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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment – Part 1: Safety requirements

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD 20
INTRODUCTION 23
0 Principles of this product safety standard 23
0.1 Objective 23
0.2 Persons 23
0.2.1 General 23
0.2.2 Ordinary person 23
0.2.3 Instructed person 23
0.2.4 Skilled person 23
0.3 Model for pain and injury 24
0.4 Energy sources 24
0.5 Safeguards 25
0.5.1 General 25
0.5.2 Equipment safeguard 26
0.5.3 Installation safeguard 26
0.5.4 Personal safeguard 27
0.5.5 Behavioural safeguards 27
0.5.6 Safeguards during ordinary or instructed person service conditions 28
0.5.7 Equipment safeguards during skilled person service conditions 28
0.5.8 Examples of safeguard characteristics 28
0.6 Electrically-caused pain or injury (electric shock) 29
0.6.1 Models for electrically-caused pain or injury 29
0.6.2 Models for protection against electrically-caused pain or injury 30
0.7 Electrically-caused fire 31
0.7.1 Models for electrically-caused fire 31
0.7.2 Models for protection against electrically-caused fire 31
0.8 Injury caused by hazardous substances 32
0.9 Mechanically-caused injury 32
0.10 Thermally-caused injury (skin burn) 33
0.10.1 Models for thermally-caused injury 33
0.10.2 Models for protection against thermally-caused pain or injury 34
0.11 Radiation-caused injury 35
1 Scope 36
2 Normative references 37
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms 45
3.1 Energy source abbreviated terms 45
3.2 Other abbreviated terms 46
3.3 Terms and definitions 47
3.3.1 Circuit terms 50
3.3.2 Enclosure terms 51
3.3.3 Equipment terms 51
3.3.4 Flammability terms 53
3.3.5 Electrical insulation 54
3.3.6 Miscellaneous 55
3.3.7 Operating and fault conditions 58
3.3.8 Persons 59
3.3.9 Potential ignition sources 60

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

3.3.10 Ratings 60
3.3.11 Safeguards 61
3.3.12 Spacings 63
3.3.13 Temperature controls 63
3.3.14 Voltages and currents 63
3.3.15 Classes of equipment with respect to protection from electric shock 64
3.3.16 Chemical terms 65
3.3.17 Batteries 65
3.3.18 FIW terms 66
3.3.19 Sound exposure 66
4 General requirements 67
4.1 General 67
4.1.1 Application of requirements and acceptance of materials, components and subassemblies 67
4.1.2 Use of components 68
4.1.3 Equipment design and construction 68
4.1.4 Equipment installation 69
4.1.5 Constructions and components not specifically covered 69
4.1.6 Orientation during transport and use 69
4.1.7 Choice of criteria 69
4.1.8 Liquids, refrigerants and liquid filled components (LFCs) 70
4.1.9 Electrical measuring instruments 70
4.1.10 Temperature measurements 70
4.1.11 Steady state conditions 70
4.1.12 Hierarchy of safeguards 70
4.1.13 Examples mentioned in this document 71
4.1.14 Tests on parts or samples separate from the end-product 71
4.1.15 Markings and instructions 71
4.2 Energy source classifications 71
4.2.1 Class 1 energy source 71
4.2.2 Class 2 energy source 71
4.2.3 Class 3 energy source 71
4.2.4 Energy source classification by declaration 72
4.3 Protection against energy sources 72
4.3.1 General 72
4.3.2 Safeguards for protection of an ordinary person 72
4.3.3 Safeguards for protection of an instructed person 73
4.3.4 Safeguards for protection of a skilled person 74
4.3.5 Safeguards in a restricted access area 75
4.4 Safeguards 75
4.4.1 Equivalent materials or components 75
4.4.2 Composition of a safeguard 75
4.4.3 Safeguard robustness 75
4.4.4 Displacement of a safeguard by an insulating liquid 78
4.4.5 Safety interlocks 78
4.5 Explosion 78
4.5.1 General 78
4.5.2 Requirements 79
4.6 Fixing of conductors and conductive parts 79

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

4.6.1 Requirements 79
4.6.2 Compliance criteria 79
4.7 Equipment for direct insertion into mains socket-outlets 80
4.7.1 General 80
4.7.2 Requirements 80
4.7.3 Compliance criteria 80
4.8 Equipment containing coin or button cell batteries 80
4.8.1 General 80
4.8.2 Instructional safeguard 80
4.8.3 Construction 81
4.8.4 Tests 81
4.8.5 Compliance criteria 82
4.9 Likelihood of fire or shock due to entry of conductive objects 83
4.10 Components requirements 83
4.10.1 Disconnect device 83
4.10.2 Switches and relays 83
4.10.3 Mains power supply cords 83
4.10.4 Batteries and their protection circuits 84
5 Electrically-caused injury 84
5.1 General 84
5.2 Classification and limits of electrical energy sources 84
5.2.1 Electrical energy source classifications 84
5.2.2 Electrical energy source ES1 and ES2 limits 84
5.3 Protection against electrical energy sources 91
5.3.1 General 91
5.3.2 Accessibility to electrical energy sources and safeguards 91
5.4 Insulation materials and requirements 94
5.4.1 General 94
5.4.2 Clearances 99
5.4.3 Creepage distances 110
5.4.4 Solid insulation 114
5.4.5 Antenna terminal insulation 123
5.4.6 Insulation of internal wire as a part of a supplementary safeguard 124
5.4.7 Tests for semiconductor components and for cemented joints 124
5.4.8 Humidity conditioning 125
5.4.9 Electric strength test 125
5.4.10 Safeguards against transient voltages from external circuits 128
5.4.11 Separation between external circuits and earth 130
5.4.12 Insulating liquid 132
5.5 Components as safeguards 133
5.5.1 General 133
5.5.2 Capacitors and RC units 133
5.5.3 Transformers 134
5.5.4 Optocouplers 134
5.5.5 Relays 134
5.5.6 Resistors 134
5.5.7 ~~SPDs~~ Surge suppressors 135
5.5.8 Insulation between the mains and an external circuit consisting of a coaxial cable 136

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

5.5.9 Safeguards for socket-outlets in outdoor equipment 136
5.6 Protective conductor 137
5.6.1 General 137
5.6.2 Requirements for protective conductors 137
5.6.3 Requirements for protective earthing conductors 138
5.6.4 Requirements for protective bonding conductors 139
5.6.5 Terminals for protective conductors 141
5.6.6 Resistance of the protective bonding system 143
5.6.7 Reliable connection of a protective earthing conductor 144
5.6.8 Functional earthing 144
5.7 Prospective touch voltage, touch current and protective conductor current 145
5.7.1 General 145
5.7.2 Measuring devices and networks 145
5.7.3 Equipment set-up, supply connections and earth connections 145
5.7.4 Unearthed accessible parts 146
5.7.5 Earthed accessible conductive parts 146
5.7.6 Requirements when touch current exceeds ES2 limits 146
5.7.7 Prospective touch voltage and touch current associated with external circuits 147
5.7.8 Summation of touch currents from external circuits 148
5.8 Backfeed safeguard in battery backed up supplies 150
6 Electrically-caused fire 150
6.1 General 150
6.2 Classification of power sources ~~(PS)~~ and potential ignition sources ~~(PIS)~~ 150
6.2.1 General 150
6.2.2 Power source circuit classifications 151
6.2.3 Classification of potential ignition sources 154
6.3 Safeguards against fire under normal operating conditions and abnormal operating conditions 155
6.3.1 Requirements 155
6.3.2 Compliance criteria 156
6.4 Safeguards against fire under single fault conditions 156
6.4.1 General 156
6.4.2 Reduction of the likelihood of ignition under single fault conditions in PS1 circuits 156
6.4.3 Reduction of the likelihood of ignition under single fault conditions in PS2 circuits and PS3 circuits 157
6.4.4 Control of fire spread in PS1 circuits 158
6.4.5 Control of fire spread in PS2 circuits 158
6.4.6 Control of fire spread in a PS3 circuit 159
6.4.7 Separation of combustible materials from a PIS 160
6.4.8 Fire enclosures and fire barriers 163
6.4.9 Flammability of an insulating liquid 171
6.5 Internal and external wiring 171
6.5.1 General requirements 171
6.5.2 Requirements for interconnection to building wiring 172
6.5.3 Internal wiring for socket-outlets 172
6.6 Safeguards against fire due to the connection of additional equipment 172
7 Injury caused by hazardous substances 172
7.1 General 172

AVA Documents Document Sharing Hub

Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

7.2 Reduction of exposure to hazardous substances 173
7.3 Ozone exposure 173
7.4 Use of personal safeguards or personal protective equipment (PPE) 173
7.5 Use of instructional safeguards and instructions 173
~~7.6 Batteries and their protection circuits ..... ~~
8 Mechanically-caused injury 173
8.1 General 173
8.2 Mechanical energy source classifications 174
8.2.1 General classification 174
8.2.2 MS1 176
8.2.3 MS2 176
8.2.4 MS3 176
8.3 Safeguards against mechanical energy sources 176
8.4 Safeguards against parts with sharp edges and corners 176
8.4.1 Requirements 176
8.4.2 Compliance criteria 177
8.5 Safeguards against moving parts 177
8.5.1 Requirements 177
8.5.2 Instructional safeguard requirements 178
8.5.3 Compliance criteria 178
8.5.4 Special categories of equipment containing moving parts 178
8.5.5 High pressure lamps 183
8.6 Stability of equipment 184
8.6.1 Requirements 184
8.6.2 Static stability 186
8.6.3 Relocation stability 187
8.6.4 Glass slide test 188
8.6.5 Horizontal force test and compliance criteria 188
8.7 Equipment mounted to a wall, ceiling or other structure 188
8.7.1 Requirements 188
8.7.2 Test methods 188
8.7.3 Compliance criteria 190
8.8 Handle strength 190
8.8.1 General 190
8.8.2 Test method 190
8.9 Wheels or casters attachment requirements 191
8.9.1 General 191
8.9.2 Test method 191
8.10 Carts, stands, and similar carriers 191
8.10.1 General 191
8.10.2 Marking and instructions 191
8.10.3 Cart, stand or carrier loading test and compliance criteria 192
8.10.4 Cart, stand or carrier impact test 193
8.10.5 Mechanical stability 193
8.10.6 Thermoplastic temperature stability 193
8.11 Mounting means for slide-rail mounted equipment (SRME) 193
8.11.1 General 193
8.11.2 Requirements 194
8.11.3 Mechanical strength test 194

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

8.11.4 Compliance criteria 195
8.12 Telescoping or rod antennas 195
9 Thermal burn injury 196
9.1 General 196
9.2 Thermal energy source classifications 196
9.2.1 TS1 196
9.2.2 TS2 196
9.2.3 TS3 196
9.3 Touch temperature limits 196
9.3.1 Requirements 196
9.3.2 Test method and compliance criteria 197
9.4 Safeguards against thermal energy sources 199
9.5 Requirements for safeguards 199
9.5.1 Equipment safeguard 199
9.5.2 Instructional safeguard 199
9.6 Requirements for wireless power transmitters 200
9.6.1 General 200
9.6.2 Specification of the foreign objects 200
9.6.3 Test method and compliance criteria 202
10 Radiation 203
10.1 General 203
10.2 Radiation energy source classifications 204
10.2.1 General classification 204
10.2.2 RS1 205
10.2.3 RS2 205
10.2.4 RS3 206
10.3 Safeguards against laser radiation 206
10.4 Safeguards against optical radiation from lamps and lamp systems (including LED types) 206
10.4.1 General requirements 206
10.4.2 Requirements for ~~enclosures~~ equipment safeguards 207
10.4.3 Instructional safeguard 207
10.4.4 Compliance criteria 209
10.5 Safeguards against X-radiation 210
10.5.1 Requirements 210
10.5.2 Compliance criteria 210
10.5.3 Test method 210
10.6 Safeguards against acoustic energy sources 210
10.6.1 General 210
10.6.2 Classification 211
10.6.3 Requirements for dose-based systems 212
10.6.4 Measurement methods 213
10.6.5 Protection of persons 213
10.6.6 Requirements for listening devices (headphones, earphones, etc.) 214
Annex A (informative) Examples of equipment within the scope of this document 215
Annex B (normative) Normal operating condition tests, abnormal operating condition tests and single fault condition tests 216
B.1 General 216
B.1.1 Test applicability 216

