

AS/NZS 60065:2000  
(Incorporating Amendment Nos 1 and 2)

AS/NZS 60065

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Audio, video and similar electronic  
apparatus—Safety requirements  
(IEC 60065:1998 MOD)**

## **AS/NZS 60065:2000**

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee TE-001, Safety of Electronic Equipment. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 10 April 2000 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 26 April 2000. It was published on 5 June 2000.

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The following are represented on Committee TE-001:

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Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association  
Australian Information Industry Association  
Consumer Electronics Association of New Zealand  
Consumer Electronics Suppliers Association  
Department of Defence, Australia  
Electrical Compliance Testing Association  
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**Audio, video and similar electronic  
apparatus—Safety requirements  
(IEC 60065:1998, MOD)**

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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee TE-001, Safety of Electronic Equipment, to supersede AS/NZS 3250:1995, *Approval and test specification—Mains operated electronic and related equipment for household and similar general use*, two years from publication. During this period it is anticipated that regulatory authorities will approve apparatus to either Standard.

*This Standard incorporates Amendment 1, (December 2000) and Amendment 2 (March 2003). The changes required by the Amendments are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure, or part thereof affected.*

The objective of this Standard is to provide safety requirements for receiving apparatus for audio, visual and similar electronic apparatus which is to be connected to supply mains directly or indirectly and which is intended for domestic and similar indoor use and which may be used as the basis for approval for Australia and New Zealand.

This Standard forms the first edition of AS/NZS 60065, *Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus—Safety requirements*.

This Standard is an adoption with national modifications and contains the full text of IEC 60065, *Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus* and has been varied as indicated to take account of Australian/New Zealand conditions.

In this Standard, the following print types are used:

- requirements proper: in arial type;
- *test specifications: in italic type;*
- explanatory matter: in smaller arial type.
- Terms in SMALL CAPITALS are defined in Clause 2.1.

Variations to IEC 60065:1998 are indicated at the appropriate places throughout this standard. Strikethrough (~~example~~) identifies IEC text, tables and figures which, for the purposes of this Australian/New Zealand Standard, are deleted. Where text, tables or figures are added, each is set in its proper place and identified by shading (**example**). Added figures are not themselves shaded, but are identified by a shaded border.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A normative annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an informative annex is only for information and guidance.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) The AS/NZS number is shown only on the cover and title page.
- (b) In the source text ‘this International Standard’ should read ‘this Australian/New Zealand Standard’ and references to ‘relevant IEC Standard’ should read ‘relevant IEC, Australian or New Zealand Standard’.
- (c) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards in Clause 1.2 and Annex P should be replaced by references to equivalent Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are listed in Annex ZZ. Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical to the International Standard they replace are appropriately identified. Where no relevant New Zealand or Australian/New Zealand Standard is listed, the referenced Australian Standard is deemed to be appropriate for the purpose of this Standard.

A1 | Amendments introduced by Australia/New Zealand will be incorporated in Annex ZZ and in text and indicated by a bar in the left-hand margin of the page which will include the notifier AX where X is the Amendment number.

## INTRODUCTION

### Principles of safety

#### General

This introduction is intended to provide an appreciation of the principles on which the requirements of this standard are based. Such an understanding is essential in order that safe apparatus can be designed and manufactured.

The requirements of this standard are intended to provide protection to persons as well as to the surroundings of the apparatus.

Attention is drawn to the principle that the requirements, which are standardized, are the minimum considered necessary to establish a satisfactory level of safety.

Further development in techniques and technologies may entail the need for future modification of this standard.

NOTE – The expression "protection to the surroundings of the apparatus" implies that this protection should also include protection of the natural environment in which the apparatus is intended to be used, taking into account the life cycle of the apparatus, i.e. manufacturing, use, maintenance, disposal and possible end-of-life recycling of parts of the apparatus.

#### Hazards

The application of this standard is intended to prevent injury or damage due to the following hazards:

- electric shock;
- excessive temperatures;
- radiation;
- implosion;
- mechanical hazards;
- fire.

#### Electric shock

Electric shock is due to current passing through the human body. Currents of the order of a milliampere can cause a reaction in persons in good health and may cause secondary risks due to involuntary reaction. Higher currents can have more damaging effects. Voltages below certain limits are generally regarded as not dangerous under specified conditions. In order to provide protection against the possibility of higher voltages appearing on parts which may be touched or handled, such parts are either earthed or adequately insulated.

For parts which can be touched, two levels of protection are normally provided to prevent electric shock caused by a fault. Thus a single fault and any consequential faults will not create a hazard. The provision of additional protective measures, such as supplementary insulation or protective earthing, is not considered a substitute for, or a relief from, properly designed basic insulation.

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