



IEC 60695-2-10

Edition 4.0 2026-05

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

COMMENTED VERSION

HORIZONTAL PUBLICATION

**Fire hazard testing -
Part 2-10: Glowing/Hot-wire based test methods - Glow-wire apparatus and
common test procedure**

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3
INTRODUCTION	5
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms and definitions	7
4 Description of the test apparatus	10
4.1 Glow-wire	10
4.2 Electrical circuit of the glow-wire apparatus	11
4.3 Temperature measuring system	12
4.4 Specified layer	12
4.5 Test chamber	14
4.6 Timing device	15
5 Verification of the apparatus	15
5.1 Verification of the glow-wire tip	15
5.2 Verification of the temperature measuring system	15
6 Conditioning	15
7 Common test procedure	15
7.1 Test specimen support	15
7.2 Glow-wire temperature	16
7.3 Application of the glow-wire	16
8 General test observations and evaluations of test results	16
Annex A (normative) Requirements for "ignition" and "flaming" observations	17
A.1 General	17
A.2 Examples of ignition and non-ignition	17
Annex B (informative) Guidance on the verification procedure of the glow-wire temperature measuring system by the heating current	19
B.1 Objective	19
B.2 Preparation	19
B.3 Verification procedure	19
B.3.1 Observation and measurement	19
B.3.2 Correlation chart	19
B.3.3 Frequency of revising the correlation chart	20
Annex C (informative) Supplement - Times and durations, and examples of evaluations	21
C.1 Times and durations (in accordance with Clause 3)	21
C.2 Examples of evaluations	21
Annex D (normative) Use of the pyrometer for glow-wire test	23
D.1 General	23
D.2 Description of the apparatus	23
D.2.1 Type of pyrometer	23
D.2.2 Focal point	23
D.2.3 Measurable area	24
D.2.4 Technical characteristics	24
D.3 Verification of the apparatus	25
D.3.1 General	25
D.3.2 Single-wavelength pyrometer calibration	26

D.3.3	Dual-wavelength pyrometer calibration	27
D.4	Common test procedure	27
D.4.1	Apparatus setup	27
D.4.2	Test procedure	29
Bibliography.....		30
List of comments.....		31
Figure 1	– Glow-wire and position of thermocouple	10
Figure 2	– Electrical circuit of the glow-wire apparatus.....	11
Figure 3	– Test apparatus - static glow-wire, moving test specimen (example).....	13
Figure 4	– Test apparatus - moving glow-wire, static test specimen (example).....	14
Figure A.1	– Example of a brightly shining flame.....	17
Figure A.2	– Example of a blue corona at the glow-wire tip	18
Figure A.3	– Example of ionized gases in the form of a tail near the glow-wire tip.....	18
Figure B.1	– Correlation curve between the heating current and the glow-wire temperature (example).....	20
Figure C.1	– Times and durations (in accordance with Clause 3)	21
Figure C.2	– Evaluation scheme with examples	22
Figure D.1	– Example of optical pyrometer focus areas.....	24
Figure D.2	– Example of pyrometer measurable area.....	24
Figure D.3	– Pyrometer calibration procedure flowchart	26
Figure D.4	– Example of pyrometer location (alignment on glow-wire median axis)	27
Figure D.5	– Example of pyrometer location (distance and measurement angle).....	28
Figure D.6	– Pyrometer measurable area.....	29
Table D.1	– Pyrometer technical characteristics.....	25

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**Fire hazard testing -
Part 2-10: Glowing/Hot-wire based test methods - Glow-wire apparatus
and common test procedure**

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) IEC draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, IEC had not received notice of (a) patent(s), which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at <https://patents.iec.ch>. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This commented version (CMV) of the official standard IEC 60695-2-10:2026 edition 4.0 allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous IEC 60695-2-10:2021 edition 3.0. Furthermore, comments from IEC TC 89 experts are provided to explain the reasons of the most relevant changes, or to clarify any part of the content.

A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. Experts' comments are identified by a blue-background number. Mouse over a number to display a pop-up note with the comment.

This publication contains the CMV and the official standard. The full list of comments is available at the end of the CMV.