AVA Documents Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

B.1.2 Type of test 216
B.1.3 Test samples 216
B.1.4 Compliance by inspection of relevant data 216
B.1.5 Temperature measurement conditions 216
B.1.6 Specific output conditions 217
B.2 Normal operating conditions 217
B.2.1 General 217
B.2.2 Supply frequency 217
B.2.3 Supply voltage 218
B.2.4 Normal operating voltages 218
B.2.5 Input test 218
B.2.6 Operating temperature measurement conditions 219
B.2.7 Battery charging and discharging under normal operating conditions 220
B.3 Simulated abnormal operating conditions 220
B.3.1 General 220
B.3.2 Covering of ventilation openings 220
B.3.3 DC mains polarity test 221
B.3.4 Setting of voltage selector 221
B.3.5 Maximum load at output terminals 221
B.3.6 Reverse battery polarity 221
B.3.7 Audio amplifier abnormal operating conditions 221
B.3.8 Compliance criteria during and after abnormal operating conditions 221
B.4 Simulated single fault conditions 222
B.4.1 General 222
B.4.2 Temperature controlling device 222
B.4.3 Motor tests 222
B.4.4 Functional insulation 223
B.4.5 Short-circuit and interruption of electrodes in tubes and semiconductors 223
B.4.6 Short-circuit or disconnection of passive components 223
B.4.7 Continuous operation of components 224
B.4.8 Compliance criteria during and after single fault conditions 224
B.4.9 Battery charging and discharging under single fault conditions 224
Annex C (normative) UV radiation 225
C.1 Protection of materials in equipment from UV radiation 225
C.1.1 General 225
C.1.2 Requirements 225
C.1.3 Test method and compliance criteria 225
C.2 UV light conditioning test 226
C.2.1 Test apparatus 226
C.2.2 Mounting of test samples 226
C.2.3 Carbon-arc light-exposure test 226
C.2.4 Xenon-arc light-exposure test 226
Annex D (normative) Test generators 227
D.1 Impulse test generators 227
D.2 Antenna interface test generator 227
D.3 Electronic pulse generator 228
Annex E (normative) Test conditions for equipment ~~containing audio amplifiers~~ intended to amplify audio signals 229
E.1 Electrical energy source classification for audio signals 229

AVA Documents Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

E.2 Audio ~~amplifier normal operating conditions~~ signals used during test 229
E.2.1 Pink noise test signal 230
E.2.2 Sine-wave signal 231
E.3 Operating conditions of equipment containing an audio amplifier 232
E.3.1 Normal operating conditions 232
E.3.2 ~~Audio amplifier~~ Abnormal operating conditions 232
E.3.3 Audio equipment temperature measurement conditions 233
Annex F (normative) Equipment markings, instructions, and instructional safeguards 234
F.1 General 234
F.2 Letter symbols and graphical symbols 234
F.2.1 Letter symbols 234
F.2.2 Graphical symbols 234
F.2.3 Compliance criteria 234
F.3 Equipment markings 234
F.3.1 Equipment marking locations 234
F.3.2 Equipment identification markings 235
F.3.3 Equipment rating markings 235
F.3.4 Voltage setting device 238
F.3.5 Markings on terminals and operating devices 238
F.3.6 Equipment markings related to equipment classification 239
F.3.7 Equipment IP rating marking 240
F.3.8 External power supply unit output marking 241
F.3.9 Durability, legibility and permanence of markings 241
F.3.10 Test for the permanence of markings 241
F.4 Instructions 242
F.5 Instructional safeguards 243
Annex G (normative) Components 245
G.1 Switches 245
G.1.1 General 245
G.1.2 Requirements 245
G.1.3 Test method and compliance criteria 246
G.2 Relays 246
G.2.1 Requirements and compliance criteria 246
G.2.2 Overload test 247
G.2.3 Relay controlling connectors supplying power to other equipment 247
G.2.4 Test method and compliance criteria 247
G.3 Protective devices 247
G.3.1 Thermal cut-offs 247
G.3.2 Thermal links 249
G.3.3 PTC thermistors 249
G.3.4 Overcurrent protective devices 250
G.3.5 Safeguard components not mentioned in G.3.1 to G.3.4 250
G.4 Connectors 250
G.4.1 Clearance and creepage distance requirements 250
G.4.2 Mains connectors 251
G.4.3 Connectors other than mains connectors 251
G.5 Wound components 251
G.5.1 Wire insulation in wound components 251
G.5.2 Endurance test 251

AVA Documents Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

G.5.3 Transformers 253
G.5.4 Motors 263
G.6 Wire insulation 267
G.6.1 General 267
G.6.2 Enamelled winding wire insulation 268
G.7 Mains power supply cords and interconnection cables 268
G.7.1 General 268
G.7.2 Cross sectional area 269
G.7.3 Cord anchorages and strain relief ~~for non-detachable power supply cords~~ 271
G.7.4 Cord entry 272
G.7.5 Non-detachable cord bend protection 272
G.7.6 Supply wiring space 273
G.8 Varistors 275
G.8.1 General 275
G.8.2 Safeguards against fire 276
G.9 Integrated circuit (IC) current limiters 277
G.9.1 Requirements 277
G.9.2 Test program 278
G.9.3 Compliance criteria 279
G.10 Resistors 279
G.10.1 General 279
G.10.2 Conditioning 279
G.10.3 Resistor test 280
G.10.4 Voltage surge test 280
G.10.5 Impulse test 280
G.10.6 Overload test 280
G.11 Capacitors and RC units 280
G.11.1 General 280
G.11.2 Conditioning of capacitors and RC units 280
G.11.3 Rules for selecting capacitors 281
G.12 Optocouplers 282
G.13 Printed boards 282
G.13.1 General 282
G.13.2 Uncoated printed boards 282
G.13.3 Coated printed boards 282
G.13.4 Insulation between conductors on the same inner surface 283
G.13.5 Insulation between conductors on different surfaces 284
G.13.6 Tests on coated printed boards 284
G.14 Coatings on component terminals 286
G.14.1 Requirements 286
G.14.2 Test method and compliance criteria 287
G.15 Pressurized liquid filled components or LFC assemblies 287
G.15.1 Requirements 287
G.15.2 Test methods and compliance criteria for self-contained LFC 288
G.15.3 Test methods and compliance criteria for a modular LFC 289
G.16 IC that includes a capacitor discharge function (ICX) 290
G.16.1 Requirements 290
G.16.2 Tests 290

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

G.16.3 Compliance criteria 291
Annex H (normative) Criteria for telephone ringing signals 292
H.1 General 292
H.2 Method A 292
H.3 Method B 294
H.3.1 Ringing signal 294
H.3.2 Tripping device and monitoring voltage 295
Annex I (informative) Overvoltage categories (see IEC 60364-4-44) 297
Annex J (normative) Insulated winding wires for use without interleaved insulation 298
J.1 General 298
J.2 Type tests 298
J.2.1 General 298
J.2.2 Electric strength 298
J.2.3 Flexibility and adherence 299
J.2.4 Heat shock 299
J.2.5 Retention of electric strength after bending 300
J.3 Testing during manufacturing 300
J.3.1 General 300
J.3.2 Spark test 300
J.3.3 Sampling test 301
Annex K (normative) Safety interlocks 302
K.1 General 302
K.1.1 General requirements 302
K.1.2 Test method and compliance criteria 302
K.2 Components of the safety interlock safeguard mechanism 303
K.3 Inadvertent change of operating mode 303
K.4 Interlock safeguard override 303
K.5 Fail-safe 303
K.5.1 Requirement 303
K.5.2 Test method and compliance criteria 303
K.6 Mechanically operated safety interlocks 304
K.6.1 Endurance requirement 304
K.6.2 Test method and compliance criteria 304
K.7 Interlock circuit isolation 304
K.7.1 Separation distances for contact gaps and interlock circuit elements 304
K.7.2 Overload test 305
K.7.3 Endurance test 305
K.7.4 Electric strength test 305
Annex L (normative) Disconnect devices 306
L.1 General requirements 306
L.2 Permanently connected equipment 306
L.3 Parts that remain energized 306
L.4 Single-phase equipment 307
L.5 Three-phase equipment 307
L.6 Switches as disconnect devices 307
L.7 Plugs as disconnect devices 307
L.8 Multiple power sources 307
L.9 Compliance criteria 308

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

Annex M (normative) Equipment containing batteries and their protection circuits 309
M.1 General requirements 309
M.2 Safety of batteries and their cells 309
M.2.1 Requirements 309
M.2.2 Compliance criteria 309
M.3 Protection circuits for batteries provided within the equipment 310
M.3.1 Requirements 310
M.3.2 Test method 310
M.3.3 Compliance criteria 311
M.4 Additional safeguards for equipment containing a secondary lithium battery 311
M.4.1 General 311
M.4.2 Charging safeguards 312
M.4.3 Fire enclosure 315
M.4.4 Drop test of equipment containing a secondary lithium battery 315
M.5 Risk of burn due to short-circuit during carrying 316
M.5.1 Requirements 316
M.5.2 Test method and compliance criteria 316
M.6 Safeguards against short-circuits 317
M.6.1 Requirements 317
M.6.2 Compliance criteria 317
M.7 Risk of explosion from lead acid and NiCd batteries 317
M.7.1 Ventilation preventing an explosive gas concentration 317
M.7.2 Test method and compliance criteria 318
M.7.3 Ventilation tests 321
M.7.4 Marking requirement 322
M.8 Protection against internal ignition from external spark sources of rechargeable batteries with aqueous electrolyte 322
M.8.1 General 322
M.8.2 Test method 323
M.9 Preventing electrolyte spillage 325
M.9.1 Protection from electrolyte spillage 325
M.9.2 Tray for preventing electrolyte spillage 325
M.10 Instructions to prevent reasonably foreseeable misuse 326
Annex N (normative) Electrochemical potentials (V) 327
Annex O (normative) Measurement of creepage distances and clearances 329
Annex P (normative) Safeguards against conductive objects 336
P.1 General 336
P.2 Safeguards against entry or consequences of entry of a foreign object 336
P.2.1 General 336
~~P.2.2 Safeguards against entry of a foreign object .....~~
~~P.2.3 Safeguards against the consequences of entry of a foreign object .....~~
P.2.3 Safeguard requirements 338
P.2.3 Consequence of entry test 340
P.3 Safeguards against spillage of internal liquids 340
P.3.1 General 340
P.3.2 Determination of spillage consequences 340
P.3.3 Spillage safeguards 340
P.3.4 Compliance criteria 341
P.4 Metallized coatings and adhesives securing parts 341

AVA Documents Document Sharing Hub

Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

P.4.1 General 341
P.4.2 Tests 341
Annex Q (normative) Circuits intended for interconnection with building wiring 344
Q.1 Limited power source 344
Q.1.1 Requirements 344
Q.1.2 Test method and compliance criteria 344
Q.2 Test for external circuits – paired conductor cable 345
Annex R (normative) Limited short-circuit test 347
R.1 General 347
R.2 Test setup 347
R.3 Test method 347
R.4 Compliance criteria 348
Annex S (normative) Tests for resistance to heat and fire 349
S.1 Flammability test for fire enclosure and fire barrier materials of equipment where the steady state power does not exceed 4 000 W 349
S.2 Flammability test for fire enclosure and fire barrier integrity 350
S.3 Flammability tests for the bottom of a fire enclosure 352
S.3.1 Mounting of samples 352
S.3.2 Test method and compliance criteria 352
S.4 Flammability classification of materials 352
S.5 Flammability test for fire enclosure materials of equipment with a steady state power exceeding 4 000 W 353
S.6 Grille covering material, cloth, and reticulated foam 354
Annex T (normative) Mechanical strength tests 355
T.1 General 355
T.2 Steady force test, 10 N 355
T.3 Steady force test, 30 N 355
T.4 Steady force test, 100 N 355
T.5 Steady force test, 250 N 355
T.6 Enclosure impact test 355
T.7 Drop test 356
T.8 Stress relief test 356
T.9 Glass impact test 357
T.10 Glass fragmentation test 357
T.11 Test for telescoping or rod antennas 358
Annex U (normative) Mechanical strength of CRTs and protection against the effects of implosion 359
U.1 General 359
U.2 Test method and compliance criteria for non-intrinsically protected CRTs 360
U.3 Protective screen 360
Annex V (normative) Determination of accessible parts 361
V.1 Accessible parts of equipment 361
V.1.1 General 361
V.1.2 Test method 1 – Surfaces and openings tested with jointed test probes 361
V.1.3 Test method 2 – Openings tested with straight unjointed test probes 362
V.1.4 Test method 3 – Plugs, jacks, connectors 365
V.1.5 Test method 4 – Slot openings 365
V.1.6 Test method 5 – Terminals intended to be used by an ordinary person 366
V.2 Accessible part criterion 367

