

REDLINE VERSION



BASIC SAFETY PUBLICATION

**Fire hazard testing –
Part 11-5: Test flames – Needle-flame test method – Apparatus, confirmatory
test arrangement and guidance**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

FIRE HAZARD TESTING –

**Part 11-5: Test flames – Needle-flame test method –
Apparatus, confirmatory test arrangement and guidance**

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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This Redline version is not an official IEC Standard and is intended only to provide the user with an indication of what changes have been made to the previous version. Only the current version of the standard is to be considered the official document.

This Redline version provides you with a quick and easy way to compare all the changes between this standard and its previous edition. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

International Standard IEC 60695-11-5 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 89: Fire hazard testing.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2004. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) The scope has been broadened to allow this test method to also simulate the effects of small flames from outside the equipment;
- b) Propane and butane gas are the specified fuel source with a minimum purity of 95 %;
- c) A new concept has been added which allows the burner to be moved during the test to avoid dripping material from falling onto the tip of the burner tube;
- d) The burner tube material is now a referenced source;
- e) The reference for the copper block material has changed – the ISO publication (ISO 1337) has been withdrawn with no replacement. A new callout is now used;
- f) Informative Annex C and a bibliography have been added.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
89/1346/FDIS	89/1351/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.

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.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website 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 publication using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

The best method for testing electrotechnical products with regard to fire hazard is to duplicate exactly the conditions occurring in practice. In most instances this is not possible. Accordingly, for practical reasons, the testing of electrotechnical products with regard to fire hazard is best conducted by simulating as closely as possible the actual effects occurring in practice.

Parts of electrotechnical equipment ~~which~~ might be exposed to excessive thermal stress due to electric effects₇. ~~This can result in deterioration~~₇ of that might impair the safety of the equipment₇. ~~Such parts~~ should not be unduly affected by heat ~~and~~ or by fire generated within the equipment.

Parts of insulating material or of other combustible material which are liable to propagate flames inside the equipment may be ignited by flames produced by a failing component. Under certain conditions, for example a fault current flowing over a tracking path, overloading of components or parts and bad connections, flames may also occur; such flames may impinge upon combustible parts in the vicinity.

This part of IEC 60695 ~~should~~ is intended to be used to measure and describe the properties of materials, products or assemblies in response to heat and flame under controlled laboratory conditions and ~~should~~ is not intended to be used to describe or appraise the fire hazard or fire risk of materials, products, or assemblies under actual fire conditions. This 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 standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

FIRE HAZARD TESTING –

Part 11-5: Test flames – Needle-flame test method – Apparatus, confirmatory test arrangement and guidance

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60695 specifies a needle-flame test to simulate the effect of a small flame which may result from fault conditions, in order to assess the fire hazard by a simulation technique. The 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 an assessment of the fire hazard of a particular end use.

It is applicable to electrotechnical equipment, its sub-assemblies and components and to solid electrical insulating materials or other combustible materials.

This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51.

One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

IEC 60695-4:2012, *Fire hazard testing – Part 4: Terminology concerning fire tests for electrotechnical products*

IEC Guide 104:1997, *The preparation of safety publications and the use of basic safety publications and group safety publications*

ISO/IEC Guide 51:1999, *Safety aspects – Guidelines for their inclusion in standards*

ISO 291, *Plastics – Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 4046-4:2002 2016, *Paper, board, pulps and related terms – Vocabulary – Part 4: Paper and board grades and converted products*

ISO/IEC 13943:2000 2008, *Fire safety – Vocabulary*

ASTM-B187, *Standard specification for copper, bus bar, rod, and shapes and general purpose rod, bar, and shapes*

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

BASIC SAFETY PUBLICATION

PUBLICATION FONDAMENTALE DE SÉCURITÉ

Fire hazard testing –

Part 11-5: Test flames – Needle-flame test method – Apparatus, confirmatory test arrangement and guidance

Essais relatifs aux risques du feu –

**Partie 11-5: Flammes d'essai – Méthode d'essai au brûleur-aiguille –
Appareillage, dispositif d'essai de vérification et lignes directrices**

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COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

ESSAIS RELATIFS AUX RISQUES DU FEU –

Partie 11-5: Flamme d'essai – Méthode d'essai au brûleur-aiguille – Appareillage, dispositif d'essai de vérification et lignes directrices

AVANT-PROPOS

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La Norme internationale IEC 60695-11-5 a été établie par le comité d'études 89 de l'IEC: Essais relatifs aux risques du feu.

Cette deuxième édition annule et remplace la première édition parue en 2004. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

- a) Le domaine d'application de la présente méthode d'essai a été élargi pour simuler les effets des petites flammes d'origine externe à l'équipement.
- b) Le gaz propane et le gaz butane sont les sources de combustible spécifiées avec une pureté minimale de 95 %.

- c) Un nouveau concept a été ajouté qui permet le déplacement du brûleur au cours de l'essai pour éviter que du matériau qui s'écoule tombe sur l'extrémité du tube du brûleur.
- d) Le matériau du tube du brûleur est maintenant une source référencée.
- e) La référence pour le matériau du bloc de cuivre a changé – la publication ISO (ISO 1337) a été supprimée sans remplacement et une nouvelle désignation est désormais utilisée.
- f) L'Annexe informative C et une bibliographie ont été ajoutées.

