

Electromagnetic compatibility — Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus —

Part 2: Immunity —
Product family standard

The European Standard EN 55014-2:1997, with the incorporation of amendment A1:2001, has the status of a British Standard

ICS 33.100

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The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags A1 A1 . Tags indicating changes to IEC text carry the number of the IEC amendment. For example, text altered by IEC amendment 1 is indicated by A1 A1 .

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Summary of pages

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English version

Electromagnetic compatibility — Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus Part 2: Immunity — Product family standard

(includes amendment A1:2001)

(CISPR 14-2:1997 + A1:2001)

Compatibilité électromagnétique Exigences pour les appareils électrodomestiques, outillages électriques et appareils analogues
Partie 2: Immunité Norme de famille de produits
(inclut l'amendement A1:2001)
(CISPR 14-2:1997 + A1:2001)

Elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit Anforderungen an Haushaltgeräte Elektrowerkzeuge und ähnliche Elektrogeräte
Teil 2: Störfestigkeit Produktfamiliennorm
(enthält Änderung A1:2001)
(CISPR 14-2:1997 + A1:2001)

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
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Foreword

The text of document CISPR/F/201/FDIS, future edition 1 of CISPR 14-2, prepared by CISPR SC F, Interference relating to household appliances, tools, lighting equipment and similar apparatus, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 55014-2 on 1996-10-01.

This European Standard supersedes EN 55104:1995.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 1997-08-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2001-01-01

Annexes designated “normative” are part of the body of the standard.

In this standard, Annex ZA is normative.

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard CISPR 14-2:1997 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

Foreword to amendment A1

The text of document CISPR/F/333/FDIS, future amendment 1 to CISPR 14-2:1997, prepared by CISPR SC F, Interference relating to household appliances, tools, lighting equipment and similar apparatus, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as amendment A1 to EN 55014-2:1997 on 2001-12-01.

The following dates were fixed:

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- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the amendment have to be withdrawn (dow) 2004-12-01

Annexes designated “normative” are part of the body of the standard.

In this standard, Annex ZA is normative.

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of amendment 1:2001 to the International Standard CISPR 14-2:1997 was approved by CENELEC as an amendment to the European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following note has to be added for the standard indicated:

IEC 61558-2-7 NOTE Harmonized as EN 61558-2-7:1997 (modified).

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Introduction

The intention of this standard is to establish uniform requirements for the electromagnetic immunity of the equipment mentioned in the scope, to fix test specifications of immunity, to refer to basic standards for methods of testing, and to standardize operating conditions, performance criteria and interpretation of results.

Keywords: Immunity, household appliances, electric apparatus, electromagnetic compatibility.

1 Scope and object

1.1 This standard deals with the electromagnetic immunity of appliances and similar apparatus for household and similar purposes that use electricity, as well as electric toys and electric tools, the rated voltage of the apparatus being not more than 250 V for single-phase apparatus to be connected to phase and neutral, and 480 V for other apparatus.

Apparatus may incorporate motors, heating elements or their combination, may contain electric or electronic circuitry, and may be powered by the mains, **[A1]** by transformer **[A1]**, by batteries, or by any other electrical power source.

Apparatus not intended for household use, but which nevertheless may require the immunity level, such as apparatus intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard, as far as they are included in CISPR 14, and in addition:

- microwave ovens for domestic use and catering;
- cooking hobs and cooking ovens, heated by means of r.f. energy, (single- and multiple-zone) induction cooking appliances;
- [A1]** — appliances for personal care equipped with radiators in the range from UV to IR, inclusive (this includes visible light). **[A1]**

1.2 This standard does not apply to:

- equipment for lighting purposes;
- apparatus designed exclusively for heavy industrial purposes;
- apparatus intended to be part of the fixed electrical installation of buildings (such as fuses, circuit breakers, cables and switches);
- apparatus intended to be used in locations where special electromagnetic conditions prevail, such as the presence of high e.m. fields (for example in the vicinity of a broadcast transmitting station), or where high pulses occur on the power network (such as in a power generator station);
- radio and television receivers, audio and video equipment, and electronic music instruments **[A1]** other than toys **[A1]**;
- medical electrical appliances;
- personal computers and similar equipment **[A1]** other than toys **[A1]**;
- radio transmitters;
- apparatus designed to be used exclusively in vehicles;
- [A1]** — babies surveillance systems. **[A1]**

1.3 Immunity requirements in the frequency range 0 Hz to 400 GHz are covered.

1.4 The effects of electromagnetic phenomena relating to the safety of apparatus are excluded from this standard and are covered by other standards, for example IEC 335.