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

Annex W (informative) Comparison of terms introduced in this document 368
W.1 General 368
W.2 Comparison of terms 368
Annex X (normative) Alternative method for determining clearances for insulation in circuits connected to an AC mains not exceeding 420 V peak (300 V RMS) 384
Annex Y (normative) Construction requirements for outdoor enclosures 386
Y.1 General 386
Y.2 Resistance to UV radiation 386
Y.3 Resistance to corrosion 386
Y.3.1 General 386
Y.3.2 Test apparatus 387
Y.3.3 Water – saturated sulphur dioxide atmosphere 387
Y.3.4 Test procedure 387
Y.3.5 Compliance criteria 388
Y.4 Gaskets 388
Y.4.1 General 388
Y.4.2 Gasket tests 388
Y.4.3 Tensile strength and elongation tests 388
Y.4.4 Compression test 389
Y.4.5 Oil resistance 390
Y.4.6 Securing means 390
Y.5 Protection of equipment within an outdoor enclosure 391
Y.5.1 General 391
Y.5.2 Protection from moisture 391
Y.5.3 Water spray test 392
Y.5.4 Protection from plants and vermin 394
Y.5.5 Protection from excessive dust 395
Y.6 Mechanical strength of enclosures 395
Y.6.1 General 395
Y.6.2 Impact test 396
Bibliography 397

Figure 1 – Three block model for pain and injury 24
Figure 2 – Three block model for safety 25
Figure 3 – Schematic and model for electrically-caused pain or injury 30
Figure 4 – Model for protection against electrically-caused pain or injury 30
Figure 5 – Model for electrically-caused fire 31
Figure 6 – Models for protection against fire 32
Figure 7 – Schematic and model for thermally-caused injury 34
Figure 8 – Model for protection against thermally-caused injury 34
Figure 9 – Model for protection of an ordinary person against a class 1 energy source 72
Figure 10 – Model for protection of an ordinary person against a class 2 energy source 72
Figure 11 – Model for protection of an ordinary person against a class 2 energy source during ordinary person servicing conditions 73
Figure 12 – Model for protection of an ordinary person against a class 3 energy source 73

Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

Figure 13 – Model for protection of an instructed person against a class 1 energy source 73
Figure 14 – Model for protection of an instructed person against a class 2 energy source 74
Figure 15 – Model for protection of an instructed person against a class 3 energy source 74
Figure 16 – Model for protection of a skilled person against a class 1 energy source 74
Figure 17 – Model for protection of a skilled person against a class 2 energy source 74
Figure 18 – Model for protection of a skilled person against a class 3 energy source 75
Figure 19 – Model for protection of a skilled person against class 3 energy sources during equipment servicing conditions 75
Figure 20 – Test hook 83
Figure 21 – Illustration showing ES limits for voltage and current 85
Figure 22 – Maximum values for combined AC current and DC current 88
Figure 23 – Maximum values for combined AC voltage and DC voltage 88
Figure 24 – Contact requirements to bare internal conductive parts 92
Figure 25 – Mandrel 118
Figure 26 – Initial position of mandrel 119
Figure 27 – Final position of mandrel 119
Figure 28 – Position of metal foil on insulating material 119
Figure 29 – Example of electric strength test instrument for solid insulation 127
Figure 30 – Application points of test voltage 129
Figure 31 – Test for separation between an external circuit and earth 132
Figure 32 – Test circuit for touch current of single-phase equipment 148
Figure 33 – Test circuit for touch current of three-phase equipment 148
Figure 34 – Power measurement for worst-case load fault 152
Figure 35 – Power measurement for worst-case power source fault 153
Figure 36 – Illustration of power source classification 154
Figure 37 – Minimum separation requirements from a PIS 161
Figure 38 – Extended separation requirements from a PIS 161
Figure 39 – Deflected separation requirements from a PIS when a fire barrier is used 162
Figure 40 – Determination of top, bottom and side openings 164
Figure 41 – Top openings 165
Figure 42 – Bottom openings 167
Figure 43 – Baffle plate construction 168
Figure 44 – Application of bottom opening requirements 168
Figure 45 – Application of bottom opening properties to side enclosure material thickness 169
Figure 46 – PIS trajectory downwards 170
Figure 47 – Limits for moving fan blades made of non-plastic materials 175
Figure 48 – Limits for moving fan blades made of plastic materials 175
Figure 49 – Steel disc 200
Figure 50 – Aluminium ring 201
Figure 51 – Aluminium foil 202

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

Figure 52 – Example of a warning label for a lamp with multiple hazard spectral regions 209
Figure D.1 – 1,2/50 µs and 10/700 µs voltage impulse generator 227
Figure D.2 – Antenna interface test generator circuit 228
Figure D.3 – Example of an electronic pulse generator 228
Figure F.1 – Example of an instructional safeguard 244
Figure G.1 – Determination of arithmetic average temperature 256
Figure G.2 – Test voltages 260
Figure G.3 – Thermal ageing time 285
Figure G.4 – Abrasion resistance test for coating layers 286
Figure H.1 – Definition of ringing period and cadence cycle 293
Figure H.2 – I_{TS1} limit curve for cadenced ringing signal 294
Figure H.3 – Peak and peak-to-peak currents 294
Figure H.4 – Ringing voltage trip criteria 296
Figure M.1 – Distance d as a function of the rated capacity for various charge currents I (mA/Ah) 325
Figure O.1 – Narrow groove 329
Figure O.2 – Wide groove 330
Figure O.3 – V-shaped groove 330
Figure O.4 – Intervening unconnected conductive part 330
Figure O.5 – Rib 331
Figure O.6 – Uncemented joint with narrow groove 331
Figure O.7 – Uncemented joint with wide groove 331
Figure O.8 – Uncemented joint with narrow and wide grooves 332
Figure O.9 – Narrow recess 332
Figure O.10 – Wide recess 333
Figure O.11 – Coating around terminals 333
Figure O.12 – Coating over printed wiring 334
Figure O.13 – Example of measurements in an enclosure of insulating material 334
Figure O.14 – Cemented joints in multi-layer printed boards 335
Figure O.15 – Device filled with insulating compound 335
Figure O.16 – Partitioned bobbin 335
Figure P.1 – Examples of cross-sections of designs of top openings which prevent vertical entry 337
Figure P.2 – Examples of cross-sections of designs of side opening louvres which prevent vertical entry 337
Figure P.3 – Enclosure thickness Safeguards against the consequences of entry of a foreign object 338
Figure P.4 – Internal volume locus for foreign object entry 339
Figure S.1 – Top openings / surface of fire enclosure or fire barrier 351
Figure T.1 – Impact test using sphere 356
Figure V.1 – Jointed test probe for equipment likely to be accessible to children 363
Figure V.2 – Jointed test probe for equipment not likely to be accessible to children 364
Figure V.3 – Blunt probe 365

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub

Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

Figure V.4 – Wedge probe 366
Figure V.5 – Terminal probe 367
Figure Y.1 – Gasket test 390
Figure Y.2 – Water-spray test spray-head piping 393
Figure Y.3 – Water-spray test spray head 394

Table 1 – Response to energy class 24
Table 2 – Examples of body response or property damage related to energy sources 25
Table 3 – Examples of safeguard characteristics 29
Table 4 – Electrical energy source limits for steady state ES1 and ES2 86
Table 5 – Electrical energy source limits for a charged capacitor 89
Table 6 – Voltage limits for single pulses 90
Table 7 – Current limits for single pulses 90
Table 8 – Minimum air gap distance 93
Table 9 – Temperature limits for materials, components and systems 95
Table 10 – Minimum clearances for voltages with frequencies up to 30 kHz 101
Table 11 – Minimum clearances for voltages with frequencies above 30 kHz 102
Table 12 – Mains transient voltages 103
Table 13 – External circuit ID assignment and associated transient voltages 105
Table 14 – Minimum clearances using required withstand voltage 108
Table 15 – Electric strength test voltages 109
Table 16 – Multiplication factors for clearances and test voltages 110
Table 17 – Minimum creepage distances for basic insulation and supplementary insulation in mm 113
Table 18 – Minimum values of creepage distances (in mm) for frequencies higher than 30 kHz and up to 400 kHz 114
Table 19 – Tests for insulation in non-separable layers 117
Table 20 – Electric field strength E_P for some commonly used materials 121
Table 21 – Reduction factors for the value of breakdown electric field strength E_P at higher frequencies 122
Table 22 – Reduction factors for the value of breakdown electric field strength E_P at higher frequencies for thin materials 122
Table 23 – Values for insulation resistance 123
Table 24 – Distance through insulation of internal wiring 124
Table 25 – Test voltages for electric strength tests based on transient voltages 126
Table 26 – Test voltages for electric strength tests based on the peak of the working voltages and recurring peak voltages 126
Table 27 – Test voltages for electric strength tests based on temporary overvoltages 127
Table 28 – Test values for electric strength tests 129
Table 29 – Overview of tests for resistor applications 135
Table 30 – Protective earthing conductor sizes for reinforced safeguards for permanently connected equipment 138
Table 31 – Minimum protective bonding conductor size of copper conductors 140
Table 32 – Sizes of terminals for protective conductors 142

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

Table 33 – Test duration, mains connected equipment 143
~~Table 34 – List of applicable IEC standards regarding insulating liquids ..... ~~
Table 34 – Classification for various categories of mechanical energy sources 174
Table 35 – Overview of requirements and tests 185
Table 36 – Torque to be applied to screws 190
Table 37 – Touch temperature limits for accessible parts 198
Table 38 – Radiation energy source classifications 204
Table 39 – Allowable radiation level according to IEC 62471 ~~(all parts)~~ for each hazard type 207
Table 40 – Hazard-related risk group marking of equipment 208
Table 41 – Explanation of marking information and guidance on control measures 209
Table C.1 – Minimum property retention limits after UV exposure 225
Table D.1 – Component values for Figure D.1 and Figure D.2 228
Table E.1 – Audio signal electrical energy source classes and safeguards 229
Table F.1 – Instructional safeguard element description and examples 243
Table F.2 – Examples of markings, instructions, and instructional safeguards 244
Table G.1 – Peak surge current 246
Table G.2 – Test temperature and testing time (days) per cycle 252
Table G.3 – Temperature limits for transformer windings and for motor windings (except for the motor running overload test) 256
Table G.4 – Test voltages for electric strength tests based on the peak of the working voltages 257
Table G.5 – Values of FIW wires with ~~maximum~~ minimum overall diameter and minimum test voltages according to the total enamel increase 261
Table G.6 – Temperature limits for running overload tests 264
Table G.7 – Sizes of conductors 270
Table G.8 – Strain relief test force 271
Table G.9 – Range of conductor sizes to be accepted by terminals 274
Table G.10 – Varistor overload and temporary overvoltage test 276
Table G.11 – Performance test program for integrated circuit (IC) current limiters 279
Table G.12 – Capacitor ratings according to IEC 60384-14 281
Table G.13 – Minimum separation distances for coated printed boards 283
Table G.14 – Insulation in printed boards 284
Table I.1 – Overvoltage categories 297
Table J.1 – Mandrel diameter 299
Table J.2 – Oven temperature 300
Table M.1 – Values for current I_{float} and I_{boost}, factors f_g and f_s, and voltages U_{float} and U_{boost} 320
Table O.1 – Value of X 329
Table Q.1 – Limits for inherently limited power sources 345
Table Q.2 – Limits for power sources not inherently limited (overcurrent protective device required) 345
Table S.1 – Foamed materials 352
Table S.2 – Rigid materials 352
Table S.3 – Very thin materials 353

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

Table T.1 – Impact force 357
Table T.2 – Torque values for end-piece test 358
Table W.1 – Comparison of terms and definitions in IEC 60664-1:~~2007~~2020 and IEC 62368-1 368
Table W.2 – Comparison of terms and definitions in IEC 60664-1:2020 and IEC 62368-1 370
Table W.3 – Comparison of terms and definitions in IEC 60950-1:2005 and IEC 62368-1 374
Table W.4 – Comparison of terms and definitions in IEC 60728-11:2016 and IEC 62368-1 378
Table W.5 – Comparison of terms and definitions in IEC 62151:2000 and IEC 62368-1 380
Table W.6 – Comparison of terms and definitions in IEC 60065:2014 and IEC 62368-1 381
Table X.1 – Alternative minimum clearances for insulation in circuits connected to AC mains not exceeding 420 V peak (300 V RMS)..... 384
Table X.2 – Additional clearances for insulation in circuits connected to AC mains not exceeding 420 V peak (300 V RMS)..... 385
Table Y.1 – Examples of the provision of pollution degree environments 391

Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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AUDIO/VIDEO, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT –

Part 1: Safety requirements

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.
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This redline version of the official IEC Standard allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous edition IEC 62368-1:2018. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

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IEC 62368-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee TC 108: Safety of electronic equipment within the field of audio/video, information technology and communication technology. It is an International Standard.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2018. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) new table with requirements for external circuits;
b) revision of requirements for openings in fire enclosures;
c) revision of requirements for liquid filled components;
d) revision of battery charging requirements.

