

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Fire hazard testing

**Part 1.1: Guidance for assessing the fire
hazard of electrotechnical products—
General guidelines**



Standards Australia



STANDARDS
NEW ZEALAND
Pūrongo Aotearoa

AS/NZS 60695.1.1:2001

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee EL/2 - Safety of household and similar electrical appliances and small power transformers. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 2 October 2001 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 12 October 2001. It was published on 12 November 2001.

The following interests are represented on Committee EL/2:

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Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
Canterbury Manufacturers Association New Zealand
Consumer Electronic Suppliers Association, Australia
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AS/NZS 60695.1.1:2001
(IEC 60695-1-1:1999, IDT)

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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. It replaces AS/NZS 4695.1.1:1997 on publication.

The objective of this Standard is provide guidance to manufacturers, designers testing laboratories and similar organizations 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 first edition of AS/NZS 60695.1.1, *Fire hazard testing - Part 1.1: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products – General guidelines*

This Standard is identical to and is reproduced from IEC 60695-1-1:1999, *Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products – General guidelines*, including its corrigenda of January 2000 and August 2000.

Annexes A and B are for information only.

Clause 2 has 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 risk of fire needs to be considered in any electrical circuit. With regard to this risk, the objective of component circuit and equipment design and the choice of material is to reduce the likelihood of fire even in the event of foreseeable abnormal use, malfunction or failure. The primary aim is to prevent ignition due to the electrically energized part but, if ignition and fire do occur, to control the fire preferably within the bounds of the enclosure of the electrotechnical product. In cases where surfaces of the electrotechnical products are exposed to an external fire, care will be taken to ensure that they do not contribute to the fire growth to a greater extent than the building products or structures in the immediately surrounding areas.

AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

FIRE HAZARD TESTING –

Part 1.1: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products – General guidelines (IEC 60695-1-1:1999, IDT)

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60695 provides guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products (see clause 4) and for the resulting development of fire hazard testing (see clause 5) as related directly to harm to people, animals or property. Products, as defined in this standard, relate to materials, components or complete end-use products.

This standard is intended as guidance to IEC committees, and should be used with respect to their individual applications. Attention is drawn to the principles in IEC Guide 104, and to the role of committees with safety pilot functions and safety group functions.

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 normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of IEC 60695. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of IEC 60695 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

<u>IEC or ISO standard</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>AU/NZ standard</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60695-4	1993	<i>Fire hazard testing – Part 4: Terminology concerning fire tests</i>	AS/NZS 4695.4	1996
IEC Guide 104	1997	<i>The preparation of safety publications and the use of basic safety publications and group safety publications</i>		

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of IEC 60695, the following definitions apply.

3.1

fire hazard

the potential for injury or loss of life and/or damage to property by a fire