

Painel Setorial CB Scheme – 15/10/2013

VISÃO DOS NCBS



INMETRO **ENERGIA** Forno a Gás 

Fabricante
Marca
Modelo

Mais eficiente

A B C D E

Menos eficiente

Temperatura na lateral deste fogão

90° 70° 50°

Volume do forno **XX,X l**

Consumo **X,XXX kg/h**

Segurança

OCP 

Registro Nº 000 000/Ano

Instruções de instalação e recomendações de uso, leia o Manual do aparelho

2012/XYZ

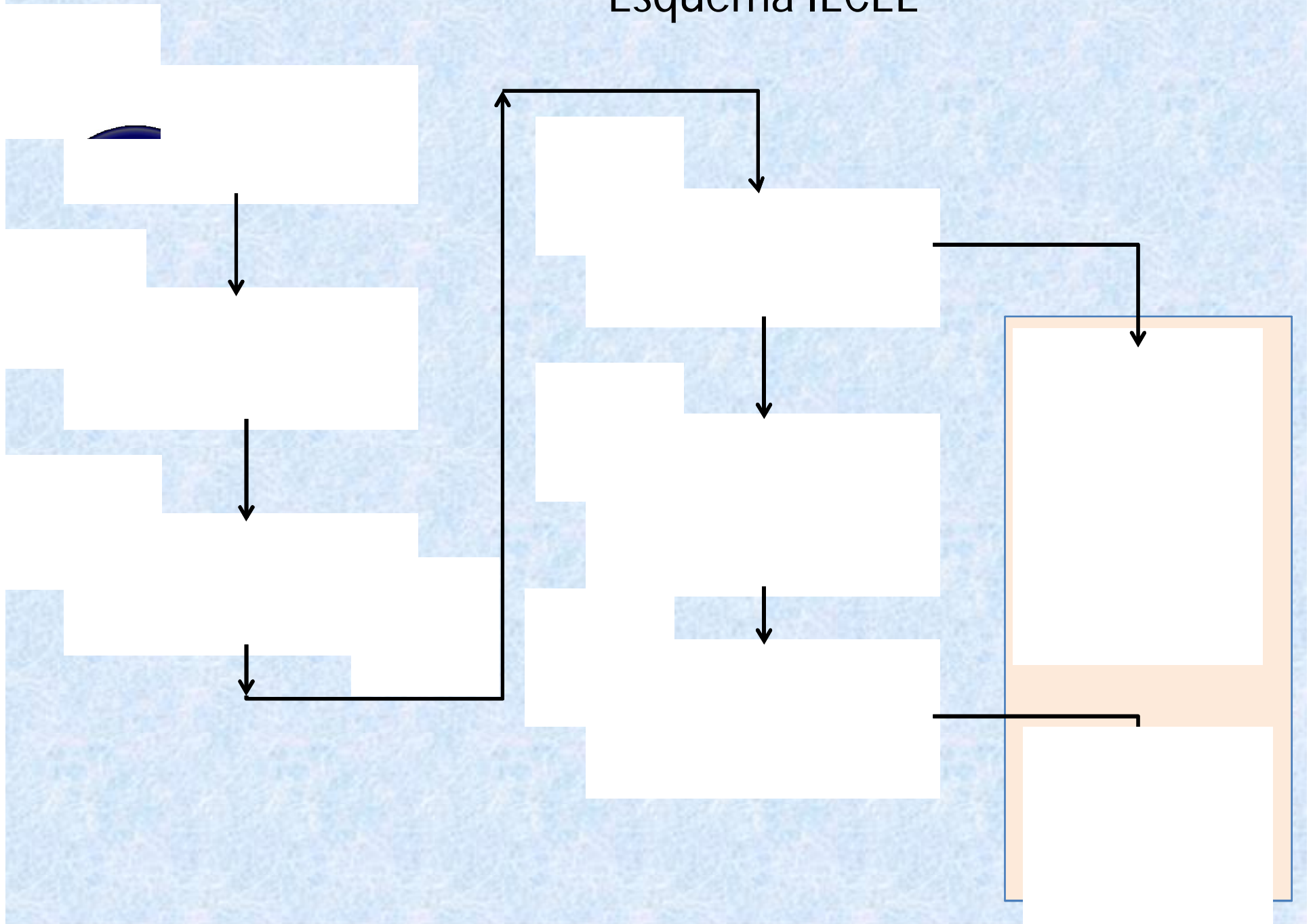
Posição dos NCBs Brasileiros

- Princípio:
 - Para atuar em um PAC do SBAC o OCP deve ter competência → acreditação pela CGCRE.
 - Para aplicar as regras do CB Scheme em um específico PAC e aceitar um CBTR /CBTC em sua plenitude, requer que o OCP também demonstre competência, ou seja, obtenha acreditação pelo IECEE - CB Scheme.
- **Para aceitar um CBTR o OCP acreditado deve ser também um NCB acreditado pelo CB Scheme**

Mas é um simples Relatório de Ensaio !?!?