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

Draft	Report on voting
108/800/FDIS	108/804/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62368 series, published under the general title *Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment*, can be found on the IEC website.

The "in some countries" notes regarding differing national practices are contained in the following clauses, subclauses and tables:

0.2.1, Clause 1, 3.3.8.1, 3.3.8.3, 4.1.15, 4.7.3, 5.4.2.3.2.4, 5.4.2.5, 5.4.5.1, 5.4.10.2.1, 5.4.10.2.2, 5.4.10.2.3, 5.5.2.1, 5.5.6, 5.6.4.2.1, 5.6.8, 5.7.6, 5.7.7.1, 8.5.4.2.3, 10.5.3, 10.6.1, F.3.3.4, F.3.3.6, Y.4.1, Y.4.5, Table 12, Table 13 and Table 38.

In this document, the following print types or formats are used:

– requirements proper and normative annexes: in roman type;
– compliance statements and test specifications: *in italic type*;
– notes/explanatory matter: in smaller roman type;
– normative conditions within tables: in smaller roman type;
– terms that are defined in 3.3: **bold**.

In figures and tables, if colour is available:

– green colour denotes a class 1 energy source;
– yellow colour denotes a class 2 energy source;
– red colour denotes a class 3 energy source.

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Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

A comparison of terms introduced in this document that are different from other existing IEC documents is given in Annex W.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under 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 Explanatory information related to IEC 62368-1 is contained in IEC TR 62368-2. It provides rationale together with explanatory information related to this document.

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document 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.

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INTRODUCTION

0 Principles of this product safety standard

0.1 Objective

This part of IEC 62368 is a product safety standard that classifies energy sources, prescribes **safeguards** against those energy sources, and provides guidance on the application of, and requirements for, those **safeguards**.

The prescribed **safeguards** are intended to reduce the likelihood of pain, injury and, in the case of fire, property damage.

The objective of the introduction is to help designers to understand the underlying principles of safety in order to design safe equipment. These principles are informative and not an alternative to the detailed requirements of this document.

0.2 Persons

0.2.1 General

This document describes **safeguards** for the protection of three kinds of persons: the **ordinary person**, the **instructed person**, and the **skilled person**. Unless otherwise specified in this document, the requirements for an **ordinary person** apply. This document assumes that a person will not intentionally create conditions or situations that could cause pain or injury.

NOTE 1 In Australia, the work conducted by an **instructed person** or **skilled person** ~~may~~ can require formal licensing from regulatory authorities.

NOTE 2 In Germany, a person ~~may~~ can only be regarded as an **instructed person** or a **skilled person** if certain legal requirements are fulfilled.

0.2.2 Ordinary person

Ordinary person is the term applied to all persons other than **instructed persons** and **skilled persons**. **Ordinary persons** include not only users of the equipment, but also all persons who ~~may~~ can possibly have access to the equipment or who ~~may~~ could be in the vicinity of the equipment. Under **normal operating conditions** or **abnormal operating conditions**, **ordinary persons** should not be exposed to parts comprising energy sources capable of causing pain or injury. Under a **single fault condition**, **ordinary persons** should not be exposed to parts comprising energy sources capable of causing injury.

0.2.3 Instructed person

Instructed person is a term applied to persons who have been instructed and trained by a **skilled person**, or who are supervised by a **skilled person**, to identify energy sources that ~~may~~ can cause pain (see Table 1) and to take precautions to avoid unintentional contact with or exposure to those energy sources. Under **normal operating conditions**, **abnormal operating conditions** or **single fault conditions**, **instructed persons** should not be exposed to parts comprising energy sources capable of causing injury.

0.2.4 Skilled person

Skilled person is a term applied to persons who have training or experience in the equipment technology, particularly in knowing the various energies and energy magnitudes used in the equipment. **Skilled persons** are expected to use their training and experience to recognize energy sources capable of causing pain or injury and to take action for protection from injury from those energies. **Skilled persons** should also be protected against unintentional contact or exposure to energy sources capable of causing injury.

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0.3 Model for pain and injury

An energy source that causes pain or injury does so through the transfer of some form of energy to or from a body part.

This concept is represented by a three-block model (see Figure 1).

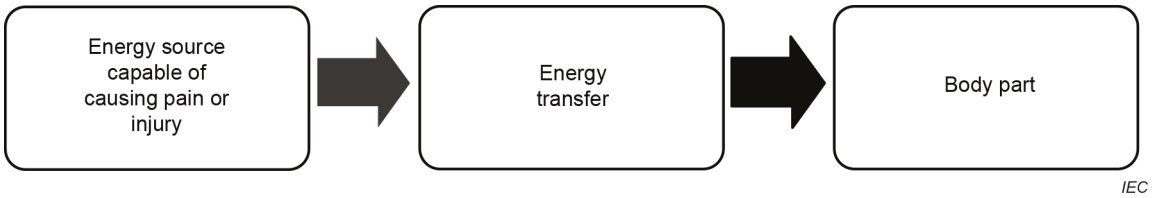


Figure 1 – Three block model for pain and injury

This safety standard specifies three classes of energy sources defined by magnitudes and durations of source parameters relative to the body responses to those electrical and thermal energy sources (see Table 1). Source parameters relative to responses to **combustible material**, mechanical energy sources and radiation energy sources are specified based on experience and basic safety standards.

Table 1 – Response to energy class

Energy source	Effect on the body	Effect on combustible materials
Class 1	Not painful, but ~~may~~ can be detectable	Ignition not likely
Class 2	Painful, but not an injury	Ignition possible, but limited growth and spread of fire
Class 3	Injury	Ignition likely, rapid growth and spread of fire

The energy threshold for pain or injury is not constant throughout the population. For example, for some energy sources, the threshold is a function of body mass; the lower the mass, the lower the threshold, and vice-versa. Other body variables include age, state of health, state of emotions, effect of drugs, skin characteristics, etc. Furthermore, even where outward appearances otherwise appear equal, individuals differ in their thresholds of susceptibility to the same energy source.

The effect of duration of energy transfer is a function of the specific energy form. For example, pain or injury from thermal energy can be very short (1 s) for high skin temperature, or very long (several hours) for low skin temperature.

Furthermore, the pain or injury ~~may~~ can occur some considerable time after the transfer of energy to a body part. For example, it is possible that pain or injury from some chemical or physiological reaction ~~may~~ does not ~~be manifested~~ manifest itself for days, weeks, months, or years.

0.4 Energy sources

Energy sources are addressed by this document, together with the pain or injury that results from a transfer of that energy to the body, and the likelihood of property damage that results from fire escaping the equipment.

An electrical product is connected to an electrical energy source (for example, the **mains**), an external power supply unit, or a **battery**. An electrical product uses the electrical energy to perform its intended functions.

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In the process of using electrical energy, the product transforms the electrical energy into other forms of energy (for example, thermal energy, kinetic energy, optical energy, audio energy, electromagnetic energy, etc.). Some energy transformations ~~may~~ can be a deliberate part of the product function (for example, moving parts of a printer, images on a visual display unit, sound from a speaker, etc.). Some energy transformations ~~may~~ can be a by-product of the product function (for example, heat dissipated by functional circuits, X-radiation from a cathode-ray tube, etc.).

Some products ~~may~~ can use energy sources that are non-electrical energy sources such as moving parts or chemicals. The energy in these other sources ~~may~~ can be transferred to or from a body part, or ~~may~~ can be transformed into other energy forms (for example, chemical energy ~~may~~ can be converted to electrical energy through a **battery**, or a moving body part transfers its kinetic energy to a sharp edge).

Examples of the types of energy forms and the associated injuries and property damage addressed in this document are in Table 2.

Table 2 – Examples of body response or property damage related to energy sources

Forms of energy	Examples of body response or property damage	Clause
Electrical energy (for example, energized conductive parts)	Pain, fibrillation, cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, skin burn, or internal organ burn	5
Thermal energy (for example, electrical ignition and spread of fire)	Electrically-caused fire leading to burn-related pain or injury, or property damage	6
Chemical reaction (for example, electrolyte, poison)	Skin damage, organ damage, or poisoning	7
Kinetic energy (for example, moving parts of equipment, or a moving body part against an equipment part)	Laceration, puncture, abrasion, contusion, crush, amputation, or loss of a limb, eye, ear, etc.	8
Thermal energy (for example, hot **accessible** parts)	Skin burn	9
Radiated energy (for example, electromagnetic energy, optical energy, acoustic energy)	Loss of sight, skin burn, or loss of hearing	10

0.5 Safeguards

0.5.1 General

Many products necessarily use energy capable of causing pain or injury. Product design cannot eliminate such energy use. Consequently, such products should use a scheme that reduces the likelihood of such energy being transferred to a body part. The scheme that reduces the likelihood of energy transfer to a body part is a **safeguard** (see Figure 2).



Figure 2 – Three block model for safety

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A **safeguard** is a **device** or scheme or system that:

– is interposed between an energy source capable of causing pain or injury and a body part, and

– reduces the likelihood of transfer of energy capable of causing pain or injury to a body part.

NOTE **Safeguard** mechanisms against transfer of energy capable of causing pain or injury include:

– attenuating the energy (reduces the value of the energy); or

– impeding the energy (slows the rate of energy transfer); or

– diverting the energy (changes the energy direction); or

– disconnecting, interrupting, or disabling the energy source; or

– enveloping the energy source (reduces the likelihood of the energy from escaping); or

– interposing a barrier between a body part and the energy source.

A **safeguard** can be applied to the equipment, to the local installation, to a person or can be a learned or directed behaviour (for example, resulting from an **instructional safeguard**) intended to reduce the likelihood of transfer of energy capable of causing pain or injury. A **safeguard** ~~may~~ can be a single element or ~~may be~~ a set of elements.

Generally, this document uses an order of preference for providing **safeguards** based on the requirements given in ISO/IEC Guide 51 as follows:

– **equipment safeguards** are always useful, since they do not require any knowledge or actions by persons coming into contact with the equipment;

– **installation safeguards** are useful when a safety characteristic can only be provided after installation (for example, the equipment ~~has to~~ shall be bolted to the floor to provide stability);

– behavioural **safeguards** are useful when the equipment requires an energy source to be **accessible**.

In practice, **safeguard** selection accounts for the nature of the energy source, the intended user, the functional requirements of the equipment, and similar considerations.

0.5.2 Equipment safeguard

An **equipment safeguard** may be a **basic safeguard**, a **supplementary safeguard**, a **double safeguard**, or a **reinforced safeguard**.

0.5.3 Installation safeguard

Installation safeguards are not controlled by the equipment manufacturer, although in some cases, **installation safeguards** may be specified in the equipment installation instructions.

Generally, with respect to equipment, an **installation safeguard** is a **supplementary safeguard**.

