



Designation: F2703 – 21

Standard Test Method for Unsteady-State Heat Transfer Evaluation of Flame-Resistant Materials for Clothing with Burn Injury Prediction¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F2703; 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 reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method measures the non-steady state heat transfer through flame-resistant materials for clothing subjected to a combined convective and radiant heat exposure.

1.1.1 This test method is not applicable to materials that are not flame resistant.

NOTE 1—The determination of a material's flame resistance shall be made prior to testing and done in accordance with the applicable performance or specification standard, or both, for the material's end use.

1.1.2 This test method accounts for the thermal energy contained in an exposed test specimen after the standardized combined convective and radiant heat exposure has ceased and is used to estimate performance to a predicted second-degree skin burn injury.

1.2 This test method is used to measure and describe the response of materials, products, or assemblies to heat 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.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to inch-pound or other units that are commonly used for thermal testing.

1.4 *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.*

1.5 *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.*

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F23 on Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F23.80 on Flame and Thermal.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles

D1777 Test Method for Thickness of Textile Materials

D3776/D3776M Test Methods for Mass Per Unit Area (Weight) of Fabric

E457 Test Method for Measuring Heat-Transfer Rate Using a Thermal Capacitance (Slug) Calorimeter

F1494 Terminology Relating to Protective Clothing

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *breakopen, n*—in testing thermal protective materials, a material response evidenced by the formation of a hole in the test specimen during the thermal exposure that may result in the exposure energy in direct contact with the heat sensor.

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—The specimen is considered to exhibit breakopen when a hole is produced as a result of the thermal exposure that is at least 3.2 cm² (0.5 in.²) in area or at least 2.5 cm (1.0 in.) in any dimension. Single threads across the opening or hole do not reduce the size of the hole for the purposes of this test method.

3.1.2 *charring, n*—the formation of a carbonaceous residue as the result of pyrolysis or incomplete combustion.

3.1.3 *dripping, n*—a material response evidenced by flowing of the polymer.

3.1.4 *embrittlement, n*—the formation of a brittle residue as a result of pyrolysis or incomplete combustion.

3.1.5 *heat flux, n*—the thermal intensity indicated by the amount of energy transmitted divided by area and time; kW/m² (cal/cm²·s).

3.1.6 *ignition, n*—the initiation of combustion.

3.1.7 *melting, n*—a material response evidenced by softening of the polymer.

3.1.8 *response to heat exposure, n*—in testing the resistance to heat transfer of thermal protective materials, the observable

² 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.

response of the material to the energy exposure as indicated by breakopen, melting, dripping, charring, embrittlement, shrinkage, sticking, and ignition.

3.1.9 *sample test suite, n*—any number of test specimens used to derive a single thermal performance estimate value.

3.1.9.1 *Discussion*—The determination of a single thermal performance estimate value requires exposing a number of specimens under varying exposure conditions so that the thermal energy stored in the sample after the heat source is removed is considered and accounted for when determining performance against a burn injury prediction.

3.1.10 *second-degree burn injury, n—in testing of thermal protective materials*, reversible burn damage at the epidermis/dermis interface in human tissue.

3.1.11 *shrinkage, n*—a decrease in one or more dimensions of an object or material.

3.1.12 *sticking, n*—a material response evidenced by softening and adherence of the material to the surface of itself or another material.

3.1.13 *thermal performance estimate (TPE), n—in testing of thermal protective materials*, the cumulative amount of energy identified by the intersection of a measured time-dependent heat transfer response through a subject material to a time-dependent, empirical predicted second-degree skin burn injury performance curve,³ expressed as a rating or value; J/cm² (cal/cm²).

3.1.14 *unsteady state heat transfer value, n—in testing of thermal protective materials*, a quantity expressed as the time-dependent difference between the incident and exiting thermal energy values normal to and across two defined parallel surfaces of an exposed thermal insulative material.

3.1.15 For the definitions of protective clothing terms used in this method, refer to Terminology **F1494**, and for other textile terms used in this method, refer to Terminology **D123**.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A horizontally positioned test specimen is exposed to a combined convective and radiant heat source with an exposure heat flux of $84 \pm 2 \text{ kW/m}^2$ ($2 \pm 0.05 \text{ cal/cm}^2\cdot\text{s}$).

NOTE 2—Other exposure heat flux values are allowed, however, different exposure conditions have the potential to produce different results. The test facility shall verify the stability of other exposure levels over the material's exposure time interval (used to determine the thermal performance estimate value) and include this in the test results report.