- Sim, mas ...,
 - premissa:
 - o laboratório emissor seja conhecido (acreditado em algum fórum) ou avaliado pelo OCP.
- ILAC reconhece Relatório de Ensaio do CB Scheme ?
 - Não,
 - MLA IAF/IECEE/ILAC – para avaliação única OD G 2003

Esquema IECEE

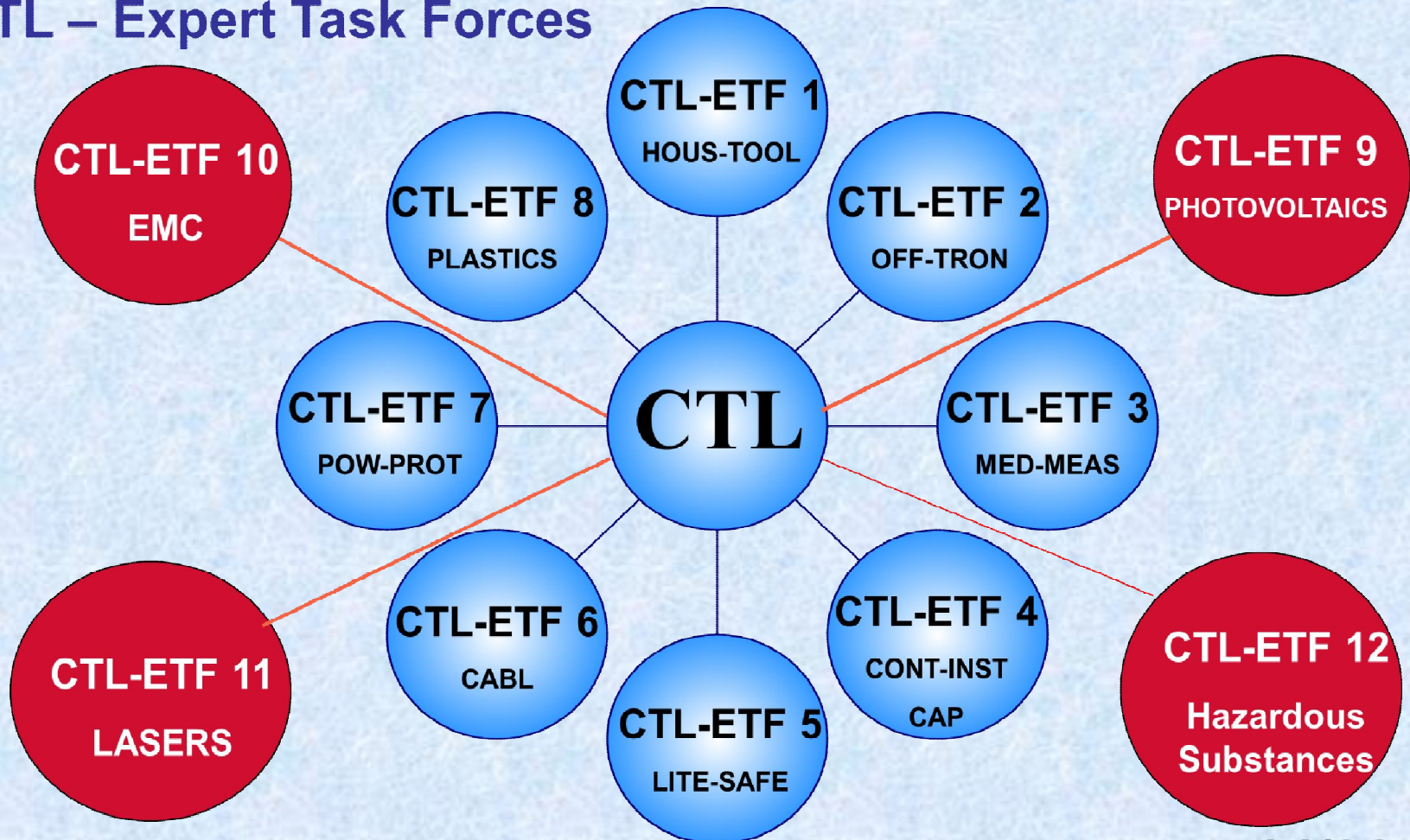


CB Scheme = Esquema 1a da ISO/IEC 17067

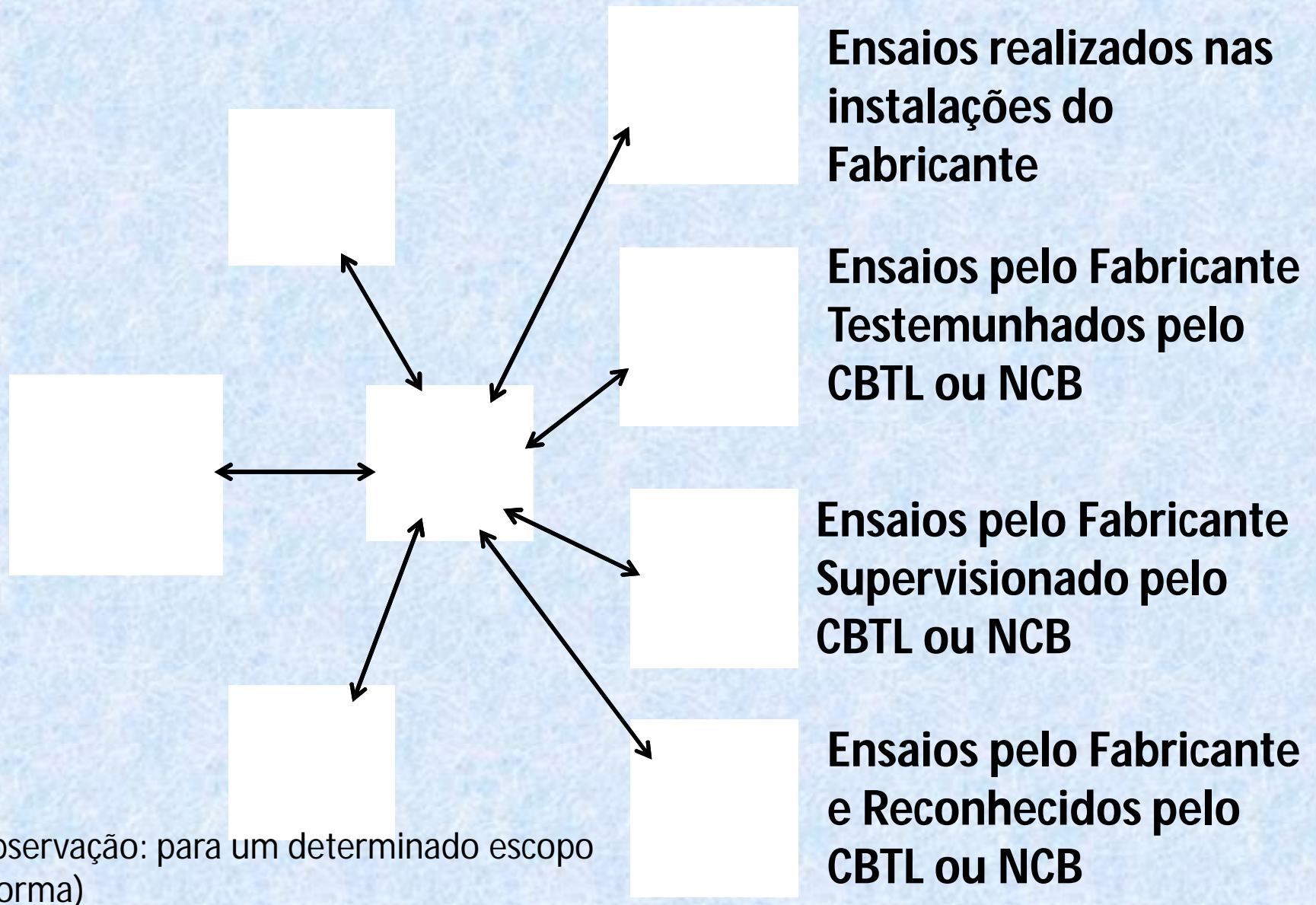
- Avaliação por ensaio de tipo
- Em normas aprovadas pelo Comitê de Certificação – CMC
- Ensaio em Laboratório associado avaliado pelo OCP e ambos (NCB e CBTL) - pelo Peer Assessment
- Equipamentos de teste e amostragem definidos pelas regras do Comitê de laboratórios - CTL
- Relatório em formato padronizado (TRF)
- Relatório é analisado pelo OCP que emite um Certificado (CBTC) → inclusão no site

