IEC 60695-7-2

Edition 1.0 2011-08

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

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

IEC 60695-7-2:2011

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FIRE HAZARD TESTING –

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

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

This first edition of IEC 60695-7-2 cancels and replaces the first edition of Technical Report IEC/TR 60695-7-2 published in 2002. It constitutes a technical revision and now has the status of an International Standard.

It has the status of a basic safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51.

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

– editorial changes throughout;
– expanded normative references;
– revised terms and definitions;

– modifications to “Repeatability and reproducibility” data throughout;
– modifications to “Relevance of test data” throughout;
– modifications to Clause 5;
– new Table 1 and Figure 1;
– introduction of ISO test method in new Subclause 6.6;
– introduction of test method from EN 50305 in new Subclause 6.8;
– revised Annex A and new Table A.1;
– expanded Bibliography.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
89/1059/FDIS	89/1073/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this 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 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
Part 7-50: Toxicity of fire effluent – Estimation of toxic potency – Apparatus and test method
Part 7-51: Toxicity of fire effluent – Estimation of toxic potency – Calculation and interpretation of test results

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site 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.

INTRODUCTION

The IEC 60695-7 series provides guidance to IEC product committees on the adoption and implementation of the recommendations of ISO/TC 92, for the minimization of toxic hazard from fires involving electrotechnical products.

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

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 international standard 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.