4.2 The unsteady-state transfer of heat through the test specimen is measured using a copper slug calorimeter. The change in temperature versus time is used, along with the known thermophysical properties of copper, to determine the respective thermal energy passed through the test specimen.

4.3 A Thermal Performance Estimate value of the test specimen is determined iteratively as the intersection of the

³ Derived from: Stoll, A. M. and Chianta, M. A., "Method and Rating System for Evaluations of Thermal Protection," *Aerospace Medicine*, Vol 40, 1969, pp. 1232–1238 and Stoll, A. M. and Chianta, M. A., "Heat Transfer Through Fabrics as Related to Thermal Injury," *Transactions – New York Academy of Sciences*, Vol 33, No. 7, 1971, pp. 649–670.

time-dependent cumulative heat response as measured by the calorimeter to a time-dependent, empirical predicted second-degree skin burn injury performance curve identified in **10.4.1.5, Eq 1**).

4.4 Observations of the thermal response of the specimen resulting from the exposure are optionally reported.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is intended for the determination of a thermal performance estimate value of a material, a combination of materials, or a comparison of different materials used in flame-resistant clothing for workers exposed to combined convective and radiant thermal hazards.

5.2 This test method evaluates a material's heat transfer properties when exposed to a heat exposure at a constant value and specific duration. Air movement at the face of the specimen and around the calorimeter can affect the measured heat transferred due to forced convective heat losses. Minimizing air movement around the specimen and test apparatus will aid in the repeatability of the results.

5.3 This test method accounts for the thermal energy stored in the exposed test specimen after the heat exposure has ceased. Higher values of thermal performance estimate ratings determined in this test associate to higher values of thermal (convective and radiative) energy protection against a predicted skin burn injury.

5.4 This test method maintains the specimen in a static, horizontal position and does not involve movement except that resulting from the exposure.

5.5 This test method specifies a standardized $84 \pm 2 \text{ kW/m}^2$ ($2 \pm 0.05 \text{ cal/cm}^2\cdot\text{s}$) exposure condition. Different exposure conditions have the potential to produce different results. Other exposure conditions representative of the expected hazard are allowed but shall be reported with the results along with a determination of the exposure energy level stability.

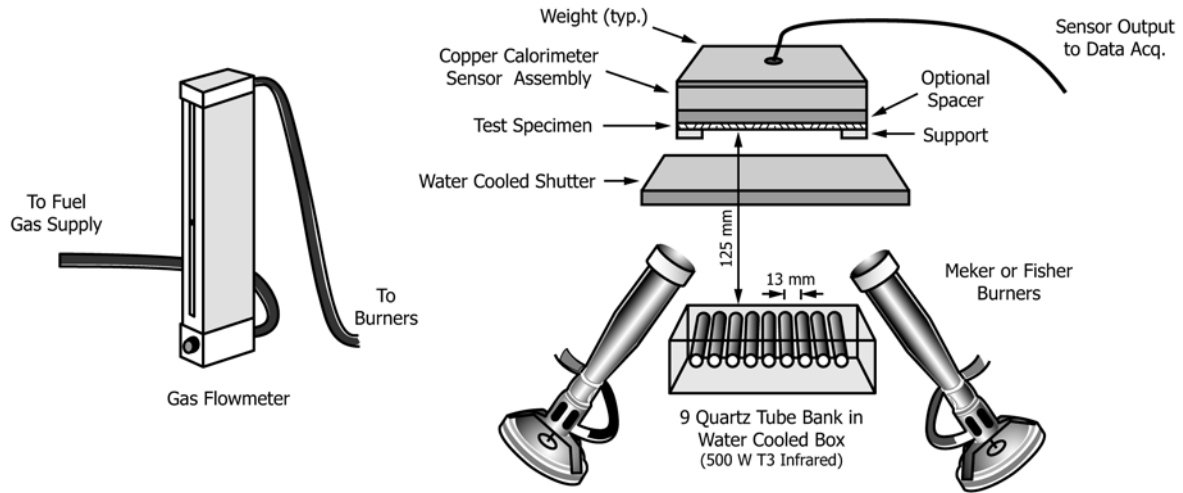
5.6 This test method contains optional provisions for conducting certification testing against a prescribed thermal performance estimate value.

6. Apparatus and Materials

6.1 *General Arrangement*—The measurement apparatus configuration consists of a combined convective and radiant energy heat source, a water-cooled shutter for exposure control, a specimen and sensor support structure, a specimen holder assembly, a copper calorimeter sensor assembly, and a data acquisition/analysis system. Automation of the apparatus for execution of the measurement procedure is allowed. The general arrangement of the test apparatus configuration is shown in **Fig. 1**.

