



Designation: F 1506 – 01a

Standard Performance Specification for Flame Resistant Textile Materials for Wearing Apparel for Use by Electrical Workers Exposed to Momentary Electric Arc and Related Thermal Hazards¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 1506; 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 performance specification covers the flame resistance of textile materials to be used for wearing apparel for use by electrical workers exposed to momentary electric arc and related thermal hazards.

NOTE 1—This performance specification does not cover coated fabrics commonly used in rainwear.

NOTE 2—At present, a bench scale arc test for laboratory use is not available. It is the intent of the committee to continue the search for an acceptable laboratory test based on either an electric arc exposure or an acceptable alternative, which will form the basis of a modification of this specification.

1.2 Materials used for basic protection levels are covered.

1.3 Protective properties relate to thermal exposure from momentary arc and associated exposure to open flame and radiant heat. (See Appendix X1.)

1.4 This performance specification covers wearing apparel design characteristics that relate specifically to protection from exposure to momentary electric arc and that relate to the utility of the wearing apparel.

NOTE 3—A number of other thermal test methods are under consideration and development and, when evaluated and proved effective by Committee F18, will be incorporated in either this specification or an appropriate alternative test method or specification.

1.5 *This standard should be used to evaluate and describe the properties of materials, products, or assemblies in response to heat and flame under controlled laboratory conditions. It should not be used to describe or appraise the fire hazard or fire risk of materials, products, or assemblies under actual fire conditions.*

1.5.1 The results of this evaluation may be used as elements of a fire-risk assessment that takes into account all of the factors that are pertinent to an assessment of the fire hazard of a particular end use.

1.6 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the

standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.7 The following precautionary caveat pertains only to the test methods portion, Section 8, of this performance specification: *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 123 Terminology Relating to Textiles²
- D 434 Test Method for Resistance to Slippage of Yarns in Woven Fabrics Using a Standard Seam²
- D 1424 Test Method for Tearing Strength of Fabrics by Falling-Pendulum Type (Elmendorf) Apparatus²
- D 1682 Test Methods for Breaking Load and Elongation of Textile Fabrics³
- D 2262 Test Method for Tearing Strength of Woven Fabrics by the Tongue (Single Rip) Method (Constant-Rate-of-Traverse Tensile Testing Machine)⁴
- D 2724 Test Methods for Bonded, Fused, and Laminated Apparel Fabrics⁵
- D 3786 Test Method for Hydraulic Bursting Strength of Knitted Goods and Nonwoven Fabrics—Diaphragm Bursting Strength Tester Method⁶
- D 6413 Test Method for Flame Resistance of Textiles (Vertical Test)⁵
- F 1449 Guide for Care and Maintenance for Flame Resistant and Thermally Protective Clothing⁷
- F 1959/F 1959M Test Method for Determining the Arc Thermal Performance Value of Materials for Clothing⁸

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 07.01.

³ Discontinued; see 1991 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 07.01.

⁴ Discontinued; see 1995 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 07.01.

⁵ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 07.02.

⁶ Discontinued; see 1996 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 07.02.

⁷ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 11.03.

⁸ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 10.03.

¹ This performance specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F18 on Electrical Protective Equipment for Workers and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F18.65 on Wearing Apparel.

Current edition approved Nov. 10, 2001. Published January 2002. Originally published as F 1506-94. Last previous edition F 1506-01.

2.2 AATCC Test Methods:⁹

Method 61 Colorfastness to Washing, Domestic and Laundering, Commercial: Accelerated

Method 132 Colorfastness to Dry-Cleaning

Method 135 Dimensional Changes Automatic Home Laundering of Woven and Knitted Fabrics

Method 158 Dimensional Changes on Drycleaning in Perchloroethylene: Machine Method

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of textile terms used in this specification refer to Terminology D 123.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *afterflame, n*—persistent flaming of a material after the ignition source has been removed.

3.2.2 *afterflame time, n*—the length of time for which a material continues to flame after the ignition source has been removed.

3.2.3 *arc rating, n*—the maximum incident energy (E_1) resistance demonstrated by a material prior to breakopen or at the onset of a second-degree burn.

