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7. CE marking (120)

7.1. Principles of CE marking

- The CE marking symbolises the conformity of the product with the applicable Community requirements imposed on the manufacturer.
- The CE marking affixed to products is a declaration by the person responsible that:
- the product conforms to all applicable Community provi-
- the appropriate conformity assessment procedures have been completed.

CE marking symbolises conformity to all the obligations incumbent on manufacturers for the product by virtue of the Community directives providing for its affixing. When affixed to products it is a declaration by the natural or legal person having affixed or been responsible for the affixing of CE marking that the product conforms to all applicable provisions, and that it has been subject to the appropriate conformity assessment procedures. Hence, Member States are not allowed to restrict the placing on the market and putting into service of CE marked products, unless such measures can be justified on the basis of evidence of the noncompliance of the product (121).

The directives providing for the affixing of the CE marking mostly follow the principles of the New Approach and the Global Approach, but this is in itself irrelevant for the application of the CE marking. In fact, CE marking can be introduced in Community legislation as legal conformity marking if:

- the method of total harmonisation is used, which means that diverging national regulations that cover the same public interests as the directive are prohibited;
- the directive contains conformity assessment procedures according to Decision 93/465/EEC (122).

As a general rule, all New Approach directives provide for the affixing of the CE marking. In duly justified cases a total harmonisation directive that follows Decision 93/465/EEC may provide for a different marking instead of the CE marking (123).

Since all products covered by New Approach directives bear CE marking, this marking is not intended to serve commercial purposes. Neither is the CE marking a mark of origin, as it does not indicate that the product was manufactured in the Community.

7.2. Products to be CE marked

- The CE marking is mandatory and must be affixed before any product subject to it is placed on the market and put into service, save where specific directives require otherwise.
- Where products are subject to several directives, which all provide for the affixing of the CE marking, the marking indicates that the products are presumed to conform to the provisions of all these directives.
- A product may not be CE marked, unless it is covered by a directive providing for its affixing.

The obligation to affix the CE marking extends to all products within the scope of directives providing for its affixing, and which are intended for the Community market (124). Thus, the CE marking must be affixed:

- to all new products, whether manufactured in the Member States or in third countries;
- to used and second-hand products imported from third countries: and

 to substantially modified products that are subject to directives as new products.

Directives may exclude the application of the CE marking on certain products, even if the directive otherwise applies to the product. As a general rule, such products are subject to free circulation (125), if:

- they are accompanied by a declaration of conformity (as is the case for safety components referred to in the Directive on machinery and partly completed boats referred to in the Directive on recreational craft);
- they are accompanied by a declaration of compliance (as is the case for products play-

ing a minor part with respect to the health and safety listed in accordance with the Directive on construction products);

they are accompanied by a statement (as is the case for custom-made medical devices and devices intended for clinical investigations referred to in the Directives on active implantable medical devices and medical devices, and devices intended for performance evaluation referred to in the Directive on in vitro diagnostic medical devices);

(120) This Chapter does not apply to the Directive on the highspeed rail system. (121) For market surveillance, see Chapter 8. (122) Conformity assessment according to the Directive relating

to construction products does not follow Decision 93/465/FFC. However this Directive provides for the CE marking. (123) The Directive on marine equipment does not provide for a CF marking, but instead for a special conformity mark to which the auidelines of this chapter generally (124) For products submitted to directives, see Section 2.1. (125) In addition, the Directive on pressure equipment entitles Member States to authorise on their territory, the placing on the market and the putting into service by users, of pressure eauipment or assemblies not bearing the CE marking, but that have been subject to a conformity assessment carried out by a user inspectorate

instead of a notified

bodv.

- they are accompanied by a certificate of conformity (as is the case for components referred to in the Directive relating to potentially explosives atmospheres which are intended to be incorporated into equipment or protective systems, and fittings referred to in the Directive relating to gas appliances);
- the product bears the manufacturer's name and an indication of maximum capacity (as is the case for instruments not subject to conformity assessment according to the Directive relating to non-automatic weighing instruments); or
- the product is manufactured in accordance with sound

engineering practice (as is the case for certain vessels referred to in the Directives relating to simple pressure vessels and pressure equipment).

During the transitional period of a directive the manufacturer usually has the choice to either meet the requirements of the directive or the relevant national regulations. The option chosen and, hence, the extent of the conformity expression enshrined in the CE marking shall be clarified by the manufacturer in the EC declaration of conformity, and in the documents, notices or instructions accompanying the product (126).

The manufacturer, whether established inside or outside the Community, is the person ultimately responsible for the conformity of the product with the provisions of the directive and for the affixing of the CE marking. The manufacturer may appoint an authorised representative established in the Community to act on his behalf. The person responsible for placing the product on the market may, exceptionally, be deemed to have assumed the responsibilities of the manufacturer (127).

The CE marking may not, in principle, be affixed until the conformity assessment procedure has been completed to ensure that the product complies with all the provisions of the relevant directives. This will usually be at the end of the production phase. This poses no problem if, for example, the CE marking is on a data plate that is not affixed to the product until after the final inspection. However, if the CE marking forms an inseparable part of the product, or of a component, for example by stamping or casting, the marking can be affixed at any other stage of the production phase, provided that the conformity of the product is verified as appropriate throughout the production phase.

The CE marking shall, as a rule, be affixed to the product or to its data plate. In addition, it can be affixed, for instance, to the packaging or to the accompanying documents. However, it may exceptionally be moved from the product or its data plate if this rule cannot be followed. This would be justified where affixing it to the product was impossible (for example on certain types of explosives), or not possible under reasonable technical or economic conditions, or where the minimum dimensions could not be respected, or it could not be ensured that the CE marking was visibly, legibly and indelibly affixed. In such cases, the CE marking has to be affixed to the packaging, if it exists, and to the accompanying document, where the directive concerned provides for such docu-

7.3. Affixing of the CE marking

- The CE marking must be affixed by the manufacturer, or by the authorised representative established within the Community.
- The CE marking must take the form below. If the CE marking is reduced or enlarged the proportions must be respected.



- The CE marking must be affixed visibly, legibly and indelibly to the product or to its data plate. However, where this is not possible or not warranted on account of the nature of the product, it must be affixed to the packaging, if any, and to the accompanying documents, where the directive concerned provides for such documents.
- Where a notified body is involved in the production control
 phase according to the applicable directives, its identification
 number must follow the CE marking. The manufacturer or the
 authorised representative established in the Community affixes the identification number, under the responsibility of the
 notified body.

ments. The CE marking on the product may neither be omitted nor be moved to the packaging or accompanying documents on purely aesthetic grounds (128).

The CE marking symbolises conformity to essential public interests covered by the directives in question. Therefore, it is to be considered as essential information to Member States' authorities as well as other relevant parties (for example distributors, consumers and other users). Accordingly, the requirement for visibility means that the CE marking must be easily accessible for all parties. It could, for instance, be affixed on the back or underside of a product. A minimum height of 5 mm is required to ensure that it is legible (129). It shall also

(126) For the transitional period, see Section 2.4. (127) See Sections 3.1 – 3.3.

(128) The provisions regarding the affixing of the CE marking vary between directives: in some sectors they are more stringent (see for instance Directives relating to simple pressure vessels, machinery, nonautomatic weighing instruments, active implantable medical devices, gas appliances, medical devices telecommunications terminal equipment, hot-water boilers, recreational craft (as regards boats). lifts. potentially explosive atmospheres. refrigeration appliances pressure equipment, in vitro diagnostic medical devices, and radio and telecommunications terminal equipment) and in other sectors more flexible (see for instance Directives relating to low voltage eauipment, tovs. construction products and electromagnetic compatibility). (129) According to the Directives relating to machinery, personal protective equipment. active implantable medical devices. medical devices. potentially explosives atmospheres, lifts (as regards safety components) in vitro diagnostic medical devices, and radio and telecommunications terminal equipment the minimum dimension of the CE marking may be waived for small devices. The same applies to the conformity mark provided for in the Directive on marine eauipment.

be indelible so that it cannot be removed under normal circumstances without leaving noticeable traces (for example some product standards use a rub test with water and petroleum spirits). However, this does not mean that the CE marking must form an integral part of the product.

A notified body may be involved in the design phase, the production phase, or both, depending on the conformity assessment procedures applied (130). The CE marking shall only be followed by the identification number of the notified body if it is involved in the production phase. Thus, the identification number of a notified body involved in conformity assessment according to module B does not follow the CE marking. Sometimes several notified bodies are involved in the production phase, which is possible where more than one directive is applicable. In these situations several identification numbers follow the CE marking.

Thus, the CE marking may appear on products either:

- without an identification number, which means that a notified body did not intervene in the production phase (module A, modules Aa1 and Cbis1 where the notified body only intervened during the design phase, and the combination of modules B and C); or
- with an identification number, which means that the notified body assumes the responsibility:

- for the tests on specific aspects of the product (modules Aa1 and Cbis1 where the notified body intervened during the production phase);
- for product checks (modules Aa2 and Cbis2);
- for the examinations and tests carried out to assess the conformity of the product during the production control phase (modules F, Fbis and G); or
- for the assessment of production, product quality assurance or full quality assurance (modules D, E, H and their variants).

The CE marking and the identification number of the notified body do not necessarily have to be affixed within the Community. They may be affixed in a third country, for example if the product is manufactured there and the notified body carried out conformity assessment in accordance with the directive in that country. The CE marking and the identification number can also be affixed separately, as long as they remain combined.

The CE marking consists exclusively of the letters 'CE' followed by the identification numbers of any notified body involved in the production phase. Pictograms or other marks indicating, for instance, the category of use are, according to some New Approach directives, complementary to the CE marking but do not form part of it (131).

7.4. CE marking and other marks

- CE marking is the only marking which symbolises conformity to all the obligations incumbent on manufacturers for the product as required by the applicable directives providing for its affixing. Member States shall refrain from introducing any reference to another conformity marking into their national regulations, which would signify conformity with objectives that relate to the CE marking.
- A product may bear additional markings and marks, provided that they:
- fulfil a different function from that of the CE marking,
- are not liable to cause confusion with it, and
- do not reduce its legibility and visibility.

The CE marking replaces all mandatory conformity markings having the same meaning, which existed before harmonisation took place. Such national conformity markings are incompatible with CE marking and would constitute an infringement of the applicable New Approach directives. When transposing the directives, Member States shall incorporate the CE marking in their national regulations and administrative procedures. They shall also refrain from introducing any other conformity marking into their national legislation that has the same meaning as the CE marking.

Owners of trademarks similar to the CE marking, that were acquired before the introduction of the CE marking, will be protected against expropriation since such marks will, as a rule, not be liable to deceive market surveillance authorities, distributors, users, consumers or other third parties.

In view of the objectives of technical harmonisation, markings and marks additional to the CE marking need to fulfil a different function from that of the CE marking. Thus, they should provide an added value in signifying conformity with objectives that are different from those to which the CE marking relates (for example environmental aspects not covered by applicable directives).

The affixing of legal marking (such as a protected trademark of a manufacturer), or of acceptable certification and other marks additional to the CE marking, is allowed to the extent that such markings or marks do not create confusion with the CE marking, and that they do not reduce the legibility and visibility of the CE marking. This confusion may either refer to the meaning or form of the CE marking (132). Whether or not a marking or mark is confusing should be decided from the point of view of all relevant parties likely to come into contact with it.

(130) See Section 5.1 and Annex 7. (131) For instance, the symbol to indicate that telecommunications terminal equipment is suitable for connection to the public telecommunications network, the energy performance label required for hot-water boilers, the explosion protection symbol required for equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres, or the equipment class identifier required for radio equipment. Some directives also require that the last digits of the year in which the CE marking was affixed is indicated. (132) The wording used in various New Approach directives varies slightly, but any other interpretation would prevent achieving the purpose of the applicable

provisions.

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LVD Directive

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• TEL:031-746-8500, FAX:031-746-8700

•Email :sshong@onetech.co.kr



LVD Directive ?

• Electrical equipment : 50-1,000 Vac 75-1,500 Vdc

• 73/23/EEC 93/8/EEC

• EMC Directive

LVD

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• EU

EU

• Notified Body:

• CENELEC:

• DOC : Declaration of Conformity : (test)

• COC : Certificate of Conformity :

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Technical Documentation

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• Competent Authority가

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Technical Documentation

- A general description of the electric equipment
- design and manufacture drawings plus diagrams of components, subassemblies, circuits, etc.
- description and explanations needed to understand the above mentioned drawings and diagrams plus the operation of the electric equipment

- A list of the standards used, in full or in part, and a description of the solutions employed to meet the safety aspects of this directive when standards have not been applied
- the results of design calculations and of checks carried out, etc.
- test report (the manufacturer or third party)

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• LVD (EN 60950 ): -
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• Audio & Video : EN 60065

• 가 : EN 60335-1

• 7 : EN 60335-2-6(Particular requirements for stationary cooking ranges, hobs, ovens)

• 7 : EN 60335-2-6 (Particular requirements for cooking ranges, cooking tables, ovens and similar appliances)

• EN 60335-2-8 (Particular requirements for electric shavers, hair clippers and similar appliances)

• EN 60335-2-9 (Particular requirements for grills, toasters and similar portable cooking appliances)

• UPS: EN50091-1

• Laser : EN 60825

• : EN 61010

EU

- EU home page: http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/electr_eq uipment/index.htm
- EU :
 - EN : European Standard
 - $\ ENV: European \ Prestandard$
 - ETSI : European Telecommunication Standard Institute

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- HD: Harmonization Document
- prEN: draft European Standard
- prENV : draft European Prestandard
- prHD :draft Harmonization Document
- dow: latest date of withdrawal of conflicting national standard
- doa: latest date of announcement of the new EN/ENV/HD at national level

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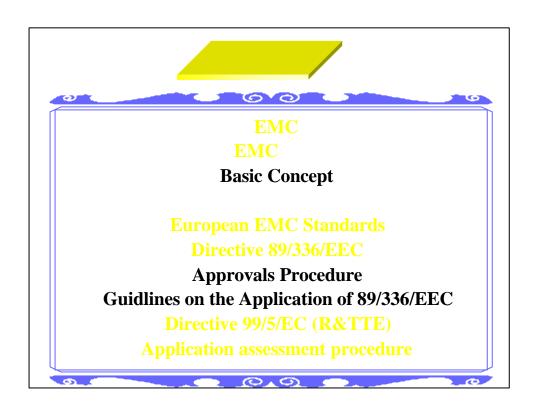
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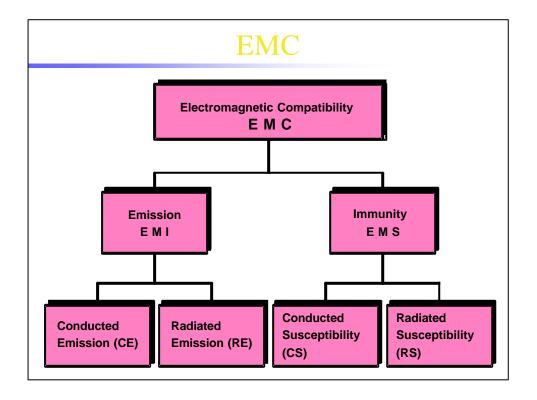
- SC: Subcommittee

- WG : Working Group

EMC Directive-89/336/EEC.