6.2 *Gas Supply*—Propane (commercial grade or better) or methane (technical grade or better).

6.3 *Gas Flow Meter*—Any gas flow meter or rotometer with range to give a flow equivalent of at least 6 L (0.21 ft³)/min air at standard conditions.



NOTE 1—Note the exposure heat source incorporates two Meker burners and nine quartz infrared lamps.

FIG. 1 Apparatus Used to Measure Heat Transfer Performance of Textile Materials

6.4 Thermal Energy Source:

6.4.1 Two each, Meker or Fisher burners jetted for the selected fuel gas (propane or methane) with a 38 mm (1.5 in.) diameter top arranged so that the bodies (top section) do not obstruct the quartz lamps and their flame profiles overlap. Dimension tolerances are $\pm 5\%$.

6.4.2 Nine 500W T3 translucent quartz infrared lamps,⁴ connected to a variable electrical power controller, arranged as a linear array with 13 ± 0.5 mm center-to-center spacing set 125 ± 10 mm from the specimen surface.

6.4.2.1 Use of a water-cooled housing for the quartz infrared lamp bank is recommended. This helps to avoid heating adjacent mechanical components and to shield the operator from the radiant energy.

6.5 Thermal Sensor:

6.5.1 The transmitted heat sensor is a 4 ± 0.05 cm diameter circular copper slug calorimeter⁵ constructed from electrical grade copper with a mass of 18 ± 0.05 g (prior to drilling) with a single ANSI Type J (Fe/Cu-Ni) or ANSI Type K (Ni-Cr/Ni-Al) thermocouple wire bead (0.254 mm wire diameter or finer, equivalent to 30 AWG) installed as identified in 6.5.2 and shown in Fig. 2. The sensor holder shall be constructed from nonconductive heat-resistant material with a thermal conductivity value of ≤ 0.15 W/m-K, high temperature stability, and resistance to thermal shock. The board shall be nominally 1.3 cm (0.5 in.) or greater in thickness. The sensor is held into the recess of the board using three straight pins, trimmed to a nominal length of 5 mm, by placing them equidistant around the edge of the sensor so that the heads of the pins hold the sensor flush to the surface.

6.5.1.1 Paint the exposed surface of the copper slug calorimeter with a thin coating of a flat black high-temperature

spray paint with an absorptivity of 0.9 or greater.⁶ The painted sensor must be dried and cured, in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions, before use and present a uniformly applied coating (no visible thick spots or surface irregularities). In the absence of manufacturer’s instructions, an external heat source, for example, an external heat lamp, shall be used to completely drive off any remaining organic carriers in a freshly painted surface before use.

NOTE 3—Emissivity of painted calorimeters is discussed in the ASTM Report, “ASTM Research Program on Electric Arc Test Method Development to Evaluate Protective Clothing Fabric; ASTM F18.65.01 Testing Group Report on Arc Testing Analysis of the F1959 Standard Test Method—Phase 1.”⁷

6.5.2 The thermocouple wire bead is installed in the calorimeter as shown in Fig. 2.

6.5.2.1 The thermocouple wire bead shall be bonded to the copper disk either mechanically or by using high melting point (HMP) solder.

(1) A mechanical bond shall be produced by mechanically deforming the copper disk material (utilizing a copper filling slug as shown in Fig. 2) around the thermocouple bead.

(2) A solder bond shall be produced by using a suitable HMP solder with a melting temperature >280 °C.

