



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety –
Part 2-27: Particular requirements for appliances for skin exposure to **ultraviolet**
and infrared optical radiation

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

ICS 13.120; 97.170

ISBN 978-2-8322-6978-7

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	2
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms and definitions	9
4 General requirement.....	9
5 General conditions for the tests	10
6 Classification.....	10
7 Marking and instructions.....	10
8 Protection against access to live parts.....	15
9 Starting of motor-operated appliances	15
10 Power input and current.....	15
11 Heating.....	15
12 Void.....	16
13 Leakage current and electric strength at operating temperature.....	16
14 Transient overvoltages	16
15 Moisture resistance	16
16 Leakage current and electric strength.....	16
17 Overload protection of transformers and associated circuits	16
18 Endurance.....	16
19 Abnormal operation.....	16
20 Stability and mechanical hazards.....	17
21 Mechanical strength	17
22 Construction.....	18
23 Internal wiring.....	22
24 Components.....	22
25 Supply connection and external flexible cords	22
26 Terminals for external conductors.....	22
27 Provision for earthing	22
28 Screws and connections.....	23
29 Clearances, creepage distances and solid insulation	23
30 Resistance to heat and fire.....	23
31 Resistance to rusting.....	23
32 Radiation, toxicity and similar hazards.....	23
Annexes	23
Annex R (normative) Software evaluation	34
Annex AA (normative) Measurement of luminance	35
Annex BB (informative) Detailed classification of UV appliances.....	36
Annex CC (informative) Fluorescent UV lamp equivalency code	38
Annex DD (informative) Guidelines for the development of an exposure time schedule for UV exposure.....	39

Annex EE (informative) Irradiance limits set by regional or national authorities	40
Bibliography.....	42
Figure 101 – Measuring points for appliances that are arranged over a person	28
Figure 102 – Measuring points for appliances exposing a sitting person	29
Figure 103 – UV action spectra.....	32
Figure 103 – Erythema action spectrum	32
Table 101 – Maximum transmission of goggles	27
Table BB.1 – Limits of effective irradiance	37
Table EE.1 – Europe: EN 60335-2-27 limits	40
Table EE.2 – Australia and New Zealand: AS/NZS 60335.2.27 limits.....	40
Table EE.3 – USA: 21 CFR 1040.20 limits	41

Withdrawal

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES – SAFETY –

Part 2-27: Particular requirements for appliances for skin exposure to ~~ultraviolet and infrared~~ 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.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 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.

This redline version of the official IEC Standard allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous edition. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

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

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition published in 2009, Amendment 1:2012 and Amendment 2:2015. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- aligns the text with IEC 60335-1, Ed 5, and its Amendments 1 and 2;
- luminous transmission has been defined (3.1.102);
- requirements for testing parts of the appliance that are operated unattended are added (30.2).

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
61/5796/FDIS	61/5837/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

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

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.

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 fifth edition (2010) 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 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 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 this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document 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).
- 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).
- 32.102: The requirements for protective goggles are different (USA).

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 ~~ultraviolet or infrared~~ 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 ~~ultraviolet or infrared~~ 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.~~

NOTE 101 Battery-operated appliances and other DC supplied appliances are within the scope of this standard. Dual supply appliances, either mains-supplied or battery-operated, are regarded as **battery-operated appliances** when operated in the battery mode.

As far as practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by all persons using the ~~UV~~ 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~~102 Attention is drawn to the fact that

- for appliances intended to be used in vehicles or on board ships or aircraft, additional requirements ~~may~~ can 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~~103 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)
- 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).

2 Normative references

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows.

