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Fire hazard testing -
Part 5-2: Corrosion damage effects of fire effluent - Summary and relevance of test methods

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD 3
INTRODUCTION 5
1 Scope 6
2 Normative references 6
3 Terms and definitions 6
4 Classification of test methods 7
4.1 General 7
4.2 Test specimen 7
4.2.1 Product testing 7
4.2.2 Material or composite sample testing 8
4.3 The physical fire model 8
4.4 The nature of the corrosivity measurement 10
4.4.1 Product as target 10
4.4.2 Simulated product as target 10
4.4.3 Material as target 10
4.4.4 Indirect assessment 10
5 Published test methods 10
5.1 General 10
5.2 Tests for the determination of halogen acid in combustion gases 10
5.2.1 Standards 10
5.2.2 Purpose and principle 10
5.2.3 Test specimen 11
5.2.4 Test method 11
5.2.5 Repeatability and reproducibility 11
5.2.6 Relevance of test data to corrosion hazard assessment 11
5.3 Tests for the determination of the acidity and conductivity of combustion gases dissolved in an aqueous solution 11
5.3.1 Standards 11
5.3.2 Purpose and principle 11
5.3.3 Test specimen 12
5.3.4 Test method 12
5.3.5 Repeatability and reproducibility 12
5.3.6 Relevance of test data to corrosion hazard assessment 12
5.4 Tests for the determination of corrosive gases by evaluation of copper corrosion 12
5.4.1 Purpose and principle 12
5.4.2 Test specimen 12
5.4.3 Test methods 13
5.4.4 Special observations 13
5.4.5 Repeatability and reproducibility 13
5.4.6 Relevance of test data to corrosion hazard assessment 13
5.5 Cone corrosimeter method 13
5.5.1 Standards 13
5.5.2 Purpose and principle 13
5.5.3 Test specimen 13
5.5.4 Corrosion target 14
5.5.5 Test method 14

5.5.6 Special observation 15
5.5.7 Repeatability and reproducibility 15
5.5.8 Relevance of test data to corrosion hazard assessment 15
6 Overview of methods and relevance of data 15
Annex A (informative) Acidity and conductivity of aqueous solutions – Test methods 18
Annex B (informative) Determination of repeatability and reproducibility – Comparative tests of solutions of combustion gases 19
Bibliography 23

Figure 1 – Schematic drawing of a typical corrosion target of defined metal thickness 15

Table 1 – Characteristics of fire stages (from Table 1 in ISO 19706:2011 [12]) 9
Table 2 – Overview of corrosivity test methods 17
Table A.1 – Test methods for the measurement of acidity and conductivity of aqueous solutions obtained after bubbling combustion effluent through water 18
Table B.1 – Determination of repeatability and reproducibility – Comparative pH tests on solutions of combustion gases 20
Table B.2 – Determination of repeatability and reproducibility – Comparative resistivity tests on solutions of combustion gases 21
Table B.3 – Results obtained on brominated polycarbonate 22

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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Fire hazard testing - Part 5-2: Corrosion damage effects of fire effluent - Summary and relevance of test methods

FOREWORD

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IEC 60695-5-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 89: Fire hazard testing. It is an International Standard.

This first edition cancels and replaces the third edition of IEC TS 60695-5-2 published in 2021. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC TS 60695-5-2:

a) 4.4, The nature of the corrosivity measurement, has been added to follow recent technological developments;

b) 5.2, Tests for the determination of halogen acid in combustion gases, has been updated following the recent development of IEC 60754.

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

Draft	Report on voting
89/1672/FDIS	89/1680/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/publications.

This International Standard is to be read in conjunction with IEC 60695-5-1.

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

IEC 60695-5 consists of the following parts:

Part 5-1: *Corrosion damage effects of fire effluent - General guidance*

Part 5-2: *Corrosion damage effects of fire effluent - Summary and relevance of test methods*

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

– reconfirmed,

– withdrawn, or

– revised.

INTRODUCTION

In the design of an electrotechnical product the risk of fire and the potential hazards associated with fire need to be considered. In this respect the objective of component, circuit and equipment design, as well as the choice of materials, is to reduce the risk of fire to a tolerable level even in the event of reasonably foreseeable (mis)use, malfunction or failure. IEC 60695-1-10 [1][1], IEC 60695-1-11 [2] and IEC 60695-1-12 [3] provide guidance on how this is to be accomplished.

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

The aim of the IEC 60695 series is to save lives and property by reducing the number of fires or reducing the consequences of the fire. This can be accomplished by:

– trying to prevent ignition caused by an electrically energised component part and, in the event of ignition, to confine any resulting fire within the bounds of the enclosure of the electrotechnical product.
– trying to minimise flame spread beyond the product's enclosure and to minimise the harmful effects of fire effluents including heat, smoke, and toxic or corrosive combustion products.

All fire effluents are corrosive to some degree and the level of potential to corrode depends on the nature of the fire, the combination of combustible materials involved in the fire, the nature of the substrate under attack, and the temperature and relative humidity of the environment in which the corrosion is taking place. There is no evidence that fire effluent from electrotechnical products offers greater risk of corrosion damage than the fire effluent from other products such as furnishings, building materials, etc.

The performance of electrical and electronic components can be adversely affected by corrosion damage when subjected to fire effluent. A wide variety of combinations of small quantities of effluent gases, smoke particles, moisture and temperature can provide conditions for electrical component or system failures from breakage, overheating or shorting.

Evaluation of potential corrosion damage is particularly important for high value and safety-related electrotechnical products and installations.

Technical committees responsible for the products will choose the test(s) and specify the level of severity.

The study of corrosion damage requires an interdisciplinary approach involving chemistry, electricity, physics, mechanical engineering, metallurgy and electrochemistry. In the preparation of this document, all of the above have been considered.

IEC 60695-5-1 defines the scope of the guidance and indicates the field of application.

IEC 60695-5-2 provides a summary of test methods including relevance and usefulness.

[1] Numbers in square brackets refer to the bibliography.

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60695 summarises the test methods that are used in the assessment of the corrosivity of fire effluent. It presents a brief summary of test methods in common use, either as international standards, national or industry standards. It includes special observations on their relevance, for electrotechnical products and their materials, to real fire scenarios and gives recommendations on their use.

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, *Fire hazard testing - Part 4: Terminology concerning fire tests*

IEC 60695-5-1, *Fire hazard testing - Part 5-1: Corrosion damage effects of fire effluent - General guidance*

ISO 13943:2017, *Fire safety - Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60695-4 and ISO 13943:2017 (some of which are reproduced below) apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

– IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

– ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
corrosion damage
physical and/or chemical damage or impaired function caused by chemical action

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2017, 3.69]

3.2
corrosion target
sensor used to determine the degree of corrosion damage (3.1), under specified test conditions

Note 1 to entry: This sensor can be a product or a component. It can also be a reference material or object used to simulate the behaviour of a product or a component.

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2017, 3.70]

3.3
fire effluent
all gases and aerosols, including suspended particles created by combustion or pyrolysis (3.6) and emitted to the environment

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2017, 3.123]