



# Standard Test Method for Measuring the Ignition Strength of Cigarettes<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2187; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

## INTRODUCTION

The most common initiating event in a fatal fire in the United States is the dropping of a lit cigarette onto a bed or piece of upholstered furniture. The cigarette coal heats the furnishing materials to the point where smoldering combustion begins, perhaps followed by a transition to flaming combustion. Since limiting the frequency of ignitions is a principal approach to reducing fire loss, it is desirable to establish a test method for the propensity of a cigarette to ignite soft furnishings. This test method uses standard substrates to determine the extent to which, as the substrate draws heat from the cigarette, the cigarette combustion remains strong enough to be capable of initiating a fire.

### 1. Scope—Scope\*

1.1 This fire-test-response standard provides a standard measure of the capability of a cigarette, positioned on one of four standard substrates, to generate sufficient heat to continue burning and thus potentially cause ignition of bedding or upholstered furniture.

1.2 This method has value as a predictor of the relative propensity of a cigarette to ignite upholstered furnishings.

1.3 This method is applicable to cigarettes that burn along the length of a tobacco column.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.5 This standard is used to measure and describe the response of materials, products, or assemblies to heat and flame under controlled conditions, but does not by itself incorporate all factors required for fire hazard or fire risk assessment of the materials, products, or assemblies under actual fire conditions.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For specific hazard statements, see Section 6.

1.7 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

[E176 Terminology of Fire Standards](#)

[E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method](#)

[E1352 Test Method for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Assemblies](#)

[E1353 Test Methods for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture](#)

2.2 *NFPA Standards:*<sup>3</sup>

[NFPA 260 Standard Methods of Tests and Classification Systems for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture](#)

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E05 on Fire Standards and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E05.15 on Furnishings and Contents.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> Available from National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269, http://www.nfpa.org.

\*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

**NFPA 261 Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes**

2.3 *Other Standard:*<sup>4</sup>

Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads, 16 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1632

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this test method refer to Terminology **E176**.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *full-length burn, n*—the outcome of a determination in which the cigarette burns to or past the front plane of the tipping paper, which covers the filter and perhaps a short section of the tobacco column in a filter tip cigarette, or past the tips of the metal pins (see **7.5**) if the cigarette has no filter.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method measures the probability that a cigarette, placed on a substrate, will generate sufficient heat to maintain burning of the tobacco column. Each determination consists of placing a lit cigarette on the horizontal surface consisting of a set number of layers of filter paper or a single layer of filter paper on a thin sheet of full hard 302 stainless steel (**H1-3**).<sup>5</sup> Observation is made of whether or not the cigarette continues to burn to the beginning of the tipping paper. Forty determinations (comprising a test) are performed to obtain the relative probability that the cigarette will continue burning despite heat abstraction by the substrate.

### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 The most common initiating event in a fatal fire is the dropping of a cigarette onto a bed or piece of upholstered furniture, according to statistics provided by the National Fire Protection Association (**24**). Test Methods **E1352** and **E1353** and tests NFPA 261 and NFPA 260 have been developed to evaluate the susceptibility of upholstered furniture mock-ups and components to ignition by cigarettes. Federal Standard 16 CFR Part 1632, Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads, was promulgated to reduce the likelihood that mattresses and mattress pads would ignite from a lighted cigarette.

NOTE 1—While Test Methods **E1352** and **E1353** were originally equivalent to NFPA 261 and 260, respectively, this is no longer the case.

5.2 This test method enables comparison of the relative ignition strength of different cigarette designs.

5.3 In this procedure, the specimens are subjected to a set of laboratory conditions. If different conditions are substituted or the end use conditions are changed, it may not be possible, using this test, to predict quantitative changes in the fire test response characteristics measured. Therefore, the quantitative results are valid only for the fire test exposure conditions described in this procedure.

### 6. Hazards

6.1 This test method involves the use of combustible materials that are exposed to ignition sources. Consequently, the user shall take proper precautions to avoid thermal injuries.