Abnormal operation of the apparatus (such as simulated faults in the electric circuitry for testing purposes) is not taken into consideration.

NOTE Attention is drawn to the fact that additional requirements may be necessary for apparatus intended to be used on board ships or aircraft.

1.5 The object of this standard is to specify the immunity requirements for apparatus defined in the scope in relation to continuous and transient, conducted and radiated electromagnetic disturbances, including electrostatic discharges.

These requirements represent essential electromagnetic compatibility immunity requirements.

NOTE In special cases situations will arise where the level of disturbances may exceed the test values specified in this standard. In these instances special mitigation measure may have to be employed.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All normative documents are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid international standards.

IEC 50(161):1990, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) — Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility*

IEC 1000-4-2:1995, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques — Section 2: Electrostatic discharge immunity test — Basic EMC publication*

IEC 1000-4-3:1995, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques — Section 3: Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*

IEC 1000-4-4:1995, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques — Section 4: Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test — Basic EMC publication*

IEC 1000-4-5:1995, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques — Section 5: Surge immunity test*

IEC 1000-4-6:1996, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques — Section 6: Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

IEC 1000-4-11:1994, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques — Section 11: Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests — Basic EMC publication*

CISPR 11:1990, *Limits and methods of measurement of electromagnetic disturbance characteristics of industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment*

A1) CISPR 14-1:2000, *Electromagnetic compatibility — Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus — Part 1: Emission **A1***

CISPR 16-1:1993, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods — Part 1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus*

A1) CISPR 16-2:1996, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods — Part 2: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity **A1***

3 Definitions

Definitions related to EMC and relevant phenomena may be found in IEC 50(161) and in IEC and CISPR publications.

For the purposes of this standard the following particular definitions apply:

3.1

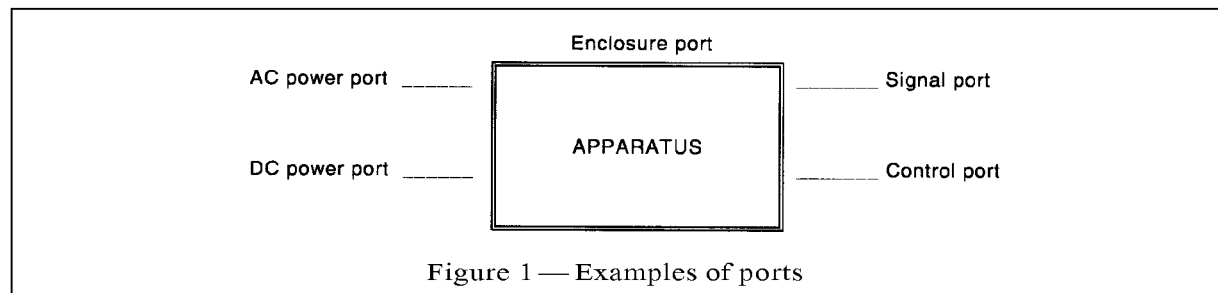
electromagnetic compatibility

the ability of a device, unit of equipment or system to function satisfactorily in its electromagnetic environment without introducing intolerable electromagnetic disturbances to anything in that environment

3.2

port

particular interface of the specified apparatus with the external electromagnetic environment (see Figure 1)



3.3

enclosure port

the physical boundary of the apparatus through which electromagnetic fields may radiate or impinge

3.4

series production

the production process in which apparatus are manufactured continuously or in batches (consisting of identical products)

A₁ 3.5

safety extra-low voltage

a voltage which does not exceed 50 V a.c. or 120 V ripple free d.c. between conductors, or between any conductor and earth, in a circuit which is isolated from the supply mains by such means as a safety isolating transformer

3.6

toy

product designed for, or clearly intended for use in play by children under 14 years old

Toys may incorporate motors, heating elements, electronic circuits and their combination.

The supply voltage of a toy shall not exceed 24 V a.c. (r.m.s.) or ripple-free d.c. and may be provided by a battery or by means of an adapter or a safety transformer connected to the mains supply.

NOTE: Transformers, converters and chargers for toys are considered not to be part of the toy (see IEC 61558-2-7).