NOTE For example, the **supplementary safeguard** providing **protective earthing** is located partly in the equipment and partly in the installation. The **supplementary safeguard** providing **protective earthing** is not effective until the equipment is connected to the **protective earthing** of the installation.

Requirements for **installation safeguards** are not addressed in this document. However, this document does assume some **installation safeguards**, such as **protective earthing**, are in place and are effective.

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0.5.4 Personal safeguard

A **personal safeguard** may be a **basic safeguard**, a **supplementary safeguard**, or a **reinforced safeguard**.

Requirements for **personal safeguards** are not addressed in this document. However, this document does assume that **personal safeguards** are available for use as specified by the manufacturer.

0.5.5 Behavioural safeguards

0.5.5.1 Introduction to behavioural safeguards

In the absence of an **equipment**, **installation**, or **personal safeguard**, a person ~~may~~ can use a specific behaviour as a **safeguard** to avoid energy transfer and consequent injury. A behavioural **safeguard** is a voluntary or instructed behaviour intended to reduce the likelihood of transfer of energy to a body part.

Three kinds of behavioural **safeguards** are specified in this document. Each kind of behavioural **safeguard** is associated with a specific kind of person. An **instructional safeguard** is usually addressed to an **ordinary person**, but ~~may~~ can also be addressed to an **instructed person** or a **skilled person**. A **precautionary safeguard** is used by an **instructed person**. A **skill safeguard** is used by a **skilled person**.

As an **equipment safeguard** provides protection for all persons, it is preferred above a behavioural **safeguard**. However, in certain situations a **precautionary safeguard** or a **skill safeguard** is accepted as a replacement of an **equipment safeguard**.

0.5.5.2 Instructional safeguard

An **instructional safeguard** is a means of providing information, describing the existence and location of an energy source capable of causing pain or injury, and is intended to invoke a specific behaviour on the part of a person to reduce the likelihood of transfer of energy to a body part (see Annex F).

An **instructional safeguard** may be a visual indicator (symbols or words or both) or an audible message, as applicable to the expected use of the product.

When accessing locations where the equipment needs to be energized to perform a service activity, an **instructional safeguard** ~~may~~ can be considered acceptable protection to bypass an **equipment safeguard** such that the person is made aware of how to avoid contact with a class 2 or class 3 energy source.

If **equipment safeguards** would interfere with or prohibit the equipment function, an **instructional safeguard** may replace an **equipment safeguard**.

If exposure to an energy source capable of causing pain or injury is essential to the correct functioning of equipment, an **instructional safeguard** may be used to ensure protection of persons instead of another **safeguard**. Consideration should be given as to whether the **instructional safeguard** should ~~require the~~ use ~~of~~ a **personal safeguard**.

Provision of an **instructional safeguard** does not result in an **ordinary person** becoming an **instructed person** (see 0.5.5.3).

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Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

0.5.5.3 Precautionary safeguard (used by an instructed person)

A **precautionary safeguard** is the training and experience or supervision of an **instructed person** by a **skilled person** to use precautions to protect the **instructed person** against class 2 energy sources. **Precautionary safeguards** are not specifically prescribed in this document but are assumed to be effective when the term **instructed person** is used.

During equipment servicing, it is possible that an **instructed person** ~~may~~ will need to remove or defeat an **equipment safeguard**. In this case, an **instructed person** is expected to then apply precaution as a **safeguard** to avoid exposure to class 2 energy sources.

0.5.5.4 Skill safeguard (used by a skilled person)

A **skill safeguard** is the education, training, knowledge and experience of the **skilled person** that is used to protect the **skilled person** against class 2 or class 3 energy sources. **Skill safeguards** are not specifically prescribed in this document but are assumed to be effective when the term **skilled person** is used.

During equipment servicing, it is possible that a **skilled person** ~~may~~ will need to remove or defeat an **equipment safeguard**. In this case, a **skilled person** is expected to then apply skill as a **safeguard** to avoid injury.

0.5.6 Safeguards during ordinary or instructed person service conditions

During **ordinary person** or **instructed person** service conditions, **safeguards** for such persons ~~may~~ can be ~~necessary~~ applicable. Such **safeguards** ~~can~~ may be **equipment safeguards**, **personal safeguards**, or **instructional safeguards**.

0.5.7 Equipment safeguards during skilled person service conditions

During **skilled person** service conditions, **equipment safeguards** should be provided to protect against the effects of a body's involuntary reaction (for example, startle) that might cause unintentional contact with a class 3 energy source located outside the view of the **skilled person**.

NOTE This **safeguard** typically applies in large equipment, where the **skilled person** needs to partially or wholly enter between two or more class 3 energy source locations while servicing.

0.5.8 Examples of safeguard characteristics

Table 3 lists some examples of **safeguard** characteristics.

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Table 3 – Examples of safeguard characteristics

Safeguard	Basic safeguard	Supplementary safeguard	Reinforced safeguard
Equipment safeguard: a physical part of an equipment	Effective under **normal operating conditions**	Effective in the event of failure of the **basic safeguard**	Effective under **normal operating conditions** and in the event of a **single fault condition** elsewhere in the equipment
	Example: **basic insulation**	Example: **supplementary insulation**	Example: **reinforced insulation**
	Example: normal temperatures below ignition temperatures	Example: **fire enclosure**	Not applicable
Installation safeguard: a physical part of a man-made installation	Effective under **normal operating conditions**	Effective in the event of failure of an equipment **basic safeguard**	Effective under **normal operating conditions** and in the event of a **single fault condition** elsewhere in the equipment
	Example: wire size	Example: overcurrent protective **device**	Example: socket-outlet
Personal safeguard: a physical **device** worn on the body	In the absence of any **equipment safeguard**, effective under **normal operating conditions**	Effective in the event of failure of an equipment **basic safeguard**	In the absence of any **equipment safeguard**, effective under **normal operating conditions** and in the event of a **single fault condition** elsewhere in the equipment
	Example: gloves	Example: insulating floor mat	Example: electrically-insulated glove for handling live conductors
Instructional safeguard: a voluntary or instructed behaviour intended to reduce the likelihood of transfer of energy to a body part	In the absence of any **equipment safeguard**, effective under **normal operating conditions**	Effective in the event of failure of an equipment **basic safeguard**	Only effective on an exceptional basis, when providing all appropriate **safeguards** would prevent the intended functioning of the equipment
	Example: **instructional safeguard** to disconnect telecommunication cable before opening the cover	Example: after opening a door, an **instructional safeguard** against hot parts	Example: **instructional safeguard** of hot parts in an office photocopier, or a continuous roll paper cutter on a commercial printer

0.6 Electrically-caused pain or injury (electric shock)

0.6.1 Models for electrically-caused pain or injury

Electrically-caused pain or injury ~~may~~ can occur when electrical energy capable of causing pain or injury is transferred to a body part (see Figure 3).

Electrical energy transfer occurs when there are two or more electrical contacts to the body:

– the first electrical contact is between a body part and a conductive part of the equipment;
– the second electrical contact is between another body part and
  - earth, or
  - another conductive part of the equipment.

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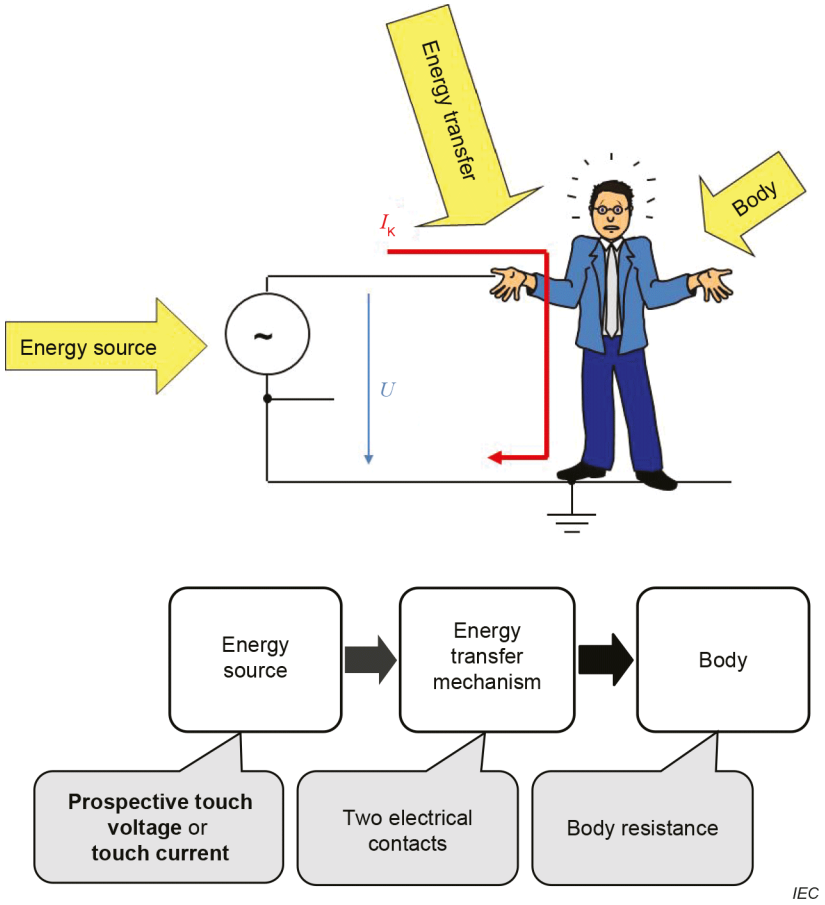


Figure 3 – Schematic and model for electrically-caused pain or injury

Depending on the magnitude, duration, wave shape, and frequency of the current, the effect on the human body varies from undetectable to detectable to painful to injurious.

0.6.2 Models for protection against electrically-caused pain or injury

One or more **safeguards** are interposed between an electrical energy source capable of causing pain or injury and a body part to protect against electrically-caused pain or injury (see Figure 4).

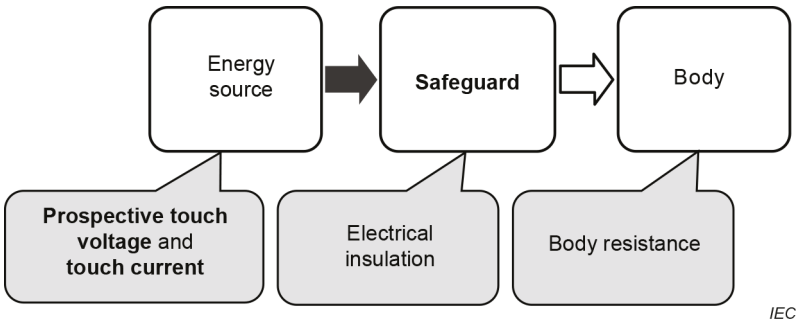


Figure 4 – Model for protection against electrically-caused pain or injury

Protection against electrically-caused pain is provided under **normal operating conditions** and **abnormal operating conditions**. For such protection, under **normal operating conditions** and **abnormal operating conditions**, a **basic safeguard** is interposed between an electrical energy source capable of causing pain and an **ordinary person**.

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Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

The most common **basic safeguard** against an electrical energy source capable of causing pain is electrical insulation (also known as **basic insulation**) interposed between the energy source and a body part.

Protection against electrically-caused injury is provided under **normal operating conditions**, **abnormal operating conditions**, and **single fault conditions**. For such protection, under **normal operating conditions** and **abnormal operating conditions**, both a **basic safeguard** and a **supplementary safeguard** are interposed between an electrical energy source capable of causing injury and an **ordinary person** (see 4.3.2.4), or an **instructed person** (see 4.3.3.3). In the event of a failure of either **safeguard**, the other **safeguard** becomes effective. The **supplementary safeguard** against an electrical energy source capable of causing injury is placed between the **basic safeguard** and a body part. A **supplementary safeguard** may be additional electrical insulation (**supplementary insulation**) or a protectively earthed conductive barrier or other construction that performs the same function.

Another **safeguard** against an electrical energy source capable of causing injury is electrical insulation (also known as **double insulation** or **reinforced insulation**) placed between the energy source and a body part.

Likewise, a **reinforced safeguard** may be placed between an electrical energy source capable of causing injury and a body part.

0.7 Electrically-caused fire

0.7.1 Models for electrically-caused fire

Electrically-caused fire is due to conversion of electrical energy to thermal energy (see Figure 5), where the thermal energy heats a fuel material followed by ignition and combustion.

