

SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 62368-1:2014/oprAD:2018
01-september-2018

**Oprema za avdio/video, informacijsko in komunikacijsko tehnologijo - 1. del:
Zahteve za varnost (IEC 62368-1:2014, spremenjen)**

Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements (IEC 62368-1:2014, modified)

Einrichtungen für Audio/Video-, Informations- und Kommunikationstechnik – Teil 1: Sicherheitsanforderungen (IEC 62368-1:2014, modifiziert)

Equipements des technologies de l'audio/vidéo, de l'information et de la communication - Partie 1: Exigences de sécurité (IEC 62368-1:2014, modifiée)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 62368-1:2014/prAD:2018

ICS:

33.160.01	Avdio, video in avdiovizualni sistemi na splošno	Audio, video and audiovisual systems in general
35.020	Informacijska tehnika in tehnologija na splošno	Information technology (IT) in general

SIST EN 62368-1:2014/oprAD:2018 **en,fr,de**

ITeH STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

Full standard:
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standard/standard/sist/en-62368-1-2014-oprAD-2018>
[440d-9349-46d34329a9bc/sist-en-62368-1-2014-oprAD-2018](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standard/standard/sist/en-62368-1-2014-oprAD-2018)

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EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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**Audio/video, information and communication technology
equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements (IEC 62368-1:2014,
modified)**

Equipements des technologies de l'audio/vidéo, de
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Einrichtungen für Audio/Video-, Informations- und
Kommunikationstechnik - Teil 1: Sicherheitsanforderungen
(IEC 62368-1:2014, modifiziert)

This draft amendment prAD, if approved, will modify the European Standard EN 62368-1:2014; it is submitted to CENELEC members for enquiry.

Deadline for CENELEC: 2018-09-14.

It has been drawn up by CLC/TC 108X.

If this draft becomes an amendment, CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this amendment the status of a national standard without any alteration.

This draft amendment was established by CENELEC in three official versions (English, French, German).

A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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EN 62368-1:2014/prAD:2018 (E)**European foreword**

This document (EN 62368-1:2014/prAD:2018) has been prepared by CLC/TC 108X "Safety of electronic equipment within the fields of Audio/Video, Information Technology and Communication Technology".

This document is currently submitted to the Enquiry.

The following dates are proposed:

- latest date by which the existence of this document has to be announced at national level (doa) dor + 6 months
- latest date by which this document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) dor + 12 months
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with this document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2020-12-20

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For the relationship with EU Directive(s) see informative Annex ZZ, which is an integral part of this document.

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 4401-9349-46d34329a9bc/sist-en-62368-1-2014-oprAD:2018

1 Modification to Clause 2 Normative references

Add the following normative reference:

EN 50332-3:2017, *Sound system equipment: headphones and earphones associated with personal music players - Maximum sound pressure level measurement methodology - Part 3: Measurement method for sound dose management*

2 Modification to Clause 3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.3 Terms and definitions

Add the following new terms and definitions:

3.3.18 Sound exposure

3.3.18.1

momentary exposure level

MEL

metric for estimating 1 s sound exposure level from the HD 483-1 S2 test signal applied to both channels, based on EN 50332-1:2013, 4.2

Note 1 to entry: *MEL* is measured as A-weighted levels in dB.

Note 2 to entry: See B.3 of EN 50332-3:2017 for additional information.

3.3.18.2

calculated sound dose

CSD

one week rolling estimate of sound exposure expressed in percent of the maximum regarded as safe

Note 1 to entry: See B.4 of EN 50332-3:2017 for additional information.

3.3.18.3

sound exposure

E

A-weighted sound pressure (p) squared and integrated over a stated period of time, T

Note 1 to entry: The SI unit is Pa² s.

$$E = \int_0^T p(t)^2 dt$$

3.3.18.4

sound exposure level

SEL

logarithmic measure of sound exposure relative to a reference value, E_0 , typically the 1 kHz threshold of hearing in humans

Note 1 to entry: *SEL* is measured as A-weighted levels in dB.

$$SEL = 10 \lg \left(\frac{E}{E_0} \right) \text{ dB}$$

Note 2 to entry: See B.4 of EN 50332-3:2017 for additional information.

EN 62368-1:2014/prAD:2018 (E)**3.3.18.5****digital signal level relative to full scale dBFS**

levels reported in dBFS are always r.m.s. Full scale level, 0 dBFS, is the level of a dc-free 997-Hz sine wave whose undithered positive peak value is positive digital full scale, leaving the code corresponding to negative digital full scale unused

Note 1 to entry: It is invalid to use dBFS for non-r.m.s. levels. Because the definition of full scale is based on a sine wave, the level of signals with a crest factor lower than that of a sine wave may exceed 0 dBFS. In particular, square-wave signals may reach +3,01 dBFS.

3 Modification to Clause 10 Radiation

Replace Clause 10.6 with the following:

10.6 Safeguards against acoustic energy sources**10.6.1 General**

Safeguard requirements for protection against long-term exposure to excessive sound pressure levels from personal music players closely coupled to the ear are specified below. Requirements for earphones and headphones intended for use with personal music players are also covered.

