
Požarna klasifikacija gradbenih proizvodov in elementov stavb - 6. del:
Klasifikacija po podatkih iz preskusov odziva na ogenj na električnih kablji

Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 6: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests on electric cables

Klassifizierung von Bauprodukten und Bauarten zu ihrem Brandverhalten - Teil 6: Klassifizierung mit den Ergebnissen aus den Prüfungen zum Brandverhalten von elektrischen Kabeln

Classement au feu des produits et éléments de construction - Partie 6: Classement à partir des données d'essais de réaction au feu sur câbles électriques

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**Fire classification of construction products and building
elements - Part 6: Classification using data from reaction
to fire tests on electric cables**

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ihrem Brandverhalten - Teil 6: Klassifizierung mit den
Ergebnissen aus den Prüfungen zum Brandverhalten
von elektrischen Kabeln

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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Contents	Page
European foreword.....	4
Introduction	5
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms, definitions and symbols.....	6
3.1 Terms and definitions	6
3.2 Symbols and abbreviations	9
4 Classes of reaction to fire performance	10
5 Test methods	10
5.1 General.....	10
5.2 Heat of combustion test (EN ISO 1716)	10
5.3 Vertical flame spread of single cable (EN 60332-1-2)	10
5.4 Burning behaviour and smoke production of bunched cable – (EN 50399).....	10
5.5 Smoke production of burning cable (EN 61034-2)	10
5.6 Acidity of gases produced by burning cables (EN 60754-2)	11
6 Principles for specimen preparation.....	11
7 Number of tests for classification.....	11
7.1 Minimum number of tests.....	11
7.2 Additional tests.....	11
7.3 Criteria for classification.....	11
7.4 Continuous parameters	11
7.5 Discontinuous parameters	12
8 Testing of electric cables (see Table 1)	12
8.1 Class E _{ca} , F _{ca}	12
8.2 Classes D _{ca} , C _{ca} , B2 _{ca}	12
8.3 Class B1 _{ca}	12
8.4 Class A _{ca}	12
8.5 Additional classifications s1, s2, s3 for smoke production.....	12
8.6 Additional classifications s1a, s1b for smoke production.....	13
8.7 Additional classifications d0, d1, d2 for flaming droplets/particles.....	13
8.8 Additional classifications a1, a2, a3 for acidity	13
9 Classification criteria for electric cables (see Table 1)	13
9.1 General.....	13
9.2 Class F _{ca}	13
9.3 Class E _{ca}	13
9.4 Class D _{ca}	14
9.5 Class C _{ca}	14
9.6 Class B2 _{ca}	14
9.7 Class B1 _{ca}	15
9.8 Class A _{ca}	15
9.9 Additional classifications s1, s1a, s1b, s2, s3 for smoke production.....	15
9.9.1 General.....	15

9.9.2	Additional classification s1	15
9.9.3	Additional classification s1a	15
9.9.4	Additional classification s1b	15
9.9.5	Additional classification s2	16
9.9.6	Additional classification s3	16
9.10	Additional classifications d0, d1, d2 for flaming droplets and/or particles	16
9.11	Additional classifications a1, a2, a3 for acidity	16
10	Presentation of classification	16
11	Field of application of the classification	19
12	Classification report	19
12.1	General	19
12.2	Content and format	19
Annex A	(normative) Reaction to fire classification report for electric cables	22
A.1	Introduction	22
A.2	Details of classified product	23
A.2.1	General	23
A.2.2	Product description	23
A.3	Reports and results in support of this classification	23
A.3.1	Specific conditions**	23
A.3.2	Reports	23
A.3.3	Results	24
A.4	Classification and field of application	24
A.4.1	Reference of classification	24
A.4.2	Classification	24
A.4.3	Field of application	25
A.5	Limitations	25
Annex B	(informative) Background information as regards the reaction to fire performance of cables	26
B.1	General	26
B.2	Assumptions	26
B.3	Reference scenario and fire situations for cables	26
Bibliography	30

European foreword

This document (prEN 13501-6:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 127 “Fire safety in buildings”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 13501-6:2014.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

CEN, CENELEC and EOTA committees preparing technical specifications, which contain performance requirements against reaction to fire tests, should make reference to the reaction to fire classification given in this European Standard and not refer directly to any specific fire test method.

This document has been prepared in cooperation with CLC/TC 20 “Electric cables”, CLC/TC 46X “Communication cables” and CLC/TC 86A “Optical fibre cables”.

