

© Copyright SEK. Reproduction in any form without permission is prohibited.

Kablar – Provning av gaser från förbränning av material i kablar – Del 1: Bestämning av mängden halogensyragas

*Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables –
Part 1: Determination of the halogen acid gas content*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN 60754-1:2014. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN 60754-1:2014.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN 60754-1:2014

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument**, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 60754-1, Third edition, 2011 - Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables - Part 1: Determination of the halogen acid gas content**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-EN 50267-1, utgåva 1, 2001, SS-EN 50267-2-1, utgåva 1, 2001, SS-EN 50267-2-2, utgåva 1, 2001 och SS-EN 50267-2-3, utgåva 1, 2001, gäller ej fr o m 2017-01-27.

Standarden ersätter delvis SS-EN 50267-1, utgåva 1, 2001, SS-EN 50267-2-1, utgåva 1, 2001, SS-EN 50267-2-2, utgåva 1, 2001 och SS-EN 50267-2-3, utgåva 1, 2001.

ICS 13.220.40; 29.020.00; 29.060.20

Denna standard är fastställd av SEK Svensk Elstandard, som också kan lämna upplysningar om **sakinnehållet** i standarden.
Postadress: Box 1284, 164 29 KISTA
Telefon: 08 - 444 14 00.
E-post: sek@elstandard.se. Internet: www.elstandard.se

Standarder underlättar utvecklingen och höjer elsäkerheten

Det finns många fördelar med att ha gemensamma tekniska regler för bl a säkerhet, prestanda, dokumentation, utförande och skötsel av elprodukter, elanläggningar och metoder. Genom att utforma sådana standarder blir säkerhetskraven tydliga och utvecklingskostnaderna rimliga samtidigt som marknadens acceptans för produkten eller tjänsten ökar.

Många standarder inom elområdet beskriver tekniska lösningar och metoder som åstadkommer den elsäkerhet som föreskrivs av svenska myndigheter och av EU.

SEK är Sveriges röst i standardiseringsarbetet inom elområdet

SEK Svensk Elstandard svarar för standardiseringen inom elområdet i Sverige och samordnar svensk medverkan i internationell och europeisk standardisering. SEK är en ideell organisation med frivilligt deltagande från svenska myndigheter, företag och organisationer som vill medverka till och påverka utformningen av tekniska regler inom elektrotekniken.

SEK samordnar svenska intressenters medverkan i SEKs tekniska kommittéer och stödjer svenska experters medverkan i internationella och europeiska projekt.

Stora delar av arbetet sker internationellt

Utformningen av standarder sker i allt väsentligt i internationellt och europeiskt samarbete. SEK är svensk nationalkommitté av International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) och Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC).

Standardiseringsarbetet inom SEK är organiserat i referensgrupper bestående av ett antal tekniska kommittéer som speglar hur arbetet inom IEC och CENELEC är organiserat.

Arbetet i de tekniska kommittéerna är öppet för alla svenska organisationer, företag, institutioner, myndigheter och statliga verk. Den årliga avgiften för deltagandet och intäkter från försäljning finansierar SEKs standardiseringsverksamhet och medlemsavgift till IEC och CENELEC.

Var med och påverka!

Den som deltar i SEKs tekniska kommittéarbete har möjlighet att påverka framtida standarder och får tidig tillgång till information och dokumentation om utvecklingen inom sitt teknikområde. Arbetet och kontakterna med kollegor, kunder och konkurrenter kan gynnsamt påverka enskilda företags affärsutveckling och bidrar till deltagarnas egen kompetensutveckling.

Du som vill dra nytta av dessa möjligheter är välkommen att kontakta SEKs kansli för mer information.

SEK Svensk Elstandard

Box 1284
164 29 Kista
Tel 08-444 14 00
www.elstandard.se

**Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables -
Part 1: Determination of the halogen acid gas content
(IEC 60754-1:2011 + corrigendum Nov. 2013)**

Essai sur les gaz émis lors de la
combustion des matériaux prélevés
sur câbles -
Partie 1: Détermination de la quantité
de gaz acide halogéné
(CEI 60754-1:2011 + corrigendum Nov.
2013)

Prüfung der bei der Verbrennung der
Werkstoffe von Kabeln und isolierten
Leitungen entstehenden Gase -
Teil 1: Bestimmung des Gehaltes an
Halogenwasserstoffsäure
(IEC 60754-1:2011 + Corrigendum Nov.
2013)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2014-01-27. CENELEC 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC 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 CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

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

This document (EN 60754-1:2014) consists of the text of IEC 60754-1:2011 + corrigendum November 2013, prepared by IEC/TC 20 "Electric cables".

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be (dop) 2015-01-27
implemented at national level by
publication of an identical national
standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national (dow) 2017-01-27
standards conflicting with the
document have to be withdrawn

This document supersedes EN 50267-1:1998 (PART), EN 50267-2-1:1998 (PART), EN 50267-2-2:1998 (PART) and EN 50267-2-3:1998 (PART).

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.