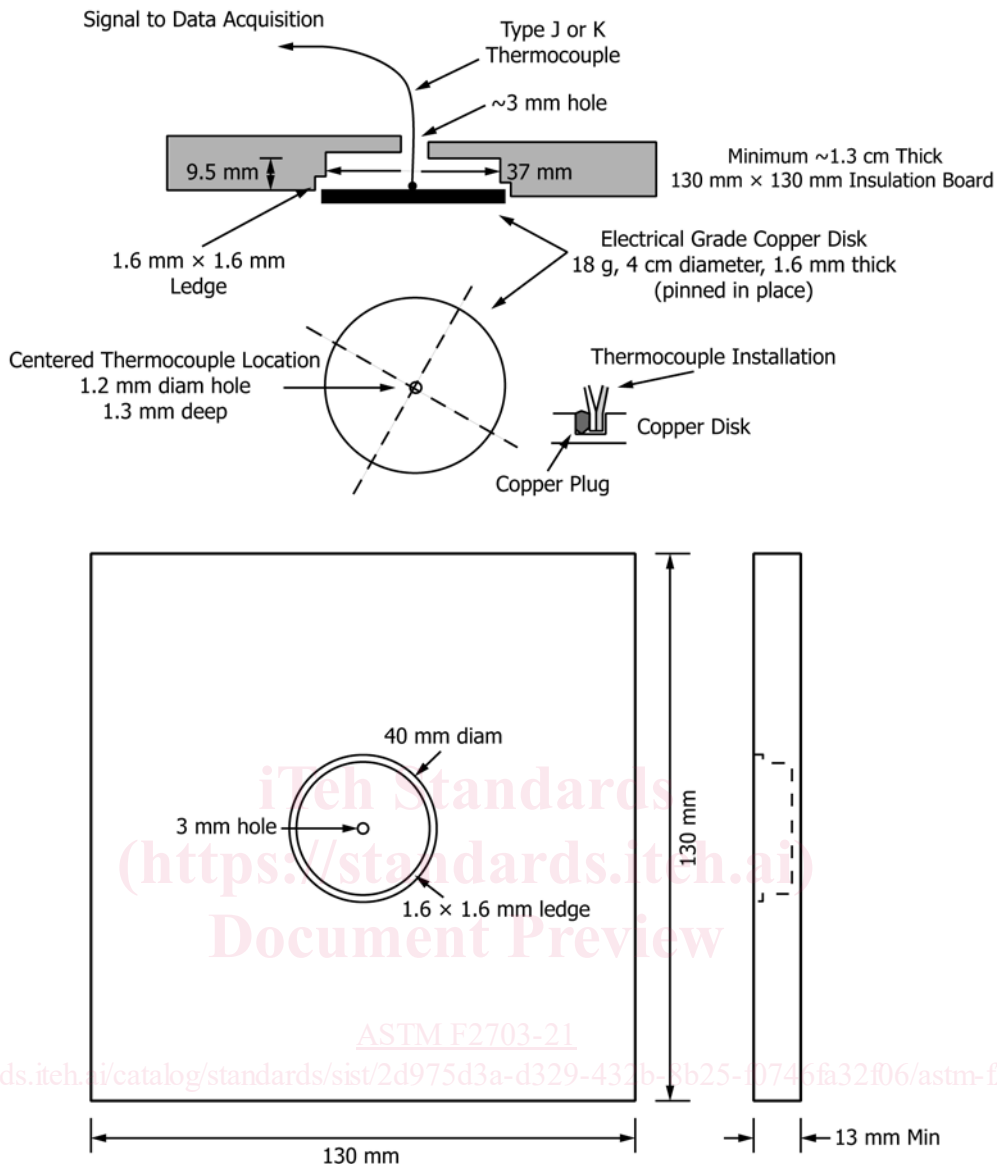
NOTE 4—HMP solders consisting of 5 %Sb-95 %Pb (~307 °C melting point) and 5 %Sb-93.5 %Pb-1.5 %Ag (~300 °C melting point) have been found to be suitable. The 280 °C temperature minimum identified above corresponds to the point where melting of the solder bond would be experienced with an ~17 s exposure of an 84 kW/m² heat flux to a prepared copper calorimeter with a surface area of 12.57 cm² and a mass of 18.0 g. A careful soldering technique is required to avoid “cold” solder joints (where the solder has not formed a suitable bond of the thermocouple to the copper disk).

⁶ Zynolyte #635 from Aerovoe Industries has been found suitable. Zynolyte is a registered trademark of the Glidden Company.

⁷ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:F18-1001. Contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org.

⁴ A 500-Watt T3 120V AC quartz infrared heat lamp, product number 21651-1 from Philips Lighting Company has been used successfully in this application.

⁵ See Test Method E457 for information regarding slug calorimeters.



NOTE 1—Secure sensor into supporting insulation board with three sewing pins cut to a nominal 5 mm. All dimensional tolerances are $\pm 1\%$.

FIG. 2 Copper Calorimeter Sensor Detail

6.5.3 Weight the sensor board assembly so that the total mass is 1.0 ± 0.01 kg and the downward force exhibited by the copper slug sensor surface is uniform.

NOTE 5—Any system of weighting that provides a uniformly weighted sensor is allowed. An auxiliary stainless steel plate affixed to or individual weights placed at the top of the sensor assembly, or both, have been found to be effective.

