

TECHNICAL REPORT

RAPPORT TECHNIQUE



**Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment –
Part 2: Explanatory information related to IEC 62368-1:2018**

**Équipements des technologies de l'audio/vidéo, de l'information
et de la communication –
Partie 2: Précisions relatives à l'IEC 62368-1:2018**



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IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembe
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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IEC 62368-2, which is a Technical Report, has been prepared by IEC technical committee TC 108: Safety of electronic equipment within the field of audio/video, information technology and communication technology.

This third edition updates the second edition of IEC 62368-2 published in 2014 to take into account changes made to IEC 62368-1:2014 as identified in the Foreword of IEC 62368-1:2018.

This Technical Report is informative only. In case of a conflict between IEC 62368-1 and IEC TR 62368-2, the requirements in IEC 62368-1 prevail over this Technical Report.

The text of this technical report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
108/708/DTR	108/711/RVDTR

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

In this document, the following print types are used:

- notes/explanatory matter: in smaller roman type;
- tables and figures that are included in the rationale have linked fields (shaded in grey if “field shading” is active);
- terms that are defined in IEC 62368-1: in **bold type**.

In this document, where the term (HBSDT) is used, it stands for Hazard Based Standard Development Team, which is the Working Group of IEC TC 108 responsible for the development and maintenance of IEC 62368-1.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 62368 series can be found, under the general title *Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment*, on the IEC website.

In this document, only those subclauses from IEC 62368-1 considered to need further background reference information or explanation to benefit the reader in applying the relevant requirements are included. Therefore, not all numbered subclauses are cited. Unless otherwise noted, all references are to clauses, subclauses, annexes, figures or tables located in IEC 62368-1:2018.

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Source – where the source is known and is a document that is accessible to the general public, a reference is provided.

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- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
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INTRODUCTION

IEC 62368-1 is based on the principles of hazard-based safety engineering, which is a different way of developing and specifying safety considerations than that of the current practice. While this document is different from traditional IEC safety documents in its approach and while it is believed that IEC 62368-1 provides a number of advantages, its introduction and evolution are not intended to result in significant changes to the existing safety philosophy that led to the development of the safety requirements contained in IEC 60065 and IEC 60950-1. The predominant reason behind the creation of IEC 62368-1 is to simplify the problems created by the merging of the technologies of ITE and CE. The techniques used are novel, so a learning process is required and experience is needed in its application. Consequently, the committee recommends that this edition of the document be considered as an alternative to IEC 60065 or IEC 60950-1 at least over the recommended transition period.

AUDIO/VIDEO, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT –

Part 2: Explanatory information related to IEC 62368-1:2018

0 Principles of this product safety standard

Clause 0 is informational and provides a rationale for the normative clauses of the document.

0.5.1 General

ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, 6.3.5 states:

“When reducing risks the order of priority shall be as follows:

- a) inherently safe design;*
- b) guards and protective devices;*
- c) information for end users.*

Inherently safe design measures are the first and most important step in the risk reduction process. This is because protective measures inherent to the characteristics of the product or system are likely to remain effective, whereas experience has shown that even well-designed guards and protective devices can fail or be violated and information for use might not be followed.

Guards and protective devices shall be used whenever an inherently safe design measure does not reasonably make it possible either to remove hazards or to sufficiently reduce risks. Complementary protective measures involving additional equipment (for example, emergency stop equipment) might have to be implemented.

The end user has a role to play in the risk reduction procedure by complying with the information provided by the designer/supplier. However, information for use shall not be a substitute for the correct application of inherently safe design measures, guards or complementary protective measures.”

In general, this principle is used in IEC 62368-1. The table below shows a comparison between the hierarchy required in ISO/IEC Guide 51 and the hierarchy used in IEC 62368-1:2018:

ISO/IEC Guide 51	IEC 62368-1
a) inherently safe design	1. inherently safe design by limiting all energy hazards to class 1
b) guards and protective devices	2. equipment safeguards
	3. installation safeguards
	4. personal safeguards
c) information for end users	5. behavioral safeguards
	6. instructional safeguards

Risk assessment has been considered as part of the development of IEC 62368-1 as indicated in the following from ISO/IEC Guide 51 (Figure 1) in this document. See also the Hazard Based Safety Engineering (HBSE) Process Flow (Figure 2) in this document that also provides additional details for the above comparison.