6.1.1 Personnel shall be instructed on general procedures to handle an unwanted fire. Appropriate fire extinguishing equipment shall be provided to suppress any fires that exceed normal controlled limits.

6.2 Personnel shall take proper precautions to avoid inhaling combustion products.

6.2.1 Exhaust systems shall be checked regularly to ensure that they are removing all products of combustion from the workspace.

6.2.2 Respiratory equipment shall be made available for personnel.

6.3 The user shall ensure that all burning has ceased before discarding used test materials. An appropriate closed metal waste container shall be used in each fire test laboratory for safe disposal of specimens and test assemblies after being exposed to heat and fire.

### 7. Apparatus and Equipment

7.1 *Test and Conditioning Environment*—An environmental conditioning room shall be maintained which provides an area adequate for conditioning both cigarettes and filter paper specimens. This room shall be capable of maintaining a relative humidity of  $55 \pm 5\%$  and a temperature of  $23 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$  ( $73 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ ) and shall be continuously monitored. The room in which the tests are conducted, which may also be the conditioning room, shall be maintained within the same temperature and relative humidity ranges.

<sup>4</sup> Available from the Government Publishing Office, 732 North Capitol Street, NW, Washington, DC 20401-0001; [http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title16/16cfr1632\\_main\\_02.tpl](http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title16/16cfr1632_main_02.tpl).

<sup>5</sup> The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to a list of references at the end of this standard.

7.2 *Constant Humidity Box*—Alternatively, cigarettes and filter paper shall be stored in a box of sufficient size to hold the needed quantities of filter paper and cigarettes. The interior of the box shall be maintained at a relative humidity of  $55 \pm 5\%$  and a temperature of  $23 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$  ( $73 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ ) and shall be continuously monitored. A tray containing a saturated solution of sodium bromide (NaBr) in water will provide the appropriate relative humidity when the box temperature is as prescribed. The box shall be located convenient to the test chamber such that test materials shall not be exposed to a non-conditioned environment for more than 5 min between their removal from the box and the beginning of a test.

7.3 *Test Chamber*—A test chamber of the design photographed in Fig. 1 shall be constructed of clear plastic such as polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), nominally 6 mm (0.25 in.) in thickness. The inside dimensions shall be: height:  $340 \pm 25$  mm ( $13.4 \pm 1$  in.), width:  $292 \pm 6$  mm ( $11.5 \pm 0.25$  in.), depth:  $394 \pm 6$  mm ( $15.5 \pm 0.25$  in.). The full front panel of the chamber shall be hinged, with a latch to effect positive closure. The top of the chamber shall have a flattop cylindrical chimney of height  $165 \pm 13$  mm ( $6.5 \pm 0.5$  in.) and inside diameter  $152 \pm 6$  mm ( $6.00 \pm 0.25$  in.). The chimney shall be centered on the chamber top and sealed to the chamber top panel.

7.4 *Substrate Holder:*

7.4.1 A cylindrical support, shown in Fig. 2, shall be made of PMMA or similarly rigid material, dimensioned as follows. The outer diameter shall be  $165 \pm 1$  mm ( $6.50 \pm 0.04$  in.), the inner diameter shall be  $127 \pm 1$  mm ( $5.00 \pm 0.04$  in.), and the height

