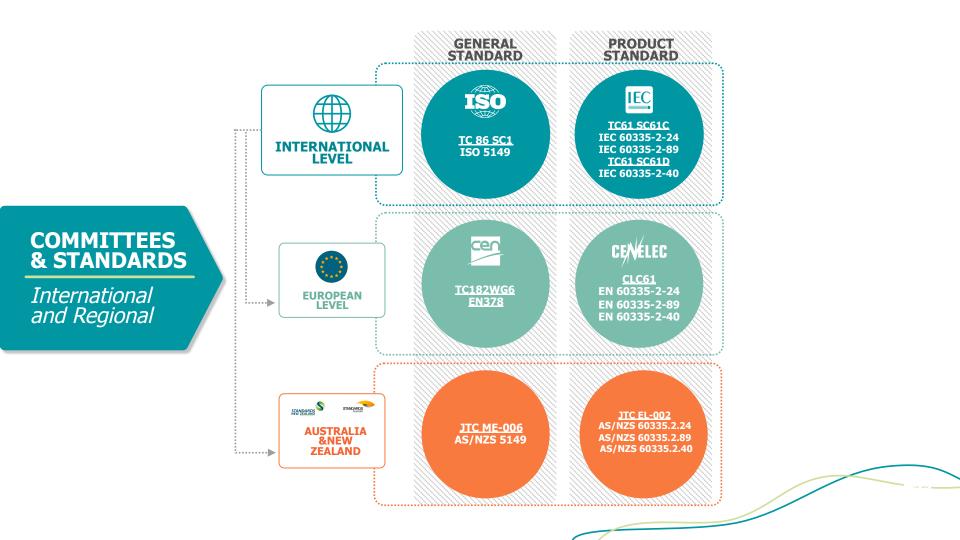


Commercial Refrigeration Equipment Safety Standards Evolution

Marek Zgliczynski | IEC SC61C Chair





General background to safety rules



MAIN TYPES OF STANDARDS

Group Standards (or horizontal standards) *Product Standards* (or vertical standards)



LEGAL APPLICABILITY OF STANDARDS

Every country with National Laws may mandate compliance to safety standards, whilst in other countries they may be entirely voluntary.

2

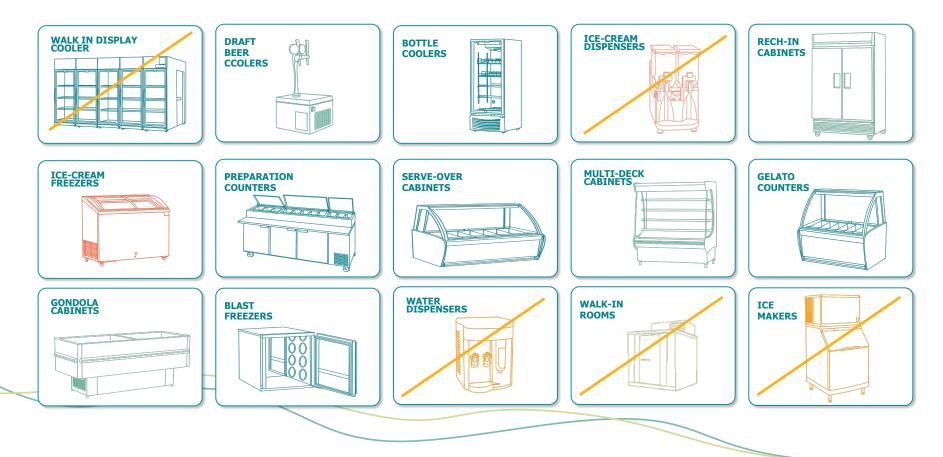
RULES OF PRECEDENCE

As a general rule, if product standard is available, it should be used in preference to generic standard.

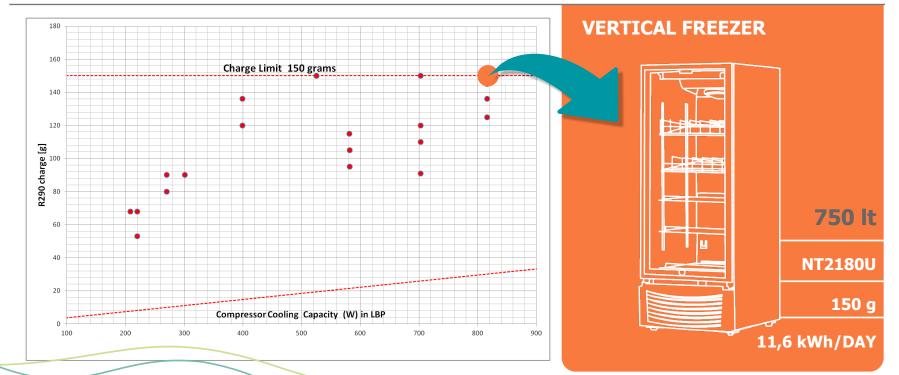
Relevant international standards and flammable refrigerants limits

STANDARD	TITLE	APPLICATION	CHARGE LIMIT	
IEC 60335-2-24	Particular requirements for refrigerating appliances, ice-cream appliances and ice-makers	Domestic refrigeration	Up to 150g of flammable refrigerant per circuit	150g OK
IEC 60335-2-89	Particular requirements for commercial refrigerating appliances with an incorporated or remote condensing unit or compressor	Any refrigeration appliances used in commercial situations	Up to 150g of flammable refrigerant per circuit	150g? NOK
IEC 60335-2-40	Particular requirements for electrical heat pumps, air conditioners and dehumidifiers	Any air conditioning and heat pump applications	Up to 1kg and 5kg depending upon application	1 kg or + OK?
ISO5149	Mechanical refrigeration systems used for cooling and heating - safety requirement	Any refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pumps: domestic, commercial and industrial	Variable, depending upon application	

