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IEC 60695-2-11

Edition 3.0 2021-10
REDLINE VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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HORIZONTAL PUBLICATION

Fire hazard testing –
Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end products (GWEPT)

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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FIRE HAZARD TESTING –

Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end products (GWEPT)

FOREWORD

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IEC 60695-2-11 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 89: Fire hazard testing. It is an International Standard.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2014. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) Numerous terms and definitions relevant to this document have been added to Clause 3.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
89/1536/FDIS	89/1544/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

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

This standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60695-2-10.

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

In this standard, the following print types are used:

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INTRODUCTION

~~The purpose of this Introduction is to provide background regarding the basic guidance that prompted the preparation of this International Standard and how it relates to the Scope.~~

In the design of any electrotechnical product, the risk of fire and the potential hazards associated with fire need to be considered. In this respect the objective within the design of component, circuit, and product design, as well as the choice of the materials, is to reduce to acceptable levels the potential risks of fire during normal operating conditions, reasonable foreseeable abnormal use, malfunction, and/or failure. IEC 60695-1-10 [1][1], together with its companion IEC 60695-1-11 [2], has been developed to provide guidance on how this is to be accomplished.

The primary aims of IEC 60695-1-10 and IEC 60695-1-11 are to provide guidance on how to:

a) prevent ignition caused by an electrically energized component part, and

b) confine any resulting fire within the bounds of the enclosure of the electrotechnical product in the event of ignition.

Secondary aims of IEC 60695-1-10 and IEC 60695-1-11 include the minimization of any flame spread beyond the product's enclosure and the minimization of harmful effects of fire effluents such as heat, smoke, toxicity and/or corrosivity.

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

In electrotechnical equipment, overheated metal parts can act as ignition sources. In glow-wire tests, a glowing wire is used to simulate such an ignition source.

IEC 60695-2-10 describes a glow-wire test apparatus and common test procedure, IEC 60695-2-12 [3] describes a glow-wire flammability index (GWFI) test method for materials, and IEC 60695-2-13 [4] describes a glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT) test method for materials.

This document is used to assess the reaction of end products to heat caused by contact with an electrically heated wire under controlled laboratory conditions. This may be useful for the evaluation of end products that may be exposed to excess thermal stress such as a fault current flowing through a wire, overloading of components, and/or ~~poor electrical~~ bad connections. It should not be used to solely describe or appraise the fire hazard or fire risk of products, or assemblies under actual fire conditions. However, results of this test ~~may~~ can be used as elements of a fire hazard assessment which takes into account all of the factors which are pertinent to a particular end use.

This document 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 document to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

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FIRE HAZARD TESTING –

Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end products (GWEPT)

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60695 specifies a test method on an end product. It is intended to simulate the effects of thermal stresses produced by an electrically heated source to represent a fire hazard.

This test method is used to check that, under defined test conditions, an end product exposed to an electrically heated source has either a limited ability to ignite or, if it ignites, a limited ability to propagate flame. However, the fire hazard analysis, the flammability aspects and the flame spreading to other products are not covered by this document.

This basic safety publication focusing on safety test method(s) is primarily intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of ~~standards~~ safety publications 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 60695-2-10, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-10: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure*

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

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

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

ISO 13943:2017, *Fire safety – Vocabulary*

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IEC 60695-2-11

Edition 3.0 2021-10

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PUBLICATION HORIZONTALE

Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end products (GWEPT)

Essais relatifs aux risques du feu – Partie 2-11: Essais au fil incandescent/chauffant – Méthode d'essai d'inflammabilité pour produits finis (GWEPT)

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COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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ESSAIS RELATIFS AUX RISQUES DU FEU –

Partie 2-11: Essais au fil incandescent/chauffant – Méthode d'essai d'inflammabilité pour produits finis (GWEPT)

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L'IEC 60695-2-11 a été établie par le comité d'études 89 de l'IEC: Essais relatifs aux risques du feu. Il s'agit d'une Norme internationale.

Cette troisième édition annule et remplace la deuxième édition parue en 2014. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

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

a) ajout à l'Article 3 de nombreux termes et définitions applicables au présent document.

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Le texte de cette Norme internationale est issu des documents suivants:

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89/1536/FDIS	89/1544/RVD

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

La langue employée pour l'élaboration de cette Norme internationale est l'anglais.

Le présent document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2, il a été développé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 1 et les Directives ISO/IEC, Supplément IEC, disponibles sous www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. Les principaux types de documents développés par l'IEC sont décrits plus en détail sous www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

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Cette norme doit être utilisée conjointement avec l'IEC 60695-2-10.

