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**Fire hazard testing—Part 4:
Terminology concerning fire tests
for electrotechnical products**

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Reliability Center for Electronic Components of Japan (RCJ)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law applicable to the case of revision by the provision of Article 14.

Consequently **JIS C60695-4:1999** has been replaced with this Standard.

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Fire hazard testing—Part 4: Terminology concerning fire tests for electrotechnical products

Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the third edition of **IEC 60695-4** published in 2005 without modifying the technical contents.

The portions with dotted underlines together with Annexes JA and JB are the matters not given in the corresponding International Standard.

1 Scope

The terms and definitions defined in this Standard are applicable to fire tests for electrotechnical products.

It is recommended to make use of basic safety publications in accordance with **JIS Z 8051** and **IEC Guide 104** in the preparation of product safety standards.

NOTE : The International Standard corresponding to this Standard and the symbol of degree of correspondence are as follows.

IEC 60695-4:2005 *Fire hazard testing—Part 4: Terminology concerning fire tests for electrotechnical products* (IDT)

In addition, symbols which denote the degree of correspondence in the contents between the relevant International Standard and **JIS** are IDT (identical), MOD (modified), and NEQ (not equivalent) according to **ISO/IEC Guide 21-1**.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. The most recent editions of the standards (including amendments) indicated below shall be applied.

JIS Z 8051 *Safety aspects—Guidelines for their inclusion in standards*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard: ISO/IEC Guide 51:1999 *Safety aspects—Guidelines for their inclusion in standards* (IDT)

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

3 Terms and definitions

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

NOTE 1 Annex JA shows the terms and definitions specified in **ISO 13943**:2008.

NOTE 2 Annex JB shows the terms and definitions which appear in **JIS C 60695** series and are not specified in this Standard.

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
3.1	異常発熱	IZYÔ HATUNETU	heat that is additional to that resulting from use under normal conditions, up to and including that which causes a fire situation	abnormal heat
3.2	急性毒性	KYÛSEI DOKUSEI	ability of a substance to produce rapidly occurring adverse effects upon a living organism	acute toxicity
3.3	残炎時間	ZAN-EN ZIKAN	the length of time during which an afterflame persists NOTE: Also called duration of flaming.	afterflame time
3.4	残じん（燼）時間	ZANZIN ZIKAN	the time length of during which an afterglow persists	afterglow time
3.5	窒息性	TISSOKUSEI	toxicant causing loss of consciousness and ultimately death resulting from hypoxic effects, particularly on the central nervous and/or cardiovascular systems	asphyxiant
3.6	燃焼面積	NENSYÔ MENSEKI	the area of a material that has been destroyed by combustion or pyrolysis, under specified test conditions, excluding any area damaged only by deformation It is expressed in m ² .	burned area
3.7	炭化する	TANKA SURU	to form char	char (verb)
3.8	腐食損傷	HUSYOKU SONSYÔ	the physical and/or chemical damage or impaired function caused by the fire effluent especially by chemical action	corrosion damage
3.9	腐食ターゲット	HUSYOKU TÂGETTO	the sensor — product, component, or a reference material simulating them — used to determine the degree of corrosion damage, under specified test conditions	corrosion target
3.10	爆ごう	BAKUGÔ	an explosion propagating at supersonic velocity and characterized by a shock wave	detonation

