

## SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 3475-407:2006 01-julij-2006

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Aerospace series - Cable, electrical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 407: Flammability

Luft- und Raumfahrt - Elektrische Leitungen für Luftfahrtverwendung - Prüfverfahren -Teil 407: Entflammbarkeit

Série aérospatiale - Câbles électriques a usage aéronautique - Méthodes d'essais -Partie 407 : Tenue a la flamme (standards.iteh.ai)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten ziog/stanEN 3475-407;2006 fa4-8415fabd32e3c7e6/sist-en-3475-407-2006

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13.220.40 49.060

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# EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

### EN 3475-407

October 2005

ICS 13.220.40; 49.060

Supersedes EN 3475-407:2002

**English Version** 

### Aerospace series - Cable, electrical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 407: Flammability

Série aérospatiale - Câbles électriques à usage aéronautique - Méthodes d'essais - Partie 407 : Tenue à la flamme Luft- und Raumfahrt - Elektrischen Leitungen für Luftfahrt Verwendung - Prüfverfahren - Teil 407: Entflammbarkeit

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 12 September 2005.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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### Contents

Foreword		
1	Scope	.4
2	Normative references	4
3	Equipment	4
4	Procedures	5
4.1	Method 1	5
4.2	Method 2	7
4.3	Completion of test (methods 1 and 2)	.9
5	Acceptance criteria	9
5.1	Method 1	9
5.2	Method 2	.9

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### Foreword

This European Standard (EN 3475-407:2005) has been prepared by the European Association of Aerospace Manufacturers - Standardization (AECMA-STAN).

After enquiries and votes carried out in accordance with the rules of this Association, this Standard has received the approval of the National Associations and the Official Services of the member countries of AECMA, prior to its presentation to CEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2006.

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

This European Standard supersedes EN 3475-407:2002.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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#### 1 Scope

This standard specifies two methods of determining the flammability characteristics of a finished cable.

It shall be used together with EN 3475-100.

#### 2 Normative references

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

EN 3475-100, Aerospace series — Cables, electrical, aircraft use — Test methods — Part 100: General.

#### 3 Equipment

The following equipment shall be required for these tests:

- a) **Test chamber:** this shall be a chamber measuring not less than 700 mm high  $\times$  500 mm wide  $\times$  300 mm deep, enclosed at the top, open at the front and situated in a draught-free environment but with sufficient air supply to provide normal combustion. General arrangements are shown in Figures 1 and 2.
- b) **Bunsen type gas burner:** the burner shall have a 6 mm inlet, a needle valve in the base for gas adjustment, a nominal bore of 9 mm and a barrel of approximately 100 mm above the air inlets. The gas supply shall be capable of achieving the test requirements defined in 4.1.2 and 4.2.2.

WARNING — Care should be exercised in setting up and performing this test as toxic fumes may be given off during combustion. The test chamber shall be placed in a fume cabinet that will allow evacuation of gaseous products of combustion at the end of the test avcatalog/standards/sist/c7050ec6-6bf6-4la4-8415test.avcatalog/standards/sist/c7050ec6-6bf6-4la4-8415-

#### 4 Procedures

#### 4.1 Method 1

#### 4.1.1 Preparation of test specimens

Cut two sets of three specimens each, approximately 900 mm in length, consecutively from the same coil. Strip each end and place them in an atmosphere of  $(50 \pm 5)$  % relative humidity at a temperature of  $(21 \pm 3)$  °C for a period of not less than 24 h. Keep the specimens in the conditioning area until just prior to testing.

#### 4.1.2 Flame temperature

**4.1.2.1** Adjust the Bunsen burner to produce a flame with an inner blue cone approximately one-third of the overall flame height. Insert a bare copper wire of  $(0,7 \pm 0,025)$  mm diameter, and having a free length of not less than 100 mm, into the flame, the end of the wire being immediately above the tip of the inner cone.

NOTE For initial setting-up purposes, an overall flame height of approximately 75 mm may be found suitable.

