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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



Surface cleaning appliances – Part 1: General requirements on test material and test equipment

Document Preview

IEC TS 62885-1:2020

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iec/0326e2da-4afb-4be8-9ab4-de1fa0a15f43/iec-ts-62885-1-2020





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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SURFACE CLEANING APPLIANCES –

Part 1: General requirements on test material and test equipment

FOREWORD

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The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. In exceptional circumstances, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical specification when

- the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts, or
- the subject is still under technical development or where, for any other reason, there is the future but no immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard.

Technical specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC TS 62885-1, which is a technical specification, has been prepared by subcommittee 59F: Surface cleaning appliances, of IEC technical committee 59: Performance of household and similar electrical appliances.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2016. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) Clauses 4 and 5 on test carpets have been combined into the new Clause 4;
- b) a new Clause 5 has been added containing specifications and treatment of various kinds of test dust;
- c) a level loop test carpet specification has been added.

The text of this technical specification is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
59F/390/DTS	59F/402/RVDTS

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical specification can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all the parts in the IEC 62885 series, under the general title *Surface cleaning appliances*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://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.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication 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.

INTRODUCTION

IEC subcommittee 59F has agreed to make a collection of existing and future test equipment and materials used in testing surface cleaning equipment and to publish this collection as a Technical Specification, which it intends to keep up to date. The existing Annexes published on the IEC web will be integrated in this Technical Specification step by step.

This second edition complements the specification of the Wilton carpets in the first edition with information on pre-treatment of new and replacement carpets. Further carpet specifications may follow.

It is still the intention to supplement this Technical Specification with other test materials and SC 59F, Surface cleaning appliances, is currently looking into possibilities to add specifications concerning the various kinds of dust used.

The intention with this publication is to ensure a minimum of test material types and common use of these materials in tests of various surface cleaning appliances.

IEC subcommittee 59F has agreed to make a collection of test material and test equipment used in standards for testing surface cleaning appliances and to publish this collection as a technical specification. The existing annexes published on the IEC web will be integrated in this technical specification step by step.

Regular maintenance of the technical specification ensures that other standards which refer to this TS always reference the current status regarding test material and test equipment.

This third edition complements the specification of the Wilton test carpet in the second edition with the specification of a level loop test carpet and information on pre-treatment of test carpets.

Furthermore, the specification of various types of test dust has been included. Further test material and test equipment specifications will follow.

The intention with this document is to ensure a minimum of test material types and common use of these materials in tests of various surface cleaning appliances.

For information on supplies of test materials and details of test equipment, see Annex A.

Annex D provides general information relative to the various categories of dry vacuum cleaners.

SURFACE CLEANING APPLIANCES -

Part 1: General requirements on test material and test equipment

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62885 specifies the physical characteristics of test equipment and material used in tests common to several products covered by the IEC 62885 series for surface cleaning appliances. In addition, it provides guidance regarding the evaluation of Wilton and other types of carpets to determine their acceptability for testing and pre-treatment of test dust.

NOTE Currently, this document covers only the Wilton carpet and its treatment.

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 62885-2:–¹, Surface cleaning appliances – Part 2: Dry vacuum cleaners for household or similar use – Methods for measuring the performance

ISO 1763, *Carpets* Textile floor coverings – Determination of number of tufts and/or loops per unit length and per unit area

ISO 1765, Machine-made textile floor coverings – Determination of thickness

ISO 1766, Textile floor coverings – Determination of thickness of pile above the substrate -1-2020

ISO 1833-1, *Textiles – <u>Binary fibre mixtures</u> – Quantitative chemical analysis – General principles of testing*

ISO 2060, Textiles – Yarn from packages – Determination of linear density (mass per unit length) by the skein method

ISO 2061, Textiles – Determination of twist in yarns – Direct counting method

ISO 2424, *Textile floor coverings – Vocabulary*

ISO 4032, Hexagon nuts (style 1) – Product grades A and B

ISO 4766, Slotted set screws with flat point

ISO 6989, Textile fibres – Determination of length and length distribution of staple fibres (by measurement of single fibres)

ISO 8543, Textile floor coverings – Methods for determination of mass

¹ Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: IEC <u>CDV</u> AFDIS 62885-2:20172020.

ISO 13320, Particle size analysis — Laser diffraction methods

BS 4223, Methods for determination of constructional details of carpets with yarn pile

BS 8459, Determination of extractable matter in textiles – Method

DIN 1587, Hexagon domed cap nuts

EN 1307, Textile floor coverings - Classification

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

3.1

interlaboratory testing

testing the same samples in different laboratories, with different operators, and comparing the results

(https://standards.iteh.ai)

4 Carpet construction specification

4.1 Wilton carpet

The Wilton carpet shall be woven from wool yarn to the specifications provided in Table 1. Given that wool is a natural fibre, it should be understood that some variability exists in the final product.

The carpet used for performance testing of vacuum cleaners is classified and specified by the following characteristics.

4.2 Verification of new carpets

4.2.1 Construction verification

The new carpet shall meet the construction specifications provided in Table 1.