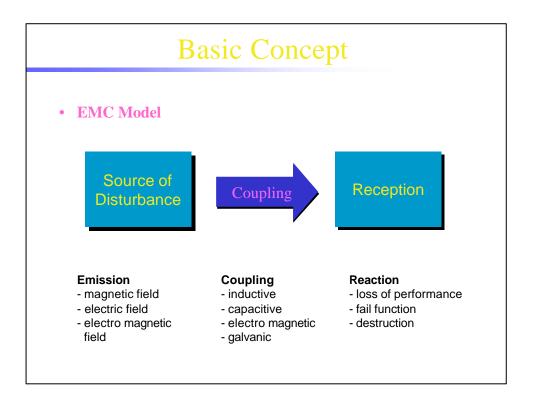
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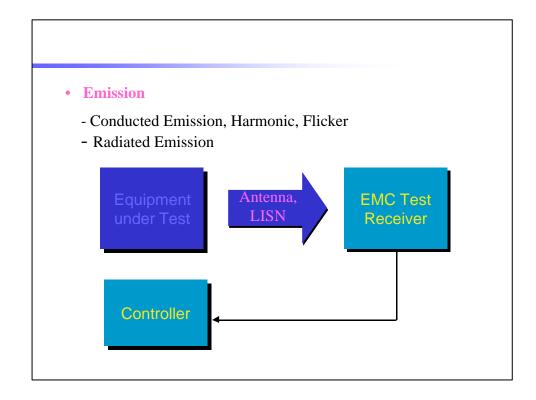


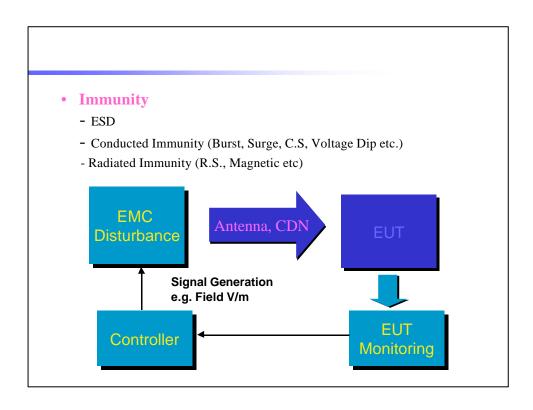


EMC

- Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) means
 - the ability of apparatus to function
 satisfactorily in its electromagnetic
 environment without introducing intolerable
 electromagnetic disturbance to other apparatus
 in that environment.







European EMC Standards

• Depending on their origin European EMC Standards are assigned to one of three number groups

- **CENELEC EN 50 000** + **x** eg EN 50 081

CISPR EN 55 000 + x eg EN 55 013 (based on CISPR 13)
 IEC EN 60 000 + x eg EN 61000 (based on IEC 1000)

EMC standards are divided into the following three types

- **Basic Standard** eg CISPR 16, IEC 1000 (EN 61000)

Generic Standard
 Product standard
 eg EN 50082
 eg EN 55013/55020

Directive 89/336/EEC

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE OF 3 MAY 1989 ON THE APPROXIMATION OF THE LAWS OF THE MEMBER STATES RELATING TO ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (89/336/EEC)

(23.5.89 OJ No L 139/19)

Short name: [EMC]
Base:Directive 89/336/EEC

Modification: Directive 92/31/EEC []

Directive 93/68/EEC [CE Marking]
Directive 91/263/EEC [TTE] &
Directive 93/97/EEC [Satellite]

Application: Guidelines on the application of Guide Council Directive 89/336/EEC

(Modification for publication in November 1997)

Directive 89/336/EEC

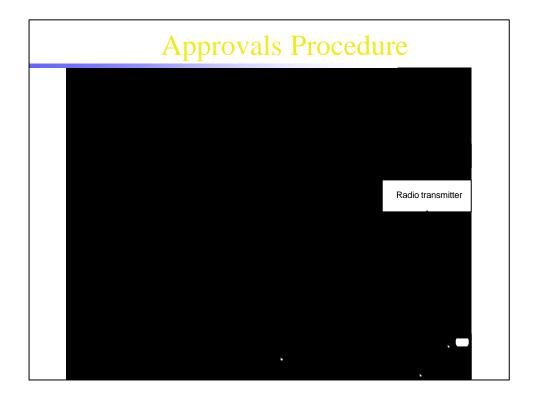
• Objective of the EMC Directive

- to guarantee the free movement of **apparatus**
- to create an acceptable electromagnetic environment in the EEA territory
- apparatus:
 - all electrical and electronic appliances together with equipment and installations containing electrical and/or electronic components
- The protection objective of the EMC directive is to ensure that the functioning of apparatus is not degraded by an electromagnetic phenomenon

signals considered do not include the signals wanted and required for the use of the apparatus

Directive 89/336/EEC

- Important articles
 - Article 2 : Scope
 - Article 4 : EMC requirements: Emission and Immunity
 - Article 7: Harmonized standards (published in official journal) provided by CENELEC and ETSI
 - Article 9: Enforcement (withdraw apparatus etc.)



Approvals Procedure

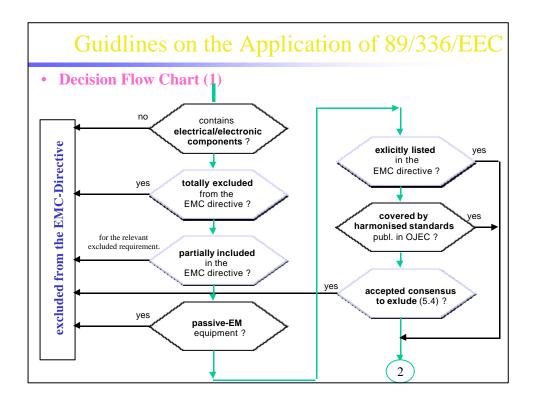
Procedure in accordance with Article 10.2

- requires a competent body (not a notified body) but manufacturer chooses what assessment he requires from the competent body in order to complete the technical construction file
- Responsibility still by the manufacturer!
- Technical Construction File
 - general description of the product
 - · design an manufacturing drawings
 - description and explanations needed ... as well as the operational aspects of the product
 - list of standards applied in whole or in part and a description of the solutions adopted in ordewr to comply with the protection requirements ... in cases where the standards have not been applied
 - · design calculation results arising from the EMC tests
 - · report or certificate by the competent body
 - · a copy of the instruction for use

Approvals Procedure

Procedure in accordance with Article 10.5

- only applicable to apparatus designed for the transmission of radio communications (as defined in the ITU Convention
- requires a notified body choosed by the manufacturer
- is a type examination (EC Type Examination Certificate)
- Application for type examination include
 - name and address of the manufacturer or his authorised representativ
 - a written declaration that the same application has not been lodged with any other notified body
 - · technical documentation
- It is not valid any more acc. to New R&TTE Directive



Totally Excluded

- Radio equipment used by radio amateurs unless the apparatus is available commercially
- Motor vehicles (covered by specific Directive 90/385/EEC)
- Active implantable medical devices (covered by specific Directive 90/385/EEC)
- Medical devices (covered by specific Directive 93/42/EEC) ¹⁾
- In vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices (proposal for a Directive)
- Equipment intended for use in aircraft in flight (covered by Council Regulation EEC No 3922/91
- Marine equipment: if covered by specific Directive 96/98/EC²

¹⁾ transitional period ending 14 June 1998

²⁾ transitional period ending 31 December 1998

Partially Included

- Non-automatic weighting instruments:
 only emission requirements are covered, immunity by
 Annex I-8(2) of 90/384/EEC
- Agricultural and forestry tractors:
 only immunity covered, The emission requirements are
 covered by Directive 75/322/EEC

Guidlines on the Application of 89/336/EEC

• Explicitly Listed:

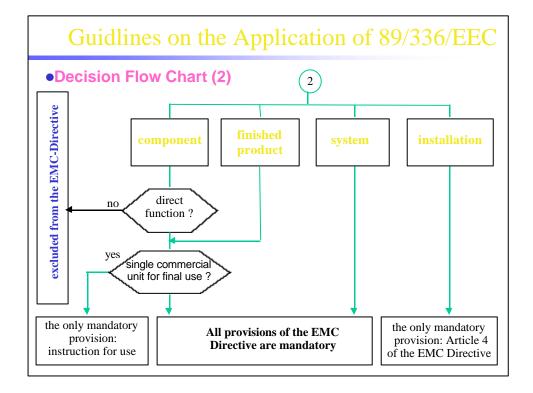
- Electrical household appliances, potable tools and simular equipment
- Flourescent lighting luminairies fitted with starters
- Flourescent lamps
- Industrial manufacturing equipment
- Information technology equipment
- Domestic radio and television receivers
- Radio and television broadcast transmittersAeronoutical and marine radio apparatus
- Educational electronic equipment
- Amateur radio equipment if commercially available
- Telecommunications apparatus
- Radio communication transmitters (incl. CB, walkie-talkies etc)
- Radio communication receivers

Accepted consensus to exclude:

- The emission level is by the inherent nature of the physical characteristics and mode of operation far below the most stringent limits of the relevant EMC standards
- With regard to immunity experience shows that such appparatus does function satisfactorily by the inherent nature of physical characteristics...

Examples

- fuses, circuit breakers without electronic parts which are EM active
- Manual switches which do not contain any components which are EM active
- High voltage inductors and transformers
- Capacitors
- Induction motors
- Quarz wrist watches without additional functions (eg radio receivers)
- Filament lamps (bulbs)



Component

with direct function

(eg plug-in cards for computer systems, electronic mail cards, programmable logic control, computer disk drives)

without direct function
 (eg resistors, capcitors, coils, diodes, transistors, integrated curcuits, cables, all or nothing relays, plugs, sockets)

direct function

- any function of the component itself which fulfills the intended use specified by the manufacturer in the instruction for use for an end-user
- ... this function has to be available without further adjustment or connections other than simple ones which can be performed by any person not fully arare of the EMC implications

Guidlines on the Application of 89/336/EEC

Finished Product

- has a direct function
- has an enclosure of its own
- if applicable: ports and connections intended for end users

System

 components, finished products combined, designed and/or put together by the same person as a single functional unit ...installed and operated together to perform a specific task

Installation

- fixed installations: a combination of several parts assembled and/or erected ... at a given place...
- movable installations



(CE mark of conformity for all products except radio telecommunications equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment)

 Compliance with the requirements of the EMC Directive is shown by the CE mark, affixed to the apparatus. Basis for CE marking is the EC declaration, issued by the manufacturer or importer, which has to be held at the disposal of the competent authority for ten years.

The CE mark is never awarded to a product by an official body but is always affixed to the equipment under the full responsibility of the manufacturer or importer of the product

Directive 99/5/EC (R&TTE)

Directive 99/5/EC

of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity (Official journal 07/04/1999 No. L 91/10)

Short name: RTTE

Base:99/5/EC

directive

repealed Directive 98/13/EC and 10(5) of 89/336/EEC

(from 8. Apr. 2000)

Directive 99/5/EC (R&TTE)

• Important articles:

- Article 1: Scope and aim

- Article 3 : Essential requirements

- Article 5 : Harmonised standards

- Article 10: Conformity assessment procedures

• 10.3 TTE Equipment not using radio spectrum

• 10.4 Radio Equipment (harmonised standards applied)

• 10.5 Radio Equipment (harmonised standards not/ partly applied)

Directive 99/5/EC (R&TTE)

- Terminal Equipment
 - equipment enabling communication intended to be connected to interfaces of public telecommunications network
- Radio Equipment
 - equipment capable of communication by means of emission and/or reception of radio waves
 - 9 kHz to 3000 GHz

Directive 99/5/EC (R&TTE)

- Equipment not covered by the present directive (Article 1.5)
 - Apparatus exclusively used for activities concerning public security, defence, State security and activities of the State in areas of criminal law
- Equipment not covered by the present directive (Article 1.4, Annex I)
 - Radio equipment used by radio amateurs unless the equipment is available commercially
 - Marine equipment
 if covered by specific Directive 96/98/EC
 - cabling and wiring
 - Air-traffic-management equipment and systems covered Directive 93/65/EEC
 - Equipment intended for use in aircraft in flight covered by Council Regulation EEC No 3922/91

Directive 99/5/EC (R&TTE)

- Essential Requirements
 - The objectives contained in 73/23/EEC (LVD) with respect to safety requirements, but with no lower voltage applying
 - The protection requirements contained in 89/336/EEC(EMC) with respect to electromagnetic compatibility
 - Interactions via networks with other apparatus (3.3.a)
 - Prevention of harm to network or its functioning, causing an unacceptable degradation of service other than the user of the effective use of spectrum (3.3.b)
 - Privacy of user (3.3.c)
 - Avoidance of fraud (3.3.d)
 - Access to emergency services (3.3.e)
 - Use by users with disability (3.3.f)

EMC Directive.

Application asse	ssn	nent	pro	oce	dur
Complinace Routes	Annex II - Internal Production Control	Annex III - Internal Production Control + Radio testing	Annex IV - Technical Construction File	Annex V - Full Quality Assurance	
Wired Telecommunications Terminal Equipment	*		*	*	
Receiver parts of Radio Equipment	*		*	*	
Radio Equipment to which harmonized standards are applicable		*	*	*]
Radio Equipment to which harmonized standards are NOT applicable or apply partial	lly		*	*	

Application assessment procedure

Annex II

- Internal production control
- Technical Documentation
 - general description of the product
 - design an manufacturing drawings
 - description and explanations needed ... as well as the operational aspects of the product
 - list of standards applied in whole or in part and a description of the solutions adopted in order to comply with the protection requirements ... in cases where the standards have not been applied
 - design calculation results, examinations carried out, etc
 - · test reports
- manufacturing process ensures compliance of the ... product with the technical documentation and with the requirement of this Directive...

EMC Directive.

Application assessment procedure

Annex III

- Internal Production Control
- = Internal production control (Annex II) + specific Apparatus tests
 For each type of Apparatus, all essential radio test suites must be carried out by the manufacturer or on his behalf.

The identification of test suites ... is the responsibility of a **notified body** ... <u>except</u> where the test suites are defined in the harmonized standards

The manufacturer .. shall declare that these tests have been carried out and that the Apparatus conforms to the tests and shall **affix the notified body's identification number** ...

Annex IV

- Technical Construction File (TCF)
 - = Technical Documentation (Annex II) + specific radio test suites (Annex III) present the TCF to notified body

Application assessment procedure

Annex V

- Full Quality Assurance
 - Manufacturer Declaration
 - approved quality system for design, manufacture and final product inspection and testing
 - · Quality system
 - Notified body asses and approves the Quality system
 - Manufacturer fulfills the obligations arising out of the approved quality system
 - Manufacturer keep the notified body informed of any intended updating of the quality system
 - Manufacturer allows access for inspection, audits, unexpected visits of the notified body

EMC Directive.

CE :

TUV Rheinland Korea Ltd.



Project Manager TUV Rheinland Korea Ltd.

e-mail: info3@tuv-korea.com http://www.tuv-korea.com Phone: +82-2-551-0444 Fax: +82-2-551-0447

	EN 60204-1: 1997			TÜV Rheinland Korea
	4.			
4.1				
•				
•				
•	(, (,)	
•	•	,	,	
•	:		,	,
	·		•	



4.

4.2 , ,

•

• EN, IEC

4.3

• : $0.9 \, V_r - 1.1 \, V_r$

• : 0.99 Fr - 1.01 Fr

• Harmonics : 10% of V_{rms} (2, ..., 5)

• Impulse : Duration 1.5 ms

EN 60204-1: 1997

TÜV Rheinland Korea



4.

: Rise/Fall : 500 ns 500 μs

Magnitude: 2 V_{rms}
• Interruption: 3 ms

4.4 (Physical environment and operating conditions)

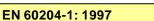
4.4.1

В

4.4.2 EMC

EMC ; Emission - Industrial : EN 50081-2 EMC ; Immunity - Industrial : EN 50082-2

EMC; Electrostatic discharge



TÜV Rheinland Korea



4.