6.6 *Data Acquisition/Analysis System*—A data acquisition/analysis system is required that is capable of recording the calorimeter temperature response, calculating the resulting thermal energy, and determining the test end point by comparing the time-dependent thermal energy transfer reading to an empirical performance curve.

6.6.1 The data acquisition component shall have a minimum sampling rate of four samples per second for temperatures to $250\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ with a minimum resolution of $0.1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and an accuracy

of $\pm 0.75\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. It must be capable of making cold junction corrections and converting the millivolt signals from either the Type J or K thermocouple to temperature (see NIST Monograph 175 or ASTM MNL 12⁸ Manual on the Use of Thermocouples in Temperature Measurement).

6.7 *Solvents*, alcohol or petroleum solvent for cleaning the copper slug calorimeter.

6.8 *Paint*, flat black, spray type with an absorptivity value >0.90 .

6.9 *Specimen Holder Assembly*—See Fig. 3. Three complete assemblies are desirable for testing efficiency. Alteration is allowed to provide for mechanically restraining a specimen in the holder (see 10.3.2.1).

⁸ Available from ASTM Headquarters.

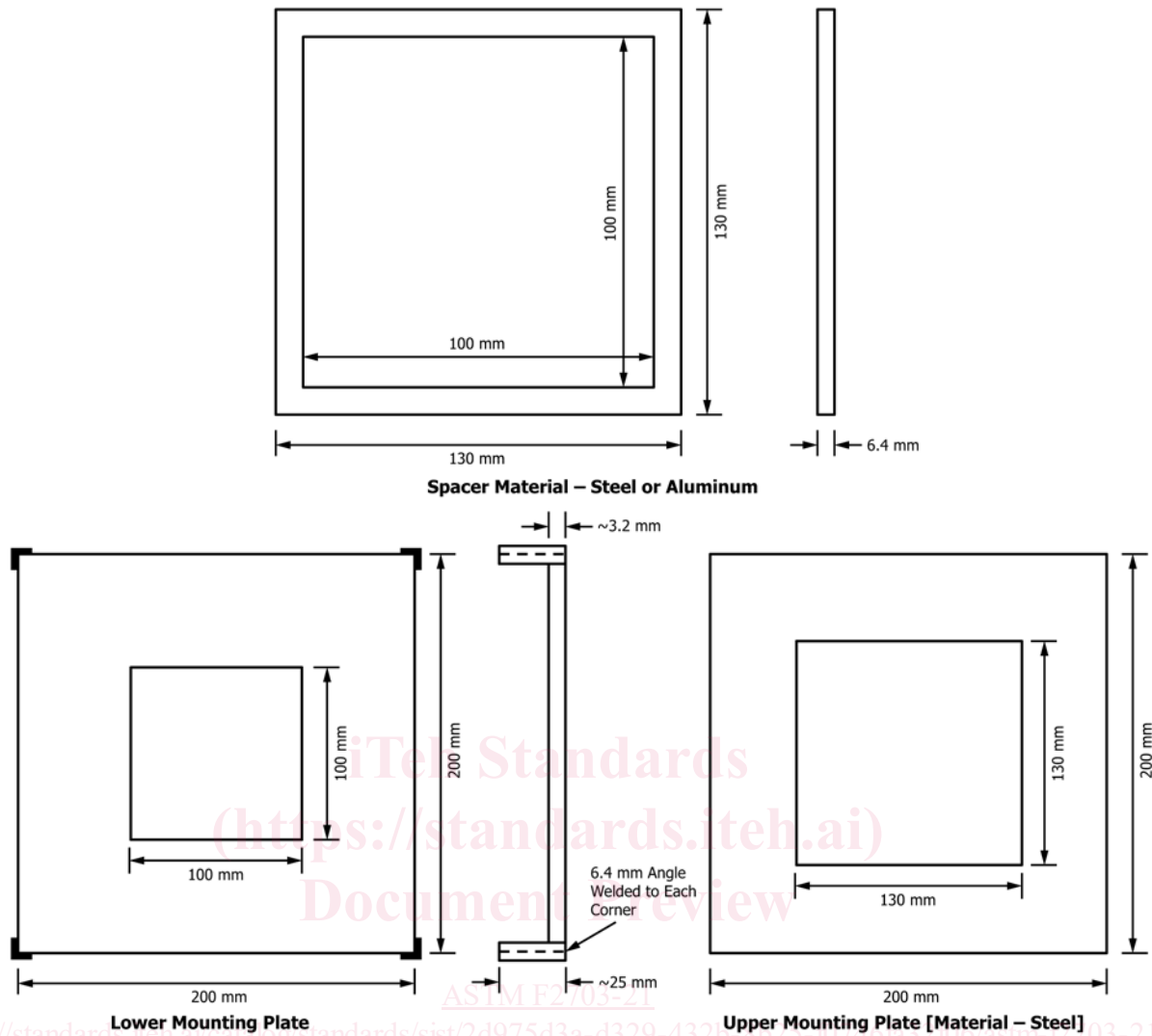


FIG. 3 Details of Specimen Holder Construction, Specimen Holder Parts

NOTE 6—The upper specimen mounting plate is designed so that the copper calorimeter assembly fits into the center cutout. An optional spacer component is also designed to fit into the center cutout with the copper calorimeter positioned on top of it. Tolerances for all dimensions are $\pm 1\%$ to accommodate these arrangement requirements.

6.10 *Shutter*—A manual or computer-controlled shutter is used to block the heat flux from the burner (placed between the specimen holder and the burner). Water-cooling is recommended to minimize radiant heat transfer to other equipment components and to prevent thermal damage to the shutter itself.

NOTE 7—Opening and closing times of the shutter are a source of measurement variability. Accounting for these times, either manually or via computer control, in the exposure duration has been shown to improve measurement precision.

7. Hazards

7.1 Perform the test in an appropriate exhaust hood that is designed to contain and carry away combustion products, smoke, and fumes. Shield the apparatus or turn off the hood while running the test; turn the hood on to clear the fumes. Maintain an adequate separation between the burner and combustible materials.

7.2 The specimen holder and calorimeter assembly become heated during testing. Use protective gloves when handling these hot objects.

7.3 Use care when the specimen ignites or releases combustible gases. Remove the burner using gloves and allow the sample to burn out, or smother it with a flat plate if necessary.

7.4 Refer to manufacturer’s Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for information on handling, use, storage, and disposal of materials used in this test method.