Annex A provides an example of an evaluation of the initial production run of BIC4 carpeting.

4.1 General

Test carpets shall be manufactured to the specifications provided in Table 1 and Table 2. Given that wool is a natural fibre, it should be understood that some variability exists in the final product.

The carpets used for performance testing of vacuum cleaners are classified and specified in accordance with the characteristics in Table 1 and Table 2.

The pile direction is predefined for tests on cut pile carpets (like the Wilton test carpet). Usually the pile direction of the test carpet is specified by the manufacturer. In Annex C several methods for determining pile direction are provided.

Туре	Wilton	Tolerance	Test method/Standard
Pile composition	wool 8,6/2*2		
Yarn count	8.6/2*2		ISO 2060
Wool composition	80 % New Zealand – 20 % British		ISO 1833-1
Average fibre length	80/85 mm		ISO 6989
Spinning process	semi-worsted		
Spin rotations per metre	270		ISO 2061
Spin rotation direction	Z		ISO 2061
Ply twist coefficient	155		ISO 2061
Twisted rotation direction	S		ISO 2061
Moth protection treatment	0,1 % fermentol 12 %		
Colour dye (pigment)	metal complex dye: type Neolan		
Residual oil content	< 0,60		BS 8459
Method of manufacturing	Wilton fabric – Jackard weaving		ISO 2424
Colour	dark, one colour		ISO 2424
Backing	jute and cotton + latex		ISO 2424
Туре	cut – pile	ILEII.A	ISO 2424
Total thickness	9,2 mm ont Prov	±5 %	ISO 1765
Thickness of pile above the substrate	6,6 mm	±5 %	ISO 1766
Total mass/m ²	2 300 g/m ² S 62885-1:2020	±5 %	ISO 8543
Total mass of pile above the inda substrate/m ² (effective pile not the total pile, determined on finished carpet)	1 260 g/m ² 6c2da-4afb-4be8-9	±5 %de1fa0	ISO 85430-ts-62885-1-
Number of tufts/m ²	96 000 knots/m ²	±5 %	ISO 1763
Tuft density	96 knots/dm ²	±6 %	BS 4223
Reed	320 r/mots/dm		
Shots	300 sh/m		
Standard manufactured width	250 cm		
Latex – Specification	CTF2000 TEXCOAT M.BC 5 Poly	mer for pile an	chorage

Table 1 – Wilton test carpet construction specifications

Туре	Woven level loop	Tolerance	Test method/Standard
Pile composition	wool 4,3		
Yarn count	4,2/3		ISO 2060
Yarn Blend	80/20 wool – PA6, (nylon)6		
Wool composition	50 % New Zealand – 50 % British		ISO 1833
Average fibre length	80 mm		ISO 6989
Spinning process	carded wool		
Spin rotations per metre	205		ISO 2061
Spin rotation direction	Z		ISO 2061
Ply twist coefficient	205		ISO 2061
Twisted rotation direction	s		ISO 2061
Moth protection treatment	0,1 % eulan		
Colour dye (pigment)	yellow chemacide E2GL, red alpacideLBG,blue alizarine		
Residual oil content	< 0,40%		BS 8459
Method of manufacturing	Jackard weaving	S	ISO 2424
Colour	dark, one colour		ISO 2424
Backing	jute and synthetic + latex	ten.a	ISO 2424
Туре	loop pile		ISO 2424
Total thickness	7,0 mm	± 5 %	ISO 1765
Thickness of pile above the substrate	4,7 mm IEC TS 62885-1:2020	±5%	ISO 1766
Total mass/m ² h.ai/catalog/stand	1 832 g/m ² gcdt 2da-4afb-4be8-9	± 5 % e 1 fa0a	ISO 8543c-ts-62885-1
Total mass of pile above the substrate/m ² (effective pile not the total pile, determined on finished carpet)	843 g/m ² gecdt	± 5 %	ISO 8543
Number of tufts/m ²	105 805	±5%	ISO 1763
Fuft density	see number of knots	±6%	BS 4223
Reed	320		
Shots	320		
Standard manufactured width	68 cm		
Use class	XXX		EN 1307
Latex – Specification	TX 9262	1	

Table 2 – Level loop test carpet construction specifications

4.2 Construction verification

4.2.1 General

The new carpet shall meet the construction specifications provided in Table 1. and Table 2.

Annex B provides an example of an evaluation of the initial production run of the production lot BIC4 of the Wilton test carpet.

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4.2.2 **Performance verification**

Additionally, interlaboratory testing shall be conducted to verify the measured performance values for the **RSB** reference vacuum cleaner system RSB, with the passive nozzle and an active vacuum cleaner. A minimum of six laboratories shall test the same vacuum cleaners on samples of the new carpet and the previous carpet unique to each laboratory. Each carpet shall be tested in accordance with IEC 62885-2:–, 5.3 and 6.2 by each laboratory and the results of the two carpets shall be compared to determine differences between the old and new production runs as well as overall variability of the new production run.

4.3 Pre-treatment of new and replacement carpets for testing

4.3.1 General

New and replacement carpets shall be conditioned prior to conducting recordable testing upon them.

