

AS/NZS IEC 60332.3.24:2021
IEC 60332-3-24:2018



Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions

**Part 3.24: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched
wires or cables – Category C**



AS/NZS IEC 60332.3.24:2021

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard™ was prepared by Joint Technical Committee EL-003, EL-003 Electric Cables and Wires. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 12 October 2021 and by the New Zealand Standards Approval Board on 6 October 2021.

This Standard was published on 29 October 2021.

The following are represented on Committee EL-003:

- Australian Cablemakers Association
- Australian Industry Group
- Aviation and Marine Engineers Association, NZ
- Electrical Compliance Testing Association of Australia
- Electrical Regulatory Authorities Council, Australia
- Engineers Australia
- Institute of Electrical Inspectors, Australia
- Master Electricians NZ
- National Electrical Communications Association, Australia
- Queensland University of Technology
- WorkSafe New Zealand

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS/NZS IEC 60332.3.24:2021.

Keeping Standards up-to-date

Ensure you have the latest versions of our publications and keep up-to-date about Amendments, Rulings, Withdrawals, and new projects by visiting:

www.standards.org.au

www.standards.govt.nz

ISBN 978 1 76113 556 9

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions

Part 3.24: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Category C

Originated in Australia as SAA Int 88001—1988.
Jointly revised and designated as AS/NZS 1660.5.1:1998.
AS/NZS 1660.5.1:2005 revised and redesignated, in part, as AS/NZS IEC
60332.3.24:2017.
Second edition 2021.



© IEC Geneva Switzerland 2021 — All rights reserved
© Standards Australia Limited/the Crown in right of New Zealand, administered by the New Zealand Standards Executive 2021

All rights are reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without the written permission of either the IEC or the publisher, unless otherwise permitted under the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth) or the Copyright Act 1994 (New Zealand). If you have any questions about IEC copyright or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please see the contact details on the back cover or the contact us page of the website for further information.

Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EL-003, Electric Cables and Wires, to supersede AS/NZS IEC 60332.3.24:2017.

The objective of this document is to cover category C for methods of test for the assessment of vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables, under defined conditions.

This document relates to cables installed on the test ladder to achieve a nominal total volume of non-metallic material of 1.5 l/m of test sample. The flame application time is 20 min. The method of mounting uses the front of the standard ladder. The category is intended for general use where low volumes of non-metallic material are required to be evaluated.

The test is intended for type approval testing. The requirements for the selection of cables for testing are given in Annex A. The flame spread is measured as the extent of damage of the cable sample. This procedure can be used to demonstrate the cable's ability to limit flame spread. A recommended performance requirement is given in Annex B.

This document is identical with, and has been reproduced from, IEC 60332-3-24:2018, *Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 3-24: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Category C*.

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, the following apply:

- (a) In the source text “this part of IEC 60332” should read “this document”.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

NOTES

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....3

INTRODUCTION.....5

1 Scope.....6

2 Normative references.....6

3 Terms and definitions6

4 Test apparatus7

 4.1 General.....7

 4.2 Ignition source7

5 Test procedure7

 5.1 Test sample7

 5.2 Determination of the number of test pieces7

 5.3 Mounting of the test sample.....8

 5.3.1 Cables having at least one conductor above 35 mm²8

 5.3.2 Cables having conductors 35 mm² and below and optical cables8

 5.4 Flame application time9

6 Evaluation of test results.....9

7 Performance requirements10

8 Retest procedure10

9 Test report.....10

Annex A (normative) Guidance on cable selection for type approval testing.....12

Annex B (informative) Recommended performance requirements.....13

Bibliography14

Figure 1 – Spaced cables mounted on the front side of the standard ladder10

Figure 2 – Touching cables mounted on the front side of the standard ladder (arrays of cables in contact)11

Table A.1 – Summary of test conditions.....12

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**TESTS ON ELECTRIC AND OPTICAL FIBRE CABLES
UNDER FIRE CONDITIONS –****Part 3-24: Test for vertical flame spread of
vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Category C**

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.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60332-3-24 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 20: Electric cables.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2000 and Amendment 1:2008. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) adjustments have been made to the title, and elsewhere, to emphasise the standard is applicable to optical fibre cables as well as metallic conductor types;
- b) details of the way in which cables are mounted on the ladder have been better defined in order to improve repeatability and reproducibility.

