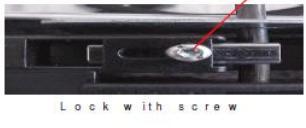


ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet				OSM HA N°349				
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document					
22.13/11.8	18	8.5	(TR)01/04					
Standard	EN 60335-2-09:2003 + A1 :2004 + A2 :2006 + A12 :2007 + A13 :2010		Date	2017-02-08				
Question	<p>1- Referring to the attached photo of a portable oven, the temperature rise of point A on the door handle (of moulded material) is not above 60 K. But the points B and C near the fixing device have a temperature rise more than 60 K. Are the measurements from points B and C considered as most unfavourable position?</p> <p>2- Referring to the attached photo of a portable oven, when the door handle is handled from point A carefully the other parts may not touched,. But if it is handled from points B or C point A carelessly, upper metal sheet and door glass can be touched, the temperature rise of these parts exceed 60 K.</p> <p>Is this construction acceptable?</p>							
Decision	<p>1- For the construction presented, it is considered that all parts within 50mm from the centre of the handle have to comply with the limits of handles. This decision is only applicable to appliances under the scope of Part 2-9.</p> <p>2- -The minimum distance from the inner part of the handle and the front of the oven door is 25mm to not consider this front as susceptible to be touched during handling. If the distance from the part of the handle in the area defined in decision 1 is less than 25 mm the limits of table 3 for handles held for short periods apply to the relevant part of the front.</p>							
Explanatory notes								
								

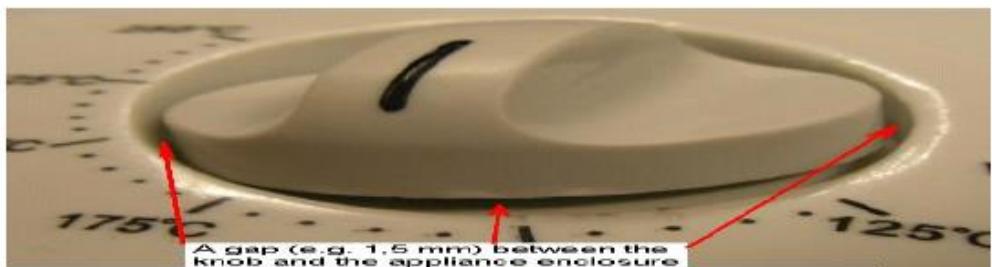
ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet				OSM HA N°350
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	
19.13	18	8.7	(TR)03/04	
Standard	EN 60335-2-09:2003 + A1 :2004 + A2 :2006 + A12 :2007 + A13 :2010		Date	2017-02-08
Question	During the tests of clause 19 of EN 60 335- 2- 9 cooking appliances emit some amount of gas. In this standard there is no information about how to deal with this gas, how to determine it is poisonous or ignitable or not.			
Decision	In general, it is no need to analyze the gas. If there is a significant quantity of gas, the appliance shall be rejected			
Explanatory notes				

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet				OSM HA N°371
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	
22.106	21	4	OSM/HA(Sec)02/07	
22.106	19	6.19	FR)3/05	
22.106	23	6.4.2	(SEC)05/09	
Standard	EN 60335-2-09:2003 + A1 :2004 + A2 :2006 + A12 :2007 + A13 :2010		Date	2017-02-08
Question	<p>"22.106 Grills and barbecues shall be constructed so that their heating elements are fixed in position or prevented from operating when they are not in their normal position of use."</p> <p>There are different opinions regarding the compliance of the fixing system of the following appliance to requirement of clause 22.106. ("fixed in position")</p> <p>In the instruction sheet, there is a warning for locking and checking before use and the instructions for how to lock (screw) and unlock (unscrew).</p> <p>How to check that the heating element is prevented from operating when it is not in its normal position of use :</p> <p>1- using the test finger for checking accessibility of interlock switch ?</p> <p>2- or other mean ?</p>			
Decision	<p>An interlock or connector may be used to comply with this requirement and this kind of fixation is not considered valid, because is easily miss and it is recommend in the instructions to remove the heating element for cleaning. The interlock shall be prevented against actuation by the test probe B according to IEC 61032, unless the interlock cannot be actuated by placing the heating element on working surfaces in all stable positions and placing against the edge of the working surface the corner of the test working surface has no radius</p>			
Explanatory notes	<p>CLC/TC61 confirmed on June 2007.</p> <p>This decision has been updated after the 23rd OSM/HA meeting.</p>			
 <p>Fixing principle of the heating element</p>  <p>Lock with screw</p>  <p>Locked</p>  <p>Unlocked</p>				

