

AS/NZS 60695.11.3:2004
(IEC 60695-11-3 Ed. 2.0, IDT)

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Fire hazard testing –

Part 11.3: Test flames –
500 W flames – Apparatus and
confirmational test methods

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee EL-002 - Safety of Household and Similar Electrical Appliances and Small Power Transformers. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 20 August 2004 and by the Council of Standards New Zealand on 03 September 2004. It was published on 15 October 2004.

The following interests are represented on Committee EL-002

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Australian Retailers Association
Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
Business New Zealand
Consumer Electronic Suppliers Association, Australia
Consumers' Federation of Australia
Electrical regulatory authorities, Australia
Electrical Compliance Testing Association
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First edition AS/NZS 60695.11.3:2001.

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CONTENTS

PREFACE	4
INTRODUCTION.....	5
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms and definitions	7
4 Method A – Production of a standardized 500 W nominal test flame based on existing hardware	7
4.1 Requirements	7
4.2 Apparatus and fuel	7
4.2.1 Burner	7
4.2.2 Flowmeter.....	7
4.2.3 Manometer	7
4.2.4 Control valve	8
4.2.5 Copper block	8
4.2.6 Thermocouple.....	8
4.2.7 Temperature/time indicating/recording and timing devices.....	8
4.2.8 Fuel gas	8
4.2.9 Laboratory fumehood/chamber	8
4.3 Production of test flame	9
4.4 Confirmation of the test flame	9
4.4.1 Principle	9
4.4.2 Procedure.....	9
4.4.3 Verification	9
5 Method B	10
6 Method C – Production of a standardized 500 W nominal test flame based on non-adjustable hardware	10
6.1 Requirements	10
6.2 Apparatus and fuel	10
6.2.1 Burner	10
6.2.2 Flowmeters	10
6.2.3 Manometer	11
6.2.4 Control valves.....	11
6.2.5 Copper block	11
6.2.6 Thermocouple.....	11
6.2.7 Temperature/time indicating/recording and timing devices.....	11
6.2.8 Fuel gas	11
6.2.9 Air supply	11
6.2.10 Laboratory fumehood/chamber	11
6.3 Production of test flame	12
6.4 Confirmation of the test flame	12
6.4.1 Principle	12
6.4.2 Procedure.....	12
6.4.3 Verification	12

7	Method D	13
8	Classification and designation.....	13
	Annex A (informative) Test method A arrangement	16
	Annex B (withdrawn).....	20
	Annex C (normative) Test method C arrangement.....	21
	Annex D (withdrawn).....	27
	Annex E (informative) Recommended arrangements for the use of the test flames	28
	Annex F (informative) Test arrangements for tests on equipment	29
	Annex G (informative) Test arrangements for tests on material	30
	Annex H (informative) Access to equipment manufacturers and suppliers.....	31
	 Bibliography	 32
	 Figure 1 – Copper block.....	 14
	Figure 2 – Flame height gauge.....	15
	Figure A.1 – General assembly and details.....	16
	Figure A.1 (<i>continued</i>)	17
	Figure A.2 – Supply arrangement for burner (example).....	18
	Figure A.3 – Confirmatory test arrangement	19
	Figure C.1 – Burner, method C – General assembly	21
	Figure C.2 – Burner details – Burner barrel, burner air manifold and air supply tube	21
	Figure C.3 – Burner details – Gas supply tube and gas jet.....	23
	Figure C.4 – Burner details – Burner base and elbow block	24
	Figure C.5 – Supply arrangement for burner (example).....	25
	Figure C.6 – Confirmatory test arrangement	26
	Figure F.1 – Examples of test arrangements.....	29
	Figure G.1 – Examples of test arrangements	30

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EL-002 - Safety of Household and Similar Electrical Appliances and Small Power Transformers to supersede AS/NZS 60695.11.3:2001 from the date of publication.

The objective of this Standard is provide guidance to manufacturers, designers testing laboratories and similar organizations on test methods to assess the fire hazard of electrotechnical products and for the resulting development of fire hazard testing as related directly to harm to people, animals or property.

Products as defined in this Standard relate to materials, components or complete end products.

This Standard will be of interest to organizations concerned with the avoidance of risk of fire associated with buildings.

This Standard forms the second edition of AS/NZS 60695.11.3, *Fire hazard testing - Part 11.3: Test flames – 500 W flames – Apparatus and confirmational test methods*.

This Standard is identical to and is reproduced from IEC/TS 60695-11-3 Ed. 2.0, *Fire hazard testing - Part 11-3: Test flames – 500 W flames – Apparatus and confirmational test methods*.

