

# Australian/New Zealand Standard™

## **Safety of household and similar electrical appliances**

### **Part 2.97: Particular requirements for drives for rolling shutters, awnings, blinds and similar equipment (IEC 60335-2-97:1998, MOD)**



## **AS/NZS 3350.2.97:2000**

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 July 2000 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 31 July 2000.

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The following are represented on Committee EL-002:

Association of Certification Bodies  
Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association  
Canterbury Manufacturers Association New Zealand  
Consumer Electronic Suppliers Association, Australia  
Electrical regulatory authorities, Australia  
Electrical test laboratories  
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Originated as AS/NZS 3350.2.97:2000.  
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## AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

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### SAFETY OF HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES –

#### Part 2.97: Particular requirements for drives for rolling shutters, awnings, blinds and similar equipment

#### 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.

This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (November 2001) and Amendment No. 2 (May 2007). 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. Where an application date other than immediate is applicable to an amendment the date of application (DOA) is indicated by the marginal bar against the part affected or by a footnote relating to the part affected.

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.

This Standard forms the first edition of AS/NZS 3350.2.97, *Safety of household and similar electrical appliances, Part 2.97: Particular requirements for drives for rolling shutters, awnings, blinds and similar equipment*.

This Standard is an adoption with national modifications and contains the full text of the first edition of IEC 60335-2-97:1998, *Safety of Household and Similar Electrical Appliances – Part 2-97: Particular requirements for drives for rolling shutters, awnings, blinds and similar equipment* and has been varied as indicated to take account of Australian and New Zealand conditions. It is to be used in conjunction with the latest edition of AS/NZS 3350.1, *Safety of household and similar electrical appliances - Part 1: General requirements* and its Amendments. It was established on the basis of AS/NZS 3350.1:2002.

This part 2 supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses of AS/NZS 3350.1 (referred to as part 1 in this part 2) so as to convert it into the Australian/New Zealand Standard: *Safety of drives for rolling shutters, awnings, blinds and similar equipment*.

NOTE 1 When "Part 1" is mentioned in this standard, it refers to AS/NZS 3350.1.

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 numbering of clauses, subclauses, notes, tables, figures and annexes follows that of IEC 60335-2-97:1998. To allow for the introduction of additional material by the IEC, the numbers 101 to 200 have been reserved. To allow for additional material to be introduced by Australia and New Zealand, the numbers 201 to 300 are used to number further clauses, subclauses, notes, tables and figures in part 1. The numbers 301 to 400 are used to number further clauses, subclauses, notes, tables and figures in this part 2. Additional annexes are lettered ZA, ZB and so on.

This scheme has been introduced to reduce the likelihood of the IEC and Australia and New Zealand using the same identifier for different purposes.

The use of the word VOID indicates that the IEC text is not used in Australia or New Zealand. The use of this word also avoids the need to renumber, clauses, notes, tables and figure if an earlier clause, note, table or figure is not used.

Annex A has been reformatted to indicate the Australia/New Zealand standard that is equivalent to the IEC standard or ISO standard to which normative reference is made.

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

- (a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown on the cover and title page only.
- (b) In the source text "this International Standard" should read "this Australian/New Zealand Standard".

A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Variations to IEC 60335-2-97:1998 are indicated at the appropriate places throughout this standard. Strikethrough (~~example~~) identifies IEC tables, figures and passages of text which, for the purposes of this Australian/New Zealand standard are deleted. Where Australian/New Zealand tables, figures or passages of text 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.

Variations made to IEC 60335-2-97:1998 form the Australian variations for the purposes of the IECEE scheme for recognition of testing to standards for safety of electrical equipment (the CB scheme). These variations have been incorporated in the body of the standard. They are listed in Annex ZZ for easy reference.

## INTRODUCTION

It has been assumed in the drafting of this 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.

This standard takes into account the requirements of AS/NZS 3000 as far as possible so that there is compatibility with the wiring rules when the appliance is connected to the supply mains.

If an appliance within the scope of this standard also incorporates functions that are covered by another part 2 of AS/NZS 3350, 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.

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.

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.

The essential safety requirements in AS/NZS 3820 that could be applicable to drives for rolling shutters, awnings, blinds and similar equipment are covered by this standard.

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# SAFETY OF HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES –

## Part 2.97: Particular requirements for drives for rolling shutters, awnings, blinds and similar equipment

### 1 Scope

This clause of part 1 is replaced by:

This standard deals with the safety of electric **drives** for rolling equipment such as shutters, blinds and awnings, intended for household and similar purposes, their **rated voltage** being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

**Drives** for equipment with a spring-controlled **driven part**, such as a folding arm awning, are also within the scope of this standard.

NOTE 1 – Examples of rolling equipment which can be driven are

- shutters for doors and windows;
- awnings;
- blinds;
- grilles;
- projection screens.

Examples are shown in figure 101.

NOTE 2 – The **drive** may be supplied with a **driven part**.

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 by laymen in shops, in light industry, on farms and on industrial premises, are within the scope of this standard.

So far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances which are encountered by all persons in and around the home.

This standard does not in general take into account playing with the appliance by young children but recognizes that children may be in the vicinity.

NOTE 3 – 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;

~~– for appliances intended to be used in tropical countries, special requirements may be necessary;~~

- for the purposes of this standard, Australia and New Zealand are not considered to be tropical;

- in many countries additional requirements are specified by the national health authorities, the national authorities responsible for the protection of labour and similar authorities.

NOTE 4 – This standard does not apply to

- **drives** for rolling doors;
- **drives** for garage doors for residential use (IEC 60335-2-95);
- **drives** used in premises such as hangars or in heavy industry;
- **drives** for theatre curtains;
- sliding and trolley jack **drives**.