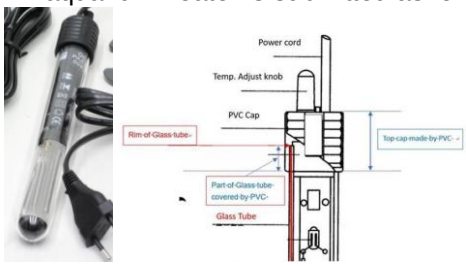
ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet				OSM HA N°394
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	
3.1.9	21	4	OSM/HA(Sec)02/07	
Standard	EN 60335-2-55:2003 + A1 :2011		Date	2017-02-08
Question	As stated in 5th paragraph of clause 3.1.9 of EN50335-2-55, "Heaters are operated in a sufficient quantity of water to maintain the water temperature between 20ºC and 25ºC without the thermostat cycling.". In this case, the thermostat always cycles independently of its regulation and of the water temperature which means that the above test conditions will not be possible to obtain. Do you consider that this heater don't comply the standard because it doesn't reach the standard operating conditions? Or Do you perform the test (clause 11) in the most unfavourable and apply the standard accordingly?			
Decision	If there is any kind of temperature sensing for cycling then it should be kept without cycling in clause 11 and sub-clause 19.4 may be covered in this construction. But if the cycling does not rely on the temperature of the water (energy regulator or similar) the cycling means are allowed to operate in clause 11 and shall be short-circuited in sub-clause 19.4.			
Explanatory notes				

ECS operational staff meeting household appliances decision sheet				OSM HA N° 11/2020
Sub cl.	Meeting	Agenda item	Document	
21.1	OSM HA 2020	5.4.1	TUVSUDPS/02/2020	
Standard	EN 60335-2-55:2003+A1:2008+A11:2018		Date	2020-10-21
Question	The standard provides a requirement as follows: **§21.1** *Compliance is checked by applying blows to the appliance in accordance with test Ehb of IEC 60068-2-75, the spring hammer test.* *The appliance is rigidly supported and three blows, having an impact energy of 0,5 J, are applied to every point of the enclosure that is likely to be weak. If there is doubt as to whether a defect has occurred by the application of the preceding blows or the previous tests, this defect is neglected and the group of three blows is applied to the* *same place on a new sample which shall then withstand the test.* **Addition:** For aquarium heaters having a glass enclosure, the impact energy is reduced to 0,2J and the blows are applied once to three points of the enclosure that are likely to be weak.The heater is then subjected to the test of 21.102 An aquarium heater is submitted as follows:  The enclosure of the aquarium heater consists of a glass tube which is closed on one end and which is partly covered by an end cap made from plastics. The end cap completes the enclosure of the aquarium heater. *Q1)*How is the impact test performed at this aquarium heater? Is it performed by the application of a single blow of 0,2 J at three locations likely to be weak of the entire enclosure of the aquarium heater. Or is it performed by the application of a single blow of 0,2 J at three locations likely to be weak of the visible glass enclosure of the aquarium heater and by three blows of 0,5 J at every location of the plastic end cap likely to be weak. *Q2)*When 0.2J is applied to the enclosure, can a new sample be used after 3 single blows at 3 different locations? When 0.5J is applied to the enclosure, can a new sample be used after 3 blows to the same location?			
Decision	*Q1)*.The additional test (0.2J) shall be applied to the whole enclosure of the appliance presented (since it has glass enclosure) Q2) only 3 impacts will be performed on the complete sample. So no need for additional test sample.			
Explanatory notes				