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Dans la présente norme, les caractères d'imprimerie suivants sont utilisés:

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INTRODUCTION

Lors de la conception d'un quelconque produit électrotechnique, il est nécessaire de prendre en considération le danger d'incendie et les dangers potentiels associés au feu. À cet égard, la conception des composants, circuits et produits ainsi que le choix des matériaux ont pour objectif de réduire à des niveaux acceptables les risques potentiels d'incendie dans les conditions de fonctionnement normal, d'utilisation anormale raisonnablement prévisible, de dysfonctionnement et/ou de défaillance. L'IEC 60695-1-10 [1][1] a été élaborée, avec sa norme associée, IEC 60695-1-11 [2], afin de fournir des recommandations sur les méthodes de réalisation correspondantes.

L'IEC 60695-1-10 et l'IEC 60695-1-11 ont pour principaux objectifs de fournir des recommandations relatives aux éléments suivants:

a) éviter l'allumage provoqué par un composant sous tension électrique; et

b) confiner le feu résultant dans les limites de l'enceinte du produit électrotechnique en cas d'allumage.

Les objectifs secondaires de l'IEC 60695-1-10 et de l'IEC 60695-1-11 comprennent la réduction à un niveau minimal de toute propagation de la flamme au-delà de l'enceinte du produit et la réduction à un niveau minimal des effets nuisibles des effluents du feu tels que la chaleur, la fumée, la toxicité et/ou la corrosivité.

Les feux impliquant des produits électrotechniques peuvent également être déclenchés par des sources externes non électriques. Ces éléments sont pris en considération lors de l'évaluation globale du danger d'incendie.

Dans l'appareillage électrotechnique, les parties métalliques surchauffées peuvent agir comme sources d'allumage. Pour les essais au fil incandescent, un fil incandescent est utilisé pour simuler ce type de source d'allumage.

L'IEC 60695-2-10 décrit un appareillage d'essai au fil incandescent et la méthode commune d'essai, l'IEC 60695-2-12 [3] décrit une méthode d'essai d'indice d'inflammabilité au fil incandescent (GWFI, *glow-wire flammability index*) et l'IEC 60695-2-13 [4] décrit une méthode d'essai de température d'allumage au fil incandescent (GWIT, *glow-wire ignition temperature*) pour matériaux.

Le présent document permet d'évaluer la réaction des produits finis à la chaleur engendrée par le contact avec un fil chauffé électriquement dans des conditions contrôlées en laboratoire. Il peut être utile pour l'évaluation de produits finis susceptibles d'être exposés à des contraintes thermiques excessives telles qu'un courant de défaut passant dans un fil, une surcharge de composants et/ou de mauvaises connexions. Il convient de ne pas l'utiliser pour uniquement décrire ou évaluer le danger d'incendie ou le danger d'incendie de produits ou d'assemblages dans des conditions réelles de feu. Cependant, les résultats de cet essai peuvent servir d'éléments pour une évaluation du danger d'incendie qui prend en compte tous les facteurs appropriés à une utilisation finale particulière.

Le présent document peut concerner des matériaux, opérations et matériels dangereux. Il n'a pas pour objet de traiter tous les problèmes de sécurité associés à son utilisation. Il incombe à l'utilisateur du présent document d'établir les bonnes pratiques appropriées en termes de sécurité et de santé et de déterminer l'applicabilité des limites réglementaires avant usage.

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1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 60695 spécifie une méthode d'essai applicable au produit fini. Elle est destinée à simuler les effets des contraintes thermiques produites par une source chauffée électriquement afin de représenter un danger d'incendie.

La présente méthode d'essai permet de vérifier que, dans des conditions d'essai définies, un produit fini exposé à une source chauffée électriquement présente une aptitude limitée à s'enflammer ou, s'il s'enflamme, une aptitude limitée à propager la flamme. Cependant, le présent document ne traite pas de l'analyse du danger d'incendie, des aspects d'inflammabilité et de propagation de flammes à d'autres produits.

La présente publication fondamentale de sécurité, fondée sur la ou les méthodes d'essai de sécurité, est essentiellement destinée à être utilisée par les comités d'études dans le cadre de l'élaboration de publications de sécurité 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.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants sont cités dans le texte de sorte qu'ils 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 60695-2-10, *Essais relatifs aux risques du feu – Partie 2-10: Essais au fil incandescent/chauffant – Appareillage et méthode commune d'essai*

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

ISO 13943:2017, *Sécurité au feu – Vocabulaire*