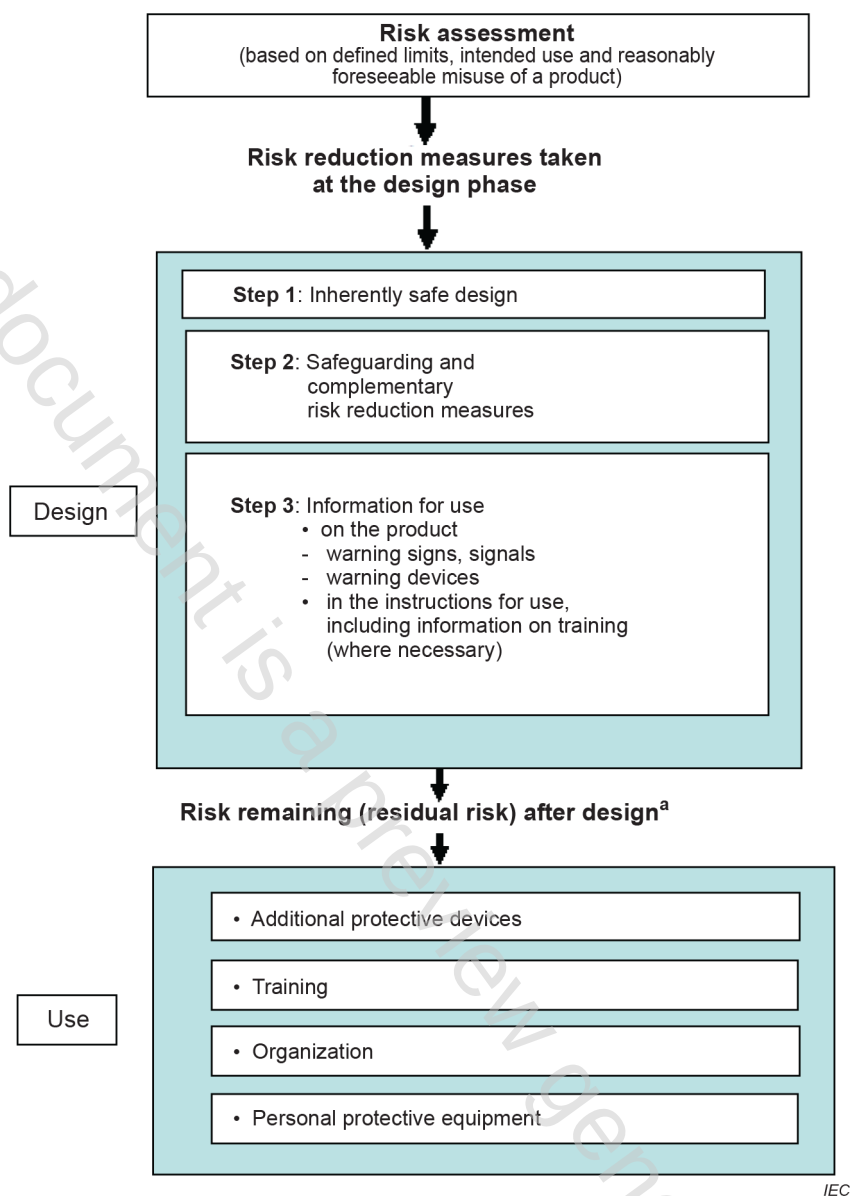


Figure 1 – Risk reduction as given in ISO/IEC Guide 51

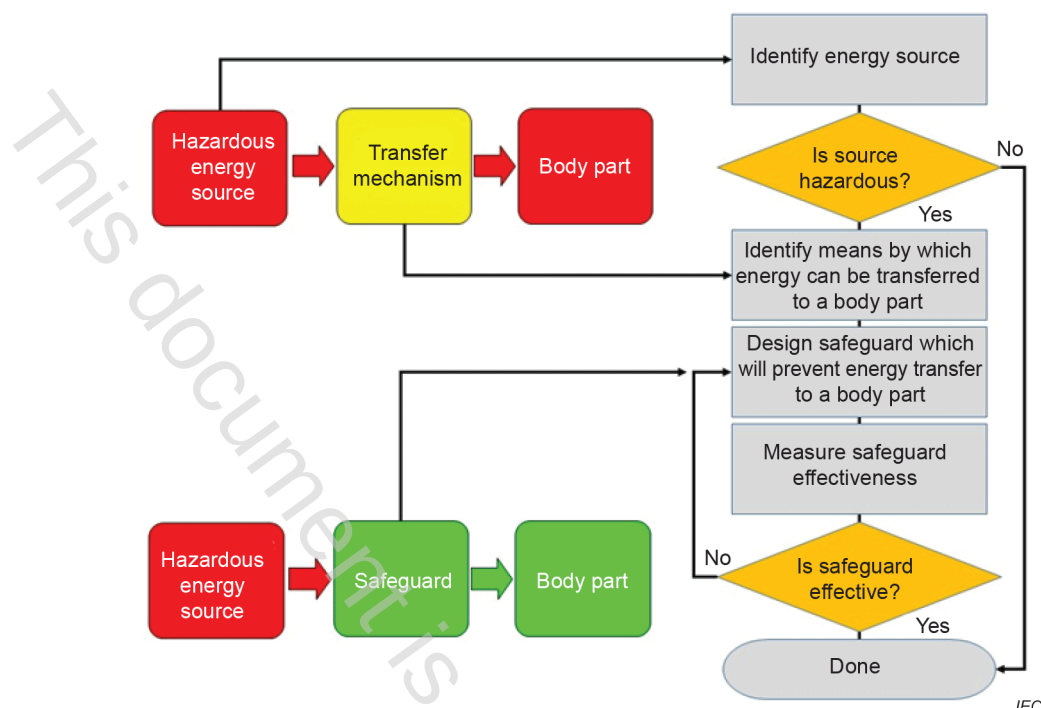


Figure 2 – HBSE Process Chart

0.5.7 Equipment safeguards during skilled person service conditions

Purpose: To explain the intent of requirements for providing **safeguards** against involuntary reaction.

Rationale: By definition, a **skilled person** has the education and experience to identify all class 3 energy sources to which he may be exposed. However, while servicing one class 3 energy source in one location, a **skilled person** may be exposed to another class 3 energy source in a different location.

In such a situation, either of two events is possible. First, something may cause an involuntary reaction of the **skilled person** with the consequences of contact with the class 3 energy source in the different location. Second, the space in which the **skilled person** is located may be small and cramped, and inadvertent contact with a class 3 energy source in the different location may be likely.

In such situations, this document may require an **equipment safeguard** solely for the protection of a **skilled person** while performing servicing activity.

1 Scope

Purpose: To identify the purpose and applicability of this document and the exclusions from the scope.

Rationale: The scope excludes requirements for functional safety. Functional safety is addressed in IEC 61508-1. Because the scope includes computers that may control safety systems, functional safety requirements would necessarily include requirements for computer processes and software.

The requirements provided in IEC 60950-23 could be modified and added to IEC 62368 as another –X document. However, because of the hazard-based nature of IEC 62368-1, the requirements from IEC 60950-23 have been incorporated into the body of IEC 62368-1 and made more generic.

The intent of the addition of the IEC 60950-23 requirements is to maintain the overall intent of the technical requirements from IEC 60950-23, incorporate them into IEC 62368-1 following the overall format of IEC 62368-1 and simplify and facilitate the application of these requirements.