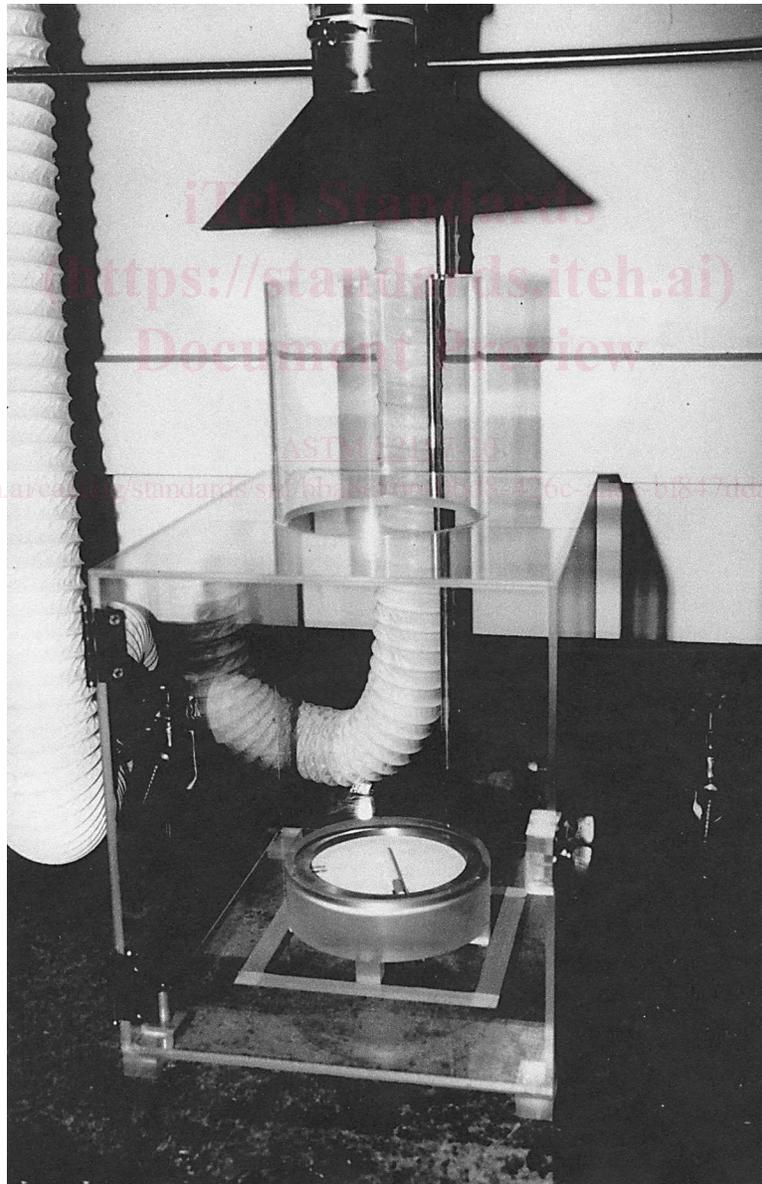


FIG. 1 Photograph of Test Chamber and Holder for the Filter Paper Substrates

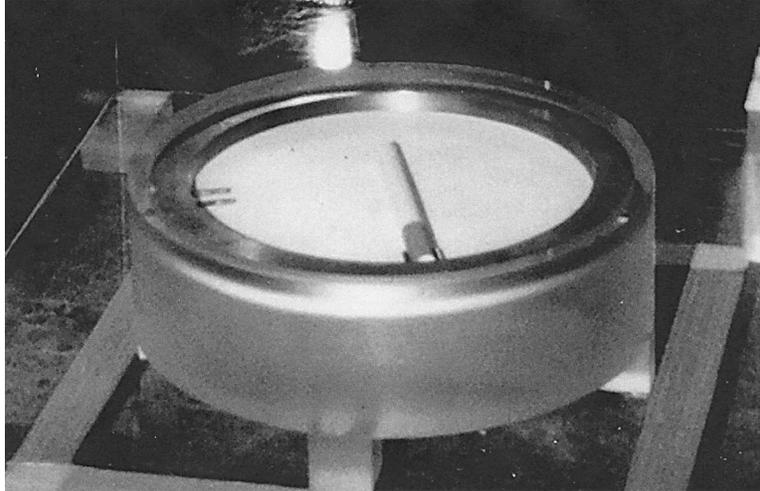


FIG. 2 Close-up of Test Cigarette, Filter Paper Holder, Metal Pins and Metal Rim

shall be  $50 \pm 1$  mm ( $1.97 \pm 0.04$  in.). A recess in the top,  $10 \pm 2.5$  mm ( $0.40 \pm 0.10$  in.) deep, shall expand the inner diameter to  $152 \pm 1$  mm ( $6.00 \pm 0.04$  in.). Three or four legs shall raise the bottom of the holder approximately 20 mm (0.80 in.) above the chamber floor.