EN 13501 *Fire classification of construction products and building elements* consists of the following parts:

- *Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests;*
- *Part 2: Classification using data from fire resistance tests, excluding ventilation services;*
- *Part 3: Classification using data from fire resistance tests on products and elements used in building service installations: fire resisting ducts and fire dampers;*
- *Part 4: Classification using data from fire resistance tests on components of smoke control systems;*
- *Part 5: Classification using data from external fire exposure to roofs tests;*
- *Part 6: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests on electric cables.*

Introduction

The aim of this European Standard is to define a harmonized procedure for the classification of reaction to fire of electric cables. This classification is based on the test procedures listed in Clause 5.

This European Standard has been prepared in support of the second essential requirement in the EC Construction Products Regulation (EU) N°305/2011 and as detailed in the Interpretative Document Number 2: Safety in case of fire (OJ C62 Vol. 37).

Background information on the Commission Decision regarding the classification of the reaction to fire performance of electric cables is given in Annex B.

There is a procedure by which certain products can be assigned a particular fire classification without the need for testing. Such products have well established reaction to fire performance and have been agreed by the Standing Committee on Construction. Agreements relating to such products which may be 'classified without further testing' (CWFT) are published in the Official Journal of the EC.

Part 1 of this European Standard covers classification resulting from reaction to fire tests for products other than electric cables.

Parts 2, 3 and 4 of this European Standard are concerned with classification resulting from fire resistance tests.

Part 5 covers classification resulting from tests for external fire exposure to roofs.

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1 Scope

This European Standard provides the reaction to fire classification procedure for electric cables.

NOTE For the purpose of this European Standard the term “electric cables” covers all power, control and communication cables, including optical fibre cables.

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.

EN 50399, *Common test methods for cables under fire conditions — Heat release and smoke production measurement on cables during flame spread test — Test apparatus, procedures, results*

EN 50575, *Power, control and communication cables — Cables for general applications in construction works subject to reaction to fire requirements*

CLC/TS 50576, *Electric cables — Extended application of test results for reaction to fire*

EN 60332-1-2:2004, *Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions — Part 1-2: Test for vertical flame propagation for a single insulated wire or cable — Procedure for 1 kW pre-mixed flame (IEC 60332-1-2:2004)*

EN 60754-1, *Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables — Part 1: Determination of the halogen acid gas content (IEC 60754-1)*

EN 60754-2, *Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables — Part 2: Determination of acidity (by pH measurement) and conductivity (IEC 60754-2)*

EN 61034-2, *Measurement of smoke density of cables burning under defined conditions — Part 2: Test procedure and requirements (IEC 61034-2)*

EN ISO 1716, *Reaction to fire tests for products — Determination of the gross heat of combustion (calorific value) (ISO 1716)*

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1.1

product

material, element or component about which information is required, in the context of this standard, the product is an electric cable about which information is required

3.1.2

material

single basic substance or uniformly dispersed mixture of substances

3.1.3**external component**

external layer of the cable, i.e. the sheath

3.1.4**end use application**

real application of a product, in relation to all aspects that influence the behaviour of that product under different fire situations

Note 1 to entry: It covers aspects such as its quantity, orientation, position in relation to other adjacent products, and its method of fixing.

3.1.5**fire performance**

response of a test specimen when exposed to a specific fire

[SOURCE: EN ISO 13943]

3.1.6**reaction to fire**

response of a test specimen when it is exposed to fire under specified conditions in a fire test

[SOURCE: EN ISO 13943]

3.1.7**fire scenario**

qualitative description of the course of a fire with respect to time, identifying key events that characterize the studied fire and differentiate it from other possible fires

[SOURCE: EN ISO 13943]

3.1.8**reference scenario**

hazard situation used as a reference for a given test method or classification system

3.1.9**fire situation**

stage in the development of a fire, characterised by the nature, severity and size of the thermal attack on the products involved

3.1.10**combustion**

exothermic reaction of a substance with an oxidizer

[SOURCE: EN ISO 13943]

Note 1 to entry: Combustion generally emits effluent accompanied by flames and/or visible light.

3.1.11**heat of combustion**

thermal energy produced by combustion of unit of mass of a given substance

[SOURCE: EN ISO 13943]

prEN 13501-6:2017 (E)

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in kilojoules per gram.

3.1.12**gross heat of combustion (PCS)**

heat of combustion of a substance when the combustion is complete and any produced water is entirely condensed under specified conditions

[SOURCE: EN ISO 13943]

3.1.13**net heat of combustion (PCI)**

heat of combustion of a substance when the combustion is complete and any produced water is in the vapour state under specified conditions

[SOURCE: EN ISO 13943]

3.1.14**contribution to fire**

energy released by a product influencing the fire growth both in pre- and post-flashover situations

3.1.15**heat release**

thermal energy produced by combustion

[SOURCE: EN ISO 13943]

3.1.16**vertical flame spread (FS)**

damaged length of the sample, as measured in the EN 50399 test

3.1.17**vertical flame spread (H)**

distance from the upper onset of charring (above the flame application point) to the lower onset of charring (below the flame application point) as measured in the EN 60332-1-2 test

