



BS 3456 : Part 3 : Section 3.24 : 1981

UDC 614.825.687.063

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Specification for  
**Safety of household and similar  
electrical appliances**

**Part 3. Complete particular specifications  
Section 3.24 Sewing machines**

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**Spécification relative à la sécurité des appareils électrodomestiques et appareils analogues  
Partie 3. Spécifications particulières complètes  
Section 3.24 Machines à coudre**

**Spezifikation bezüglich der Sicherheit von elektrischen Haushaltsgeräten und ähnliche Zwecke  
Teil 3. Volle einzelne Spezifikationen  
Abschnitt 3.24 Nähmaschinen**

British Standards Institution

## Contents

|                                                                                                          | Page       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Foreword                                                                                                 | 1          |
| Cooperating organizations                                                                                | Back cover |
| <b>Specification</b>                                                                                     |            |
| 1. Scope                                                                                                 | 2          |
| 2. Definitions                                                                                           | 2          |
| 3. General requirements                                                                                  | 4          |
| 4. General conditions for the tests                                                                      | 4          |
| 5. Rating                                                                                                | 5          |
| 6. Classification                                                                                        | 5          |
| 7. Marking                                                                                               | 5          |
| 8. Protection against electric shock                                                                     | 7          |
| 9. Starting of motor-operated appliances                                                                 | 9          |
| 10. Inpt. and current                                                                                    | 9          |
| 11. Heating                                                                                              | 10         |
| 12. No requirement                                                                                       | 12         |
| 13. Electrical insulation and leakage current at operating temperature                                   | 12         |
| 14. Radio and television interference suppression                                                        | 12         |
| 15. Moisture resistance                                                                                  | 12         |
| 16. Insulation resistance and electric strength                                                          | 13         |
| 17. Overload protection                                                                                  | 14         |
| 18. Endurance                                                                                            | 14         |
| 19. Abnormal operation                                                                                   | 14         |
| 20. Stability and mechanical hazards                                                                     | 15         |
| 21. Mechanical strength                                                                                  | 16         |
| 22. Construction                                                                                         | 17         |
| 23. Internal wiring                                                                                      | 19         |
| 24. Components                                                                                           | 20         |
| 25. Supply connection and external flexible cables and cords                                             | 21         |
| 26. Terminals for external conductors                                                                    | 24         |
| 27. Provision for earthing                                                                               | 26         |
| 28. Screws and connections                                                                               | 27         |
| 29. Creepage distances, clearances and distances through insulation                                      | 28         |
| 30. Resistance to heat, fire and tracking                                                                | 30         |
| 31. Resistance to rusting                                                                                | 31         |
| 32. No requirement                                                                                       | 31         |
| <b>Appendices</b>                                                                                        |            |
| A. Electronic circuits                                                                                   | 38         |
| B. Measurement of creepage distances and clearances                                                      | 40         |
| C. Classification of controls in accordance with the requirements of BS 3955: Part 3 as type 1 or type 2 | 42         |

## Tables

|                                                                          | Page |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1. Diameter of silver wire for fuse test                                 | 9    |
| 2. Permissible variations in rated input                                 | 9    |
| 3. Permissible temperature rises                                         | 10   |
| 4. Insulation resistance                                                 | 13   |
| 5. Test voltages                                                         | 13   |
| 6. No requirement                                                        | 14   |
| 7. Limiting temperatures of windings under abnormal operation            | 15   |
| 8. Permissible temperature rises under abnormal operation                | 15   |
| 9. No requirement                                                        | 17   |
| 10. Size of cable entries                                                | 21   |
| 11. Size of flexible cord                                                | 22   |
| 12. Test figures for flexible cord pull and torque                       | 23   |
| 13. No requirement                                                       | 23   |
| 14. Conductor cross-sectional area for which terminals shall be suitable | 24   |
| 15. Dimensions of pillar type terminals                                  | 25   |
| 16. Dimensions of screw type terminals                                   | 25   |
| 17. Dimensions of stud type terminals                                    | 26   |
| 18. Axial pull on conductors                                             | 26   |
| 19. Torque values for screws and nuts                                    | 28   |
| 20. Creepage distances and clearances                                    | 29   |

## Figures

|                                                                                                                                            | Page |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1. Standard test finger                                                                                                                    | 31   |
| 2. Test pin                                                                                                                                | 32   |
| 3. No requirement                                                                                                                          | 32   |
| 4. Diagram for leakage current measurement at operating temperature for single-phase connection of class II appliances                     | 32   |
| 5. Diagram for leakage current measurement at operating temperature for single-phase connection of appliances other than those of class II | 33   |
| 6. No requirement                                                                                                                          | 33   |
| 7. No requirement                                                                                                                          | 33   |
| 8. No requirement                                                                                                                          | 33   |
| 9. No requirement                                                                                                                          | 34   |
| 10. No requirement                                                                                                                         | 34   |
| 11. No requirement                                                                                                                         | 34   |
| 12. Impact-test apparatus                                                                                                                  | 34   |
| 13. No requirement                                                                                                                         | 34   |
| 14. Ball-pressure apparatus                                                                                                                | 35   |
| 15. Hot mandrel apparatus                                                                                                                  | 35   |
| 16. Arrangement and dimensions of the electrodes for the tracking test                                                                     | 36   |
| 17. No requirement                                                                                                                         | 36   |
| 18. Schematic representation of cord anchorages                                                                                            | 37   |

## Foreword

This revised specification for sewing machines has been prepared under the direction of the Light Electrical Engineering Standards Committee and is one of the new series of stand-alone specifications that will replace the existing sections of Part 2 of BS 3456.

A need for revision of the whole of the BS 3456 series has arisen from the harmonization programme of the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC). The general requirements of this standard are technically identical with HD 251 S2, the CENELEC harmonization document (HD) for household and similar electrical appliances. Particular requirements for sewing machines are technically aligned with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Publication IEC 335-2-28, which will be adopted by CENELEC as the basis of the HD for sewing machines. Any minor changes that may be required as a result of the subsequent publication of the HD for sewing machines will be introduced by amendment action as soon as this HD has been agreed by CENELEC.

CENELEC harmonization documents recognize certain national deviations that cannot, for the moment, be removed. Such UK departures, in accordance with CENELEC regulations, are denoted in the text by a marginal marking as shown below\*. Deviations for other countries may be ascertained by reference to the relevant CENELEC harmonization documents.

For ease of cross-referencing between this standard, the CENELEC HDs and the IEC standards on which the HDs are based, the clause and subclause numbers have been kept in line with those of the second edition of International Electrotechnical Commission Publication 335-1 : 1976, which is the reference document for HD 251 S2. Where a clause of the IEC standard does not apply to the appliances covered by this

standard the clause number has been retained marked 'No requirement'. Additional subclauses introduced by either the CENELEC HDs or by UK deviations from the HDs are numbered with the main clause number, followed by .I, II etc., for additional clauses for general requirements and .101, .102 etc., for additional clauses for requirements particular to sewing machines.

Appliances complying with the requirements of British Standards in the BS 3456 series of specifications are not necessarily suitable for use in premises to which the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act of 1963, the Factories Act and the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act apply.

Compliance with the Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations: 1975 and the Electrical Equipment (Safety) (Amendment) Regulations: 1976 will generally be assured if appliances comply with the requirements of BS 3456. For more precise details regarding the relevance of BS 3456 to the regulations, reference should be made to the 'Administrative Guidance on the Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations: 1975 and the Electrical Equipment (Safety) (Amendment) Regulations 1976', available from HMSO (ISBN 0 11 511831 4).

**Certification.** The British Electrotechnical Approvals Board (BEAB) uses the series of specifications in BS 3456 as the requirements for granting its certification mark (see the inside back cover for details).

