

BS EN 60332-3-21:2009



BSI Standards Publication

Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions

Part 3-21: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables — Category A F/R

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 60332-3-21:2009. It was derived by CENELEC from IEC 60332-3-21:2000. It supersedes BS EN 50266-2-1:2001 which is withdrawn.

The CENELEC common modifications have been implemented at the appropriate places in the text and are indicated by tags (e.g. [C] [CI]).

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee GEL/20, Electric cables, to Subcommittee GEL/20/18, Fire testing.

A list of organizations represented on this subcommittee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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English version

**Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions -
Part 3-21: Test for vertical flame spread
of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables -
Category A F/R
(IEC 60332-3-21:2000, modified)**

Essais des câbles électriques
et des câbles à fibres optiques
soumis au feu -
Partie 3-21: Essai de propagation verticale
de la flamme des fils ou câbles en nappes
en position verticale -
Catégorie A F/R
(CEI 60332-3-21:2000, modifiée)

Prüfungen an Kabeln, isolierten Leitungen
und Glasfaserkabeln im Brandfall -
Teil 3-21: Prüfung der vertikalen
Flammenausbreitung von vertikal
angeordneten Bündeln von Kabeln
und isolierten Leitungen -
Prüfart A F/R
(IEC 60332-3-21:2000, modifiziert)

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Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

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CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels

Foreword

The text of the International Standard IEC 60332-3-21:2000, prepared by IEC TC 20, Electric cables, together with the common modifications prepared by the Technical Committee CENELEC TC 20, Electric cables, was submitted to the CENELEC Unique Acceptance Procedure and was accepted by CENELEC as EN 60332-3-21 on 2009-08-01.

This European Standard supersedes EN 50266-2-1:2001 + corrigendum March 2002.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented
at national level by publication of an identical
national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2010-08-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting
with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2012-08-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60332-2-21:2000 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard with agreed common modifications.

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Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE Where 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>
IEC 60332-3-10	- ¹⁾	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	EN 60332-3-10	2009 ²⁾
IEC 60695-4	- ¹⁾	Fire hazard testing - Part 4: Terminology concerning fire tests	EN 60695-4	2006 ²⁾
IEC 60811-1-3	- ¹⁾	Insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical cables - Common test methods - Part 1-3: General application - Methods for determining the density - Water absorption tests - Shrinkage test	EN 60811-1-3	1995 ²⁾
IEC Guide 104	- ¹⁾	The preparation of safety publications and the use of basic safety publications and group safety publications	-	-

¹⁾ Undated reference.

²⁾ Valid edition at date of issue.

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INTRODUCTION

Parts 1 and 2 of IEC 60332 specify methods of test for flame spread characteristics for a single vertical insulated wire or cable. It cannot be assumed that, because a cable or wire meets the requirements of parts 1 and 2, 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.

Part 3 of IEC 60332 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 the 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 mm² are tested in a spaced configuration, whereas cables of conductor cross-sectional area of 35 mm² or smaller [C] and optical cables [C] 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 (parts 3-22 to 3-25 respectively) are for general use where different non-metallic volumes are applicable.

[C] Text deleted [C]

TESTS ON ELECTRIC AND OPTICAL FIBRE CABLES UNDER FIRE CONDITIONS –

Part 3-21: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Category A F/R

1 Scope

The series of International Standards covered by Parts 3-10, 3-21, 3-22, 3-23, 3-24 and 3-25 of IEC 60332 specifies 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 standard the term "electric wire or cable" covers all insulated metallic conductor cables used for the conveyance of energy or signals.

The test is intended for type approval testing. The requirements for the selection of cables for testing are given in annex A. The flame spread is measured as the extent of damage of the cable sample. This procedure may be used to demonstrate the cable's ability to limit flame spread.

This part of IEC 60332 covers category A F/R and relates only to power cables of conductor cross-sectional area greater than 35 mm² installed on the test ladder in a spaced configuration on the front and rear to achieve a nominal total volume of non-metallic material of 7 l/m of test sample. The flame application time is 40 min. This method of mounting is intended for special cable designs used in particular installations when required in the cable specification. Category A F/R is not intended for general use.

A recommended performance requirement is given in annex B.

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 60332-3-10: *Tests on electric cables under fire conditions – Part 3-10: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Apparatus*

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

IEC 60811-1-3: *Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables – Common test methods Part 1: General application – Section 3: Methods for determining the density – Water absorption tests – Shrinkage test*

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

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this part of IEC 60332 the following definitions apply. The definitions are taken from IEC 60695-4.

3.1

ignition source

source of energy that initiates combustion

3.2

char

carbonaceous residue resulting from pyrolysis or incomplete combustion

3.3

flame spread

propagation of a flame front

4 Test apparatus

4.1 General

The apparatus specified in IEC 60332-3-10 shall be used.

4.2 Ignition source

The ignition source shall be one ribbon-type propane gas burner as specified in IEC 60332-3-10.

5 Test procedure

5.1 Test sample

The test sample shall comprise a number of test pieces of cable from the same production length, each having a minimum length of 3,5 m.

The total number of test pieces in the test sample shall be that number required to provide a nominal total volume of non-metallic material of 7 l/m of test sample.

The test sample shall be chosen within the limitations given in annex A.

The test pieces forming the test sample shall be conditioned at a temperature of $(20 \pm 10) ^\circ\text{C}$ for at least 16 h before commencing the test. The test pieces shall be dry.

5.2 Determination of the number of test pieces

In order to calculate the appropriate number of test pieces, it is necessary to determine the volume per metre of non-metallic material of one test piece.

A length of cable which shall be not less than 0,3 m long is carefully cut to ensure that the surfaces are at right angles to the cable axis, thus enabling precise measurements of its length.

The density of each non-metallic component (including cellular material) shall be measured in an appropriate way, for example clause 8 of IEC 60811-1-3, in order to obtain values expressed to the second decimal place.

Each non-metallic material C_i shall be removed from the test piece and weighed. Any non-metallic material making up less than 5 % of the total non-metallic mass of the test piece shall be assumed to have a density of 1,0 kg/dm³.

Where semi-conducting screens cannot be removed from the insulating material, the components may be considered as one for the purpose of measuring their mass and density.

The volume V_i (litres per metre of cable) of each non-metallic material C_i is calculated as follows:

$$V_i = \frac{M_i}{\rho_i \times l}$$

where

M_i is the mass of the component C_i (kg);

ρ_i is the density of the component C_i (kg/dm³);

l is the length of the test piece of cable (m).

The total volume, V , of the non-metallic materials contained in 1 m of cable is equal to the sum of the individual volumes V_1, V_2 , etc.

The closest integer (0,5 and above corresponding to 1) of the number of test pieces to be mounted is obtained by dividing the volume per metre, specified in 5.1, by the total volume, V , of non-metallic material per metre of cable.

5.3 Mounting of the test sample

Each test piece shall be attached individually to each rung of the ladder by means of metal wire (steel or copper). For cables up to and including 50 mm diameter use wire between 0,5 mm and 1,0 mm in diameter. For cables above 50 mm diameter use wire between 1,0 mm and 1,5 mm in diameter.

The standard ladder shall be used, and the test sample shall be such that at least four test pieces are used. A minimum of two test pieces shall be mounted on the rear of the ladder.

Where more than four test pieces are required for the test sample, each successive additional piece shall be mounted alternately on the front and then the rear of the ladder.

The completed test sample shall be mounted such that

- the space between each test piece of one layer (front or rear) shall be 0,5 times the cable diameter, but not exceeding 20 mm;
- the maximum width of a single layer shall be 300 mm;
- the minimum distance between the sample edge and the inside of the ladder upright shall be 50 mm;
- test pieces mounted on the rear of the ladder shall be centred relative to the space between pieces on the front of the ladder;
- the completed array of test pieces is approximately centred on the ladder.

Figure 1 illustrates the arrangement.

5.4 Flame application time

The test flame shall be applied for 40 min, after which it shall be extinguished. The air flow rate through the test chamber shall be maintained until cable burning or glowing has ceased, or until a maximum duration of 1 h, after which any remaining cable burning or glowing shall be extinguished.

6 Evaluation of test results

After all cable burning or glowing has ceased or been extinguished, the test sample shall be wiped clean.

All soot is to be ignored if, when wiped off, the original surface is undamaged. Softening or any deformation of the non-metallic material is also to be ignored. The flame spread shall be measured as the extent of the damage. It shall be measured in metres to two decimal places from the bottom edge of the burner to the onset of char. The onset of char is determined as follows:

press against the cable surface with a sharp object, for example a knife blade. Where the surface changes from a resilient to a brittle (crumbling) surface, this indicates the onset of char.

7 Performance requirements

The performance requirements for a particular type or class of wire or cable should preferably be given in the individual cable standard. In the absence of any given requirements, the recommended performance requirements given in annex B should be used.

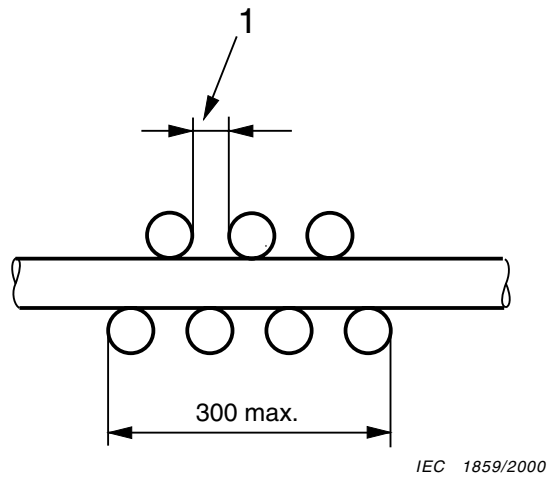
8 Retest procedure

In case of dispute, two further tests shall be undertaken as detailed in clause 5. The test shall be deemed as satisfactory if both tests meet the stated requirement.

9 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- a) full description of the cable tested;
- b) manufacturer of the cable tested;
- c) the part of the standard against which the test was carried out;
- d) the number of test pieces;
- e) the total volume of non-metallic material, per metre of test sample, of the test pieces;
- f) the method of mounting, i.e. spaced;
- g) the number of layers and number of test pieces in each layer;
- h) flame application time (i.e. 40 min);
- i) the number of burners (i.e. one);
- j) the extent of damage;
- k) the time to extinction of all burning or glowing.



Key

1 Spacing distance

Dimensions in millimetres

Figure 1 – Typical arrangement and spacing of cables mounted on both sides of the standard ladder (category A F/R)

Annex A (normative)

Guidance on cable selection for type approval testing

The choice of cable type and conductor cross-section for type approval testing shall be as given in the cable specification, or as agreed between purchaser and manufacturer.

The limited capacity of the ladders requires consideration of the conductor cross-section selected for testing to ensure that the volume of non-metallic material can be accommodated within the prescribed method of mounting. Therefore, the selection of cables for this part of IEC 60332 shall comply with the following:

- on each face of the ladder there shall not be more cables than the number necessary to form a single layer of 300 mm width on each side, allowing for a space between each cable equal to half the cable diameter but not exceeding 20 mm;
- the minimum number of test pieces in each layer shall be two.

A summary of all conditions for type approval testing to this part of IEC 60332 is given in table A.1.

Table A.1 – Summary of test conditions

Category and designation	A F/R
Range of conductor cross-sections (mm ²)	> 35 ^a
Non-metallic volume per metre of test sample (l)	7
Use of standard ladder, maximum width of test sample (front and rear of ladder): 300 mm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – number of layers: – number of burners: 	2 ^b 1
Positioning of test pieces	Spaced
Flame application time (min)	40
^a At least one conductor greater than 35 mm ² . ^b Minimum of two test pieces in each layer.	

Annex B (informative)

Recommended performance requirements

The maximum extent of the charred portion measured on the sample shall not have reached a height exceeding 2,5 m above the bottom edge of the burner, neither at the front nor at the rear of the ladder.

This recommended performance requirement confirms, on the basis of experience gained, the value previously given in 2.8.1 of technical report IEC 60332-3, *Tests on electric cables under fire conditions – Part 3: Tests on bunched wires or cables*, published in 1992.

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