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4.4.3 (Ambient air temperature): +5 - +40
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EN 60204-1: 1997

TÜV Rheinland



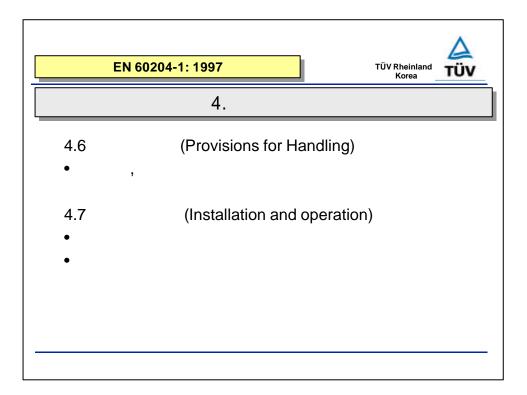
4.

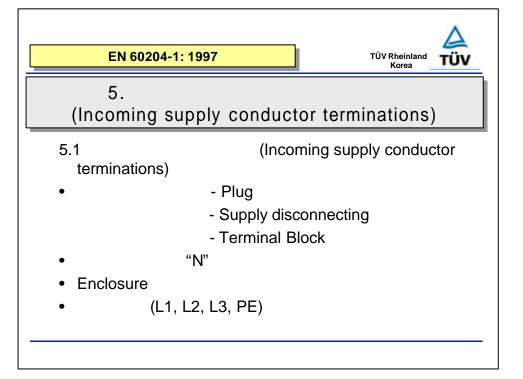
- 4.4.7 (Ionizing and non-ionizing radiation)
- Microwave, Ultraviolet, Lasers, X-rays

• / /

4.5 (Transportation and storage)

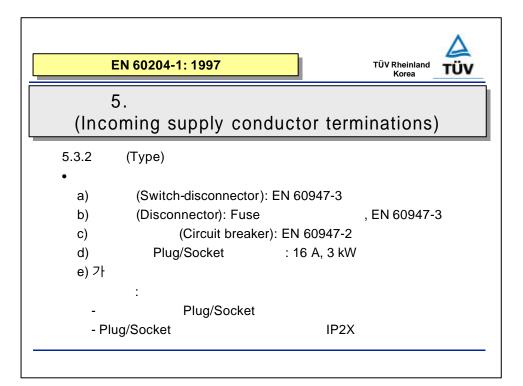
- : (-25 +55), (24 h +70)
- , ,





EN 60204-1: 1997	TÜV Rheinland Korea			
5. (Incoming supply conductor	terminations)			
•	5.2 (Terminal for connection to the external protective earthing system)			
• = $(ex. 1.2 \text{ mm}^2)$	가			
1.2 mm ² .) • : "PE"				
Bonding conductor : or GREI	EN-AND-YELLOW			

EN 60	204-1: 1997	TÜV Rheinland TÜV Korea
5. (Incomin	g supply conductor t	erminations)
5.3	(Supply disconnect	ting device)
5.3.1 • •	(,	, 3) , Interlock



EN 60204-1: 1997 5. (Incoming supply conductor terminations) 5.3.3 (Requirements) • : OFF (0), ON (1) • OFF • : Black or Gray (, Emergency stop device=Red) • OFF eg. Pad locks • (, TN) • (Breaking capacity) + Motor



5.

(Incoming supply conductor terminations)

5.3.4 (Operating handle):

•

• 0.6 m - 1.9 m

• : 1.7 m



5.

(Incoming supply conductor terminations)

5.4 (Devices for

Switching off for prevention of unexpected start-up)

- 가 OK
- •
- &
- 5.5 (Devices for disconnecting electrical equipment)
- •
- 5.3

EN 60204-1: 1997

TÜV Rheinland Korea

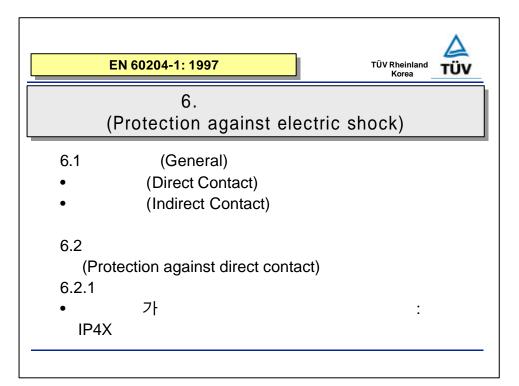


5. (Incoming supply conductor terminations)

5.6 (Protection against unauthorized, inadvertent and/or mistaken connection)

가

- 5.4 5.5
- Fuse 가



EN 60204-1: 1997	TÜV Rheinland TÜV
6. (Protection aç	gainst electric shock)
6.2.2 Enclosure	(Protection by enclosures)
(1)	
Enclosure	Key or Tool
Enclosure): IP2X	(
,	가



6. (Protection against electric shock)

(2)

• Enclosure7+ open Enclosure (e.g. Door - interlocking

disconnector)

IP2X

Warning sign:



가

EN 60204-1: 1997

TÜV Rheinland Korea



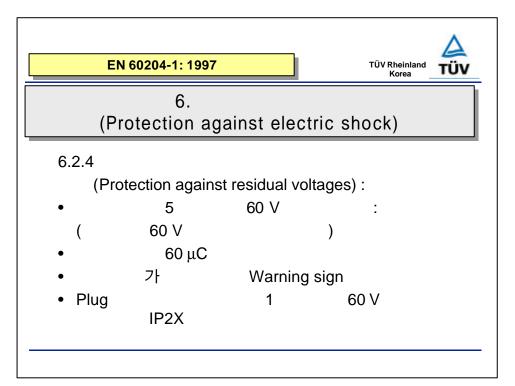
(Protection against electric shock)

6.2.3

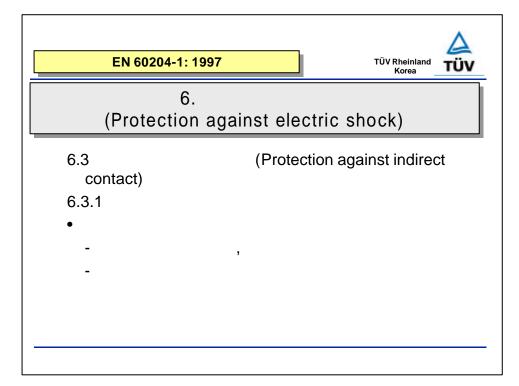
(Protection by insulation of live parts)

- •
- .

Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers,



6. (Protection against electric shock) 6.2.5 (Protection by barriers): • IEC 60364-4-41 412.2 6.2.6 (Protection by placing out of reach or protection by obstacles) • IP2X



TÜV Rheinland Korea

(Protection against electric shock)

- 6.3.2 (Measures to prevent the occurrence of a hazardous touch voltage)
- Class II



6.

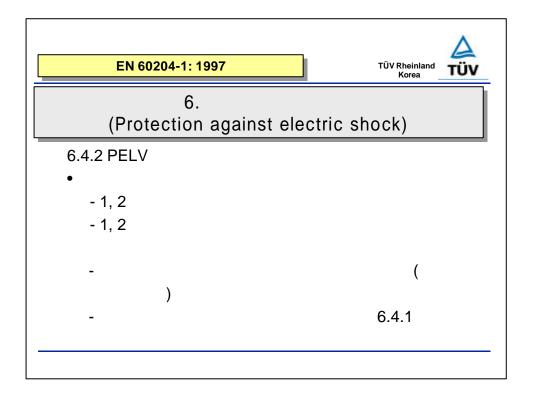
(Protection against electric shock)

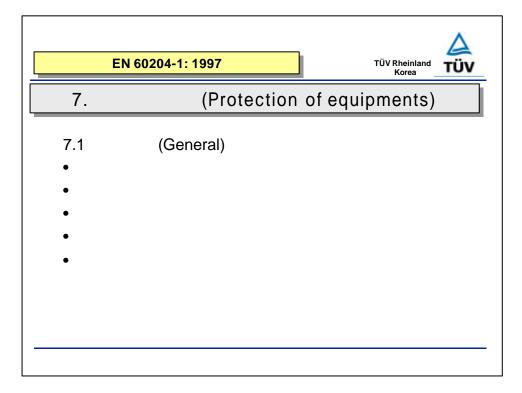
- 6.3.3 (Protection by automatic disconnection of supply) :
- Touch voltage

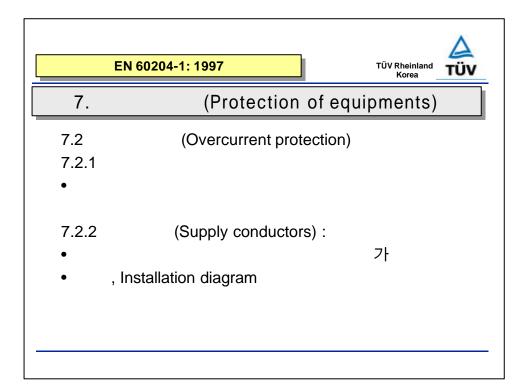
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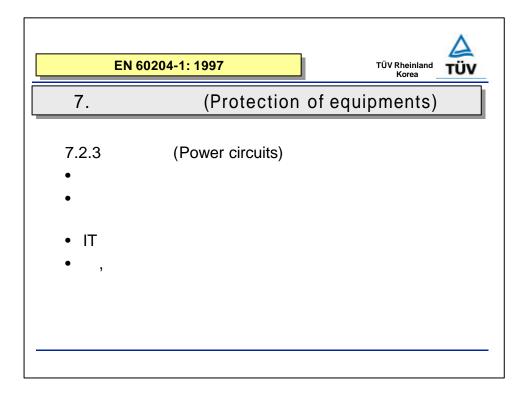
-

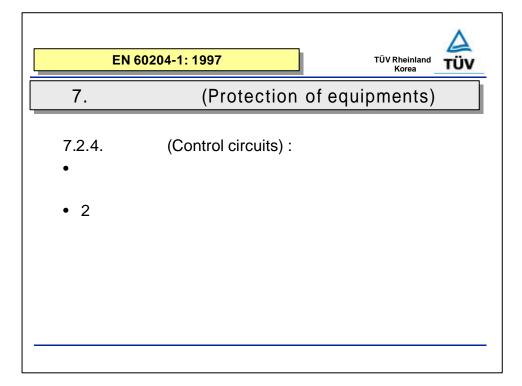
TÜV Rheinland **TÜ**V EN 60204-1: 1997 (Protection against electric shock) (Protection by the use of PELV) PELV : Protective Extra Low Voltage 6.4.1 25 Vac 60 Vdc a) b) c) PELV PELV e) PELV Plug/Socket - Plug - Socket Plug가



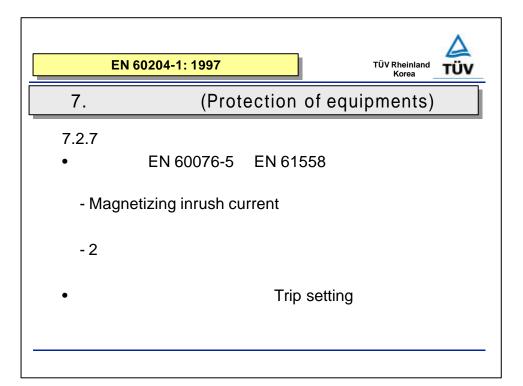


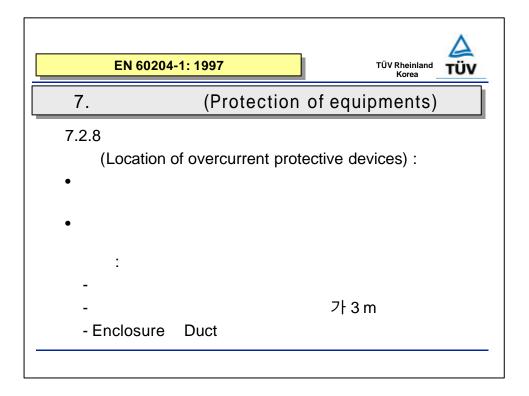


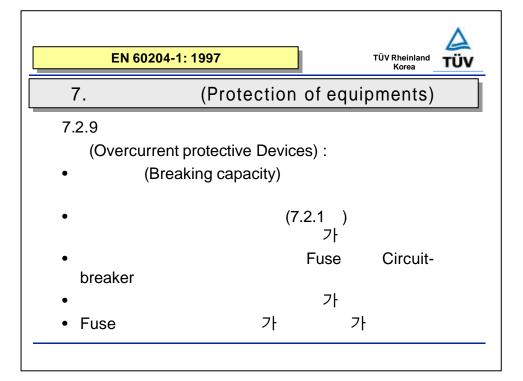




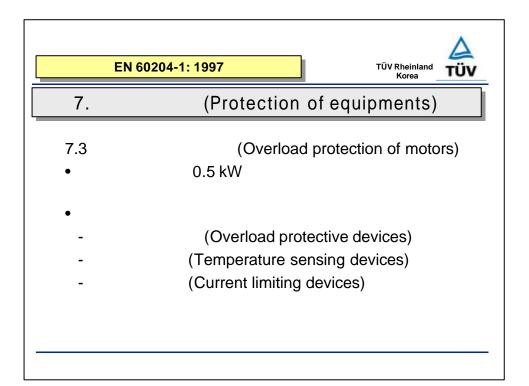
TÜV Rheinland Korea 7. (Protection of equipments) 7.2.5 Socket outlet (Socket outlets and their associated conductors) • Socket outlet • TÜV Rheinland Korea TÜV Rheinland Korea TÜV Rheinland Korea TÜV Rheinland Korea (Socket outlets and their associated conductors) • Socket outlet • (Local lighting circuits)

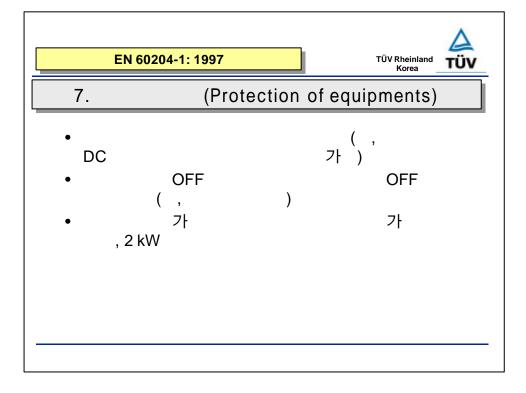


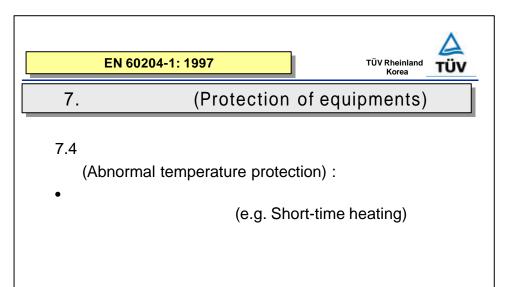




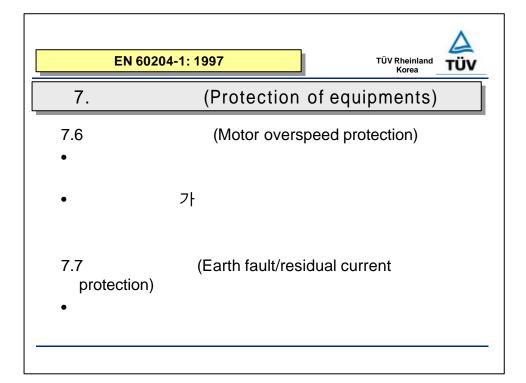
EN 60	204-1: 1997	TÜV Rheinland TÜV
7.	(Protection of	f equipments)
7.2.10 setting of o	overcurrent protective de	(Rating and evices) :
· ruse	(e.g ,)
•		