3.2.3.1 *Discussion*—When the Arc Thermal Performance Value (ATPV) of the material cannot be determined due to breakopen, the arc rating is determined by measuring the Breakopen Threshold Energy (E_{BT}) according to Test Method F 1959. When the arc rating represents the Arc Thermal Performance Value, it is indicated as arc rating (ATPV); when representing the Breakopen Threshold Energy, it is indicated as arc rating (E_{BT}).

3.2.4 *arc thermal performance value (ATPV), n*—in arc testing, the incident energy on a fabric or material that results in sufficient heat transfer through the fabric or material to cause the onset of a second-degree burn based on the Stoll curve.

3.2.5 *basic protection level*—the level of protection provided by flame-resistant materials that do not continue to burn after exposure to and removal of a source of ignition (see 7.6).

3.2.6 *basic protection level wearing apparel*—clothing intended for continuous wear for work activities in designated locations in which exposure to momentary electric arc and related radiant heat and open-flame sources is possible.

3.2.7 *breakopen threshold energy (E_{BT}), n*—in electric arc testing, the average of the five highest E_1 values that did not cause specimen breakopen and did not cause sensor temperature rise to exceed the Stoll curve.

3.2.8 *design test, n*—for arc and flame resistant textile materials, one made on a sample treated as representative of an industrial product; these tests will not generally be repeated in quantity production.

3.2.8.1 *Discussion*—Perform the design test only when a new or modified textile material, that is, fabric, is used to manufacture apparel. A modification in the fabric could be, but is not limited to, any of the following: the supplier, composition, weave type, weight, or dyeing and finishing process.

3.2.9 *findings*—miscellaneous fabrics in garments such as zipper tapes, linings, pockets, waistbands, and facings.

3.2.10 *momentary electric arc*—a discharge of electricity through a gaseous media, normally characterized by a voltage drop in the immediate vicinity of the electrodes, approximately equal to the ionization potential of the gaseous media.

3.2.11 *radiant heat*—heat communicated by energy propagated through space and transmitted by electromagnetic waves.

3.2.12 *thermal hazard*—the heat energy sufficient to cause burn injury to human tissue subjected to a momentary electric arc.

3.2.13 *user*—the employer or entity purchasing the equipment to be utilized by workers for their protection; in the absence of such an employer or entity, the individual purchasing and utilizing the protective equipment.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This specification provides performance properties for textile materials used in wearing apparel that represent initial minimum requirements for basic protection levels.

4.1.1 The performance properties have been selected based on materials in use and take into consideration durability requirements for specific apparel.

4.2 Work practices vary from user to user depending upon many factors. These may include, but are not limited to, operating system voltages, construction design, work procedure or techniques, and weather conditions. Therefore, except for the restrictions set forth in this specification because of design limitations, the use and maintenance of this equipment is beyond the scope of this specification.

4.2.1 It is common practice and the responsibility of the user of this type of protective equipment to prepare complete instructions and regulations to govern in detail the correct and safe use of such equipment.

5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 Material tests shall be performed on textile materials as they are delivered to the clothing manufacturer.

5.1.1 Material tests may be performed on samples taken from finished garments.

5.2 Lot size for the initial (without laundering) flammability test shall be 4572 m (5000 yd) of manufactured fabric or the manufactured yardage, whichever is less. One sample of 1.0 m shall be taken from each lot.

5.3 Lot size for all other tests except design tests shall be 45 720 m (50 000 yd) or at least every three months, whichever is more frequent. One sample of 4.0 m shall be taken from each lot.

5.4 Design tests shall be run on the original and when changes are made to flame resistant textile materials, for example, fiber type, yarn type, weaving style, fabric weight, dyeing, finishing procedure.

6. Requirements

6.1 Thread, findings, and closures used in garment construction shall not contribute to the severity of injuries to the wearer in the event of a momentary electric arc and related thermal exposure.

NOTE 4—If fasteners or closures, for example, zippers, snaps, or buttons, or a combination thereof, are used in a manner in which they are in contact with the skin, they can increase heat transfer and burn injury

⁹ AATCC Technical Manual, available from American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, PO Box 12215, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.