This British Standard supersedes BS 3456: Part 2: Section 2.17 which will be withdrawn on a date agreed by the CENELEC General Assembly for standards conflicting with the HD for sewing machines to be withdrawn. Until this date BEAB will accept for approval appliances complying either with this standard or with BS 3456 : Part 2 : Section 2.17 : 1970.

\* The marginal marking used in the text to indicate national deviations from CENELEC harmonization documents is as follows:

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British Standard Specification for

# Safety of household and similar electrical appliances

Part 3. Complete particular specifications  
Section 3.24 Sewing machines

## 1. Scope

1.1 BS 3456: Part 3: Section 3.24 specifies requirements for electric sewing machines and for electrical sets for mounting on sewing machines with incomplete electrical equipment or without electrical equipment.

This standard does not apply to:

- appliances designed exclusively for industrial or commercial purposes;
- 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).

For appliances intended to be used in tropical countries, special requirements may be necessary.

1.2 This standard is concerned with safety and takes into account the influence on safety of components that are necessary to achieve a required degree of radio and television interference suppression.

NOTE. The titles of the standards publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back cover.

## 2. Definitions

Where the terms 'voltage' and 'current' are used, they imply the r.m.s. values unless otherwise specified.

For the purposes of this British Standard the following definitions apply.

**2.1 rated voltage.** The voltage assigned to the appliance by the manufacturer.

**2.2 rated voltage range.** The voltage range assigned to the appliance by the manufacturer, expressed by its lower and upper limits.

**2.3 working voltage.** The maximum voltage to which the part under consideration can be subjected when the appliance is operating at its rated voltage and under normal conditions of use.

NOTE 1. Normal conditions of use include changes of voltage within the appliance imposed by likely occurrences such as the operation of a circuit breaker or the failure of a lamp.

NOTE 2. When deducing the working voltage, the effect of possible transient voltages on the supply mains is ignored.

**2.4 rated input.** The input under normal load and at normal operating temperature assigned to the appliance by the manufacturer.

**2.5 rated current.** The current assigned to the appliance by the manufacturer.

NOTE. If no current is assigned to the appliance, the rated current for the purposes of this standard is determined by calculation from the rated input and the rated voltage and/or by measuring the current when the appliance is operating at rated voltage under normal load and at normal operating temperature.

**2.6 rated frequency.** The frequency assigned to the appliance by the manufacturer.

**2.7 rated frequency range.** The frequency range assigned to the appliance by the manufacturer expressed by its lower and upper limits.

**2.8 No requirement.**

**2.9 detachable flexible cable or cord.** A flexible cable or cord, for supply or other purposes, intended to be connected to the appliance by means of a suitable appliance coupler.

**2.10 power supply cord.** A flexible cable or cord, for supply purposes, fixed to, or assembled with, the appliance according to one of the following methods.

*type X attachment.* A method of attachment such that the flexible cable or cord can easily be replaced, without the aid of special purpose tools, by a flexible cable or cord not requiring any special preparation.

*type M attachment.* A method of attachment such that the flexible cable or cord can easily be replaced, without the aid of special purpose tools, by a special cable or cord with, for example, a moulded-on cord guard or crimped terminations.

*type Y attachment.* A method of attachment such that the flexible cable or cord can be replaced only with the aid of special purpose tools normally available only to the manufacturer or his agents.

NOTE. Type Y attachments may be used either with common flexible cables or cords or with special cables or cords.

*type Z attachment.* A method of attachment such that the flexible cable or cord cannot be replaced without breaking or destroying a part of the appliance.

**2.11 No requirement.**

**2.12 basic insulation.** Insulation applied to live parts to provide basic protection against electric shock.

NOTE. Basic insulation does not necessarily include insulation used exclusively for functional purposes.

**2.13 supplementary insulation.** Independent insulation applied in addition to basic insulation, in order to ensure protection against electric shock in the event of a failure of the basic insulation.

**2.14 double insulation.** Insulation comprising both basic insulation and supplementary insulation.

**2.15 reinforced insulation.** A single insulation system applied to live parts, that provides a degree of protection against electric shock equivalent to double insulation under the conditions specified in this standard.

NOTE. The term 'insulation system' does not imply that the insulation is one homogeneous piece. It may comprise several layers that cannot be tested singly as supplementary or basic insulation.

**2.16 No requirement.**

**2.17 No requirement.**



**2.18 class I appliance.** An appliance in which protection against electric shock does not rely on basic insulation only, but which includes an additional safety precaution in such a way that means are provided for the connection of accessible conductive parts to the protective (earthing) conductor in the fixed wiring of the installation so that accessible conductive parts cannot become live in the event of a failure of the basic insulation.

NOTE 1. Class I appliances may have parts with double insulation, or parts operating at safety extra-low voltage.

NOTE 2. For appliances intended for use with a flexible cord or cable, this provision includes a protective (earthing) conductor as part of the flexible cord or cable.

**2.19 class II appliance.** An appliance in which protection against electric shock does not rely on basic insulation only, but in which additional safety precautions, such as double insulation or reinforced insulation, are provided, there being no provision for protective earthing or reliance upon installation conditions.

Such an appliance may be of one of the following types:

- (a) an appliance having a durable and substantially continuous enclosure of insulating material that envelops all metal parts, with the exception of small parts, such as nameplates, screws and rivets, which are isolated from live parts by insulation at least equivalent to reinforced insulation; such an appliance is called an 'insulation-encased class II appliance';
- (b) an appliance having a substantially continuous metal enclosure, in which double insulation is used throughout, except for those parts where reinforced insulation is used, because the application of double insulation is manifestly impracticable; such an appliance is called a 'metal-encased class II appliance';
- (c) an appliance which is a combination of the types (a) and (b).

NOTE 1. The enclosure of an insulation-encased class II appliance may form a part or the whole of the supplementary insulation or of the reinforced insulation.

NOTE 2. If an appliance with double insulation and/or reinforced insulation throughout has an earthing terminal or earthing contact, it is considered to be of class I or class 01 construction. Class II appliances may be provided with means for maintaining the continuity of protective circuits, provided that such means are within the appliance and are insulated from accessible conductive parts by double insulation or reinforced insulation.

NOTE 3. Class II appliances may have parts operating at safety extra-low voltage.

**2.20 class III appliance.** An appliance in which protection against electric shock relies on supply at safety extra-low voltage and in which voltages higher than this are not generated.

NOTE. Appliances intended to be operated at safety extra-low voltage and having internal circuits that operate at a voltage other than safety extra-low voltage are not included in the classification and are subject to additional requirements.

**2.21 extra-low voltage.** A voltage supplied from a source within the appliance and, when the appliance is operated at its rated voltage, not exceeding 42 V between conductors and between conductors and earth, the extra-low voltage circuit being separated from other circuits by basic insulation only.

**2.22 safety extra-low voltage.** A nominal voltage not exceeding 42 V between conductors and between conductors and earth, the no-load voltage not exceeding 50 V.

NOTE 1. When safety extra-low voltage is obtained from the supply mains, it is essential that it be through a safety isolating

transformer or a converter with separate windings.

NOTE 2. The voltage limits specified are based on the assumption that the safety isolating transformer is operated at its rated supply voltage.

**2.23 safety isolating transformer.** A transformer, the input winding of which is electrically separated from the output windings by an insulation at least equivalent to double insulation or reinforced insulation, and which is designed to supply a distribution circuit, an appliance or other equipment at safety extra-low voltage.

NOTE. Transformers complying with the requirements of BS 3535 without provision for earthing and with the appropriate output voltages are considered to be safety isolating transformers for the purposes of this specification.