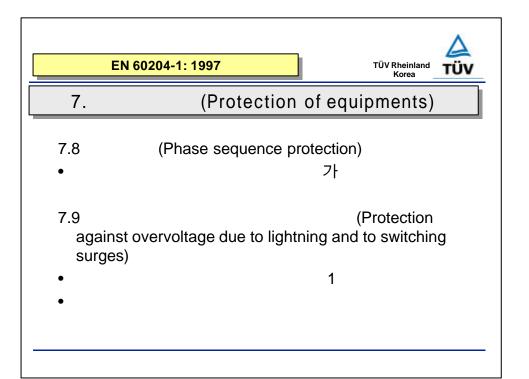


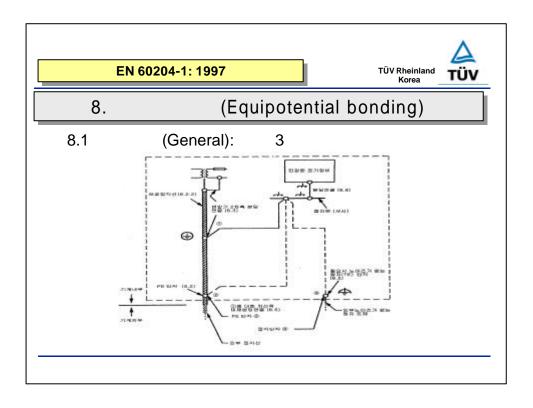


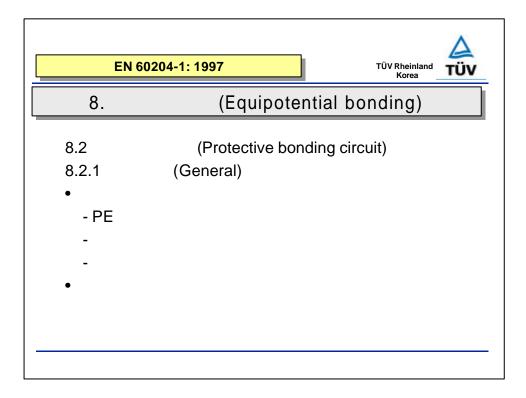


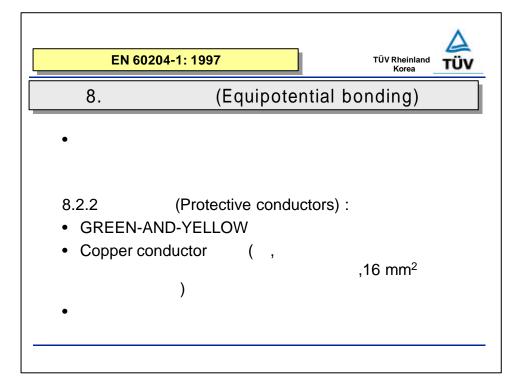
7. (Protection of equipments) 7.5 (Protection against supply interruption or voltage reduction and subsequent restoration) Undervoltage device Delayed undervoltage device Undervoltage device











8. (Equipotential bonding) 8.2.3 (Continuity of the protective bonding circuit) • Door Cover • 8.2.4 (Exclusion of Switching devices from the protective bonding circuit): •



8.

(Equipotential bonding)

8.2.5

(Parts which need not be connected to the protective bonding circuit):

- (< 50 x 50 mm^2)
- 가
- : Screw, Rivets, Nameplates, Contactor/Relay

EN 60204-1: 1997

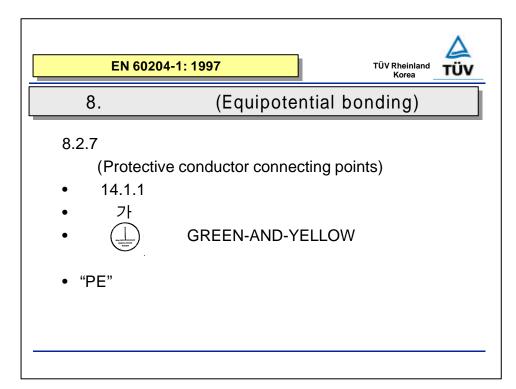
TÜV Rheinland Korea

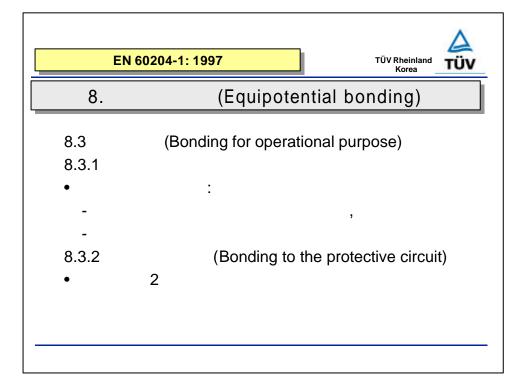
(Equipotential bonding) 8.

(Interruption of 8.2.6 the protective bonding circuit by connectors):

Plug/Socket

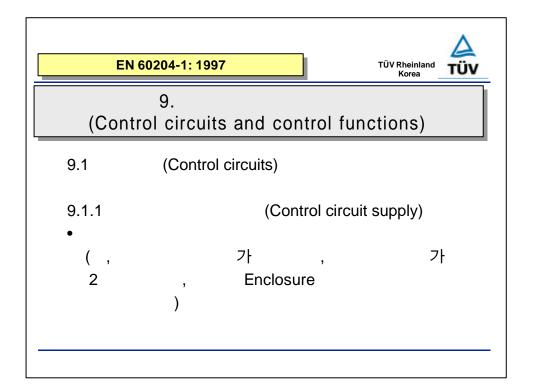
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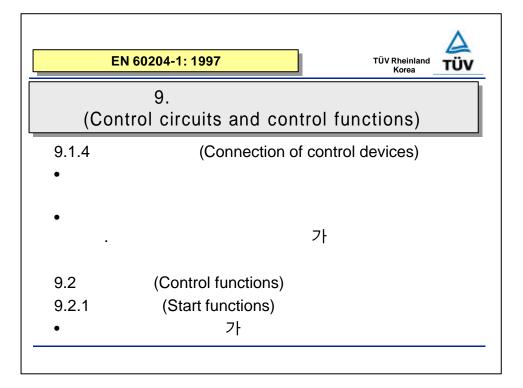


8. (Equipotential bonding) 8.3.3 (Bonding to a common reference potential): • 6 () 7 () (Noiseless earth conductor) • Common mode interferences PE 가 ,	EN 60204-1: 1	997	TÜV Rheinland Korea
reference potential): • 6 () 7 () (Noiseless earth conductor) • Common mode interferences PF 7	8.	(Equipotentia	al bonding)
Common mode interferences PF 71	reference potent	ial) :	g to a common

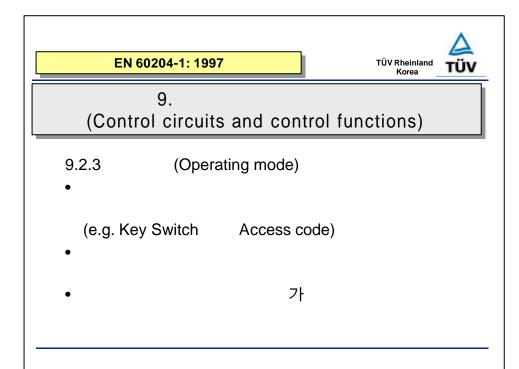
EN 60204-1	l: 1997	TÜV Rheinland Korea		
8.	(Equipotentia	l bonding)		
• (E	(Electrical interference) :			
Ground	plane)	(e.g. Chasis		
Reference level (Ground plane) :				
Ground plane				

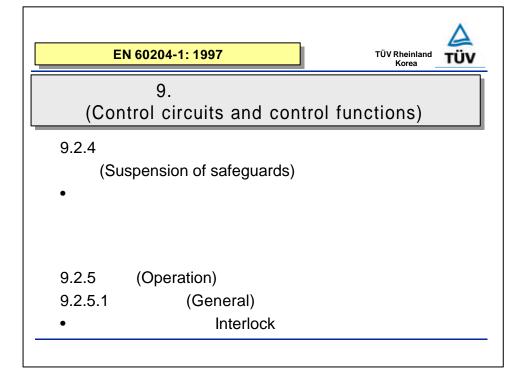


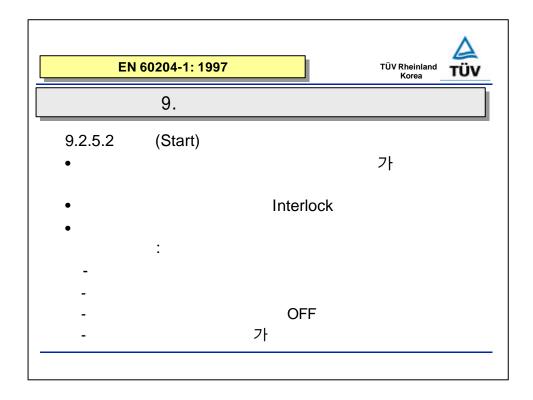
9. (Control circuits and control functions) 9.1.2 (Control circuit voltage) • : 250 V 9.1.3 (Protection)

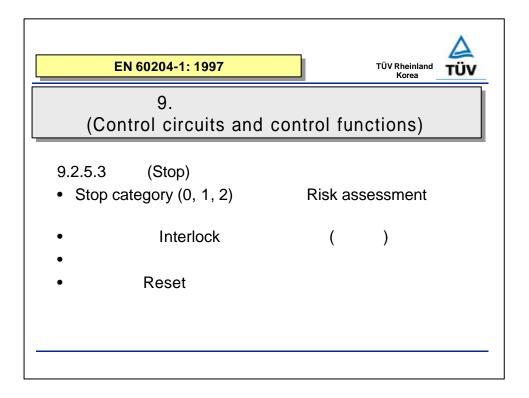


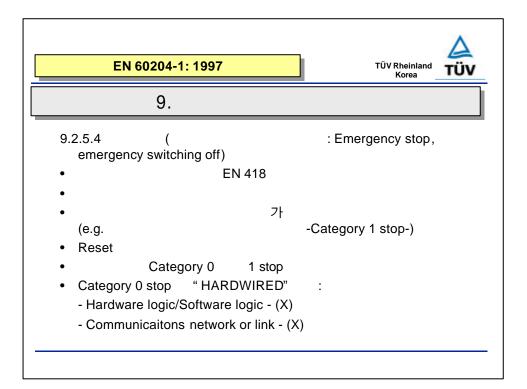
9. (Control circuits and control functions) 9.2.2 (Stop functions) • Category 0: (e.g. Uncontrolled stop -) • Category 1: "0" , (e.g. controlled stop) • Category 2: 7† Controlled stop • Category 0 stop

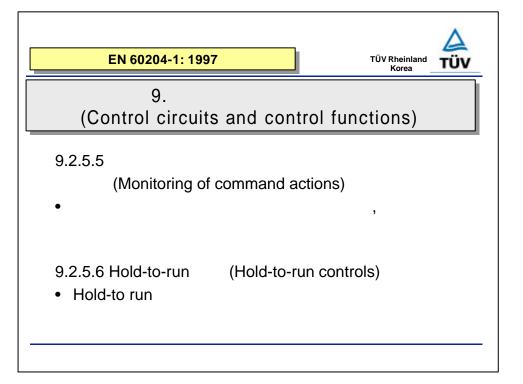


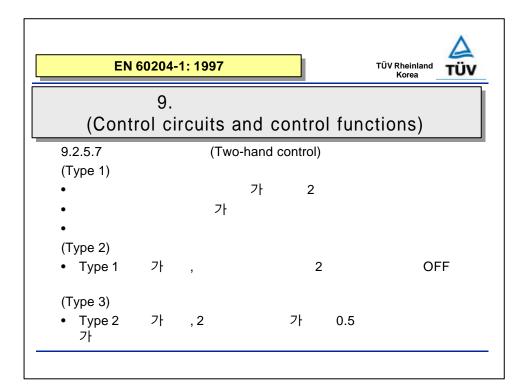


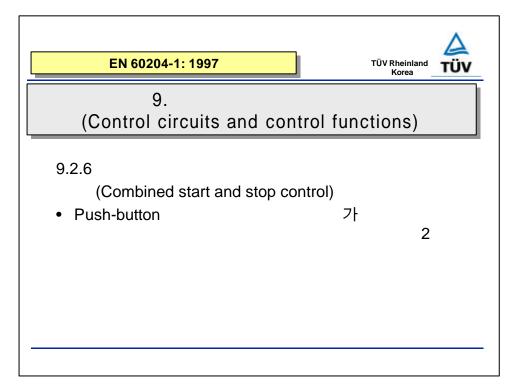


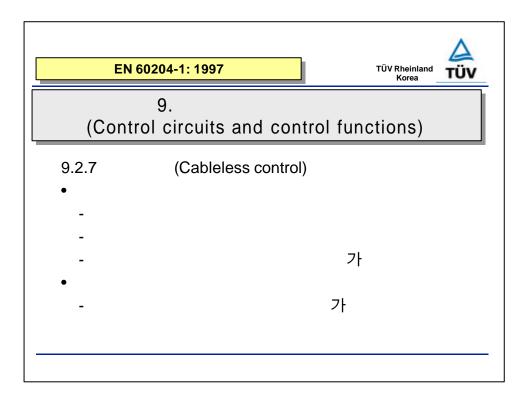


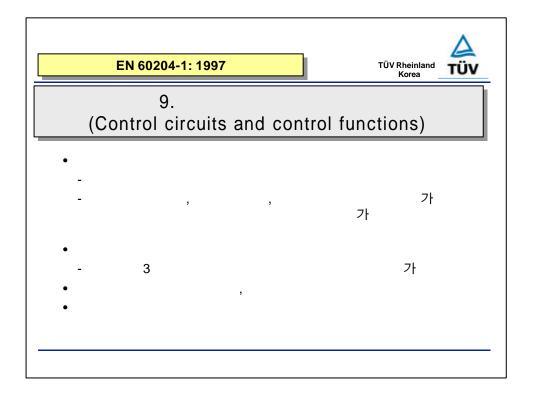


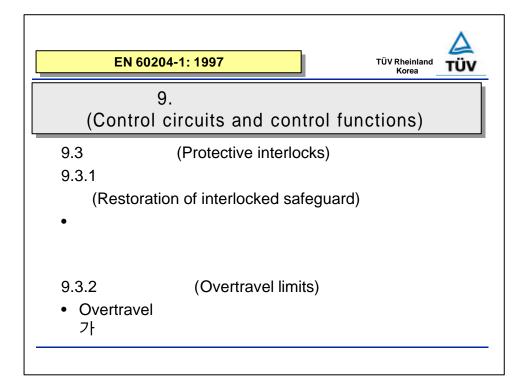


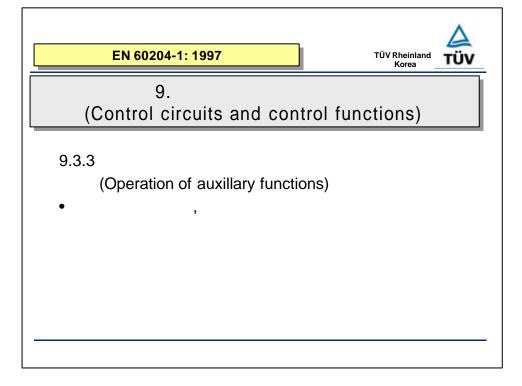


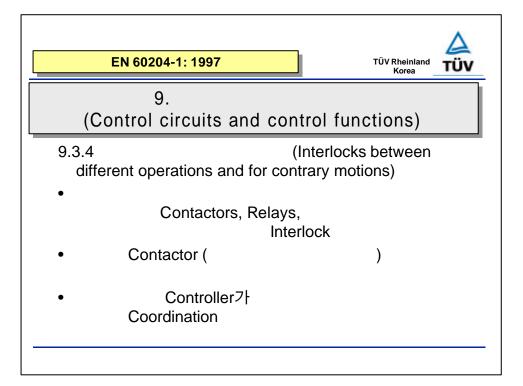








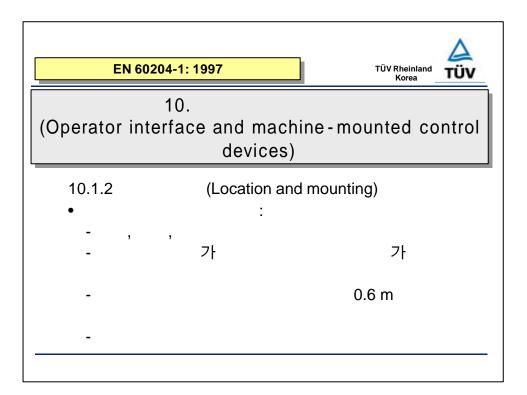




9. (Control circuits and control functions) 9.3.5 (Reverse current braking) ・ フト ,

EN 60204-1: 1997	TÜV Rheinland TÜV
9. (Control circuits and control fu	unctions)
9.4 (Control functions in ca	ase of failure)
• : - (e.g. Interlock-guard, - Interlock)

EN 60204-1	: 1997		TÜV Rheinland Korea
10 (Operator interfa			-mounted control
10.1.1			
• • EN 60447	, ,	가	: EN 60073,



E	N 60204-1: 1997		TÜV Rheinland TÜV Korea
(Operator	10. interface and ma device		mounted control
10.1.3	(Protection) (: EN 60	, 0529)



EN 60204-1: 1997

10.

