

IECEE

CB-SCHEME

OD-CB2022-Ed.1.6

OPERATIONAL & RULING DOCUMENTS

**IECEE-CMC DECISIONS OF CURRENT
INTEREST**

OD-CB2022-Ed.1.6

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2005-05-12

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IECEE-CMC DECISIONS OF CURRENT INTEREST

(FOR MEMBER BODIES OF THE IECEE AND
THE NATIONAL CERTIFICATION BODIES WITHIN THE CB SCHEME ONLY)

This document contains the current decisions still applicable for the operation of the CB and FCS Schemes.

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1A APPLICATION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

1A106 Interpretation of IECEE 02, 4th edition, sub-clauses 5.2.6 and 5.3.6

The wording 'at least 10 cases for certification according to national standard within the area covered by the application' continuously gives rise to interpretations by assessment teams. Therefore the following interpretation has been introduced:

'At least 10 cases for the product category applied for but at least one case for the specific standard applied for'.
(item 16B of the 51st CCB Meeting, Toronto 1994, IECEE/CCB(Sec)541)

1A107 Assessment fees

* A daily assessment fee of CHF 1250 for the lead assessor and CHF 1000 for the other assessors for each day spent on the assessment including travelling time, shall be invoiced by the employer of each assessor directly to the candidate NCB or CB Testing Laboratory.

(item 9.6.2 of the Minutes of the 1st CMC meeting, Singapore 1998, IECEE-CMC/058/RM, **implementation on assessments done after 1998-09-23**)

An application fee shall be paid by new Member bodies, NCBs and TLs applying to join one of the Schemes of the IECEE and by already recognized NCBs and TLs applying for extension of scope, in order to cover the administrative work related to the application. The following Application fees shall be paid:

For Membership in the IECEE:	CHF 3'000 per Member country
For participation in one of the Schemes:	CHF 1'000 per NCB
	CHF 1'000 per TL
For extension of scope:	CHF 1'000 per NCB
	CHF 1'000 per TL

(item 7.4 of the 13th MC Meeting, New Delhi 1997, IECEE-MC/197/CD, Implementation date 1998-01-01)

1A108 Use of IECEE Logos

The IECEE logos are only to be used in official documents, as circulated by the IECEE Secretariat.





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1A109 Re-Assessment Cycle

The CMC agreed to set the IECEE Re-Assessment Cycle on a three (3) year basis
(§ 10.6 of IECEE-CMC/323/RM)

1A110 Adherence and scope

For countries where multiple NCBs are operating:
 Σ MB adherence = one or more NCB scope(s).

For countries where only 1 NCB is operating
 Σ MB adherence = NCB scope

1A111 NCB Scope of acceptance

The term "RECOGNITION" would be confusing with the term "RECOGNIZING" being used by Member NCBs when "accepting" CB Test Certificates issued by other Member NCBs.
The WG recommends that "NCB Scope of Acceptance" is used when an NCB seeks permission to operate within the Scheme against a particular list of product category(ies) and associated standard(s).

1B SAMPLES AND SPECIMENS

1B103 Fuse links and miniature circuit breakers

Full tests will be made for all values of rated current when making CB test for fuse links.

One Test Report should be issued for each current rating of fuse links and for each current rating of miniature circuit-breakers. The CBTC will cover a range of current ratings, to be listed.

1B104 Switches for appliances

Switches with different or multiple electrical ratings will be given electrical endurance tests for the most difficult ratings. This may require more than one test sequence, and require several sets or samples.

Each type of terminal must be assessed separately for constructional suitability to establish that they meet the requirements for acceptance of the appropriate conductor size, strength of terminal etc.

When the same switch mechanism is available in housing produced from various materials, it will be necessary to take into account the electrical, mechanical and thermal properties of these materials and the declared environment in which they are to operate. Therefore, each type of material



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will need consideration if its mechanical strength, temperature rating etc. are suitable.

