



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 1869:1997
01-december-1997

Požarne odeje

Fire blankets

Löschdecken

Couvertures anti-feu

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1869:1997

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ICS:

13.220.10 Gašenje požara Fire-fighting

SIST EN 1869:1997 **en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 1869

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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Descriptors: fire fighting equipment, fire blankets, disposable equipment, specifications, classifications, composition:properties, marking, fire tests, electrical resistance

English version

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 70 "Manual means of fire fighting equipment", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 1997.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

Some materials used for fire blankets may be degraded or even burn on prolonged contact with flame but the committee consider that this should not restrict the use, for the purposes described here, of materials which meet the performance requirements of this standard.

A test for electrical resistance of the complete fire blanket is given to ensure that in the event of use where live electrical equipment is concerned, the potential for an electrical shock is minimised.

In addition to the performance requirements specified in this standard it is recommended that fire blankets be suitably treated where necessary to give adequate resistance to attack by micro organisms and insects throughout the design life.

1 Scope

This standard specifies requirements for fire blankets which are not re-useable and that are intended for use by one person. It is applicable to fire blankets primarily intended for extinguishing cooking oil fires.

NOTE: It is anticipated that they can also be used on fires involving personal clothing.

2 Definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard the following definition applies:

Fire blanket. A flexible sheet of material intended to be used to extinguish small fires by smothering.

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3 Construction

- 3.1 A fire blanket shall be formed of one sheet of material, or two or more sheets of material each of a size equal to the overall size of the fire blanket, which are stitched together. The two sides shall be similar in performance.

There shall be no seams in the fire blanket except as follows if required:-

- a) where the hand-holding devices are fixed; and
- b) at any edge.

- 3.2 Hand holding devices shall not comprise loops, they shall not be flammable, and shall not become detached from the fire blanket during any of the testing specified in this standard.
- 3.3 Fire blankets shall be rectangular or square and no edge shall be less than 0,9 m or more than 1,8 m
- 3.4 The total mass of any fire blanket shall not exceed 4,5 kg.

- 3.5 Fire blankets shall be capable of being rolled completely around a (50 ± 2) mm diameter bar, and along any axes parallel to adjacent sides, without permanent deformation..
- 3.6 When stowed or packed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, it shall be possible for a fire blanket to be taken from the stowed position, unfolded, and held ready for use in not more than 4 s. The force required to remove the fire blanket shall not exceed 80 N.
- 3.7 When tested in accordance with annex B, the electrical resistance of the blanket material shall be not less than $1 \text{ M}\Omega$ at any point.
- 3.8 The edges of the fire blankets shall not fray or tear during any of the tests specified in annexes A to C.

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Fire performance (standards.iteh.ai)

- 4.1 When tested in accordance with annex C, the fire blanket shall be capable of extinguishing the cooking oil fire as described in annex C using the (345 ± 5) mm diameter tray, see figure C.1 for details.
- 4.2 The fire blanket shall remain whole and not ignite during the test.

5 Marking

- 5.1 Each blanket shall be indelibly marked with the manufacturer's or supplier's name and address, the number EN 1869 and year of this standard and the model or type number.
- 5.2 The container shall be marked with the following in white lettering on a red background.

These markings shall be visible when the container is fixed in position.

- (a) The words FIRE BLANKET in letters not less than 20 mm high.
- (b) Model or type number.
- (c) The instruction 'DISCARD AFTER USE'.
- (d) Instructions for use incorporating pictograms and including an instruction to "cover burning material completely", "switch off heat" and "leave covered until cool".

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- 5.3 Either the reverse of the container or a leaflet shall be marked with the following:

- (a) The number of this European Standard.
- (b) Instructions prescribing an annual service.
- (c) Blanket size in meters by meters.
- (d) Folding instructions.

ANNEX A (normative) Test requirements

- A.1 Except where otherwise specified, tests shall be carried out at a temperature of (20 ± 10) °C.
- A.2 All tests shall be carried out using a single thickness of the fire blanket. Each fire blanket shall be tested separately.
- A.3 A minimum of three fire blankets shall be tested. Identify and mark the blankets as 1 to 3 and the two sides as “a” or “b”. Two of the blankets shall be tested on side a, and one on side b.
- A.4 The fire blanket shall be conditioned in air at (20 ± 10) °C, at a relative humidity of (60 ± 10) % for 48 h before testing. After this period of time, the fire blanket shall not be exposed to a different atmosphere for more than 5 min.
- A.5 The fire blankets shall be stored for testing in their containers or stowage position for a minimum of 24 h immediately prior to testing.

Annex B (Normative) Electrical resistance test

- B.1 **Principle**
The electrical resistance of the blanket fabric is measured between a negative electrode formed by a metal table top and positive electrode formed by a flat rectangular conducting plate.
- B.2 **Apparatus**
- B.2.1 *Table*, with metal top to be negative electrode.
- B.2.2 *Megohmmeter* 500 V.d.c.
- B.2.3 *Flat conducting rectangular plate*, 450 mm x 150 mm incorporating an insulated handle and having a total mass of $(5,0 \pm 0,25)$ kg.

NOTE: a stainless steel plate will be adequate.

B.3 Procedure

Arrange the apparatus as shown in Figure B.1. Lay the blanket flat on the table and measure its electrical resistance using the megohmmeter in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Move the electrode and blanket as necessary to test the whole of the blanket.