(Operator interface and machine-mounted control devices)

(Position sensors) 10.1.4 Overtravel

Interlock

Normal close

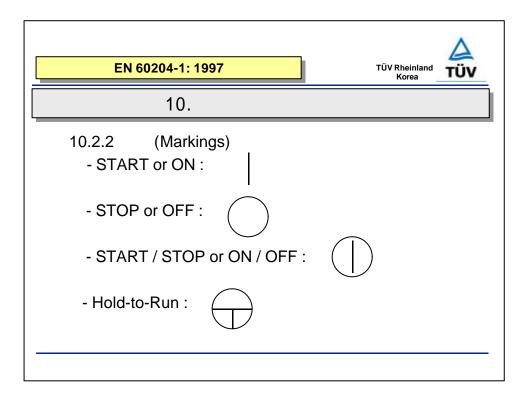
EN 60204-1: 1997

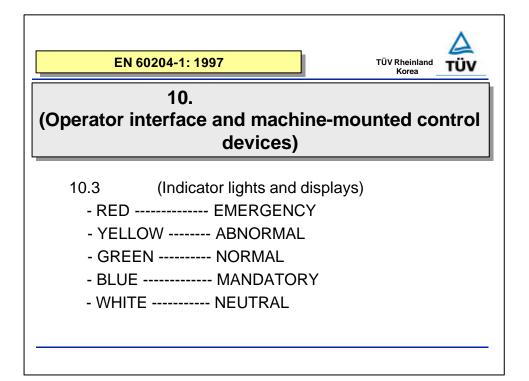
10.

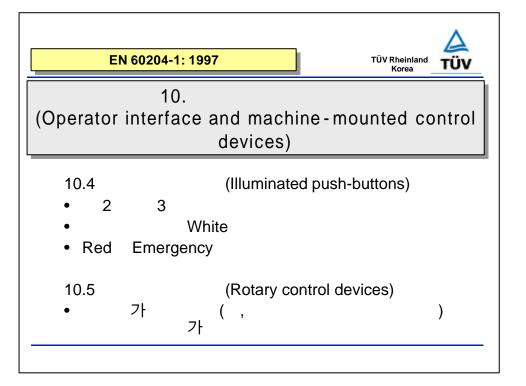
TÜV Rheinland

(Operator interface and machine-mounted control devices)

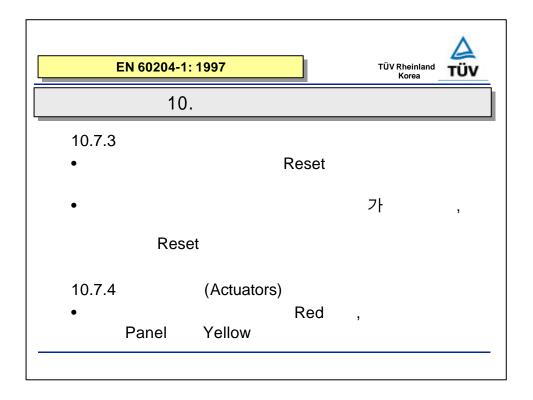
- 10.2 (Push-buttons)
- 10.2.1 (Colors)
 - START/ON ----- WHITE, GRAY, BLACK
 - STOP/OFF ----- BLACK, GRAY, WHITE
 - SAFE/NORMAL --- GREEN
 - ABNORMAL ----- YELLOW
 - EMERGENCY STOP ---- RED

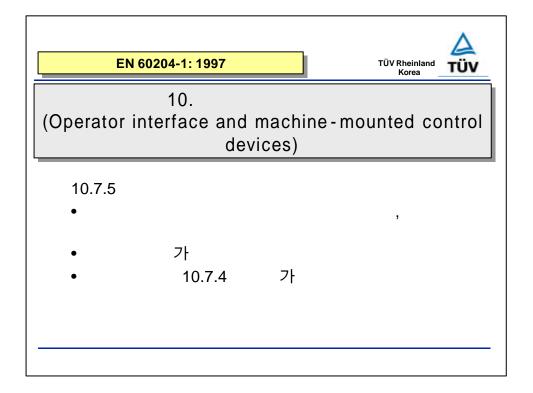


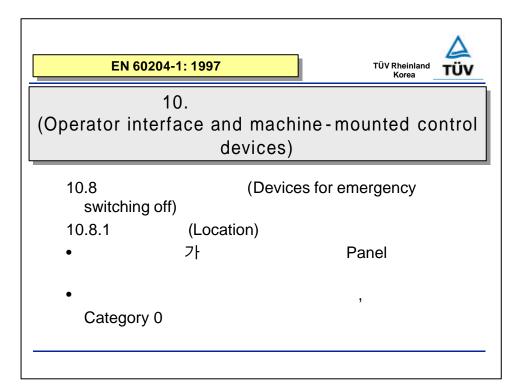


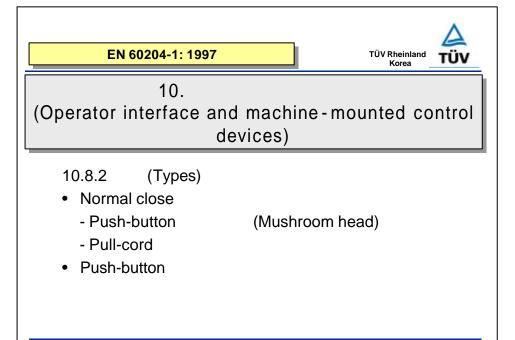


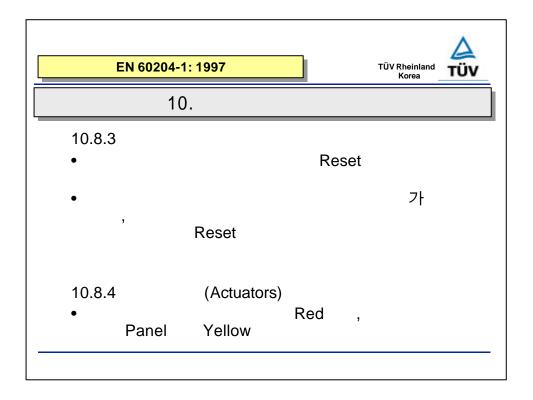
EN 60204-1: 1997 TÜV Rheinland 10. (Devices for emergency stop) 10.7 (Location) 10.7.1 Panel (Types) 10.7.2 Normal close Self-latch type (Mushroom head) - Push-button - Pull-cord - Pedal-operated (가

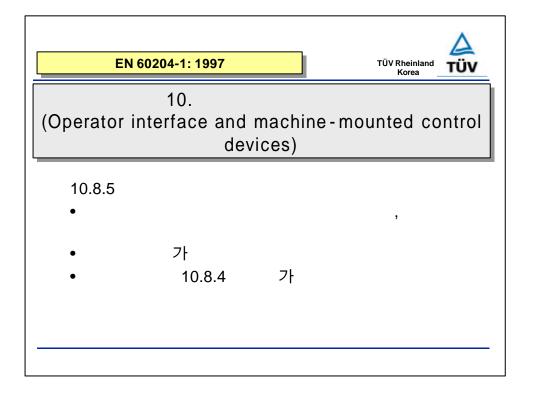


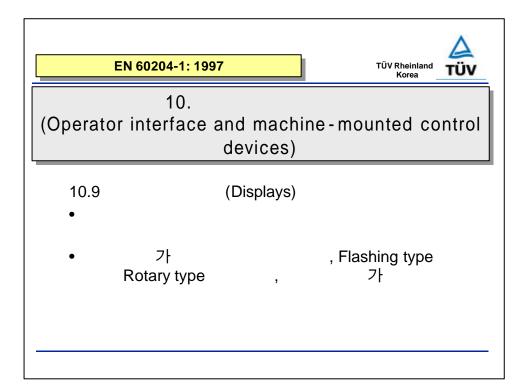


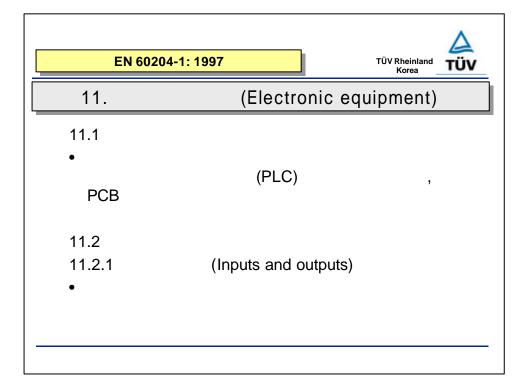


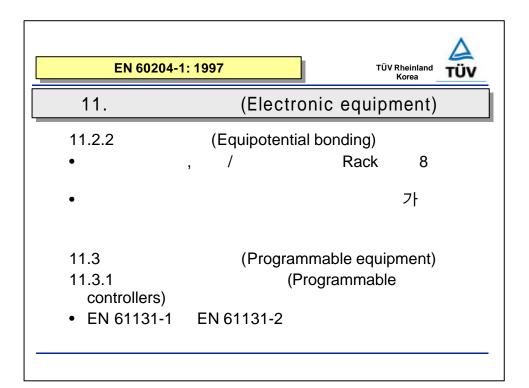


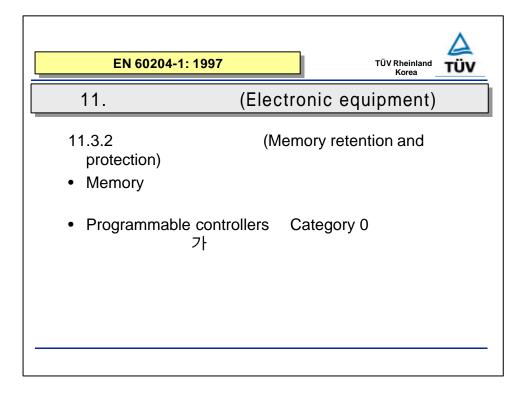


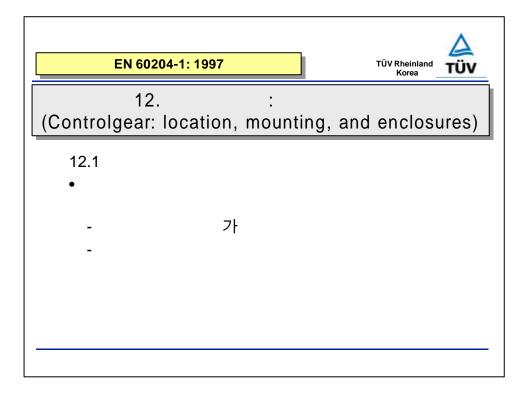




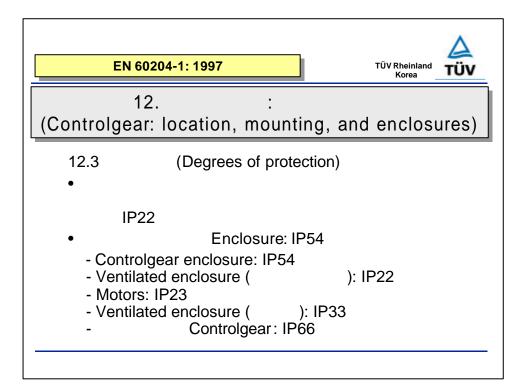




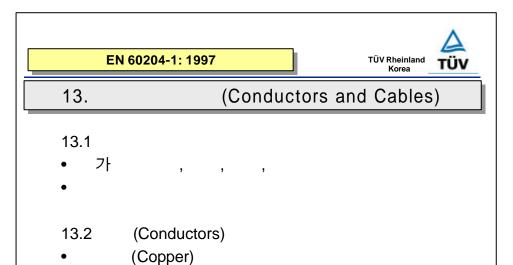




| TÜV Rheinland Korea | TÜV Rheinland Korea

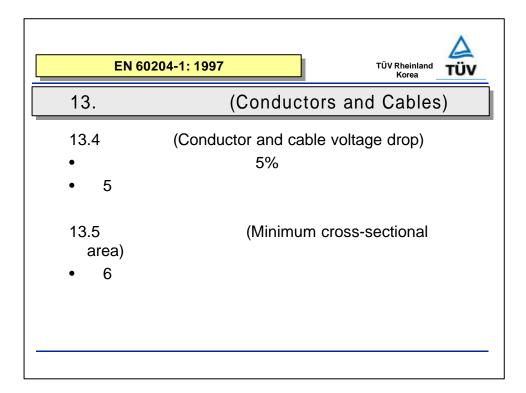


EN 60	204-1: 1997		TÜV Rheinland Korea
12 (Controlgear		: ounting, a	nd enclosures)
12.4	(Enclosure	es, doors an : 3 m	d openings) m
•	0.9 m	95 °	



4

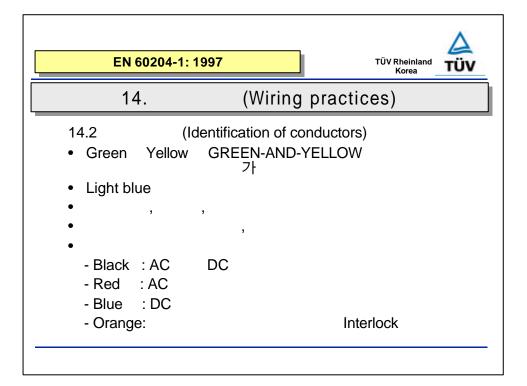
13. (Conductors and Cables) 13.3 (Insulation) • PVC, RUBBER, SIR, XLPE • : - > 50 Vac or 120 Vdc ⇒ 2000 Vac/5 - ≈ PELV ⇒ 500 Vac/5 13.4 (Current carrying capacity in normal service) • 4

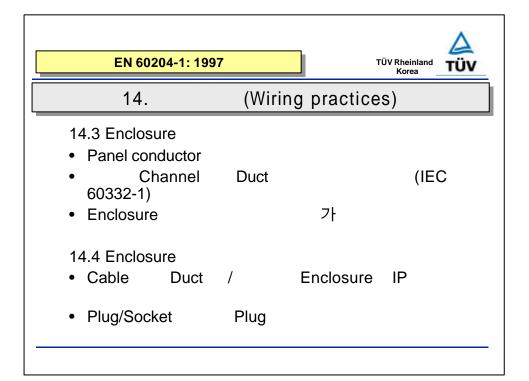


EN 60204-1: 199	7	TÜV Rheinland Korea TÜV
13.	(Conductors	and Cables)
13.7 가 (Flo • Class 5 Class - - 가 - 15 N/mm²) • 7	exible cables) s 6 (가	(

EN 6	6 <mark>0204-1: 1997</mark>		TÜV Rheinland Korea TÜV
13.	(Cor	nductors a	nd Cables)
13.8 collecto • IP2X •	, r bars, slip-ring as IP4X 가 가 가 가 (Creepage dista : 60 mm	ssemblies) Pull-cord PE 가	tor wires,

	EN 60204-1: 1997		TÜV Rh Ko	einland TÜV
	14.	(Wiring p	oractices)	
14.1	(Con	nections and	, (splice) =)
・ ・ ・ ・	Loop im	pedance	가	







EN 60204-1: 1997

(Wiring practices)

14.5 Ducts, Connection **Junction Box**

 Duct Junction box

14.

