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1 – PURPOSE

This document presents the complementary criteria of 700-RC-001 – “Products Certification Rules” for the concession and maintenance of the license to use the voluntary Compliance Mark within TÜV Rheinland do Brasil Ltda SBAC.

2 – APPLICATION FIELD

This complement applies to those products that fit in the scope of the norm/requisites referenced below.

3 – APPLICABLE NORMS, REGULATIONS AND REQUISITES

- IEC 60335-1: Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – General requirements
- IEC 60335-2.X: Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Particular requirements

4- DEFINITIONS

For this document the definitions in NBR NM 60335-1 item 2 are adopted.

4.1 – Homogeneous Series / Family

Domestic appliances considered in the same family, within a determined category must fulfill the following conditions:

- To have the same basic project in terms of: applied technology and main function;
- To have the same constructive mechanical characteristics: mechanical dimensions, plastic and metallic materials used in the fixation methods, finishing and insulation.

5 – COMPLIANCE EVALUATION

Certification Process Model 5. Certificate valid for 3 years with annual surveillance.

For compliance evaluation there must be followed what was defined in 700-RC-001, with the following complements:

5.1 – DOCUMENTATION ANALYSIS

The following documents must be submitted to analysis:

- User´s and/or service manual in Portuguese;
- Product and packing labels in Portuguese;
- List of materials comprising the product;
- Electric diagram.

5.2 – INITIAL FACTORY EVALUATION

In the factory evaluation the control requisites mentioned in the Factory Inspection Report – CIG 23 (700-FO-10-B) and CIG 23 Annex I and II (700-FO-043), according to the table below are checked:

Requirement	Norm item
Records control	4.2.4
Production control	7.5.1 and 7.5.2
Acquired product check	7.4.3
Product check and traceability	7.5.3
Product preservation	7.5.5
Monitoring and measuring devices control	7.6
Complaints Handling	8.2.1
Product measuring and monitoring	8.2.4
Non-conform product control	8.3
Corrective action	8.5.2

5.3 –INITIAL TESTS

The initial tests are all those present specified in both the general and specific norms, for every category of the product.

5.4 - TESTS LABS USAGE

The tests must be performed in Labs accredited by a mutual recognition multilateral agreement signatory Accreditation Organism such as ILAC, EA or IAAC.

TÜV can accept lab tests from non accredited third parts provided they have been evaluated and approved by TÜV Rheinland based on ISO 17025 or on the NIT DICOR 021 annex. Tests performed in first part labs must be monitored by a TÜV specialized technician or auditor.

Tests from labs accredited in the CB SCHEME system are accepted with 3 years or less emission date counting from the acceptance of certification order.

5.5 – FOLLOW-UP AUDITS

The follow-up audits will be performed as described in item 5.2, at least at every 12 months.

Factory inspection reports from IAF accredited organisms that use the same methodology as TÜV as well as registration through CIG23 form and annex (700-FO-10B and 700-FO-043) .

5.6 – FOLLOW-UP TESTS

During the maintenance audits it must be checked:

1) If the routine Tests are being performed, checked through records;
2) Card data labels and information in the product and packing are correct;
3) If the initially certified project had any change. Check if those changes were reported to TÜV.

5.7 ROUTINE TESTS

The routine tests must be performed by the manufacturer throughout 100% of the production line. At least there must be performed the ground resistance (when applicable) and dielectric rigidity check tests according to norm series 60335, for at least 1 second.

5.8 RECEPTION CHECKS

The manufacturer must check all acquired materials as specified in his technical documentation and determined as critical by TÜV.

The manufacturer must perform the checking of the comprising materials, considering mainly the aspects of safety (shock, resistance to fire and mechanical hazards).

Records of those checks must be stored and kept for audit verification.

6 – CERTIFICATION IDENTIFICATION

The product must individually receive labels or another form of identification according to figures 1 or 2 below.

The stamp cannot be used in visiting cards, and TÜV must formally approve the usage of the mark in marketing or office materials, or for any other use.

Figure 1

Figure 2

SOON UC: to be used only for customers who still use it in its products and packings.

7 – REVISION STATUS

Change the seal.