It is to be used in conjunction with AS/NZS 60695.1.1 and AS/NZS 60695.11.4.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are described below:

- The introduction has been revised.
- Test methods B and D have been withdrawn. Test methods A and C have been retained with their original letter designation.
- Normative reference ISO 1337 has been withdrawn without a replacement by ISO/TC 26. The callout Cu-ETP UNS 1100 is the replacement for all references to ISO 1337. It is taken from ASTM B187-00 and describes high conductivity electrolytic copper.
- A new Annex H has been added which provides access to equipment manufacturers and suppliers.
- Alignment with other publications in the AS/NZS 60695-11 series has been made, where appropriate.

Clause 2 and the Bibliography have been reformatted to indicate the Australia/New Zealand standard that is equivalent to the IEC standard or ISO standard to which normative reference is made.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown on the cover and title page only.
- b) In the source text "IEC 60695" should read "AS/NZS 60695".
- c) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

INTRODUCTION

The best method for testing electrotechnical products with regard to fire hazard is to duplicate exactly the conditions occurring in practice. In most instances this is not possible. Accordingly, for practical reasons, the testing of electrotechnical products with regard to fire hazard is best conducted by simulating as closely as possible the actual effects occurring in practice.

This technical specification provides a general description of the apparatus required to produce two test flames and a general description of the principle of a calibration procedure to check that the flame produced meets the requirements. Detailed information for the confirmation of a test flame can be found in IEC 60695-11-40.

This technical specification provides:

- guidance on the design and use of flame test methods to assess the effect on the test specimen of flames such as may arise from other ignited items in the vicinity, or from a fire in its early stages;
- a general description of the apparatus required to produce the test flames;
- a general description of the principle of a calibration procedure to check that the flame produced meets the requirements.

The detailed description of the apparatus needed to produce and verify the test flames is given in a series of sheets, of which this is one.

The status of the series, currently under study, is summarized as follows:

Test flame	Type	Gas	Present status	Apparent overall height mm
500 (A)	Pre-mixed	Methane	Method A of this technical specification	Approximately 125
500 (B)	(Withdrawn)			
500 (C)	Pre-mixed	Methane/ propane	Method C of this technical specification	Approximately 125
500 (D)	(Withdrawn)			
NOTE IEC 60695-11-2 describes the apparatus and confirmatory test method for a 1 000 W nominal test flame and IEC 60695-11-4 describes the apparatus and confirmatory test method for a 50 W nominal test flame.				

The aim of the work, initiated by ACOS, is to make available an appropriate (minimum) series of standardized test flames, covering a range of powers for the use of all committees needing test flames. Wherever possible these test flames have been based on existing types, but with improved specifications.

Methods B and C for producing the 500 W nominal test flame are described in this technical specification. Method A was published in 1994 and was based on existing hardware. Method C is based on non-adjustable hardware that has been specifically developed to produce a highly repeatable and stable test flame. All have been developed as a technical enhancement of previous technology.

Flame A, using only methane, makes use of a more tightly specified version of a burner that has been used in some countries for many years.

Flame C makes use of a more highly developed version of the burner used in method A and is capable of being produced using either methane or propane.

FIRE HAZARD TESTING –

Part 11.3: Test flames – 500 W flames – Apparatus and confirmational test methods (IEC/TS 60695-11-3, Ed. 2.0, IDT)

1 Scope

This technical specification provides detailed requirements for the production of a 500 W nominal, pre-mixed type test flame. The approximate overall height is 125 mm.

Two test flames are described: Method A may only be produced using methane whereas method C may be produced using either methane or propane.

One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications.

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.

<u>International Standard</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>AU/NZ Standard</u>
IEC 60584-1:1995	<i>Thermocouples - Part 1: Reference tables</i>	
IEC 60854-2:1982	<i>Thermocouples - Part 2: Tolerances</i>	
IEC 60695-4	<i>Fire hazard testing – Part 4: Terminology concerning fire tests</i>	AS/NZS 60695.4
IEC Guide 104:1997	<i>The preparation of safety publications and the use of basic safety publications and group safety publications</i>	
ISO/IEC Guide 51:1999	<i>Safety aspects – Guidelines for their inclusion in standards</i>	
ISO/IEC 3943:2000	<i>Fire safety - Vocabulary</i>	
ASTM-B187	<i>Standard Specification for Copper, Bus Bar, Rod and Shapes and General Purpose Rod, Bar and Shapes</i>	