



BSI Standards Publication

**Guidelines for the verification of household
appliances under energy labelling and eco design**

National foreword

This Published Document is the UK implementation of CLC/TR 50674:2018.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CPL/59, Performance of household electrical appliances.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Published by BSI Standards Limited 2018

ISBN 978 0 580 51758 7

ICS 97.030

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This Published Document was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 April 2018.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected
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TECHNICAL REPORT

CLC/TR 50674

RAPPORT TECHNIQUE

TECHNISCHER BERICHT

April 2018

ICS 97.030

English Version

Guidelines for the verification of household appliances under energy labelling and eco design

Lignes directrices pour la vérification des appareils domestiques dans le cadre de l'écoconception

Richtlinien für die Verifizierung von Geräten für den Hausgebrauch im Hinblick auf Energiekennzeichnung und Ökodesign

This Technical Report was approved by CENELEC on 2018-03-26.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.



European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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European foreword

This document (CLC/TR 50674:2018) has been prepared by WG16 "*Uncertainty*" of CLC/TC 59X "*Performance of household and similar electrical appliances*".

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document is primarily for information. However, the reader should note that this Technical Report also includes some statements based directly on European eco-design and energy labelling regulations which are applicable for certain types of product at the time of writing.

This Technical Report has been developed from early experience of energy label and eco-design verification projects. It also draws on the experience of pilot projects such as the ATLETE (*Appliance Testing for Energy Label and Evaluation*) which were co-funded by the Intelligence Energy Europe Programme of the European Union. Two projects were carried out under this scheme: refrigerators (2009 to 2011) and washing machines (2012 to 2014). The projects were used to: check compliance with energy labelling and ecodesign regulations for these appliance types across the EU; improve the capacity of testing laboratories; and support cooperation among national Market Surveillance Authorities (MSAs) by demonstrating how verification projects could be undertaken.

Introduction

The European energy labelling scheme (and associated eco-design requirements) relies on performance declarations being made accurately by the suppliers of the labelled products. To ensure the integrity of the labelling scheme and to prevent abuse through overstated claims, it is a requirement of the regulations that the scheme is policed by the member states. Policing is conducted by MSAs. One of the more significant tools of the MSAs is the verification of energy label and eco-design claims. Energy labelling and eco-design regulations identify the specific claims that can be verified and the verification tolerances that should be applied. This Technical Report describes how a typical verification project can be carried out and gives specific detail on the subjects of model selection, laboratory selection and carrying out the testing procedure in two steps.

The objective of verification testing is to come to a clear and legally sound decision as to whether a product complies with the requirements given in a Regulation or if the declarations made by the supplier are incorrect.

This Technical Report is intended to be a supporting tool valid at EU/EEA level and country level for MSAs dealing with compliance and verification issues. It aims to help optimize the available resources and increase the effectiveness of MSAs engaging in the verification process.

1 Scope

This Technical Report provides guidance for the verification testing of household and similar electrical appliances according to the Commission Regulations implementing Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC and Commission Delegated Regulations supplementing Energy Labelling Directive 2010/30/EU. It is also due to be suitable for succeeding documents.

This Technical Report might also be applicable to other types of energy related product and parts of it might also be applicable for the verification of product claims in schemes outside the European Union.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

CLC/TR 50619, *Guidance on how to conduct Round Robin Tests*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

supplier

manufacturer or its authorised representative in the EU or the importer who places or puts into service the product on the EU market

3.2

compliant

meets a requirement or number of requirements specified in energy labelling or eco design regulations having taken into account the applicable verification tolerances

Note 1 to entry: Verification tolerances are only applicable when values determined in tests conducted by an MSA are compared to values declared by the supplier.

3.3

non-compliant

fails to meet a requirement or number of requirements specified in energy labelling or eco design regulations, having taken into account the applicable verification tolerances

Note 1 to entry: Verification tolerances are only applicable when values determined in tests conducted by an MSA are compared to values declared by the supplier.

4 Procedure for appliance verification

4.1 Overview

When conducting a verification project it is important to consider all the tasks and carry them out in a logical and methodical order. A typical verification project should comprise of the following tasks:

- scope definition;
- test laboratory selection;