

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety –
Part 2-27: Particular requirements for appliances for skin exposure to ultraviolet
and infrared radiation**

**Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues – Sécurité –
Partie 2-27: Règles particulières pour les appareils d'exposition de la peau aux
rayonnements ultraviolets et infrarouges**



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IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembe
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Definitions.....	8
4 General requirement.....	9
5 General conditions for the tests	9
6 Classification.....	9
7 Marking and instructions	10
8 Protection against access to live parts	13
9 Starting of motor-operated appliances.....	13
10 Power input and current.....	13
11 Heating	13
12 Void	14
13 Leakage current and electric strength at operating temperature.....	14
14 Transient overvoltages	14
15 Moisture resistance	14
16 Leakage current and electric strength	14
17 Overload protection of transformers and associated circuits	14
18 Endurance.....	14
19 Abnormal operation	15
20 Stability and mechanical hazards.....	15
21 Mechanical strength.....	16
22 Construction.....	16
23 Internal wiring.....	19
24 Components.....	19
25 Supply connection and external flexible cords	20
26 Terminals for external conductors	20
27 Provision for earthing.....	20
28 Screws and connections	20
29 Clearances, creepage distances and solid insulation	20
30 Resistance to heat and fire	20
31 Resistance to rusting	21
32 Radiation, toxicity and similar hazards	21
Annexes	27
Annex AA (normative) Measurement of luminance	28
Annex BB (informative) Detailed classification of UV appliances	29
Annex CC (informative) Fluorescent UV lamp equivalency code.....	31
Annex DD (informative) Guidelines for the development of an exposure time schedule	32
Bibliography	33

Figure 101 – Measuring points for appliances that are arranged over a person.....24
Figure 102 – Measuring points for appliances exposing a sitting person.....24
Figure 103 – UV action spectra25

Table 101 – Maximum transmission of goggles.....23
Table BB.1 – Limits of effective irradiance.....30

Witholdrawn

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES –
SAFETY –****Part 2-27: Particular requirements for appliances
for skin exposure to ultraviolet and infrared radiation**

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 60335-2-27 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 61: Safety of household and similar electrical appliances.

This bilingual version (2014-04) corresponds to the English version, published in 2009-12.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2002, its Amendment 1 (2004) and Amendment 2 (2007). It constitutes a technical revision.

The principal changes in this edition as compared with the fourth edition of IEC 60335-2-27 are as follows (minor changes are not listed):

- clarification of the radiation measurement procedure (32.101);
- guidelines for an exposure time schedule (Annex DD).

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
61/3911/FDIS	61/3969/RVD

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

The French version of this standard has not been voted upon.

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

This part 2 is to be used in conjunction with the latest edition of IEC 60335-1 and its amendments. It was established on the basis of the fourth edition (2001) of that standard.

NOTE 1 When "Part 1" is mentioned in this standard, it refers to IEC 60335-1.

This part 2 supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses in IEC 60335-1, so as to convert that publication into the IEC standard: Safety requirements for appliances for skin exposure to ultraviolet and infrared radiation.

When a particular subclause of Part 1 is not mentioned in this part 2, that subclause applies as far as is reasonable. When this standard states "addition", "modification" or "replacement", the relevant text in Part 1 is to be adapted accordingly.

NOTE 2 The following numbering system is used:

- subclauses, tables and figures that are numbered starting from 101 are additional to those in Part 1;
- unless notes are in a new subclause or involve notes in Part 1, they are numbered starting from 101, including those in a replaced clause or subclause;
- additional annexes are lettered AA, BB, etc.

NOTE 3 The following print types are used:

- requirements: in roman type;
- *test specifications: in italic type;*
- notes: in small roman type.

Words in **bold** in the text are defined in Clause 3. When a definition concerns an adjective, the adjective and the associated noun are also in bold.

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
- amended.

NOTE 4 The attention of National Committees is drawn to the fact that equipment manufacturers and testing organizations may need a transitional period following publication of a new, amended or revised IEC publication in which to make products in accordance with the new requirements and to equip themselves for conducting new or revised tests.