This may require several test sequences and the corresponding number of samples.

It is advisable to agree with the NCB about the number of samples required by such circumstances before the application is submitted.
(Old practice reconfirmed by CTL 1989.)

1B105 Hand-held motor-operated tools

Concerning the number of test samples for hand-held tools with various accessories, the CB Test Certificate should cover the tool with all its accessories. The accessories to be tested should be chosen in such a way that the most unfavourable results of the tests will be obtained. If different motors are to be covered, all motors should be tested. (Old practice reconfirmed by CTL 1989.)

1C TEST REPORTS

1C103 Test Report Forms to outsiders

TRFs may be given to non-member laboratories, like safety testing laboratories of industries or in non-member countries, when the reference to IECEE or CCB are deleted. A sentence shall be written on the first page like the following:

"No IECEE/CBTL has been involved in the testing reported in this report".

When it is difficult to remove all references to IECEE also the following sentences may be suitable: *"This test report is not valid as a CB Test Report unless signed by a CB Testing Laboratory and appended to a CB Test Certificate".*

(Item 9 of the 47th CCB Meeting, Guangzhou, 1990, ICEE/CCB(Sec)360.)

1C108 Radio interference (EMC)

Radio interference requirements are only to be included in the Test Report when they belong to the relevant IEC Standard. When a country where the CB Test Certificate is going to be presented has radio interference requirements as a national difference, an addendum to the Test Report may cover those requirements. (CTL 1989)

1D CB TEST CERTIFICATES

1D103 Reference numbers of the CB Test Certificates

The reference numbers should begin with the reference letters according to ISO of the relevant countries (AT for Austria, BE for Belgium, etc.). The numbers should be running continuously year after year. The year of issue should not be mentioned in the reference number.



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In member countries with several Issuing and Recognizing NCBs the issuing NCB shall be indicated on the CB Test Certificate.

1D107 Maximum contents of CB Test Certificates

A CB Test Certificate shall in general not contain more items or types of equipment than specified below:

Accessories

There shall only be one type in each certificate, for instance a single pole and a double pole switch should not be in the same certificate.

Appliances

There shall only be one appliance in each certificate, for instance a drill of 150 W and a drill of 300 W should not be in the same certificate. However, certificates e.g. for room heaters of the same shape but of a length varying in accordance with the wattage (x watts per meter of the length of the room heater) may include a whole series of room heaters.

General

Only equipment applied for at the same time can be in one certificate.

1D109 Minor modifications to be covered by CB Test Certificates

For minor modifications such as the change of identification marks and similar changes an addendum sheet correctly signed may be used, but it is also possible to issue a new certificate on this basis in order to have the right date.

1D110 Modifications to issued CB Test Certificates

a) Issued due to new edition or amendment of applied standard(s).

Decision: A new CB Test Certificate is issued with a new Ref.Certif.No. (CCB meeting Frankfurt am Main, 1996, and CCB meeting New Delhi, 1997)

b) Issued due to misprints, changes of names or addresses.

Decision: The CB Test Certificate shall be re-issued with the same Ref.Certif.No. but the letter A shall be added after the Ref.Certif.No. ie. A1, A2, A3 depending on how many changes have been made to the original Certificate. **A new date and signature** is required with information which Ref.Certif.No. is replaced and a short description concerning the reason for the replacement. (CCB meeting Frankfurt am Main, 1996, and CCB meeting New Delhi, 1997)

On the front page of the Test Report Form the following addition should be included:

"Appendix to Test Report, Reference No. ..."
"Modification on the appliances"



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"Modification to clause"

"Pages concerned:"

Decision: (CMC meeting Geneva, Switzerland, 2001)

The CMC agreed on the following:

1. Modifications on certified product are limited to three, after which a new CB Test Certificate shall be issued. This shall not preclude to issuing a new CB Test Certificate at every modification if the Member NCBs wish to do so.
2. When a product is subject to "Modifications" irrespective of the suffix used to identify the CB Test Certificate i.e. the letter "M" followed by 1, 2 or 3, the CB Test Certificate shall clearly identify the nature of such "Modifications" under "Additional Information".
3. Re-Issued CB Test Certificates shall include the original issue date and revision date under "Additional Information".