7.5 Refer to local codes for compliance on the installation and use of the selected fuel gas (propane or methane).

8. Sampling and Specimen Preparation

8.1 *Laboratory Sample*—Select a minimum of a 1.0 m² (1.2 yd²) sample size from the material to be tested. Individual test specimens will be produced from this sample.

8.2 Laundering of Laboratory Sample:

8.2.1 For specimens submitted without explicit test laundering specifications, launder the laboratory sample for one wash

and dry cycle prior to conditioning. Use laundry conditions of AATCC Test Method 135 (1, V, A, i).

8.2.1.1 Stitching the edges of the laboratory sample is allowed to minimize unraveling of the sample material.

8.2.1.2 Restoring test specimens to a flat condition by pressing is allowed.

8.2.1.3 If an alternative laundry procedure is employed, report the procedure used.

8.2.2 For those materials that require cleaning other than laundering, follow the manufacturer's recommended practice using one cleaning cycle followed by drying and note the procedure used in the test report.

8.2.3 Record the procedure used in the test report for materials that are submitted with explicit laundering instructions.

8.2.4 Materials designated by the manufacturer not to be laundered or cleaned shall be tested as received.

8.3 *Test Specimens*—Cut the required test specimens from each swatch in the laboratory sample. Make each test specimen 150 by 150 ± 5 mm (6 by 6 ± 3/16 in.) with (1) two of the sides of the specimen parallel with the warp yarns in the woven material samples; (2) the wales in knit material samples; or (3) the length of the material in batts or nonwovens. Do not cut samples closer than 10 % of the material width from the edge; arrange the specimens diagonally across the sample swatch so as to obtain a representative sample of all yarns present.

8.3.1 A minimum of five sample suites is required for testing. The number of specimens in each suite will depend on the measurement response.

NOTE 8—Experience has shown that the first sample suite typically requires five to seven test specimens (especially if no prior knowledge of the material's response is known). The remaining four suites will on average require two to four test specimens each.

8.3.2 If the laboratory sample edges have been stitched to reduce unraveling (see 8.2.1.1), test specimens shall be cut so they do not incorporate the stitching material.

8.3.3 Three independent test specimens from those identified above are required for determining average thickness and average surface density (see 8.5 and 8.6).

8.4 *Conditioning*—Condition each test specimen for at least 24 h at 21 ± 2 °C (70 ± 5 °F) and 65 ± 5 % relative humidity. The specimens shall be tested within 30 min of removal from the conditioning area.

8.4.1 If any specimens removed from conditioning cannot be tested within 30 min, return them to the conditioning area or seal them in polyethylene bags (or other material with low water vapor permeability) until immediately prior to testing.