Addition:

IEC 61228, *Fluorescent ultraviolet lamps used for tanning – Measurement and specification method*

IEC 62471:2006, *Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems*

Withdrawn

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety –
Part 2-27: Particular requirements for appliances for skin exposure to optical
radiation**

**Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues – Sécurité –
Partie 2-27: Exigences particulières pour les appareils d'exposition de la peau
aux rayonnements optiques**

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms and definitions	9
4 General requirement.....	10
5 General conditions for the tests	10
6 Classification.....	10
7 Marking and instructions.....	10
8 Protection against access to live parts.....	14
9 Starting of motor-operated appliances	14
10 Power input and current.....	14
11 Heating.....	15
12 Void.....	15
13 Leakage current and electric strength at operating temperature.....	15
14 Transient overvoltages	15
15 Moisture resistance	16
16 Leakage current and electric strength.....	16
17 Overload protection of transformers and associated circuits	16
18 Endurance.....	16
19 Abnormal operation.....	16
20 Stability and mechanical hazards.....	17
21 Mechanical strength	17
22 Construction	18
23 Internal wiring.....	21
24 Components.....	21
25 Supply connection and external flexible cords	22
26 Terminals for external conductors.....	22
27 Provision for earthing	22
28 Screws and connections.....	22
29 Clearances, creepage distances and solid insulation	22
30 Resistance to heat and fire.....	22
31 Resistance to rusting.....	22
32 Radiation, toxicity and similar hazards.....	23
Annexes	28
Annex R (normative) Software evaluation	29
Annex AA (normative) Measurement of luminance	30
Annex BB (informative) Detailed classification of UV appliances.....	31
Annex CC (informative) Fluorescent UV lamp equivalency code	33
Annex DD (informative) Guidelines for the development of an exposure time schedule for UV exposure.....	34

Annex EE (informative) Irradiance limits set by regional or national authorities	35
Bibliography.....	37
Figure 101 – Measuring points for appliances that are arranged over a person	26
Figure 102 – Measuring points for appliances exposing a sitting person	26
Figure 103 – Erythema action spectrum	27
Table 101 – Maximum transmission of goggles	25
Table BB.1 – Limits of effective irradiance	32
Table EE.1 – Europe: EN 60335-2-27 limits	35
Table EE.2 – Australia and New Zealand: AS/NZS 60335.2.27 limits	35
Table EE.3 – USA: 21 CFR 1040.20 limits	36

Withdrawal

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.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 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.

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

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition published in 2009, Amendment 1:2012 and Amendment 2:2015. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- aligns the text with IEC 60335-1, Ed 5, and its Amendments 1 and 2;
- luminous transmission has been defined (3.1.102);
- requirements for testing parts of the appliance that are operated unattended are added (30.2).

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
61/5796/FDIS	61/5837/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

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

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.

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 fifth edition (2010) 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 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 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 this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document 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).
- 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).
- 32.102: The requirements for protective goggles are different (USA).

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.

Withdrawn

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.

NOTE 101 Battery-operated appliances and other DC supplied appliances are within the scope of this standard. Dual supply appliances, either mains-supplied or battery-operated, are regarded as **battery-operated appliances** when operated in the battery mode.

As far as practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by all 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 102 Attention is drawn to the fact that

- for appliances intended to be used in vehicles or on board ships or aircraft, additional requirements can 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 103 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)
- 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).

2 Normative references

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows.

Addition:

IEC 61228, *Fluorescent ultraviolet lamps used for tanning – Measurement and specification method*

