

## CTL DECISION SHEET (DSH)

Standard(s) (incl. year)	Subclause(s)	Tracking No.	Year
IEC 60335-1:2010 /AMD1:2013/AMD2:2016  IEC 60335-2-84:2002 /AMD1:2008/AMD2:2013	31.101	2134	2019
<b>Category</b>			
HOUS			
Subject	Keywords	Developed by	Approved at
Resistance to rusting (hydrochloric acid, ammonia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hydrochloric acid</li> <li>- Ammonia</li> <li>- Test method</li> <li>- Monitoring intensity</li> </ul>	ETF 1	2020 CTL Plenary Meeting
<b>Question</b>			
In Sub-clause 31.101, the test is specified as follows:			
<p>The following tests are separately applied to appliances unless electrical parts are enclosed or located so that they are unlikely to be exposed to the pollution atmosphere.</p> <p>The appliance is kept for 96 h in a 550 ppm ± 50 ppm intensity by volume ammoniac atmosphere at room pressure.</p> <p>The appliance is kept for 96 h in a 5 ppm ± 2 ppm intensity hydrochloric acid atmosphere at room pressure.</p>			
Question: Is it necessary to continuously monitor the intensity of the hydrochloric and ammonia atmosphere?			
<b>Decision</b>			
The laboratory shall confirm that during the full period the concentration stays within the limits. The frequency of measurements is determined by the laboratory based on the types of instruments and the eventual drifts of the concentration during the measurements.			
<b>Explanatory notes</b>			
<p>It is difficult to continuously monitor the intensity of hydrochloric and ammonia atmosphere for 96 hours because of the following reasons.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Laboratories with automatic monitoring system for the testing are scarce.</li> <li>2. Intermittent check does not influence reproducibility and reliability of the testing.</li> </ol> <p>The decision is based on the comment from TC61 Busan meeting held on October 2018.</p>			