INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 60335-2-36

Fifth edition 2002-10

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety –

Part 2-36:

Particular requirements for commercial electric cooking ranges, ovens, hobs and hob elements

Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues – Sécurité

Partie 2-36:

Règles particulières pour les cuisinières, les fours, 60335-2-36-2002 les tables de cuisson et les foyers de cuisson électriques à usage collectif



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PRICE CODE



Commission Electrotechnique Internationale

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES – SAFETY –

Part 2-36: Particular requirements for commercial electric cooking ranges, ovens, hobs and hob elements

FOREWORD

- 1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the 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, the IEC publishes International Standards. 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. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested National Committees.
- 3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical specifications, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
- 4) In order to promote international unification, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC International Standards transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional standards. Any divergence between the IEC Standard and the corresponding national or regional standard shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) The IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with one of its standards.
- 6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. The IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This part of International Standard/IEC 60335 has been prepared by IEC subcommittee 61E: Safety of electrical commercial catering equipment, of IEC technical committee 61: Safety of household and similar electrical appliances.

This fifth edition of IEC 60335-2-36 cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2000. It constitutes a technical revision.

The text of this part of 60335 is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
61E/398/FDIS	61E/410/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.

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 commercial electric cooking ranges, ovens, hobs and hob elements.

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 of Part 1 concerns an adjective, the adjective and the associated noun are also in bold.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2004. At this date, the publication will be

- · reconfirmed:
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- · amended.

The following differences exist in the countries indicated below.

- 6.1: Class 01 appliances are allowed if their rated voltage does not exceed 150 V (Japan).
- 6.2: For appliances intended to be installed in a kitchen, an appropriate degree of protection against harmful
 ingress of water is required according to their height of installation (France).
- https://-an13.2: Leakage current limits are different (Japan).
 - 16.2: Leakage current limits are different (Japan).
 - Clause 21: For appliances intended to be installed in a kitchen, different values of impact energy are applicable according to the height of the impact point (France).

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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.

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.

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.

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.

C (033)-2-36:2002

https://standards.iteh.ai/www.tanda.ds/ww/b906af31-b23d-4c6e-8cda-728265b148da/jec-60335-2-36-200

HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES – SAFETY –

Part 2-36: Particular requirements for commercial electric cooking ranges, ovens, hobs and hob elements

1 Scope

This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the following.

This International Standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial cooking and baking ranges, ovens, hobs, hob elements and similar appliances not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

NOTE 101 These appliances are used for example in restaurants, canteens, hospitals and commercial enterprises such as bakeries, butcheries, etc.

The electrical part of appliances making use of other forms of energy is also within the scope of this standard.

As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by these types of appliances.

NOTE 102 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, the national water supply authorities and similar authorities.

NOTE 103 This standard does not apply to

- appliances designed exclusively for industrial purposes;
- 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);
- continuous process appliances for the mass production of food;
- steam cookers, forced and steam convection ovens (IEC 60335-2-42);
- hot cupboards (IEC 60335-2-49);
- microwave ovens (IEC 60335-2-90).

2 Normative references

This clause of Part 1 is applicable.

3 Definitions

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows.

3.1.4 Addition:

NOTE 101 The **rated power input** is the sum of the power inputs of all the individual elements in the appliance that can be on at one time; where several such combinations are possible, that giving the highest power input is used in determining the **rated power input**.

3.1.9 Replacement:

normal operation

operation of the appliance under the following conditions

Solid **hob elements** are operated with no load and sheathed **hob elements** are operated with a load made of dull black, cold or hot rolled steel, 9 mm to 10 mm thick, that covers not less than 90 % and not more than 100 % of the element surface. The **hob elements** are operated with the controls set to give the temperatures as set out below, the temperature being measured at the geometrical centre or the hottest point of the solid element or load, if the element is unevenly heated.

Stepped controls are set to the first position that gives a temperature equal to or greater than 275 °C. Cycling controls are set so that the mean value of the temperature over the cycle is 275 °C \pm 5 °C. If this temperature cannot be reached, the control is set at the maximum.

Non-induction heating sources beneath a glass-ceramic or similar material are operated with a pan or pans containing initially cold water, the pan(s) being filled to a height of 60 mm \pm 10 mm. The pan or pans are of aluminium, of ordinary quality, not brightly polished, with a base concavity not exceeding 0,1 mm. The pan or pans shall cover the **cooking zone** to the greatest extent possible.

The pan or pans are covered with a lid. The controls are set at maximum until the water boils and then adjusted to maintain boiling. Water is added to maintain the water level during boiling.