1D111 Validity of Statement of Test Results (STR)

STR's will not be issued within the CB-Scheme. Statements of test results may however be issued by any NCB according to its national procedure independent of the CB-Scheme. Each NCB decides itself whether to recognize such a statement.

(Item 5 of the 37 CB Meeting, Madrid 1980, CEE/CB(Sec)13.)

1D113 Publishing of CB Test Certificates in the CB Bulletin

The list of CB Certificates published in the CB Bulletin is to contain only certificates issued during the current reporting year, the first list of this kind being the list of CB Certificates issued during 1983.

(Item 7 of the 41st CB Meeting, Prague, 1984, CEE/CB(Sec)134.)

1D114 Old CB Test Certificates

An NCB is entitled to question the validity of a CB Test Certificate which is more than three years old.

(Publication IECEE 02, 4th edition, 6.3.4).

As a consequence, if an NCB has a very important deviation for a component, this fact shall be clearly stated when adhering to the appliance standard for the CB Scheme. National specification should also be accepted for components, if no international standard exists. In such cases additional tests may be carried out by the recognizing NCBs. Plugs other than the Europlug are excluded from this decision.

(Item 6 of the 44th Meeting in Stockholm, 1987, IECEE/CCB(Sec)227.)

1D115 Acceptance of Components within the IECEE CB Scheme

Due to the size of this decision, it is available as Annex 1 at the end of this document.



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1D119 Form for the CB Test Certificates

Every Issuing (and Recognizing) NCB shall copy the standardized master CB Test Certificate distributed by the IECEE Secretariat. Logos of NCBs may be added to the master issue of the CB Test Certificate but in such a way that confusion with the Mark of Conformity is avoided.
(Item 15 of the 50th Meeting, Sydney 1993, IECEE/CCB(Sec)500)

Black colour in the text of the CB Test Certificate is accepted as an alternative to the blue colour normally used (code for the blue colour PSM 5415C)
(Item 19 of the 51st CCB Meeting, Toronto 1994, IECEE/CCB(Sec)541)

1D120 Table determining the application of Surcharges to Applicants, Manufacturers and Factories

DECISION (§ 7.3 a of IECEE-CMC/323/RM):

The CMC agreed to approve table 1 as recommended by WG 1 and requested the Secretary to list the table in the list of Current Decisions whilst awaiting the revision of the IECEE Rules in which this table would be included.

ACTION: IECEE Secretary to distribute the agreed table to the Member NCBs and post it on the IECEE Web Site.

SURCHARGES FOR CB TEST CERTIFICATES

Requirements for the surcharges are determined in sub-clause 6.1.4 in the Rules of Procedure, Publication IECEE 02, Seventh edition, 2001-11:

"An applicant in a country with no Member Body of the IECEE and an applicant acting on behalf of a manufacturer in such a country shall pay a contribution to the costs of the IECEE in the form of a surcharge for each CB Test Certificate issued, the amount to be decided by the CMC. The surcharge is to be collected by the NCB handling the application, and remitted to the IECEE account."

The following table shows the different combination of Applicant "A", Manufacturer "M" and Factory "F" that are subjected to surcharge. (150 CHF each).

Implementation of this table will be effective by January 1st 2003. Until that time the current rules and related table apply.

In a member Country	In a non-member Country	Surcharge
AMF	None	no
A M F	F	yes
A M F	M	yes
A M F	M F	yes
AM	M	yes
AM	MF	yes
AM	F	yes
AF	M F	yes
AF	M	yes



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AF	F	yes
MF	A M F	yes
MF	A M	yes
MF	A F	yes
MF	A	yes
F	A M F	yes
F	A M	yes
F	A F	yes

1D121 Table determining the application of Surcharges to Amended CBTCs

DECISION (§ 7.3 b of IECEE-CMC/323/RM):

After a considerable discussion on how to keep control of the number of technical Amendments that occur on certified products leading to re-issuing of amended CBTCs, **the CMC agreed to discontinue the application of surcharge to amended certificates.**

However, the CMC re-affirmed that:

- Modifications on certified products are limited to three, after which a new CB Test Certificate shall be issued and a new surcharge applied. This shall not preclude issuing new CB Test Certificates at every modification if the Member NCBs wish to do so and the manufacturers do not oppose.
- When a product is subject to “Modifications” irrespective of the suffix used to identify the CB Test Certificate i.e. the letter “M” followed by 1, 2 or 3, the CB Test Certificate shall clearly identify the nature of such “Modifications” under “Additional Information”.
- Re-Issued CB Test Certificates shall include the original issue date and revision date under “Additional Information”.

ACTION: IECEE Secretary to distribute this information to the Member NCB and post it on the IECEE Web Site.

1D122 Listing product categories and product standards

The CBTC shall list only the Product Category(ies) and Product Standard(s) against which the product has been assessed (tested and evaluated) and determined to be in compliance.

1D123 Reference of component standards in the CB Test Certificate

Component Standards referenced in product standards shall not be identified (itemized) in the CB Test Certificate.

1D124 Products tested against multiple standards

In some cases there can be multiple product standards such as IEC 60335-1, IEC 60335-2-7 and IEC 60335-2-11 in which case all of them shall be identified (itemized) in the CB Test Certificate.



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1D125 Reporting under "other information"

If the product is tested and evaluated in accordance with a horizontal standard for a more stringent requirement than is contained in the Product Standard, this information may be reported UNDER the appropriate section of the CBTC, "Other information".

Note: The relevant Test Report shall obviously contain this information in detail with the testing/measuring results.

1D126 CB TEST CERTIFICATES FOR SUB-ASSEMBLY AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Subassemblies and electronic devices, e.g. electronic units control for whirlpool baths, that can be integrated/incorporated as such into end products are entitled to be tested and granted with a CB Test Certificate.

1E STANDARDS APPLIED

1E101 Policy for expiring standards

The adherence to the old edition will remain in the CB Bulletin until all but three have reported adherence to the new edition. This only concerns those who have reported adherence to the old edition. If an NCB wants to withdraw its adherence earlier it has to take the initiative itself. Information on adherence is only updated and published in the CB Bulletin once a year. (Item 6 of the Minutes of the 46th Meeting in Budapest 1989, IECEE/CCB(Sec)322).

1E102 Horizontal standards

"Horizontal standards" shall neither be included in future "questionnaires" seeking adherence by the Member Bodies nor be included under the NCB's scope.

1F STATISTICS

IF104 The classified reasons (very short) for rejection of Test Certificates should in the future always be given in the reports from the NCB to the Secretary. (Item 3 of the 43rd CCB Meeting, Geneva 1986, IECEE/CCB(Sec)193 and 49th CCB Meeting, Fribourg 1992, IECEE/CCB(Sec)439, item 5).

1G REQUIREMENTS FOR CBTL

The following additional requirements for CBTLs shall be applied in addition to sub-clause 5.3.1 of the Rules of Procedure for the CB Scheme:



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1G101 Adherence to Standards

A CBTL shall not be permitted to participate in the CB Scheme for an IEC Standard accepted for use in the Scheme when the CBTL's country of residence has not declared adherence to that IEC Standard.

1G102 Combinations of CBTLs and NCBs

a) A CBTL shall not be permitted to participate in the CB Scheme for more than one NCB in the same product category(ies).

b) A CBTL shall be permitted to participate in the CB Scheme for more than one NCB in different product categories.



