UL 826

STANDARD FOR SAFETY

Household Electric Clocks

UL Standard for Safety for Household Electric Clocks, UL 826

Eleventh Edition, Dated November 29, 2007

Summary of Topics

This revision of UL 826 was issued to incorporate editorial updates. No changes in requirements are involved.

Text that has been changed in any manner or impacted by UL's electronic publishing system is marked with a vertical line in the margin.

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1

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Standard for Household Electric Clocks

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Comments or proposals for revisions on any part of the Standard may be submitted to UL at any time. Proposals should be submitted via a Proposal Request in UL's On-Line Collaborative Standards Development System (CSDS) at http://csds.ul.com.

No Text on This Page

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

CONSTRUCTION

PERFORMANCE

MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION TESTS

RATINGS

MARKINGS

APPENDIX A

INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1 These requirements cover electrically operated household clocks having an input rating of not more than 30 watts and 250 volts to be used in ordinary indoor locations in accordance with the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70.

1.2 These requirements do not cover clocks intended primarily for industrial or commercial installations, clocks that form part of a master clock system, outdoor clocks, time stamps, job card recorders, timers, and similar time-indicating and -recording appliances, nor do they cover illuminated clocks intended for use as portable electric lamps or for other illuminating purposes.

1.3 A product that contains features, characteristics, components, materials, or systems new or different from those covered by the requirements in this standard, and that involves a risk of fire or of electric shock or injury to persons shall be evaluated using appropriate additional component and end-product requirements to maintain the level of safety as originally anticipated by the intent of this standard. A product whose features, characteristics, components, materials, or systems conflict with specific requirements or provisions of this standard does not comply with this standard. Revision of requirements shall be proposed and adopted in conformance with the methods employed for development, revision, and implementation of this standard.

2 General

2.1 Components

2.1.1 Except as indicated in 2.1.2, a component of a product covered by this standard shall comply with the requirements for that component. See Appendix A for a list of standards covering components used in the products covered by this standard.

2.1.2 A component is not required to comply with a specific requirement that:

a) Involves a feature or characteristic not required in the application of the component in the product covered by this standard, or

b) Is superseded by a requirement in this standard.

2.1.3 A component shall be used in accordance with its rating established for the intended conditions of use.

2.1.4 Specific components are incomplete in construction features or restricted in performance capabilities. Such components are intended for use only under limited conditions, such as certain temperatures not exceeding specified limits, and shall be used only under those specific conditions.

2.2 Units of measurement

2.2.1 Values stated without parentheses are the requirement. Values in parentheses are explanatory or approximate information.

2.2.2 Unless otherwise indicated, all voltage and current values mentioned in this standard are root-mean-square (rms).

2.3 Undated references

2.3.1 Any undated reference to a code or standard appearing in the requirements of this standard shall be interpreted as referring to the latest edition of that code or standard.

3 Glossary

3.1 For the purpose of this standard the following definitions apply.

3.2 FIELD WIRING TERMINAL – Any terminal to which a supply or other wire may be connected by an installer in the field, unless the wire is provided as part of the unit and a connector, soldering lug, soldered loop, crimped eyelet, pressure terminal, or other means for making the connection is factory assembled to the wire.

3.3 PRINTED WIRING ASSEMBLY – A printed wiring board on which mechanical and electrical parts are mounted.

3.4 PRINTED WIRING BOARD – The finished combination of a pattern of conductive paths on, in, or both on and in (multilayer) a sheet of insulating material.

3.5 SAFETY CIRCUIT – Any primary or secondary circuit that is relied upon to reduce the risk of damage or injury to persons (for example, an interlock circuit).

3.6 SECONDARY CIRCUIT – A circuit supplied from a secondary winding of an isolating transformer.

CONSTRUCTION

4 Frame and Enclosure

4.1 General

4.1.1 A clock shall be formed and assembled so that it will have the strength and rigidity to resist the abuses to which it is likely to be subjected, without increasing the risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons because of total or partial collapse with resulting reduction of spacings, loosening or displacement of parts, or other serious defects.

4.1.2 An edge, projection, or corner of an enclosure, opening, frame, guard, handle, knob, or the like shall be smooth and well-rounded and shall not be made in such a way that it causes any type of injury during intended use or user maintenance.