QM350

ift Certification Scheme for

Control Equipment as per ISO 21927-9:2012

Product quality
Control equipment
ISO 21927-9:2012

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Notified Body 0757
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Accredited Certification Body
Products + Services
EN ISO/IEC 17065

1 Basis

1.1 Purpose and Scope

This certification scheme defines the procedures and requirements for the marking of control equipment according to ISO 21927-9:2012 with the "ift-certified" mark. Introduction and application of the specified provisions and tests ensure the sustainability of the characteristics of the control equipment demonstrated during initial type testing.

1.2 Basis of testing and certification

This Certification Scheme lays down the requirements for certification and surveillance of control equipment covered by ISO 21927-9:2012. For certification and surveillance of control equipment, ift-Q-Zert must be provided with the following evidence:

- Test reports according to ISO 21927-9:2012,
- Product documentation for the intended purpose and/or use of control equipment,
- Documentation of the mandatory factory production control,
- Contract with ift-Q-Zert on certification and surveillance of production of the products within the scope of ISO 21927-9:2012,
- Consideration of the requirements to be fulfilled by bodies certifying products, processes and services in accordance with EN ISO/IEC 17065.

1.3 Terms and definitions

1.3.1 Owner of test report

Entity which commissions a testing body with identifying or testing specific or more than one product characteristic of a product/component and receives from the testing body evidence of performance/a report of the results obtained.

1.3.2 ift-Product Passport

A summary report issued by ift Rosenheim, which determines the performance characteristics of the control equipment specified by the manufacturer and confirms them by testing according to ISO 21927-9:2012.

1.3.3 Production site

Organization which manufactures/further processes products/components/building materials.

1.3.4 Certificate holder

Organisation that commissions a certification body with the certification of a product (component/construction product, etc.).

1.3.5 Monitored site

Organisation that has to prove the factory production control and is regularly externally monitored. If the certificate holder and the monitored site are different and are legally independent organisations, this is taken into account separately in the contract.

2 Procedure and contents of certification

The general procedure and the contents of the measures required for initial certification and renewal of certification are documented by ift-Q-Zert in the applicable "General requirements for certification, surveillance and inspection of products and services". The specifications defined in the following refer only to control equipment.

2.1 Certification procedure

- Conclusion of a certification and surveillance contract,
- Definition of the scope of product certification/certificate,
- Evaluation of test evidence/reports and product documentation,
- Initial type test/s, as necessary,
- Compilation of ift Product Passport,
- Positive initial inspection,
- Certification.

3 Initial test

3.1 Test evidence / reports

As part of the initial inspection for a product or product family, all the evidence required by ISO 21927-9:2012 shall be submitted to a accredited body for control equipment.

For the evaluation of the documents, the certification body may consult further evidence from a testing body accredited according to EN ISO/IEC 17025 and recognised by ift-Q-Zert.

The compilation of the performance characteristics to be certified takes place within the scope of the documentation review by creating an ift Product Passport, which is the basis for certification and continuous monitoring.

4 Initial audit

The objective of the initial inspection is to check the personnel and manufacturing conditions for manufacturing control equipment according to ISO 21927-9:2012 on the basis of this certification scheme. It serves in particular to determine whether the conditions are met which must be observed during the manufacture of the control equipment in order to ensure conformity with the tested type.

The initial inspection includes:

- Submission, inspection and evaluation of the required evidence for the declared performance characteristics,
- Review of the personnel and equipment requirements (designation of an independent quality inspector),
- Introduction to factory production control,
- Checking the calibration of the test facilities,
- Review the procedure for training and qualifying staff, maintaining quality and performing audit activities.

5 Product certificate

5.1 Validity of the certificate

The product certificate is issued regularly for a period of 5 years. The product certificate may only be used as long as the validity and actuality of the basic documents or the ift Product Passport is ensured.

Within the recertification, the certificate is extended accordingly if the evaluation of the certification requirements is positive.