- Duct IP : IP33
- 6 mm Drain hole
- Oil/Air/Water pipe
- Duct Cable tray 2 m
- **Enclosure**

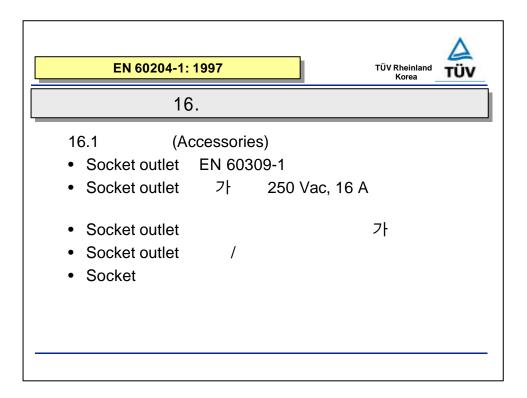
EN 60204-1: 1997

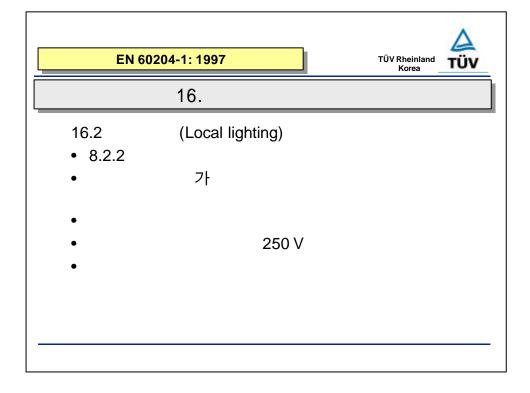
TÜV Rheinland

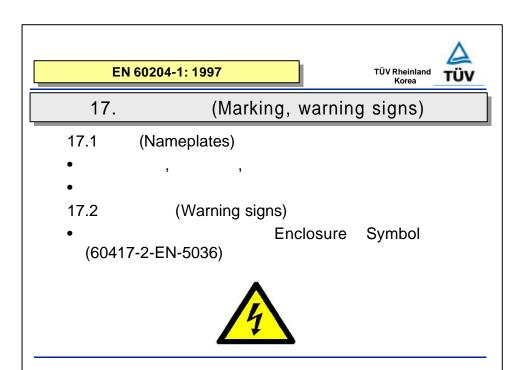


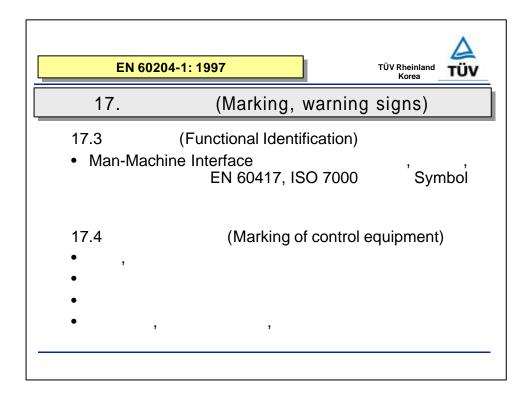
15. (Electric motors and associated equipment)

- EN 60034-1
- (DC),
- IΡ 23
- IEC 60072-1, 72-2
- Nameplate









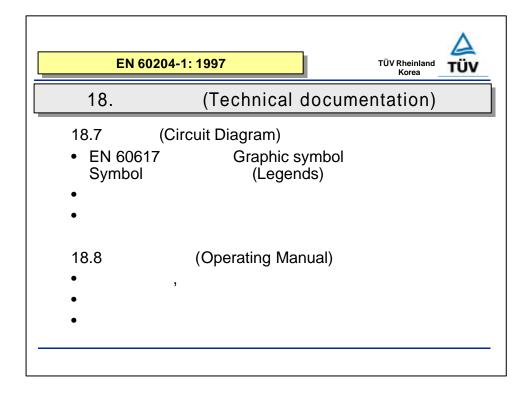
17. (Marking, warning signs) 17.5 (Reference designations) • , 가	EN	60204-1: 1997	TÜV Rheinland Korea	<u>△</u> TÜV
• ,	17.	(Marking, warning	ı signs)	
	•			

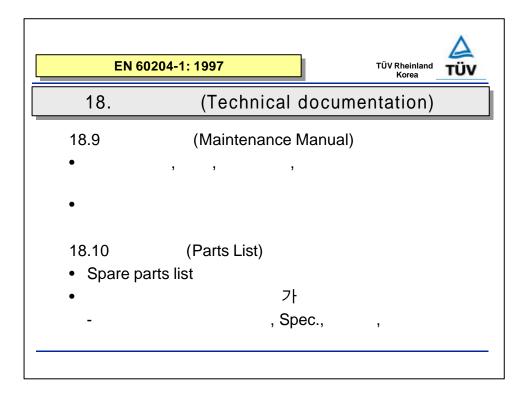
EN 6	0204-1: 1997 TÜV Rheinland Korea
18.	(Technical documentation)
18.1	
• ,	,
•	
18.2	
a)	,
b)	(, ,)
c)	(, , ,)
d)	(System Block Diagram)
e)	(Circuit Diagram)
-	<u> </u>

EN 60204-	-1: 1997	TÜV Rheinland TÜV
18.	(Technical docum	entation)
f) 1) 2) 3) 4) 5)		,
g) Safeguard	st (, Spare parts list) ds, , Interlock guards	

EN 60204-1	: 1997	TÜV Rheinland Korea
18.	(Technical docum	nentation)
18.3 • EN 61082-1 • Symbol •	IEC 60750 가 가	
• , ,	Peak ,	

EI	N 60204-1: 1997 TÜV Rheinland Korea	<u>△</u> TÜV
18.	(Technical documentation)	
18.5	,	
•	Duct ,	
18.6 •	() (System Diagram)	
•	(Function Diagram)	







EN 60204-1: 1997

19. (Testing and verification)

19.2 (Continuity of protective bonding circuit)

• : PELV , 10 A, 50 Hz/60 Hz

• 가 : PE • : 9

19.3 (Insulation resistance tests)

• : 500 Vac

• 가 :

• : 1 Mohm

EN 60204-1: 1997

TÜV Rheinland Korea



19. (Testing and verification)

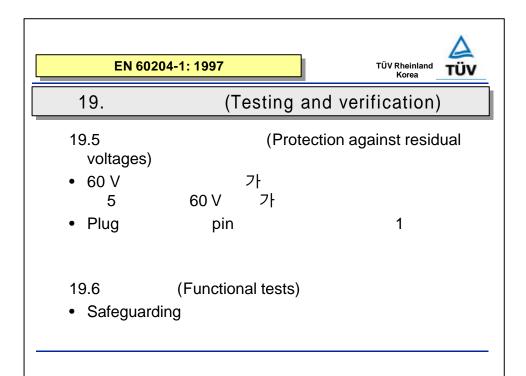
19.4 (Voltage tests)

• : 1000 V (x 2)

• 가 : ,1

• : 가

• 가 가



CE :

()





•

TEL:031-746-8500 Email:ickim@onetech.co.kr

Copyright, 2001 ONETECH Corporation



- :
 - FDA 510(k)
 - UL (Safety)
 - FCC Part 15 or Part 18 (EMI)
- - CE Marking
 - AIMD
 - MDD
 - IVDD
 - LVD/EMCD





_FDA 510(k) (I)



_FDA 510(k) (II)

• <u>(General Control):</u>

```
■ Establishment Registration): 30
FDA

Device Listing: 30 FDA

(QSR, Quality System Regulation):

GMP IS09001 + IS013485

Class III

2 1

(Labeling Regulation):

(Labeling Regulation):

(brochure, home page ),

(MDR, Medical Device Reporting):
```



_FDA 510(k)(III)

• 510(k) Submission

```
□ :
-> Consultant -> (Third Party ->) FDA CDRH

* FDA : 90 , Third Party 30
* Third Party : TUV PS, UL ( 가 / )
가
□ Hot Issue:
✓ Predicate Device : FDA 가 , /
✓ Intended Use :

✓ Software : , /
가
```



_FDA 510(k) (IV)

□ 510(k) Submission:

۷S

	Premarket Notification 510(k): Regulatory Requirements for Medical Devices
(Labeling)	Device Labeling Guidance - , , , (ID Label), (packaging)
Software Validation	Guidances for the Content of Premarket Submissions for Software Contained in Medical Devices - IEC 60601–1–4 . (Risk Analysis)
(Biocompatibility)	In Vitro Diagnostic Devices: Guidances for the Preparation of 510(k) Submission - ISO 10993-1
(Sterility)	Premarket Notification 510(k): Regulatory Requirements for Medical Devices
	가) — NIBP Guidance
(Performance Standard)	(ANSI/AAMI , ASTM)) - ANSI/AAMI SP10, - ANSI/AAMI EC11, - ANSI/AAMI ST55
(Voluntary Standard)	(Safety) - IEC 60601-1, IEC61010-1; (EMC) - IEC60601-1-2 / (test report) .



_FDA 510(k) (V)

- Experiences in ONETECH:
 - (1) Blood pressure meter (monitor): NIBP, Class II, Third Party
 - (2) TENS : Class II, Third Party
 - (3) Incontinence Equipment : Class II, Third Party
 - (4) Insulin Syringe : Class II, Third Party
 - (5) Ultrasound Scanner: Class II, Third Party
 - (6) Table-Top Steam Sterilizer: Class II, Third Party (pending)
 - (7) Infrared Ear Thermometer : Class II, Third Party (pending)
 - (8) Body Composition Analyzer : Class II (pending)
 - (9) Patient Monitor : Class II (pending)



_UL

- UL Safety Approval:
 - (1)

- UL2601-1 + IEC 60601-2-xx In Vitro , - UL3101-1 + IEC 61010-2-xx

- (2) UL .
- (3) (Witness Testing) : UL Engineer
- (4) : Witness 2-3



_FCC

- FCC() EMI Verification:
 - (1)
 FCC Part 15, Digital Device
 FCC Part 18, ISM with intended RF Energy emission
 - (2)
 - (3) Verification:
 - (4) Part 18 : , MRI

_CE Marking(I)

- ____
- ✓ AIMD (Active Implantable Medical Device Directive)
- ✓ MDD (Medical Device Directive)
- ✓ IVDD (In-Vitro Diagnostic Device Directive)
- ✓ LVD (Low Voltage Directive)
- ✓ EMCD (Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive)



• AIMD / MDD / IVDD

```
\checkmark Technical File
```

- ✓ Quality Assurance
- ✓ Product Evaluation

```
✓ IVDD: 2000.6.7 ; 2003.12.7 (
```

• LVD / EMCD



•

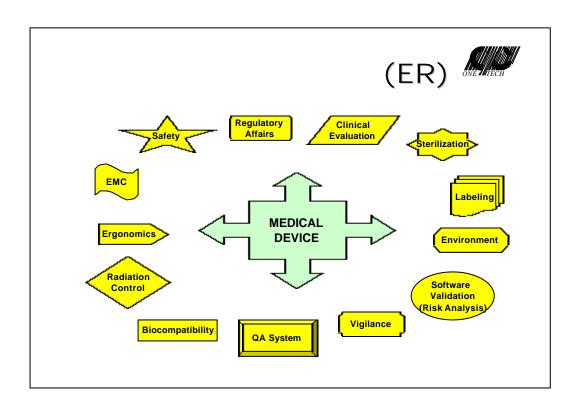
- ✓ AIMD (Active Implantable Medical Device Directive)
- ✓ MDD (Medical Device Directive)
- ✓ IVDD (In-Vitro Diagnostic Device Directive)
- ✓ LVD (Low Voltage Directive)
- ✓ EMCD (Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive)



CE Marking

Medical Device Directive -93/42/EEC

ONETECH Corp.