Comitê de Laboratórios – Grupos de Trabalho

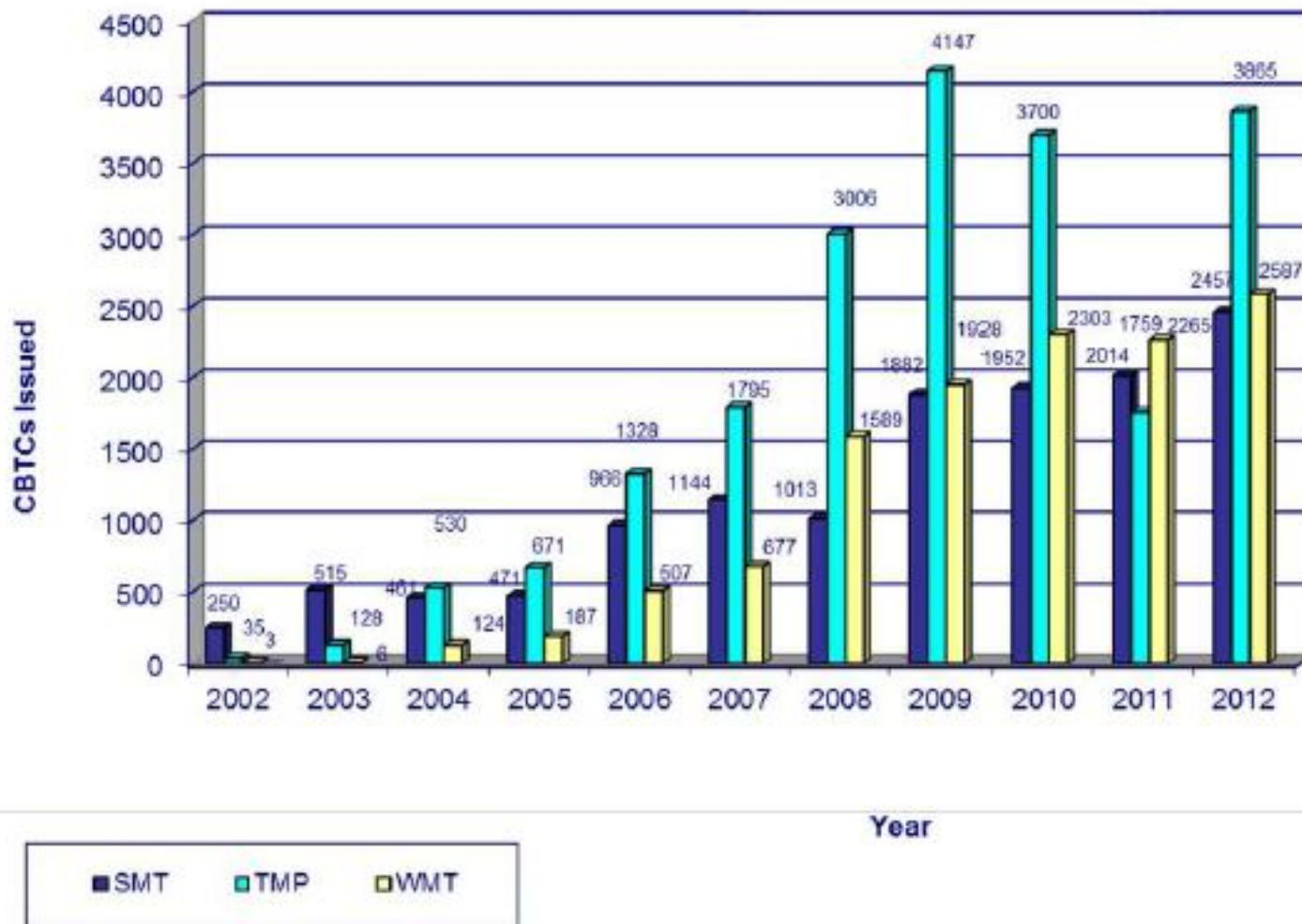
CTL – Expert Task Forces



Relacionamento NCB e Laboratórios de Ensaio

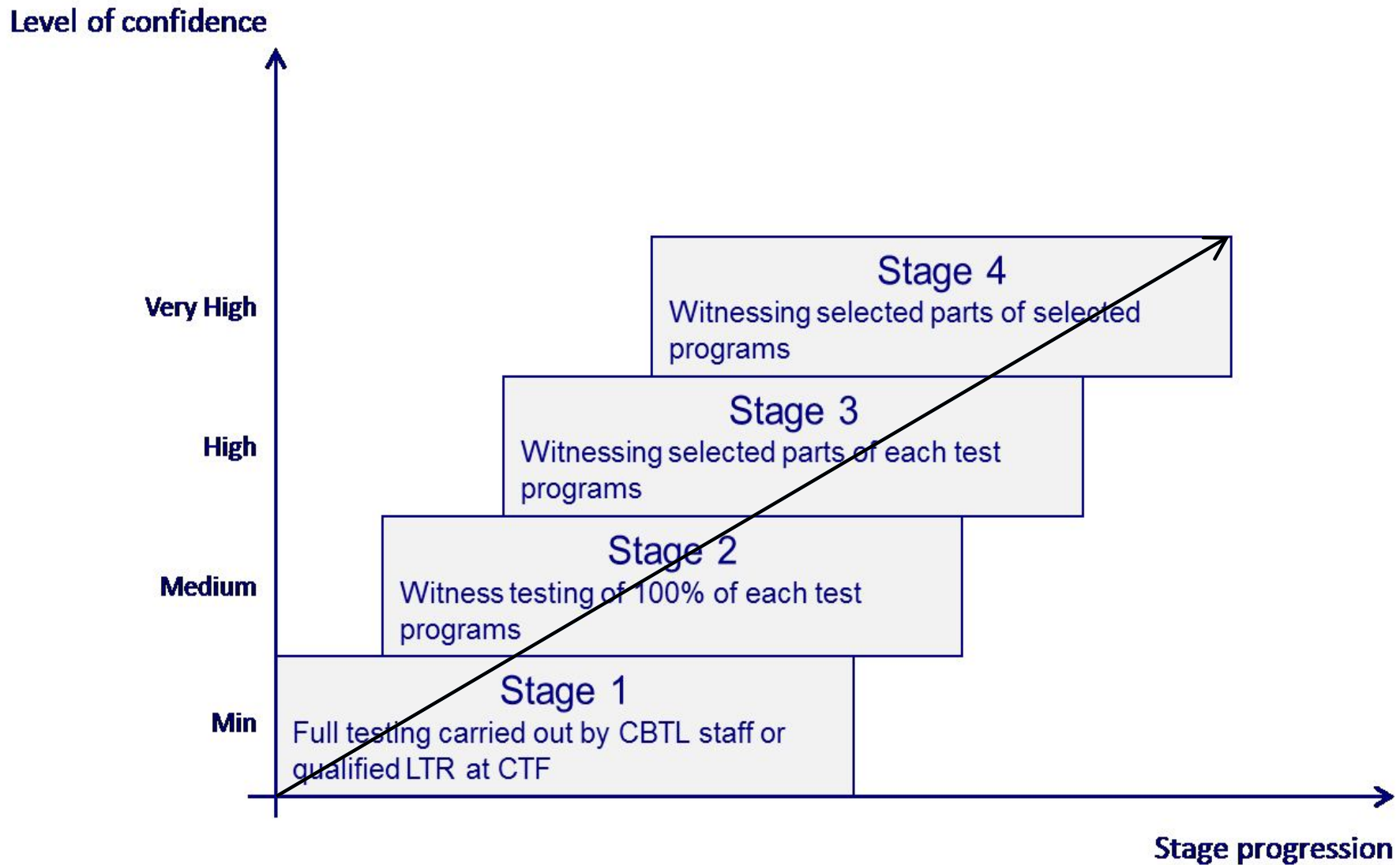


Number of certificates issued based on MTL programs



Third Part Utilization of Customer's Testing Facilities

OD 2048- Ed. 1.1 de 28/06/2012



Estrutura - Decisões

- CMC decide as regras do esquema
- CMC decide formato e conteúdo do certificado (CBTC)
- CTL harmoniza interpretações das normas, decide formato e conteúdo do relatório de ensaio (TRF), além de equipamentos e metodologias de ensaio

