



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 14935:1999

01-november-1999

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Petroleum and related products - Determination of wick flame persistence of fire-resistant fluids (ISO 14935:1998)

Mineralölerzeugnisse und verwandte Produkte - Bestimmung der Nachbrennzeit schwer entflammbarer Flüssigkeiten mit Flammen an einem Docht (ISO 14935:1998)

Pétrole et produits connexes - Détermination de la persistance d'une flamme sur une meche trempée dans un fluide difficilement inflammable (ISO 14935:1998)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 14935:1998

ICS:

75.080	Naftni proizvodi na splošno	Petroleum products in general
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en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 14935

May 1998

ICS 75.080

Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

Petroleum and related products - Determination of wick flame
persistence of fire-resistant fluids (ISO 14935:1998)

Pétrole et produits connexes - Détermination de la
persistance d'une flamme sur une mèche trempée dans un
fluide difficilement inflammable (ISO 14935:1998)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 April 1998.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

The text of the International Standard ISO 14935:1998 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28 "Petroleum products and lubricants" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 191 "Fixed firefighting systems", the secretariat of which is held by NNI.

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 November 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 1998.

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

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 14935:1998 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
14935

First edition
1998-05-01

Petroleum and related products — Determination of wick flame persistence of fire-resistant fluids

*Pétrole et produits connexes — Détermination de la persistance d'une
flamme sur une mèche trempée dans un fluide difficilement inflammable*

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Reference number
ISO 14935:1998(E)

ISO 14935:1998(E)**Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 14935 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*.

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Petroleum and related products — Determination of wick flame persistence of fire-resistant fluids

WARNING – The use of this International Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This International Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this International Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the assessment of the persistence of a flame applied to the edge of a wick of non-flammable material immersed in fire-resistant fluid. The test relates to the bulk behaviour of a fluid, which may provide pertinent information for safe transportation and storage. This test does not ascertain the behaviour of a spray of fire-resistant fluid, for which ISO 15029 should be used. This International Standard establishes one of two basic measures of fire-resistance, and may be called up in regulations governing their use under the Luxembourg Report¹⁾. This International Standard does not apply to certain water-containing fluids or emulsions that do not adhere to the test board.

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2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3170:1988, *Petroleum liquids – Manual sampling*.

ISO 9162:1989, *Petroleum products – Fuels (class F) – Liquefied petroleum gases – Specifications*.

ISO 15029:—²⁾, *Petroleum products and related products – Determination of spray ignition characteristics of fire-resistant fluids*.

1) Safety and Health Commission for the Mining and other Extractive Industries, Doc. No. 4746/10/91 EN (for English version, FR for French version), April 1994, *Requirements and tests applicable to fire-resistant hydraulic fluids used for power transmissions and control (hydrostatic and hydrokinetic)*, available from the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General V, Unit V.F.4 "Extractive, Iron and Steel Industries", Bâtiment Jean Monnet, C4/65, L-2920 Luxembourg.

2) To be published as a multi-part standard.

3 Definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definition applies.

3.1 flame mean persistence: The largest average flame persistence time, in seconds, of five flame exposures carried out under the conditions specified in this International Standard, each flame exposure being the average of six determinations.

4 Principle

A length of non-flammable aluminosilicate board is soaked in the fluid being tested and placed in a reservoir of the fluid with one edge exposed. A small flame is applied to the exposed edge of the board, and the persistence, in seconds, of the flame after removal of the igniting flame is measured. A total of six determinations is carried out for each of five different periods of flame application. The persistence of these five different periods of application of the igniting flame are calculated, and the result is the largest of these averages.

5 Reagents and materials

5.1 Propane, of commercial quality conforming to ISO 9162.

5.2 Cleaning materials, for cleaning the reservoir, consisting of solvents appropriate to the material being tested.

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6 Apparatus

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6.1 Reservoir, constructed of suitable metal, approximately 200 mm in length, 25 mm in width and 20 mm in depth. It shall be fitted with clips or clamping devices to hold the board (6.5) at either end, with a distance between the inner edges of these clips of 180 mm \pm 2 mm. Each clip or clamp shall have a reference mark at 30 mm \pm 0,5 mm above the inside bottom of the reservoir. Figure 1 illustrates a suitable reservoir.