**2.24 portable appliance.** Either an appliance that is moved while in operation or an appliance that can easily be moved from one place to another while connected to the supply.

**2.25 No requirement.**

**2.26 stationary appliance.** Either a fixed appliance or an appliance having a mass exceeding 18 kg and not provided with a carrying handle.

**2.27 fixed appliance.** An appliance that is fastened to a support or otherwise secured in a specific situation.

**2.28 No requirement.**

**2.29 No requirement.**

**2.30 normal load.** The load obtained when the sewing machine is operated without thread and fabric and with the presser foot in its lifted position. If the stitch length and the zigzag width can be manually adjusted, they are adjusted to their maximum values; if, however, the adjustment can be obtained by operating automatic devices, these devices are operated if this results in a higher load than that obtained with the maximum manual settings.

Spool winding devices are disengaged and lighting fittings are switched on.

The sewing machine or the electrical set is operated on consecutive cycles of operation intermittently by actuating the controller in accordance with the following cycle:

- (a) 2.5 s from start to full speed;
- (b) 5.0 s at full speed;
- (c) 7.5 s switched off.

**2.31 No requirement.**

**2.32 continuous operation.** Operation under normal load for an unlimited period.

**2.33 No requirement.**

**2.34 No requirement.**

**2.35 non-detachable part.** A part that cannot be removed without the aid of a tool.

**2.36 detachable part.** A part that can be removed without the aid of a tool.

**2.37 No requirement.**

**2.38 temperature limiter.** A temperature-sensing device, the operating temperature of which may be either fixed or adjustable and which, during normal operation, operates by opening or closing a circuit when the temperature of an appliance, or of parts of it, reaches a predetermined value.

NOTE. A temperature limiter does not make the reverse operation during the normal duty cycle of the appliance. It may or may not require manual resetting.

**2.39 thermal cut-out.** A device which, during abnormal operation, limits the temperature of an appliance, or of parts of it, by automatically opening the circuit or by reducing the current, and which is so constructed that its setting cannot be altered by the user.

**2.40 self-resetting thermal cut-out.** A thermal cut-out that automatically restores the current after the relevant part of the appliance has cooled down sufficiently.

**2.41 non-self-resetting thermal cut-out.** A thermal cut-out that requires resetting by hand, or replacement of a part, in order to restore the current.

**2.42 tool.** A screwdriver, a coin or any other object that may be used to operate a screw or similar fixing means.

**2.43 creepage distance.** The shortest path between two conductive parts, or between a conductive part and the bounding surface of the appliance, measured along the surface of the insulating material.

**2.44 clearance.** The shortest distance between two conductive parts, or between a conductive part and the bounding surface of the appliance, measured through air.

**NOTE.** The bounding surface of the appliance is the outer surface of the enclosure, considered as though metal foil were pressed into contact with accessible surfaces of insulating material.

**2.45 all-pole disconnection.** Disconnection of both supply conductors by a single switching action.

**NOTE.** The protective earthing conductor is not considered to be a supply conductor.

**2.46** No requirement.

**2.47 accessible part or accessible surface.** A part or surface that can be touched by means of test finger 1 specified in BS 3042 (see figure 1).

**2.48 body.** All accessible metal parts, shafts of handles, knobs, grips and the like and metal foil in contact with all accessible surfaces of insulating material but excluding inaccessible metal parts.

**2.101 electrical set.** An assembly comprising a motor and its controller, this assembly being intended for mounting on a sewing machine with incomplete electrical equipment or without electrical equipment. An electrical set may also incorporate lighting fittings which are electrically connected to a component of the electrical set and mechanically fixed to the motor or intended to be fixed to the sewing machine.

### 3. General requirements

**3.1** Appliances shall be so designed and constructed that, in normal use, they function safely so as to cause no danger to persons or surroundings, even in the event of such careless use as may occur in normal service.

**TEST.** In general, compliance shall be checked by carrying out all the relevant tests specified.

**3.1** Additionally, where the standard is used for the purposes of granting nationally recognized certification marks, designs or constructions to which the tests specified do not fully apply but which give an equivalent degree of safety and durability of safety, may be regarded as complying with the requirements of this standard, subject to the findings of a special investigation by the authority granting the certification mark and pending the issue of an amendment or extension to this standard.

### 4. General conditions for the tests

**4.1** Tests carried out according to this standard are type tests.

**4.2** Unless otherwise specified, the tests shall be carried out on a single sample as delivered, which shall withstand all the relevant tests.

An electrical set shall be tested together with the sewing machine specified in the instruction sheet that gives the most unfavourable result.

**NOTE 1.** If it is evident from the design of the appliance that a particular test is not applicable, this test is not carried out.

**NOTE 2.** If the appliance is designed for different supply voltages, for both a.c. and d.c., for different speeds, etc., more than one sample may be required.

**NOTE 3.** If it is necessary to dismantle a class II appliance for the relevant tests, one additional sample is required. If the test specified in 18.2 has to be repeated, one additional sample is required.

**NOTE 4.** The testing of components may necessitate the submission of additional samples of these components. When the submission of such samples is necessary, they should be submitted together with the appliance.

**4.3** Unless otherwise specified, the tests shall be carried out in the order of the clauses of this specification.

**NOTE.** Before testing is started, the appliance is operated at rated voltage in order to verify that it is in working order.

**4.4** The tests shall be carried out with the appliance, or any movable part of it, placed in the most unfavourable position that may occur in normal use.

**4.5** If the test results are influenced by the temperature of the ambient air, the room temperature shall be, in general, maintained at  $20 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ . If, however, the temperature attained by any part is limited by a temperature-sensitive device, the room temperature is, in case of doubt, maintained at  $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ .

**4.6** Appliances for a.c. only shall be tested with a.c., at rated frequency, if marked; those for d.c. only shall be tested with d.c. and those for a.c./d.c. shall be tested at the more unfavourable supply.

Appliances for a.c. that are not marked with a rated frequency shall be tested at 50 Hz.

Appliances for a.c. that are marked with a rated frequency range of 50 Hz to 60 Hz shall be tested at 50 Hz or 60 Hz, whichever is the more unfavourable.

Appliances marked with a rated frequency range other than 50 Hz to 60 Hz shall be tested at the most unfavourable frequency within the range.

Appliances designed for more than one rated voltage shall be tested at the most unfavourable voltage.

Unless otherwise specified, appliances designed for one or more rated voltage ranges shall be tested at the most unfavourable voltage within the relevant range.

When it is specified, for motor-operated appliances marked with a rated voltage range, that the supply voltage is equal to the rated voltage multiplied by a factor, the supply voltage shall be equal to:

the upper limit of the rated voltage range multiplied by this factor, if greater than 1;

the lower limit of the rated voltage range multiplied by this factor, if smaller than 1.

**NOTE.** Where reference is made to maximum or minimum rated input, the rated input related to the upper limit or lower limit respectively of the rated voltage range is meant.

When testing appliances for d.c. only, the possible influence of polarity on the operation of the appliance shall be taken into consideration.

4.7 Appliances for which alternative accessories are available shall be tested with those accessories that give the most unfavourable results, provided that the accessories used are within the appliance manufacturer's specification.

4.8 No requirement.

4.9 Appliances provided with any pre-set control intended to be adjusted by the user shall be tested with these controls adjusted to their most unfavourable setting.

NOTE 1. If the adjusting means of the control is accessible without the aid of a tool, this subclause applies whether the setting can be altered by hand or with the aid of a tool. If the adjusting means is not accessible without the aid of a tool, this subclause applies only if the setting can be altered by hand.

NOTE 2. Adequate sealing is regarded as preventing alteration of the setting by the user.

