Secretariat, Geneva

ARCHIVED DECISIONS OF CURRENT INTEREST

1A APPLICATION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

1A102 **Abandoning of Procedure I** (involving a second NCB and CB Testing Laboratory)

The MC decided during the meeting in Paris, June 13/14, 1991, to abandon Procedure I with immediate effect since conditional acceptance of a CB Testing Laboratory now is covered by 5.3.6 b (IECEE 02, 3rd edition) (cf. document IECEE-MC(Secretariat)94, item VI, 6).

1A103 **Freedom in choice of NCB for obtaining a CB Test Certificate**

For obtaining a CB Test Certificate the following applies: (IECEE 02, 3rd edition, item 6.1.1 and item 6.2.3.

An application for obtaining a CB Test Certificate may be made by an Applicant to any Issuing and Recognizing NCB accepted for the relevant standard.

The applicant will be the holder of the CB Test Certificate.

Upon receipt of an application for a CB Test Certificate the NCB shall arrange testing of the relevant equipment under the responsibility of a CB Testing Laboratory co-operating with that NCB. If the result of the tests is favourable, the NCB concerned shall sign and issue a CB Test Certificate and shall send a copy of the CB Test Certificate (not the attached Test Report) to the Secretary of the IECEE.

1A104 **Distribution of IECEE-CMC Documents**

IECEE-CMC Documents should always be sent to the NCBs for the attention of the delegates. In case of urgent document copies should also be sent directly to the delegates to save time.

(Item 15 of the 43rd CCB Meeting, Geneva 1986, IECEE/CCB(Sec)193.

It is the responsibility of the Delegates to inform all concerned about documents having influence on the operation of the CB Scheme.

1A105 **Pre-assessments**

IECEE assessment teams are allowed to do pre-assessments according to their own judgement concerning IEC Standards not included in the official application from the candidate(s).
(item 16B of the 51st CCB Meeting, Toronto 1994, IECEE/CCB(Sec)541)

1B SAMPLES AND SPECIMENS

1B101 **Prototypes**

The specimens to be submitted shall be representative of the product to be manufactured on line, with differences specified, e.g. handmade parts.

(Item 12 of the Minutes of the 46th CCB Meeting in Budapest 1989, IECEE/CCB(Sec)322).

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1B102 **Cables, and cords and cord sets**

It is possible for a manufacturer to get a CBTC for an single type and colour of a cable or cord, or for a series according to the Standard sheet, covering several copper areas and colours. In such a case, the NCB will give final information on how samples should be selected. The principles according to Tables 1 and 2 are normally followed:

When a CBTC shall cover all colours it may be sufficient to test white and black.

Cords or cables can either be marked with text printed on the outer surface or with coloured threads within the conductor. Such threads will also indicate which NCB has approved the cable.

In his application for a CBTC for cords or cables the manufacturer shall specify which threads for identification of origin and which threads for approval marks he intends to use in the various IECEE countries. This marking will be quoted in the CBTC.

Such threads are listed in Publication VDE 33* International Register of Identification Threads and Marking for Cables and Insulated Cords, which can be obtained from the national standards organizations. New colour combinations will be allotted by the German NCB, VDE Prüf- und Zertifierungsinstitut** on request.

In many cases the plug or connector will not pass the bending test with another type of cord than the one initially used and tested. A CBTC can therefore only by issued for non-rewirable plugs or connectors with specified type of cords. Therefore full

marking of the cord of a cord set is required. Testing has to be made with a cord which fulfils the relevant standard. It is up to each NCB to convince itself that the standard is fulfilled. A CB Test Certificate for the cord is not to be required for the testing of the plug or connector.

(Decisions by CTL 1989 and old practice reconfirmed 1989.)