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

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

FDIS	Report on voting
20/1801/FDIS	20/1818/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60332 series, published under the general title *Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions*, can be found on the IEC website.

Future standards in this series will carry the new general title as cited above. Titles of existing standards in this series will be updated at the time of the next edition.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://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.

The contents of the interpretation sheet 1 of January 2019 have been included in this copy.

INTRODUCTION

IEC 60332-3-24 is part of a series of publications dealing with tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions.

The IEC 60332-1 and IEC 60332-2 series specify methods of test for flame spread characteristics for a single vertical insulated wire or cable. It cannot be assumed that, because a cable or wire meets the requirements of the IEC 60332-1 and IEC 60332-2 series, a vertical bunch of similar cables or wires will behave in a similar manner. This is because flame spread along a vertical bunch of cables depends on a number of features, such as

- a) the volume of combustible material exposed to the fire and to any flame which may be produced by the combustion of the cables;
- b) the geometrical configuration of the cables and their relationship to an enclosure;
- c) the temperature at which it is possible to ignite the gases emitted from the cables;
- d) the quantity of combustible gas released from the cables for a given temperature rise;
- e) the volume of air passing through the cable installation;
- f) the construction of the cable, for example armoured or unarmoured, multi- or single core.

All of the foregoing assume that the cables are able to be ignited when involved in an external fire.

The IEC 60332-3 series gives details of a test where a number of cables are bunched together to form various test sample installations. For easier use and differentiation of the various test categories, the parts are designated as follows:

Part 3-10:	Apparatus
Part 3-21:	Category A F/R
Part 3-22:	Category A
Part 3-23:	Category B
Part 3-24:	Category C
Part 3-25:	Category D

Parts from 3-21 onwards define the various categories and the relevant procedures. The categories are distinguished by test duration, the volume of non-metallic material of the test sample and the method of mounting the sample for the test. In all categories, cables having at least one conductor of cross-sectional area greater than 35 mm² are tested in a spaced configuration, whereas cables of conductor cross-sectional area of 35 mm² or smaller and optical fibre cables are tested in a touching configuration.

The categories are not necessarily related to different safety levels in actual cable installations. The actual installed configuration of the cables may be a major determinant in the level of flame spread occurring in an actual fire.

The method of mounting described as category A F/R (Part 3-21) is intended for special cable designs used in particular installations.

Categories A, B, C and D (Part 3-22 to Part 3-25 respectively) are for general use where different non-metallic volumes are applicable.

TESTS ON ELECTRIC AND OPTICAL FIBRE CABLES UNDER FIRE CONDITIONS –

Part 3-24: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Category C

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60332 covers category C for methods of test for the assessment of vertical flame spread of vertically mounted bunched wires or cables, electrical or optical, under defined conditions.

This document relates to cables installed on the test ladder to achieve a nominal total volume of non-metallic material of 1,5 l/m of test sample. The flame application time is 20 min. The method of mounting uses the front of the standard ladder. The category is intended for general use where low volumes of non-metallic material are required to be evaluated.

The test is intended for type approval testing. The requirements for the selection of cables for testing are given in Annex A. The flame spread is measured as the extent of damage of the cable sample. This procedure can be used to demonstrate the cable's ability to limit flame spread.

A recommended performance requirement is given in Annex B.

NOTE For the purposes of this document the term "electric wire or cable" covers all insulated metallic conductor cables used for the conveyance of energy or signals.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

IEC 60332-3-10, *Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions – Part 3-10: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables – Apparatus*

IEC 60811-606, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 606: Physical tests – Methods for determining the density*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

ignition source

source of energy that initiates combustion