

Australian Standard™

Environmental testing

**Part 2.31: Tests—Test Ec: Drop and
topple, primarily for equipment-type
specimens**

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee EL-026, Protective Enclosures and Environmental Testing for Electric/Electronic Equipment. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 10 April 2003 and published on 16 May 2003.

The following are represented on Committee EL-026:

Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturer's Association
Electrical Compliance Testing Association
Electrical Regulatory Authorities Council
Electricity Supply Association of Australia
Testing Interests (Australia)

Keeping Standards up-to-date

Standards are living documents which reflect progress in science, technology and systems. To maintain their currency, all Standards are periodically reviewed, and new editions are published. Between editions, amendments may be issued. Standards may also be withdrawn. It is important that readers assure themselves they are using a current Standard, which should include any amendments which may have been published since the Standard was purchased.

Detailed information about Standards can be found by visiting the Standards Australia web site at www.standards.com.au and looking up the relevant Standard in the on-line catalogue.

Alternatively, the printed Catalogue provides information current at 1 January each year, and the monthly magazine, *The Australian Standard*, has a full listing of revisions and amendments published each month.

We also welcome suggestions for improvement in our Standards, and especially encourage readers to notify us immediately of any apparent inaccuracies or ambiguities. Contact us via email at mail@standards.com.au, or write to the Chief Executive, Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 5420, Sydney, NSW 2001.

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 02602.

Australian Standard™

Environmental testing

Part 2.31: Tests—Test Ec: Drop and topple, primarily for equipment-type specimens

Originated as AS 1099.2Ec—1971.
Previous edition AS 1099.2.31—1990.
Revised and redesignated as AS 60068.2.31—2003.

COPYRIGHT

© Standards Australia International

All rights are reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without the written permission of the publisher.

Published by Standards Australia International Ltd
GPO Box 5420, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia

ISBN 0 7337 5260 8

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee EL-026, Protective Enclosures and Environmental Testing for Electric/Electronic Equipment to supersede AS 1099.2.31—1990, *Basic environmental testing procedures for electrotechnology Part 2.31: Test Ec—Drop and topple, primarily for equipment*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide the electrotechnology industry with a complete set of environmental test procedures published as a series under AS 60068 *Environmental testing*. This Standard is Part 2.31 of that series.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, IEC 60068-2-31:1969, *Environmental testing—Part 2-31: Tests—Test Ec: Drop and topple, primarily for equipment-type specimens* incorporating Amendment 1:1982.

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 only on the cover and title page.
- (b) In the source text ‘this international standard’ should read ‘this Australian Standard’.
- (c) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.
- (d) Any French text on figures should be ignored.

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.

Any international Standard referenced should be replaced by an equivalent Australian Standard when one is available. The availability of equivalent Australian Standards can be determined either from the Standards Australia catalogue or from the Standards Australia website (www.standards.com.au).

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1 Object	1
2 General	1
3 Testing procedures	1
3.1 Initial measurements	1
3.2 Conditioning	1
3.2.1 Dropping on to a face	2
3.2.2 Dropping on to a corner	2
3.2.3 Topple (or push-over)	2
3.3 Final measurements	2
4 Information to be included in the relevant specification	2
Annex A Guidance	4

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard**Environmental testing****Part 2.31: Tests—Test Ec: Drop and topple, primarily for equipment-type specimens**

1 Object

To assess the effects upon a specimen of simple standard tests intended to be representative of the knocks and jolts likely to occur during repair work or rough handling in use on a table or bench.

Tests of this type may also be used to demonstrate a minimum degree of robustness for the purpose of assessing safety requirements.

This test is primarily intended for specimens not in their packing and for items in their transport cases, when the latter may be considered as part of the specimens themselves.

2 General

The test includes three distinct procedures:

- a) Dropping on to a face (subclause 3.2.1).
- b) Dropping on to a corner (subclause 3.2.2).
- c) Toppling (or pushover) (subclause 3.2.3).

The purpose of each of these procedures is basically the same, but they represent different kinds of handling.

The test is not intended to be a precise test and a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ is allowed on the heights and angles prescribed in clause 3.

NOTE – For a more precise shock test, Test Ea: Shock (IEC 60068-2-27) should be used.

3 Testing procedures**3.1 Initial measurements**

The specimen shall be visually examined and electrically and mechanically checked, as required by the relevant specification.

3.2 Conditioning

Having taken into account the manner in which the specimen will be handled in use and during repair, the relevant specification shall state the test procedure to be used and whether covers, cables, etc., are to be in position or not. The relevant specification shall also state whether the specimen is, or is not, operational during the test.

In the test procedures for dropping on to a face or corner, it is possible for the specimen to topple on to the next face instead of falling back on to the test face as intended. This shall be avoided by a suitable method.