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TABLE 1 Number of samples for code designation of cables

Each sample shall have a length of not less than 50 m (in case of large sizes, shorter lengths may be taken)

Samples to be selected when testing according to IEC 227

Code designation concerned	Number of cores and nominal cross-sectional areas concerned	Colours	Type of cables and cords	Numer and size of samples to be tested
(227)41	All	All	Flat tinsel cord	1 sample
(227)42	All	All	Flat non-sheathed cord	1 sample
(227)52	All	All	Light PVC sheathed cord	1 sample round, 1 sample flat
(227)53	All	All	Ordinary PVC sheathed cord	1 sample of approximately minimum cross-section and approximately maximum number of cores 1 sample of approximately maximum cross-section and approximately minimum number of cores 1 sampel round, 1 sample flat
(227)05 (227)06	All All	All All	Single core non-sheathed cable with rigid or flexible conductor for internal wiring	1 sample with rigid conductor 1 sample with fexible conductor
(227)01 (227)02	All All	All All	Single core non-sheathed cable with rigid or flexible conductor for general purposes	For each rigid and flexible conductor: 1 sample of approximately minimum cross-section 1 sample of approximately maximum cross-section
(227)10	All	All	Light PVC sheathed cable with rigid (solid or stranded) conductor	As for code designation 227(53)

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TABLE 2 Number of samples for code designation of cables

Each sample shall have a length of not less than 50 m (in case of large sizes, shorter lengths may be taken)

Samples to be selected when testing according to IEC 245

Code designation concerned	Number of cores and nominal cross-sectional areas concerned	Colours	Type of cables and cords	Numer and size of samples to be tested
(245)03	All	All	Heat resistant silicon rubber insulated cable for a maximum conductor temperature of 180/C	1 sample of approximately minimum cross-section 1 sample of approximately maximum cross-section
(245)51	All	All	Braided cord	1 sample
(245)53	All	All	Ordinary tough rubber sheathed cord and flexible cable	1 sample of approximately minimum cross-section and approximately maximum number of cores 1 sample of approximately maximum cross-section and approximately minimum number of cores
(245)57	All	All	Ordinary PCP or other equivalent synthetic elastomer sheathed cord and flexible cable	As for code designation (245)53
(245)66	All	All	Heavy PCP or other equivalent synthetic elastomer sheathed flexible cable	As for code designation (245)53
(245)10	All	All		

1C TEST REPORTS

1C101 **Reference file on Test Report Forms**

The Secretariat shall keep a list of relevant test report forms and follow up the production of TRFs.
(CCB meeting Paris 1991, IECEE/CCB(Sec)400, item 10).

1C102 **Filling in of test report forms**

All TRFs used in the IECEE CB Scheme shall have the following general wording:
"This report is not valid as a CB Test Report unless appended to a CB Test Certificate issued by a NCB, in accordance with IECEE 02."
(CCB Meeting in New Delhi, 1997)

All values measured, such as temperature, resistance etc. should always be given even if they were within the allowed ranges. The indication 'OK' in the test report should be avoided wherever possible. (If the temperature rise of a commutator is measured to 50EC (100EC is allowed), the 50E should be given in the test report and not just 'OK'. (cf. Guide for preparing Test Report Forms - TRF:s document IECEE/CCB(Sec)395, rev.)

1C104 **Reproduction of CB test report forms**

When test report forms are out of stock the testing laboratories shall themselves reproduce additional copies necessary for their own use (See also 1C101 and 1C105.)

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1C105 **Computerized Test Report Forms**

* A system to prepare CB Test Report Forms (TRFs) by using personal computers has been introduced into the CB Scheme. KEMA **) , NL, will function as TRF handler and the IECEE Secretary as co-ordinator.
(item 12 of the 51st CCB Meeting, Toronto 1994, IECEE/CCB(Sec)541)

1C106 **Handwriting of text in test reports**

Handwriting may be used if easily legible.

1C107 **Names in test report forms**

In the Test Report Forms, the entries 'Testing Laboratory', 'Tested by' and 'Checked by' shall be filled in with full names of the same letter size as the letter of the form.

It is not necessary to put a stamp and signature on the last page of the Test Report Form, because the valid signature is on the CB Test Certificate.
(c.f. Guide for Preparing Test Report Forms - TRF:s document IECEE/CCB(Sec)395, rev.)

1D CB TEST CERTIFICATES

1D101 **Test reports to manufacturer (applicant)**

When issuing a CB Test Certificate, the test report from the NCB shall be attached to the CB Certificate.

1D102 **Signature on certificate**

The CB Test Certificate shall be signed by the person having the authority to sign, and it shall be the original signature. The National Certification Body is the body which has the power to accept and apply the CB Scheme and, therefore, this body has the authority to sign.

1D105 **CB Test Certificate for a cord set**

A cord set can either be covered by one CB Test Certificate according to IEC 799 or separate CB Test Certificates for the Plug, the cord and the coupler (if any).
(Item 24 of the 45th Meeting, Arnhem 1988 IECEE/CCB(Sec)275.)