4.10 No requirement.

4.11 Unless otherwise specified, appliances intended to be supplied by means of a flexible cord shall be tested with the appropriate flexible cord connected to the appliance.

4.12 No requirement.

4.13 When, for motor-operated appliances, the conditions of normal load are specified, the appliance shall be loaded according to these conditions, unless it is evident from the design of the appliance that these conditions will not occur in normal use.

4.14 Class III appliances shall be tested together with their supply transformers if these are sold with the appliances.

4.15 For the purposes of 8.6, 8.7, 16.4, 25.11 and 27.1, parts separated from live parts by double insulation or reinforced insulation shall be regarded as not being likely to become live in the event of an insulation fault; connection of accessible metal parts to an earthing terminal or earthing contact does not remove the necessity for carrying out the relevant tests.

4.16 If class I appliances have accessible metal parts that are not connected to an earthing terminal or earthing contact and that are not separated from live parts by an intermediate metal part which is connected to an earthing terminal or earthing contact, such parts shall be checked for compliance with the appropriate requirements specified for class II appliances.

4.17 If class I or class II appliances have parts operating at safety extra-low voltage, such parts shall be checked for compliance with the appropriate requirements specified for class III appliances.

4.18 For testing appliances incorporating electronic circuits, see appendix A.

4.101 Sewing machines normally used on a table shall be tested as portable appliances.

## 5. Rating

5.1 The maximum rated voltage is 250 V.

TEST. Compliance shall be checked by inspection of the marking.

NOTE. The requirements of this standard are based on the assumption that, in normal use, the voltage between the supply lines and earth does not exceed 254 V.

5.1 Appliances intended for direct connection to the UK mains supply shall have a rated voltage that covers use at 240 V and a rated frequency that covers use at 50 Hz.

TEST. Compliance shall be checked by inspection of the marking.

## 6. Classification

The appliances covered by this standard shall be classified according to protection against electric shock:

class I appliances;

class II appliances;

class III appliances.

NOTE 1. The class numbers are not intended to reflect the safety level of the appliances, but only the means by which the safety is obtained.

NOTE 2. If class III appliances are sold with a separate safety isolating transformer for their supply from the mains, their classification is not altered.

NOTE 3. Controllers and electrical sets are not classified as class I (see 22.1)

## 7. Marking

7.1 Appliances shall be marked with:

(a) rated voltage(s) or rated voltage range(s), in volts;

(b) symbol for nature of supply, if applicable;

(c) rated frequency or rated frequency range, in hertz, unless the appliance is designed for d.c. only or for a.c. of both 50 Hz and 60 Hz;

(d) rated input in watts or kilowatts, if greater than 25 W;

(e) rated current of the appropriate fuse-link in amperes for motor-operated appliances where the inrush current requires a fuse of a current rating higher than that appropriate to the marked rating (see 9.2);

If the rated current of the appropriate fuse-link is marked and if the fuse-link is of the time-lag type, information about the time/current characteristics rating shall be included in the relevant marking;

(f) manufacturer's or responsible vendor's name, trade mark or identification mark;

(g) manufacturer's model or type reference;

(h) symbol for class II construction, for class II appliances only;

(i) symbol for degree of protection against moisture, if applicable.

In addition, motors with windings insulated with class B, class F or class H material only shall be marked with the class designation of their winding insulation.

NOTE. The rated input is the total maximum input or current of the circuits that can be in operation simultaneously.

Sewing machines and electrical sets shall be marked with the maximum rated input of any lamp in watts.

The motors of electrical sets and all controllers shall be marked with:

(1) rated voltage or voltage range in volts;

(2) rated current in amperes;

(3) rated input in watts;

(4) manufacturer's or responsible vendor's name, trade mark or identification mark;

(5) manufacturer's model or type reference;

(6) symbol for class II construction (if applicable).

Electrical sets shall be marked with the rated speed of the motor in revolutions per minute.

NOTE 1. If an appliance has alternative components that can be selected by a control device, the rated input is that corresponding to the highest loading possible.

NOTE 2. If the motor of an appliance is marked separately, it is essential that the marking of the appliance and that of the motor be such that there can be no doubt with regard to the rating and manufacturer of the appliance itself.

NOTE 3. Additional markings are allowed, provided they do not give rise to misunderstanding.

7.2 No requirement.

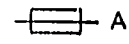
7.3 No requirement.

7.4 If the appliance can be adjusted to suit different rated voltages or different rated inputs, the voltage or input to which the appliance is adjusted shall be easily and clearly discernible.

NOTE. For appliances for which frequent changes in voltage setting are not required, this requirement is considered to be complied with if the rated voltage or the rated input to which the appliance is adjusted can be determined from a wiring diagram fixed to the appliance; the wiring diagram may be on the inside of a cover which has to be removed to connect the supply conductors. This diagram may be on a card riveted to the cover, or on a paper or similar label secured to the cover by an adhesive, but it is essential that it is not on a label loosely attached to the appliance.

7.5 No requirement.

7.6 When symbols are used, they shall be as follows:

|                                                                                       |                                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| V                                                                                     | volts                                                                                                  |
| A                                                                                     | amperes                                                                                                |
| Hz                                                                                    | hertz                                                                                                  |
| W                                                                                     | watts                                                                                                  |
| kW                                                                                    | kilowatts                                                                                              |
| μF                                                                                    | microfarads                                                                                            |
| kg                                                                                    | kilograms                                                                                              |
|    | alternating current                                                                                    |
|    | direct current                                                                                         |
|  A | rated current of the appropriate fuse-link                                                             |
|    | time-lag D-type fuse-link                                                                              |
|    | time-lag miniature fuse-link where X is the symbol for time/current characteristic as given in BS 4265 |
|    | class II construction                                                                                  |
|    | lamp                                                                                                   |

The symbol for nature of supply shall be placed next to the marking for rated voltage.

The dimensions of the symbol for class II construction shall be such that the length of the sides of the outer square is about twice the length of the sides of the inner square. The length of the sides of the outer square shall be not less than 5 mm.

The symbol for class II construction shall be placed such that it will be obvious that it is a part of the technical information and is unlikely to be confused with any other marking.

This list of symbols is not exclusive and other symbols for different purposes are permitted if they do not lead to misunderstanding.

7.7 For class I appliances, the line terminal shall be indicated by the letter L.

Terminals intended exclusively for the neutral conductor shall be indicated by the letter N

Earthing terminals shall be indicated by the symbol  $\perp$ .

These indications shall not be placed on screws, removable washers or other parts that might be removed when conductors are being connected.

7.8 No requirement.

7.9 Unless it is obviously unnecessary, switches, the operation of which might cause a hazard, shall be so marked or placed as to indicate clearly which part of the appliance they control.

Indications used for this purpose shall, wherever practicable, be comprehensible without a knowledge of languages, national standards, etc.

7.10 The different positions of regulating devices, and the different positions of switches on stationary appliances, shall be indicated by figures, letters or other visual means. The 'off' position shall not be indicated by words only.

If figures are used for indicating the different positions, the 'off' position shall be indicated by the figure 0 and the position for a greater output, input, speed, cooling effect, etc., shall be indicated by a higher figure.

The figure 0 shall not be used for any other indication.

NOTE. This subclause does not apply to switches operating lamps only.

7.11 Regulating devices and the like, intended to be adjusted during installation or in normal use, shall be provided with an indication for the direction of adjustment to increase or to decrease the value of the characteristic being adjusted.

NOTE. An indication of + and - is considered to be sufficient.

7.12 If it is necessary to take special precautions when installing or using the appliance, details of these shall be given in an instruction sheet that accompanies the appliance.