Withdrawn

SOMMAIRE

AVANT-PROPOS	40
INTRODUCTION	43
1 Domaine d'application	44
2 Références normatives	44
3 Termes et définitions	45
4 Exigences générales	46
5 Conditions générales d'essais	46
6 Classification	46
7 Marquage et instructions	46
8 Protection contre l'accès aux parties actives	51
9 Démarrage des appareils à moteur	51
10 Puissance et courant	51
11 Echauffements	51
12 Vacant	52
13 Courant de fuite et rigidité diélectrique à la température de régime	52
14 Surtensions transitoires	52
15 Résistance à l'humidité	52
16 Courant de fuite et rigidité diélectrique	52
17 Protection contre la surcharge des transformateurs et des circuits associés	52
18 Endurance	53
19 Fonctionnement anormal	53
20 Stabilité et dangers mécaniques	54
21 Résistance mécanique	54
22 Construction	54
23 Conducteurs internes	58
24 Composants	58
25 Raccordement au réseau et câbles souples extérieurs	59
26 Bornes pour conducteurs externes	59
27 Dispositions en vue de mise à la terre	59
28 Vis et connexions	59
29 Distances dans l'air, lignes de fuite et isolation solide	59
30 Résistance à la chaleur et au feu	59
31 Protection contre la rouille	60
32 Rayonnement, toxicité et dangers analogues	60
Annexes	66
Annexe R (normative) Evaluation des logiciels	67
Annexe AA (normative) Mesure de luminance	68
Annexe BB (informative) Classification précise des appareils UV	69
Annexe CC (informative) Code d'équivalence pour lampe fluorescente UV	71
Annexe DD (informative) Lignes directrices pour l'élaboration d'un programme de durée d'exposition aux UV	72

Annexe EE (informative) Limites d'éclairement définies par les autorités régionales ou nationales	73
Bibliographie.....	75
Figure 101 – Points de mesure pour les appareils placés au-dessus d'une personne.....	63
Figure 102 – Points de mesure pour les appareils soumettant une personne assise à une exposition	64
Figure 103 – Spectre d'action de l'érythème.....	65
Tableau 101 – Transmission maximale des lunettes de protection	63
Tableau BB.1 – Limites de l'éclairement effectif	70
Tableau EE.1 – Europe: limites de l'EN 60335-2-27	73
Tableau EE.2 – Australie et Nouvelle-Zélande: limites de l'AS/NZS 60335.2.27	73
Tableau EE.3 – Etats-Unis: limites 21 CFR 1040.20.....	74

Withdrawal

COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

APPAREILS ÉLECTRODOMESTIQUES ET ANALOGUES – SÉCURITÉ –

Partie 2-27: Exigences particulières pour les appareils d'exposition de la peau aux rayonnements optiques

AVANT-PROPOS

- 1) La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) est une organisation mondiale de normalisation composée de l'ensemble des comités électrotechniques nationaux (Comités nationaux de l'IEC). L'IEC a pour objet de favoriser la coopération internationale pour toutes les questions de normalisation dans les domaines de l'électricité et de l'électronique. A cet effet, l'IEC – entre autres activités – publie des Normes internationales, des Spécifications techniques, des Rapports techniques, des Spécifications accessibles au public (PAS) et des Guides (ci-après dénommés "Publication(s) de l'IEC"). Leur élaboration est confiée à des comités d'études, aux travaux desquels tout Comité national intéressé par le sujet traité peut participer. Les organisations internationales, gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, en liaison avec l'IEC, participent également aux travaux. L'IEC collabore étroitement avec l'Organisation Internationale de Normalisation (ISO), selon des conditions fixées par accord entre les deux organisations.
- 2) Les décisions ou accords officiels de l'IEC concernant les questions techniques représentent, dans la mesure du possible, un accord international sur les sujets étudiés, étant donné que les Comités nationaux de l'IEC intéressés sont représentés dans chaque comité d'études.
- 3) Les Publications de l'IEC se présentent sous la forme de recommandations internationales et sont agréées comme telles par les Comités nationaux de l'IEC. Tous les efforts raisonnables sont entrepris afin que l'IEC s'assure de l'exactitude du contenu technique de ses publications; l'IEC ne peut pas être tenue responsable de l'éventuelle mauvaise utilisation ou interprétation qui en est faite par un quelconque utilisateur final.
- 4) Dans le but d'encourager l'uniformité internationale, les Comités nationaux de l'IEC s'engagent, dans toute la mesure possible, à appliquer de façon transparente les Publications de l'IEC dans leurs publications nationales et régionales. Toutes divergences entre toutes Publications de l'IEC et toutes publications nationales ou régionales correspondantes doivent être indiquées en termes clairs dans ces dernières.
- 5) L'IEC elle-même ne fournit aucune attestation de conformité. Des organismes de certification indépendants fournissent des services d'évaluation de conformité et, dans certains secteurs, accèdent aux marques de conformité de l'IEC. L'IEC n'est responsable d'aucun des services effectués par les organismes de certification indépendants.
- 6) Tous les utilisateurs doivent s'assurer qu'ils sont en possession de la dernière édition de cette publication.
- 7) Aucune responsabilité ne doit être imputée à l'IEC, à ses administrateurs, employés, auxiliaires ou mandataires, y compris ses experts particuliers et les membres de ses comités d'études et des Comités nationaux de l'IEC, pour tout préjudice causé en cas de dommages corporels et matériels, ou de tout autre dommage de quelque nature que ce soit, directe ou indirecte, ou pour supporter les coûts (y compris les frais de justice) et les dépenses découlant de la publication ou de l'utilisation de cette Publication de l'IEC ou de toute autre Publication de l'IEC, ou au crédit qui lui est accordé.
- 8) L'attention est attirée sur les références normatives citées dans cette publication. L'utilisation de publications référencées est obligatoire pour une application correcte de la présente publication.
- 9) L'attention est attirée sur le fait que certains des éléments de la présente Publication de l'IEC peuvent faire l'objet de droits de brevet. L'IEC ne saurait être tenue pour responsable de ne pas avoir identifié de tels droits de brevets et de ne pas avoir signalé leur existence.