8.4.2 Bagged specimens have a 4 h storage limit and are required to be tested within 20 min after removal from the bag.

8.4.3 Bagged specimens that exceed the 4 h storage limit shall be removed from their bag and reconditioned in accordance with 8.4 prior to testing.

8.5 *Determination of Test Specimens Average Thickness*—Determine the three specimens' average thickness identified in 8.3.3 following Test Method D1777. Save these specimens for determining average surface density.

8.6 *Determination of Test Specimens Average Surface Density*—Following the average thickness determination, use the same three specimens to establish an average surface density (mass divided by surface area) following Test Method D3776/D3776M.

9. Preparation, Calibration, and Maintenance of Apparatus

9.1 Remove the sensor assembly and any specimens from the specimen holder and place the apparatus in its measurement position (sample holder directly over the heat source). Position the two Meker or Fisher burners so that the center of each burner head surface is separated by 125 ± 10 mm, located 65 ± 10 mm beneath the specimen holder assembly opening, and subtending an approximate 45° angle from the vertical so that the resulting flames converge at a point immediately beneath the specimen.

9.2 *Heat Flux Calibration*—Calibrating the dual burner/quartz lamp heat source heat flux value is an iterative process that begins with the quartz infrared lamp assembly. After the lamp assembly heat flux is fixed, the burners are adjusted to obtain an 84 ± 2 kW/m² (2.0 ± 0.05 cal/cm²·s) value for testing. Several calibration passes of both heat source components are typically required to establish the standard value for testing within the specifications described below.

9.2.1 Set the output of the quartz infrared lamp assembly after a minimum 15 min warm-up period to 13 ± 4 kW/m² (0.3 ± 0.1 cal/cm²·s), as measured by an independent NIST traceable Schmidt-Boelter or Gardon type radiant heat flux sensor, positioned in the same geometry as the copper calorimeter sensor in the apparatus, using the lamp's variable power control.

NOTE 9—Fixing the NIST traceable Schmidt-Boelter or Gardon type radiant heat flux sensor into an unused sensor supporting insulation board (Fig. 2) has proven effective in calibration. Also note that the use of two properly adjusted Meker or Fisher burners and a quartz lamp bank (heat flux output set to 13 kW/m²) establishes an approximately 50 % radiant, 50 % convective heat flux at 84 kW/m² for testing.

9.2.2 *Burner Gas Supply*—Reduce the pressure on the gas supply to about 55 kPa (8 psig) to allow for proper flame adjustment. Remove the Schmidt-Boelter or Gardon type radiant heat flux sensor from the specimen holder (calibration of the quartz lamp assembly is complete).

9.2.3 Leave the calibrated quartz lamp bank on and start the two burners at a low gas flow rate (low setting on the gas flow meter/rotometer). Adjust the burner needle valves so that the flames from each burner converge just below the center of the specimen holder (hottest portion of the flames). Adjust the combustion air control at the base of each burner so that the inner flame profile on the burner grids has clearly defined stable blue tips and the larger converging diffuse flames are blue.

9.2.4 Once the flame geometry in 9.2.3 is established, the heat flux calibration is completed by increasing or decreasing the gas flow to the burners using the flowmeter/rotometer. Do not adjust the quartz lamp assembly once it has been calibrated. Minor burner needle valve and air flow adjustments are allowed as required to maintain the converged flame profile characteristics.

9.2.5 Verify that the copper calorimeter sensor is at room temperature. Ensure the sensor has a clean, black surface without any accumulation of deposits. Otherwise, recondition the sensor surface as described in 9.3.2. Calibration shall not proceed until the sensor temperature has stabilized (less than 1 °C temperature change for a 1 min duration).

9.2.6 With the heat source active, start the data acquisition system then place the sensor onto the specimen holder.

9.2.7 Expose the copper calorimeter to the heat source for at least 10 s.

9.2.8 Stop the data acquisition system and remove the sensor from the holder, placing it away from the apparatus where it is allowed to cool to room temperature.

NOTE 10—Use protective gloves when handling the hot copper calorimeter sensor.

NOTE 11—Using the shutter to control the heat flux calibration exposure in 9.2.6 – 9.2.8 is allowed but not required

9.2.9 Calculate the average exposure heat flux value using a sampling interval that starts with the temperature measured at time = 0 (data sample taken just as the sensor is placed onto the sample holder) and ends with the temperature measured at exposure time = 10 s using the computational method identified in 11.1 (sensor response). This value is the measured heat flux.