CE Marking Major Issues

- ◆ Technical File
- ♦ Risk Analysis/Software Validation
- Clinical Evaluation
- Product/Material Test Report
- Quality Assurance
- Authorized Representative
- Declaration of Conformity
- ◆ MDD Audit / Notified Body



(Classification)

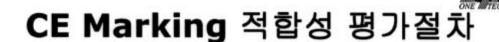
- ∞ Class I
- ∞ Class IIa
- ∞ Class IIb
- ∞ Class III

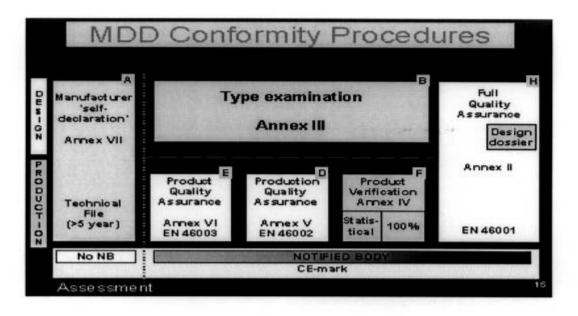


분류 예: X-ray Equipment

MDD, Annex IX, Rule 10 Active device, Ionizing radiation, Radiology;

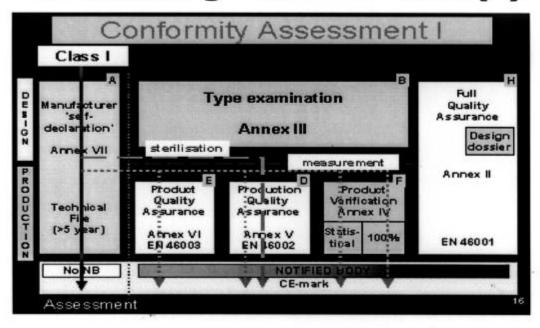
Class IIb



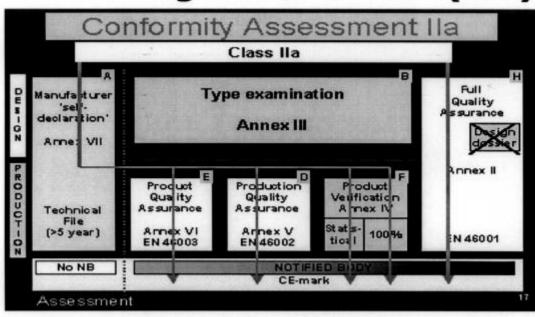




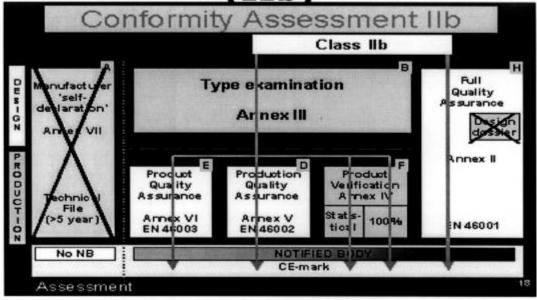
CE Marking 적합성 평가절차(I)



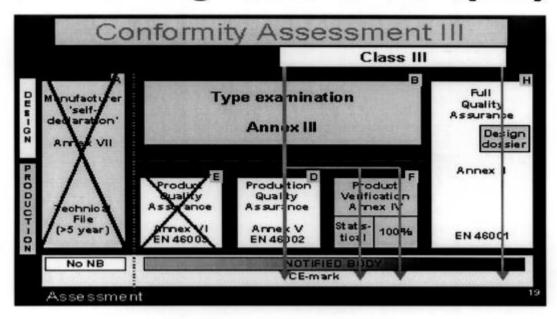
CE Marking 적합성 평가절차(IIa)



CE Marking 적합성 평가절차 (IIb)



CE Marking 적합성 평가절차(III)





Harmonized Standards

- Safety of medical devices(EN60601-1)
- EMC of medical devices(EN60601-1-2)
- X-ray Radiation (EN60601-1-3)
- Programmable devices(EN60601-1-4)
- Quality system for medical devices (ISO 9000 Series & EN 46000 Series)
- Sterilization of medical devices(EN 550/552/554)
- Biological testing of medical devices(EN 30993-x)
- Risk Analysis(EN 1441)
- Clinical investigation(EN 540)
- Labeling(EN 1041)
- Symbols(EN 980)



Safety Test

- EN60601-1(+A1+A2), Safety of Medical Electrical Equipment, Part 1: General Requirements
- EN60601-1-1(+A1), Medical Electrical Systems
- EN60601-2-xx, Safety of Medical Electrical Equipment, Part 2: Particular Requirements



EMC Test

◆ Standard: EN60601-1-2

• EMI: RE+CE, Group 1, Class A

• <u>EMS</u>

— RS, EFT/Burst, Surge, ESD

(Technical File)

1. Document Maintenance Policy	8. Result of Risk Analysis
2. Intended Purpose	9. Instructions for Use
3. Classification and Assessment Route 7	10. Labeling (ID Label), ,
4. Quality Assurance	<u>11. Çlinical Evaluation Data</u> 가
5. Product Description .(, , catalog)) (Variants) , (life)	12. Vigilance and Post Market Policy Recall 13. Appointment of Authorized Representative 12
6. List of Standards applied in Full or Part 7t 7. Essential Requirement checklist	14. Declaration of Conformity 15. Notified Body intervention (NB) / 15. Registration with Competent Authority



가(Clinical Evaluation)

•	(anatomic area) ided Use) 가 tific Route	
- -		
-		<u>.</u>
— Clinic	al Trial Route	
	 , 가 , ,	

CE : ,

TUV Rheinland Korea Ltd.

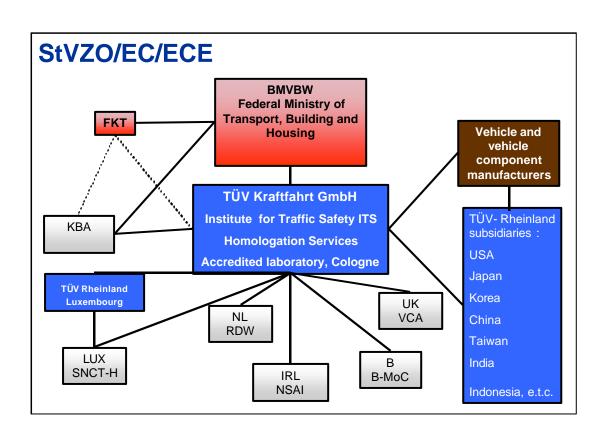


CONTENT:



- 1. The European Union approval system of vehicles and vehicle components and parts
 - EC- Approval System -
- 2. The UN- ECE- system with approvals according to the ECE- Regulations
 - ECE- Regulation System -
- 3. The global harmonization of existing standards
 - Global Agreement -





- EC- Approval System - Background



Homologation Services

- Post-war Europe & Economic Development
 - mobility
 - mass production & mass traffic
 - need for safety rules & technical standards
 - national tasks
 - economic situation & importance of automotive business
 - trade barriers















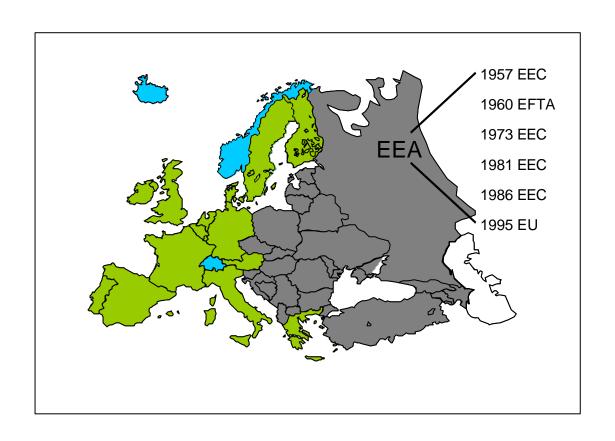
5

 EC- Approval System -Background





- Political Processes of Harmonization in Europe
 - EC / EU (Treaty of Rome 1957)
 - realization of internal market with free movement of goods, persons, services and capital
 - UN / ECE (Geneva Agreement 1958)
 - · global trust & stability, harmonized technical standards
 - EFTA European Free Trade Association (Stockholm 1959)
 - members : Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein
 - ex-members : Sweden, Finland, Austria (now EU)



			Homologation Serv
Mem	ber states of t Unior	the European	
Country E	EC Symbol	Country	EC Symbol
Germany France Italy The Netherlands Sweden Belgium Spain United Kingdom	e 1 e 2 e 3 e 4 e 5 e 6 e 9 e 11	Austria Luxembourg Finland Denmark Portugal Greece Ireland	e 12 e 13 e 17 e 18 e 21 e 23 e 24





Homologation Services

Background

- Treaty of Rome 1957
- political and economic targets
 - start as a community to harmonize trade with steel and coal
 - common nuclear power control standards
 - extend common market ideas to other industries (fishery, forestry, agriculture...)
 - stop trade barriers in general
 - improve public and social standards
 - start a system of common directives to be accepted EEC-wide

- EC- Approval System -





Homologation Services

Background (cont.)

- political ideas
 - central EU institutions propose directives for harmonization
 - commission addresses member states to adopt directives
 - obligation to implement directives
 - acceptance of a common time frame fixed in directives





Homologation Services

Background (cont.)

- automotive business
 - high importance in the major member states(D, F, I, GB, E)
 - impact on road safety (example Germany:
 - 80 million inhabitants
 - 51 million registered vehicles (incl. trucks)



- 1 of 7 jobs in automotive and related business)

- EC- Approval System -





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Homologation Services

Background (cont.)

- legislation for traffic safety
 - idea of integral requirements
 - whole vehicle type approval (WVTA)
 - common approval processes





Homologation Services

Background (cont.)

- All European countries have vehicle safety regulations
- All European countries have their own approval process
- Variation of detailed requirements are enormously
- Bad compatibility due to different & strange technical details
- Misuse to protect home market & own industry
- Improvement by adoption of European Regulations and Directives
- Lack of European provision ,filled' by national requirements

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- EC- Approval System -





The 4 targets to realize the European market until 1992:

- 1. Free movement of all persons within the European member states
- 2. Free trade within the European member states
- 3. Harmonization of all services (Transport/Telecommunication e.t.c.)
- 4. Free capital market







Homologation Services

Two parallel systems for the certification of motor vehicles and their components:

- •EC (European Community = predecessor of the European Union) DIRECTIVES
- ECE (Economic Commission for Europe) REGULATIONS



15

- EC- Approval System -





Homologation Services

The EC- Directives

- EC Directives are required by the European Union (EU)
- The European Council issues these directives and all member states must accept products approved in one of the member states according to European law
- All EC Directives are published in the official languages of the European communities (11 languages)
- Commission proposals are also published in the Official Journal (OJ) of the EC
- This system allows interested parties to have an input into the process at varying levels





Homologation Services

- "General Programme for the Elimination of Technical Barriers to Trade" of 1969 incorporated the procedure for type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers
- In February 1970, the first Directive adopted in accordance with this Programme was Directive 70/156/EEC:

"Approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the Type Approval of motor vehicles and their trailers",

the so-called "framework Directive"

17

- EC- Approval System -

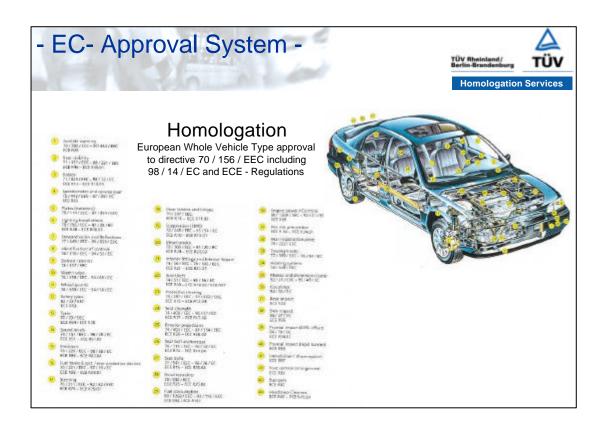




Other framework directives:

- 70 / 156 / EEC, vehicles and their trailers
- 74 / 150 / EEC, tractors
- 92 / 61 / EEC, 2 & 3- wheeled vehicles







Directive 70 / 156 / EEC Directive 92 / 61 / EEC

- The European Whole Vehicle Type Approval (WVTA)
 replacing the individual national type approvals of the EU
 Member States is an efficient, economic and convenient
 system
- The European WVTA is mandatory
 - for passenger cars from January 1, 1998
 - for motor cycles from June 17, 1999



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Homologation Services

Directive 70 / 156 / EEC (cont.)

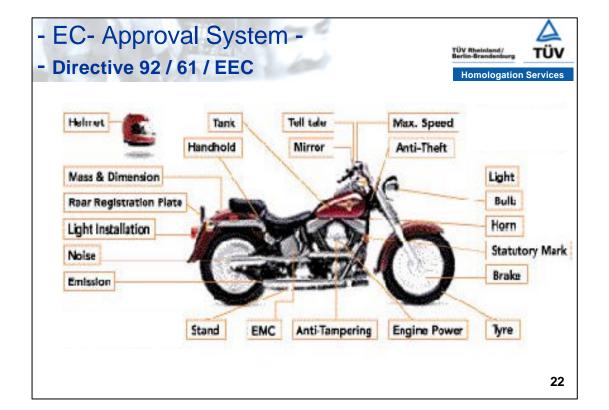
- · fixed implementation schedule for passenger vehicles
 - 01.01.1993: optional start of WVTA parallel to NTA
 - 01.01.1996: mandatory system for new vehicle types
 - 01.01.1998: cancellation of all NTA for passenger vehicles
- · awaiting schedule for other vehicles in the next years







Z







Homologation Services

Vehicle type approval directives

- 70/156/EEC
 - vehicles and their trailers
- 74/150/EEC
 - tractors
- 92/61/EEC
 - 2- & 3- wheeled vehicles

notes:

- numbering system of directives:
 - year of issue / number of directive in that year / suffix
- meaning of suffix:
 - EEC= European Economic Community
 - EC = European Community (since 1994)

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- EC- Approval System -





Homologation Services

- Type approval is the procedure whereby a manufacturer can obtain certification from 'a competent authority' that his product meets the requirements of one or more than one EC Directive
- The Whole Vehicle Type Approval (WVTA) is the procedure whereby a manufacturer can obtain certification from 'a competent authority' that the vehicle meets the requirements of the so-called framework Directive (70/156/EEC)





Homologation Services

Directive 70 / 156 / EEC

- published 1970 to harmonize vehicle type approval
- frame directive to include detailed technical requirements
- reference to separate directives
 - requirements for systems, components, separate technical units
- process to set up detailed requirements for passenger cars
 - 22 years period 1970 1992
 - finalisation of vehicle type approval procedure with amendment directive 92 / 53 / EEC
 - still ongoing process to adapt technical progress

25

- EC- Approval System -





70/156/EEC - the framework Directive

Content

- Scope of Application
- Definitions
- Application for type approval
- Type approval process
- Amendments to approvals
- Certificate of conformity
- Registration and entry into service
- Exemption and alternative procedures
- Acceptance of equivalent approvals
- Conformity of production arrangements
- Nonconformity with the approved type
- Notification of approval authorities and technical services



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Directive 70/156/EEC Definitions

- Scope
 - motor vehicles and their trailers
 - systems, components and separate technical units for use on such vehicles and trailers



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- EC- Approval System -



Directive 70/156/EEC Definitions

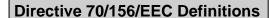
- Technical requirements
 - list of separate directives (Annex IV Part I)
 - applicable equivalent regulations (Annex IV Part II)
- Conformity of production procedures

(see separate part of presentation)











- · Vehicle categories
 - M (M1, M2, M3), transport of passengers
 - N (N1, N2, N3), transport of goods
 - O (O1, O2, O3, O4), trailers
 - ... G (off-road vehicles in category M or N)
- · Note: Other vehicle categories
 - tractors: no codes existing
 - vehicles with less than 4 wheels: L (L1, L2, L3, L4, L5)

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- EC- Approval System -



Vehicle categories

M passenger vehicles

M1 £9 seats

M2 > 9 seats, £ 5000 kg

M3 > 9 seats, > 5000 kg

N commercial vehicles

N1 £ 3500 kg

N2 > 3500 kg, £ 12000 kg

N3 > 12000 kg





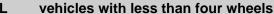




Homologation Services

Vehicle categories (cont.)

