

Meeting: IEC (International Electro-Technical Commission) TC89 (Fire hazard testing)	
Date: 3 to 6 November, 2008	
Venue: Intercontinental Hotel, St. George's Bay, Malta; sponsored by Maltese Standard Association(MSA)	
Participants: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Sweden, The United Kingdom, The United States (34 attendees from 14 member bodies)	
<p>Participant from NMRI Mr. Koichi Yoshida: Director, Centre for International Cooperation</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">IEC/TC89 Plenary</p>	<p>Major Contributions to the Meeting Mr. K. Yoshida delegated Japan as the leader, and contributed to the development of IEC standards as follows.</p> <p>Majour Outcome</p> <p>(1) Guidelines on Fire safety assessment for electro-technical products IEC/TC89 is developing the following guidance document for fire safety assessment: IEC 60695-1-10: Guidance for assessing fire hazard of electro-technical products – General guidelines IEC 60695-1-11: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electro-technical products – Fire Hazard assessment IEC 60695-1-10 is now under ballot as CDV (Committee Draft Verification). Committee draft (CD) of IEC 60695-1-11 was considered and decided to proceed CDV ballot.</p>
<p>These guidelines specify methods and procedures for fire safety assessment for electro-technical products including electrical installation of ships. At this meeting, Sweden proposed a draft new standard, as part 1-13, for a classification system of electro-technical parts and components in term of fire safety. IEC/TC89 agreed to establish a task group, in which Yoshida participates, to consider the proposal.</p>	
<p>(2) Ignitability test under heat flux from flame IEC 60695-11-11 “Determination of the ignition characteristic heat flux from a flame source”, which was initiated by Japan and developed under the leadership of Mr. Yoshida as the project leader has been published since August 2008 as a Technical Specification (TS). The test method has been developed jointly by National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE) of Japan and NMRI.</p>	
<p>(3) Smoke Obscuration: IEC 60695-6-1(General guidance) and IEC 60695-6-2(Summary and relevance of test methods) The revision work was started last year. Yoshida is contributing to provide draft text in relation to ISO standards which are referred to in these draft revised text.</p>	
<p>(4) Toxicity of fire effluent IEC 60695-7-1(General guidance), IEC 60695-7-2(Summary and relevance of test methods) and 60695-7-3(Use and interpretation of test results) The revision work was started this year. Yoshida is contributing to provide draft text in relation to ISO standards which are referred to in these draft revised text.</p>	
<p>(5) Ignitability and flammability test using glow-wire: IEC 60695-2-10(Apparatus and common test procedure), IEC 60695-2-11(Flammability test method for end products), 60695-2-12(flammability test method for materials) and 60695-2-13(Ignitability test method for materials) IEC/TC89 is undertaking revision on these standards. Japan is proposing a new test scheme on evaluation of ignitability at a specified temperature. IEC/TC89 agreed that this would be a new work item as part 2-14: ignitability temperature proof test. Japan will make an official new work item proposal on this issue.</p>	
<p>(6) Liaison between IEC/TC89 and ISO/TC92 and relation to IMO IEC/TC89 is keeping close liaison with ISO/TC92 (Fire safety). Mr. Yoshida is working as the liaison officer between IEC/TC89 and ISO/TC92, because he is chairing ISO/TC92/SC1 (Fire initiation and growth).</p>	
<p>Next Meeting The next working group meeting of IEC/TC89 will be held in Verona, Italy on 13 to 15 May 2009. The next Plenary of IEC/TC89 together with WG meeting will be held in Tel Aviv, Israel on 18 to 22 October 2009.</p>	