A personal music player is a portable equipment intended for use by an **ordinary person**, that:

- is designed to allow the user to listen to audio or audiovisual content / material; and
- uses a listening device, such as headphones or earphones that can be worn in or on or around the ears; and
- has a player that can be body worn (of a size suitable to be carried in a clothing pocket) and is intended for the user to walk around with while in continuous use (for example, on a street, in a subway, at an airport, etc.).

EXAMPLES Portable CD players, MP3 audio players, mobile phones with MP3 type features, PDAs or similar equipment.

Personal music players shall comply with the requirements of either 10.6.2 or 10.6.3.

NOTE 1 Protection against acoustic energy sources from telecom applications is referenced to ITU-T P.360.

NOTE 2 It is the intention of the Committee to allow the alternative methods for now, but to only use the dose measurement method as given in 10.6.5 in future. Therefore, manufacturers are encouraged to implement 10.6.5 as soon as possible.

Listening devices sold separately shall comply with the requirements of 10.6.6.

These requirements are valid for music or video mode only.

The requirements do not apply to:

- professional equipment;

NOTE 3 Professional equipment is equipment sold through special sales channels. All products sold through normal electronics stores are considered not to be professional equipment.
- hearing aid equipment and other devices for assistive listening;
- the following type of analogue personal music players:
 - long distance radio receiver (for example, a multiband radio receiver or world band radio receiver, an AM radio receiver), and
 - cassette player/recorder;

NOTE 4 This exemption has been allowed because this technology is falling out of use and it is expected that within a few years it will no longer exist. This exemption will not be extended to other technologies.

- a player while connected to an external amplifier that does not allow the user to walk around while in use.

For equipment that is clearly designed or intended primarily for use by children, the limits of the relevant toy standards may apply.

NOTE 5 In Europe, the relevant requirements are given in EN 71-1:2011, 4.20 and the related tests methods and measurement distances apply.

10.6.2 Classification of devices without the capacity to estimate sound dose

10.6.2.1 General

This standard is transitioning from short-term based (30 s) requirements to long-term based (40 hour) requirements. These clauses remain in effect only for devices that do not comply with sound dose estimation as stipulated in EN50332-3.

For classifying the acoustic output $L_{Aeq,T}$, measurements are based on the A-weighted equivalent sound pressure level over a 30 s period.

For music where the average sound pressure (long term $L_{Aeq,T}$) measured over the duration of the song is lower than the average produced by the programme simulation noise, measurements may be done over the duration of the complete song. In this case, T becomes the duration of the song.

NOTE Classical music, acoustic music and broadcast typically has an average sound pressure (long term $L_{Aeq,T}$) which is much lower than the average programme simulation noise. Therefore, if the player is capable to analyse the content and compare it with the programme simulation noise, the warning does not need to be given as long as the average sound pressure of the song does not exceed the required limit.

For example, if the player is set with the programme simulation noise to 85 dB, but the average music level of the song is only 65 dB, there is no need to give a warning or ask an acknowledgement as long as the average sound level of the song is not above the basic limit of 85 dB.

10.6.2.2 RS1 limits (to be superseded, see 10.6.3.2)

RS1 is a class 1 acoustic energy source that does not exceed the following:

- for equipment provided as a package (player with its listening device), and with a proprietary connector between the player and its listening device, or where the combination of player and listening device is known by other means such as setting or automatic detection, the $L_{Aeq,T}$ acoustic output shall be ≤ 85 dB when playing the fixed “programme simulation noise” described in EN 50332-1.
- for equipment provided with a standardized connector (for example, a 3,5 phone jack) that allows connection to a listening device for general use, the unweighted r.m.s. output voltage shall be ≤ 27 mV (analogue interface) or -25 dBFS (digital interface) when playing the fixed “programme simulation noise” described in EN 50332-1.
- The RS1 limits will be updated for all devices as per 10.6.3.2.

10.6.2.3 RS2 limits (to be superseded, see 10.6.3.3)

RS2 is a class 2 acoustic energy source that does not exceed the following:

- for equipment provided as a package (player with its listening device), and with a proprietary connector between the player and its listening device, or when the combination of player and listening device is known by other means such as setting or automatic detection, the $L_{Aeq,T}$ acoustic output shall be ≤ 100 dB(A) when playing the fixed “programme simulation noise” as described in EN 50332-1.
- for equipment provided with a standardized connector (for example, a 3,5 phone jack) that allows connection to a listening device for general use, the unweighted r.m.s. output voltage shall be ≤ 150 mV (analogue interface) or -10 dBFS (digital interface) when playing the fixed “programme simulation noise” as described in EN 50332-1.

10.6.2.4 RS3 limits

RS3 is a class 3 acoustic energy source that exceeds RS2 limits.

EN 62368-1:2014/prAD:2018 (E)**10.6.3 Classification of devices (new)****10.6.3.1 General**

Previous limits (10.6.2) created abundant false negative and false positive PMP sound level warnings. New limits, compliant with The Commission Decision of 23 June 2009, are given below.