La Norme internationale IEC 60335-2-27 a été établie par le comité d'études 61 de l'IEC: Sécurité des appareils électrodomestiques et analogues.

Cette sixième édition annule et remplace la cinquième édition parue en 2009, l'Amendement 1:2012 et l'Amendement 2:2015. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

- mise en correspondance du texte avec l'IEC 60335-1, Ed 5, et ses Amendements 1 et 2;

- définition de la transmission lumineuse (3.1.102);
- ajout des exigences relatives aux parties de l'appareil soumises aux essais et fonctionnant de manière autonome (30.2).

Le texte de cette Norme internationale est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
61/5796/FDIS	61/5837/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette Norme internationale.

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 60335, publiées sous le titre général: *Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues – Sécurité*, peut être consultée sur le site web de l'IEC.

La présente partie 2 doit être utilisée conjointement avec la dernière édition de l'IEC 60335-1 et ses amendements. Elle a été établie sur la base de la cinquième édition (2010) de cette norme.

NOTE 1 L'expression "la Partie 1" utilisée dans la présente norme fait référence à l'IEC 60335-1.

La présente partie 2 complète ou modifie les articles correspondants de l'IEC 60335-1, de façon à transformer cette publication en Norme IEC: Exigences de sécurité applicables aux appareils d'exposition de la peau aux rayonnements optiques.

Lorsqu'un paragraphe particulier de la Partie 1 n'est pas mentionné dans cette partie 2, ce paragraphe s'applique pour autant que cela soit raisonnable. Lorsque la présente norme mentionne "addition", "modification" ou "remplacement", le texte correspondant de la Partie 1 doit être adapté en conséquence.

NOTE 2 Le système de numérotation suivant est utilisé:

- paragraphes, tableaux et figures: ceux qui sont numérotés à partir de 101 sont complémentaires à ceux de la Partie 1;
- notes: à l'exception de celles qui sont dans un nouveau paragraphe ou de celles qui concernent des notes de la Partie 1, les notes sont numérotées à partir de 101, y compris celles des articles ou paragraphes qui sont remplacés;
- les annexes supplémentaires sont appelées AA, BB, etc.

NOTE 3 Les caractères d'imprimerie suivants sont utilisés:

- exigences: caractères romains;
- modalités d'essais: caractères italiques;
- notes: petits caractères romains.

Les termes en **gras** dans le texte sont définis à l'Article 3. Lorsqu'une définition concerne un adjectif, l'adjectif et le nom associé figurent également en gras.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de ce document ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" dans les données relatives au document recherché. A cette date, le document sera

- reconduit,
- supprimé,
- remplacé par une édition révisée, ou
- amendé.

NOTE 4 L'attention des Comités Nationaux est attirée sur le fait que les fabricants d'appareils et les organismes d'essai peuvent avoir besoin d'une période transitoire après la publication d'une nouvelle publication IEC, ou d'une publication amendée ou révisée, pour fabriquer des produits conformes aux nouvelles exigences et pour adapter leurs équipements aux nouveaux essais ou aux essais révisés.

Le comité recommande que le contenu de cette publication soit entériné au niveau national au plus tôt 12 mois et au plus tard 36 mois après la date de publication.

Les différences suivantes existent dans les pays indiqués ci-après.

- 7.1: Les marquages sont différents (Etats-Unis).
- 10.1: Les tolérances sont différentes (Etats-Unis).
- 10.2: Les tolérances sont différentes (Etats-Unis).
- 19.101: L'essai est différent (Etats-Unis).
- 20.1: L'essai est effectué avec un angle de 8° (Etats-Unis).
- 22.107: L'exigence n'est pas applicable (Etats-Unis).
- 22.108: Le réglage maximal de la minuterie est une valeur plus faible (Etats-Unis).
- 32.101: Les limites d'éclairement et les essais sont différents (Etats-Unis).
- 32.102: Les exigences applicables aux lunettes de protection sont différentes (Etats-Unis).

IMPORTANT – Le logo "colour inside" qui se trouve sur la page de couverture de cette publication indique qu'elle contient des couleurs qui sont considérées comme utiles à une bonne compréhension de son contenu. Les utilisateurs devraient, par conséquent, imprimer cette publication en utilisant une imprimante couleur.

INTRODUCTION

Il a été considéré en établissant la présente Norme internationale que l'exécution de ses dispositions était confiée à des personnes expérimentées et ayant une qualification appropriée.

La présente norme reconnaît le niveau de protection internationalement accepté contre les dangers électriques, mécaniques, thermiques, liés au feu et au rayonnement des appareils, lorsqu'ils fonctionnent comme en usage normal en tenant compte des instructions du fabricant. Elle couvre également les situations anormales auxquelles on peut s'attendre dans la pratique et prend en considération les phénomènes électromagnétiques qui peuvent affecter le fonctionnement en toute sécurité des appareils.

Cette norme tient compte autant que possible des exigences de l'IEC 60364, de façon à rester compatible avec les règles d'installation quand l'appareil est raccordé au réseau d'alimentation. Cependant, des règles nationales d'installation peuvent être différentes.

Si un appareil relevant du domaine d'application de cette norme comporte également des fonctions qui sont couvertes par une autre partie 2 de l'IEC 60335, la partie 2 correspondante est appliquée à chaque fonction séparément, dans la limite du raisonnable. Si cela est applicable, l'influence d'une fonction sur les autres fonctions est prise en compte.

Lorsqu'une partie 2 ne comporte pas d'exigences complémentaires pour couvrir les dangers traités dans la Partie 1, la Partie 1 s'applique.

NOTE 1 Cela signifie que les comités d'études responsables pour les parties 2 ont déterminé qu'il n'était pas nécessaire de spécifier des exigences particulières pour l'appareil en question en plus des exigences générales.

Cette norme est une norme de famille de produits traitant de la sécurité d'appareils et a préséance sur les normes horizontales et génériques couvrant le même sujet.