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
3.11	ドラフトフリー環境	DORAHUTOHURÎ-KANKYÔ	an environment in which the results of experiments are not significantly affected by the local air speed, for example: a) qualitatively, an environment in which a wax candle flame remains essentially undisturbed; b) quantitatively, an environment in which the air speed is not greater than 0.1 m/s	draught free environment
3.12	着火（発火）のしやすさ	TYAKKA (HAKKA) NO SIYASUSA	the ease with which a specimen can be ignited under specified test conditions (see also 3.15 and 3.63)	ease of ignition
3.13	有効暴露濃度 50 , EC_{50}	YÛKÔ BAKURO NÔDO GOZYÛ, Î-SÎ-HIHUTEI	concentration of a toxicant, or mixture of toxicants, statistically calculated from concentration response data over time that causes a specific observed effect in 50 % of a population of a given species under specific conditions NOTE: The observed effect is typically either a behavioural response of incapacitation or death. The effective concentration for a lethal exposure is termed " LC_{50} ", the lethal concentration.	effective exposure concentration 50, EC_{50}
3.14	暴露用量	BAKURO YÔRYÔ	quantity of gaseous toxicant or a fire effluent which is available for inhalation, i.e. the integrated area under either the concentration-time curve or the volume fraction-time curve It is usually expressed in units of $g \cdot min \cdot m^{-3}$ or 10^{-6} min.	exposure dose
3.15	暴露時間	BAKURO ZIKAN	the specified length of time for which a material is exposed to an ignition source (see also 3.12 and 3.63) It is expressed in seconds (s).	exposure time
3.16	燃焼長さ	NENSYÔ NAGASA	the maximum length of a material that has been destroyed by combustion or pyrolysis, under specified test conditions, excluding any region damaged only by deformation	extent of combustion
3.17	煙の減光面積	KEMURI NO GENKÔ MENSEKI	product of the extinction coefficient and the volume occupied by the smoke NOTE: It is a measure of the amount of smoke.	extinction area of smoke

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
3.18	煙の減光係数	KEMURI NO GENKÔ KEISÛ	natural logarithm of the opacity of smoke divided by the path length of the light used to measure the smoke opacity	extinction coefficient of smoke
3.19	火, 火災	HI, KASAI	a) a process of combustion characterized by the emission of heat and effluent accompanied by smoke, and/or flame, and/or glowing; b) rapid combustion spreading uncontrolled in time and space	fire
3.20	火災障壁	KASAI SYÔHEKI	a part able to provide simultaneously a given fire integrity and thermal insulation under specified test conditions	fire barrier
3.21	燃焼挙動	NENSYÔ KYODÔ	the change in, or maintenance of the physical and/or chemical properties of a material, product and/or structure exposed to fire NOTE: This concept includes both reaction to fire and fire resistance.	fire behaviour
3.22	防火区画	BÔKA KUKAKU	an enclosed space, comprising one or more rooms, bounded by elements of construction having a specified fire resistance and intended to prevent spreading of fire for a given period of time	fire compartment
3.23	燃焼放出物	NENSYÔ HÔSYUTUBUTU	the total gaseous, particulate or aerosol effluent from combustion or pyrolysis	fire effluent
3.24	燃焼放出物の減衰特性	NENSYÔ HÔSYUTUBUTU NO GENSUI TOKUSEI	the physical and/or chemical change in fire effluent due to time and transport	fire effluent decay characteristics
3.25	燃焼放出物の移動	NENSYÔ HÔSYUTUBUTU NO IDÔ	the movement of fire effluent away from the location of the fire	fire effluent transport
3.26	火災危険性	KASAI KIKENSEI	the potential for injury or loss of life and/or damage to property by fire	fire hazard