NOTE 2—The outer diameter of the metal rim is not to exceed the inner diameter of the recess in the filter paper holder.

7.4.2 An adapter ring to support the stainless steel/paper substrate shall be made of PMMA or a similarly rigid material, dimensioned as follows. The outer diameter shall be  $165 \pm 1$  mm ( $6.50 \pm 0.04$  in.), the inner diameter shall be  $126 \pm 1$  mm ( $4.98 \pm 0.04$  in.), and the height shall be  $15.5 \pm 1$  mm ( $0.61 \pm 0.04$  in.). A recess in the bottom,  $10.0 \pm 1$  mm ( $0.40 \pm 0.04$  in.) deep, shall decrease the outer diameter to  $150 \pm 1$  mm ( $5.90 \pm 0.04$  in.). The top surface of the adapter shall be flat to within  $\pm 0.03$  mm (0.001 in.). A schematic of the adapter ring is shown in Fig. 3. The assembled support for the stainless steel substrate is shown in Fig. 4.

7.5 Metal Rim—A circular brass or other dense metal rim, shown in Fig. 2, shall be used to hold the sheets of filter paper flat against each other. The outside diameter of the rim shall be  $150 \pm 2$  mm ( $5.90 \pm 0.08$  in.). The inner diameter shall be  $130 \pm 2$  mm ( $5.1 \pm 0.08$  in.). The rim surface shall be flat and smooth. A pair of parallel metal pins, each approximately 1 mm in diameter and  $8.1 \pm 0.05$  mm ( $0.32 \pm 0.02$  in.) apart, shall protrude  $17 \pm 4$  mm ( $0.65 \pm 0.15$  in.) toward the center of the rim. The pins are to be spaced to keep the non-ignited end of a conventional 25 mm circumference cigarette from rolling, but without pressuring the cigarette. If cigarettes of significantly different diameter are to be tested, other pairs of pins, appropriately spaced, shall be inserted into the rim.

7.5.1 The mass of the rim shall be  $600 \pm 10$  g. If the mass of a rim is lower, a stacked second rim shall bring the total mass to  $600 \pm 10$  g.

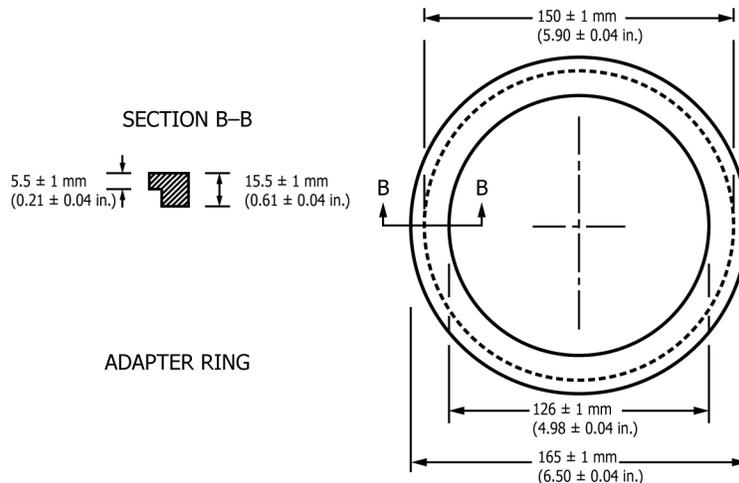


FIG. 3 Schematic of the Adapter Ring to Support the Stainless Steel Substrate



FIG. 4 Close-up of a Test Cigarette on the Stainless Steel/Paper Substrate

7.6 *Cigarette Holder*—A holder shall be used to support the lit cigarette in a horizontal position in the test chamber prior to placement of the cigarette onto the filter paper substrate. The holder shall not clamp the cigarette nor stress it in any other manner, nor shall it contact the cigarette within a nominal 30 mm (1.2 in.) of its lit end.