It is the recommendation of the committee that the content of this publication be adopted for implementation nationally not earlier than 12 months or later than 36 months from the date of publication.

The following differences exist in the countries indicated below.

- 7.1: The markings are different (USA).
- 10.1: The deviations are different (USA).
- 10.2: The deviations are different (USA).
- 19.101: The test is different (USA).
- 20.1: The test is carried out at an angle of 8° (USA).
- Clause 22: Series resistors are to be incorporated in some UV emitters (Australia).
- 22.107: The requirement is not applicable (USA).
- 22.108: The maximum timer setting is shorter (USA).
- 32.101: The irradiance limits and the tests are different (USA).
- 32.101: The total erythema **effective UV irradiance** shall not be greater than 0,3 W/m² (Belgium)
- 32.101: The **effective irradiance** limits and wavelength intervals are different (Spain).
- 32.102: The requirements for protective goggles are different (USA).
- Annex DD: The recommended number of exposures for each part of the body is to be based upon a maximum yearly dose of 5 kJ/m², weighted according to the erythema action spectrum shown in Figure 103 and taking into account the recommended schedule of exposure (Finland).

A list of all parts of the IEC 60335 series, under the general title: *Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety*, can be found on the IEC website.

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.

IEC 60335-2-27:2009

<https://standards.iteh.ai/standards/iec/40/4062-c906-4aad-9123-80af676d0a01/iec-60335-2-27-2009>

INTRODUCTION

It has been assumed in the drafting of this International Standard that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced persons.

This standard recognizes the internationally accepted level of protection against hazards such as electrical, mechanical, thermal, fire and radiation of appliances when operated as in normal use taking into account the manufacturer's instructions. It also covers abnormal situations that can be expected in practice and takes into account the way in which electromagnetic phenomena can affect the safe operation of appliances.

This standard takes into account the requirements of IEC 60364 as far as possible so that there is compatibility with the wiring rules when the appliance is connected to the supply mains. However, national wiring rules may differ.

If an appliance within the scope of this standard also incorporates functions that are covered by another part 2 of IEC 60335, the relevant part 2 is applied to each function separately, as far as is reasonable. If applicable, the influence of one function on the other is taken into account.

When a part 2 standard does not include additional requirements to cover hazards dealt with in Part 1, Part 1 applies.

NOTE 1 This means that the technical committees responsible for the part 2 standards have determined that it is not necessary to specify particular requirements for the appliance in question over and above the general requirements.

This standard is a product family standard dealing with the safety of appliances and takes precedence over horizontal and generic standards covering the same subject.

NOTE 2 Horizontal and generic standards covering a hazard are not applicable since they have been taken into consideration when developing the general and particular requirements for the IEC 60335 series of standards. For example, in the case of temperature requirements for surfaces on many appliances, generic standards, such as ISO 13732-1 for hot surfaces, are not applicable in addition to Part 1 or part 2 standards.

An appliance that complies with the text of this standard will not necessarily be considered to comply with the safety principles of the standard if, when examined and tested, it is found to have other features that impair the level of safety covered by these requirements.

An appliance employing materials or having forms of construction differing from those detailed in the requirements of this standard may be examined and tested according to the intent of the requirements and, if found to be substantially equivalent, may be considered to comply with the standard.

HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES – SAFETY –

Part 2-27: Particular requirements for appliances for skin exposure to ultraviolet and infrared radiation

1 Scope

This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the following.

This International Standard deals with the safety of electrical appliances incorporating emitters for exposing the skin to ultraviolet or infrared radiation, for household and similar use, their **rated voltage** being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used in tanning salons, beauty parlours and similar premises, are also within the scope of this standard.

As far as practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by persons using the UV appliances in tanning salons, beauty parlours and similar premises or at home. However, in general, it does not take into account

- persons (including children) whose
 - physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or
 - lack of experience and knowledgeprevents them from using the appliance safely without supervision or instruction;
- children playing with the appliance.

NOTE 101 Attention is drawn to the fact that

- for appliances intended to be used in vehicles or on board ships or aircraft, additional requirements may be necessary;
- in many countries, additional requirements are specified by the national health authorities, the national authorities responsible for the protection of labour and similar authorities;
- IEC 60598-1 is applicable as far as is reasonable.

