

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations –
Part 2-1: Particular requirements – Electronic switches**

**Interrupteurs pour installations électriques fixes domestiques et analogues –
Partie 2-1: Prescriptions particulières – Interrupteurs électroniques**

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Partie 2-1: Prescriptions particulières – Interrupteurs électroniques**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
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COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

SWITCHES FOR HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR FIXED ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS –

Part 2-1: Particular requirements – Electronic switches

INTERPRETATION SHEET 1

This interpretation sheet has been prepared by subcommittee 23B: Plugs, socket-outlets and switches, of IEC technical committee 23: Electrical accessories.

The text of this interpretation sheet is based on the following documents:

ISH	Report on voting
23B/1012/ISH	23B/1030/RVD

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

Interpretation of the application of IEC 60669-2-1:2002, Subclause 26.2.1, NOTE 2

According to NOTE 2 of 26.2.1 of IEC 60669-2-1:2002, independent dimmers for incandescent lamps up to and including 1 000 W are not tested according to IEC 61000-3-2.

Dimmers according to IEC 60669-2-1 are independent dimmers.

If they are designed to dim different kinds of loads including incandescent lamps they are considered as dimmers for incandescent lamps and according to IEC 61000-3-2 they need not to be tested with all different kinds of load.

As a consequence independent dimmers complying with IEC 60669-2-1 and designed to dim different kinds of loads including incandescent lamps need not to be tested according to Clause 7 of IEC 61000-3-2:2005 and its Amendments 1:2008 and 2:2009, if the rated power is less than or equal to 1000 W.

NOTE This interpretation sheet will be withdrawn once IEC 61000-3-2 will have been modified to cover also dimmers for other kinds of loads than incandescent lamps.

INTERRUPTEURS POUR INSTALLATIONS ÉLECTRIQUES FIXES DOMESTIQUES ET ANALOGUES –

Partie 2-1: Prescriptions particulières – Interrupteurs électroniques

FEUILLE D'INTERPRÉTATION 1

Cette feuille d'interprétation a été établie par le sous-comité 23B: Prises de courant et interrupteurs, du comité d'études 23: Petit appareillage, de la CEI.

Le texte de cette feuille d'interprétation est issue des documents suivants:

ISH	Rapport de vote
23B/1012/FDIS	23B/1030/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette feuille d'interprétation.

Interprétation de l'application de la CEI 60669-2-1:2002, Paragraphe 26.2.1, NOTE 2

Selon la NOTE 2 de 26.2.1 de la CEI 60669-2-1:2002, les variateurs indépendants pour lampes à incandescence jusqu'à 1 000 W inclus ne sont pas vérifiés selon la CEI 61000-3-2.

Les variateurs selon la CEI 60669-2-1 sont variateurs indépendants.

S'ils sont conçus pour faire varier différents types de charges inclus des lampes à incandescence, ils sont considérés comme des variateurs pour lampes à incandescence et selon la CEI 61000-3-2 ils n'ont pas besoin d'être vérifiés avec toutes les différents types de charge.

En conséquence les variateurs indépendants conformes à la CEI 60669-2-1 et conçus pour faire varier différents types de charge, lampes à incandescence inclus, n'ont pas besoin d'être vérifiés selon l'Article 7 de la CEI 61000-3-2:2005 et ses Amendements 1:2008 et 2:2009, si la puissance assignée est moins de ou égale à 1000 W.

NOTE Cette feuille d'interprétation sera retirée une fois que la CEI 61000-3-2 aura été modifiée pour inclure aussi les variateurs pour les autres types de charge que les lampes à incandescence.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**SWITCHES FOR HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR
FIXED ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS –****Part 2-1: Particular requirements –
Electronic switches**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60669-2-1 has been prepared by subcommittee 23B: Plugs, socket-outlets and switches, of IEC technical committee 23: Electrical accessories.

This consolidated version of IEC 60669-2-1 consists of the fourth edition (2002) [documents 23B/668/FDIS and 23B/682/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2008) [documents 23B/894/FDIS and 23B/907/RVD].

The technical content is therefore identical to the base edition and its amendment and has been prepared for user convenience.

It bears the edition number 4.1.

A vertical line in the margin shows where the base publication has been modified by amendment 1.

This part of IEC 60669-2 shall be used in conjunction with IEC 60669-1. It lists the changes necessary to convert that standard into a specific standard for electronic switches.

In this publication, the following print types are used:

- requirements proper: in roman type.
- *test specifications: in italic type.*
- notes: in smaller roman type.

