IEC 60601-2-57

Edition 2.0 2023-07

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Medical electrical equipment –
Part 2-57: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of non-laser light source equipment intended for therapeutic, diagnostic, monitoring, cosmetic and aesthetic use

Appareils électromédicaux –
Partie 2-57: Exigences particulières pour la sécurité de base et les performances essentielles des appareils à source de lumière non laser destinés à des usages thérapeutiques, de diagnostic, de surveillance, cosmétiques et esthétiques

IEC 60601-2-57:2023 (en-fr)

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FOREWORD

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IEC 60601-2-57 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 76: Optical radiation safety and laser equipment. It is an International Standard.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2011. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) This edition constitutes a major review of the previous edition and covers the recent development of LS EQUIPMENT. It now includes the RISK GROUP 1C (RG-1C). LS EQUIPMENT of RG-1C incorporates technical means which inhibit emission into free space when the APPLICATOR is not in GOOD CONTACT with the target tissue.

b) It now excludes LS EQUIPMENT of RG-1 and RG-2 as these are assumed to represent no hazard. RG-1C is only included if the incorporated light source is of RG-3.

c) It clarifies its relation to the concept of Risk Groups (RGs), as introduced in IEC 62471.

d) Although the previous edition was applicable to LS EQUIPMENT containing UV sources, more emphasis is given to UV applications of the equipment in this edition.

e) This edition excludes LS EQUIPMENT which is intended to be used on animals.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
76/734/FDIS	76/737/RVD

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

In this document, the following print types are used:

– Requirements and definitions: roman type.

– Test specifications: *italic type*.

– Informative material appearing outside of tables, such as notes, examples and references: in smaller type. Normative text of tables is also in a smaller type.

– Terms defined in Clause 3 of IEC 60601-1:2005, IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD2:2020, in this document or as noted: SMALL CAPITALS.

In referring to the structure of this document, the term

– "clause" means one of the seventeen numbered divisions within the table of contents, inclusive of all subdivisions (e.g. Clause 7 includes subclauses 7.1, 7.2, etc.);

– "subclause" means a numbered subdivision of a clause (e.g. 7.1, 7.2 and 7.2.1 are all subclauses of Clause 7).

References to clauses within this document are preceded by the term "Clause" followed by the clause number. References to subclauses within this document are by number only.

In this document, the conjunctive "or" is used as an "inclusive or" so a statement is true if any combination of the conditions is true.

The verbal forms used in this document conform to usage described in Clause 7 of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2:2021. For the purposes of this document, the auxiliary verb:

– "shall" means that compliance with a requirement or a test is mandatory for compliance with this document;

– "should" means that compliance with a requirement or a test is recommended but is not mandatory for compliance with this document;

– "may" is used to describe a permissible way to achieve compliance with a requirement or test.

An asterisk (*) as the first character of a title or at the beginning of a paragraph or table title indicates that there is guidance or rationale related to that item in Annex AA.

A list of all parts of the IEC 60601 series, published under the general title: *Medical electrical equipment*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

This document amends and supplements IEC 60601-1:2005, IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD2:2020, *Medical electrical equipment – Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance*.

The requirements of this document should be taken as the minimum to comply with, in order to achieve a reasonable level of safety and reliability during operation and application of non-laser light source equipment intended for therapeutic, diagnostic, monitoring and cosmetic or aesthetic use.

An asterisk (*) notes clauses for which there is rationale comment in Annex AA. It is considered that knowledge of the reasons for these requirements will facilitate the proper application of this document and be of use in any revision that may be necessitated by changes in clinical practice or as a result of developments in technology.

MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT –

Part 2-57: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of non-laser light source equipment intended for therapeutic, diagnostic, monitoring, cosmetic and aesthetic use

201.1 Scope, object and related standards

Clause 1 of IEC 60601-1:2005, IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD2:2020 applies, except as follows:

201.1.1 *Scope

Replacement:

This part of IEC 60601-2 applies to BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of equipment incorporating one or more sources of OPTICAL RADIATION in the wavelength range 200 nm to 3 000 nm, with the exception of laser radiation, and intended to create photobiological effects in humans for therapeutic, diagnostic, monitoring, and cosmetic or aesthetic applications; hereafter referred to as light source equipment (LS EQUIPMENT).

This document applies to LS EQUIPMENT of RISK GROUP 1 if the incorporated source of OPTICAL RADIATION is of RG-3, and of Risk Group 3.

NOTE 1 For classification rules for Risk Groups, see 201.6.1.[illegible].

This document does not apply to equipment for sun tanning such as sunlamp products, for ophthalmic instruments, for lighting purposes in medical or cosmetic environments, for photography/video, for equipment which produces visual or non-visual effects such as circadian entrainment, or for infant phototherapy and infant radiant warmers. This document does not apply to sterilization equipment.

This document does not apply to home-use appliances. It does not apply to home light therapy equipment, such as equipment which is intended to be used in the HOME HEALTHCARE ENVIRONMENT and is typically used by a LAY OPERATOR.

NOTE 2 Home-use appliances are covered by IEC 60335-2-113:2016 [1][1]. Appliances for skin exposure to OPTICAL RADIATION, such as sunlamp products, are covered by IEC 60335-2-27 [2]. Home light therapy equipment providing light therapy by means of eye-mediated photobiological effects, which can be visual or non-visual, and skin-mediated photobiological effects, possible applications including pain relief, psoriasis treatment, and treatment of winter depression (SAD), are also covered by IEC 60601-2-83:2019 [3].

NOTE 3 Safety requirements in this document are intended to address only HAZARDS to the eye and superficial tissues including skin or mucosa. As OPTICAL RADIATION does not penetrate more than a few millimetres in tissue, HAZARDS to underlying tissues are not considered.

1 Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.