



BSI Standards 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

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN IEC 60332-3-10:2018+A11:2020. It is derived from IEC 60332-3-10:2018. It supersedes BS EN IEC 60332-3-10:2018, which will be withdrawn on 16 September 2023.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to text carry the number of the CENELEC amendment. For example, text altered by CENELEC amendment A11 is indicated by A11 A11.

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

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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

© The British Standards Institution 2020
Published by BSI Standards Limited 2020

ISBN 978 0 539 13057 7

ICS 29.240.99; 29.060.20; 29.020; 13.220.40

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 October 2018.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected
30 November 2020	Implementation of CENELEC amendment A11:2020

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 60332-3-10:2018)

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)

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 60332-3-10:2018)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2018-08-17. 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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



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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

European foreword

The text of document 20/1797/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 60332-3-10, prepared by IEC/TC 20 "Electric cables" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 60332-3-10:2018.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2019-05-17
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2021-08-17

This document supersedes EN 60332-3-10:2009.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60332-3-10:2018 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following note has to be added for the standard indicated:

ISO 13943:2017 NOTE Harmonized as EN ISO 13943:2017 (not modified)

Foreword to amendment A11

This document (EN IEC 60332-3-10:2018/A11:2020) has been prepared by CLC/TC 20 "Electric cables".

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which this document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2021-09-16
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with this document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2023-09-16

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3
INTRODUCTION	5
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms and definitions	6
4 Test environment.....	6
5 Test apparatus	6
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 and mass flowmeters	18
Annex B (informative) Flowmeter calibration correction factors	19
B.1 General	19
B.2 Example	19
B.2.1 General	19
B.2.2 Air supplied at 1 bar.....	20
B.2.3 Air supplied at 2,4 bar.....	20
Bibliography	22
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 itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 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.

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.

The contents of the corrigendum of October 2018 have been included in this copy.

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 mm² are tested in a spaced configuration, whereas cables of conductor cross-sectional area of 35 mm² 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.