3.7

electric toy

toy having at least one function dependent on electricity

3.8

battery toy

toy which contains or uses one or more batteries as the only source of electrical energy

3.9

transformer toy

toy which is connected to the supply mains through a transformer for toys and using the supply mains as the only source of electrical energy

3.10

dual supply toy

toy which can be operated simultaneously or alternatively as a battery toy and a transformer toy A₁

A1 3.11

safety isolating transformer

transformer, the input winding of which is electrically separated from the output winding by an insulation at least equivalent to double insulation or reinforced insulation, and which is designed to supply an appliance or circuit at safety extra-low voltage

3.12

safety transformer for toys

safety isolating transformer specially designed to supply toys operating at safety extra-low voltage not exceeding 24 V

NOTE Either a.c. or d.c. or both may be delivered from the transformer unit.

3.13

constructional kit

collection of electric, electronic or mechanical parts intended to be assembled as various toys

3.14

experimental kit

collection of electric or electronic components intended to be assembled in various combinations

NOTE The main aim of an experimental set is to facilitate the acquiring of knowledge by experiment and research. It is not intended to create a toy or equipment for practical use.

3.15

functional toy

toy with a rated voltage not exceeding 24 V and which is a model of an appliance or installation used by adults

NOTE A product with a rated voltage exceeding 24 V, intended to be used by children under the direct supervision of an adult and which is a model of an appliance or installation and used in the same way, is known as a functional product.

3.16

video toy

toy consisting of a screen and activating means by which the child can play and interact with the picture shown on the screen.

NOTE All parts necessary for the operation of the video toy, such as control box, joy stick, keyboard, monitor and connections, are considered to be part of the toy.

3.17

normal operation of toys

condition under which the toy, connected to the recommended power supply, is played with as intended or in a foreseeable way, bearing in mind the normal behaviour of children **A1**

4 Classification of apparatus

The apparatus covered by this standard is subdivided into categories. For each category, specific requirements are formulated.

4.1 Category I: apparatus containing no electronic control circuitry **A1** *Text deleted* **A1**.

A1 Examples: motor operated appliances, lighting toys, track sets without electronic control units, tools, heating appliances, UV and IR radiators and apparatus containing components such as electromechanical switches and thermostats. **A1**

Electric circuits consisting of passive components (such as radio interference suppression capacitors or inductors, mains transformers and mains frequency rectifiers) are not considered to be electronic control circuitry.

A1 *Text deleted.* **A1**

4.2 Category II: **A1** transformer toys, dual supply toys, **A1** mains powered motor operated appliances, tools, heating appliances and similar electric apparatus (for example — UV radiators, IR radiators and microwave ovens) containing electronic control circuitry with no internal clock frequency or oscillator frequency higher than 15 MHz.

NOTE 1 The value 15 MHz is tentative and may be modified after a period of experience.

A1 NOTE 2 For toys, examples include educational computers, organs, track sets with electronic control units. **A1**

4.3 Category III: battery powered apparatus (with built-in batteries or external batteries), which in normal use is not connected to the mains, containing an electronic control circuitry with no internal clock frequency or oscillator frequency higher than 15 MHz.

This category includes apparatus provided with rechargeable batteries which can be charged by connecting the apparatus to the mains power. However, this apparatus shall also be tested as an apparatus in Category II while it is connected to the mains network.

A1 NOTE For toys, examples include musical soft toys, cord-controlled toys and motor-operated electronic toys. **A1**

4.4 Category IV: all other apparatus covered by the scope of this standard.

5 Tests

5.1 Electrostatic discharge

Electrostatic discharge tests are carried out according to basic standard IEC 1000-4-2, with test signals and conditions as given in Table 1.

Table 1 — Enclosure port

Environmental phenomenon	Test specification	Test set-up
Electrostatic discharge	8 kV air discharge 4 kV contact discharge	IEC 1000-4-2
NOTE The 4 kV contact discharge shall be applied to conductive accessible parts. Metallic contacts, such as in battery compartments or in socket outlets, are excluded from this requirement.		

Contact discharge is the preferred test method. 20 discharges (10 with positive and 10 with negative polarity) shall be applied on each accessible metal part of the enclosure. In case of a non-conductive enclosure, discharges shall be applied on the horizontal or vertical coupling planes as specified in IEC 1000-4-2. Air discharges shall be used where contact discharges cannot be applied. Tests with other (lower) voltages than those given in Table 1 are not required.