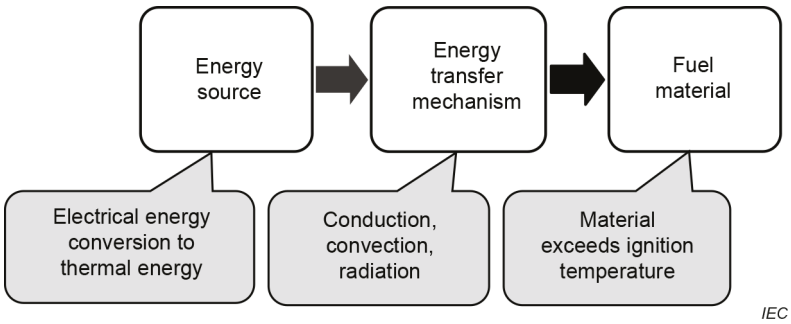


Figure 5 – Model for electrically-caused fire

Electrical energy is converted to thermal energy either in a resistance or in an arc and is transferred to a fuel material by conduction, convection, or radiation. As the fuel material heats, it chemically decomposes into gases, liquids and solids. When the gas is at its ignition temperature, the gas can be ignited by an ignition source. When the gas is at its spontaneous ignition temperature, the gas ignites by itself. Both result in fire.

0.7.2 Models for protection against electrically-caused fire

The **basic safeguard** against electrically-caused fire (see Figure 6) is that the temperature of a material, under **normal operating conditions** and **abnormal operating conditions**, does not cause the material to ignite.

The **supplementary safeguard** against electrically-caused fire reduces the likelihood of ignition or, in the case of ignition, reduces the likelihood of spread of fire.

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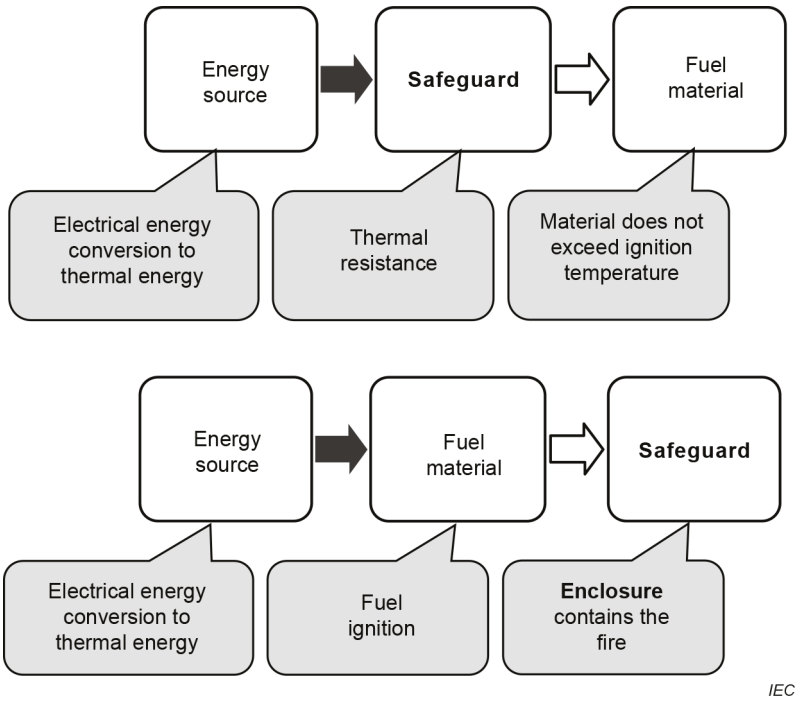


Figure 6 – Models for protection against fire

0.8 Injury caused by hazardous substances

Injury caused by **hazardous substances** is due to a chemical reaction with a body part. The extent of injury by a given substance depends on both the magnitude and duration of exposure and on the body part susceptibility to that substance.

The **basic safeguard** against injury caused by **hazardous substances** is containment of the material.

Supplementary safeguards against injury caused by **hazardous substances** may include:

– a second container or a spill-resistant container;
– containment trays;
– tamper-proof screws to prevent unauthorized access;
– **instructional safeguards**.

National and regional regulations govern the use of and exposure to **hazardous substances** used in equipment. These regulations do not enable a practical classification of **hazardous substances** in the manner in which other energy sources are classified in this document. Therefore, energy source classifications are not applied in Clause 7.

0.9 Mechanically-caused injury

Mechanically-caused injury is due to kinetic energy transfer to a body part when a collision occurs between a body part and an equipment part. The kinetic energy is a function of the relative motion between a body part and **accessible** parts of the equipment, including parts ejected from the equipment that collide with a body part.

Examples of kinetic energy sources are:

– body motion relative to sharp edges and corners;
– part motion due to rotating or other moving parts, including pinch points;
– part motion due to loosening, exploding, or imploding parts;

Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

– equipment motion due to instability;
– equipment motion due to wall, ceiling, or rack mounting means failure;
– equipment motion due to handle failure;
– part motion due to an exploding **battery**;
– equipment motion due to cart or stand instability or failure.

The **basic safeguard** against mechanically-caused injury is a function of the specific energy source. **Basic safeguards** may include:

– rounded edges and corners;
– an **enclosure** to prevent a moving part from being **accessible**;
– an **enclosure** to prevent expelling a moving part;
– a **safety interlock** to control access to an otherwise moving part;
– means to stop the motion of a moving part;
– means to stabilize the equipment;
– robust handles;
– robust mounting means;
– means to contain parts expelled during **explosion** or implosion.

The **supplementary safeguard** against mechanically-caused injury is a function of the specific energy source. **Supplementary safeguards** may include:

– **instructional safeguards**;
– instructions and trainings;
– additional **enclosures** or barriers;
– **safety interlocks**.

The **reinforced safeguard** against mechanically-caused injury is a function of the specific energy source. **Reinforced safeguards** may include:

– extra thick glass on the front of a CRT;
– rack slide-rails and means of support;
– **safety interlock**.

0.10 Thermally-caused injury (skin burn)

0.10.1 Models for thermally-caused injury

Thermally-caused injury ~~may~~ can occur when thermal energy capable of causing injury is transferred to a body part (see Figure 7).

Thermal energy transfer occurs when a body touches a hot equipment part. The extent of injury depends on the temperature difference, the thermal mass of the object, rate of thermal energy transfer to the skin, and duration of contact.

~~The requirements in this document only address **safeguards** against thermal energy transfer by conduction. This document does not address **safeguards** against thermal energy transfer by convection or radiation.~~

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Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

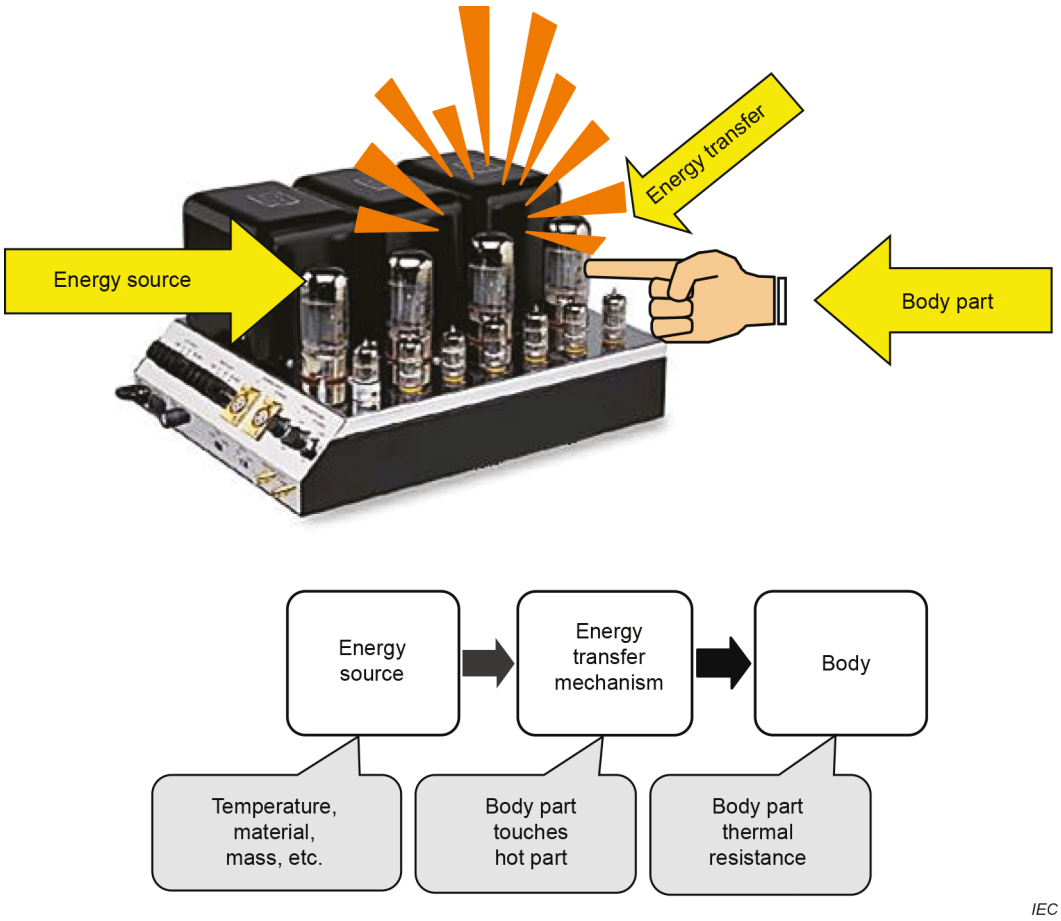


Figure 7 – Schematic and model for thermally-caused injury

Depending on the temperature, contact duration, material properties, and mass of the material, the perception of the human body varies from warmth to heat that ~~may~~ can result in pain or injury (burn).

0.10.2 Models for protection against thermally-caused pain or injury

One or more **safeguards** are interposed between a thermal energy source capable of causing pain or injury and an **ordinary person** (see Figure 8).

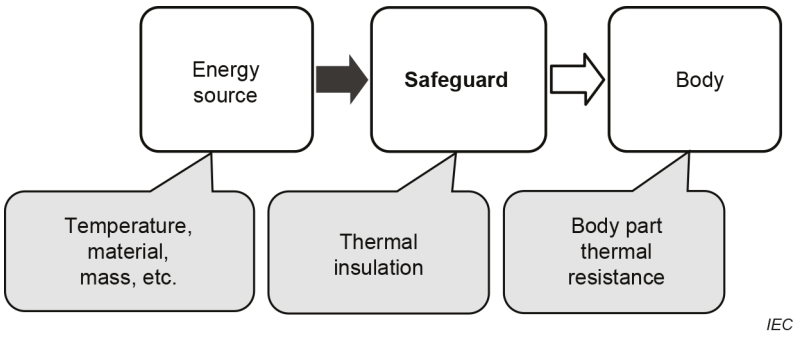


Figure 8 – Model for protection against thermally-caused injury

Under **normal operating conditions** and **abnormal operating conditions**, protection is used against thermally-cause pain. For such protection, a **basic safeguard** is interposed between a thermal energy source capable of causing pain and an **ordinary person**.

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Under **normal operating conditions**, **abnormal operating conditions** and **single fault conditions**, protection is used against thermally-caused injury. For such protection, a **basic safeguard** and a **supplementary safeguard** are interposed between a thermal energy source capable of causing injury and an **ordinary person**.

The **basic safeguard** against a thermal energy source capable of causing pain or injury is thermal insulation placed between the energy source and a body part. In some cases, a **basic safeguard** against a thermal energy source capable of causing pain or injury ~~may~~ can be an **instructional safeguard** identifying the hot parts and how to reduce the likelihood of injury. In some cases, a **basic safeguard** reduces the likelihood of a non-injurious thermal energy source from becoming a thermal energy source capable of causing pain or injury.

Examples of such **basic safeguards** are:

– control of electrical energy being converted to thermal energy (for example, a **thermostat**);

– heat sinking, etc.

The **supplementary safeguard** against a thermal energy source capable of causing injury is thermal insulation placed between the energy source and a body part. In some cases, a **supplementary safeguard** against a thermal energy source capable of causing pain or injury ~~may~~ can be an **instructional safeguard** identifying the hot parts and how to reduce the likelihood of injury.