NOTE 102 This standard does not apply to

- appliances for medical purposes;
- appliances that use UV radiation for purposes other than tanning the skin;
- appliances intended to be used in locations where special conditions prevail, such as the presence of a corrosive or explosive atmosphere (dust, vapour or gas).

2 Normative references

This clause of Part 1 is applicable.

3 Definitions

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows.

3.101
ultraviolet emitter
UV emitter

radiating source constructed to emit non-ionizing electromagnetic energy at wavelengths of 400 nm or less

NOTE A fluorescent UV lamp for tanning is an example of a **UV emitter**.

3.102
infrared emitter
IR emitter

radiating source constructed to emit electromagnetic energy at wavelengths of 800 nm or longer

3.103
effective irradiance

irradiance of electromagnetic radiation weighted according to a specified action spectrum

3.104
UV filter

device used to reduce or modify the ultra-violet radiation passing through it by altering the spectral distribution of the radiation

4 General requirement

This clause of Part 1 is applicable.

5 General conditions for the tests

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows.

5.1 Addition:

*Appliances with **UV emitters** are tested as **motor-operated appliances**.*

*Appliances with **IR emitters** only are tested as **heating appliances**.*

6 Classification

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows.

6.101 UV appliances shall be one of the following types with respect to the emission of ultraviolet radiation:

- appliances suitable for household use;
- appliances for commercial use only.

NOTE 1 Appliances for household use may also be for commercial use, such as in tanning salons, beauty parlours and similar premises.

NOTE 2 Detailed classification of the appliances is described in Annex BB.

Compliance is checked by inspection and by the relevant tests.

7 Marking and instructions

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows.

7.1 Addition:

UV appliances intended for commercial use, such as in tanning salons, beauty parlours and similar premises shall be marked with the “not for household use” symbol shown in 7.6 or with the substance of the following:

Not for household use

Appliances having fluorescent UV lamps for tanning shall be marked with the fluorescent UV lamp equivalency code range. This equivalency code range identifies the fluorescent UV lamps for tanning that shall be used in the appliance.

NOTE 101 Details of the fluorescent UV lamp code that is marked on the lamp are given in IEC 61228 and are reproduced in Annex CC for information. An example of the fluorescent UV lamp equivalency code range to be marked on the appliance is given in 22.111.

For **UV emitters** other than fluorescent UV lamps for tanning, the appliance shall be marked with the type reference of the emitters that are recommended for use.

Appliances having **UV emitters** shall be marked with the substance of the following:

WARNING: Ultraviolet radiation can cause injury to eyes and skin, such as skin aging and eventually skin cancer. Read instructions carefully. Wear the protective goggles provided. Certain medicines and cosmetics may increase sensitivity.

NOTE 102 For appliances having **UV emitters** intended only for use in tanning salons, beauty parlours and similar premises, this warning may be given on a permanent label intended to be fixed on the wall adjacent to the UV appliance. The wording “Read instructions carefully” may be replaced by “Consult the attendant for further information”.

Appliances having **UV emitters** with a luminance exceeding 100 000 cd/m² shall be marked with the substance of the following:

WARNING: Intense light. Do not stare at the emitter.

NOTE 103 The method of measuring luminance is given in Annex AA.

NOTE 104 If these warnings are combined, the word “warning” need not be repeated.

7.6 Addition:



Not for household use

NOTE 101 This symbol incorporates the prohibition sign of ISO 3864-1.

7.12 Addition:

The instructions shall give clear information with regard to the proper use of the appliance.

UV appliances shall include a statement that non-users, especially children, must not be present when the appliance is being operated.

