

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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**Fire hazard testing –
Part 7-2: Toxicity of fire effluent – Summary and relevance of test methods**

**Essais relatifs aux risques du feu –
Partie 7-2: Toxicité des effluents du feu – Résumé et pertinence des méthodes
d'essai**





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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

FIRE HAZARD TESTING –**Part 7-2: Toxicity of fire effluent –
Summary and relevance of test methods**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60695-7-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 89: Fire hazard testing.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2011. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- New text in the introduction;
- New text in the scope;
- Clause 2 has been updated;
- Many terms and definitions in Clause 3 reproduced from ISO 13943 have been deleted. Other terms and definitions have been added.
- New text in Subclauses 4.3 and 4.4;
- New text in Subclause 6.1;

- References to IEC 60695-7-50 and -51 (now withdrawn) have been removed;
- Reference to DEF STAN 07-247 has been added;
- Details of ISO/TS 19021 have been added;
- Details of EN 17084 have been added;
- New text added concerning ISO/TS 19700;
- New text added concerning the IMO FTP toxicity test;
- New Subclause 7.1 has been added;
- The Annex in Edition1 has been replaced by new Clause 8;
- The bibliography has been updated.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
89/1489/CDV	89/1508/RVC

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

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

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

A list of all the parts in the 60695 series, under the general title *Fire hazard testing*, can be found on the IEC website.

IEC 60695-7 consists of the following parts:

Part 7-1: *Toxicity of fire effluent – General guidance*

Part 7-2: *Toxicity of fire effluent – Summary and relevance of test methods*

Part 7-3: *Toxicity of fire effluent – Use and interpretation of test results*

In this document the following print types are used:

- Words *in italics* in the text are defined in Clause 3.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

In the design of an electrotechnical product, the risk of fire and the potential hazards associated with fire need to be considered. In this respect the objective of component, circuit and equipment design, as well as the choice of materials, is to reduce the risk of fire to a tolerable level even in the event of reasonably foreseeable (mis)use, malfunction or failure.

IEC 60695-1-10, IEC 60695-1-11 [1]¹, and IEC 60695-1-12 [2] provide guidance on how this is to be accomplished.

Fires involving electrotechnical products can also be initiated from external non-electrical sources. Considerations of this nature are dealt with in an overall fire hazard assessment.

The aim of the IEC 60695 series of standards is to save lives and property by reducing the number of fires or reducing the consequences of the fire. This can be accomplished by:

- trying to prevent ignition caused by an electrically energised component part and, in the event of ignition, to confine any resulting fire within the bounds of the enclosure of the electrotechnical product;
- trying to minimise flame spread beyond the product's enclosure and to minimise the harmful effects of fire effluents including heat, smoke, and toxic or corrosive combustion products.

Electrotechnical products, primarily as the objects of a fire, may contribute to the fire hazard due to the release of toxic effluent, which may be a significant contributing factor to the overall fire hazard.

The IEC 60695-7 series provides guidance to IEC product committees on the adoption and implementation of the recommendations of ISO for the minimization of toxic hazard from fires involving electrotechnical products. This part of IEC 60695-7 describes fire effluent toxicity test methods in common use to assess electrotechnical products or materials used in electrotechnical products.

IEC product committees incorporating requirements for the assessment of toxic hazard from fire in product standards should note that *toxic potency* and other measurements of toxicity which are described in this part of IEC 60695 should not be used directly in product specifications. Data from *toxic potency* test methods should only be used as part of a toxic hazard assessment, in conjunction with other product-based reaction to fire data such as mass loss rate.

¹ Numbers in square brackets refer to the bibliography.