0.11 Radiation-caused injury

Radiation-caused injury within the scope of this document is generally attributed to one of the following energy transfer mechanisms:

– heating of a body organ caused by exposure to non-ionising radiation, such as the highly localised energy of a laser impinging on the retina; or

– auditory injury caused by over stimulation of the ear by excessive peaks or sustained loud sound, leading to physical or nerve damage; or

– X-radiation; or

– UV radiation.

Radiated energy is transferred by impingement of wave emission upon a body part.

The **basic safeguard** against radiation-caused injury is containment of the energy within an **enclosure** that is opaque to the radiated energy.

There are several **supplementary safeguards** against radiation-caused injury. The **supplementary safeguards** ~~may~~ can include **safety interlocks** to disconnect power to the generator, tamper-proof screws to prevent unauthorized access, etc.

The **basic safeguard** against auditory injury is to limit the acoustic output level of personal music players and their associated headphones and earphones.

Examples of **supplementary safeguards** against auditory pain and injury are the provision of warnings and information advising the user how to use the equipment correctly.

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Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

AUDIO/VIDEO, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT –

Part 1: Safety requirements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62368 is applicable to the safety of electrical and electronic equipment within the field of audio, video, information and communication technology, and business and office machines with a **rated voltage** not exceeding 600 V. This document does not include requirements for performance or functional characteristics of equipment.

NOTE 1 Examples of equipment within the scope of this document are given in Annex A.

NOTE 2 A **rated voltage** of 600 V is considered to include equipment rated 400/690 V.

Explanatory information related to this document is contained in IEC TR 62368-2. It provides rationale together with explanatory information that can be helpful to apply to this document.

This document is also applicable to:

– components and **subassemblies** intended for incorporation in this equipment. Such components and **subassemblies** need not comply with every requirement of this document, provided that the complete equipment, incorporating such components and **subassemblies**, does comply;

– external power supply units intended to primarily supply ~~other~~ equipment within the scope of this document;

– accessories intended to be used with equipment within the scope of this document;

– large equipment installed in **restricted access areas**. For equipment having large machinery aspects, additional requirements ~~may~~ can apply; and

– equipment to be used in tropical regions.

This document also includes requirements for audio/video, information and communication technology equipment intended to be installed in an **outdoor location**. The requirements for **outdoor equipment** also apply, where relevant, to **outdoor enclosures** suitable for direct installation in the field and supplied for housing audio/video, information and communication technology equipment to be installed in an **outdoor location**. See Annex Y for specific construction requirements not covered elsewhere in this document.

This document harmonizes with IEC 61140 and gives consideration to the electrical installation by properly interfacing with the common safety aspects of the installation.

Each installation ~~may~~ can have particular requirements. In addition, requirements for protection of the **outdoor equipment** against the effects of direct lightning strikes are not covered by this document.

NOTE 3 For information on this subject, see IEC 62305-1.

This document assumes a maximum altitude of 2 000 m unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer.

Additional requirements for equipment having the capability to supply or receive DC power over commonly used communication cables, such as USB or Ethernet (PoE), are given in IEC 62368-3. IEC 62368-3 does not apply to:

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– equipment supplying or receiving power using proprietary connectors; or
– equipment using a proprietary protocol ~~for~~ to enable the power ~~selection~~ transfer.

This document specifies **safeguards** for **ordinary persons**, **instructed persons**, and **skilled persons**. Additional requirements ~~may~~ can apply for equipment that is clearly designed or intended for use by children or specifically attractive to children.

NOTE 4 In Australia, the work conducted by an **instructed person** or a **skilled person** ~~may~~ can require formal licensing from regulatory authorities.

NOTE 5 In Germany, in many cases a person ~~may~~ can only be regarded as an **instructed person** or a **skilled person** if certain legal requirements are fulfilled.

This document does not apply to:

– equipment with non-self-contained hazardous moving parts, such as robotic equipment;

NOTE 6 For requirements related to robotic equipment in an industrial environment, see IEC 60204-1, IEC 60204-11, ISO 10218-1 and ISO 10218-2.

– personal care robots, including mobile servant robots, physical assistant robots, and person carrier robots;

NOTE 7 For requirements related to personal care robots, see ISO 13482.

– power supply systems that are not an integral part of the equipment, such as motor-generator sets, **battery** backup systems and distribution transformers;
– equipment to be used in wet areas indoors.

This document does not address:

– manufacturing processes except for **routine tests**;
– injurious effects of gases released by thermal decomposition or combustion;
– disposal processes;
– effects of transport (other than as specified in this document);
– effects of storage of materials, components, or the equipment itself;
– the likelihood of injury from particulate radiation such as alpha particles and beta particles;
~~– the likelihood of thermal injury due to radiated or convected thermal energy;~~
~~– the likelihood of injury due to flammable liquids;~~
– the use of the equipment in oxygen-enriched or **explosive** atmospheres;
– exposure to chemicals other than as specified in Clause 7;
– electrostatic discharge events;
– exposure to electromagnetic fields;
– environmental aspects; or
– requirements for functional safety, except for those related to **work cells**.

NOTE 8 For specific functional and software safety requirements of electronic safety-related systems (for example, protective electronic circuits), see IEC 61508-1.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60027-1, *Letter symbols to be used in electrical technology – Part 1: General*

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Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

~~IEC 60065, *Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety requirements*~~

IEC 60038, *IEC standard voltages*

IEC 60068-2-6, *Environmental testing – Part 2-6: Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)*

IEC 60068-2-11, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2-11: Tests – Test Ka: Salt mist*

IEC 60068-2-78, *Environmental testing – Part 2-78: Tests – Test Cab: Damp heat, steady state*

IEC 60073, *Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification – Coding principles for indicators and actuators*

~~IEC 60076-14, *Power transformers – Part 14: Liquid-immersed power transformers using high-temperature insulation materials*~~

IEC TR 60083, *Plugs and socket-outlets for domestic and similar general use standardized in member countries of IEC*

IEC 60085, *Electrical insulation – Thermal evaluation and designation*

IEC 60086-4, *Primary batteries – Part 4: Safety of lithium batteries*

IEC 60086-5, *Primary batteries – Part 5: Safety of batteries with aqueous electrolyte*

IEC 60107-1:1997, *Methods of measurement on receivers for television broadcast transmissions – Part 1: General considerations – Measurements at radio and video frequencies*

IEC 60112, *Method for the determination of the proof and the comparative tracking indices of solid insulating materials*

IEC 60127 (all parts), *Miniature fuses*

IEC 60127-8, *Miniature fuses – Part 8: Fuse resistors with particular overcurrent protection*

IEC 60227-1, *Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60227-2:1997[1], *Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V – Part 2: Test methods*
IEC 60227-2:1997/AMD1:2003

IEC 60243-1, *Electric strength of insulating materials – Test methods – Part 1: Tests at power frequencies*

IEC 60245-1, *Rubber insulated cables – Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V – Part 1: General requirements*

~~IEC 60296, *Fluids for electrotechnical applications – Unused mineral insulating oils for transformers and switchgear*~~

[1] This publication was withdrawn and replaced with IEC 63294:2021.

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IEC 60268-1:1985, *Sound system equipment – Part 1: General*
IEC 60268-1:1985/AMD1:1988
IEC 60268-1:1985/AMD2:1988

IEC 60309 (all parts), *Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes*

IEC 60317 (all parts), *Specifications for particular types of winding wires*

IEC 60317-0-7:2017, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires – Part 0-7: General requirements – Fully insulated (FIW) zero-defect enamelled round copper wire*

IEC 60317-43, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires – Part 43: Aromatic polyimide tape wrapped round copper wire, class 240*

IEC 60317-56, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires – Part 56: Solderable fully insulated (FIW) zero-defect polyurethane enamelled round copper wire, class 180*

IEC 60320 (all parts), *Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes*

IEC 60320-1, *Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60332-1-2, *Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 1-2: Test for vertical flame propagation for a single insulated wire or cable – Procedure for 1 kW pre-mixed flame*

IEC 60332-1-3, *Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 1-3: Test for vertical flame propagation for a single insulated wire or cable – Procedure for determination of flaming droplets/particles*

IEC 60332-2-2, *Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 2-2: Test for vertical flame propagation for a single small insulated wire or cable – Procedure for diffusion flame*

IEC 60384-14:2013, *Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment – Part 14: Sectional specification – Fixed capacitors for electromagnetic interference suppression and connection to the supply mains*
IEC 60384-14:2013/AMD1:2016

IEC 60417, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment*, available at http://www.graphical-symbols.info/equipment

IEC 60529:1989, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*
IEC 60529:1989/AMD1:1999
IEC 60529:1989/AMD2:2013

IEC 60664-1:~~2007~~2020, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests*

IEC 60664-3, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 3: Use of coating, potting or moulding for protection against pollution*

IEC 60691:2015, *Thermal-links – Requirements and application guide*

IEC 60695-2-11, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products (GWEPT)*

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IEC 60695-10-2, *Fire hazard testing – Part 10-2: Abnormal heat – Ball pressure test method*

IEC 60695-10-3, *Fire hazard testing – Part 10-3: Abnormal heat – Mould stress relief distortion test*

IEC 60695-11-5:2016, *Fire hazard testing – Part 11-5: Test flames – Needle-flame test method – Apparatus, confirmatory test arrangement and guidance*

IEC 60695-11-10, *Fire hazard testing – Part 11-10: Test flames – 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods*

IEC 60695-11-20:2015, *Fire hazard testing – Part 11-20: Test flames – 500 W flame test methods*

IEC TS 60695-11-21, *Fire hazard testing – Part 11-21: Test flames – 500 W vertical flame test method for tubular polymeric materials*

IEC 60728-11:2016, *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 11: Safety*

IEC 60730 (all parts), *Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use*

IEC 60730-1:~~2013~~2022, *Automatic electrical controls – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60738-1:~~2006~~2022, *Thermistors – Directly heated positive temperature coefficient – Part 1: Generic specification*

IEC 60747-5-5:~~2007~~2020, *Semiconductor devices ~~– Discrete devices~~ – Part 5-5: Optoelectronic devices – Photocouplers*
~~IEC 60747-5-5:2007/AMD1:2015~~

IEC 60825-1:2014, *Safety of laser products – Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements*

IEC 60825-2, *Safety of laser products – Part 2: Safety of optical fibre communication systems (OFCSs)*

IEC 60825-12, *Safety of laser products – Part 12: Safety of free space optical communication systems used for transmission of information*

~~IEC 60836, *Specifications for unused silicone insulating liquids for electrotechnical purposes*~~

IEC 60851-3:2009, *Winding wires – Test methods – Part 3: Mechanical properties*
IEC 60851-3:2009/AMD1:2013
IEC 60851-3:2009/AMD2:2019

IEC 60851-5:2008, *Winding wires – Test methods – Part 5: Electrical properties*
IEC 60851-5:2008/AMD1:2011
IEC 60851-5:2008/AMD2:2019

IEC 60884-1, *Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60896-11, *Stationary lead-acid batteries – Part 11: Vented types – General requirements and methods of tests*

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IEC 60896-21:2004, *Stationary lead-acid batteries – Part 21: Valve regulated types – Methods of test*

IEC 60896-22, *Stationary lead-acid batteries – Part 22: Valve regulated types – Requirements*

IEC 60906-1, *IEC system of plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes – Part 1: Plugs and socket-outlets 16 A 250 V a.c.*

IEC 60906-2, *IEC system of plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes – Part 2: Plugs and socket-outlets 15 A 125 V a.c. and 20 A 125 V a.c.*

IEC 60947-1, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 1: General rules*

IEC 60947-5-5, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 5-5: Control circuit devices and switching elements – Electrical emergency stop device with mechanical latching function*

~~IEC 60950-1, *Information technology equipment – Safety – Part 1: General requirements*~~

IEC 60990:2016, *Methods of measurement of touch current and protective conductor current*

IEC 60998-1, *Connecting devices for low-voltage circuits for household and similar purposes – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60999-1, *Connecting devices – Electrical copper conductors – Safety requirements for screw-type and screwless-type clamping units – Part 1: General requirements and particular requirements for clamping units for conductors from 0,2 mm^2 up to 35 mm^2 (included)*