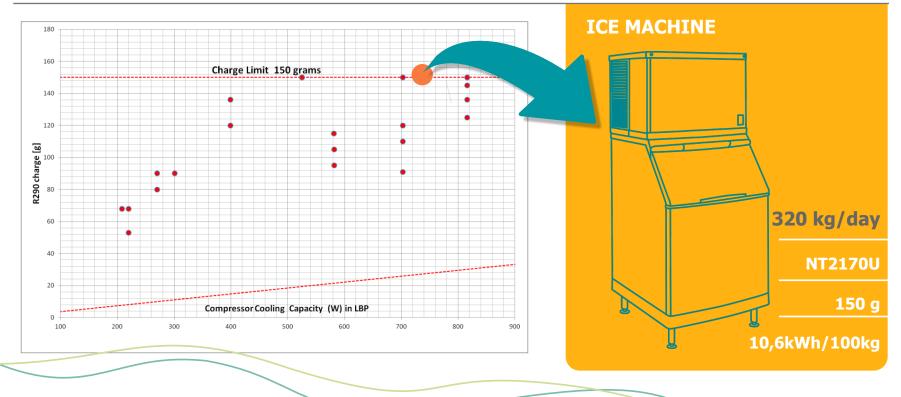
Equipments covered by IEC 60335-2-89



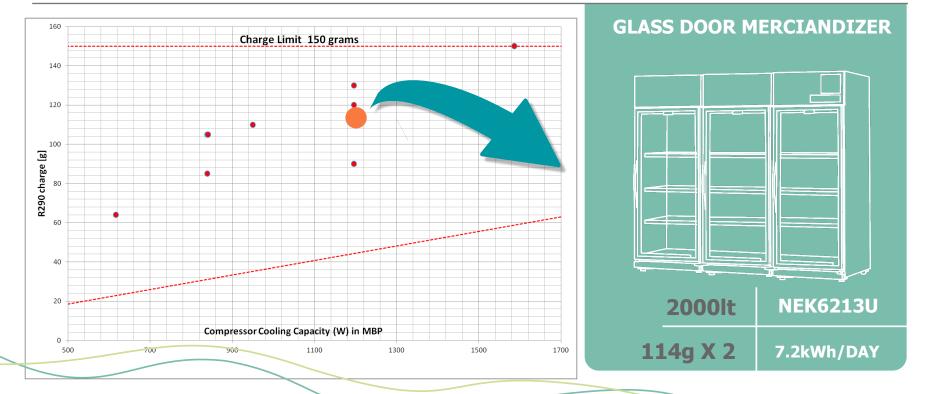












Details about TC61/SC61C/WG4

16

29

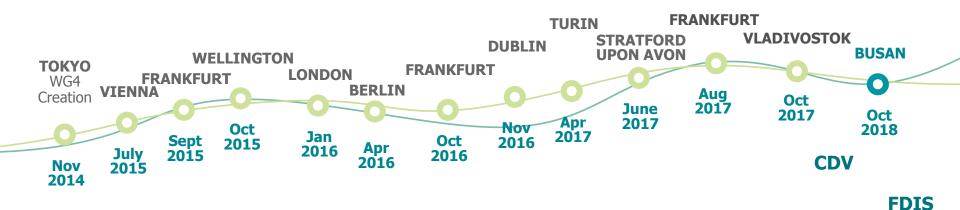
countries

experts

Initiation of WG4

According to decision 20 of the Tokyo plenary meeting of IEC SC61C on 13 November 2014, (IEC 60335-2-89-A2/Ed2: Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety - Part 2-89: Particular requirements for commercial refrigerating appliances with an incorporated or remote refrigerant unit or compressor) WG4 was established to discuss the increase of the limit for the filling amount of flammable refrigerants.

Time scale for including the WG4 proposal into the IEC 60335-2-89:



What direction is TC61/SC61C/WG4 going

The risk with more than 150g flammable refrigerant must be the same as we have with the current limit of 150 g

1 The main factor used to minimize the creation of a flammable mixture arround the appliance is the **air-flow** or/and specific design features.

2 Effectiveness of design and construction must be checked using a special leak test. The leak test was developed based of extended testing performed in Great Britain and in Germany and with support of German GIZ

Additionally, **outcomes of an AHRI project to assess the severity of negative events due to flammable refrigerants** (A2Ls), was taken into consideration.



The risk with more than 150g flammable refrigerant must be the same as we have with the current limit of 150 g

- 4 During plenary SC61C meeting in Vladivostok, WG4 proposal was accepted to go for the first vote as CDV (Committee Draft for Vote), that considers the 500g limit for propane charges and which will also allow the use of A2L safety class refrigerant alternatives
- 5 International vote on **CDV** will close on **July, 13 2018**. If positive, in October 2018 proposed standard amendment could go for final vote as **FDIS (Final Draft of International Standard)**, to be published in **2019**

Experts in the Working Group 4 are representing major global manufacturers like AHT, Epta, Electrolux

6 Professional, True Manufacturing, Emerson, Hussmann, Daikin, United Technologies, Whirlpool, Panasonic, Sanden, Porkka, etc₍

A new IEC standard for the maximum allowable flammable refrigerant charge **would influence the adoption of the same standard in all regions** "This would be a reference, the global standard."



Thank you