5.2 Fast transients

Fast transient tests are carried out according to basic standard IEC 1000-4-4, for 2 minutes with a positive polarity and for 2 minutes with a negative polarity, according to the following Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 2 — Ports for signal lines and control lines

Environmental phenomenon	Test specifications	Test set-up
Fast transients common mode	0,5 kV (peak) 5/50 ns T_r/T_d 5 kHz repetition frequency	IEC 1000-4-4
NOTE Applicable only to ports interfacing with cables whose total length may exceed 3 m according to the manufacturer's functional specification		

Table 3 — Input and output d.c. power ports

Environmental phenomenon	Test specifications	Test set-up
Fast transients common mode	0,5 kV (peak) 5/50 ns T_r/T_d 5 kHz repetition frequency	IEC 1000-4-4
NOTE Not applicable to battery operated appliances that cannot be connected to the mains while in use.		

A coupling/decoupling network shall be applied for testing d.c. power ports.

Table 4 — Input and output a.c. power ports

Environmental phenomenon	Test specifications	Test set-up
Fast transients common mode	1 kV (peak) 5/50 ns T_r/T_d 5 kHz repetition frequency	IEC 1000-4-4
A) For extra low voltage a.c. ports, this testing is only applicable to ports interfacing with cables whose total length may exceed 3 m according to the manufacturer's functional specification. A)		

A coupling/decoupling network shall be applied for testing a.c. power ports.

5.3 Injected currents, 0,15 MHz to 230 MHz

Injected current tests are carried out according to the basic standard IEC 1000-4-6, and according to the following Table 5, Table 6 and Table 7.

Test conditions and testing arrangements, especially for measurements from 80 MHz to 230 MHz, shall be clearly specified in the test report.

NOTE Current injection up to 230 MHz is applied, independent of the dimensions of the equipment under test (EUT).

The unmodulated carrier of the test signal is adjusted to the indicated test value. To perform the test, the carrier is in addition modulated as specified.

Table 5 — Ports for signal lines and control lines

Environmental phenomenon	Test specifications	Test set-up
RF current common mode 1 kHz, 80 % AM	0,15 MHz to 230 MHz 1 V (r.m.s.) (unmodulated) 150 Ω source impedance	IEC 1000-4-6
NOTE Applicable only to ports interfacing with cables whose total length may exceed 3 m according to the manufacturer's functional specification.		

Table 6 — Input and output d.c. power ports

Environmental phenomenon	Test specifications	Test set-up
RF current common mode 1 kHz, 80 % AM	0,15 MHz to 230 MHz 1 V (r.m.s.) (unmodulated) 150 Ω source impedance	IEC 1000-4-6
NOTE 1 Not applicable to battery operated appliances that cannot be connected to the mains while in use.		
NOTE 2 Applicable to battery operated appliances that can be connected to the mains while in use, or to appliances for which the length of d.c. cables may exceed 3 m according to the manufacturer's functional specification.		

A coupling/decoupling network shall be applied for testing d.c. power ports.

Table 7 — Input and output a.c. power ports

Environmental phenomenon	Test specifications	Test set-up
RF current common mode 1 kHz, 80 % AM	0,15 MHz to 230 MHz 3 V (r.m.s.) (unmodulated) 150 Ω source impedance	IEC 1000-4-6
A) For extra low voltage a.c. ports, this testing is only applicable to ports interfacing with cables whose total length may exceed 3 m according to the manufacturer's functional specification. A)		

A coupling/decoupling network shall be applied for testing a.c. power ports.

5.4 Injected currents, 0,15 MHz to 80 MHz

Injected current tests are carried out according to the basic standard IEC 1000-4-6, and according to the following Table 8, Table 9 and Table 10.

The unmodulated carrier of the test signal is adjusted to the indicated test value. To perform the test, the carrier is in addition modulated as specified.

Table 8 — Ports for signal lines and control lines

Environmental phenomenon	Test specifications	Test set-up
RF current common mode 1 kHz, 80 % AM	0,15 MHz to 80 MHz 1 V (r.m.s.) (unmodulated) 150 Ω source impedance	IEC 1000-4-6
NOTE Applicable only to ports interfacing with cables whose total length may exceed 3 m according to the manufacturer's functional specification.		