7.7 *Cigarette Ignition System*—A system consisting of an air draw component and an ignition source shall be used to ignite the test cigarettes. The cigarette shall be supported in a horizontal position. A butane gas lighter capable of producing a stable luminous flame  $15 \pm 3$  mm ( $0.6 \pm 0.1$  in.) in length or a hot coil igniter shall be used for lighting the cigarette. The airflow and the draw time through the lit cigarette shall be sufficient to establish a coal to within  $\pm 1$  mm of the mark 5 mm (0.2 in.) from the tip of the cigarette. Appropriate filtering media shall be used downstream of the cigarette to remove smoke and condensable combustion gases in order to prevent contamination of the downstream components.

7.8 *Exhaust Hood*—A chemical or canopy hood shall be used for removing combustion products from the test room. Air flow through the hood shall be sufficient to remove cigarette and substrate combustion products while not being high enough to influence the combustion processes in the test chamber(s). (See 8.1.2.)

7.9 *Extinguishment*—Following a determination, the cigarette and sheets of filter paper shall be completely extinguished, for example, by smothering or by application of water.

## 8. Calibration and Standardization

8.1 Calibrations of equipment shall be carried out as noted below and at any time when equipment or test conditions indicate that evaluation and re-calibration are necessary. The time intervals for calibrations stated in this method shall be considered to be the minimum.

8.1.1 The test chambers shall be checked before use to minimize air leakage so that the smoke plume from a cigarette rises undisturbed during testing. Door seals shall be checked visually to ensure that they are closed flush against the chamber's side wall and the latching device secures the door tightly. All construction seams shall be inspected to ensure they are airtight and no cracks shall be visible on any surface of the test chamber. If leaks are detected, measures shall be taken to ensure that these areas are again made sufficiently air tight.

8.1.2 Stability of air inside the test chamber shall be determined daily by placing a lit cigarette in the test position on three or more layers of filter paper, then closing the chamber door. Air movement in the chamber shall be observed to ensure that smoke being emitted by the cigarette is rising vertically and is not showing turbulence within nominally 150 mm (ca. 6 in.) above the lit end of the cigarette. If turbulence is noted, then (a) the test chamber shall be checked for leaks, (b) the test chamber locations shall be evaluated for excess air flow in the laboratory, and (c) the air flow of the exhaust system shall be evaluated as the source of the disturbance.

8.1.3 The humidity and temperature sensors used to record environmental conditions in the conditioning room or the chamber and test room shall be checked for accuracy each week.

8.1.4 At least every 30 days of active testing, the laboratory shall verify the performance of the total test system and operator using a test cigarette whose ignition propensity using ASTM E2187 has been established.

NOTE 3—Standard Reference Material 1082, a standardized cigarette obtainable from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, has been widely used for this purpose. This information is provided for the convenience of users of this standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ASTM.

## 9. Test Specimens and Standard Substrate Assemblies

9.1 Cigarette test specimens and the filter paper and stainless steel substrate materials are sensitive to contamination. Test cigarettes shall be handled only by the last nominal 25 mm (1 in.) of the end of the cigarette that is not to be lit. The sheets of filter paper and the stainless steel sheets shall not be handled in the vicinity where the cigarette will contact the paper and steel during a test. In all cases, the materials shall be handled with dry hands only.

NOTE 4—The use of clean, dry, non-powdered surgical gloves can mitigate incidental contamination of the test materials while maintaining operator dexterity.

### 9.2 Cigarettes:

9.2.1 Cigarette test specimens shall be protected from physical or environmental damage while in handling and storage. It is important that the specimens not be crushed or deformed in any manner. Measures shall be taken to ensure that the specimens are not contaminated while in storage and they shall be protected from degradation by insects. If the specimens are to be stored by the testing laboratory for more than one week, they shall be placed in a freezer at 0°C (32°F) to –20°C (–4°F) reserved for the sole protection of cigarette specimens to minimize the risk of contamination.

9.2.2 Prior to testing, cigarette test specimens shall be marked, using a #2 or softer graphite pencil or other marking device,  $5 \pm 1$  mm and  $15 \pm 1$  mm (0.2 and 0.6 in., each  $\pm 0.04$  in.) from the end of the cigarette that will be lit. These marks are used to establish the start (11.4) and completion (11.5.4) of a uniform pre-burn period, respectively. Neither the process of marking the cigarette nor the mark itself shall significantly affect the cigarette burn rate.

