

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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BASIC SAFETY PUBLICATION

PUBLICATION FONDAMENTALE DE SÉCURITÉ

Fire hazard testing –

Part 2-10: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure

Essais relatifs aux risques du feu –

Partie 2-10: Essais au fil incandescent/chauffant – Appareillage et méthode commune d'essai



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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE
CODE PRIX

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ICS 13.220.40; 29.020

ISBN 978-2-83220-716-1

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

FIRE HAZARD TESTING –

**Part 2-10: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods –
Glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure**

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 60695-2-10 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 89: Fire hazard testing.

This second edition of IEC 60695-2-10 cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 60695-2-10 published in 2000. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

It has the status of a basic safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104:2010 and ISO/IEC Guide 51:1999.

This standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60695-2-11, IEC 60695-2-12, and IEC 60695-2-13.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are listed below. The rationale can be found in 89/960A/CC, 89/944A/CC, and 89/1030/CC.

- A table of contents has been added.
- The introduction has been updated to align with other TC89 documents.
- The scope has been clarified to align with other documents in the IEC 60695-2 Glow-wire series.
- Terms and definitions relevant to this document have been added.
- Clause 4 has been deleted and the remaining clauses renumbered.
- The description of the power supply has been updated with additional details (see 4.1).
- The temperature measuring system (see 4.3) and the description of the specified layer has been updated (see 4.4).
- New guidance has been introduced to assist in the verification of the temperature measuring system (see 5.2 and Annex C).
- The common test produced has been clarified (see Clause 7).
- The tolerances have been changed for the dimensions of the glow-wire (see Figure 1).
- New guidance on flaming observations has been added (see Annex B).

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
89/1154/FDIS	89/1163/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60695 series, published under the general title *Fire hazard testing*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

In the design of any electrotechnical product, the risk of fire and the potential hazards associated with fire need to be considered. In this respect the objective of component, circuit, and product design, as well as the choice of materials, is to reduce to acceptable levels the potential risks of fire during normal operating conditions, reasonable foreseeable abnormal use, malfunction, and/or failure. IEC 60695-1-10 was developed, together with its companion, IEC 60695-1-11, to provide guidance on how this is to be accomplished.

The primary aims of IEC 60695-1-10 and IEC 60695-1-11 are to provide guidance on how:

- a) to prevent ignition caused by an electrically energized component part, and
- b) to confine any resulting fire within the bounds of the enclosure of the electrotechnical product in the event of ignition.

Secondary aims of these documents include the minimization of any flame spread beyond the product's enclosure and the minimization of harmful effects of fire effluents such as heat, smoke, toxicity and/or corrosivity.

Fires involving electrotechnical products can also be initiated from external non-electrical sources. Considerations of this nature should be dealt with in the overall fire risk assessment.

In electrotechnical equipment, overheated metal parts can act as ignition sources. In glow-wire tests, a glowing wire is used to simulate such an ignition source.

This part of IEC 60695 gives recommendations with regard to the glow-wire test apparatus and describes a common test procedure for tests applicable to end products and materials to be used with IEC 60695-2-11 which describes a glow-wire flammability test for end products (GWEPT), IEC 60695-2-12 which describes a glow-wire flammability index test for materials (GWFI), and IEC 60695-2-13 which describes a glow-wire ignition temperature test method for materials (GWIT).

FIRE HAZARD TESTING –

Part 2-10: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60695 specifies the glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure to simulate the effects of thermal stresses which may be produced by heat sources such as glowing elements or overloaded resistors, for short periods, in order to assess the fire hazard by a simulation technique.

The test procedure described in this standard is a common test procedure intended for the small-scale tests in which a standardized electrically heated wire is used as a source of ignition.

It is a common part of the test procedures applied to end products and to solid electrical insulating materials or other solid combustible materials.

A detailed description of each particular test procedure is given in the respective standards IEC 60695-2-11, IEC 60695-2-12 and IEC 60695-2-13.

This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51.

One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60584-1, *Thermocouples – Part 1: Reference tables*

IEC 60584-2, *Thermocouples – Part 2: Tolerances*

IEC 60695-2-11, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products*

IEC 60695-2-12, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-12: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability index (GWFI) test method for materials*

IEC 60695-2-13, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-13: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT) test method for materials*

IEC Guide 104:2010, *The preparation of safety publications and the use of basic safety publications and group safety publications*

ISO/IEC Guide 51:1999, *Safety aspects – Guidelines for their inclusion in standards*

ISO 4046-4:2002, *Paper, board, pulps and related terms – Vocabulary – Part 4: Paper and board grades and converted products*

ISO 13943:2008, *Fire safety – Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 13943:2008, some of which are reproduced below for the user's convenience, as well as the following apply.

3.1

combustible, adjective

capable of being ignited and burned

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2008, definition 4.43]

3.2

draught-free environment

space in which the results of experiments are not significantly affected by the local air speed

Note 1 to entry: A qualitative example is a space in which a wax candle flame remains essentially undisturbed. Quantitative examples are small-scale fire tests in which a maximum air speed of $0,1 \text{ m} \times \text{s}^{-1}$ or $0,2 \text{ m} \times \text{s}^{-1}$ is sometimes specified.

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2008, definition 4.70]

3.3

fire hazard

physical object or condition with a potential for an undesirable consequence from fire

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2008, definition 4.112]

3.4

fire test

test that measures behaviour of a fire or exposes an item to the effects of a fire

Note 1 to entry: The results of a fire test can be used to quantify fire severity or determine the fire resistance or reaction to fire of the test specimen.

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2008, definition 4.132]

3.5

flame, noun

rapid, self-sustaining, sub-sonic propagation of combustion in a gaseous medium, usually with emission of light

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2008, definition 4.133]

3.6

flammability

ability of a material or product to burn with a flame under specified conditions