Table 9 — Input and output d.c. power ports

Environmental phenomenon	Test specifications	Test set-up
RF current common mode 1 kHz, 80 % AM	0,15 MHz to 80 MHz 1 V (r.m.s.) (unmodulated) 150 Ω source impedance	IEC 1000-4-6
NOTE Not applicable to battery operated appliances that cannot be connected to the mains while in use.		

A coupling/decoupling network shall be applied for testing d.c. power ports.

Table 10 — Input and output a.c. power ports

Environmental phenomenon	Test specifications	Test set-up
RF current common mode 1 kHz, 80 % AM	0,15 MHz to 80 MHz 3 V (r.m.s.) (unmodulated) 150 Ω source impedance	IEC 1000-4-6
A) For extra low voltage a.c. ports, this testing is only applicable to ports interfacing with cables whose total length may exceed 3 m according to the manufacturer's functional specification. A)		

A coupling/decoupling network shall be applied for testing a.c. power ports.

5.5 Radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 80 MHz to 1 000 MHz

Radio frequency electromagnetic field tests are carried out according to basic standard IEC 1000-4-3, and according to Table 11.

The unmodulated carrier of the test signal is adjusted to the indicated test value. To perform the test, the carrier is in addition modulated as specified.

Table 11 — Enclosure port

Environmental phenomenon	Test specifications	Test set-up
Radio-frequency electromagnetic field, 1 kHz, 80 % AM	80 MHz to 1 000 MHz 3 V/m (r.m.s.) (unmodulated)	IEC 1000-4-3

5.6 Surges

Surge immunity tests are carried out according to basic standard IEC 61000-4-5, and according to Table 12.

Table 12 — Input a.c. power ports

Environmental phenomenon	Test specifications	Test set-up
Surge	1,2/50 (8/20) T_r/T_d μ s 2 kV 1 kV	IEC 61000-4-5

Five positive and five negative pulses shall be applied as far as applicable, successively:

- between phase and phase: 1 kV;
- between phase and neutral: 1 kV;
- between phase and protective earth: 2 kV;
- and between neutral and protective earth: 2 kV.

Tests with other (lower) voltages than those given in Table 12 are not required.

5.7 Voltage dips and interruptions

Tests concerning voltage dips and interruptions are carried out according to basic standard IEC 61000-4-11, and according to the following Table 13.

Table 13 — Input a.c. power ports

Environmental phenomena	Test level in % U_T	Duration (in periods of the rated frequency)	Test set-up
Interruptions	0	0,5	IEC 61000-4-11
Voltage dips in % U_T	60 30	40 70	10 50
Voltage shift shall occur at zero crossing			
U_T is the rated voltage for the equipment.			

6 Performance criteria

A functional description and a definition of performance criteria, during or as a consequence of the EMC testing, shall be provided by the manufacturer and noted in the test report, based on the following criteria.

Performance criterion A: The apparatus shall continue to operate as intended during the test. No degradation of performance or loss of function is allowed below a performance level (or permissible loss of performance) specified by the manufacturer, when the apparatus is used as intended. If the minimum performance level or the permissible performance loss is not specified by the manufacturer, then either of these may be derived from the product description and documentation, and from what the user may reasonably expect from the apparatus if used as intended.

Performance criterion B: The apparatus shall continue to operate as intended after the test. No degradation of performance or loss of function is allowed below a performance level (or permissible loss of performance) specified by the manufacturer, when the apparatus is used as intended. During the test, degradation of performance is allowed, however, no change of actual operating state or stored data is allowed. If the minimum performance level or the permissible performance loss is not specified by the manufacturer, then either of these may be derived from the product description and documentation, and from what the user may reasonably expect from the apparatus if used as intended.

Performance criterion C: Temporary loss of function is allowed, provided the function is self-recoverable or can be restored by the operation of the controls, or by any operation specified in the instructions for use.

The following Table 14 serves as a guide to formulate the permissible degradation of the equipment under test (EUT) caused by electromagnetic stress. Not all functions of the apparatus need to be tested. The selection, the specification of functions, and the permissible degradation is left to the responsibility of the manufacturer.