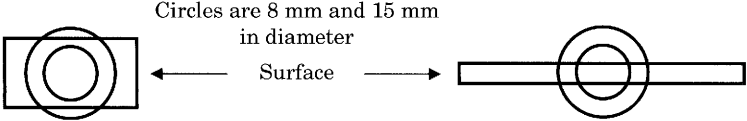
No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
3.27	火炎遮断性	KAEN SYADANSEI	the ability of a separating element when exposed to fire on one side, to prevent the passage through it of flames and hot gases or the occurrence of flames on the unexposed side, for a stated period of time in a standard fire resistance test	fire integrity
3.28	火災荷重	KASAI KAZYŪ	the sum of the calorific energies which could be released by the complete combustion of all of the combustible materials in a space, including the facings of the walls, partitions, floors and ceilings It is expressed in J.	fire load
3.29	火災モデル	KASAI MODERU	a laboratory process, including both the apparatus and the mode of operation, intended to simulate a certain stage of a real fire	fire model
3.30	火災モデリング	KASAI MODERINGU	descriptions, using mathematical models, of the different inter-connected physical phenomena which govern the propagation of a real fire	fire modelling
3.31	難燃剤, 難燃処理	NAN-NEN ZAI, NAN-NEN SYORI	a substance added or a treatment applied to a material in order to suppress, reduce or delay the combustion of the material	fire retardant (noun)
3.32	火災シナリオ	KASAI-SINARIO	a detailed description of conditions, including environmental, of one or more of the stages from before ignition to the completion of combustion in an actual fire at a specific location, or in a full-scale simulation	fire scenario
3.33	耐火安定性	TAIKA ANTEISEI	the ability of an element of construction, load-bearing or non load-bearing, to resist collapse under fire exposure for a stated period of time under specified test conditions	fire stability
3.34	炎の前線	HONÔ NO ZENSEN	the boundary of the combustion zone in the gaseous phase at the surface of a material	flame front
3.35	防災処理	BÔEN SYORI	a process whereby improved flame retardance is imparted to a material	flame retardant treatment
3.36	炎の広がり	HONÔ NO HIROGARI	propagation of a flame front	flame spread

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
3.37	炎の広がり速度	HONÔ NO HIROGARI SOKUDO	distance travelled by a flame front during its propagation, per unit time, under specified test conditions It is expressed in m/s.	flame spread rate
3.38	炎の広がり時間	HONÔ NO HIROGARI ZIKAN	the time taken by a flame front on a burning material to travel a specified distance on the surface, or to cover a specified surface area under specified test conditions It is expressed in seconds (s).	flame spread time
3.39	有炎燃焼	YÛEN NENSYÔ	the process of continuation of flames after their first appearance	flaming (noun)
3.40	有炎燃焼性	YÛEN NENSYÔSEI	the ability of a material or product to burn with a flame under specified test conditions	flammability
3.41	有炎燃焼性がある	YÛEN NENSYÔSEI GA ARU	capable of burning with a flame under specified test conditions	flammable
3.42	フラッシュオーバー	HURASSYU ÔBA	the rapid transition to a state of total surface involvement in a fire of combustible materials within an enclosure	flash-over
3.43	引火点	INKATEN	the minimum temperature to which a product must be heated for the vapours emitted to ignite momentarily in the presence of flame, under specified test conditions It is expressed in °C.	flashpoint
3.44	有効濃度率, FEC	YÛKÔ NÔDORITU, EHU-Î-SÎ	ratio of the concentration of an irritant to that expected to produce a given effect on an exposed subject of average susceptibility NOTE 1 As a concept, <i>FEC</i> may refer to any effect, including incapacitation, lethality or even other endpoints. NOTE 2 When not used with reference to a specific irritant, the term <i>FEC</i> represents the summation of <i>FECs</i> for all irritants in a combustion atmosphere.	fractional effective concentration, <i>FEC</i>

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
3.45	有効暴露量率, FED	YŪKŌ BAKURORYŌ RITU, EHU-Î-DEI	ratio of the exposure dose for an asphyxiant toxicant to that expected to produce a given effect on an exposed subject of average susceptibility NOTE 1 As a concept, <i>FED</i> may refer to any effect, including incapacitation, lethality or even other endpoints. NOTE 2 When not used with reference to a specific asphyxiant, the term <i>FED</i> represents the summation of <i>FEDs</i> for all asphyxiants in a combustion atmosphere.	fractional effective dose, <i>FED</i>
3.46	火ざかりへの移行	HIZAKARI ENO IKŌ	the transition to a state of full involvement of combustible materials in a fire	full fire development
3.47	ガス化	GASUKA	the transformation of a material partially or wholly into a gaseous state	gasification
3.48	ガス化する	GASUKA SURU	to bring a material partially or wholly to a gaseous state	gasify
3.49	赤熱している	SEKINETU SITEIRU	made luminous by intense heat	glowing
3.50	過換気	KA KANKI	rate and/or depth of breathing which is greater than normal	hyperventilation
3.51	(最低) 発火温度, (最低) 着火温度	(SAITEI) HAKKA ONDO, (SAITEI) TYAKKA ONDO	the (minimum) temperature of a material or of an ignition source at which sustained combustion can be initiated under specified test conditions, as defined in the test method NOTE: Ignition requires a sufficient volume of flammable gas and oxidant (air). Sustained combustion requires a sufficient rate of production of flammable gas. The minimum ignition temperature implies thermal stressing to infinite time. For practical purposes, the standard should define the minimum ignition temperature appropriately.	ignition temperature (minimum)
3.52	行動不能	KŌDŌ HUNŌ	state of physical inability to accomplish a specific task, for example, the inability to take effective action to escape from a fire	incapacitation

