



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**  
ENTERPRISE AND INDUSTRY DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Sustainable Growth and EU 2020  
**Standards for Boosting Competitiveness**

Brussels, 30.9.2014

## **A Notification under Article 12 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012<sup>1</sup>**

### **Subject matter related to**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Annual Union Work Programme for European standardisation (Art. 12, point a)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Possible future standardisation requests to the European standardisation organisations (Art. 12, point b)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Formal objections to harmonised standards (Art. 12, point c)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Identifications of ICT technical specifications (Art. 12, point d)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Delegated acts to modify Annexes I or III of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 (Art. 12, point e)

### **Title of the initiative**

Formal Objection against EN 60335-2-15:2002 (as amended, the latest amendment being A11:2012) Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety -- Part 2-15: Particular requirements for appliances for heating liquids

### **Additional information**

<b>Legislative reference(s)</b>	Directive 2006/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the harmonisation of the laws of Member States relating to Electrical Equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits
<b>EN reference(s)</b>	EN 60335-2-15:2002 (as amended by A1:2005, A2:2008 and A11:2012)
<b>Status</b>	
<b>Other information</b>	This is a formal objection launched by Cyprus on 25 September 2014 against EN 60335-2-15:2002 (as amended) the references of which have been published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

### **Commission contact point for this notification**

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12

# Communication

**from the Cyprus government concerning a formal objection in relation to a harmonised standard in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation.**

The Cyprus government is lodging a formal objection to standard EN 60335-2-15 :2002/A11:2012/AC:2013 (Particular requirements for appliances for heating liquids), as it does not fully meet the requirements of Directive 2006/95/EC on the harmonisation of the laws of Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits.

The standard does not contain any specifications or contains only insufficient specifications with regard to the overflowing of hot liquids from a certain types of coffee makers. These appliances when manufactured in accordance with this standard do not, therefore, comply with Annex I(1)(d) in conjunction with (2)(a) and (2)(c) of the Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC.

The Cyprus government would, therefore, ask the Commission to take appropriate steps immediately.

**Product concerned:** Electrical appliance for heating liquids that is either described or is known to be used as the Cyprus or Greek or Turkish coffee maker, hereon referred as “the Coffee Maker”.

“The Coffee Maker” consists of an open pot with an enclosed heating element at its bottom and a handle. The heating element is energised by placing the pot over an electrical base via a round plug and socket connector similar that of conventional kettles. “The Coffee Maker” is mainly used for preparing a special kind of grinded coffee, the so called Cyprus or Greek or Turkish coffee (“the Coffee”) which before boiling, rises in the pod, and thereafter it might overflow. The overflowing of “the Coffee” might occur under normal operation and under normal filling conditions. Due to the heat energy stored in the appliance, the hot coffee overflows even if operation is later stopped or the appliance is lifted from its base.

Other uses of the appliance are the heating of water and milk that has similar overflowing characteristics.

## **Justification:**

Annex I(1)(d) to the Low Voltage Directive lays down that:

*“(d) The electrical equipment should be so designed and manufactured as to ensure that **protection against the hazards set out in points 2 and 3 of this Annex** is assured, providing that the equipment is used in applications for which it was made and is adequately maintained.”*

Annex I(2)(b) to the Low Voltage Directive lays down that:

*“**Measures of a technical nature** should be prescribed in accordance with point 1, in order to ensure:*

*(a) that persons and domestic animals are adequately protected against the **danger of physical injury or other harm which might be caused by direct or indirect contact;***

*(c) that persons, domestic animals and property are adequately protected against **non-electrical dangers caused by the electrical equipment which are revealed by experience;**”*

As EN 60335-2-15 has no specific provisions or tests for appliances for making “the Coffee” and, although the “the Coffee Maker” is not a kettle, it is tested with water and probably with other non-rising and non-overflowing types of coffees. Tests are based on the standard’s requirements for kettles, without taking into consideration the above major characteristic of “the Coffee”.

The overflowing of the appliance is a serious non-electrical danger that can lead to serious burn injury when the boiling liquid falls on the skin of the user (legs, hands) on the head or face or in the eyes of small children next to the user.

### **Conclusion:**

EN 60335-2-15 does not support the protective aims of the Low Voltage Directive, leading to unsafe products on the market.

EN 60335-2-15:2002/A11:2012/AC:2013 does not include appropriate technical measures so that “the Coffee Maker” is made inherently safe and does not fully meet the requirements of Directive 2006/95/EC on the harmonisation of the laws of Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits. With regard to the safety of “the Coffee Maker”, it **cannot give rise to a presumption of conformity under the Low Voltage Directive**.

**A warning should therefore be inserted in the Official Journal of the European Union.**