Table 14—Examples of degradations

Functions (non-exhaustive)	Criteria			
	A	B ²⁾	C1 ³⁾	C2 ³⁾
Motor speed	10 % ¹⁾	—	+	—
Torque	10 % ¹⁾	—	+	—
Movement	10 % ¹⁾	—	+	—
Power (consumption, input)	10 % ¹⁾	—	+	—
Switching (change of state)	—	—	+	—
Heating	10 % ¹⁾	—	+	—
Timing (programme, delay, duty cycle)	10 % ¹⁾	—	+	—
Stand-by	—	—	4)	—
Data storage	—	—	5)	5)
Sensor functions (signal transmission)	6)	—	7)	—
Indicators (visual and acoustic)	6)	—	7)	—
Audio function	6)	—	7)	—
Illumination	6)	—	7)	—
— No change allowed.				
— Change allowed.				
1) Values are exclusive of the measurement accuracy.				
2) For criterion B, measurement or verification is performed during the stable operations of the Equipment Under Test before and after the application of the specified phenomenon.				
3) For criterion C, distinction is made between C1: before resetting and C2: after resetting.				
4) Switching-off is allowed, switching-on is not allowed.				
5) Loss or change of data is allowed.				
6) Lower performance as specified by the manufacturer is allowed, but no loss of correct function.				
7) Loss of correct functions allowed.				

7 Applicability of immunity tests

7.1 General

7.1.1 The immunity tests for apparatus covered by this standard are given in clause 5 on a port by port basis. The tests are specified for each port concerned.

Tests are applied to the relevant ports of the apparatus according to Table 1 to Table 13.

Tests shall be carried out on those ports which are accessible during normal operation of the equipment.

The tests shall be carried out as single tests in sequence. The sequence of testing is optional.

The description of the test, the test generator, the test methods, and the test set-up are given in basic standards which are referred to in the tables. The content of these basic standards are not repeated here; however, modifications or additional information needed for the practical application of the tests are given in this standard.

7.1.2 It may be determined from consideration of the electrical characteristics and usage of a particular apparatus that some of the tests are inappropriate, and therefore unnecessary. In such cases it is required that the decision not to test be recorded in the test report.

7.1.3 Regardless of their category, experimental A_1 *Text deleted* A_1 kits intended for education and play are deemed to fulfil the immunity requirements, and are not tested.

7.2 Application of tests for the different categories of apparatus

7.2.1 Category I

Category I apparatus is deemed to fulfil the relevant immunity requirements without testing.

7.2.2 Category II

Category II apparatus shall fulfil the following requirements:

- electrostatic discharge with performance criterion B (5.1);
- fast transients with performance criterion B (5.2);
- injected currents up to 230 MHz with performance criterion A (5.3);
- surges with performance criterion B (5.6);
- voltage dips and interruptions with performance criterion C (5.7).

7.2.3 Category III

Category III apparatus shall fulfil the following requirements:

- electrostatic discharge with performance criterion B (5.1). **A1)** A performance criterion C could be applied to toys not using score or data entered by the user. Examples are musical soft toys, sounding toys, etc.;
- radio frequency electromagnetic fields, with performance criterion A.

This test is only applicable to the ride on toys operating with electronic devices. **A1)**

7.2.4 Category IV

Category IV apparatus shall fulfil the following requirements:

- electrostatic discharge with performance criterion B (5.1);
- fast transients with performance criterion B (5.2);
- injected currents up to 80 MHz with performance criterion A (5.4);
- radiofrequency EM fields with performance criterion A (5.5);
- surges with performance criterion B (5.6);
- voltage dips and interruptions with performance criterion C (5.7).

8 Conditions during testing

8.1 The tests shall be made in the specified frequency band, while the apparatus is operated as intended in the most susceptible operating mode, as described by the manufacturer, consistent with usual operation.

Tests shall be carried out under the conditions specified in CISPR 14 where applicable. The tests shall be carried out within the specified or typical environmental range for the apparatus, and at its rated supply voltage and frequency. If the apparatus can be set at different levels (for example speed, temperature), a setting below maximum shall be used, preferably at approximately 50 % level.

Microwave ovens, cooking ovens, hobs and induction cooking appliances shall be tested, loaded with $1 \text{ l} \pm 0,5 \text{ l}$ tapwater; long lasting tests may be interrupted to refill the load.

However, the manufacturer's specification of test configuration, conditions and performances takes precedence.

A1) During the tests, toys are operated under normal operation. Transformer toys are tested with the transformer supplied with the toy. If the toy is supplied without a transformer, it shall be tested with an appropriate transformer.