- O trailers (incl. semi-trailers)
- O1 £ 750 kg
- O2 > 750 kg, £ 3500 kg
- O3 > 3500 kg, £ 10000 kg
- O4 >10000 kg



- L1 2 wheels, £ 50 cc, £ 45 km/h
- L2 3 wheels, £ 50 cc, £ 45 km/h
- L3 2 wheels, > 50 cc or > 45 km/h
- L4 3 wheels, > 50 cc or > 45 km/h
- L5 3 wheels, symmetrical to vehicle center-line, £ 1000 kg, >50 cc or > 45 km/h





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- EC- Approval System -





Homologation Services

Directive 70/156/EEC - Definitions

- Vehicle: any motor vehicle intended for use on the road, being complete or incomplete, having at least four wheels and a maximum design speed exceeding 25 km/h, and its trailers, with the exception of vehicles which run on rails and of agricultural and forestry tractors and all mobile machinery
- Multi-stage type approval: the procedure whereby one or more Member States certify that, depending on the state of completion, an incomplete or complete vehicle type satisfies the relevant technical requirements of the Directive/s





Homologation Services

Directive 70/156/EEC - The definition of different approvals

- System: any vehicle system such as brakes, emission control equipment, interior fittings, etc. which is subject to the requirements in any of the separate Directives
- Component: a device, such as a lamp, subject to the requirements of a separate Directive, intended to be part of a vehicle, which may be type-approved independently of a vehicle where the separate Directive makes express provisions for so doing
- Separate technical unit a device, such as a rear protective device, subject to the requirements of a separate Directive, intended to be part of vehicle, which may be type-approved separately but only in relation to one or more specified types of vehicle, where the separate Directive makes express provisions for so doing

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- EC- Approval System -





Homologation Services

,Component' approval according to EC (examples)

• mirror 71 / 127 / EEC

• seat 74 / 408 / EEC (96 / 37 / EC)

• rear reflector 76 / 757 / EEC (97 / 29 / EC)

head lamp
 76 / 761 / EEC (1999 / 17 / EC)

• seat belt 77 / 541 / EEC

head rest 78 / 932 / EEC

speedometer 2000 / 7 / EC







Homologation Services

Separate technical unit approval according to EC (examples)

replacement muffler 70 / 157 / EEC
 rear underrun protection 70 / 221 / EEC

replacement brake lining 71 / 320 / EEC (98 / 12 / EC)
EMC: electronic subassembly 72 / 245 / EEC (95 / 54 / EC)
immobilizer 74 / 61 / EEC (95 / 56 / EC)

• luggage rack 74 / 483 / EEC

• speed limiter 92 / 24 / EEC

front underrun protection
 2000 / 40 / EC



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- EC- Approval System -





Homologation Services

Directive 70/156/EEC

- Task in the type approval process
 - Member States
 - notifies approval authorities
 - · notifies technical services



- Approval authority
 - is responsible for ALL aspects of type approval
 - · appoints technical services
 - · communicates with other approval authorities
 - · verifies conformity of production arrangements
 - · issues certificates
 - · gives reports to the Commission





Directive 70/156/EEC

- Task in the type approval process
 - Technical services (test laboratories)
 - fulfill EN 45000 or equivalent level
 - · carry out type approval tests and inspections
 - report to approval authority
 - Manufacturer
 - is responsible to the approval authority for:
 - type approval process
 - ensuring conformity of production

- EC- Approval System -

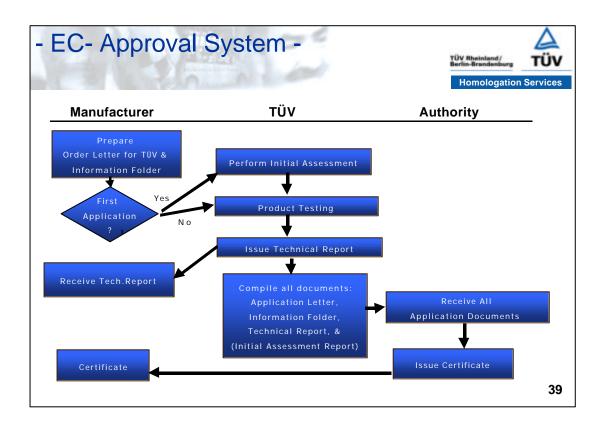




Main Steps of an approval assessment

- prepare application documents
- carry out test
- qualify as applicant
- decide representative
- · application to authority
- certificate







- StVZO/EC/ECE- Approval System -





Homologation Services

TÜV Laboratory is notified and has a close cooperation with several approval authorities:

- KBA (Germany E1)
- RDW (The Netherlands E4)
- SNCT-H (Luxembourg E13)
- VCA (United Kingdom E11)
- The Authority of Belgium (E6)
- NSAI (National Standards Authority of Ireland E24)



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- EC- Approval System -





Homologation Services

Quality management in approval process

- source: Annex X of frame directive 70 / 156 / EEC (equivalent to general procedures mentioned in last amended provision of Geneva Treaty)
- keywords and tasks:
 - initial assessment (approval authority)
 - assess quality management systems
 - assess manufacturer's potential and reliability
 - product conformity arrangements (manufacturer)
 - ensure conformity to the approved type
 - continued verification arrangements (approval authority)
 - verify approval subject and product related controls

- ECE- Regulation System -



Homologation Services

ECE-Regulation

- Geneva agreement 1958
- link to United Nations
- global network of trust
- reciprocal recognition
- · volunteer membership/partnership
- economic interests for Europe and the whole world
- development of acceptable technical standards
- enforce technical progress

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- ECE- Regulation System -



Homologation Services

ECE- Regulation

- Extention of the 1958 Agreement (1998) unlimited
 - Membership of regional economic integration organization like the European Community
 - Membership of states located outside of the geographical area of Europe like Japan, China ...e.t.c.
- Applicability of technical regulations adjustable to national needs
 - contracting parties may select from entirety of regulations
 - accepted regulations can be cancelled individually
- Regulates only the type approval of components/systems and does not provide rules for whole vehicle type approval

- ECE - Regulation System -





Homologation Services

1958 Agreement



- amended in 1998
- frame for the more than 100 subordered ECE-regulations
- notification of a new regulation or an amendment by the General Secretary of UN in New York
- Annex I
 - Administrative Committee (AC 1 & 2) (vote on new / amended regulations)
 - acknowledgement and accreditation of test labs
- Annex II
 - conformity of production (COP)→ 70 / 156 / EEC, Annex X

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- ECE- Regulation System -



Homologation Services

The contracting parties of the ECE- System

<u> </u>			<u> </u>		
NO.	Country	ECE Symbol	NO.	Country	ECE Symbol
1	Germany	E1	20	Portugal	E21
2	France	E2	21	Russian Federation	E22
3	Italy	E3	22	Greece	E23
4	The Netherlands	E4	23	Ireland	E24
5	Sweden	E5	24	Croatia	E25
6	Belgium	E6	25	Slovenia	E26
7	Hungary	E7	26	Slovakia	E27
8	Czech Republic	E8	27	Belarus	E28
9	Spain	E9	28	Estonia	E29
10	Yugoslavia	E10	29	Bosnia and Herzegovina	E31
11	United Kingdom	E11	30	Latvia	E32
12	Austria	E12	31	Bulgaria	E34
13	Luxembourg	E13	32	Turkey	E37
14	Switzerland	E14	33	The former Yugoslav	E40
15	Norway	E16		Republic of Macedonia	
16	Finland	E17	34	European Community	E42
17	Denmark	E18	35	Japan	E43
18	Romania	E19	36	Australia	E45
19	Poland	E20	37	Ukrain	E46







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- ECE- Regulation System -



Homologation Services

The United Nations subsidiary bodies:

Economic and Social Council

Europe ECE = Economic Commission for Europe

Africa ECA
Asia / Pacific ESCAP
Latin America and Caribic ECLAC
West- Asia ESCWA

ECE.....Inland Transport Committee..... (Construction of Vehicles)/
Development and Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations...... World
Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations(WP.29)

Six Working Groups

- ECE- Regulation System -





Homologation Services

WP.29 World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29)

The six working groups:

WP.29 - GRB - Working Party on Noise

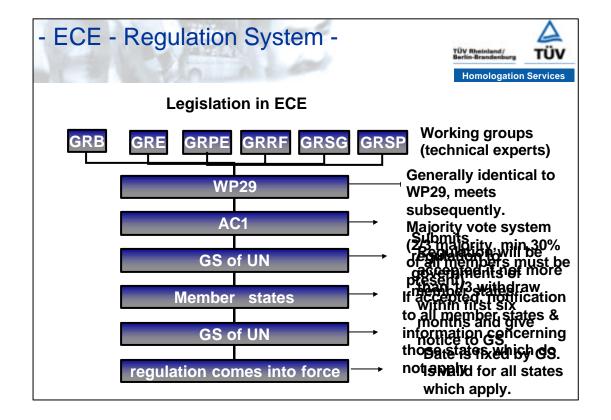
WP.29 - GRE - Working Party on Lighting and Light- Signalling

WP.29 - GRPE- Working Party on Pollution and Energy

WP.29 - GRRF- Working Party on Brakes and Running Gear

WP.29 - GRSG- Working Party on General Safety Provision

WP.29 - GRSP- Working Party on Passive Safety



- ECE- Regulation System -





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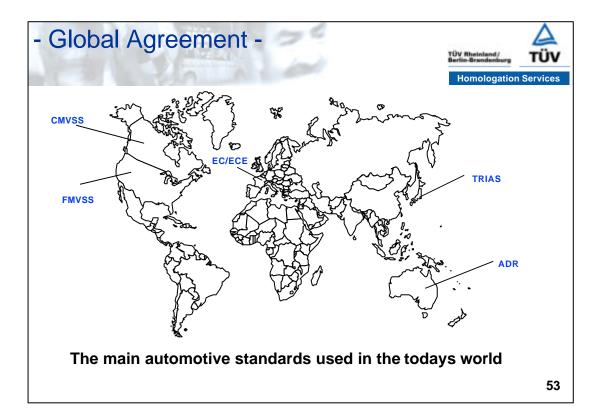
- ECE- Regulation System -





Comparison EC versus ECE

Item	EC	ECE
Origin	European trade, political unification	UN, global trust
Area of appointment	Member States EU	Whole Europe (and more)
Place of action	Brussels	Geneva
Membership	restricted	Open
New provisions	General need (Commission)	Min. 2/3 majority of contracting parties present and voting
Application	obligation	Voluntary
Scope of application	All existing and forthcoming directives	Selection from entirety of regulations
Whole vehicle approval	yes	No
Languages	All (member states)	French, English & Russian
Standards	' directive'	' regulation'
Holder of approval	manufacturer	Manufacturer
Definition of ' manufacturer'	Person or body responsible for all aspects of type approval	Organization with technical responsibility
Indicator for approvals & approval marks	e 1	E ₁



- Global Agreement -



UNITED NATIONS

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHING OF GLOBAL TECHNICAL REGULATIONS FOR WHEELED VEHICLES; EQUIPMENT AND PARTS WHICH CAN BE FITTED AND / OR BE USED ON WHEELED VEHICLES

DONE AT GENEVE ON 25 JUNE 1998 ECE/TRANS/132

The above agreement entered into force on 25 August 2000, the 30th day following the date on which at least 8 countries and / or regional economic integration organizations have become contracting parties to the agreement.

On 26 July 2000 the Russian Federation became the eighth contracting party to the agreement.

- Global Agreement -



THE ARTICLES/ ANNEXES OF THE GLOBAL AGREEMENT

Article 1, **Purpose**

Article 2, Contracting parties and consultative status

Article 3, **Executive committee**

Article 4, Criteria for technical regulations

Compendium of candidate global technical regulations Article 5,

Article 6, Registry or global technical regulations

Article 7, Adoption, and notification of application, of established global technical

regulations

Article 8. Issue resolution

Article 9, Becoming a contracting party

Article 10, Signature

Article 11, **Entry into force**

Article 12, Withdrawal from agreement

Article 13, Amendment of agreement

Article 14, **Depositary**

Article 15, **Extension of agreement to territories**

Article 16, **Secretariat** Annex A, **Definitions**

Composition and rules of procedure of the executive committee Annex B,

- Global Agreement -





Contracting Party

Canada

USA

Japan

France

United Kingdom

European Community

Germany

Russian Federation

Republic of South Africa

Spain

Signature/ ratification/ acceptance/ accession date

22 June 1999

26 July 1999

03 August 1999

04 January 2000

10 January 2000

15 February 2000

11 May 2000

26 July 2000

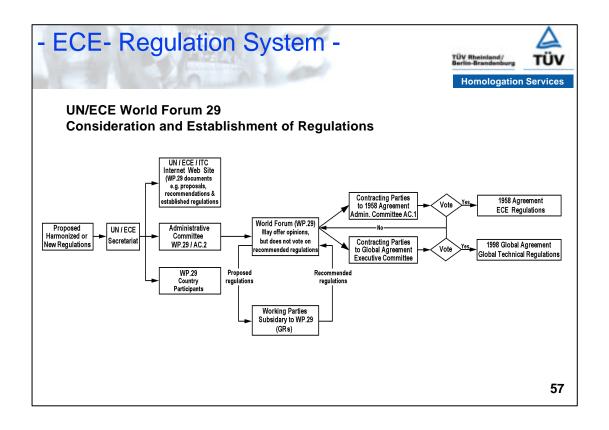
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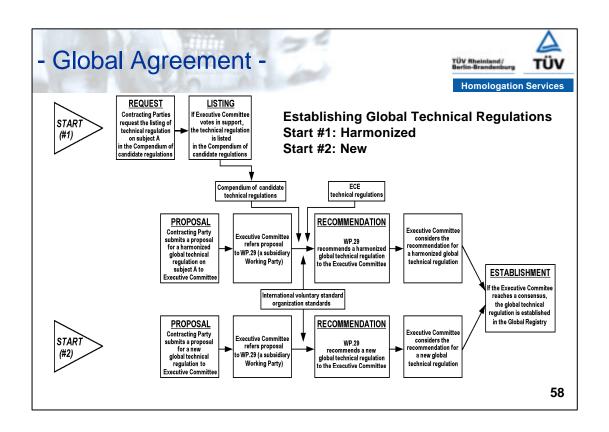
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Application of the agreement

25 August 2000

?





Global Agreement





Homologation Services

- **History:**
 - USA declared not to join the ECE 1958 agreement
- Why this new agreement:
 - To have a common basis to harmonize alternative requirements for all greater vehicle manufacturers and the respective states.
- Difference to ECE 1958 agreement:
 - The Global Agreement does not provide the mutual Recognition of approvals. It will exist parallel to the 1958 agreement.
- Based where:
 - This Global Agreement was developed and came into force via the WP 29 (World Forum For Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations)
- Internet:
 - TRANS/WP.29/2000/65; dated 29 August 2000

General Information:



Homologation Services



U.S.A: http://www.nhtsa.gov http://www.dms.dot.gov

http://www.europa.eu.int/eur-lex/de/index.htm

http://www.europa.eu.int/eur-lex/de/com/reg/de_ register_133010.html http://www.eudor.com

ECE: http://www. unece.org/trans/main/welcwp29.html

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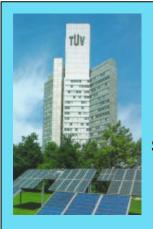
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TÜV Rheinland/ Berlin-Brandenburg, Seoul office, since 1987



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Introduction of TÜV Rheinland Korea Ltd. / TÜV Rheinland Group and its services, cooperating European authorities, test & cetification cost etc.:

Based in Germany and with 200 offices in more than 60 countries, TÜV Rheinland is an internationally active, private organization with over 130 years of experience in the field of certifying and testing technical installations and products.





Mobility and Transport Department (Seoul+Daegu)

Two secretaries and nine government-authorized experts are in charge to service our clients in the fields of motor vehicle testing, motorcycle testing, agricultural tractor testing and testing of their parts or components in accordance with German requirements, Directives issued by the Council of European Community (EC) and Economic Commission of Europe (ECE).

Also Automotive related research studies and consulting projects are handled.

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Hamalagatian Carvisca

Mobility and Transport Dept. represented in Tokyo, Osaka, Seoul, Taipei etc., now has a staff over 30 engineers involved in the testing of motor vehicles, motor cycle and their parts or components in accordance with International and German standards. Our clients are leading Asian and European manufacturers of motor vehicle, motor cycle and parts.





Homologation Services

The engineers working in this department are officially authorized by the governments in Germany, Netherland, and Luxembourg to carry out type approval tests for motor vehicle, motorcycle and their parts.

The tests are performed according to international standards issued by the European Economic Community (EEC) or Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) as well as for German National Type Approval (NTA).

Additionally the reputation of our work is so that other countries like Austria, Chile, Turkey or Israel do accept our test reports.