CTL DECISION SHEET

<u>Standard(s):</u> IEC 60950-1:2001	<u>Sub clause(s):</u> 1.5.1, 4.3.8	Sheet n.: DSH 616
<u>Subject:</u> Standard for single secondary accumulator and batteries cells used in portable applications (i.e. laptops)	<u>Key words:</u> - secondary cells - batteries - accumulator	Decision approved by the 44 th CTL Plenary Meeting 2007
<u>Question:</u> Can single accumulator or battery cells tested acc. to UL 1642 be accepted for use in appliances tested acc. to IEC 60950?		
<u>Decision</u> Yes, single cells or batteries tested and certified acc. to UL 1642 are acceptable, if the complete battery pack/assembly can pass all required tests acc. to sub-clause 4.3.8 of IEC 60950.		
<u>Explanatory Notes:</u> According to the wording of sub-clause 1.5.1 of IEC 60950 relevant IEC component standards must be considered for safety relevant components. In case of the single accumulator/battery cells (used i.e. for a laptop battery pack/assembly) the relevant IEC standard is IEC 62133:2002 (Safety requirements for secondary cells and batteries for use in portable applications). However, many cells on the market are certified acc. to UL 1642 only. Both standards (IEC 62133 and UL 1642) require several tests on the single cells (mechanical, electrical and environmental tests) in order to ensure that during intended use and during foreseeable misuse no fire, explosion or leakage occurs.		

Standard: EC 60895-10-2:2003, Ed.2	Subclause(s): 4 7 9	No.	Year
		PDSH 6201C	2010
		Developed by: CTL-WG2 + WG4	
Category: VARIOUS, GENERAL	Figure 2	To be approved at the 2011 CTL Meeting. Replaces DSH 391 and DSH 391mod.	
Subject: Ball pressure test.	Key words: Diameter of Indentation Pressure Ball Test Specimen Support		

Question:

Define the "best practice" test procedure for the ball pressure test based on the requirements of the standard, and for practical reasons also based on 89/101/EC, which is not in all respects identical with the requirements of the standard.

Decision:

In addition to clause 4.1 of the standard and due to various qualities of steel balls for rolling bearings, the tolerance for the steel ball diameter shall not exceed ±1% to ensure comparable results.

In addition to clause 4.2 of the standard, the specimen support shall be a metal block of steel, with a diameter ≥ 50 mm and a height of ≥ 100 mm or equivalent volume and mass.

In addition to 4.3 of the standard, a forced air convection single cabinet according to IEC 60216-4-1:1996, clauses 4.1.5 and 4.1.6 shall be used.

In addition to 7.1 of the standard conduct the test in air, in a heating cabinet being capable to return within 5 min and without any temperature overshoot exceeding +5°C to the previously adjusted and required air temperature within a tolerance of ±2°C.

Measure the air temperature as close as possible to the test specimen.

Before introducing the test specimen, bring the cabinet, the test apparatus and the test specimen support to the required temperature and maintain the required test temperature for 24 h or until equilibrium conditions are reached, whichever occurs sooner.

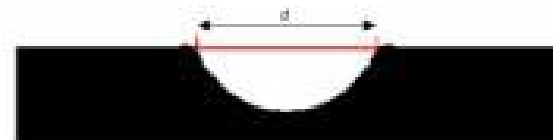
When thermal equilibrium conditions are reached, place the test specimen on the approximate

centre of the test specimen support so that its upper surface is horizontal. Gently lower the pressure ball on to the approximate centre of the test specimen. Ensure that no conditions exist that will cause the pressure ball to move other than in a downward direction during the test.

After the ball pressure apparatus has been applied for 60 ±2-0 minutes, remove it and within 10 s immerse the test specimen in ambient temperature water for 6 min ±2 min.

Within 3 minutes of removal from the water, measure the diameter of the indentation caused by the pressure ball to one decimal place.

Deviant from 7.2 of the standard, but in accordance with 89/101/EC, the diameter "d" of the indentation is to be measured as close as possible to the diameter of the "solid edge" of the indentation according to both a) figure 2a shown below and b) picture examples given in Annex A. The diameter of the solid edge of the indentation (dimension d) shall exclude any material deformation as shown in figure 2c below.