1D106 a) **Manufactured at**

According to IECEE 02, 4th edition, item 4.2.2 the following information is needed on the CB Test Certificate:

- Name and address of the applicant
- Name and address of the manufacturer (if different from the applicant)
- Name and address of the factories.

**) With reference to IECEE-CMC/057/RM, item 9.3, the TRF Handler will be FIMKO Ltd. from 1st of April, 1999.

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1D112 **Ways to speed up the expedition of CB Certificates**

It is recommended that priority is given at the Testing Laboratories to CB Applications as far as possible.
(Item 13 of the 37th CB Meeting, Madrid 1980, CEE/CB(Sec)13).

1D115 **Issuing of CB Test Certificates for appliances. Evaluation and testing of components**

It is strongly recommended that a CB Test Certificate on an appliance should comprise information on certificates on the relevant components.

When issuing CB Test Certificates for appliances, the evaluation and testing of components shall be done as follows:

- A component holding a CB Test Certificate for compliance with a relevant IEC component standard shall be checked for correct application and use in accordance with its ratings. It shall be subjected to the applicable tests of the appliance standard as far as these tests are more severe than those of the component standard.

- A component which has no CB Test Certificate for compliance with a relevant standard as above shall be checked for correct application and use in accordance with its specified rating. It shall be subjected to the applicable tests of the applied appliance standard, as part of the appliance, and to the applicable tests of the component standard, under the conditions occurring on the appliance.

- The applicable test for compliance with a component standard is, in general, carried out separately. The number of test samples is, in general, the same as that required in the component standard.

- Where no IEC component standard exists, the components shall be tested as part of and together under the conditions occurring in the appliance.

- Where components are used in circuits not in accordance with their specified rating, the components shall be subjected to the applicable tests of the appliance standard and to the applicable test of the component standard.

NOTE In certain cases there might be discrepancy between the requirements for appliances and the components, i.e. dimensions for terminals, special breaking capacity test for switches in tools etc. In such cases the requirements in the appliance standards applied are normally decisive. All CTL-recommendations shall be applied when testing appliances and components within the CB-Scheme.

* For IEC 335-1: 1976 tests for components incorporated shall be carried out according to Collection of CTL Decision, Sheet no. 242-A.

All CB Test Reports concerning appliances incorporating components shall give the main information about the tests carried out on the components.

Test Report forms should in the future include sheets for that purpose.
(Item 6 of the 44th CB Meeting in Stockholm, 1987, IECEE/CCB(Sec)227)

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1D116 **Recognition of CB Test Certificates for appliances**

An NCB when adhering to the CB-Scheme for appliance standard, should make clear that it will recognize CB Test Certificates for such appliances together with their components as a basis for granting the national approval mark or mark of conformity irrespective of their adherence to the relevant component standards.

1D117 **Cancellation of CB Test Certificates**

Cancellation only because a product has been discontinued should not be requested. The Secretary shall not cancel any certificates for that reason.
(Item 16 of the 44th Meeting in Stockholm, 1987, IECEE/CCB(Sec)227 and IECEE 02, 4th edition, item 4.2.4, 4.2.5.)

1D118 **Components for products covered by IEC 65**

For radio, TV and other equipment covered by IEC 65 it is possible to obtain a CBTC covering the components included, as far as covered by IEC 65. It is also possible to obtain separate CBTCs for Picture Tubes, Capacitors, High Voltage Multipliers and Mains Switches for such equipment tested according to IEC 65. Those CBTCs are only valid together which a CBTC covering a product tested according to IEC 65 where those components are used. This procedure is practical when the same component will be used in several types or when alternative components should be provided for.

Where radio interference suppression means are incorporated in the product, those components should be listed in the Test Report.
(Old practice reconfirmed by CTL).

1F STATISTICS

1F103 **Incomplete answers**

The statistics will be arranged and circulated by the Secretary, even if the answers from all countries have not been received within a reasonable time.
(Item 2 of 37th CB Meeting, Madrid 1980, CEE/CB(Sec)13.

IF105 Visual inspections outside or inside the specimen shall not be reported as testing, the testing partly or fully shall only be reported when measuring instruments or test gear have been used.
(Item 3 of the 43rd CCB Meeting, Geneva 1986, IECEE/CCB(Sec)193)