If a stationary appliance is not provided with a non-detachable flexible cord intended to be connected to a plug, or with other means for disconnection from the supply having a contact separation of at least 3 mm in all poles, the instruction sheet shall state that such means for disconnection must be incorporated in the fixed wiring.

If the supply wires of an appliance can come into contact with parts of a terminal block or compartment for fixed wiring and these parts have, under conditions of normal use, a temperature such that the insulation of the wire is subjected to a temperature rise exceeding that specified in table 3, the instruction sheet shall also state that the appliance must be connected by means of wires having appropriate T-marking or T-rating.

Sewing machines and electrical sets shall be accompanied by an instruction sheet that states the following:

'When leaving the sewing machine unattended, the mains switch of the machine must be switched off or the plug must be removed from the socket-outlet.

When servicing the sewing machine, or when removing covers or changing lamps, the machine or the electrical

set must be disconnected from the supply by removing the plug from the socket outlet.'

The instruction sheet shall also state the maximum rated input of any lamp.

The instruction sheet for electrical sets shall, in addition, indicate the sewing machine models for which the electrical set is intended to be used and shall include clear instructions to ensure safe installation of the set.

**7.13** Instruction sheets and other texts required by this standard shall be written in the official language(s) of the country in which the appliance is to be sold. For appliances for sale in the United Kingdom instructions shall be in English.

Where symbols are used, they shall be those indicated in this standard, although additional symbols are permitted provided they do not give rise to misunderstanding.

**TEST.** Compliance with the requirements of 7.1, 7.4, 7.6, 7.7 and 7.9 to 7.13 shall be checked by inspection.

**7.14** Marking required by this standard shall be easily legible and durable.

Marking specified in 7.1 and 7.4 shall be on a main part of the appliance.

The marking of fixed appliances shall be clearly discernible from the outside after the appliance has been fixed as in normal use but, if necessary, after removal of a cover.

The marking of other appliances shall be clearly discernible from the outside, if necessary after removal of a cover; for portable appliances, the removal of this cover shall not require the use of a tool.

The marking of maximum rated input of a lamp shall be easily discernible while the lamp is being replaced and shall be indicated by:

'lamp max ... W' or  'max ... W'.

For stationary appliances, the marking shall be beneath a cover only if it is near to the terminals for external conductors.

Marking on, and indications for, switches, thermal cut-outs and other control devices shall be placed in the vicinity of these components; they shall not be placed on removable parts if these parts can be replaced in such a way that the marking is misleading.

**TEST.** Compliance shall be checked by inspection and by rubbing the marking by hand for 15 s with a piece of cloth soaked with water and again for 15 s with a piece of cloth soaked with petroleum spirit.

After all the tests specified in this standard, the marking shall be easily legible, it shall not be easily possible to remove marking plates and they shall show no curling.

**NOTE 1.** A revision of the test for checking the durability of the marking is under consideration.

**NOTE 2.** In considering the durability of the marking, the effect of normal use is taken into account. Thus, for example, marking by means of paint or enamel other than vitreous enamel on containers that are likely to be cleaned frequently is not considered to be durable.

**7.1** A label shall be attached to the flexible cord of all class I appliances fitted with a flexible cord having cores coloured green-and-yellow, blue and brown. This label shall state the following.

**'IMPORTANT**

The wires in this mains lead are coloured in accordance with the following code.

Green-and-yellow: Earth  
Blue: Neutral  
Brown: Live'

In addition, the user instructions and label shall include the substance of the following.

'As the colours of the wires in the mains lead of this appliance may not correspond with the coloured markings identifying the terminals in your plug, proceed as follows.

The wire that is coloured green-and-yellow must be connected to the terminal in the plug which is marked with the letter E or by the earth symbol  $\perp$  or coloured green or green-and-yellow.

The wire that is coloured blue must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter N or coloured black.

The wire that is coloured brown must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter L or coloured red.'

For class II appliances fitted with a flexible cord, instructions shall be given by the manufacturer for the correct connection of the plug. These instructions shall make it clear that neither core is to be connected to the earth terminal of a three-pin plug.

**TEST.** Compliance shall be checked by inspection.

**7.11** For portable class I appliances the following warning notice shall be given on a label attached to the end of the flexible cord.

**'WARNING—THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE EARTHED'**

For all class I appliances the warning shall be included in the user instructions.

**NOTE.** The label specified in 7.11 may be used for this purpose: a separate label is not required.

**TEST.** Compliance shall be checked by inspection.

**NOTE.** For appliances intended for export, alternative labelling to that specified in 7.11 and 7.12 may be required.

**7.12** No requirement.

## 8. Protection against electric shock

**8.1** Appliances shall be so constructed and enclosed that there is adequate protection against accidental contact with live parts and, for class II appliances, with metal parts separated from live parts by basic insulation only. This requirement applies for all positions of the appliance when it is wired and operated as in normal use, even after opening of lids and doors and removal of detachable parts, except for lamps located behind a detachable cover, provided that the appliance can be isolated from the supply by means of a plug or an all-pole switch, the 'off' position of which is clearly indicated. During the insertion or removal of lamps, protection against accidental contact with live parts of the lamp cap shall also be ensured.

There shall be, in addition, adequate protection against the risk of contact with basic insulation. Such insulation may, however, be accessible after removing a cover that requires the use of tools for removal and has to be removed for user maintenance, or after removing a cover that can be removed without tools if marked 'Remove plug before removing this cover' or 'Disconnect from the mains before removing this cover'.

The insulating properties of lacquer, enamel, ordinary paper, cotton, oxide film on metal parts, woods and sealants

compound shall not be relied upon to give the required protection against accidental contact with live parts.

The enclosure of the appliance shall have no openings, other than those necessary for the use and working of the appliance, giving access to live parts and, for class II appliances, to parts separated from live parts by basic insulation only.

**NOTE 1.** Unless otherwise specified, parts operating at safety extra-low voltage not exceeding 24 V are not considered to be live parts.

**NOTE 2.** If a manufacturer instructs the user to remove a part during normal operation or user maintenance, that part is regarded as a detachable part even if a tool has to be used for its removal.

**NOTE 3.** This requirement excludes the use of screw-type fuses, and screw-type miniature circuit-breakers if they are accessible without the aid of a tool.

**NOTE 4.** Self-hardening resins are not regarded as sealing compound.

**TEST.** Compliance shall be checked by inspection and by a test with test finger I specified in BS 3042 (see figure 1).

In addition, all apertures in class II appliances and apertures in class I appliances other than those in metal parts connected to an earthing terminal or earthing contact and those giving access to live parts in socket outlets and lamp caps, shall be tested with test pin I specified in BS 3042 (see figure 2). The test finger and the test pin are applied, without appreciable force, in every possible position, except that appliances normally used on the floor and having a mass exceeding 40 kg are not tilted.

Appliances for wall-mounting shall be tested as delivered, except that reliance may be placed on the wall to provide protection against contact with basic insulation.

An appliance designed as a single appliance but delivered as a number of units shall be tested after assembly.

For appliances provided with movable devices, such as those intended for varying the tension of belts, the test shall be carried out with the devices adjusted to their most unfavourable position within their range of adjustment.

Apertures preventing the entry of the finger shall be further tested by means of a straight unjointed test finger of the same dimensions, which is applied with a force of 20 N; if this finger enters, the test with test finger I is repeated, the finger being introduced through the aperture. If the unjointed test finger does not enter, the force applied is increased to 30 N. If then the guard is so displaced or the aperture so distorted that test finger I can be inserted without force, the test with test finger I is repeated. An electrical contact indicator shall be used to show contact.

It shall not be possible to touch the parts or live parts protected by lacquer, enamel, ordinary paper, cotton, oxide film, beads or sealing compound only, with test finger I specified in BS 3042.