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
3.53	大規模試験	DAIKIBO SIKEN	a test, the size of which exceeds that of a typical laboratory bench test	large scale test
3.54	漏れ電流	MORE DENRYŪ	electric current in an unwanted conductive path other than a short circuit NOTE: Defined in 151-15-49 of IEC 60050-151 :2001.	leakage current
3.55	50 %致死暴露量, <i>LCt₅₀</i>	GOZYŪ PÂSENTŌ TISI BAKURORYŌ, ERU-SÎ-TEI HIHUTEI	exposure dose of a toxicant that, when inhaled, causes lethality in 50 % of a population all of which are the same species and all exposed under the same experimental conditions NOTE: ISO 13943 :2000, definition 110 modified.	lethal exposure dose 50, <i>LCt₅₀</i>
3.56	点火させる	TENKA SASERU	to initiate combustion in the gaseous phase	light (verb)
3.57	点火している	TENKA SITEIRU	the state of a material after appearance and during persistence of flame	lighted (adj.)
3.58	点火	TENKA	a) the first appearance of flame b) the act of initiating combustion in the gaseous phase	lighting (noun)
3.59	線燃焼速度	SEN NENSYŌ SOKUDO	length of material burned per unit time under specified test conditions It is expressed in m/s.	linear burning rate
3.60	質量燃焼速度	SITURYŌ NENSYŌ SOKUDO	mass of material burned per unit time under specified test conditions It is expressed in kg/s.	mass burning rate
3.61	煙の質量光学密度	KAMURI NO SITURYŌ KÔGAKU MITUDO	optical density multiplied by a factor, $V/(\Delta m L)$, where V is the volume of the test chamber, Δm is the mass loss of the test specimen, and L is the light path length	mass optical density of smoke
3.62	最小臨界相対湿度	SAISYŌ RINKAI SÔTAI SITUDO	relative humidity that causes leakage current to exceed a defined level	minimum critical relative humidity

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
3.63	最短着火時間	SAITAN TYAKKA ZIKAN	the minimum time of exposure of a material to an ignition source to obtain sustained combustion under specified test conditions	minimum ignition time
3.64	溶融滴下物	YÔYÛ TEKIKI BUTU	falling droplets of molten material, either flaming or not	molten drips (noun)
3.65	真発熱量, 燃烧熱	SIN HATUNETURYÔ, NENSYÔ NETU	see 3.66 Both are expressed in J/kg.	net calorific value; heat of combustion
3.66	真燃烧熱	SIN NENSYÔ NETU	heat released per unit mass when a substance burns completely and the combustion products are in their standard states with the exception of water which is considered to be in the vapour state NOTE: ISO 13943 :2000, definition 86.3 modified.	net heat of combustion
3.67	(煙による) 光の不透過度	(KEMURI NI YORU) HIKARI NO HUTÔKADO	the ratio (I/T) of incident luminous flux (I) to transmitted luminous flux (T) through smoke, under specified test conditions	opacity (of smoke)
3.68	(煙の) 光学密度	(KEMURI NO) KÔGAKU MITUDO	the common logarithm of the opacity of smoke [$\log(I/T)$] (see also 3.84)	optical density (of smoke)
3.69	予測致死毒性	YOSOKU TISI DOKUSEI	calculated value for toxic potency, based on the constituents of chemical analysis of fire effluent and existing LCt_{50} data for these constituents	predicted lethal toxic potency
3.70	熱分解	NETUBUNKAI	irreversible chemical decomposition of a material under the sole effect of heat	pyrolysis
3.71	熱分解最前部	NETUBUNKAI SAIZENBU	boundary of pyrolysis at the surface of a material	pyrolysis front
3.72	火に対する反応, 燃烧挙動	HI NI TAISURU HAN-NÔ, NENSYÔ KYODÔ	the response of a material under specified test conditions in contributing by its own decomposition to a fire to which it is exposed	reaction to fire; burning behaviour
3.73	実規模試験	ZITUKIBO SIKEN	a test which simulates an end-use situation in both size and surroundings	real scale test