NOTE 2 Les normes horizontales et génériques couvrant un danger ne sont pas applicables parce qu'elles ont été prises en considération lorsque les exigences générales et particulières ont été étudiées pour la série de normes IEC 60335. Par exemple, dans le cas des exigences de température de surface pour de nombreux appareils, des normes génériques, comme l'ISO 13732-1 pour les surfaces chaudes, ne sont pas applicables en plus de la Partie 1 ou des parties 2.

Un appareil conforme au texte de la présente norme ne sera pas nécessairement jugé conforme aux principes de sécurité de la norme si, lorsqu'il est examiné et soumis aux essais, il apparaît qu'il présente d'autres caractéristiques qui compromettent le niveau de sécurité visé par ces exigences.

Un appareil utilisant des matériaux ou présentant des modes de construction différents de ceux décrits dans les exigences de cette norme peut être examiné et essayé en fonction de l'objectif poursuivi par ces exigences et, s'il est jugé pratiquement équivalent, il peut être estimé conforme aux principes de sécurité de la norme.

APPAREILS ÉLECTRODOMESTIQUES ET ANALOGUES – SÉCURITÉ –

Partie 2-27: Exigences particulières pour les appareils d'exposition de la peau aux rayonnements optiques

1 Domaine d'application

L'article de la Partie 1 est remplacé par l'article ci-après.

La présente Norme internationale traite de la sécurité des appareils électriques comportant des émetteurs pour l'exposition de la peau aux rayonnements optiques (longueur d'onde de 100 nm à 1 mm), destinés à des usages domestiques et analogues, dont la **tension assignée** n'est pas supérieure à 250 V pour les appareils monophasés et à 480 V pour les autres appareils.

NOTE 101 Les appareils alimentés par batteries et autres appareils alimentés en courant continu relèvent du domaine d'application de la présente norme. Les appareils à double alimentation, fonctionnant sur secteur ou sur batterie, sont vus comme des **appareils alimentés par batteries** lorsqu'ils fonctionnent sur batterie.

Dans la mesure du possible, la présente norme traite des dangers ordinaires présentés par les appareils, encourus par toutes les personnes qui utilisent les appareils dans les solariums, salons de beauté et locaux analogues ou à domicile. Cependant, la présente norme ne tient pas compte en général:

- des personnes (y compris des enfants) dont:
 - les capacités physiques, sensorielles ou mentales; ou
 - le manque d'expérience et de connaissancesles empêchent d'utiliser l'appareil en toute sécurité sans surveillance ou instruction;
- de l'utilisation de l'appareil comme jouet par des enfants.

NOTE 102 L'attention est attirée sur le fait que:

- pour les appareils destinés à être utilisés dans des véhicules ou à bord de navires ou d'avions, des exigences supplémentaires peuvent être nécessaires;
- dans de nombreux pays, des exigences supplémentaires sont spécifiées par les autorités sanitaires nationales, les organismes nationaux en charge de la protection des travailleurs et les organismes analogues;
- l'IEC 60598-1 s'applique dans la limite du raisonnable.

NOTE 103 La présente norme ne s'applique pas:

- aux appareils destinés aux soins de la peau ou des cheveux (IEC 60335-2-23);
- aux appareils de sauna chauffants et aux cabines infrarouges (IEC 60335-2-53);
- aux appareils cosmétiques et aux appareils de soins de beauté, y compris les lasers et les sources de lumière de forte intensité (IEC 60335-2-113);
- aux appareils à but médical (IEC 60601);
- aux appareils utilisant un rayonnement UV pour d'autres besoins que le bronzage de la peau;
- aux appareils destinés à être utilisés dans des locaux présentant des conditions particulières, telles que la présence d'une atmosphère corrosive ou explosive (poussière, vapeur ou gaz).

2 Références normatives

L'article de la Partie 1 est applicable avec l'exception suivante.

Addition:

IEC 61228, *Lampes fluorescentes à ultraviolet utilisées pour le bronzage – Méthode de mesure et de spécification*

IEC 62471:2006, *Sécurité photobiologique des lampes et des appareils utilisant des lampes*

Withdrawn