



Business Case for
Natural Refrigerants



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TOKYO



New IEC Charge Limit For Flammables

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#GoNatRefs

COMMITTEES & STANDARDS

International and Regional



**INTERNATIONAL
LEVEL**



**EUROPEAN
LEVEL**



**UNITED STATES
LEVEL**



JAPAN LEVEL

**GENERAL
STANDARD**



TC 86 SC1
ISO 5149



TC182WG6
EN378



SSPC 15
ASHRAE 15



High Pressure Act
Electrical Safety Act

**PRODUCT
STANDARD**



TC61 SC61C
IEC 60335-2-24
IEC 60335-2-89
TC61 SC61D
IEC 60335-2-40



CLC61
EN 60335-2-24
EN 60335-2-89
EN 60335-2-40



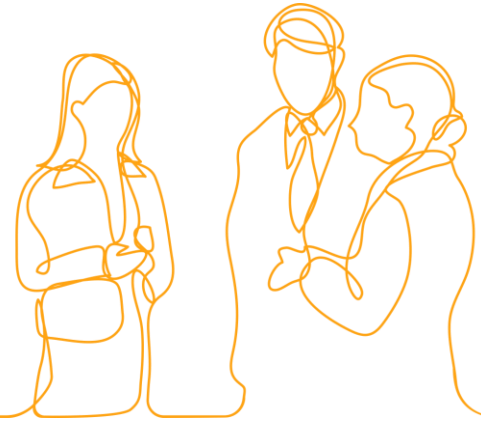
STP's
UL250
UL60335-2-24
UL471
UL60335-2-89
UL474, UL484
UL60335-2-40



C 9335-2-24
C 9335-2-89
C 9335-2-40

New IEC Charge Limit For Flammables

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



- Experts in the Working Group 4 are representing major global manufacturers like **AHT, Epta, Electrolux Professional, True Manufacturing, Emerson, Hussmann, Daikin, United Technologies, Whirlpool, Panasonic, Sanden, Porkka, etc**
- The main factor used to minimize the creation of a flammable mixture around the appliance is the **air-flow or/and specific design features.**
- **Max** refrigerant **charge** for each circuit **13*LFL**, but not more than **1,2kg**, (remote systems are excluded)

New IEC Charge Limit For Flammables

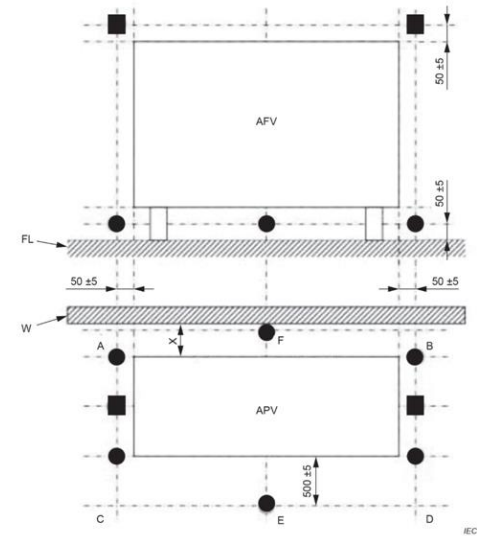
Main new requirements above 150g of charge:

- Refrigeration circuit has to be **hermetically sealed**
- Refrigerant-containing parts shall be **protected** and **not** be an **accessible** part,
- Appliance shall be constructed to **not cause excessive vibration or resonance**,
- Appliance shall be **marked** with the **minimum room floor area** in which the appliance is permitted to be installed (With some exceptions),

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Main new requirements above 150g of charge:

- Appliance shall be constructed such that a leak of refrigerant shall not result in a flammable refrigerant concentration **surrounding the appliance** , by passing the test of **Annex CC**
- Testing includes **doors/drawers opening** test after full charge release inside closed cabinet.



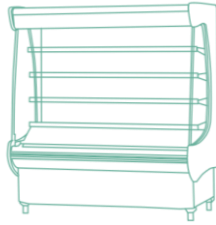
Key

AFV	appliance front view
APV	appliance plan view
X	minimum separation distance from the wall specified in the instructions or allowed by the construction or 50 mm whichever is greater
FL	test room floor
W	test room wall

Figure CC.1 – Schematic illustration of the refrigerant concentration sampling points

Applications To Benefit Higher Charge Limit

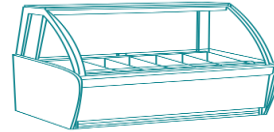
**MULTI-DECK
CABINETS**



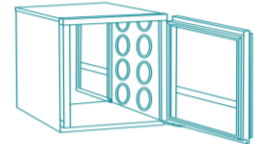
**GLASS DOOR
MERCHANTISER**



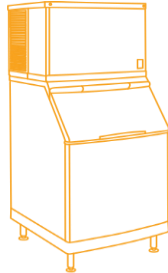
**SERVE-OVER
CABINETS**



**BLAST
FREEZERS**



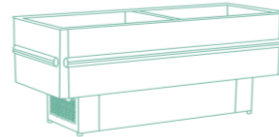
**ICE
MAKERS**



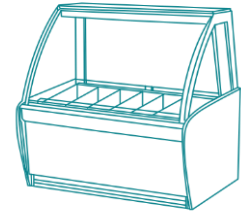
**RECH-IN
CABINETS**



**GONDOLA
CABINETS**



**GELATO
COUNTERS**



Conclusions:

- Based on positive vote in CDV stage, during plenary of IEC SC61C in Busan, **SC61C** decided to go for the final vote of **FDIS** (Final Draft of International Standard), that considers the **500g limit for propane** charges and which will also allow the use of **A2L safety class** refrigerant alternatives up to **1,2 kg**
- International vote on **FDIS** will start around **April 2019**. **If positive**, proposed standard will be published in **Q3 2019**. It will allow use of flammable refrigerants to much larger plug-in appliances
- In **Japan**, in case of a positive IEC, Ed.3 of IEC standard 60335-2-89 is going to be translated into Japanese and **JIS C 9335 2-89** with some national differences coming from JRAIA risk assessment can be released
- Publication of the New Edition of **IEC 60335-2-89** will be an huge achievement on the path to meet **Kigali Amendment** and all regional and national legislation to **mitigate global warming**



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**Thank you
for listening.**