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
3.74	自己発熱	ZIKO HATUNETU	a) an exothermic reaction within a material resulting in a rise in temperature in the material b) heat generated by a powered electrotechnical product resulting in a rise in temperature in the product	self-heating
3.75	自己発火	ZIKO HAKKA	ignition resulting from self-heating	self-ignition
3.76	感覚刺激	KANKAKU SIGEKI	the action of toxicants on the eyes and/or upper respiratory tract causing a painful sensation This may be a direct stimulus of specialized receptors or as a result of tissue damage caused by the toxicants.	sensory irritancy
3.77	小規模試験	SYÔKIBO SIKEN	a test which may be made on a typical laboratory bench	small scale test
3.78	小部品	SYÔBUHIN	parts, where each surface lies completely within a circle of 15 mm diameter or where some of the surface lies outside the 15 mm diameter circle but in such a way that it is not possible to place a circle of 8 mm diameter on any of this remaining surface NOTE 1 When checking a surface, projections on the surface and holes which are not greater than 2 mm on the largest dimensions are disregarded. NOTE 2 Figures on the left-hand and right-hand give an example of parts other than small parts and that of small parts respectively. 	small parts
3.79	煙	KEMURI	a visible suspension of solid and/or liquid particles in gases resulting from combustion or pyrolysis	smoke
3.80	煙による遮り	KEMURI NI YORU SAEGIRI	the reduction in visibility due to smoke	smoke obscuration

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
3.81	くん焼	KUNSYÔ	the slow combustion of a material without light being visible and generally evidenced by an increase in temperature and/or by smoke, and/or by effluent	smouldering
3.82	すす	SUSU	particles, mainly carbon, produced and deposited during the incomplete combustion of organic materials	soot
3.83	煙の比減光面積	KEMURI NO HIGENKÔ MENSEKI	extinction area of smoke divided by the mass loss of the test specimen	specific extinction area of smoke
3.84	煙の比光学密度	KEMURI NO HIKÔGAKU MITUDO	optical density multiplied by a geometric factor NOTE 1 The factor is V/AL , where V is the volume of the test chamber, A is the exposed surface area of the test specimen, and L is the light path length. NOTE 2 The use of the term 'specific', in this case, does not denote 'per unit mass' but rather denotes a quantity associated with a particular test apparatus and exposed surface area of the test specimen.	specific optical density of smoke
3.85	自然発火（着火）温度	SIZEN HAKKA (TYAKKA) ONDO	the minimum temperature at which ignition is obtained by heating, under specified test conditions, in the absence of any additional ignition source It is expressed in °C.	spontaneous ignition temperature
3.86	熱慣性	NETU KANSEI	product of thermal conductivity $[W/(m \cdot K)]$, density (kg/m^3) and heat capacity $[J/(K \cdot kg)]$	thermal inertia
3.87	断熱材	DAN-NETU ZAI	a material or an arrangement of materials which reduces the heat transfer rate	thermal insulation
3.88	（規格化された）時間 対温度曲線	(KIKAKUKA SARETA) ZIKAN TAI ONDO KYOKUSEN	the conventional time-related variation of temperature during standard fire resistance tests	time/temperature curve (standardized)

