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**Preskušanje požarne ogroženosti - 1-21. del: Navodilo za ocenjevanje požarne ogroženosti elektrotehničnih izdelkov - Vžigljivost - Povzetek in pomen preskusnih metod (IEC 60695-1-21:2016)**

Fire hazard testing - Part 1-21: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products - Ignitability - Summary and relevance of test methods (IEC 60695-1-21:2016)

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Essais relatifs aux risques du feu - Partie 1-21: Lignes directrices pour l'évaluation des risques du feu des produits électrotechniques - Allumabilité - Résumé et pertinence des méthodes d'essais <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/41236914-47cc-446e-827e-b39ba60b3265/sist-en-60695-1-21-2017>

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**en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN 60695-1-21**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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English Version

Fire hazard testing - Part 1-21: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products - Ignitability - Summary and relevance of test methods  
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Prüfungen zur Beurteilung der Brandgefahr - Teil 1-21: Anleitung zur Beurteilung der Brandgefahr von elektrotechnischen Erzeugnissen - Entzündbarkeit - Zusammenfassung und Bedeutung der Prüfverfahren  
(IEC 60695-1-21:2016)

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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

**EN 60695-1-21:2016****European foreword**

The text of document 89/1336/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 60695-1-21, prepared by IEC/TC 89 "Fire hazard testing" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 60695-1-21:2016.

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) 2017-07-12
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2019-10-12

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The text of the International Standard IEC 60695-1-21:2016 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:

ISO 11357 (Series) NOTE Harmonized as EN ISO 11357 (Series).

ISO 4589-1:1996 NOTE Harmonized as EN ISO 4589-1:1999.

ISO 4589-2:1996 NOTE Harmonized as EN ISO 4589-2:1999.

ISO 4589-3:1996 NOTE Harmonized as EN ISO 4589-3:1999.

## 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 1 When an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: [www.cenelec.eu](http://www.cenelec.eu).

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60695-1-20	-	Fire hazard testing - Part 1-20: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products - Ignitability - General guidance	EN 60695-1-20	-
IEC 60695-1-30	-	Fire hazard testing -- Part 1-30: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products - Preselection testing process - General guidelines	EN 60695-1-30	-
IEC 60695-4	2012	Fire hazard testing -- Part 4: Terminology concerning fire tests for electrotechnical products	EN 60695-4	2012
IEC Guide 104	-	The preparation of safety publications and the use of basic safety publications and group safety publications	-	-
ISO 13943	2008	Fire safety - Vocabulary	EN ISO 13943	2010
ISO/IEC Guide 51	-	Safety aspects - Guidelines for their inclusion in standards	-	-

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## CONTENTS

FOREWORD .....	3
INTRODUCTION .....	5
1 Scope .....	7
2 Normative references .....	7
3 Terms and definitions .....	8
4 Summary of published test methods .....	12
4.1 General .....	12
4.2 Tests using heated air or electrical heating.....	12
4.2.1 Determination of ignition temperature using a hot-air furnace, ISO 871.....	12
4.2.2 Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), ISO 11357 [1].....	13
4.3 Tests using radiant heat.....	14
4.3.1 Heat release rate – Cone calorimeter method, ISO 5660-1 [4] .....	14
4.3.2 Heat release of insulating liquids, IEC TS 60695-8-3 [5] .....	15
4.3.3 Standard test method for determining material ignition and flame spread properties, ASTM E 1321 [6].....	16
4.3.4 Determination of the characteristic heat flux for ignition from a non-contacting flame source, IEC TS 60695-11-11 [7].....	17
4.4 Oxygen index tests .....	17
4.4.1 Oxygen index – Ambient temperature test, ISO 4589-2 [8].....	17
4.4.2 Oxygen index – Elevated temperature test, ISO 4589-3 [10] .....	18
4.5 Glowing/hot-wire based test methods .....	20
4.5.1 Glow wire tests, IEC 60695-2-11 [14], IEC 60695-2-12 [15] and IEC 60695-2-13 [16].....	20
4.5.2 Hot wire coil ignitability test, IEC 60695-2-20 and ASTM D 3874 [17].....	22
4.6 Flame tests.....	23
4.6.1 Needle flame test, IEC 60695-11-5 [18].....	23
4.6.2 50 W Horizontal and vertical flame test methods, IEC 60695-11-10 [19] 500 W flame test methods, IEC 60695-11-20 [20].....	24
4.6.3 1 kW nominal pre-mixed flame, IEC 60695-11-2 [23] .....	25
4.6.4 Vertical and 60° tests for aircraft components, FAR 25 [25] .....	25
4.7 Tests using an electrical arc.....	26
4.7.1 Tracking index tests, IEC 60112 [26], ASTM D 3638 [27].....	26
4.7.2 High-Current Arc Ignition (HAI), UL 746A – Sec. 32 [30].....	28
4.7.3 High-voltage arc resistance to ignition (HVAR), UL 746A – Sec. 33 [31].....	28
Annex A (informative) Applicability of test methods .....	30
A.1 Applicability of test methods.....	30
Bibliography .....	32
Table 1 – Main differences between IEC 60112 and ASTM D 3638.....	27
Table A.1 – Applicability of test methods (1 of 2).....	30



## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## FIRE HAZARD TESTING –

**Part 1-21: Guidance for assessing  
the fire hazard of electrotechnical products –  
Ignitability – Summary and relevance of test methods**

## 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 60695-1-21 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 89: Fire hazard testing.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
89/1336/FDIS	89/1339/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.

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

This first edition of IEC 60695-1-21 cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC TR 60695-1-21 published in 2008. It constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) Change from a TR to an international standard;
- b) Modified Introduction;
- c) Modified Scope;
- d) Updated normative references;
- e) Updated terms and definitions;
- f) Updates and new text in Clause 4;
- g) Addition of text concerning ASTM D 3638;
- h) Updates to Annex A;
- i) Updates to the bibliography.

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

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The IEC 60695-1 series, under the general title *Fire hazard testing*, consists of the following parts:

- [SIST EN 60695-1-21:2017](https://standards.itech.ai/catalog/standards/sist/41236914-47cc-446e-827e-5859b1e51e51/iec-60695-1-21)  
<https://standards.itech.ai/catalog/standards/sist/41236914-47cc-446e-827e-5859b1e51e51/iec-60695-1-21>
- Part 1-10: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products – General guidelines
- Part 1-11: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products – Fire hazard assessment
- Part 1-12: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products – Fire safety engineering
- Part 1-20: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products – Ignitability – General guidance
- Part 1-21: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products – Ignitability – Summary and relevance of test methods
- Part 1-30: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products – Preselection testing procedures – General guidelines
- Part 1-40: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products – Insulating liquids

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.

## INTRODUCTION

Fires are responsible for creating hazards to life and property as a result of the generation of heat (thermal hazard), and also as a result of the production of toxic effluent, corrosive effluent and smoke (non-thermal hazard). Fires start with ignition and then can grow, leading in some cases to flash-over and a fully developed fire. Ignition resistance is therefore one of the most important parameters of a material to be considered in the assessment of fire hazard. If there is no ignition, there is no fire.

For most materials (other than metals and some other elements), ignition occurs in the gas phase. Ignition occurs when combustible vapour, mixed with air, reaches a high enough temperature for exothermic oxidation reactions to rapidly propagate. The ease of ignition is a function of the chemical nature of the vapour, the fuel/air ratio and the temperature.

In the case of liquids, the combustible vapour is produced by vaporization of the liquid, and the vaporization process is dependent on the temperature and chemical composition of the liquid.

In the case of solids, the combustible vapour is produced by pyrolysis when the temperature of the solid is sufficiently high. The vaporization process is dependent on the temperature and chemical composition of the solid, and also on the thickness, density, specific heat, and thermal conductivity of the solid.

The ease of ignition of a test specimen depends on many variables. Factors that need to be considered for the assessment of ignitability are:

- a) the geometry of the test specimen, including thickness and the presence of edges, corners or joints;
- b) the surface orientation;
- c) the rate and direction of air flow;
- d) the nature and position of the ignition source;
- e) the magnitude and position of any external heat flux; and
- f) whether the combustible material is a solid or a liquid.

In the design of an 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 equipment design, as well as the choice of materials, is to reduce the risk of fire to a tolerable level even in the event of reasonably foreseeable (mis)use, malfunction or failure.

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

The aim of the IEC 60695 series of standards is to save lives and property by reducing the number of fires or reducing the consequences of the fire. This can be accomplished by:

- trying to prevent ignition caused by an electrically energised component part and, in the event of ignition, to confine any resulting fire within the bounds of the enclosure of the electrotechnical product.
- trying to minimise flame spread beyond the product's enclosure and to minimise the harmful effects of fire effluents including heat, smoke, and toxic or corrosive combustion products.

For these reasons there are many tests used to evaluate the ignitability of electrotechnical products and of the materials used in their construction. This part of IEC 60695 describes ignitability test methods in common use to assess electrotechnical products, or materials used in electrotechnical products. It also includes test methods in which, by design,

ignitability is a significant quantifiable characteristic. It forms part of the IEC 60695-1 series, which gives guidance to product committees wishing to incorporate fire hazard test methods in product standards.

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