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NORME INTERNATIONALE

GROUP SAFETY PUBLICATION
PUBLICATION GROUPÉE DE SÉCURITÉ

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

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 montés en nappes en position verticale – Catégorie A F/R

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60332-3-21 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 20: Electric cables.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2000. 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.

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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
20/1798/FDIS	20/1815/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 publication 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.

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INTRODUCTION

IEC 60332-3-21 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 cable or wire 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 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 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.

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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

This part of IEC 60332 covers category A F/R for methods of test for the assessment of vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables, under defined conditions.

This document relates only to power cables of conductor cross-sectional area greater than 35 mm^2 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.

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 can be used to demonstrate the cable's ability to limit flame spread.

A recommended performance requirement is given in Annex B.

NOTE For the purposes 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 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 60332-3-10, *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 60811-606, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 606: Physical tests – Methods for determining the density*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

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3.1
ignition source
source of energy that initiates combustion

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2017, 3.219]

3.2
char
carbonaceous residue resulting from pyrolysis or incomplete combustion

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2017, 3.47]

3.3
flame spread
propagation of a flame front

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2017, 3.168]

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 for type approval shall be in accordance with Annex A.

The test pieces forming the test sample shall be conditioned at a temperature of (20 ± 10) °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 according to IEC 60811-606, in order to obtain values expressed to the second decimal place.

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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/dm^3.

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/dm^3);

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 number of test pieces to be mounted is obtained by taking the closest integer (0,5 and above corresponding to 1) of the ratio of the volume per metre specified in 5.1 and the total volume, V, of non-metallic material per metre of cable, subject to a minimum number of four test pieces (two test pieces in each layer).

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 2,5 mm in diameter.

Mount all test pieces on the ladder with the bending (due to bending of the cable on the reel), if any, in the same direction, towards the back side of the test chamber as much as possible.

To achieve straight test pieces between the steel rungs below and above the burner position, it is permitted to fix the test pieces to an additional horizontal support 200 mm to 300 mm lower than the steel rung below the burner position.

NOTE The objective is to improve the repeatability and reproducibility of the test.

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 that 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;

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