INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 60311

Fourth edition 2002-09

Electric irons for household or similar use – Methods for measuring performance

Fers à repasser électriques pour usage domestique ou analogue – Méthodes de mesure de l'aptitude à la fonction

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PRICE CODE



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTRIC IRONS FOR HOUSEHOLD OR SIMILAR USE – METHODS FOR MEASURING PERFORMANCE

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60311 has been prepared by subcommittee 59E: Ironing and pressing appliances, of IEC technical committee 59: Performance of household electrical appliances.

This fourth edition of IEC 60311 cancels and replaces the third edition published in 1995 and its amendment 1 (1997) and amendment 2 (1999).

The text of this standard is based on the third edition, amendments 1 and 2 and the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
59E/148/FDIS	59E/149/RVD

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

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Annexes B and C form an integral part of this standard.

Annexes A and D are for information only.

In this standard, the following print types are used:

— test specifications: in italic type

notes: in small roman typeother texts: in roman type

Words in **bold** in the text are defined in clause 3.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until February 2005. At this date, the publication will be

- · reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

ELECTRIC IRONS FOR HOUSEHOLD OR SIMILAR USE – METHODS FOR MEASURING PERFORMANCE

1 Scope

This International Standard applies to electric irons for household or similar use.

The purpose of this standard is to state and define the principal performance characteristics of electric irons for household or similar use which are of interest to the user and to describe the standard methods for measuring these characteristics.

Electric irons covered by this standard include

- dry irons;
- steam irons;
- spray irons;
- steam irons with separate water reservoir or boiler/generator having a capacity not exceeding 5 l.

This standard is concerned neither with safety nor with performance requirements.

NOTE The primary characteristic to be taken into account in assessing the performance of an electric iron is its basic ability to produce a smooth finish to textile materials, without risk of scorching or other damage. It has not proved possible to devise a single method which will measure this characteristic in a consistently reproducible way and measurements have therefore been included to check certain factors, such as the temperature of the sole-plate at the mid-point, sole-plate temperature distribution, etc., which affect the basic characteristic. In evaluating the results, it must be realized that, while a very exceptional result in any one of them may significantly affect performance, there is considerable latitude in the combination of results which will give satisfactory ironing performance, and too much significance should not be attached to minor differences in any one result.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60051-1:1997, Direct acting indicating analogue electrical measuring instruments and their accessories – Part 1: Definitions and general requirements common to all parts

IEC 60454-3-3:1998, Pressure-sensitive adhesive tapes for electrical purposes – Part 3: Specifications for individual materials – Sheet 3: Polyester film tapes with rubber thermoplastic adhesive

IEC 60734:2001, Household electrical applicances – Performance – Hard water for testing

ISO 105-F:1985, Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part F: Standard adjacent fabrics

ISO 1518:1992, Paints and varnishes – Scratch test

ISO 2409:1992, Paints and varnishes – Cross-cut test

ISO 3758:1991, Textiles - Care labelling code using symbols

ISO 3801:1977, Textiles – Woven fabrics – Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area

ISO 6330:2000, Textiles – Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing

ISO 7211-2:1984, Textiles – Woven fabrics – Construction – Methods of analysis – Part 2: Determination of number of threads per unit length

ISO 9073-2: 1995, Textiles – Test methods for nonwovens – Part 2: Determination of thickness

ISO 13934-1:1999, Textiles – Tensile properties of fabrics – Part 1: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard the following definitions apply.

3.1

electric iron

portable appliance, which has an electrically heated sole-plate and is used for ironing textile materials

NOTE In this standard, "electric iron" is referred to as "iron".

3.2

thermostatic iron

iron fitted with a thermostat, the setting of which can be adjusted manually to alter the soleplate temperature over a range and maintain it within certain limits

3.3

electric iron with non-self-resetting thermal cut-out

iron fitted with a non-self-resetting thermal cut-out, such as a fusible link, for the purpose of disconnecting the heating element if the iron attains excessive temperature

3.4

dry iron

iron having neither means to produce and supply steam nor to spray water onto textile materials while ironing

3.5

steam iron

iron having means to produce and supply steam to textile materials while ironing. It can be provided with means to supply a shot of steam

3.5.1

shot-of-steam iron

iron provided with means to supply a shot of steam to textile materials while ironing

3.5.2

shot of steam

single emission of an increased volume of steam from the sole-plate for a short duration

3.5.3

vented steam iron

steam iron in which steam is produced when the water contacts the sole-plate, the water reservoir being at atmospheric pressure.

NOTE The water reservoir may be incorporated in the iron or connected by a hose to the iron.