Subclauses, figures, tables or notes which are additional to those in part 1 are numbered starting from 101.

Annex AA is for information only.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
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SWITCHES FOR HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR FIXED ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS –

Part 2-1: Particular requirements – Electronic switches

1 Scope

This clause of part 1 applies except as follows.

Replacement:

This standard applies to electronic switches and to associated electronic extension units for household and similar fixed electrical installations either indoors or outdoors.

It applies to electronic switches for a.c. only, for the operation of lamp circuits and the control of the brightness of lamps (dimmers) as well as the control of the speed of motors (for example, those used in ventilating fans) and for other purposes (for example, heating controls), with a rated voltage not exceeding 250 V and a rated current not exceeding 16 A.

The operation and/or control as mentioned above are performed by a person via an actuating member, a sensing surface or a sensing unit, by means of touch, proximity, turn, optical, acoustic, thermal or any other influence.

This standard also applies to general purpose electronic switches with included automatic functions where the operation and/or the control is initiated by a change of a physical quantity, for example light, temperature, humidity, time, wind velocity, presence of persons, etc.

This standard also applies to boxes for electronic switches, with the exception of mounting boxes for flush-type electronic switches.

This standard also applies to electronic RCS and electronic TDS with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 25 A, intended for household and similar fixed electrical installations, either indoors or outdoors.

NOTE 1 Switches including only passive components such as resistors, capacitors, inductors, PTC and NTC components, varistors, printed wiring boards and connectors are not considered as electronic switches.

NOTE 2 Electronic switches may have control circuits with a.c. or d.c. rated control voltages.

Electronic switches complying with this standard are suitable for use at ambient temperature not normally exceeding 25 °C but occasionally reaching 35 °C.

In locations where special conditions prevail, such as in ships, vehicles and the like and in hazardous locations, for example, where explosions are liable to occur, special constructions may be required.

NOTE 3 This standard is not intended to cover devices which are designed to be incorporated in appliances or are intended to be delivered together with a specific appliance and which are within the scope of IEC 60730 or IEC 61058-1.

Examples of designs of electronic switches and functions are shown in annex AA.

NOTE 4 Electronic switches without a mechanical switch in the main circuit do not provide a “full off-state”. Therefore, the circuit on the load side should be considered to be live.

2 Normative references

This clause of part 1 applies except as follows.

Addition:

IEC 60065:2001, *Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety requirements*

IEC 60085:1984, *Thermal evaluation and classification of electrical insulation*

IEC 60127 (all parts), *Miniature fuses*

IEC 60227-5:1997, *Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V – Part 5: Flexible cables (cords)*¹⁾

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

IEC 60317-0-1:1997, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires – Part 0: General requirements – Section 1: Enamelled round copper wire*¹⁾

IEC 60384-14:1993, *Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment – Part 14: Sectional specification: Fixed capacitors for electromagnetic interference suppression and connection to the supply mains*

IEC 60664-1:2007, *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 60669-2-2:2006, *Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 2-2: Particular requirements - Electromagnetic remote-control switches (RCS)*

IEC 60669-2-3:2006, *Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 2-3: Particular requirements - Time-delay switches (TDS)*

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

IEC 60998-2-1, *Connecting devices for low-voltage circuits for household and similar purposes – Part 2-1: Particular requirements for connecting devices as separate entities with screw-type clamping units*

IEC 61000-2-2:2002, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 2-2: Environment – Compatibility levels for low-frequency conducted disturbances and signalling in public low-voltage power supply systems*

IEC 61000-3-2:2000, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-2: Limits – Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current $\leq 16\text{A}$ per phase)*¹⁾

IEC 61000-3-3:1994, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3: Limits – Section 3: Limitation of voltage fluctuations and flicker in low-voltage supply systems for equipment with rated current $\leq 16\text{ A}$* ¹⁾

IEC 61000-4-2:1995, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 2: Electrostatic discharge immunity test*¹⁾

IEC 61000-4-3:2002, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*

¹⁾ A consolidated version of this standard exists.

IEC 61000-4-4:1995, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 4: Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-5:1995, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 5: Surge immunity test¹⁾*

IEC 61000-4-6:1996, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 6: Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency*

IEC 61000-4-8:1993, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 8: Power frequency magnetic field immunity test¹⁾*

IEC 61000-4-11:1994, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 11: Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests¹⁾*

IEC 61032, *Protection of persons and equipment by enclosures – Probes for verification*

IEC 61558-2-6, *Safety of power transformers, power supply units and similar – Part 2: Particular requirements for safety isolating transformers for general use*

CISPR 14 (all parts), *Electromagnetic compatibility – Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus*

CISPR 15:2000, *Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment*

ISO 306:1994, *Plastics – Thermoplastic materials – Determination of Vicat softening temperature (VST)*

3 Definitions

This clause of part 1 applies with the following additions.