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
3.89	毒物, 有毒物	DOKUBUTU, YÛDOKUBUTU	substance which causes an adverse effect upon a living organism NOTE 1 The mechanism can be physical and/or chemical. NOTE 2 ISO 13943 :2000, definition 171 modified.	toxicant
3.90	毒性, 有毒性	DOKUSEI, YÛDOKUSEI	the inherent properties of a substance to produce adverse effects upon a living organism (irritation, narcosis, death, etc.)	toxicity
3.91	毒物危険性	DOKUBUTU KIKENSEI	the potential for injury or loss of life by exposure to toxicants with respect to their potency, quantity, rate of exposure and concentration	toxic hazard
3.92	毒性強度	DOKUSEI KYÔDO	measure of the amount of toxicant required to elicit a specific toxic effect NOTE 1 The smaller the value of the toxic potency, the greater the toxicity. NOTE 2 ISO 13943 :2000, definition 169 modified.	toxic potency
3.93	耐トラッキング性	TAI-TORAKKINGU SEI	the ability of a material to withstand a test voltage, under specified test conditions, without causing electrical failure or ignition due to the formation of conducting paths on its surface	tracking resistance
3.94	最終安定性低下	SAISYÛ ANTEISEI TEIKA	in a standard fire resistance, test, a change in the test element which is sufficiently important to result in its rupture very shortly afterwards	ultimate stability failure
3.95	視界	SIKAI	maximum distance at which an object of defined size, brightness and contrast can be seen and recognized	visibility

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
3.96	(混合気体中の気体の) 体積分率	(KONGÔ KITAITYÛ NO KITAI NO) TAISEKI BUNRITU	ratio x/y , where x is the volume that the gas alone would occupy at 25 °C and 0.1 MPa, and y is the volume that the gas mixture would occupy at 25 °C and 0.1 MPa NOTE 1 Usually expressed in parts per million (ppm), and often wrongly described as a concentration. NOTE 2 The concentration of a gas in a gas mixture at temperature T , and at pressure P , can be calculated from its volume fraction (assuming ideal gas behaviour) by multiplying the volume fraction by the density of the gas at temperature T , and at pressure P .	volume fraction (of a gas in a gas mixture)
3.97	灯心現象	TÔSIN GENSYÔ	transmission of a liquid through or over a particulate or fibrous material by capillary action	wicking

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optical density (of smoke) [$\log (I/T)$]	3.68

P

predicted lethal toxic potency	3.69
pyrolysis	3.70
pyrolysis front	3.71

R

reaction to fire; burning behaviour	3.72
real scale test	3.73

S

self-heating	3.74
self-ignition	3.75
sensory irritancy	3.76
small scale test	3.77
small parts	3.78
smoke	3.79
smoke obscuration	3.80
smouldering	3.81
soot	3.82
specific extinction area of smoke	3.83
specific optical density of smoke	3.84
spontaneous ignition temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	3.85

T

thermal inertia	3.86
thermal insulation	3.87
time/temperature curve (standardized)	3.88
toxicant	3.89
toxicity	3.90
toxic hazard	3.91
toxic potency	3.92
tracking resistance	3.93

U

ultimate stability failure	3.94
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V

visibility	3.95
volume fraction (of a gas in a gas mixture)	3.96

W

wicking	3.97
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Annex JA (informative)
The terms and definitions specified in ISO 13943
Fire safety—Vocabulary (second edition)

ISO 13943:2008 defines many terms relating to fire safety as used in **IEC 60695** series and **JIS C 60695** series which are identical with the said International Standard series.

Consequently, the terms defined in **ISO 13943:2008** are considered to be important for the users of **JIS C 60695** series including this Standard and given as follows for the convenience of the users thereof.

For the terms and definitions overlapping between **ISO 13943:2008** and this Standard, only the subclause No. in the text is given and the definition of each term is omitted.