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Interim
Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Household electrical appliances—Measurement of standby power

Standards Australia

STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND
Paerewa Aotearoa

This Interim Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee EL-015, Quality and Performance of Household Electrical Appliances. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 21 August 2003 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 9 September 2003. It was published on 19 September 2003.

The following are represented on Committee EL-015:

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Australian Consumers Association
Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
Australian Retailers Association
Business New Zealand
Consumer Electronics Suppliers Association, Australia
Department of Industrial Relations, Qld
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PREFACE

This Interim Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EL-015, Quality and Performance of Household Electrical Appliances.

This Interim Standard is based on IEC TC59 Committee Draft, IEC 59/325/CD, *Household electrical appliances—Measurement of standby power*. It incorporates some of the comments received from national committees on that draft. It is expected that the IEC will publish this draft without substantial change as IEC 62301 in 2004.

The objective of this Interim Standard is to provide a method of test to determine the power consumption of a range of appliances and equipment in standby mode (generally where the product is not performing its main function). This Interim Standard defines 'standby' mode as the lowest power consumption when connected to the mains. The test method is also applicable to other low power modes where the mode is steady state or providing a background or secondary function (e.g. monitoring or display). An Appendix provides some guidance on the expected modes that would be found for various appliance configurations and designs based on their circuitry and layout, but the Interim Standard does not define these modes.

In November 2002, Australia became the first IEA country to publish a standby power strategy. The 10-year plan identifies a range of actions to address standby power across a large number of products. The Ministerial Council of Energy endorsed the 10 year plan, which has as a foundation, the use of the testing method contained herein developed by the IEC TC59 Committee. This Interim Standard has been published to give industry and testing laboratories the maximum time to become familiar with the likely international test method for standby and provide an extended opportunity to comment on its application.

Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand invite comment on this Interim Standard from persons and organizations concerned with the subject. Committee EL-015 will monitor all comment as it is received. The date of expiry for comment is 2 years after publication. At that time (or earlier) the Interim Standard will be confirmed, withdrawn or revised in the light of public comment received. Within this period it is expected that IEC 62301 will be published as an International Standard and it is expected that this will be subsequently adopted as the Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard.

Attention is drawn to the fact that this document is an Interim Standard only, and is liable to alteration.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' are used to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A normative appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an informative appendix is only for information and guidance.

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