This standard covers the Principle Elements of the Safety Objectives for Electrical Equipment Designed for Use within Certain Voltage Limits (LVD - 2006/95/EC).

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60754-1:2011 + corrigendum November 2013 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following note has to be added for the standard indicated :

IEC 60684-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60684-2.
-------------	------	---------------------------

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 385	-	Laboratory glassware - Burettes	EN ISO 385	-
ISO 1042	-	Laboratory glassware - One-mark volumetric flasks	EN ISO 1042	-
ISO 3696	-	Water for analytical laboratory use - Specification and test methods	EN ISO 3696	-

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms and definitions	7
4 Test method principle	8
5 Test apparatus	8
5.1 General.....	8
5.2 Tube furnace	8
5.3 Quartz glass tube	8
5.4 Combustion boats	8
5.5 Bubbling devices for gases.....	9
5.6 Air supply system	9
5.7 Analytical balance	10
5.8 Laboratory glassware	10
5.9 Reagents.....	10
6 Test specimen	10
6.1 General.....	10
6.2 Conditioning of specimen	10
6.3 Mass of specimen	11
7 Test procedure	11
7.1 General.....	11
7.2 Test apparatus and arrangement.....	11
7.3 Heating procedure.....	11
7.3.1 Determination of heating regime	11
7.3.2 Test specimen heating procedure	11
7.4 Washing procedure	12
7.5 Determination of halogen acid content.....	12
7.5.1 Blank test	12
7.5.2 Material test	12
7.5.3 Halogen acid content calculation	13
8 Evaluation of the test results	13
9 Performance requirement	13
10 Test report.....	13
Annex A (informative) Determination of the halogen acid gas content of a sample representative of a cable construction.....	20
Bibliography.....	21
Figure 1 – Device for inserting combustion boat and test specimen	15
Figure 2 – Example of a gas washing bottle	16
Figure 3 – Test apparatus: method 1 – Use of synthetic or compressed air from a bottle	17
Figure 4 – Test apparatus: method 2 – Use of laboratory compressed air supply	18

Figure 5 – Test apparatus: method 3 – Use of ambient air sucked by means of a suction pump	19
--	----

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TEST ON GASES EVOLVED DURING COMBUSTION OF MATERIALS FROM CABLES –

Part 1: Determination of the halogen acid gas content

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.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60754-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 20: Electric cables.

It has the status of a group safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition, published in 1994, and constitutes a technical revision.

The significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition are as follows:

- improved definition of safety requirements relating to capture of gases and use of reagents;
- introduction of guidance on preparation of test specimens for a more even combustion;
- improvements to the procedure for establishing the heating regime;
- improved expression of tolerances and precision;

- definition of the procedure for the blank test;
- introduction of an informative annex giving details of a methodology for the determination of the halogen acid gas content of a sample representative of a cable construction.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
20/1266/FDIS	20/1276/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 the parts in the IEC 60754 series, published under the general title *Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables*, 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.

INTRODUCTION

IEC 60754 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables*:

- *Part 1: Determination of the halogen acid gas content*
- *Part 2: Determination of acidity (by pH measurement) and conductivity*

IEC 60754-1 was developed due to concerns expressed by cable users over the amount of acid gas which is evolved when some cable insulating, sheathing and other materials are burned, as this acid can cause extensive damage to electrical and electronic equipment not involved in the fire itself.

This standard provides a method for determining the amount of acid gases evolved by burning cable components so that limits can be agreed for cable specifications. As the test is not carried out on a complete cable test piece, for a hazard assessment the actual material volumes of the cable components should be taken into consideration.

TEST ON GASES EVOLVED DURING COMBUSTION OF MATERIALS FROM CABLES –

Part 1: Determination of the halogen acid gas content

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60754 specifies the apparatus and procedure for the determination of the amount of halogen acid gas, other than hydrofluoric acid, evolved during the combustion of compounds based on halogenated polymers and compounds containing halogenated additives taken from electric or optical fibre cable constructions.

NOTE 1 This test method is not able to determine hydrofluoric acid. A suitable method may be found in IEC 60684-2.

NOTE 2 This test method may be used to test materials to be used in cable manufacture, but a declaration of cable performance should not be made based on such a test.

NOTE 3 The relevant cable standard should indicate which components of the cable should be tested.

NOTE 4 For the purposes of this standard, the term “electric cable” covers all insulated metallic conductor cables used for the conveyance of energy or signals.

The method specified in this standard is intended for the testing of individual components used in a cable construction. The use of this method will enable the verification of requirements which are stated in the appropriate cable specification for individual components of a cable construction.

NOTE 5 By agreement between the producer and purchaser, the methodology given in this standard may be used to test combinations of materials representing a cable construction, but a declaration of cable performance to this standard should not be made based on such a test. Information on such a method is given in Annex A.

For reasons of precision this method is not recommended for reporting values of halogen acid evolved less than 5 mg/g of the sample taken.

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.

ISO 385, *Laboratory glassware – Burettes*

ISO 1042, *Laboratory glassware – One-mark volumetric flasks*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use – Specification and test methods*