


Meeting: IEC(International Electro-technical Commission)TC89(Fire hazard testing)	
date: 18 to 22 October 2005	
Venue: Cape Town International Convention Centre (CTICC), South Africa	
<p>Participation from NMRI</p> <p>Koichi Yoshida</p>  <p>The delegate of Japan (from the left): Mr. Yamaguchi, Mr. Fukaya, Ms. Katsuki and Mr. Yoshida</p>	<p>Major contributions to the meeting</p> <p>Yoshida delegated Japan as the leader. Following progresses were made at this meeting.</p> <p>1. Guidelines on Fire safety assessment for electro-technical products)</p> <p>Need for clarification of responsibility on safety of electro-technical products and demand on freedom of safety design lead IEC to development of guidelines on fire safety assessment, namely;</p> <p>IEC 60695-1-10: Guidance for assessing fire hazard of electrotechnical products – General guidelines</p> <p>IEC 60695-1-11: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products - Fire Hazard assessment</p> <p>IEC60695-1-12: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products - Fire safety engineering</p> <p>In these guidelines, “Fire Safety Engineering: FSE” developed as ISO standard by ISO/TC92 is used. Yoshida is contributing the development of these standards, in particular IEC 60695-1-12. These guidelines are also applicable to electrical installation of ships</p> <p>2. Standards for heat release rate measurement: IEC60695-8-1, 8-2 and 8-3</p> <p>Development of IEC 60695-8-3 Heat release rate test for liquid insulation materials and other liquids has been started in 2004. Yoshida is the project leader. The draft test method is being developed based on ISO 5660-1: Cone Calorimeter. International trial tests were conducted in UK and Japan (Research Institute of Marine Engineering, Japan). This trials lead to the development of liquid specimen holder and test protocol. CD ballot of this draft standard is to be processed.</p> <p>3. Ignitability test under heat flux from flame</p> <p>Existing ignitability test methods for electro-technical products in the IEC standards specify ignition flame source (power output and/or size). However, heat input from the ignition sources to the specimen is unknown. Such products may ignite by a remote flame source outside in actual fire accidents. Therefore, a test method of ignitability by known quantity of heat input (heat flux) from a flame has been developed in Japan by National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE) and National Maritime Research Institute (NMRI). This test method was proposed as a new work item of IEC TC89 and obtained supports to be developed as an IEC standard IEC 60695-11-11). Yoshida (NMRI) and Katsuki (NITE) are the project leader. A Committee Draft of this IEC 60695-11-11 was developed and will be sent out for CD ballot.</p> <p>4. Toxicity of fire effluents of electric cables</p> <p>It has been pointed out that electrical cables, in fires, generate large quantity of gas effluents which may be toxic and /or corrosive. IEC/TC89 (Fire hazard testing) and TC20 (Electrical cables) agreed a joint statement that both toxicity and acidity are key issue for safety of electrical cables in case of fire. This statement will affect also to marine electric cables.</p> <p>5. Next meeting</p> <p>The next meetings of IEC/TC89 working groups will be held in Reykjavik, Iceland in 22 to 24 May, 2006.</p> <p>The next IEC/TC89 plenary meeting will be held in Stockholm, Sweden, in October 2006.</p>