IEC 60332-3-10

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REDLINE VERSION

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GROUP SAFETY PUBLICATION

Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 3-10: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Apparatus

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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TESTS ON ELECTRIC AND OPTICAL FIBRE CABLES UNDER FIRE CONDITIONS –

Part 3-10: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Apparatus

FOREWORD

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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 60332-3-10 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 20: Electric cables.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2000 and Amendment 1:2008. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) adjustments have been made to the title, and elsewhere, to emphasise the standard is applicable to optical fibre cables as well as metallic conductor types;
b) details of the way in which cables are mounted on the ladder have been better defined in order to improve repeatability and reproducibility;
c) the connection of the venturi mixer to the burner is better defined.

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

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

FDIS	Report on voting
20/1797/FDIS	20/1814/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60332 series, published under the general title *Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions*, can be found on the IEC website.

Future standards in this series will carry the new general title as cited above. Titles of existing standards in this series will be updated at the time of the next edition.

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

IEC 60332-3-10 is part of a series of publications dealing with tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions.

The IEC 60332-1 and IEC 60332-2 series specify methods of test for flame spread characteristics for a single vertical insulated wire or cable. It cannot be assumed that, because a wire or cable meets the requirements of the IEC 60332-1 and IEC 60332-2 series, a vertical bunch of similar cables or wires will behave in a similar manner. This is because flame spread along a vertical bunch of cables depends on a number of features, such as

a) the volume of combustible material exposed to the fire and to any flame which may be produced by the combustion of the cables;

b) the geometrical configuration of the cables and their relationship to an enclosure;

c) the temperature at which it is possible to ignite the gases emitted from the cables;

d) the quantity of combustible gas released from the cables for a given temperature rise;

e) the volume of air passing through the cable installation;

f) the construction of the cable, for example armoured or unarmoured, multi- or single-core.

All of the foregoing assume that the cables are able to be ignited when involved in an external fire.

The IEC 60332-3 series gives details of a test where a number of cables are bunched together to form various test sample installations. For easier use and differentiation of various test categories, the parts are designated as follows:

Part 3-10: Apparatus

Part 3-21: Category A F/R

Part 3-22: Category A

Part 3-23: Category B

Part 3-24: Category C

Part 3-25: Category D

Parts from 3-21 onwards define the various categories and the relevant procedures. The categories are distinguished by test duration, the volume of non-metallic material of the test sample and the method of mounting the sample for the test. In all categories, cables having at least one conductor of cross-sectional area greater than 35 mm^2 are tested in a spaced configuration, whereas cables of conductor cross-sectional area of 35 mm^2 or smaller and optical fibre cables are tested in a touching configuration.

The categories are not necessarily related to different safety levels in actual cable installations. The actual installed configuration of the cables may be a major determinant in the level of flame spread occurring in an actual fire.

The method of mounting described as category A F/R (Part 3-21) is intended for special cable designs used in particular installations.

Categories A, B, C and D (Part 3-22 to Part 3-25 respectively) are for general use where different non-metallic volumes are applicable.

~~Additional categories, especially to cover the use of small diameter communication cables in closely bunched configurations, will be further considered when more data are available.~~

TESTS ON ELECTRIC AND OPTICAL FIBRE CABLES UNDER FIRE CONDITIONS –

Part 3-10: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Apparatus

1 Scope

~~The series of International Standards covered by Parts 3-10, 3-21, 3-22, 3-23, 3-24 and 3-25~~ This part of IEC 60332 ~~specifies~~ details the apparatus and its arrangement and calibration for methods of test for the assessment of vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables, electrical or optical, under defined conditions.

NOTE For the purpose of this document the term “electric wire or cable” covers all insulated metallic conductor cables used for the conveyance of energy or signals.

2 Normative references

~~The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of IEC 60332. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of IEC 60332 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.~~

~~IEC 60695-4, *Fire hazard testing – Part 4: Terminology concerning fire tests*~~

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

There are no normative references in this document.

IEC 60332-3-10

Edition 2.0 2018-07

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

GROUP SAFETY PUBLICATION
PUBLICATION GROUPÉE DE SÉCURITÉ

Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 3-10: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Apparatus

Essais des câbles électriques et des câbles à fibres optiques soumis au feu – Partie 3-10: Essai de propagation verticale de la flamme des fils ou câbles montés en nappes en position verticale – Appareillage



IEC 60332-3-10:2018-07(en-fr)

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Part 3-10: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Apparatus

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2 Normative references

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COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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ESSAIS DES CÂBLES ÉLECTRIQUES ET DES CÂBLES À FIBRES OPTIQUES SOUMIS AU FEU –

Partie 3-10: Essai de propagation verticale de la flamme des fils ou câbles montés en nappes en position verticale – Appareillage

AVANT-PROPOS

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La Norme internationale IEC 60332-3-10 a été préparée par le comité d'études 20 de l'IEC: Câbles électriques.

