

**Tuleohukatsetused. Osa 2-11: Hõõg- või kuumtraadil põhinevad katsetusmeetodid. Valmistoodete hõõgtraadikatsetus süttivusele**

**Fire hazard testing - Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods - Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products (GWEPT)**

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 60695-2-11:2014 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 60695-2-11:2014 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 11.07.2014.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Estonian standard EVS-EN 60695-2-11:2014 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 60695-2-11:2014.

This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Date of Availability of the European standard is 11.07.2014.

The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile [standardiosakond@evs.ee](mailto:standardiosakond@evs.ee).

ICS 13.220.40, 29.020

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English Version

**Fire hazard testing - Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test  
methods - Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products  
(GWEPT)  
(IEC 60695-2-11:2014)**

Essais relatifs aux risques du feu - Partie 2-11: Essais au fil  
incandescent/chauffant - Méthode d'essai d'inflammabilité  
pour produits finis (GWEPT)  
(CEI 60695-2-11:2014)

Prüfungen zur Beurteilung der Brandgefahr - Teil 2-11:  
Prüfungen mit dem Glühdraht - Prüfung mit dem Glühdraht  
zur Entflammbarkeit von Enderzeugnissen (GWEPT)  
(IEC 60695-2-11:2014)

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique  
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels**

## Foreword

The text of document 89/1197/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 60695-2-11, prepared by IEC/TC 89 "Fire hazard testing" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 60695-2-11:2014.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2015-01-11
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2017-03-13

This document supersedes EN 60695-2-11:2001.

EN 60695-2-11:2014 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 60695-2-11:2001:

- The Introduction has been added to provide background and how it relates to the Scope.
- The Scope has been modified for greater clarity and reference to basic safety publications.
- Numerous terms and definitions relevant to this Standard have been added to Clause 3.
- The application of "small parts" and "insignificant mass" have been introduced and clarified.
- The different types of specimens, how to specify them, and limitations of the test method have been further clarified in Clause 4.
- Clarified in Clause 5 the distance to specified layer when unknown.
- The information from Clause 6 has been moved into the test procedure in Clause 8.
- The conditioning of the specified layer and the laboratory ambient test conditions were clarified in Clause 7.
- Measurement of the maximum flame height was removed from Clause 9.
- The reference to this test as "GWEPT" was introduced along with an applicable title change.
- Annex A has been revised to reflect current practice by prominent product committees.

This standard is to be used in conjunction with EN 60695-2-10.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

### Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60695-2-11:2014 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60695-1-10	NOTE	Harmonised as EN 60695-1-10 (not modified).
IEC 60695-1-11	NOTE	Harmonised as EN 60695-1-11 (not modified).
IEC 60695-2-12	NOTE	Harmonised as EN 60695-2-12 (not modified).
IEC 60695-2-13	NOTE	Harmonised as EN 60695-2-13 (not modified).
IEC 60335-1	NOTE	Harmonised as EN 60335-1 (modified).
IEC 60695-4:2012	NOTE	Harmonised as EN 60695-4:2012 (not modified).
ISO/IEC 13943:2008	NOTE	Harmonised as EN ISO 13943:2010.

## **Annex ZA**

(normative)

### **Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications**

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.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO/IEC Guide 51		Safety aspects - Guidelines for their inclusion - in standards		-
IEC Guide 104		The preparation of safety publications and the - use of basic safety publications and group safety publications		-
IEC 60695-2-10		Fire hazard testing - Part 2-10: Glowing/hot- wire based test methods - Glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure	EN 60695-2-10	

# CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	3
INTRODUCTION.....	5
1 Scope.....	6
2 Normative references .....	6
3 Terms and definitions .....	6
4 Test specimens .....	8
4.1 General.....	8
4.2 Complete end product.....	8
4.3 Partial end product (alternative).....	8
4.4 Test considerations and limitations associated with the specimen configuration.....	9
5 Test apparatus .....	10
6 Verification of the temperature measuring system.....	10
7 Conditioning .....	10
7.1 Conditioning of test specimens .....	10
7.2 Conditioning of specified layers .....	10
7.3 Testing conditions.....	10
8 Test procedure .....	10
8.1 General.....	10
8.2 Test temperatures.....	11
8.3 Number of test specimens.....	11
9 Observations and measurements.....	11
10 Evaluation of test results .....	12
11 Test report.....	12
12 Information to be given in the relevant product standard.....	12
Annex A (informative) Suggested GWEPT temperatures .....	13
Bibliography.....	14
Figure 1 – Small parts.....	9
Figure A.1 – Suggested GWEPT temperatures .....	13
Table 1 – Test temperatures .....	11

This standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60695-2-10.

This second edition of IEC 60695-2-11 cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 60695-2-11 published in 2000. It constitutes a technical revision.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are listed below:

- The Introduction has been added to provide background and how it relates to the Scope.
- The Scope has been modified for greater clarity and reference to basic safety publications.
- Numerous terms and definitions relevant to this Standard have been added to Clause 3.
- The application of “small parts” and “insignificant mass” have been introduced and clarified.
- The different types of specimens, how to specify them, and limitations of the test method have been further clarified in Clause 4.
- Clarified in Clause 5 the distance to specified layer when unknown.
- The information from Clause 6 has been moved into the test procedure in Clause 8.
- The conditioning of the specified layer and the laboratory ambient test conditions were clarified in Clause 7.
- Measurement of the maximum flame height was removed from Clause 9.
- The reference to this test as “GWEPT” was introduced along with an applicable title change.
- Annex A has been revised to reflect current practice by prominent product committees.

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

The purpose of this Introduction is to provide background regarding the basic guidance that prompted the preparation of this International Standard and how it relates to the Scope.

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 within the design of component, circuit, and product design, as well as the choice of the 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 Technical Committee 89 has developed IEC 60695-1-10, 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 hazard 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.

IEC 60695-2-10 describes a glow-wire test apparatus and common test procedure, IEC 60695-2-12 describes a glow-wire flammability index (GWFI) test method for materials, and IEC 60695-2-13 describes a glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT) test method for materials.

This standard is used to assess the reaction of end products to heat caused by contact with an electrically heated wire under controlled laboratory conditions. This may be useful for the evaluation of end products that may be exposed to excess thermal stress such as a fault current flowing through a wire, overloading of components, and/or poor electrical connections. It should not be used to solely describe or appraise the fire hazard or fire risk of products, or assemblies under actual fire conditions. However, results of this test may be used as elements of a fire hazard assessment which takes into account all of the factors which are pertinent to a particular end use.

This international standard may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. It does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this international standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.