The instructions for appliances having **UV emitters** shall include the substance of the following:

- a statement that UV appliances are not to be used by
 - persons under the age of 18 years;
 - persons who tend to freckle;
 - persons with a natural red hair colour;
 - persons having abnormal discoloured patches on the skin;
 - persons having a large number of moles;
 - persons having asymmetrical irregularly shaped moles larger than 5 mm in diameter with variable pigmentation and irregular borders; in case of doubt, seek medical advice;
 - persons suffering from sunburn;
 - persons not able to tan at all or persons that burn easily when exposed to the sun;
 - persons having a history of frequent severe sunburn during childhood;
 - persons suffering from or previously suffering from skin cancer or predisposed to skin cancer;
 - persons under a doctors care for diseases that involve photosensitivity;
 - persons receiving photosensitising medications.
- a statement that if unexpected side effects, such as itching, occur within 48 h of the first session of using a UV appliance, medical advice should be sought prior to further UV exposure;
- a statement that exposures should not exceed the minimal amount of UV radiation exposure required to cause perceptible reddening of the skin (a person's minimal erythema dose (MED));
- a statement that if skin reddening (erythema) is visible approximately 16 h – 24 h after any exposure, further exposure should cease. After one week, exposures may be restarted from the beginning of the schedule of exposure;
- information concerning the intended exposure distance (unless this is controlled by the construction of the UV appliance);
- recommended schedule of exposure specifying duration and intervals (based on the **UV emitter** characteristics, distances and skin sensitivity), see Annex DD;
- recommended number of exposures that should not be exceeded in one year, see Annex DD;
- a statement that the appliance must not be used if the timer is faulty or the filter is broken or removed;
- identification of alternative components that may influence the ultraviolet radiation, such as filters and reflectors;
- identification of replaceable **UV emitters** and a statement that they are only to be replaced by types marked on the appliance. For fluorescent UV lamps for tanning, it shall be stated that they are only to be replaced by types marked with an equivalency code, the UV component of which falls within the UV component equivalency code range that is marked on the appliance. In this case, an example of the equivalency code shall be given and the UV component aspect of the fluorescent UV lamp for tanning equivalency code shall be explained.

The instructions for appliances having **UV emitters** shall contain the substance of the following information and precautions:

- ultraviolet radiation from the sun or from UV appliances can cause skin or eye damage that may be irreversible. These biological effects depend upon the quality and quantity of the radiation as well as the skin sensitivity of the individual;
- the skin may develop sunburn after overexposure. Excessively repeated exposures to ultraviolet radiation from the sun or from UV appliances may lead to premature ageing of the skin as well as increased risk of development of skin tumours. These risks increase with increasing cumulative UV exposure. Exposure at an early age increases the risk of skin damage later in life;
- the unprotected eye may develop surface inflammation and in some cases damage may occur to the retina after excessive exposure. Cataracts may develop after many repeated exposures;
- in cases of pronounced individual sensitivity or allergic reaction to ultraviolet radiation, medical advice is recommended before starting exposure;
- the type reference of the protective goggles to be used;
- the following precautions must be taken:
 - always use the protective goggles provided. Contact lenses and sun glasses are not a substitute for goggles;
 - remove cosmetics well in advance of exposure and do not use any sunscreens or products that accelerate tanning;
 - certain medical conditions or side effects of certain medicines may be aggravated by ultraviolet exposure. In case of doubt, seek medical advice;
 - allow at least 48 h between the first two exposures;
 - do not sunbathe and use the appliance on the same day;
 - follow the recommendations concerning exposure durations, exposure intervals and distances from the lamp;
 - seek medical advice if persistent lumps or sores appear on the skin or if there are changes in pigmented moles;
 - protect sensitive skin parts such as scars, tattoos and genitals from exposure.

For appliances having a lid that has to be opened in normal use, the instructions shall include a warning that the appliance must not be switched on with the lid in the closed position and that, before closing the lid for storage, the appliance must be disconnected from the supply and allowed to cool down.

NOTE 101 This warning is not required if the appliance complies with the tests of 19.2 and 19.3.

The instructions for appliances having **IR emitters** shall include advice for the protection of the eyes against exposure to infrared radiation and advise that adequate precautions must be taken to safeguard the user against the dangers of excessive exposure.

If the “Not for household use” symbol is used, its meaning shall be explained.

7.14 Addition:

The height of the “not for household use” symbol shall be at least 10 mm.

Compliance is checked by measurement.