Cette deuxième édition annule et remplace la première édition parue en 2000 et l'Amendement 1:2008. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

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

a) des ajustements ont été apportés au titre, et ailleurs, afin de souligner que la Norme s'applique aux câbles à fibre optique, ainsi qu'aux types de conducteurs métalliques ;

b) les détails sur la manière dont les câbles sont montés sur l'échelle ont été mieux définis afin d'améliorer la répétabilité et la reproductibilité;

c) la connexion du mélangeur venturi au brûleur est mieux définie.

Elle a le statut d'une publication groupée de sécurité conformément au Guide IEC 104.

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

FDIS	Rapport de vote
20/1797/FDIS	20/1814/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 internationale.

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 60332, publiées sous le titre général *Essais des câbles électriques et des câbles à fibres optiques soumis au feu*, peut être consultée sur le site web de l'IEC.

Les futures normes de cette série porteront dorénavant le nouveau titre général cité ci-dessus. Le titre des normes existant déjà dans cette série sera mis à jour lors de la prochaine édition.

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- amendée.

INTRODUCTION

L'IEC 60332-3-10 fait partie d'une série de publications traitant des essais des câbles électriques et des câbles à fibres optiques soumis au feu.

Les séries IEC 60332-1 et IEC 60332-2 spécifient des méthodes d'essai pour caractériser la propagation de la flamme sur un fil isolé ou un câble seul en position verticale. On ne peut pas présumer que lorsqu'un fil ou câble satisfait aux exigences des séries IEC 60332-1 et IEC 60332-2, des fils ou câbles similaires disposés en nappe en position verticale se comporteront de la même façon. Cela est dû au fait que la propagation de la flamme le long d'une nappe de câbles en position verticale dépend d'un certain nombre de paramètres, tels que

a) le volume des matériaux combustibles exposés au feu et aux flammes qui peuvent être produites par la combustion des câbles;
b) la configuration géométrique des câbles et leur situation par rapport à leur environnement;
c) la température à laquelle il est possible d'enflammer les gaz émis par les câbles;
d) la quantité de gaz combustible émis par les câbles pour une élévation de température donnée;
e) le volume d'air passant à travers l'installation des câbles;
f) la construction des câbles, par exemple armés ou non armés, mono ou multiconducteurs.

Tout ce qui précède présume que les câbles peuvent être enflammés lorsqu'ils sont impliqués dans un incendie externe.

La série IEC 60332-3 donne les détails d'un essai où un certain nombre de câbles sont disposés en nappes pour constituer différentes installations des échantillons. Pour être d'un usage plus facile et pour différencier les différentes catégories d'essais, les parties sont désignées comme suit.

Partie 3-10: Appareillage

Partie 3-21: Catégorie A F/R

Partie 3-22: Catégorie A

Partie 3-23: Catégorie B

Partie 3-24: Catégorie C

Partie 3-25: Catégorie D

Les Parties 3-21 et au-delà définissent les différentes catégories et les procédures qui s'y rapportent. Les catégories sont différenciées par la durée de l'essai, le volume de matériaux non métalliques de l'échantillon d'essai et la méthode de montage de l'échantillon pour l'essai. Dans toutes les catégories, les câbles ayant au moins un conducteur de section supérieure à 35 mm^2 sont soumis à l'essai dans une configuration espacée, tandis que les câbles dont les conducteurs sont d'une section inférieure ou égale à 35 mm^2 et les câbles à fibres optiques sont soumis à l'essai dans une configuration jointive.

Les catégories ne sont pas nécessairement liées à différents niveaux de sécurité dans les installations de câbles réelles. La configuration réelle des câbles installés peut être un élément déterminant majeur dans le niveau de propagation de la flamme survenant dans un incendie réel.

La méthode de montage décrite dans la catégorie A F/R (Partie 3-21) est destinée aux câbles spéciaux utilisés dans des installations particulières.

Les catégories A, B, C et D (Parties 3-22 à 3-25 respectivement) sont pour un usage général là où des volumes de matériaux non métalliques différents sont impliqués.

ESSAIS DES CÂBLES ÉLECTRIQUES ET DES CÂBLES À FIBRES OPTIQUES SOUMIS AU FEU –

Partie 3-10: Essai de propagation verticale de la flamme des fils ou câbles montés en nappes en position verticale – Appareillage

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 60332 précise l'appareillage ainsi que sa disposition et son étalonnage pour les méthodes d'essai pour l'évaluation de la propagation verticale de la flamme des fils ou câbles, électriques ou optiques, disposés en nappes en position verticale, dans des conditions définies.

NOTE Pour les besoins du présent document, le terme «fils ou câbles électriques» couvre tous les câbles isolés à conducteur métallique utilisés pour le transport d'énergie ou de signaux.

2 Références normatives

Le présent document ne contient aucune référence normative.