It shall not be possible to touch basic insulation with test finger I unless it is under a detachable cover that either requires the use of a tool for removal or is marked, 'Remove plug before removing this cover' or 'Disconnect from the mains before removing this cover'.

For class II appliances it shall not be possible to touch bare live parts with test pin I specified in BS 3042 or to touch metal parts separated from live parts by basic insulation only with test finger I specified in BS 3042.

**NOTE 1.** When applying test finger I, either or both of the jointed sections should be turned through any angle up to 90° with

respect to the axis of the finger in the same direction only.

**NOTE 2.** It is recommended that a lamp be used for the indication of contact and that the voltage be not less than 40 V.

**NOTE 3.** The fact that appliances for wall-mounting are tested as delivered does not imply that such appliances have to be completely enclosed; the basic insulation of wiring in appliances other than those of class II may give the required protection against electric shock, provided it is adequately protected or enclosed after installation of the appliance.

**8.2** No requirement.

**8.3** For appliances other than those of class III, flexible shafts that are handled in normal use shall be insulated from the motor shafts by suitable couplings of insulating material.

**TEST.** Compliance shall be checked by inspection and by the tests specified for supplementary insulation.

**8.4** No requirement.

**8.5** Shafts of operating knobs, handles, levers and the like shall not be live.

**TEST.** Compliance shall be checked by inspection.

**8.6** For appliances other than those of class III, handles, levers and knobs that are held or actuated in normal use shall not become live in the event of an insulation fault. If these handles, levers or knobs are of metal, and if their shafts or fixings are likely to become live in the event of an insulation fault, they shall either be adequately covered by insulating material or their accessible parts shall be separated from their shafts or fixings by supplementary insulation.

For stationary appliances, this requirement does not apply to handles, levers and knobs, other than those of electrical components, provided they are either reliably connected to an earthing terminal or earthing contact, or separated from live parts by earthed metal.

**TEST.** Compliance shall be checked by inspection and, if necessary, by the tests specified for supplementary insulation.

**8.7** For appliances other than those of class III, handles which, in normal use, are continuously held in the hand shall be so constructed that, when gripped as in normal use, contact between the operator's hand and metal parts that may become live in the event of an insulation fault is unlikely.

**TEST.** Compliance shall be checked by inspection and by manual test.

**8.8** For class II appliances, capacitors shall not be connected to accessible metal parts, and their casings, if of metal, shall be separated from accessible metal parts by supplementary insulation.

**TEST.** Compliance shall be checked by inspection and by the tests specified for supplementary insulation.

**8.9** Appliances intended to be connected to the supply by means of a plug shall be so designed that, in normal use, there is no risk of electric shock from charged capacitors when touching the pins of the plug.

**TEST.** Compliance shall be checked by the following test, which is carried out ten times.

The appliance is operated at rated voltage or at the upper limit of the rated voltage range.

The appliance switch, if any, is then moved to the 'off' position and the appliance is disconnected from the supply by means of the plug.

One second after disconnection, the voltage between the pins of the plug is measured with an instrument that does not appreciably affect the value to be measured.

This voltage shall not exceed 34 V.

NOTE. Capacitors having a rated capacitance not exceeding 0.1  $\mu$ F are not considered to entail a risk of electric shock.

## 9. Starting of motor-operated appliances

9.1 Motors shall start under all normal voltage conditions that may occur in use.

TEST. Compliance shall be checked by starting the appliance three times at a voltage equal to 0.85 times rated voltage, the appliance being at room temperature at the beginning of the test.

The motor shall be started each time under the conditions occurring at the beginning of normal operation.

This test shall be repeated at a voltage equal to 1.06 times rated voltage.

In all cases, the appliance shall function in such a way that safety is not affected.

NOTE. The supply source is such that, during the test, the drop in voltage does not exceed 1 %.

9.2 The starting current shall not blow a quick-acting fuse-link having a rated current:

- (a) according to the marking, if the rated current of the appropriate fuse-link is marked on the appliance;
- (b) equal to the rated current of the appliance, with a minimum of 10 A for appliances having a rated voltage exceeding 130 V, and 16 A for appliances having a rated voltage of 130 V and less, if the rated current of the appropriate fuse-link is not marked on the appliance.

TEST. Compliance shall be checked by the following test.

The appliance is connected in series with a silver wire having a length of 85 mm and a diameter as shown in table 1.

**Table 1. Diameter of silver wire for fuse test**

| Rated current of fuse | Diameter of silver wire         |                             |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                       | starting time not exceeding 1 s | starting time exceeding 1 s |
| A                     | mm                              | mm                          |
| 10                    | 0.29                            | 0.39                        |
| 16                    | 0.39                            | 0.52                        |

The wire has a silver content not less than 99.9 %, and it is stretched horizontally along the centre line of a box with inside dimensions of 80 mm x 80 mm x 150 mm.

The appliance is so loaded that the conditions for starting are the most unfavourable encountered in normal use.

The appliance is then started ten times at a voltage equal to 0.9 times rated voltage and ten times at a voltage equal

to 1.1 times rated voltage. The interval between consecutive starts is made sufficiently long to prevent undue heating, and not less than 5 min.

During the test, the silver wire shall not melt and neither shall any overload protection device operate.

NOTE 1. The supply source is such that, during the test, the drop in voltage does not exceed 1 %.

NOTE 2. A revision of this test is under consideration.

9.3 Overload protection devices shall not operate under normal starting conditions.

TEST. Compliance shall be checked during the test specified in 9.2.

## 10. Input and current

10.1 The input of the sewing machine or of the electrical set, at rated voltage and under normal load, shall not exceed the rated input by more than the deviation specified in table 2.

**Table 2. Permissible variations in rated input**

| Rated input                       | Deviation |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| W                                 |           |
| Up to and including 33.3          | + 10 W    |
| Over 33.3 up to and including 150 | + 30 %    |
| Over 150 up to and including 300  | + 45 W    |
| Over 300                          | + 15 %    |

TEST. Compliance shall be checked by measuring the input under normal load during the period of operation at full speed, when the input has stabilized. If the motor load varies throughout the operating cycle, the input shall be measured by means of a watt-hour meter, and determined as the mean value of the input occurring during a representative 'on' period.

10.2 If an appliance is marked with rated current, the current taken by the appliance shall not exceed the rated current by more than 10 %.

TEST. Compliance shall be checked by measuring the current taken by the appliance operating under normal load, rated voltage and rated frequency.

NOTE. For appliances marked with one or more rated voltage ranges, the tests specified in 10.1 and 10.2 are carried out at both the upper and lower limits of the ranges, unless the marking of the rated input is related to the mean value of the relevant voltage range, in which case the tests are carried out at a voltage equal to the mean value of that range.

10.3 No requirement.

## 11. Heating

11.1 Appliances and their surroundings shall not attain excessive temperatures in normal use.

TEST. Compliance shall be checked by determining the temperature rise of the various parts under the conditions specified in 11.2, 11.3, 11.5 and 11.7.

11.2 Appliances shall be placed on, or fixed to, a support of dull black-painted plywood having a thickness of 20 mm, as follows.

(a) Appliances normally used on a floor or a table shall be placed on a horizontal support.

(b) Appliances normally fixed to a wall shall be mounted on a vertical support.

11.3 Temperature rises other than those of windings shall be determined by means of fine-wire thermocouples so chosen and positioned that they have the minimum effect on the temperature of the part under test.

Thermocouples used for determining the temperature rise of the surface of walls, ceiling and floor shall be attached to the back of small blackened discs of copper or brass, 15 mm in diameter and 1 mm thick, which are flush with the surface.