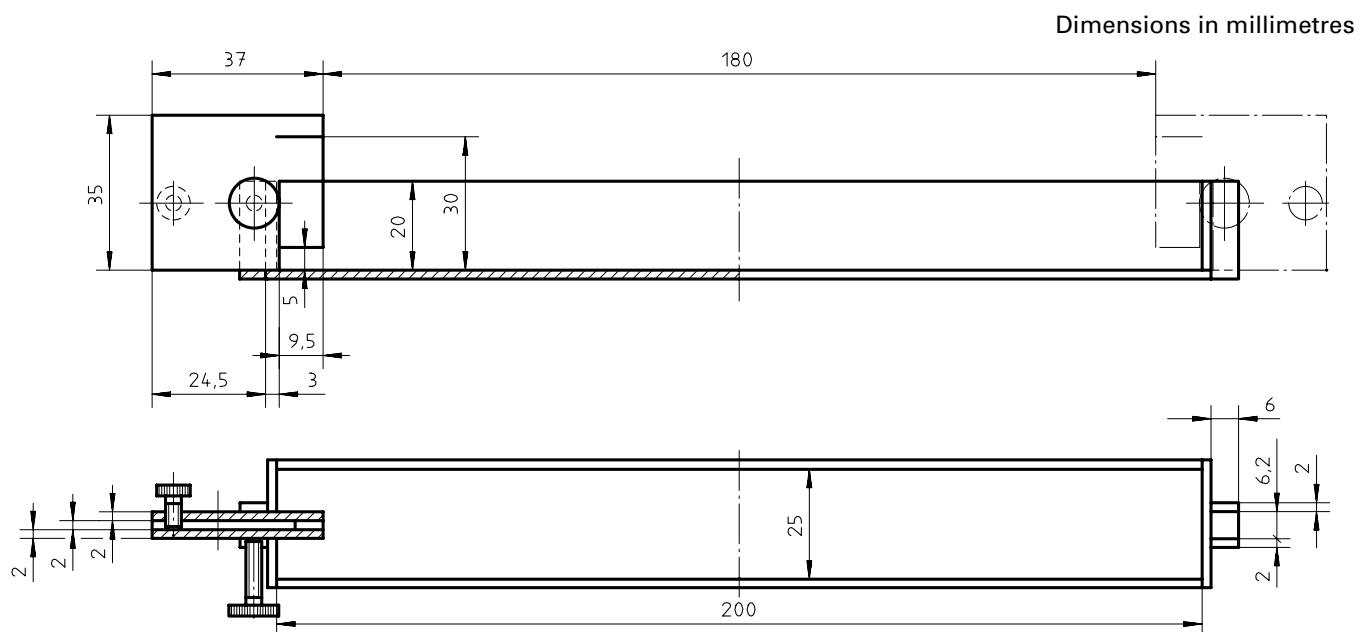


Figure 1 – Reservoir

6.2 Burner, fitted with a nozzle of 0,6 mm diameter as illustrated in figure 2.

NOTES

1 A British Oxygen Company No. 1 welding nozzle is an example of a suitable product available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of this product.

2 The burner may be fabricated from a length of tube, one end of which is threaded to accommodate the nozzle, and the other end of which is threaded to take the connector on the propane supply tube (6.3).

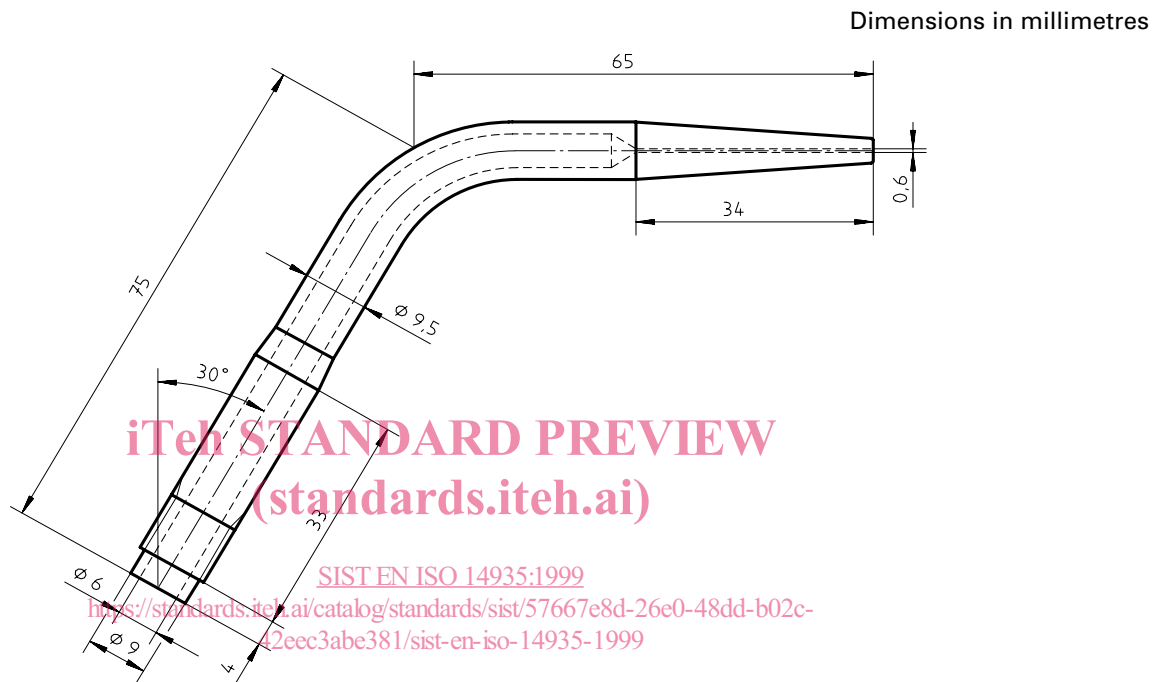


Figure 2 – Burner

6.3 Propane supply tube, made of rigid or flexible gas-tight material, fitted with a swivel connector at the end receiving the burner and a regulating valve connected to the propane supply.

NOTES

- 1 An alternative to the swivel connector is a pivot bar and clamp at the bottom of the burner tube (see figure 3).
- 2 When propane is supplied from cylinders, the regulating valve will normally consist separately of a pressure regulator and a needle valve to control the flow. Controlled-pressure reticulated supplies only require the needle valve.

6.4 Test rig, suitable for mounting the reservoir, board and burner in the correct relative positions. A stop shall be provided such that the burner is positively located in the correct setting position for the height of the flame. A means of moving the burner along the length of the board shall be provided. The burner, by means of the swivel connector or pivot bar, shall be able to be moved such that the flame is displaced from the surface of the board to a safe position.

NOTE — A suitable test rig is illustrated in figure 3.