Dimension d is the greatest dimension measured between the points where the indentation commences relative to the plane of the test specimen face.

Figure 2a

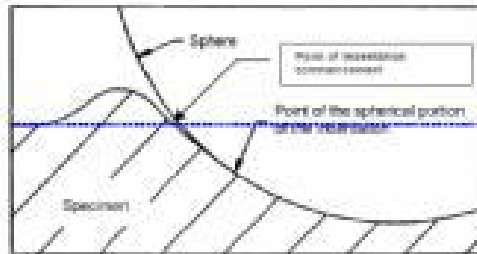


Figure 2b

IEC 60895

Secretary's note: "Point of the spherical portion of the indentation" to be removed from Figures 2c and 2d.

Secretary's Note: "Point of the spherical portion of the indentation" to be removed from Figures 20 and 24



IEC 60095

Figure 20

The measuring instrument shall have an optical magnification between 10x and 20 x and shall incorporate a calibrated reticule or cross-travel measuring table. A lighting device may be needed to provide appropriate illumination of the surface of the test specimen for measurement.

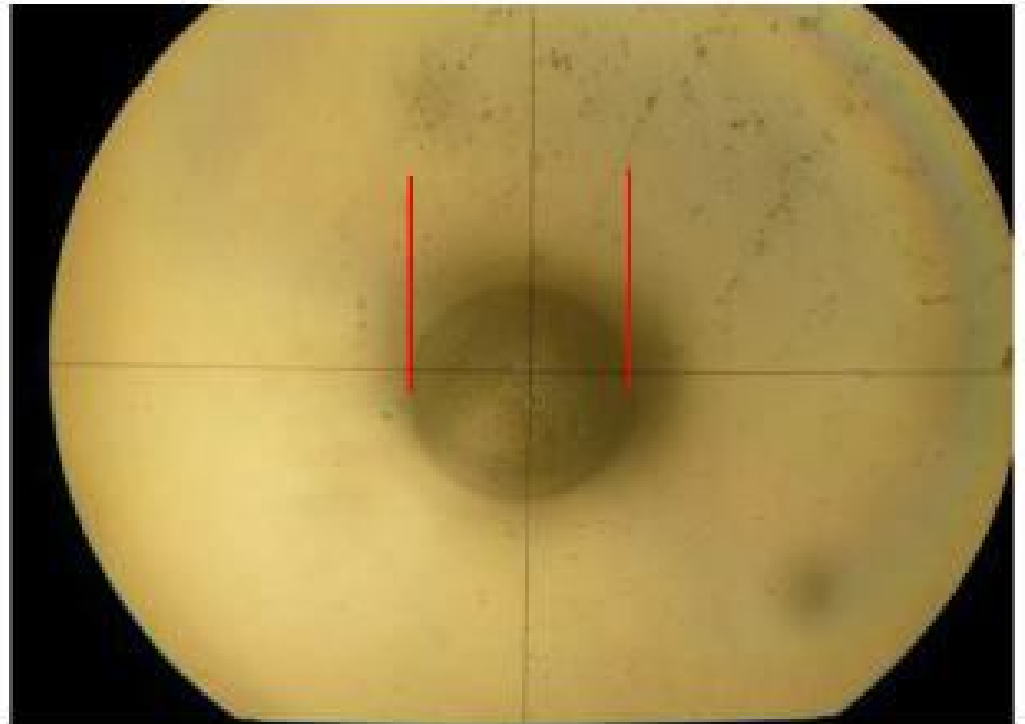
The result is expressed as a pass if the diameter of the indentation does not exceed 2,0 mm. **In case of non-round indentation obtained, report the biggest diameter measurement observed. The maximum difference between the longest and shortest measurement should not exceed 0,2 mm.**

In case of doubt, make two further tests on two other test specimen, both of which shall meet the pass criteria.

Explanatory Notes:

This decision reproduces part of the text of IEC 60095-10-2: 2003, Ed. 2 and introduces additional details and modifications in line with 89/1011/CD and it is considered to be the best practice, which are shown in **bold text**.

The modifications are based on practical experience and feedback from the latest rounds of CTL proficiency test programs, clearly confirming the above described practice and showing, that the reasonably accurate determination and measurement of the diameter of the spherical portion of the indentation is neither possible based on the measuring instrument requirements in 4.4 of the standard nor with adequate equipment costs compared to the overall purpose and precision of the test procedure.