ANNEX 1

ACCEPTANCE OF COMPONENTS WITHIN THE IECEE CB SCHEME

Foreword

This operational document contains definitions and basic principles for acceptance of components within the IECEE CB Scheme. The intended implementation of this document is to provide recommendations for the National Certification Bodies (NCBs) participating in the Scheme and to be accepted by the members in that sense. Any differences between the operational document and corresponding requirements of the NCB shall be clearly identified and published in the CB Bulletin.

1. Scope:

This document describes component related situations and decisions in the process of issuing and accepting CB Test Reports and Certificates for end-products.

2. Definitions:

2.1 Component

For the purpose of this document a component has been defined as follows:

Component – a part or a subassembly intended to be installed into an end-product in a factory by the end-product manufacturer. Some examples are: switches for appliances, capacitors, filters, fuseholders, build-in power supply, internal CD Rom or hard drive, and similar.

2.2 Harmonized standard

For the purpose of this document a harmonized standard issued by a national (e.g. DIN, ANSI, SCC, BSI) or regional (e.g. CENELEC) body has been defined as follows:

Harmonized standard – means a standard that is nationally recognized as a standard harmonized with IEC and for which there are published and readily available National or Regional Differences from the IEC requirements.

3. General Principles:

3.1. Components must comply with the relevant requirements of the applicable component standards and the component requirements of the end-product standard.



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3.2. NCBs in countries that have not yet harmonized their component standards with IEC standards are strongly recommended to develop procedures permitting the acceptance of tests based on IEC component standards or on national component standards of the accepting NCB.

3.3. It is recommended that evidence of on-going component compliance verification be used to facilitate the acceptance of components. In order to avoid further action for component, such as additional testing that could be derived from the Decision of Current Interest (1D 114), or from the quickly changing technology, evidence of the on-going component compliance verification can facilitate component acceptance. This evidence could be in the form of factory surveillance operating procedure.

3.4. All component related differences in requirements and acceptance practices shall be declared.

3.5. The IECEE Secretary shall be informed of any problems relating to the application of this operational document (e.g. interpretation, no declaration, component certificate not accepted although satisfying to the rules...).

The form (to be developed) No. xxx shall be used for that purpose.

4. Potential situations for component requirements:

The following four cases can be identified:

- 4.1 There is an existing IEC standard for the component;
- 4.2 There is no IEC standard but there is a regional or national standard for the component;
- 4.3 No component requirements exists;
- 4.4 The end-product standard contains component requirements.

5. Component acceptance situations

The existence of an IEC standard for a component is the most desired situation, however, IEC standards do not exist for all components. The following outlines procedures for the acceptance of components for the situations identified above.

5.1 Existing IEC Component Standard

Two potential situations were identified as outlined in 5.1.1. and 5.1.2 below:



5.1.1 Component with CB Test Certificate

Where a component is provided with its own valid CB Test Certificate accompanied by the Test Report or information describing the conditions of component acceptability the following acceptance situations shall be considered:

5.1.1.1. No National Differences for component declared by the NCB

- Component shall be accepted by the receiving NCB without further evaluation if no additional component requirements are specified in the end-product standard, otherwise, see 5.1.1.3.

5.1.1.2. NCB has declared National Differences for component

5.1.1.2.1. National Differences have been addressed by an NCB

- Component shall be accepted by the receiving NCB without further evaluation if no additional component requirements are specified in the end-product standard, otherwise, see 5.1.1.3.

5.1.1.2.2. National Differences have not been addressed by an NCB

- Component shall be accepted by the receiving NCB after additional satisfactory evaluation to address the National Differences; see 5.1.1.3 to address additional component requirements specified in the end-product standard.

5.1.1.3. Additional component requirements specified in the end-product standard

5.1.1.3.1. Additional component requirements addressed by the issuing NCB

- Component shall be accepted by the receiving NCB if National Differences have been addressed (5.1.1.2).