The procedure for modifying or extending the certified scope as well as the suspension and revocation of certification is specified by ift Rosenheim in the applicable ”General requirements for certification, surveillance and inspection of products and services”.

The certificate remains valid only as long as the provisions and requirements of this certification scheme as well as the product as such remain unchanged. Any changes to the product that have an effect on the characteristics verified by the type test, shall be communicated to the certification body without being asked.

In case of failure to comply with the provisions and measures specified by this certification scheme, the certificate as well as the right of affixing the mark to the respective products, will be withdrawn.

5.2 Marking

The products can be marked by affixing the "ift-certified“ mark. The applicable documents listed in Section 2 - procedure and contents of certification - shall be observed. In addition to applying the mark on shipping documents, catalogues, technical documentation, advertising documents or packaging, marking may also be in a digital format.

The right of affixing the quality mark expires automatically by terminating the certification and surveillance contract, or in the event of non-compliance with the criteria laid down by this certification scheme.

6 Factory production control

The manufacturer undertakes to establish a system of factory production control to assure consistent characteristics of control equipment. The manufacturer shall name an employee responsible for certification who has the authority, knowledge and experience in the production process of control equipment. This employee is responsible for due implementation of factory production control. If unallowed non-conformities are detected during factory production control, the person responsible for factory production control shall immediately initiate measures to eliminate such non-conformities or defects.

A system according to ISO 9001 provides a good basis for factory production control.

Factory production control includes the following mandatory inspections/tests:

- Material control/control of incoming goods,
- Production control,
- Inspection of marking.

Suitable equipment and devices shall be provided for performing factory production control.

6.1 Material control/control of incoming goods

The following shall be observed for material control/control of incoming goods:

- Material - control of incoming goods

Manufacturer’s certificate of conformity based on EN 10204:2005, at least as per Clause 2.1 or acceptance certificates based on EN 10204:2005, Clause 3.1 are permitted.

6.2 Production control

Processes must be established, maintained and documented to ensure the consistent properties of the control equipment.

7 Third party control

7.1 General

Contents, rights and duties are described by ift-Q-Zert in the applicable relevant documents "General requirements for certification, surveillance and inspection of products and services".

7.2 Regular inspection/audit of monitored site

7.2.1 Intervals and contents

The third-party audit is performed once a year in form of a regular site inspection at the monitored location (production site) and includes:

- Inspection and evaluation of the required evidence / ift Product Passports,
- Management of factory production control and evaluation of its results,
- Processing accuracy (e.g. assembly of controls, etc.),
- Proof of calibration of measuring tools and test facilities,
- Marking of products.

If no ready-to-use products are found for inspection during a regular inspection, at least the following checks shall be carried out:

- Submission, inspection and evaluation of the required evidence,
- Management of factory production control and evaluation of its results,
- if necessary, random checks of products and vendor parts in stock,
- Validity of the ift Product Passport,
- If no certified systems in ready-to-operate condition or complete components for the assembly of a control equipment in production or dispatch are found in two consecutive regular inspections, an order-related third party control or a special audit can be agreed upon at the time of completion of control equipment. This is evaluated as a regular inspection.

7.2.2 Surveillance report

An audit report is prepared on the findings of the regular audit/inspection. If one or more criteria are beyond the specified specifications defined by the manufacturer, the cause of the deviation must be identified and eliminated at short term. After elimination of defects, the certification body decides whether additional quality assurance measures are required (e.g. a special audit/inspection).

7.2.3 Remedy of deviations - Special audit

Special audits may become necessary as a consequence of:

- negative evaluation of surveillance or
- complaints received from the market concerning the certified construction product.

7.2.4 Deadlines to remedy deviations

Deviations from essential characteristics of a construction product shall be eliminated immediately. As a rule, the deadline provided for discharge of deviations detected during the surveillance should not exceed three month. As a rule, the deadline provided for discharge of deviations detected during the special audit is set at a maximum of one month.