- 22.108: The maximum timer setting is shorter (USA).
- 32.101: The irradiance limits and the tests are different (USA).
- 32.101: The total erythema **effective UV irradiance** shall not be greater than 0,3 W/m² (Belgium)
- 32.101: The **effective irradiance** limits and wavelength intervals are different (Spain).
- 32.102: The requirements for protective goggles are different (USA).
- Annex DD: The recommended number of exposures for each part of the body is to be based upon a maximum yearly dose of 5 kJ/m², weighted according to the erythema action spectrum shown in Figure 103 and taking into account the recommended schedule of exposure (Finland).

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

The contents of the corrigendum of Amendment 2 of May 2015 have been included in this copy.

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 2 Horizontal and generic standards covering a hazard are not applicable since they have been taken into consideration when developing the general and particular requirements for the IEC 60335 series of standards. For example, in the case of temperature requirements for surfaces on many appliances, generic standards, such as ISO 13732-1 for hot surfaces, are not applicable in addition to Part 1 or part 2 standards.

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

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

HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES – SAFETY –

Part 2-27: Particular requirements for appliances for skin exposure to optical radiation

1 Scope

This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the following.

This International Standard deals with the safety of electrical appliances incorporating emitters for exposing the skin to optical radiation (wavelength 100 nm to 1 mm), for household and similar use, their **rated voltage** being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used in tanning salons, beauty parlours and similar premises, are also within the scope of this standard.

As far as practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by persons using the appliances in tanning salons, beauty parlours and similar premises or at home. However, in general, it does not take into account

- persons (including children) whose
 - physical, sensory or mental capabilities; or
 - lack of experience and knowledgeprevents them from using the appliance safely without supervision or instruction;
- children playing with the appliance.

NOTE 101 Attention is drawn to the fact that

- for appliances intended to be used in vehicles or on board ships or aircraft, additional requirements may be necessary;
- in many countries, additional requirements are specified by the national health authorities, the national authorities responsible for the protection of labour and similar authorities;
- IEC 60598-1 is applicable as far as is reasonable.

NOTE 102 This standard does not apply to

- appliances for skin or hair care (IEC 60335-2-23);
- sauna heating appliances and infrared cabins (IEC 60335-2-53);
- cosmetic and beauty care appliances incorporating lasers and intense light sources (IEC 60335-2-113)¹;
- appliances for medical purposes (IEC 60601);
- appliances that use UV radiation for purposes other than tanning the skin;
- appliances intended to be used in locations where special conditions prevail, such as the presence of a corrosive or explosive atmosphere (dust, vapour or gas).

¹ In preparation.