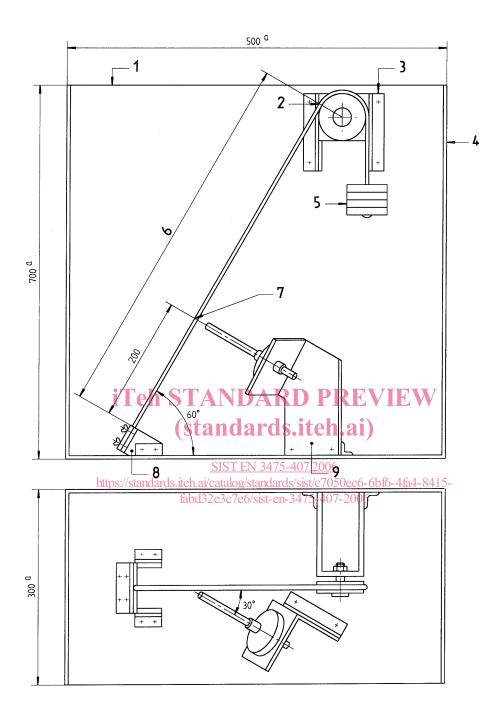
**4.1.2.2** Adjust the burner so that the wire starts to melt within 4 s to 6 s of being inserted into the flame.

NOTE Alternatively for 4.1.2.1 and 4.1.2.2, a 0,8 mm to 0,81 mm diameter wire may be used in which case adjust the burner so that the wire starts to melt within 7 s to 9 s.

### 4.1.3 Mounting configuration STANDARD PREVIEW

**4.1.3.1** Mount the specimen in the test chamber as shown in Figure 1 at an angle of  $(60 \pm 2)^\circ$  to the horizontal, parallel to, and approximately 150 mm from the front end of the test chamber. Clamp the conductor at the bottom of the apparatus. Pass the cable over the upper pulley and attach it to a weight which is just sufficient to keep the specimen straight within the test zone. https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c7050ec6-6bf6-4fa4-8415-

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#### Key

- 1 Box construction aluminium alloy 3,15 mm
- 2 Upper datum point
- 3 Pulley support bracket (low thermal conductivity)
- 4 Support frame open at front
- 5 Weights as required
- <sup>a</sup> approx.

- 6 600 Distance between reference marks
- 7 Flame application point (flame centre datum)
- 8 Bottom clamp support (low thermal conductivity)
- 9 Bunsen burner support (low thermal conductivity)

4.1.3.2 Make a mark 200 mm above the lower clamp point and position the burner in the plane of this mark, perpendicular to the specimen and directed towards the specimen at an angle of 30° to the vertical plane as shown in Figure 1, i.e. at 90° to the axis of the cable such that the flame will impinge directly onto the 200 mm mark.

4.1.3.3 Set the distance of the burner from the specimen such that the tip of the inner cone of the flame is immediately below the specimen.

#### 4.1.4 Flame application

Apply the flame to each specimen of a set for a period of 15 s and then immediately remove the burner. Apply the flame to each specimen of the second set for a period of 30 s and then immediately remove the burner.

NOTES:

- For thin wall insulation the time of 15 s is considered more severe, as all the insulation can be carbonized in less than 30 s;
- Nevertheless a test at 30 s is also necessary to assess FAR/JAR 25 requirements.

#### 4.2 Method 2

#### 4.2.1 Preparation of test specimens

Cut three specimens, approximately 450 mm in length, consecutively from the same coil. Strip each end and place them in an atmosphere of (50 ± 5) % relative humidity at a temperature of (21 ± 3) °C for a period of not less than 24 h. Keep the specimens in the conditioning area until just prior to testing. Remove 50 mm of insulation from one end of the specimen and mount it as shown in Figure 2.

#### SIST EN 3475-407:2006

4.2.2 Flame temperature https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c7050ec6-6bf6-4fa4-8415-

Adjust the Bunsen burner to produce a 38 mm high soft vellow flame.

#### 4.2.3 Mounting configuration

Mount the specimen vertically in the test chamber as shown in Figure 2. Fix the lower end of the conductor to the support bar and apply the fine wire to the conductor at the junction with the insulation. Pass the cable over the upper pulley and attach it to a weight which is just sufficient to keep the specimen straight within the test zone.