4.3.2 Pre-treatment of new Wilton test carpets for dust removal testing

Using a dry vacuum cleaner with a nozzle appropriate for the type of vacuum cleaners to be tested on the carpet, and with a dust removal ability of 75 % \pm 5 % on Wilton test carpets for passive nozzles or 78 % \pm 5 % on Wilton carpets for active nozzles, respectively, all loose fibre is removed by vacuuming the entire surface of the carpet for 5 min. Weigh the amount of fibre removed during this 5 min vacuuming period. If the amount of fibre removed is greater than 0,5 g, repeat the 5 min vacuuming and weighing procedures until less than 0,5 g is removed during 5 min. Record the weight of the carpet.

After completing the fibre removal procedure, use an in-house reference vacuum cleaner with a dust removal ability of 75 % \pm 5 % on-Wilton carpets for passive nozzles or 78 % \pm 5 % on Wilton test carpets for active nozzles, respectively, to conduct dust removal trials in accordance with IEC 62885-2:—, 5.3. A minimum of ten trials shall be conducted. After that, continue conducting trials until four consecutive trials vary by less than one percentage point (maximum minus minimum dust removal ability) for the Wilton test carpet and category C carpets, and 3 % for other carpets.

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iec/0326e2da-4afb-4be8-9ab4-de1fa0a15f43/iec-ts-62885-1-2020 NOTE The category C carpet is described in IEC 62885-2.

It is important that the width of the nozzle used for preparing the carpet is bigger than the nozzles to be tested.

Separate carpets shall be used for active nozzles and passive nozzles. These separate carpets shall be clearly marked.

4.3.3 Verification of replacement carpets for dust removal testing

The in-house reference vacuum cleaner used for the pre-treatment of new carpets shall be used to verify the suitability of replacement carpets when required. If the <u>result</u> deviation is greater than five percentage points in dust removal ability compared to an internally defined fixed target value, or to the original or first carpet used in the laboratory, then the new carpet<u>may</u> shall not be used.

In any case, the carpet-should shall not be used for more than 600 cleaning cycles.

4.4 Pre-treatment of new carpets for the determination of airborne acoustical noise

A new carpet shall be conditioned prior to conducting recordable testing upon it.

Using a dry vacuum cleaner with a nozzle appropriate for the type of vacuum cleaners to be tested on the carpet, and with a dust removal ability of 75 % \pm 5 % on Wilton test carpets for passive nozzles or 78 % \pm 5 % on Wilton test carpets for active nozzles, respectively, all loose

fibre is removed by vacuuming the entire surface of the carpet for 5 min. Weigh the amount of fibre removed during this 5 min vacuuming period. If the amount of fibre removed is greater than 0,5 g, repeat the 5 min vacuuming and weighing procedures until less than 0,5 g is removed during 5 min. Record the weight of the carpet.

NOTE Energy Label and Ecodesign Regulations of the European Commission require noise levels to be determined according to EN 60704-2-1 for household and EN 60335-2-69 for commercial vacuum cleaners. Declaration of noise level is carried out according to IEC 60704-3 for household and IEC 60335-2-69 for commercial vacuum cleaners.

5 Standard test dusts

5.1 Simulated household dust

5.1.1 Background

In previous editions of standards for measuring the performance of dry vacuum cleaners, fine dust was used to simulate the filling of the dust receptacle during use. This was sufficient as long as a vast majority of vacuum cleaners was equipped with filter bags, often made of paper. In the nineties, more and more bagless vacuum cleaners came onto the market that claimed to experience no pressure drop when filling the dust container. The fine dust used for clogging bagged vacuum cleaners was not suitable for bagless appliances.

Therefore, it became necessary to establish a synthetic test dust that should correspond to the properties of real household dust with regard to morphology, dust propagation behaviour, dust bag pressure drop and degree of geometric capacity filling of dust receptacles (including wetseparating vacuum cleaner systems).

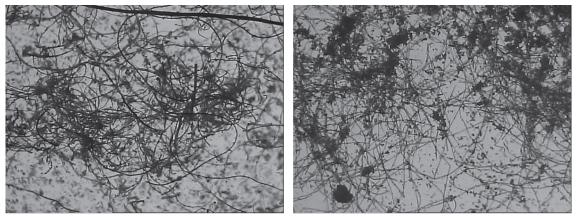
5.1.2 Composition of the simulated household dust

Based on a collection of dust receptacles from consumers, the properties of real household dust were determined as a starting position for the development of the synthetic test dust. After extensive testing it was found that a homogeneous mixture of

- 70 % by weight mineral dust type 3, in accordance with 5.1.3.1
- 20 % by weight cellulose dust in accordance with 5.1.3.2
 - 10 % by weight second-cut cotton linters in accordance with 5.1.3.3

simulates real household dust for establishment of the filled dust receptacle condition best.

Figure 1 shows photographs under the microscope of real and simulated household dust. The good correspondence between the fibrous and non-fibrous components is easy to see. Figure 2 shows the simulated household dust ready for use.



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Figure 1 – Real household dust (left) and simulated household dust (right)