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet				OSM HA N°373
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	
22.108	20	5.2	WG-OSM/CTL01/06	
Standard	EN 60335-2-09:2003 + A1 :2004 + A2 :2006 + A12 :2007 + A13 :2010		Date	2017-02-08
Question	<p>EN 60335-2-9 clause 22.108 requires the use of a test cloth as follows:            A cloth having a mass between 140 g/m<sup>2</sup> and 170 g/m<sup>2</sup> and dimensions of 400 mm x 400 mm is folded four times into a square pad and saturated with water. It is placed over the control panel in any position.            What type of material shall be used?</p>			
Decision	<p>Any type of textile fabric intended for kitchen type use, such as a dish cloth, and meeting the specifications given is acceptable.            The colour of the cloth may be taken into account if IR controls are involved.</p>			
Explanatory notes	<p>The test simulates a wet cloth being inadvertently placed on the control panel of a hot plate. The exact type of cloth (i.e. cotton, polyester, fabric blend) is not critical.            This is also confirmed in TC61 Cape Town meeting 2005.            This decision is the same of CTL DSH 569</p>			

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet				OSM HA N°411
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	
24.1	24	7.1	(ES)05/07	
Standard	EN 60335-2-09:2003 + A1 :2004 + A2 :2006 + A12 :2007 + A13 :2010		Date	2017-02-08
Question	<p>The note 1 of Clause 24.1 of EN 60335-1 indicates that the compliance of the component with the relevant standard does not necessarily ensure the compliance with the requirements of this standard, but if the reference to EN 60335-2-9 is done in the certificate it should be assumed that the test report shall cover all the relevant requirements of the appliance and a clear information shall be given. For this reason we propose that for the acceptance of the previous test performed in electronic controls with separate certification according to the appliance standard, the following conditions shall be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The control shall have a test report according the relevant appliance standard issued by the relevant HA laboratory (including for example clauses 19, 22, 24, 29, 30 and 32)</li> <li>- Clear reference in the certificate that the compliance with the appliance standard is limited to those aspects and constructions included in the relevant test report.</li> <li>- Clear reference in the test report to the protections included in the control for the compliance with the appliance standard, the test conditions and results obtained.</li> <li>- Information about the test performed in the control that has to be repeated in the appliance (i.e.19.11.4 and others)</li> <li>- Indication of the separate protection means that has to be included in the appliance for the compliance with the appliance standard.</li> </ul>			
Decision	The proposal is accepted only for electronic controls in Part 2-9.			
Explanatory notes				

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet				OSM HA N°425
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	
11.8	22	7.1	(SI)01/08	
Standard	EN 60335-2-09:2003 + A12		Date	2017-02-08
Question	<p>The new amendment A12 in sub-clause 11.8 requires that the temperature rise of handles or grips and that of operational devices such as switches, keypads and knobs that are intended to be touched in normal use is measured as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- for operational devices and grips with a surface greater than 300 mm<sup>2</sup>, over an area of 20 mm around the part normally gripped or touched to operate the appliance</li> <li>- for operational devices and grips with a surface less than 300 mm<sup>2</sup>, over an area of 25 mm around the part normally gripped or touched to operate the appliance</li> </ul> <p>The distance is measured along the surface as for creepage distances unless it is evident from the construction that the hot part cannot be touched unintentionally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- for handles, over an area of 20 mm around the orthogonal projection of all points located at a clearance less than 40 mm between the rear (inner) part of the handle or at least 80 mm along the handle (whichever is the most unfavourable) and the hot part, unless it is evident from the construction that the hot part cannot be touched unintentionally (see Figure Z102).</li> </ul> <p>Q1: 1 where to measure the temperature if there is a gap (e.g. 1,5 mm) between the knob and the appliance enclosure?</p> <p>Note: The creepage distance (at least 20 mm or 25 mm – see dash 1 and dash 2) from part normally gripped or touched to operate the appliance is more than 25 mm but the clearance between the knob and the part that could be touched unintentionally is less than 20 mm.</p> <p>Q2: where to measure the temperature of the handle on the following picture. The handle do not have clearance of 40 mm between the rear (inner) part of the handle and the hot part?</p> <p>In general the handles and the knobs are measured where they are intended to be touched in normal use.</p>			
Decision	<p>Q1: the common sense and the intention of the standard do not apply the rule of the gap distances used in the creepage distances measurement.</p> <p>Q2: in all possible positions in which the handle can be used the distance of 40 mm applies between the rear part of the handle (part in with the tip fingers is positioned when use the handle) and the hot surface.</p>			
Explanatory notes				



ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet				OSM HA N°04/2025
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	
11.8	2025	5.13.3	BE07/2025	
Standard	EN 60335-2-09:2003 + A12		Date	2025-05-21
Question	<p>Do we consider the glass part of the below constructions as functional surface or touchable surface</p> <p>Is this applicable for all these kind of construction with glass vessels</p>  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>QUESTION: The photo below is an air-fryer with a construction like a coffee maker (left) or to the right. The glass part of the construction is exposed to a temperature of 100°C, which is higher than the limit of EN 60335-2-09 (50°C). Is this construction considered as functional surface or touchable surface on the left (and use the double limit criteria to comply with the standard) and to the right (and use the single limit criteria to comply with the standard)?</p>  <p>ANSWER: The glass part is not considered a functional surface. The construction is considered part to be in line with the requirements of the standard.</p> </div>			
Decision	So the glass container can not be considered as functional surface and needs to respond to the temperature criteria for touchable surfaces			
Explanatory notes				