Le texte de cette norme est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
89/1346/FDIS	89/1351/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette norme.

Cette publication a été rédigée selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

Elle a le statut d'une publication fondamentale de sécurité conformément au Guide IEC 104 et au Guide ISO/IEC 51.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 60695, publiées sous le titre général *Essais relatifs aux risques du feu*, peut être consultée sur le site web de l'IEC.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de cette publication ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous «<http://webstore.iec.ch>» dans les données relatives à la publication recherchée. A cette date, la publication sera

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- supprimée;
- remplacée par une édition révisée, ou
- amendée.

INTRODUCTION

La meilleure méthode pour soumettre des produits électrotechniques aux essais au feu et en évaluer les dangers consiste à reproduire exactement les conditions qui apparaissent dans la pratique. Dans la plupart des cas, cela n'est pas possible. En conséquence, pour des raisons pratiques, les essais des produits électrotechniques, en ce qui concerne les dangers du feu, sont réalisés au mieux en simulant d'aussi près que possible les effets qui se produisent réellement dans la pratique.

Les parties d'un matériel électrotechnique peuvent être exposées à une contrainte thermique excessive due à des effets électriques, ce qui peut engendrer une détérioration susceptible de nuire à la sécurité du matériel. Il convient que ces parties ne soient pas affectées d'une manière anormale par la chaleur ou par le feu engendré(e) à l'intérieur du matériel.

Des parties de matériau isolant ou autre matériau combustible susceptibles de propager des flammes à l'intérieur du matériel peuvent être enflammées par des flammes produites par un composant défaillant. Des flammes peuvent également se produire sous certaines conditions, par exemple: cheminement d'un courant de défaut, composants ou des parties de composant en surcharge et mauvais contacts; de telles flammes peuvent venir lécher des parties combustibles dans leur voisinage.

La présente partie de l'IEC 60695 est destinée à être utilisée pour mesurer et décrire les propriétés des matériaux, des produits ou des assemblages en réponse à la chaleur et aux flammes dans des conditions de laboratoire contrôlées. Elle n'est pas destinée à être utilisée pour décrire ou évaluer le danger d'incendie ou le risque d'incendie des matériaux, des produits ou des assemblages dans des conditions de feu réelles. Cette norme peut mettre en œuvre des matériaux, des opérations et des matériels dangereux.

Cette norme ne prétend pas couvrir tous les problèmes de sécurité liés à son utilisation.

Il est de la responsabilité de l'utilisateur de cette norme d'établir des pratiques d'hygiène et de sécurité appropriées et de déterminer l'applicabilité des limitations réglementaires avant utilisation.

ESSAIS RELATIFS AUX RISQUES DU FEU –

Partie 11-5: Flammes d'essai – Méthode d'essai au brûleur-aiguille – Appareillage, dispositif d'essai de vérification et lignes directrices

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 60695 spécifie un essai au brûleur-aiguille pour simuler l'effet d'une petite flamme qui peut provenir de conditions de défaut, afin d'évaluer le danger d'incendie par simulation. Les résultats de cet essai peuvent être utilisés comme éléments d'évaluation d'un danger d'incendie qui tient compte de tous les facteurs qui sont pertinents pour une évaluation de danger d'incendie dans une utilisation finale spécifique.

Elle est applicable aux matériels électrotechniques, à leurs sous-ensembles et à leurs composants ainsi qu'aux matériaux isolants électriques solides ou à d'autres matériaux combustibles.

La présente publication fondamentale de sécurité est destinée à être utilisée par les comités d'études dans le cadre de l'élaboration de normes conformément aux principes établis dans le Guide IEC 104 et le Guide ISO/IEC 51.

L'une des responsabilités d'un comité d'études consiste, le cas échéant, à utiliser les publications fondamentales de sécurité dans le cadre de l'élaboration de ses publications. Les exigences, les méthodes ou les conditions d'essai de la présente publication fondamentale de sécurité s'appliqueront seulement si elles servent spécifiquement de référence ou sont intégrées dans les publications correspondantes.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants cités dans le texte constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 60695-4:2012, *Essais relatifs aux risques du feu – Partie 4: Terminologie relative aux essais au feu pour les produits électrotechniques*

IEC Guide 104, *The preparation of safety publications and the use of basic safety publications and group safety publications* (disponible en anglais seulement)

ISO/IEC Guide 51, *Aspects liés à la sécurité – Principes directeurs pour les inclure dans les normes*

ISO 291, *Plastiques – Atmosphères normales de conditionnement et d'essai*

ISO 4046-4:2016, *Papier, carton, pâtes et termes connexes – Vocabulaire – Partie 4: Catégories et produits transformés de papier et de carton*

ISO 13943:2008, *Sécurité au feu – Vocabulaire*

ASTM-B187, *Standard specification for copper, bus bar, rod, and shapes and general purpose rod, bar, and shapes*