In case of associated devices (for example, video toy cartridges) sold separately to be used with different appliances, the associated device shall be tested with at least one appropriate representative hosting appliance, selected by the manufacturer of the associated device, in order to check conformity of the associated device for all appliances with which it is intended to operate. The hosting appliance shall be representative of series produced appliances and shall be typical. **A1)**

8.2 Where applicable, the configuration of the EUT shall be varied to achieve maximum susceptibility. If the apparatus can be connected to auxiliary apparatus, then the apparatus shall be tested while connected to the minimum configuration of auxiliary apparatus necessary to exercise all existing ports.

8.3 The tests concerning ESD, transients, surges and voltage interruptions are carried out during each mode of operation of the EUT (or phase as part of the mode of operation) selected for the test.

8.4 The tests concerning e.m. fields and current injection are carried out during the scan time while, at random, the selected modes of the EUT are set into operation. In addition, tests are performed at five selected spot frequencies, each for up to 3 min at the selected modes of operation.

8.5 For manual selection of the mode of operation, the test may be interrupted, or care should be taken that the operator does not influence the test results.

8.6 In case of an EUT with an automatic cycling programme, the scan time shall be started at random. Where a single cycle lasts longer than the scan time, the test shall be repeated until the cycle is finished.

8.7 Service programmes shall be tested if they are user accessible.

8.8 The configuration and mode of operation during the tests shall be precisely noted in the test report.

NOTE Care should be taken that changes in the environment, such as power supply, do not influence the test results.

9 Assessment of conformity

9.1 Single product evaluation

Apparatus manufactured in series production shall be verified by performing a type-test on one representative model, or on one series-produced apparatus.

The manufacturer's or supplier's quality system shall ensure that the tested model or apparatus is representative of the series-produced apparatus concerned.

For apparatus not produced in series, the test procedures shall ensure that each individual apparatus meets the requirements when tested by the methods specified.

Results obtained for an apparatus tested when installed in its place of use (and not on a test site) relates to that installation only, and shall not be considered representative for any other installation.

9.2 Statistical evaluation

The significance of the requirements for compliance of the apparatus with the standard shall be that, on a statistical basis, at least 80 % of the series produced apparatus complies with the requirements with at least 80 % confidence.

When type-testing is carried out on a single piece of apparatus, compliance with the requirements on the 80 %/80 % basis is not guaranteed.

Compliance is judged from the condition that the number of apparatus which do not fulfil the requirements may not exceed c in a sample of size n .

n	7	14	20	26	32
c	0	1	2	3	4

If the tests on the sample result in non-compliance with the requirements, then a second sample may be tested, and the results combined with those from the first sample. Compliance is then checked for the combined sample.

NOTE For general information, see Section 9 of CISPR 16, Statistical consideration in the determination of limits of radio interference

9.3 In case of dispute

In case of dispute, assessment of conformity with this standard shall be based on the statistical method of evaluation.

10 Product documentation

The specification prepared by the manufacturer, for the acceptable level of EMC performance, or degradation of EMC performance during or after the testing required by this standard, shall be made available upon request.

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 50(161)	1990	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility	—	—
IEC 1000-4-2	1995	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques Section 2: Electrostatic discharge immunity test — Basic EMC publication	EN 61000-4-2	1995
IEC 1000-4-3 (mod)	1995	Section 3: Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test	EN 61000-4-3	1996
IEC 1000-4-4	1995	Section 4: Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test — Basic EMC publication	EN 61000-4-4	1995
IEC 1000-4-5	1995	Section 5: Surge immunity test	EN 61000-4-5	1995
IEC 1000-4-6	1996	Section 6: Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields	EN 61000-4-6	1996
IEC 1000-4-11	1994	Section 11: Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests — Basic EMC publication	EN 61000-4-11	1994
CISPR 11 (mod)	1990	Limits and methods of measurement of electromagnetic disturbance characteristics of industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment ¹	EN 55011	1991
CISPR 14	1993	Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical motor-operated and thermal appliances for household and similar purposes, electric tools and similar electric apparatus	EN 55014	1993
A1 CISPR 14-1	2000	Electromagnetic compatibility — Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus Part 1: Emission	EN 55014-1	2000 A1
CISPR 16-1	1993	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods Part 1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus	—	—
A1 CISPR 16-2	1996	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods Part 2: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity	—	— A1

¹ The title of EN 55011 is: Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment.

▣ Bibliography

IEC 61558-2-7, *Safety of power transformers, power supply units and similar — Part 2-7: Particular requirements for transformers for toys.*

CISPR 16-2:1996, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods — Part 2: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity.* ▣

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