5.1.1.3.2.

- Additional component requirements not covered by the issuing NCB
- Component shall be accepted by the receiving NCB after additional evaluation to address the additional component requirements.

5.1.1.4. The receiving NCB does not adhere to IEC component standard

5.1.1.4.1. The receiving NCB has a non-harmonized national component standard declared as a national difference.

- The NCBs are strongly encouraged to make use of the available CB Test Report according to the IEC component standard and/or to accept the Report to national standard issued by other NCBs.

5.1.1.4.2. The receiving NCB has a non harmonized national component standard not declared as a national difference

- Component shall be accepted by the receiving NCB based on the available CB Test Report according to the IEC component standard

5.1.1.4.3. The receiving NCB has no national component standard

- Component shall be accepted by the receiving NCB based on the available CB



Test Report according to the IEC component standard

5.1.2 Component without a CB Test Certificate

Where a component is not provided with its own valid CB Test Certificate for compliance with a relevant component standard it shall be checked for correct application and use in accordance with its specified ratings. It shall be subjected to the applicable tests of the applied end-product standard, as part of the end-product, and to the applicable tests of the component standard, under the conditions occurring in the end-product. In order to ease the process of acceptance, the applicable tests from component standard shall be reported in the Test Report for the component and attached to the end-product CB Test Report. The following acceptance situations shall be considered:

5.1.2.1. No additional requirements for the component in the end-product standard

5.1.2.1.1. No National Differences declared for component

- Component shall be accepted by receiving NCB provided that component test report to IEC standard is available from the issuing NCB.

5.1.2.1.2. National Differences declared for component

- Component shall be accepted by receiving NCB provided that component test report to IEC standard is available from the issuing NCB and includes National Differences, otherwise

- Component accepted by receiving NCB after additional evaluation addressing National Differences.

5.1.2.2. Additional requirements for component in the end-product standard

5.1.2.2.1. No National Differences declared

- Component shall be accepted by receiving NCB provided that component test report to IEC standard is available from the issuing NCB.

5.1.2.2.2. National Differences declared for component

- Component shall be accepted by receiving NCB provided that component test report to IEC standard is available from the issuing NCB and includes National Differences, otherwise

- Component accepted by receiving NCB after additional evaluation addressing National Differences and/or component requirements.

5.1.2.3. Component provided with a national certificate, which indicates that, the component was tested to a harmonized standard and it shows conditions of acceptability.



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- Component shall be accepted by receiving NCB provided that any additional requirements (i.e., National Differences, end-product requirements, applicable tests of the component standard, under the conditions occurring in the end-product) have been addressed in the end-product report.

- 5.1.2.4. Component tested to the requirement of a non-harmonized standard
 - Component accepted at the discretion of the receiving NCB.
- 5.1.2.5. Component tested to the component requirements in the end-product only (not tested to the applicable component standard)
 - Component accepted after additional evaluation to the applicable component requirements, where necessary.
- 5.1.2.6. The receiving NCB does not adhere to IEC component standard.
 - See 5.1.1.4.

5.2 No existing IEC Component Standard

Potential situations identified for evaluation and acceptance of components in the end-product in case no IEC standard for component is available. This situation is possible due to quickly changing technology.

It is not allowed to issue a CB Test Certificate for a component if there is no existing IEC component standard accepted for use in the IECEE CB Scheme. The test results for such component testing should be included in the CB Test Report of the end-product.

- 5.2.1. Receiving NCB has a national/regional component standard and has declared it in National Differences for the end-product standard.
 - The receiving NCBs are strongly encouraged to accept component reports prepared by the issuing NCB when testing has been done to the their declared national/regional component standard(s).
- 5.2.2. Receiving NCB has no declared national component standard;
 - Component shall be accepted by the receiving NCB when tested to the component requirements of the end-product standard under the conditions occurring in the end-product.