As far as possible, the appliance shall be so positioned that parts likely to attain the highest temperatures touch the discs.

In determining the temperature rises of handles, knobs, grips and the like, consideration shall be given to all parts that are gripped in normal use and, if of insulating material, to parts that are in contact with hot metal.

The temperature rise of electrical insulation, other than that of windings, shall be determined on the surface of the insulation at places where failure could cause a short circuit, contact between live parts and accessible metal parts, bridging of insulation or reduction of creepage distances or clearances below the values specified in 29.1.

Temperature rises of windings shall be determined by the resistance method unless the windings are non-uniform or unless it involves severe complications to make the necessary connections, in which case the temperature rise shall be determined by means of thermocouples.

NOTE 1. If it is necessary to dismantle the appliance to position thermocouples, the input is measured again to check that the appliance has been correctly reassembled.

NOTE 2. The point of separation of the cores of a multicore cable or cord and where insulated wires enter lampholders are examples of places where thermocouples are positioned.

11.4 No requirement.

11.5 Appliances shall be operated under normal load and at the most unfavourable voltage between 0.94 times the minimum rated voltage and 1.06 times the maximum rated voltage.

11.6 No requirement.

11.7 The sewing machine or the electrical set is operated under normal load cycling conditions until steady cycling temperatures are obtained.

11.8 During the test, thermal cut-outs shall not operate; the temperature rises shall be monitored continuously and shall not exceed the values shown in table 3; and sealing compound, if any, shall not flow out.

The measurements specified in 13.1 shall be made at the end of this test.

The temperature rise limits in the table may be exceeded if it can be shown that the temperatures are not in excess of the thermal capabilities of the materials as determined by ageing tests made on the materials themselves. Other materials not listed in the table may be used under the same conditions.

The values in the table are based on an ambient temperature not normally exceeding 25 °C but occasionally reaching 35 °C. However, the temperature rise values specified are based on 25 °C.

The value of the temperature rise of a copper winding shall be calculated from the formula:

$$\Delta t = \frac{R_2 - R_1}{R_1} (234.5 + t_1) - (t_2 - t_1)$$

where

$\Delta t$  is the temperature rise (in °C or K)

$R_1$  is the resistance at the beginning of the test (in  $\Omega$ )

$R_2$  is the resistance at the end of the test (in  $\Omega$ )

$t_1$  is the room temperature at the beginning of the test (in °C)

$t_2$  is the room temperature at the end of the test (in °C)

At the beginning of the test, the windings shall be at room temperature.

It is recommended that the resistance of windings at the end of the test be determined by taking resistance measurements as soon as possible after switching off, and then at short intervals so that a curve of resistance against time can be plotted for ascertaining the resistance at the instant of switching off.

NOTE. The classification of handles, knobs, grips and the like according to their materials is derived from the constant:

$$b = \sqrt{\lambda \cdot c \cdot \rho}$$

where

$\lambda$  is the thermal conductivity of the material (in W/(m K))

$c$  is the specific heat of the material (in J/(kg K))

$\rho$  is the specific mass of the material (in kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

The materials are classified as follows:

value of  $b$  greater than 3500 ... metal;

value of  $b$  between 1000 and 3500 ... porcelain or vitreous material;

value of  $b$  less than 1000 ... moulded material, rubber or wood.

An alternative method of determining the constant,  $b$ , is as follows.

Samples of materials with known values of the constant,  $b$ , and a sample of the material to be classified, all samples having the same dimensions, are fixed to a heated metal plate.

The temperatures of the upper surfaces of the various samples are measured and the temperatures of the reference samples are plotted as a function of the constant,  $b$ .

The constant,  $b$ , of the material to be classified is derived from this curve by reading off the value,  $b$ , corresponding to the temperature attained by the sample under investigation.

11.9 No requirement.

12. No requirement.

### 13. Electrical insulation and leakage current at operating temperature

13.1 The electrical insulation of the appliance at operating temperature shall be adequate and the leakage current in normal use shall not be excessive.

TEST. Compliance shall be checked by the test specified in 13.2, the appliance being operated under normal load and at a supply voltage equal to 1.06 times rated voltage.



Table 3. Permissible temperature rises

| Part                                                                                                                                         | Temperature rise  | Part                                                                                                                                                                                          | Temperature rise  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
|                                                                                                                                              | K                 |                                                                                                                                                                                               | K                 |
| Windings <sup>1</sup> , if the winding insulation is:                                                                                        |                   | mouldings of:                                                                                                                                                                                 |                   |
| of class A material <sup>2</sup>                                                                                                             | 75 (85)           | phenol-formaldehyde with cellulose fillers                                                                                                                                                    | 85 (175)          |
| of class E material <sup>2</sup>                                                                                                             | 90 (80)           | phenol-formaldehyde with mineral fillers                                                                                                                                                      | 100 (200)         |
| of class B material <sup>2</sup>                                                                                                             | 95 (85)           | melamine-formaldehyde                                                                                                                                                                         | 75 (150)          |
| of class F material <sup>2</sup>                                                                                                             | 115               | urea-formaldehyde                                                                                                                                                                             | 65 (150)          |
| of class H material <sup>2</sup>                                                                                                             | 140               | polyester with glass-fibre reinforcement                                                                                                                                                      | 110               |
| Pins of appliance inlets:                                                                                                                    |                   | silicone rubber                                                                                                                                                                               | 145               |
| for very hot conditions                                                                                                                      | 130               | polytetrafluoroethylene                                                                                                                                                                       | 265               |
| for hot conditions                                                                                                                           | 95                | pure mica and tightly sintered ceramic material, when such materials are used as supplementary insulation or reinforced insulation                                                            | 400               |
| for cold conditions                                                                                                                          | 40                | thermoplastic material <sup>7</sup>                                                                                                                                                           | —                 |
| Terminals, including earthing terminals, for external conductors of stationary appliances, unless they are provided with a power supply cord | 60                | Wood, in general <sup>8</sup>                                                                                                                                                                 | 65                |
| Ambient of switches and thermostats <sup>3</sup> :                                                                                           |                   | wooden supports, walls, ceiling and floor of the test corner and wood cabinets                                                                                                                | 65                |
| without T-marking or temperature rating                                                                                                      | 30                | Outer surface of capacitors:                                                                                                                                                                  |                   |
| with T-marking or temperature rating                                                                                                         | 7-25              | with marking of maximum operating temperature (T)                                                                                                                                             | 7-35              |
| Rubber or polyvinyl chloride insulation of internal and external wiring including power supply cords:                                        |                   | without marking of maximum operating temperature:                                                                                                                                             |                   |
| without T-marking or temperature rating                                                                                                      | 50 <sup>4</sup>   | small ceramic capacitors for radio and television interference suppression                                                                                                                    | 50                |
| with T-marking or temperature rating                                                                                                         | 7-25 <sup>5</sup> | other capacitors                                                                                                                                                                              | 20                |
| Cord sheaths used as supplementary insulation                                                                                                | 35                | External enclosure of appliances except handles held in normal use                                                                                                                            | 60                |
| Rubber, other than synthetic, used for gaskets or other parts, the deterioration of which could affect safety:                               |                   | Handles, knobs, grips and the like which, in normal use, are continuously held                                                                                                                |                   |
| when used as supplementary insulation or as reinforced insulation                                                                            | 40                | of metal                                                                                                                                                                                      | 30                |
| in other cases                                                                                                                               | 50                | of porcelain or vitreous material                                                                                                                                                             | 40                |
| Lampholders E26 and E27:                                                                                                                     |                   | of moulded material, rubber or wood                                                                                                                                                           | 60                |
| metal or ceramic type                                                                                                                        | 160               | Handles, knobs, grips and the like which, in normal use, are held for short periods only, (e.g. switches, including pressure pads of controllers):                                            |                   |
| insulated type, other than ceramic                                                                                                           | 120               | of metal                                                                                                                                                                                      | 35                |
| Lampholders E14, B15 and B22:                                                                                                                |                   | or porcelain or vitreous material                                                                                                                                                             | 45                |
| metal or ceramic type                                                                                                                        | 130               | of moulded material, rubber or wood                                                                                                                                                           | 60                |
| insulated type, other than ceramic                                                                                                           | 90                | Any point where the insulation of wires can come into contact with parts of a terminal block or compartment for fixed wiring of a stationary appliance not provided with a power supply cord: |                   |
| with T-marking                                                                                                                               | 7-25              | where the instructions require T-marked or temperature rated wires                                                                                                                            | 7-25 <sup>5</sup> |
| Material used as insulation other than that specified for wires and windings <sup>6</sup> :                                                  |                   | in other cases                                                                                                                                                                                | 50 <sup>4</sup>   |
| impregnated or varnished textile, paper or press board                                                                                       | 70                |                                                                                                                                                                                               |                   |
| laminates bonded with:                                                                                                                       |                   |                                                                                                                                                                                               |                   |
| melamine-formaldehyde, phenol-formaldehyde or phenol-furfural resins                                                                         | 85 (175)          |                                                                                                                                                                                               |                   |
| urea-formaldehyde resin                                                                                                                      | 65 (150)          |                                                                                                                                                                                               |                   |