### 9.3 Substrates:

9.3.1 The filter paper substrates consist of nominal 150 mm (6 in.) diameter circles of Whatman #2 ash-free cellulosic filter paper. Substrates are formed by placing multiple layers of filter paper into the holder assembly, then placing the metal rim on top to ensure good contact between the layers. All sheets of filter paper shall be oriented with the rough surface facing upward, where discernible.

NOTE 5—In an interlaboratory study of alternate filter papers for use in ASTM E2187, data have indicated that for some cigarette designs, slightly different test values could be obtained depending on whether the rough surface or the smooth surface of the Whatman No. 2 filter paper was facing upward (35).

9.3.2 The paper/steel substrate consists of a single sheet of nominal 150 mm (6 in.) diameter circle of filter paper centered on top of a nominal 159 mm (6.25 in.) by 150 mm (6.0 in.) rectangle of full hard 302 stainless steel shim stock. The substrate is formed by centering the 302 stainless steel sheet on the adapter ring, centering a sheet of filter paper on top of the steel, centering the metal rim on top of the filter paper, and then placing the metal rim weight on top. The steel sheet shall be oriented concave down, when discernible. The sheet of filter paper shall be oriented with the rough surface facing upward, when discernible. This sheet of filter paper need not be Whatman No. 2, but shall comply with the specifications in 9.4.

NOTE 6—In principle, a steel/paper substrate could consist of a 150 mm diameter piece of full hard 302 stainless steel shim stock and a piece of 150 mm diameter filter paper. These would be supported in the same manner as the substrates consisting of 3, 10, or 15 layers of filter paper, that is, without the adapter ring. However, data demonstrating the equivalence to the rectangular sheet and its support hardware have not been published.

### 9.4 Filter Paper:

9.4.1 For paper from a manufacturer's batch to be used in the filter paper substrates, the mean mass of 15 sheets of the conditioned filter paper shall be  $26.1 \pm 0.5$  g. This shall be determined by weighing five samples of 15 sheets, each sample being from a different box from the manufacturer's batch. The standard deviation of the five samples shall be no more than 0.3 g. For paper from a manufacturer's batch to be used in the stainless steel/filter paper substrate, the mean mass of 15 sheets of the conditioned filter paper shall be  $26.2 \pm 0.5$  g, determined in the same manner.

9.4.2 For paper from a manufacturer's batch to be used in the filter paper substrates, the mean mass of 15 sheets of the dried paper shall be  $24.7 \pm 0.5$  g. This shall be determined by weighing five samples of 15 sheets, each sample being from a different box from the manufacturer's batch. Each set of 15 sheets shall have been stored at  $60 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  for at least 16 h, placed in a sealed plastic bag upon removal from the oven, cooled to  $23 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ , and weighed within 3 min of opening the bag. The standard deviation of the five samples shall be no more than 0.3 g. For paper from a manufacturer's batch to be used in the stainless steel/filter paper substrate, the mean mass of 15 sheets of the conditioned filter paper shall be  $24.9 \pm 0.7$  g, determined in the same manner.

9.4.3 For paper from a manufacturer's batch to be used in the stainless steel/filter paper substrate, the moisture content of the conditioned paper, relative to the dried paper, shall be  $5.0 \pm 0.6$  % by mass.

9.5 *Stainless Steel*—The 302 stainless steel piece shall be flat, not from a roll. The thickness shall be  $0.203 \pm 0.004$  mm ( $0.00800 \pm 0.00016$  in.) thick. The flatness shall be determined according to 11.3.

## 10. Conditioning

10.1 Cigarettes shall be conditioned at a relative humidity of  $55 \pm 5$  % and a temperature of  $23 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$  ( $73 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ ) for at least 24 h prior to testing. The cigarettes shall be placed in a clean, open container, with the number of cigarettes being sufficiently small as to enable free air access to the specimens, for example, a maximum of 20 cigarettes in a 250 mL polyethylene or glass beaker.