Samples to be selected when testing according to IEC 227

Code designation concerned	Number of cores and nominal cross-sectional areas concerned	Colours	Type of cables and cords	Numer and size of samples to be tested
(227)41	All	All	Flat tinsel cord	1 sample
(227)42	All	All	Flat non-sheathed cord	1 sample
(227)52	All	All	Light PVC sheathed cord	1 sample round, 1 sample flat
(227)53	All	All	Ordinary PVC sheathed cord	1 sample of approximately minimum cross-section and approximately maximum number of cores 1 sample of approximately maximum cross-section and approximately minimum number of cores 1 sampel round, 1 sample flat
(227)05	All	All	Single core non-sheathed cable with rigid or flexible conductor for internal wiring	1 sample with rigid conductor
(227)06	All	All	Single core non-sheathed cable with rigid or flexible conductor for internal wiring	1 sample with fexible conductor
(227)01	All	All	Single core non-sheathed cable with rigid or flexible conductor for general purposes	For each rigid and flexible conductor: 1 sample of approximately minimum cross-section
(227)02	All	All	Single core non-sheathed cable with rigid or flexible conductor for general purposes	1 sample of approximately maximum cross-section
(227)10	All	All	Light PVC sheathed cable with rigid (solid or stranded) conductor	As for code designation 227(53)

Particularidades do Cb Scheme

- Documentos Operacionais
- Esquema permite visualizar as diferenças regulamentares e desvios de cada país associado ao esquema (harmonizado pelo Member Body - Representante do País).
- Permite visualizar as diferenças entre os NCBs para as Certificações locais.
 - Normalmente em anexos específicos do CBTR.

(Cont.)

- CTL OP 111 - 6.2 Intervalos de calibração para equipamentos
- Procedimento para documentação fotográfica
 - Todas as faces e internamente; os componentes críticos; pcbs; labels; distancia de escoamento; terminais, ligações e ancoragens; conexões de aterramento; detalhes das modificações; e outros detalhes
- Preparação e uso de termopares;

Modificações no Produto

- 4.2.4 Modificações do produto são limitadas a 3, depois das quais o CBTC deve ser reemitido citando o original e data.
- A cada alteração do produto é identificada com o sufixo M1, M2 ou M3 e deve ficar claro a natureza da modificação no campo em informações adicionais.

OD - Configuração de Família

- O solicitante pode ser o fabricante ou entidade por ele autorizado. Pode cobrir uma ou mais fábricas em um ou mais países onde o produto é manufaturado.
- O CBTC e o CBTR citam o solicitante (applicant) , o fabricante (manufacturer) e as plantas (factory) que produzem o produto.

(Cont.)

- 4.2.5 Quando a solicitação inclui mais de uma planta é obrigatório uma declaração do fabricante afirmando que a(s) amostra(s) submetida a avaliação é representativa dos produtos de cada planta.
- Uma declaração deve ser incluída no CBTRreport confirmando as diferenças nacionais, se existirem. Estas devem ser identificadas no CBTRreport.
- O nome e endereço de cada fábrica deve ser citado no CBTRreport e no CBTCertificate.

(cont.)

- 4.3.4 O NCB pode recusar CBTC que seja mais antigo que 3 anos ou quando a versão da norma não é mais válida no país.

(cont.)

- IECEE 02 © IEC: 2012-06 - 8 - 3.2.5. O CB Test Certificate pode ser cancelado pelo NCB se:
 - O certificado foi usado para outros propósitos (mau uso);
 - Se o equipamento não mais corresponde à amostra testada e descrita no CBTR.
 - Quando o solicitante requerer o cancelamento.
- 3.2.6 Quando um CBTC é cancelado a secretaria deve ser notificada pelo NCB e explicitar o motivo

TRF – Test Report Form

- Tabelas de medição padronizadas
 - Todos os ensaios com respectivas condicionantes
- Anexos de diferenças nacionais
- Tabela de componentes críticos
 - Componente/ modelo/ fabricante/ n° certificado/
NCB
- Documentação Fotográfica
- Esquemas elétricos / manual (opcional)

Conclusão

- Aceitar um CBTR → exige conhecimento dos pontos críticos de análise.
- Somente o NCB associado ao CB Scheme tem acesso às decisões, às modificações nos procedimentos e tem sua competência avaliada periodicamente.