## NOTES TO TABLE 3

<sup>1</sup> To allow for the fact that the temperature of windings of universal motors, relays, solenoids, etc. is usually below the average at the points where thermocouples are placed, the figures without parentheses apply when the resistance method is used and those within parentheses apply when thermocouples are used. For windings of vibrator coils and a.c. motors, the figures without parentheses apply in both cases.

<sup>2</sup> The classification is in accordance with BS 2757.

Examples of class A material are:

impregnated cotton, silk, artificial silk and paper; enamels based on oleo- or polyamide resins.

Examples of class B material are:

asbestos, glass fibre, melamine-formaldehyde and phenol-formaldehyde resins.

Examples of class E material are:

- mouldings with cellulose fillers, cotton fabric laminates and paper laminates, bonded with melamine-formaldehyde, phenol-formaldehyde or phenol-furfural resins,
- cross-linked polyester resins, cellulose triacetate films, polyethylene terephthalate films;
- varnished polyethylene terephthalate textile bonded with oil-modified alkyd resin varnish;
- enamels based on polyvinylformal, polyurethane or epoxy resins.

For totally enclosed motors the temperature rise limits for class A, class E and class B may be increased by 5 °C (5 K).

A totally enclosed motor is a motor so constructed that the circulation of the air between the inside and the outside of the case is prevented but it is not necessarily sufficiently enclosed to be called airtight.

<sup>3</sup> *T* signifies the maximum operating temperature.

For the purposes of this test, switches and thermostats marked with individual ratings may be considered as having no marking for the maximum operating temperature, if requested by the appliance manufacturer.

<sup>4</sup> This limit applies to cables, cords and wires complying with the requirements of BS 6600.

<sup>5</sup> This limit will become applicable as soon as there are British Standards for high temperature cables, cords and wires.

<sup>6</sup> The values in parentheses apply if the material is used for handles, knobs, grips and the like and it is in contact with hot metal.

<sup>7</sup> There is no specific limit for thermoplastic material which has to withstand the tests specified in 30.1 or 30.2, for which purpose the temperature rise has to be determined.

<sup>8</sup> The limit specified concerns the deterioration of wood and it does not take into account deterioration of surface finishes.

**13.2** The leakage current shall be measured between any pole of the supply and:

- (a) accessible metal parts and metal foil with an area not exceeding 200 mm x 100 mm in contact with accessible surfaces of insulating material, connected together;
- (b) metal parts of class II appliances separated from live parts by basic insulation only.

The measuring circuit shall be as shown in the following figures:

- (a) If of class II, figure 4;
- (b) If other than class II, figure 5.

The resistance of the measuring circuit shall be  $2000 \pm 100 \Omega$ , and, if it is suspected that high-frequency currents are being generated, the measuring instrument shall have an accuracy of at least 5 % for all frequencies within the range of 20 Hz to 5000 Hz, but it shall be insensitive to higher frequencies.

The test shall be carried out with a.c., unless the appliance is for d.c. only, in which case the test shall be carried out with d.c. except that motor-operated appliances for d.c. only are not tested.

The leakage current shall be measured with the selector switch, shown in figures 4 and 5, in each of the positions 1 and 2.

After an operating time as specified in 11.7, the leakage current shall not exceed the following values:

- (a) to accessible metal parts and metal foil:
  - (1) for portable class I appliances 0.75 mA
  - (2) for stationary class I appliances 3.5 mA
  - (3) for class II appliances 0.25 mA
  - (4) for class III appliances 0.5 mA

(b) to metal parts of class II appliances separated from live parts by basic insulation only 5.0 mA.

If the appliance incorporates one or more capacitors and is provided with a single-pole switch, the measurements shall be repeated with the switch in the 'off' position.

NOTE 1. The cut-off frequency of 5000 Hz may, for example, be obtained by connecting a capacitor of  $150 \times 7.5 \text{ nF}$  in parallel with the resistive components of the measuring circuit. The measuring circuit may be partly or completely incorporated in the measuring instrument. If an instrument of the rectifier type is used, it should rectify linearly from 0.2 mA upwards within the frequency range of 20 Hz to 10000 Hz, and should be calibrated in r.m.s. values with a current of substantially sine-wave form. If high-frequency voltages are not present, the cut-off frequency of the measuring instrument may exceed 5000 Hz.

NOTE 2. It is recommended that the appliance be supplied through an isolating transformer; otherwise, it should be insulated from earth.

NOTE 3. The metal foil has the largest area possible on the surface under test, without exceeding the dimensions specified. If its area is smaller than the surface under test, it is moved so as to test all parts of the surface; the heat dissipation of the appliance should not, however, be affected by the metal foil.

NOTE 4. The test with the switch in the 'off' position is carried out to verify that capacitors connected behind a single-pole switch do not cause an excessive leakage current.

**13.3** No requirement.

## 14. Radio and television interference suppression

The incorporation of components necessary to achieve an adequate degree of radio and television interference suppression shall not adversely affect the safety of the appliance.

TEST. Compliance shall be checked by the tests specified in this standard.

NOTE. Attention is drawn to the fact that compliance with the requirements concerning the limits for interference effects generated by the appliance, as specified in BS 800 and when measured in accordance with that standard, will in most cases ensure that the appliance has the required degree of radio and television interference suppression.

## 15. Moisture resistance

**15.1** No requirement.

**15.2** No requirement.

**15.3** No requirement.

**15.4** Appliances shall be proof against humid conditions that may occur in normal use.

TEST. Compliance shall be checked by the humidity treatment described in this subclause, followed immediately by the tests specified in clause 16.

Cable entries, if any, shall be left open; if knock-outs are provided, one of them shall be opened.

Electrical components, including covers and other parts that can be removed without the aid of a tool, shall be removed and subjected, if necessary, to the humidity treatment with the main part.

The humidity treatment shall be carried out in a humidity cabinet containing air with a relative humidity of  $93 \pm 2 \%$ . The temperature of the air, at all places where samples can be located, shall be maintained within 1 °C (1 K) of any convenient value *t* between 20 °C and 30 °C.

Before being placed in the humidity cabinet, the sample shall be brought to a temperature of between *t* and *t* + 4 °C.

The sample shall be kept in the cabinet for 2 days (48 h).