IEC 60695-2-10 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 89: Fire hazard testing. It is an International Standard.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2021. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) Revision of 4.3 to add reference to new Annex D;
- b) Addition of new normative Annex D on "Use of pyrometer for glow-wire test";
- c) Revision of Clause 3 references to align with ISO 13943:2017.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
89/1650/FDIS	89/1657/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

It has the status of a basic safety publication in accordance with IEC GUIDE 104:2019 [1].

This International Standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60695-2-11, IEC 60695-2-12, and IEC 60695-2-13.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60695 series, published under the general title *Fire hazard testing*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

INTRODUCTION

In the design of any electrotechnical product, the risk of fire and the potential hazards associated with fire need to be considered. In this respect the objective of component, circuit, and product design, as well as the choice of materials, is to reduce to acceptable levels the potential risks of fire during normal operating conditions, reasonably foreseeable abnormal use, malfunction, and/or failure. IEC 60695-1-10 [2] was developed, together with its companion, IEC 60695-1-11 [3], to provide guidance on how this is accomplished.

The primary aims of IEC 60695-1-10 [2] and IEC 60695-1-11 [3] are to provide guidance on how:

- a) to prevent ignition caused by an electrically energized component part; and
- b) to confine any resulting fire within the bounds of the enclosure of the electrotechnical product in the event of ignition .

Secondary aims of these documents include the minimization of any flame spread beyond the product's enclosure and the minimization of harmful effects of fire effluents such as heat, smoke, toxicity and/or corrosivity.

Fires involving electrotechnical products can also be initiated from external non-electrical sources. Considerations of this nature should be dealt with in the overall fire risk assessment.

In electrotechnical equipment, overheated metal parts can act as ignition sources. In glow-wire tests, a glowing wire is used to simulate such an ignition source.

This part of IEC 60695 gives recommendations with regard to the glow-wire test apparatus and describes a common test procedure for tests applicable to end products and materials to be used with IEC 60695-2-11 which describes a glow-wire flammability test for end products (GWEPT), IEC 60695-2-12 which describes a glow-wire flammability index test for materials (GWFI), and IEC 60695-2-13 which describes a glow-wire ignition temperature test method for materials (GWIT).

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60695 specifies the glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure to simulate the effects of thermal stresses which may be produced by heat sources such as glowing elements or overloaded resistors, for short periods, in order to assess the [fire hazard](#) by a simulation technique.

The test procedure described in this document is a common test procedure intended for the small-scale tests in which a standardized electrically heated wire is used as a source of [ignition](#).

It is a common part of the test procedures applied to end products and to solid electrical insulating materials or other solid [combustible](#) materials.

A detailed description of each particular test procedure is given in IEC 60695-2-11, IEC 60695-2-12 and IEC 60695-2-13.

This basic safety publication focusing on safety test method(s) is primarily intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of safety publications in accordance with the principles laid down in [IEC GUIDE 104:2019 \[1\]](#) and [ISO/IEC Guide 51 \[4\]](#).

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 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.

ISO 4046-4:2016, *Paper, board, pulps and related terms - Vocabulary - Part 4: Paper and board grades and converted products*

ISO 13943:2017, *Fire safety - Vocabulary*

IEC 60584-1, *Thermocouples - Part 1: EMF specifications and tolerances*

IEC 60695-2-11, *Fire hazard testing - Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods - Glow-wire flammability test method for end products (GWEPT)*

IEC 60695-2-12, *Fire hazard testing - Part 2-12: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods - Glow-wire flammability index (GWFI) test method for materials*

IEC 60695-2-13, *Fire hazard testing - Part 2-13: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods - Glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT) test method for materials*

Bibliography

- [1] IEC GUIDE 104:2019, *The preparation of safety publications and the use of basic safety publications and group safety publications*
- [2] IEC 60695-1-10, *Fire hazard testing - Part 1-10: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products - General guidelines*
- [3] IEC 60695-1-11, *Fire hazard testing - Part 1-11: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products - Fire hazard assessment*
- [4] ISO/IEC Guide 51, *Safety aspects — Guidelines for their inclusion in standards*
- [5] IEC TR 60695-2-16:2025, *Fire hazard testing - Part 2-16: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods - Summary of the round robin tests related to the use of pyrometer for glow-wire temperature measurements according to IEC 60695-2-10*