10.6.3.2 RS1 limits (new)

RS1 is a class 1 acoustic energy source that does not exceed the following:

- for equipment provided as a package (player with its listening device), and with a proprietary connector between the player and its listening device, or where the combination of player and listening device is known by other means such as setting or automatic detection, the $L_{Aeq,T}$ acoustic output shall be ≤ 80 dB when playing the fixed “programme simulation noise” described in EN 50332-1.
- for equipment provided with a standardized connector (for example, a 3,5 phone jack) that allows connection to a listening device for general use, the unweighted r.m.s. output voltage shall be ≤ 15 mV (analogue interface) or -30 dBFS (digital interface) when playing the fixed “programme simulation noise” described in EN 50332-1.

10.6.3.3 RS2 limits (new)

RS2 is a class 2 acoustic energy source that does not exceed the following:

- for equipment provided as a package (player with its listening device), and with a proprietary connector between the player and its listening device, or where the combination of player and listening device is known by other means such as setting or automatic detection, the weekly sound exposure level, as described in EN50332-3, shall be ≤ 80 dB when playing the fixed “programme simulation noise” described in EN 50332-1.
- for equipment provided with a standardized connector (for example, a 3,5 phone jack) that allows connection to a listening device for general use, the unweighted r.m.s. output level, integrated over one week, as described in EN50332-3, shall be ≤ 15 mV (analogue interface) or -30 dBFS (digital interface) when playing the fixed “programme simulation noise” described in EN 50332-1.

10.6.4 Requirements for maximum sound exposure**10.6.4.1 Measurement methods**

All volume controls shall be turned to maximum during tests.

Measurements shall be made in accordance with EN 50332-1 or EN 50332-2 as applicable.


10.6.4.2 Protection of persons

Except as given below, protection requirements for parts accessible to ordinary persons, instructed persons and skilled persons are given in 4.3.

NOTE 1 Volume control is not considered a safeguard.

Between RS2 and an ordinary person, the basic safeguard may be replaced by an instructional safeguard in accordance with Clause F.5, except that the instructional safeguard shall be placed on the equipment, or on the packaging, or in the instruction manual. Alternatively, the instructional safeguard may be given through the equipment display during use.

The elements of the **instructional safeguard** shall be as follows:

- element 1a: the symbol , IEC 60417-6044 (2011-01)
- element 2: “High sound pressure” or equivalent wording
- element 3: “Hearing damage risk” or equivalent wording
- element 4: “Do not listen at high volume levels for long periods.” or equivalent wording

An equipment safeguard shall prevent exposure of an ordinary person to an RS2 source without intentional physical action from the ordinary person and shall automatically return to an output level not exceeding what is specified for an RS1 source when the power is switched off.

The equipment shall provide a means to actively inform the user of the increased sound level when the equipment is operated with an output exceeding RS1. Any means used shall be acknowledged by the user before activating a mode of operation which allows for an output exceeding RS1. The acknowledgement does not need to be repeated more than once every 20 h of cumulative listening time.

NOTE 2 Examples of means include visual or audible signals. Action from the user is always needed.

NOTE 3 The 20 h listening time is the accumulative listening time, independent of how often and how long the personal music player has been switched off.

A skilled person shall not be unintentionally exposed to RS3.

10.6.5 Requirements for dose-based systems

10.6.5.1 General requirements

Personal music players shall give the warnings as provided below when tested according to EN 50332-3, using the limits from this clause.

The manufacturer may offer optional settings to allow the users to modify when and how they wish to receive the notifications and warnings to promote a better user experience without defeating the safeguards. This allows the users to be informed in a method that best meets their physical capabilities and device usage needs. If such optional settings are offered, an administrator (for example, parental restrictions, business/educational administrators, etc.) shall be able to lock any optional settings into a specific configuration.

The personal music player shall be supplied with easy to understand explanation to the user of the dose management system, the risks involved, and how to use the system safely. The user shall be made aware that other sources may significantly contribute to their sound exposure, for example work, transportation, concerts, clubs, cinema, car races, etc.

10.6.5.2 Dose-based warning and requirements

When a dose of 100 % *CSD* is reached, and at least at every 100 % further increase of *CSD*, the device shall warn the user and require an acknowledgement. In case the user does not acknowledge, the output level shall automatically decrease to compliance with class RS1.

The warning shall at least clearly indicate that listening above 100 % *CSD* leads to the risk of hearing damage or loss.

10.6.5.3 Exposure-based requirements

With only dose-based requirements, cause and effect could be far separated in time, defying the purpose of educating users about safe listening practice. In addition to dose-based requirements, a PMP shall therefore also put a limit to the short-term sound level a user can listen at.

The exposure-based limiter (EL) shall automatically reduce the sound level not to exceed 100 dB(A) or 150 mV integrated over the past 180 s, based on methodology defined in EN 50332-3. The EL settling time (time from starting level reduction to reaching target output) shall be 10 s or faster.