

SINGAPORE STANDARD

Specification for household and similar electrical appliances – Safety

– Part 2 : 5 : Particular requirements for
instantaneous water heaters

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appliances – Safety**

– Part 2 : 5 : Particular requirements for instantaneous water heaters

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Energy Market Authority
Faco Electric Co. Pte Ltd
General Electric Pacific Pte Ltd
Housing & Development Board
Singapore Electrical Testing Services
SPRING Singapore
TÜV SÜD PSB Pte Ltd

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National Foreword

This Singapore Standard is prepared by the Technical Committee on Safety of Household and Similar Electrical Appliances under the purview of the Electrical and Electronic Standards Committee.

SS 146 : Part 2 : 5 : 2007 is a modified adoption of International Standard IEC 60335-2-35 : 2002 (Edition 4.0), Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Particular requirements for instantaneous water heaters, published by the International Electrotechnical Commission. To facilitate identification, the affected text of the International Standard which is to be changed is indicated by a left marginal bar adjacent to it. The modifications are specified below:

Clause/

Subclause Modifications

6.1 *Replace existing text by : "Bare element water heaters are not allowed."*

Explanation: For compliance with local electrical installation code.

SS 146 : Part 2 : 5 : 2007 is to be used in conjunction with SS 146 : Part 1 : 2004 and its amendment. It supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses of SS 146 : Part 1 : 2004 and its amendment so as to convert it into the Singapore Standard : Safety requirements for electric instantaneous water heaters.

Where a particular subclause of Part 1 is not mentioned in this Part 2, that subclause applies as far as is reasonable. Where this standard states 'addition', 'modification', or 'replacement', the relevant text in Part 1 is to be adapted accordingly.

In this standard, the following print types are used:

- requirements : in roman type;
- test specifications : in italic type;
- notes : in small roman type;

Words in bold in the text are defined in Clause 2. When a definition of Part 1 concerns an adjective, the adjective and associated noun are also in bold.

Subclauses and figures which are additional to those in Part 1 are numbered starting from 101.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this Singapore Standard may be the subject of patent rights. SPRING Singapore shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all of such patent rights.

NOTE

1. *Singapore Standards are subject to periodic review to keep abreast of technological changes and new technical developments. The changes in Singapore Standards are documented through the issue of either amendments or revisions.*
2. *Compliance with a Singapore Standard does not exempt users from legal obligations.*

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES –
SAFETY –**

Part 2-35: Particular requirements for instantaneous water heaters

FOREWORD

- 1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, the IEC publishes International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested National Committees.
- 3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical specifications, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
- 4) In order to promote international unification, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC International Standards transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional standards. Any divergence between the IEC Standard and the corresponding national or regional standard shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) The IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with one of its standards.
- 6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. The IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This part of International Standard IEC 60335 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 61: Safety of household and similar electrical appliances.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 1997 and its amendment 1 (1999). It constitutes a technical revision.

The text of this part of IEC 60335 is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
61/2170/FDIS	61/2251/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This part 2 is to be used in conjunction with the latest edition of IEC 60335-1 and its amendments. It was established on the basis of the fourth edition (2001) of that standard.

NOTE 1 When "Part 1" is mentioned in this standard, it refers to IEC 60335-1.

This part 2 supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses in IEC 60335-1, so as to convert that publication into the IEC standard: Safety requirements for electric instantaneous water heaters.

When a particular subclause of Part 1 is not mentioned in this part 2, that subclause applies as far as is reasonable. When this standard states "addition", "modification", or "replacement", the relevant text in Part 1 is to be adapted accordingly.

NOTE 2 The following numbering system is used:

- subclauses, tables and figures that are numbered starting from 101 are additional to those in Part 1;
- unless notes are in a new subclause or involve notes in Part 1, they are numbered starting from 101, including those in a replaced clause or subclause;
- additional annexes are lettered AA, BB, etc.

NOTE 3 The following print types are used:

- requirements: in roman type;
- *test specifications: in italic type;*
- notes: in small roman type.

Words in **bold** in the text are defined in Clause 3. When a definition concerns an adjective, the adjective and the associated noun are also in bold.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2004. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

The following differences exist in the countries indicated below.

- 6.1: Bare-element water heaters are not allowed (Greece, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Singapore and Turkey).
- 6.1: Class 0I appliances are allowed (Japan).
- 7.1: Closed water heaters having a rated pressure less than 1,0 MPa have to be marked with a statement that a pressure reducing valve is to be fitted in the installation (Sweden).
- 7.1: Marking of rated pressure is different and marking of water resistivity is not required (USA).
- 7.12: Information concerning the removal of air from bare-element water heaters has to be given (Poland).
- 7.12.1: The installation of bare-element water heaters has to comply with particular conditions dependent on the supply system and which are to be included in the instructions (France, Poland and Spain).
- 19.4: Flow switches tested for reliability are not short-circuited (USA).
- 19.13: The water temperature in closed water heaters having a capacity in excess of 15 l is limited to 99 °C (Israel, Norway and United Kingdom).
- 19.13: The water temperatures are different (USA).
- 22.101: For closed water heaters, the minimum rated pressure is 1,0 MPa (Norway).
- 22.103: Closed water heaters having a capacity in excess of 15 l have to be provided with a pressure relief device (Israel).
- 22.103: Closed water heaters have to incorporate a temperature relief valve or a combined temperature and pressure relief valve that has to operate before the water temperature reaches 100 °C (United Kingdom).
- 22.103: The pressure relief valve is not required to be provided with the heater (USA).

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

INTRODUCTION

It has been assumed in the drafting of this International Standard that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced persons.

This standard recognizes the internationally accepted level of protection against hazards such as electrical, mechanical, thermal, fire and radiation of appliances when operated as in normal use taking into account the manufacturer's instructions. It also covers abnormal situations that can be expected in practice.

This standard takes into account the requirements of IEC 60364 as far as possible so that there is compatibility with the wiring rules when the appliance is connected to the supply mains. However, national wiring rules may differ.

If an appliance within the scope of this standard also incorporates functions that are covered by another part 2 of IEC 60335, the relevant part 2 is applied to each function separately, as far as is reasonable. If applicable, the influence of one function on the other is taken into account.

This standard is a product family standard dealing with the safety of appliances and takes precedence over horizontal and generic standards covering the same subject.

An appliance that complies with the text of this standard will not necessarily be considered to comply with the safety principles of the standard if, when examined and tested, it is found to have other features that impair the level of safety covered by these requirements.

An appliance employing materials or having forms of construction differing from those detailed in the requirements of this standard may be examined and tested according to the intent of the requirements and, if found to be substantially equivalent, may be considered to comply with the standard.