Robots traditionally are covered under the scopes of ISO documents, typically maintained by ISO TC 299. ISO TC 299 has working groups for personal care robots and service robots, and produces for example, ISO 13482, *Robots and robotic devices – Safety requirements for personal care robots*.

2 Normative references

The list of normative references is a list of all documents that have a normative reference to it in the body of the document. As such, referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

Recently, there were some issues with test houses that wanted to use the latest edition as soon as it was published. As this creates serious problems for manufacturers, since they have no chance to prepare, it was felt that a reasonable transition period should be taken into account. This is in line with earlier decisions taken by the SMB that allow transition periods to be mentioned in the foreword of the documents. Therefore IEC TC 108 decided to indicate this in the introduction of the normative references clause, to instruct test houses to take into account any transition period, effective date or date of withdrawal established for the document.

These documents are referenced, in whole, in part, or as alternative requirements to the requirements contained in this document. Their use is specified, where necessary, for the application of the requirements of this document. The fact that a standard is mentioned in the list does not mean that compliance with the document or parts of it are required.

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

Rationale is provided for definitions that deviate from IEC definitions or from Basic or Group Safety publication definitions.

3.3.2.1 electrical enclosure

Source: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-06-13

Purpose: To support the concept of **safeguards** as used in this document.

Rationale: The IEC definition is modified to use the term “**safeguard**” in place of the word “protection”. The word “**safeguard**” identifies a physical “thing” whereas the word “protection” identifies the act of protecting. This document sets forth requirements for use of physical **safeguards** and requirements for those **safeguards**. The **safeguards** provide “protection” against injury from the equipment.