Induction heating sources beneath a glass-ceramic or similar material are operated with the pan or pans recommended by the manufacturer

If one pan is used, it shall cover as closely as possible, but not less than, the full area of the cooking zone. The pan is positioned centrally.

For non-circular **cooking zones** a combination of the smallest number of pans is chosen to cover as much as possible the area of the **cooking zone**.

The pan or pans in each case are filled with initially cold frying oil to a height of 30 mm \pm 5 mm. The controls are set to maximum until the temperature of the oil attains a value of 180 °C and then adjusted to maintain the oil at a temperature of 180 °C \pm 15 °C.

A further test is made using initially cold water, the pan(s) being filled to a height of 60 mm ± 10 mm. The pan or pans are covered with a lid. The controls are set at maximum 6-2002 until the water boils and then adjusted to maintain boiling. Water is added to maintain the water level during boiling.

The condition providing the most unfavourable results (oil or water) is used.

Ovens are operated with no load and with the controls set so that the mean value of the temperature over the thermostat cycle at the geometric centre of the usable space in the interior of the oven is maintained at 240 °C \pm 4 °C. Stepped controls are set so that this temperature is 240 °C \pm 15 °C. For ovens that are capable of attaining temperatures in excess of 290 °C, the controls are set so that the temperature is 50 °C \pm 4 °C below the maximum temperature attainable. For ovens that are unable to attain a temperature of 240 °C, the controls are set to maximum.

Griddle plates are operated with no load and with the controls set so as to give the temperatures set out below, the temperature being measured at the hottest point of each controlled cooking surface. Stepped controls are set to the first position that gives a temperature equal to or greater than 275 °C. Cycling controls are set so that the mean value of the temperature over the cycle is 275 °C \pm 5 °C. If this temperature cannot be reached, the control is set to maximum.

Motors incorporated in the appliance are operated in the intended manner under the most severe conditions that can be expected in normal use, taking into account the manufacturer's instructions.

3.101

cooking and baking range

a single cooking or baking appliance incorporating one or more ovens together with one or more **hob elements** or **griddle plates** or a combination of these

NOTE An appliance incorporating a forced convection oven, steam-convection oven or microwave oven is considered to be an appliance incorporating another appliance (see also 5.102).

3.102

heating unit

any part of the appliance that fulfils an independent cooking or heating function

NOTE 1 Examples are hob elements, griddle plates or ovens.

NOTE 2 If an oven incorporates more than one heating element or groups of elements that are so controlled that one element or group cannot be switched on while another element or group is energized, each of the elements or groups of elements is to be considered as a separate **heating unit** and tested accordingly.

3.103

hob element

boiling plate

surface element

heating unit designed to accommodate a vessel or vessels on its upper surface

NOTE A hob element may consist of an induction or non-induction heating source beneath a surface of glass-ceramic or similar material

3.104

hob surface

cooking top

horizontal part of the appliance to which the hob elements are attached

3.105

hob

a hob surface and one or more hob elements. It may be a separate appliance or part of a cooking range

NOTE A hob may also incorporate a griddle plate.

3.106

cooking zone

area marked on a **hob** surface of glass-ceramic or similar material where the vessel is intended to be placed

3.107

induction heating source

a heating source that operates by inducing eddy currents in a vessel positioned on the **hob element**

3.108

griddle plate

a heating unit having a cooking surface on which the food is intended to be placed directly

3.109

installation wall

a special fixed construction containing supply facilities for appliances installed in conjunction with it

3.110

pan detector

a device incorporated in a **hob element** that prevents its operation unless a vessel is placed on the **cooking zone**

NOTE A pan detector is not considered to be a thermostat or protective device.

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.

5.2 Addition:

Hob elements that are submitted separately are tested when installed in an appropriate cooking range.

The test of 18.2 may be made on a separate sample.

5.3 Addition:

The test of 18.2 is made before the test of Clause 11 unless it is made on a separate sample.

5.10 Addition:

Appliances intended for installation in a bank of other appliances and appliances intended to be fixed to an **installation wall** are enclosed to obtain protection against electric shock and harmful ingress of water equivalent to that obtained when installed in accordance with the instructions provided with the appliances.

NOTE 101 Appropriate enclosures or additional appliances may be needed for test purposes.

- 5.101 Appliances are tested as heating appliances, even if they incorporate a motor.
- **5.102** Appliances, when assembled in combination with or incorporating other appliances, are tested in accordance with the requirements of this standard. The other appliances are operated simultaneously in accordance with the requirements of the relevant standards.

6 Classification

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows.

6.1 Replacement:

Appliances shall be **class I** with respect to protection against electric shock.

Compliance is checked by inspection and by the relevant tests.

7 Marking and instructions

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows.