



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN 60332-3-10:2009

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 (IEC 60332-3
-10:2000 (EQV) + A1:2008 (EQV))

I.S. EN 60332-3-10:2009

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda issued since publication:

<i>This document replaces:</i> EN 50266-1:2001	<i>This document is based on:</i> EN 60332-3-10:2009 EN 50266-1:2001	<i>Published:</i> 7 October, 2009 20 April, 2001
This document was published under the authority of the NSAI and comes into effect on: 12 November, 2009		ICS number: 29.060.20 13.220.40 29.020
NSAI 1 Swift Square, Northwood, Santry Dublin 9	T +353 1 807 3800 F +353 1 807 3838 E standards@nsai.ie W NSAI.ie	Sales: T +353 1 857 6730 F +353 1 857 6729 W standards.ie
Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann		

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 60332-3-10

October 2009

ICS 29.060.20, 13.220.40; 29.020

Supersedes EN 50266-1:2001 + corr. March 2002

English version

**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
(IEC 60332-3-10:2000 + A1:2008)**

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
(CEI 60332-3-10:2000 + A1:2008)

Prüfungen an Kabeln, isolierten Leitungen
und Glasfaserkabeln im Brandfall -
Teil 3-10: Prüfung der vertikalen
Flammenausbreitung von vertikal
angeordneten Bündeln von Kabeln
und isolierten Leitungen -
Prüfvorrichtung
(IEC 60332-3-10:2000 + A1:2008)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2009-08-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

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

Central Secretariat: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels

I.S. EN 60332-3-10:2009

EN 60332-3-10:2009

– 2 –

Foreword

The text of the International Standard IEC 60332-3-10:2000 and its amendment A1:2008, prepared by IEC TC 20, Electric cables, was submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure and was approved by CENELEC as EN 60332-3-10 on 2009-08-01 without any modification.

This European Standard supersedes EN 50266-1:2001 + 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 60332-3-10:2000 and its amendment A1:2008 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

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 60695-4	- ¹⁾	Fire hazard testing - Part 4: Terminology concerning fire tests	EN 60695-4	2006 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.

This page is intentionally left BLANK.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	3
INTRODUCTION.....	5
1 Scope.....	6
2 Normative references.....	6
3 Definitions	6
4 Test environment.....	6
5 Test apparatus	7
5.1 Test chamber	7
5.2 Air supply	7
5.3 Ladder types.....	7
5.4 Effluent cleaning attachment.....	7
6 Ignition source	8
6.1 Type.....	8
6.2 Positioning.....	9
Annex A (informative) Details of recommended burner	18
Annex B (informative) Flowmeter calibration correction factors	19
Figure 1 – Test chamber	11
Figure 2 – Thermal insulation of back and sides of the test chamber.....	12
Figure 3 – Positioning of burner and typical arrangement of test sample on ladder.....	13
Figure 4 – Tubular steel ladders for cable test	14
Figure 5 – Burner configurations.....	15
Figure 6 – Arrangement of holes for burners.....	16
Figure 7 – Schematic diagram of an example of a burner control system using rotameters.....	17

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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

- 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.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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

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

IEC 60332-3-10 forms one of a series of publications dealing with tests on electric cables under fire conditions; the series supersedes IEC 60332-3 published in 1992. The parts of the series are described in the introduction.

All pre-existing categories of test are retained and updated. A new category (category D) has been added to cater for testing at very low non-metallic volumes.

This consolidated version of IEC 60332-3-10 consists of the first edition (2000) [documents 20/402/FDIS and 20/426/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2008) [documents 20/933/CDV and 20/982A/RVC].

The technical content is therefore identical to the base edition and its amendment and has been prepared for user convenience.

It bears the edition number 1.1.

A vertical line in the margin shows where the base publication has been modified by amendment 1.

Annexes A and B are for information only.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site 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.

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 wire or cable 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 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 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 in 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.

|

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 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.

This part of IEC 60332 details the apparatus and its arrangement and calibration.

2 Normative references

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.

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*

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this part of IEC 60332 the following definition applies. The definition is taken from IEC 60695-4.

3.1

ignition source

source of energy that initiates combustion

4 Test environment

The test shall not be carried out if the external wind speed, measured by an anemometer fitted on the top of the test rig, is greater than 8 m/s and shall not be carried out if the temperature of the inside walls is below 5 °C or above 40 °C measured at a point approximately 1 500 mm above floor level, 50 mm from a side wall, and 1 000 mm from the door. The enclosure door shall be closed throughout the test.

This is a free preview. Purchase the entire publication at the link below:

[Product Page](#)

-
- Looking for additional Standards? Visit Intertek Inform Infostore
 - Learn about LexConnect, All Jurisdictions, Standards referenced in Australian legislation
-