



**National Differences For**

**UL 60730-2-9**

**Standard for Automatic Electrical Controls for Household and Similar Use - Part 2-9: Particular Requirements for Temperature Sensing Controls**

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Standard for Automatic Electrical Controls for Household and Similar Use - Part 2-9: Particular Requirements for Temperature Sensing Controls

Edition: 3

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***These revisions are being issued to adopt the requirements covered by Amendment No. 1 of IEC 60730-2-9 and to adopt the North American National Differences to this IEC Amendment.***

***THE STANDARDS TECHNICAL PANEL FOR UL 60730-2-9 HAS DETERMINED THAT AS OF OCTOBER 19, 2018, THE FIRST EDITION OF UL 60730-2-9 AND THE TWELFTH EDITION OF UL 873 WILL BE WITHDRAWN AND MAY BE USED TO DETERMINE A NEWLY SUBMITTED PRODUCT'S COMPLIANCE UNTIL THIS DATE.***

**This document provides a single listing of the National Differences included in the UL adoption of the corresponding IEC standard.**

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## Preface

This document provides a single listing of the technical National Differences included in the UL adoption of the corresponding IEC standard.

In its IEC-based standards, UL uses the notations indicated below to identify national difference type, and these types are additionally noted in this document. The standard may not use all types of these deviations.

D1 - These are deviations which are based on basic safety principles and requirements, elimination of which would compromise safety for U.S. consumers and users of products.

D2 - These are deviations based on safety practices. These are deviations for IEC requirements that may be acceptable, but adopting the IEC requirements would require considerable retesting or redesign on the manufacturer's part.

DC - These are deviations based on the component standards and will not be deleted until a particular component standard is harmonized with the IEC component standard.

DE - These are deviations based on editorial comments or corrections.

DR - These are deviations based on the national regulatory requirements.

Each national difference contains a description of what the national difference entails. Typically one of the following words is used to explain how the text of the national difference is to be applied to the base IEC text:

**Addition / Add - An addition entails adding a complete new numbered clause, subclause, table, figure, or annex. Addition is not meant to include adding select words to the base IEC text.**

**Deletion / Delete - A deletion entails complete deletion of an entire numbered clause, subclause, table, figure, or annex without any replacement text.**

**Modification / Modify - A modification is an altering of the existing base IEC text such as the addition, replacement or deletion of certain words or the replacement of an entire clause, subclause, table, figure, or annex of the base IEC text.**

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## National Differences

### 1.1.101DV D2 *Modify text of 1.1.101 with the following:*

This standard applies to single operation devices, thermostats for drip-type coffee makers, self-heating thermal protectors (SHTP) for recessed lighting fixtures, and Fan/Heat sequencers as defined in this standard.

### 2.2.107ADV D2 *Add the following definitions to Clause 2.2 of the Part 2:*

2.2.107ADV.1 Thermostats for Drip-Type Coffee Makers – an automatic thermostat (operating control with type 2 action) intended for use in household Drip-Type Coffee Makers.

2.2.107ADV.2 Set-Point Temperature Rating ( $T_{s-p}$ ) for thermostats for use in drip-type Coffee Makers – The temperature at which the thermostat's electrical load switching contacts change state upon temperature rise. For adjustable thermostats the Set-Point Temperature Rating ( $T_{s-p}$ ) is the temperature at which the thermostat's electrical load switching contacts change state, upon temperature rise, with the thermostat adjusted to the maximum temperature setting. This rated value is a nominal figure of a temperature range. The range is defined by the allowable tolerances specified in table 7.2

2.2.107ADV.3 Operating Temperature – Initial ( $T_{op-init}$ ) for thermostats for use in drip-type Coffee Makers – A temperature, measured during the deviation test, at which the thermostat's electrical load switching contacts change state upon temperature rise. If multiple trials of the deviation test are conducted, this value is the arithmetic average of up to three trials.

2.2.107ADV.4 Operating Temperature – Final ( $T_{op-fin}$ ) for thermostats for use in drip-type Coffee Makers – A temperature, measured during the drift test conducted after the endurance test sequence, at which the thermostat's electrical load switching contacts change state upon temperature rise. If multiple trials of the final drift test are conducted, this value is the arithmetic average of up to three trials.

2.2.107ADV.5 Maximum Normal Use Temperature Rating ( $T_{max}$ ) for thermostats for use in drip-type Coffee Makers – The maximum temperature permitted on the thermostat's sensing surface during normal operation of the coffee maker. This temperature is equal to or greater than  $T_{s-p}$ .

2.2.107ADV.6 Maximum Dry Operation Temperature Rating ( $T_{dry}$ ) for thermostats for use in drip-type Coffee Makers – The maximum temperature permitted on the thermostat's sensing surface during abnormal (dry) operation of the coffee maker. This temperature is equal to or greater than  $T_{max}$ .

2.2.107ADV.7 Reset Temperature ( $T_{reset}$ ) for thermostats for use in drip-type Coffee Makers – A temperature at which the thermostat's electrical load switching contacts change state upon temperature fall. This value is a performance-based value noted during the endurance test. This temperature need not be declared by the manufacturer. Deviation and Drift tolerances are not applied to  $T_{reset}$ .

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