Addition, after the first paragraph:

The term “electronic switch” is used as a general term to cover both electronic switching and control devices.

3.101

rated load

load assigned to the electronic switch by the manufacturer

3.102

minimum load

lowest load at which the electronic switch still operates correctly

3.103

minimum current

lowest current at which the electronic switch still operates correctly

3.104

electromechanically operated contact mechanism

component which operates the parts used to open and close the circuit electromechanically

¹⁾ A consolidated version of this standard exists.

3.105**semiconductor switching device**

switching device designed to make or break the current in an electric circuit by means of the controlled conductivity of a semiconductor in that circuit

NOTE 1 In a circuit where the current passes through zero (periodically or otherwise) the effect of “not making” the current following such a zero value is equivalent to breaking the current.

NOTE 2 Typical examples of semiconductor switching devices are:

- electronic switching devices using the phase-cut-on principle to control the load by electronic switching on the current at any phase angle at or after zero crossing in each half-wave, for example, by a thyristor;
- electronic switches using the phase-cut-off principle to control the load by switching off the current at any phase angle after zero crossing in each half-wave, for example, by a transistor in a diode bridge.

3.106**electronic momentary contact switch**

electronic switch with an electromechanical switching mechanism or a semiconductor switching device which returns automatically to the initial state after operation

3.107**mechanical control unit**

unit directly adjustable by mechanical means (for example, potentiometer) which controls the output via electronic components

3.108**electronic output control unit**

unit adjustable by other than mechanical means (for example, sensing unit), containing electronic components and controlling the output via electronic components

3.109**electronic extension unit**

unit permitting the control of an electronic switch from a distance

3.110**protective impedance**

impedance connected between live parts and accessible conductive parts, of such value that the current, in normal use and under likely fault conditions in the electronic switch, is limited to a safe value, and which is so constructed that the reliability is maintained throughout the life of the electronic switch.

3.111**external flexible cable**

cable, a part of which is external to the electronic output control unit.

NOTE Such cable may either be a supply cable or a connecting cable between separate parts of an accessory.

3.112**RCS****remote controlled switch**

switch intended to be operated from a distance

3.112.1**electromagnetic RCS**

RCS provided with a coil which is operated by means of impulses or which may be permanently energized by means of a control circuit

NOTE These devices are covered by IEC 60669-2-2.

3.112.2**electronic RCS**

electronic switch providing the function, markings and connection configuration of an RCS according to IEC 60669-2-2, but containing electronic components and/or a combination of electronic components and a coil or coils, which is operated by means of an electronic extension unit or units

NOTE This electronic RCS may for example be used as a look alike replacement for RCS according to IEC 60669-2-2.

3.113**rated control voltage**

the voltage assigned to the external control circuit by the manufacturer

3.114**switching circuit**

the circuit which contains the parts which allow the rated current to flow through the RCS or TDS

3.115**control circuit**

the circuit which includes electrical parts to actuate the switching mechanism

3.116**control mechanism**

mechanism which includes all the parts which are intended for the operation of the RCS or TDS

3.117**incorporated hand-operated device**

device incorporated in the switch which allows the switching circuit to be operated, directly or indirectly. This device is not intended for the normal operation of the RCS or TDS

3.118**rated control current**

current required for the initiation of the electronic RCS assigned to the control circuit by the manufacturer

3.119**bistable electronic RCS**

electronic RCS containing a control mechanism which, when not initiated electrically or actuated mechanically, remains stable in its operating position and will change its operating position on initiation or actuation

3.120**monostable electronic RCS**

electronic RCS containing a control mechanism which, on electrical initiation or mechanical actuation, changes the operating position of the switch which remains in this condition while the electronic RCS is initiated or actuated, and returns to the position prior to initiation or actuation of the electronic RCS after initiation or actuation is discontinued

3.121**priority electronic RCS**

electronic RCS used to operate directly or indirectly a first load circuit or group of load circuits the use of which at times can be dispensed with, and where the control circuit of the electronic RCS is influenced by or connected to a second circuit or group of circuits (priority or circuits) which when energized will thus initiate the control circuit of the electronic RCS to de-energize the first load circuit or circuits for the time during which the second circuit or group of circuits is energized