9.2.10 If the heat flux value determined in 9.2.9 is within the specifications of $84 \pm 2 \text{ kW/m}^2$ ($2.0 \pm 0.05 \text{ cal/cm}^2\cdot\text{s}$), the system is considered calibrated. The actual measured value shall be recorded as the incident heat flux value and shall be used for the determination of the thermal performance estimate value in 10.4. If the heat flux value is outside the specifications, adjust the flow meter/rotometer in the direction required and repeat the calibration process (see 9.2.5 – 9.2.9).

9.2.11 When the correct heat flux is achieved, note the flow meter/rotometer reading (as well as all other settings for the specific apparatus configuration) as a guide for subsequent adjustments.

9.3 Sensor Care:

9.3.1 *Initial Temperature*—Cool the sensor after an exposure with a jet of air (or contact with a cold surface) to room temperature, approximately 21 °C (70 °F), prior to positioning the sensor onto the test specimen holder. A measurement shall not proceed until the sensor temperature has stabilized (less than 1 °C temperature change for a 1 min duration).

9.3.2 *Surface Reconditioning*—Wipe the sensor face with a nonabrasive material immediately after each exposure, while hot, to remove any decomposition products that condense on the sensor since these could be a source of error. If a deposit collects and appears to be irregular or thicker than a thin layer of paint, the sensor surface requires reconditioning. Carefully clean the cooled sensor with solvent, making certain there is no ignition source nearby. If bare copper is showing on the sensor surface, completely clean it to bare copper (remove any remaining paint on the surface) and repaint the copper sensor with a thin layer of flat black high-temperature spray paint identified in 6.5.1.1. Repeat the calibration process (see 9.2.5 – 9.2.9) with the resurfaced sensor before continuing.

9.4 *Specimen Holder Care*—Use dry specimen holders at ambient temperature for test runs. Alternate with several sets of

holders to permit cooling between runs, or force cool with air or water. Clean the holder with a non-aqueous solvent if it becomes coated with tar, soot, or other decomposition products.

10. Procedure

10.1 A minimum of five sample test suites is required for determination of a thermal performance estimate value. If additional specimen suites are taken from the laboratory sample and exposed, they shall be included in the determination of the thermal resistance performance rating. Follow 10.6 for optional certification testing.

10.1.1 *Sample Test Suite*—The determination of a single sample test suite thermal performance estimate value requires multiple sample specimens and an iterative exposure technique.

10.2 *Calibrate the Heat Source*—Calibrate the system as described in 9.1 and 9.2. Then carefully move the specimen holder assembly and burner away from each other to allow setting up the specimens and sensor in the apparatus for exposure.

10.3 *Specimen Mounting*—Single layer specimens are mounted either restrained, to restrict heat shrinkage, or relaxed, to permit heat shrinkage. Choose restrained mounting to evaluate barrier performance such as breakopen resistance. Choose relaxed mounting for material shrinkage during exposure. Multiple-layer samples are tested relaxed with the sensor in contact with the back surface of the specimen, unless otherwise specified.

10.3.1 *Optional Spacer*—The optional 6.4 mm (¼ in.) spacer, if used, is placed between the sensor assembly and the back surface of the specimen. See Fig. 1 for a graphical representation of the appropriate arrangement of the specimen holder (with specimen), spacer, and sensor assembly.

10.3.2 *Restrained Single Layer*—Center the specimen on the lower mounting plate with the surface that will be worn next to the skin facing up and secure all four edges with pressure-sensitive tape of at least 12.7 mm (0.5 in.) width. Attach one edge of the specimen to the plate and then attach the opposite edge of the specimen, using slight tension to remove any sags or wrinkles. Do not pull enough to remove weave crimp or distort a knit fabric or nonwoven structure. Similarly, attach the other two sides with slight tension. The securing tapes will then contact the upper or inside face of the fabric. Place the upper mounting plate on top of the secured specimen.

10.3.2.1 A specimen holder with upper or lower, or both plate pins⁹ or other mechanical restraints is allowed for use in lieu of the pressure-sensitive tape.

10.3.3 *Relaxed Single Layer* (heat shrinkage permitted)—Center the specimen on the lower mounting plate, with the surface to be worn next to the skin facing up. Place the upper mounting plate on top of the specimen. Do not restrain with tape or other mechanical means.

⁹ An example of a lower mounting plate employing pins can be found in Canadian General Standards Board Standard CAN/CGSB-155.20-200 Workwear for Protection Against Hydrocarbon Flash Fire.