

B.2 Interpretation

For ease of reference, further explanation on some of the definitions that appear in the Regulation are elaborated as follows :

"**braid**" has the same meaning as in IEC 50; it means a covering formed from plaited metallic or non-metallic material;

"**circuit**" has the same meaning as in regulation 2 of the Electricity (Wiring) Regulations (CAP. 406 sub. leg.); it means an assembly of electrically connected electrical equipment supplied from the same origin and protected against overcurrent by the same protective device or devices;

"**class I product**" has the same meaning as "class I appliance" in IEC 335 Part 1; it means appliance in which protection against electric shock does not rely on basic insulation only but which includes an additional safety precaution in that conductive accessible parts are connected to the protective earthing conductor in the fixed wiring of the installation in such a way that conductive accessible parts cannot become live in the event of a failure of the basic insulation;

"**class II product**" has the same meaning as "class II appliance" in IEC 335 Part 1; it means appliance in which protection against electric shock does not rely on basic insulation only but in which additional safety precautions, such as double insulation or reinforced insulation, are provided, there being no provision for protective earthing or reliance upon installation conditions;

"**conductor**" has the same meaning as in regulation 2 of the Electricity (Wiring) Regulations (CAP. 406 sub. leg.); it means a wire, cable or other form of metal used for conveying electric current from one piece of electrical equipment to another or to earth;

"**earth**" has the same meaning as in regulation 2 of the Electricity (Wiring) Regulations (CAP. 406 sub. leg.); it means the conductive mass of the earth whose electric potential at any point is conventionally taken as zero;

"**earth fault current**" has the same meaning as in regulation 2 of the Electricity (Wiring) Regulations (CAP. 406 sub. leg.); earth fault current of a circuit means an unintended current that flows in a circuit when a live part of the circuit comes into direct contact with earth;

"**earthing**" has the same meaning as in regulation 2 of the Electricity (Wiring) Regulations (CAP. 406 sub. leg.); it means connecting a conductor with earth;

"**exposed conductive part**" has the same meaning as in regulation 2 of the Electricity (Wiring) Regulations (CAP. 406 sub. leg.); it means a conductive part of electrical equipment that can be touched and that is not a live part but which may become live under faulty conditions;

"**flexible cable**" has the same meaning as in IEC 50; it means a cable which is

required to be capable of being flexed while in service and of which the structure and materials are such as to fulfil this requirement;

"**flexible cord**" has the same meaning as "cord" in IEC 50; it means a flexible cable with a limited number of conductors of small cross sectional area;

"**fuse**" has the same meaning as in IEC 291; it means a switching device that, by the fusing of one or more of its specially designed and proportioned components, opens the circuit in which it is inserted and breaks the current when it exceeds a given value for a sufficient time. The fuse comprises all the parts that form the complete switching device;

"**fuse-link**" has the same meaning as in IEC 291; it means a part of a fuse including the fuse-element(s) which requires replacement by a new fuse-link after the fuse has operated and before the fuse is put back into service;

"**hand-held product**" has the same meaning as "hand-held appliance" in IEC 335 Part 1; it means portable appliance intended to be held in the hand during normal use, the motor, if any, forming an integral part of the appliance;

"**HKAS**" has the same meaning as in Regulations for Laboratory Accreditation (HOKLAS 002) of the Hong Kong Laboratory Accreditation Scheme as amended from time to time; it means the Hong Kong Accreditation Service;

"**HKAS Executive**" has the same meaning as in Regulations for Laboratory Accreditation (HOKLAS 002) of the Hong Kong Laboratory Accreditation Scheme as amended from time to time; HOKLAS 002 is published by the Innovation and Technology Commission (formerly the Industry Department before 1 July 2000);"

"**HOKLAS**" has the same meaning and objectives as in Regulations for Laboratory Accreditation (HOKLAS 002) of the Hong Kong Laboratory Accreditation Scheme as amended from time to time; it means the Hong Kong Laboratory Accreditation Scheme. Since the formation of HKAS in 1998, HOKLAS has been subsumed and operates under HKAS;

"**HOKLAS Executive**" has the same meaning as in Regulations for Laboratory Accreditation (HOKLAS 002 Fourth Edition) of the Hong Kong Laboratory Accreditation Scheme under the charge of the Director-General of Industry on behalf of the Government (the Director – General of Industry has been replaced by the Commissioner for Innovation and Technology after the Industry Department was disestablished and the Innovation and Technology Commission was formed);

"**luminaire**" has the same meaning as in IEC 598 Part 1; it means an apparatus which distributes, filters or transforms the light transmitted from one or more lamps and which includes all the parts necessary for supporting, fixing and protecting the lamps, but not the lamps themselves, and where necessary circuit auxiliaries together with the means for connecting them to the supply;

"main earthing terminal" has the same meaning as in regulation 2 of the Electricity (Wiring) Regulations (CAP. 406 sub. leg.); it means the terminal or bar provided for the connection of protective conductors, including equipotential bonding conductors, and conductors for functional earthing if any, to the means of earthing;

"safety shutter" has the same meaning as "shutter" in BS 1363 Part 2; it means a movable device arranged to shield the current-carrying socket-outlet contacts automatically when a corresponding plug is removed;

"thermal cut-out" has the same meaning as in IEC 335 Part 1; it means a device which during abnormal operation limits the temperature of the controlled part by automatically opening the circuit or by reducing the current and constructed so that its setting cannot be altered by the user;

"thermostat" has the same meaning as in IEC 335 Part 1; it means a temperature-sensing device, the operating temperature of which may be either fixed or adjustable and which during normal operation keeps the temperature of the controlled part between certain limits by automatically opening and closing a circuit;

"tinsel conductor" has the same meaning as in IEC 50; it means a conductor comprising one or more elements stranded together, each element consisting of one or more thin metal tapes helically wound and supported by a textile thread;

"tool" has the same meaning as in IEC 335 Part 1; it means a screwdriver, coin or any other object which may be used to operate a screw or similar fixing means.

Some useful definitions extracted from the Electricity Ordinance (CAP. 406) are reproduced below :

"electrical product" means any current-using equipment, lighting fitting or accessory, that uses low voltage or high voltage electricity;

"accessory" means a device, other than current-using equipment, associated with current-using equipment or with the wiring of an electrical installation;

"low voltage" means voltage normally exceeding extra low voltage but normally not exceeding-

- between conductors, 1000V root mean square alternating current or 1500V direct current; or
- between a conductor and earth, 600V root mean square alternating current or 900V direct current;

"high voltage" means voltage normally exceeding low voltage;

"extra low voltage" means voltage normally not exceeding-

- 50V root mean square alternating current; or
- 120V direct current,
between conductors or between a conductor and earth;

"supply" means :

- to sell or hire out the electrical product;
- to offer, keep, or exhibit the electrical product for sale or for hiring out;
- to exchange or dispose of the electrical product for any consideration;
- to transmit, convey or deliver the electrical product in pursuance of -
 - a sale;
 - a hiring out; or
 - an exchange or disposal for any consideration;
- for commercial purposes, to give the electrical product as a prize or to make a gift of such a product.

Supplementary notes

- # As from 1997, the IEC standards are being issued with a designation in the 60000 series. The IEC standards mentioned in the Section B.2 above have been replaced by adding 60000 to the old base number. For example, IEC 50 is now referred to as IEC 60050.
- ## The "Regulations for Laboratory Accreditation (HOKLAS 002)" has been withdrawn and replaced by the "Regulations for HKAS Accreditation (HKAS 002)" in 2003.