3.1.18**fully developed fire**

state of total involvement of combustible materials in a fire

[SOURCE: EN ISO 13943]

3.1.19**flashover**

transition to a state of total surface involvement in a fire of combustible materials within an enclosure

[SOURCE: EN ISO 13943]

3.1.20**flaming droplets/particles**

material separating from the specimen during the fire test and continuing to flame for a minimum period as described by the test method

[SOURCE: EN 50399]

3.1.21**FIGRA**

fire growth rate index used for classification purposes for the classes B1_{ca}, B2_{ca}, C_{ca} and D_{ca}

Note 1 to entry: For the classification of cables, FIGRA means the maximum of the quotient of heat release rate from the specimen, excluding the contribution of ignition source, and the time of its occurrence using a THR threshold of 0,4 MJ and an HRR threshold of 3 kW.

Note 2 to entry: The *FIGRA* for cables is defined in more detail in EN 50399.

3.1.22**direct field of application**

outcome of a process (involving the application of defined rules) whereby a test result is deemed to be equally valid for variations in one or more of the product properties and/or intended end use applications

3.1.23**extended field of application**

outcome of a process (involving the application of defined rules that may incorporate calculation procedures) that, in the context of this standard, attributes for a cable family, a test result on the basis of one or more test results to the same test standard

3.1.24**extended application result**

predicted result for performance parameter obtained following the process of extended field of application

3.1.25**extended application report**

document reporting extended application results, including all details of the process leading to those results

3.2 Symbols and abbreviations

The symbols and notations correspond to those given in the appropriate test method.

NOTE If different, the definition of symbol in the delegated regulation is given between brackets.

<i>FIGRA</i>	fire growth rate index used for classification purposes [W/s] (Fire growth rate)
<i>PCS</i>	gross heat of combustion [MJ/kg] (Gross calorific potential)
<i>THR</i> _{1200s}	total heat release (HRR _{sm30}) from test start until end of test, excluding contribution from ignition source [MJ]
<i>TSP</i> _{1200s}	total smoke production (<i>SPR</i> _{sm60}) from test start until end of test [m ²]
<i>Peak HRR</i>	= HRR = maximum value of heat release, excluding the burner output, determined during the whole burner application time, averaged over 30 s expressed in [kW] (Maximum of HRR _{sm30} between test start and end of test excluded contribution from ignition source)
<i>Peak SPR</i>	= SPR = maximum value of smoke production, determined during the whole burner application time, averaged over 60 s, expressed in [m ² /s] (maximum SPR _{sm60} between test start and end of test)
<i>FS</i>	vertical flame spread [m] equals the damaged length of the sample

prEN 13501-6:2017 (E)

H	vertical flame spread [mm] as defined in 3.1.17
m'	mean value of the set of results of a continuous parameter determined in accordance with the relevant test method using the minimum number of tests as specified in the test method
m	mean value of the set of results of a continuous parameter determined in accordance with the procedure in 7.4 and used for classification

4 Classes of reaction to fire performance

The classes with their corresponding fire performance are given in Table 1.

Products classified in a given class are deemed to satisfy all the requirements of any lower class.

A classification can only be obtained by undertaking the tests for a particular product or product family.

5 Test methods**5.1 General**

The following test methods are specified in relation to the envisaged reaction to fire classification. The relevant classification parameters are given in Table 1.

5.2 Heat of combustion test (EN ISO 1716)

This test determines the potential maximum total heat release of a product when completely burning, regardless of its end use.

The test is relevant for the class A_{ca} .

It allows the determination of both the gross heat of combustion (PCS) and the net heat of combustion (PCI).

5.3 Vertical flame spread of single cable (EN 60332-1-2)

This test evaluates the flame spread of a single cable under exposure to a small flame. The test is relevant for the classes $B1_{ca}$, $B2_{ca}$, C_{ca} , D_{ca} , E_{ca} and F_{ca} .

5.4 Burning behaviour and smoke production of bunched cable – (EN 50399)

For smoke production, the test is relevant for $B1_{ca}$, $B2_{ca}$, C_{ca} and D_{ca} in association with the additional classification s.

This test evaluates the potential contribution of a cable, installed with other cables, to the development of a fire, under direct exposure to a flame source.

The test is relevant for the class $B1_{ca}$, using a 30 kW flame source and special mounting requirements.

The test is relevant for the classes $B2_{ca}$, C_{ca} and D_{ca} , using a 20,5 kW flame source.

5.5 Smoke production of burning cable (EN 61034-2)

This test evaluates the potential contribution of a cable to obscuration of vision when burning under static air conditions. The test is relevant for the classes $B1_{ca}$, $B2_{ca}$, C_{ca} and D_{ca} , in association with the additional classification s.