IEC 60999-2, *Connecting devices – Electrical copper conductors – Safety requirements for screw-type and screwless-type clamping units – Part 2: Particular requirements for clamping units for conductors above 35 mm^2 up to 300 mm^2 (included)*

~~IEC 61039, *Classification of insulating liquids*~~

IEC 61051-1, *Varistors for use in electronic equipment – Part 1: Generic specification*

IEC 61051-2:~~1991~~2021, *Varistors for use in electronic equipment – Part 2: Sectional specification for surge suppression varistors*
~~IEC 61051-2:1991/AMD1:2009~~

IEC 61056-1, *General purpose lead-acid batteries (valve-regulated types) – Part 1: General requirements, functional characteristics – Methods of test*

IEC 61056-2, *General purpose lead-acid batteries (valve-regulated types) – Part 2: Dimensions, terminals and marking*

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IEC 61204-7, *Low-voltage switch mode power supplies – Part 7: Safety requirements*

IEC 61260-1:2014, *Electroacoustics – Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters – Part 1: Specifications*

IEC 61293, *Marking of electrical equipment with ratings related to electrical supply – Safety requirements*

Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

IEC 61427 (all parts), *Secondary cells and batteries for renewable energy storage – General requirements and methods of test*

IEC TS 61430, *Secondary cells and batteries – Test methods for checking the performance of devices designed for reducing explosion hazards – Lead-acid starter batteries*

IEC 61434, *Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Guide to designation of current in alkaline secondary cell and battery standards*

IEC 61558-1:2017, ~~*Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products*~~ *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof – Part 1: General requirements and tests*

IEC 61558-2-16, *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and* ~~*similar products for voltages up to 1 100 V*~~ *combinations thereof – Part 2-16: Particular requirements and tests for switch mode power supply units and transformers for switch mode power supply units for general applications*

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IEC 61984, *Connectors – Safety requirements and tests*

IEC 62061, *Safety of machinery – Functional safety of safety-related control systems*

~~IEC 62133 (all parts), *Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Safety requirements for portable sealed secondary cells, and for batteries made from them, for use in portable applications*~~

IEC 62133-1, *Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Safety requirements for portable sealed secondary cells, and for batteries made from them, for use in portable applications – Part 1: Nickel systems*

IEC 62133-2:2017, *Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Safety requirements for portable sealed secondary* ~~*lithium*~~ *cells, and for batteries made from them, for use in portable applications – Part 2: Lithium systems*
IEC 62133-2:2017/AMD1:2021

IEC 62230, *Electric cables – Spark-test method*

Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

IEC 62281, *Safety of primary and secondary lithium cells and batteries during transport*

~~IEC TS 62332-1, *Electrical insulation systems (EIS) – Thermal evaluation of combined liquid and solid components – Part 1: General requirements*~~

IEC 62440:2008, *Electric cables with a rated voltage not exceeding 450/750 V – Guide to use*

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

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IEC 62485-2, *Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations – Part 2: Stationary batteries*

IEC 62619:2022, *Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Safety requirements for secondary lithium cells and batteries, for use in industrial applications*

IEC 62821-1, *Electric cables - Halogen-free, low smoke, thermoplastic insulated and sheathed cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 62821-2[2], *Electric cables - Halogen-free, low smoke, thermoplastic insulated and sheathed cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V – Part 2: Test methods*

IEC 62821-3, *Electric cables - Halogen-free, low smoke, thermoplastic insulated and sheathed cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V – Part 3: Flexible cables (cords)*

IEC 63010-1, *Halogen-free thermoplastic insulated and sheathed flexible cables of rated voltages up to and including 300/300 V – Part 1: General requirements and cables*

IEC 63010-2[3], *Halogen-free thermoplastic insulated and sheathed flexible cables of rated voltages up to and including 300/300 V – Part 2: Test methods*

IEC 63294:2021, *Test methods for electric cables with rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V*

ISO 37, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic – Determination of tensile stress-strain properties*

ISO 178, *Plastics – Determination of flexural properties*

ISO 179-1, *Plastics – Determination of Charpy impact properties – Part 1: Non-instrumented impact test*

ISO 180, *Plastics – Determination of Izod impact strength*

ISO 306, *Plastics – Thermoplastic materials – Determination of Vicat softening temperature (VST)*

ISO 527 (all parts), *Plastics – Determination of tensile properties*

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[2] This publication was withdrawn and replaced with IEC 63294:2021.

[3] This publication was withdrawn and replaced with IEC 63294:2021.

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Document Sharing Hub

Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

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ISO 1817:~~2015~~2022, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic – Determination of the effect of liquids*

ISO 2719, *Determination of flash point – Pensky-Martens closed cup method*

~~ISO 3231, *Paints and varnishes – Determination of resistance to humid atmospheres containing sulfur dioxide*~~

ISO 3679, *Determination of ~~flash no-flash and~~ flash point –~~ Rapid equilibrium closed cup method~~ Method for flash no-flash and flash point by small scale closed cup tester*

ISO 3864 (all parts), *Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs*

ISO 3864-2, *Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Part 2: Design principles for product safety labels*

ISO 4892-1, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 1: General guidance*

ISO 4892-2:2013, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps*

ISO 4892-4, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 4: Open-flame carbon-arc lamps*

ISO 7000, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment – Registered symbols,* available at http://www.graphical-symbols.info/equipment

ISO 7010, *Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Registered safety signs ~~used in workplaces and public areas~~*

ISO 8256, *Plastics – Determination of tensile-impact strength*

ISO 9772, *Cellular plastics – Determination of horizontal burning characteristics of small specimens subjected to a small flame*

ISO 9773, *Plastics – Determination of burning behaviour of thin flexible vertical specimens in contact with a small-flame ignition source*

ISO 13849-1, *Safety of machinery – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 1: General principles for design*

ISO 14993, *Corrosion of metals and alloys – Accelerated testing involving cyclic exposure to salt mist, "dry" and "wet" conditions*

ISO 21207, *Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres – Accelerated corrosion tests involving alternate exposure to corrosion-promoting gases, neutral salt-spray and drying*

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Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

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ASTM D3574, *Standard Test Methods for Flexible Cellular Materials – Slab, Bonded, and Molded Urethane Foams*

EN 50332-1:2013, *Sound system equipment: Headphones and earphones associated with ~~portable audio equipment~~ personal music players – Maximum sound pressure level measurement methodology ~~and limit considerations~~ – Part 1: General method for "one package equipment"*

EN 50332-2, *Sound system equipment: Headphones and earphones associated with ~~portable audio equipment~~ personal music players – Maximum sound pressure level measurement methodology ~~and limit considerations~~ – Part 2: Matching of sets with headphones if either or both are offered separately, or are offered as one package equipment but with standardised connectors between the two allowing to combine components of different manufacturers or different design*

EN 50332-3:2017, *Sound system equipment: Headphones and earphones associated with personal music players – Maximum sound pressure level measurement methodology – Part 3: Measurement method for sound dose management*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Energy source abbreviated terms

Abbreviation	Description	
ES	Electrical energy source	see 5.2
ES1	Electrical energy source class 1	
ES2	Electrical energy source class 2	
ES3	Electrical energy source class 3	
MS	Mechanical energy source	see 8.2
MS1	Mechanical energy source class 1	
MS2	Mechanical energy source class 2	
MS3	Mechanical energy source class 3	
PS	Power source	see 6.2
PS1	Power source class 1	
PS2	Power source class 2	
PS3	Power source class 3	
RS	Radiation energy source	see 10.2
RS1	Radiation energy source class 1	
RS2	Radiation energy source class 2	
RS3	Radiation energy source class 3	
TS	Thermal energy source	see 9.2
TS1	Thermal energy source class 1	
TS2	Thermal energy source class 2	
TS3	Thermal energy source class 3	

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Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

3.2 Other abbreviated terms

Abbreviation	Description
AIT	auto ignition temperature
AWG	American wire gauge
CD	compact disc
CD ROM	compact disc read-only memory
CRT	cathode ray tube
CSD	**calculated sound dose**
CTI	comparative tracking index
dBFS	**digital signal level relative to full scale**
DVD	digital versatile disc
E	sound exposure
EIS	electrical insulation system
EUT	equipment under test
FIW	**fully insulated winding wire**
GDT	gas discharge tube
IC	integrated circuit
ICX	integrated circuit with X-capacitor function
IR	infrared
LED	light emitting diode
LEL	lower explosion limit
LFL	lower flammability limit
LFC	**liquid filled component**
LPS	limited power source
MEL	**momentary exposure level**
MOV	metal oxide varistor
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturers Association
NiCd	nickel cadmium
PIS	**potential ignition source**
PMP	personal music player
PoE	power over Ethernet
PPE	personal protective equipment
PTC	positive temperature coefficient
PTI	proof tracking index
RC	resistor-capacitor
RG	risk group
Sb	antimony
SEL	**sound exposure level**
~~SPD~~	~~surge protective device~~
SRME	slide rail mounted equipment
TSS	thyristor surge suppressor
UPS	uninterruptible power supply
USB	universal serial bus
UV	ultraviolet
VDR	voltage dependent resistor
VRLA	valve regulated lead acid

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Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

3.3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

For the convenience of the user, the defined terms are listed below in alphabetical order indicating the number of the defined term.

Where the words "voltage" and "current" or their abbreviations are used, they are RMS values unless otherwise specified in this document.

5VA class material	3.3.4.2.1
5VB class material	3.3.4.2.2
abnormal operating condition	3.3.7.1
accessible	3.3.6.1
audio amplifier	3.3.1.1
arcing PIS	3.3.9.2
backfeed	3.3.6.2
backfeed safeguard	3.3.11.1
basic insulation	3.3.5.1
basic safeguard	3.3.11.2
battery	3.3.17.1
button cell battery	3.3.17.3
calculated sound dose, CSD	3.3.19.1
cell	3.3.17.2
cheesecloth	3.3.6.3
class I equipment	3.3.15.1
class II construction	3.3.15.2
class II equipment	3.3.15.3
class III equipment	3.3.15.4
clearance	3.3.12.1
coin~~ / button~~ cell battery	3.3.17.3
combustible material	3.3.4.1
consumable material	3.3.16.1
coolant	3.3.6.4
creepage distance	3.3.12.2
DC voltage	3.3.14.1
device	3.3.6.5
digital signal level relative to full scale, dBFS	3.3.19.5
direct plug-in equipment	3.3.3.1
disconnect device	3.3.6.6
double insulation	3.3.5.2

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV

double safeguard	3.3.11.3
electrical enclosure	3.3.2.1
enclosure	3.3.2.2
equipment safeguard	3.3.11.4
explosion	3.3.16.2
explosive	3.3.16.3
external circuit	3.3.1.2
fire enclosure	3.3.2.3
fixed equipment	3.3.3.2
fully insulated winding wire, FIW	3.3.18.1
functional earthing	3.3.6.7
functional insulation	3.3.5.3
grade of FIW	3.3.18.2
hand-held equipment	3.3.3.3
hazardous substance	3.3.16.4
HB40 class material	3.3.4.2.3
HB75 class material	3.3.4.2.4
HBF class foamed material	3.3.4.2.5
HF-1 class foamed material	3.3.4.2.6
HF-2 class foamed material	3.3.4.2.7
highest specified charging temperature	3.3.17.4
installation safeguard	3.3.11.5
instructed person	3.3.8.1
instructional safeguard	3.3.11.6
insulating liquid	3.3.5.4
intermittent operation	3.3.7.2
liquid cooling system	3.3.6.8
liquid filled component, LFC	3.3.6.9
liquid filled component assembly, LFC assembly	3.3.6.10
loudspeaker driver	3.3.6.11
lowest specified charging temperature	3.3.17.5
mains	3.3.1.3
mains transient voltage	3.3.14.2
material flammability class	3.3.4.2
maximum specified charging current	3.3.17.6
maximum specified charging voltage	3.3.17.7
mechanical enclosure	3.3.2.4
modular liquid filled component, modular LFC	3.3.6.12
momentary exposure level, MEL	3.3.19.2
movable equipment	3.3.3.4
non-clipped output power	3.3.7.3
non-detachable power supply cord	3.3.6.13
normal operating condition	3.3.7.4

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Document Sharing Hub

Full document details: IEC 62368-1 2023 RLV