

---

---

**Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems —  
Physical properties and system design —**

**Part 10:  
HFC 23 extinguishant**

*Systèmes d'extinction d'incendie utilisant des agents gazeux —  
Propriétés physiques et conception des systèmes —  
Partie 10: Agent extincteur HFC 23*

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW  
(standards.iteh.ai)

ISO 14520-10:2005

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/041dda48-3805-4264-95b4-e651a7765572/iso-14520-10-2005>



Reference number  
ISO 14520-10:2005(E)

**PDF disclaimer**

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
**(standards.iteh.ai)**

[ISO 14520-10:2005](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/041dda48-3805-4264-95b4-e651a7765572/iso-14520-10-2005>

© ISO 2005

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
E-mail [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Web [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

## 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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 14520-10 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 21, *Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Gaseous media and firefighting systems using gas*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14520-10:2000), which has been technically revised.

ISO 14520 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design*: [ISO 14520-10:2005](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/041dda48-3805-4264-95b4-e651a7765572/iso-14520-10-2005)

- *Part 1: General requirements*
- *Part 2: CF<sub>3</sub>I extinguishant*
- *Part 5: FK-5-1-12 extinguishant*
- *Part 6: HCFC Blend A extinguishant*
- *Part 8: HFC 125 extinguishant*
- *Part 9: HFC 227ea extinguishant*
- *Part 10: HFC 23 extinguishant*
- *Part 11: HFC 236fa extinguishant*
- *Part 12: IG-01 extinguishant*
- *Part 13: IG-100 extinguishant*
- *Part 14: IG-55 extinguishant*
- *Part 15: IG-541 extinguishant*

Parts 3, 4 and 7, which dealt with FC-2-1-8, FC-3-1-10 and HCFC 124 extinguishants, respectively, have been withdrawn, as these types are no longer manufactured.

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
**(standards.iteh.ai)**

ISO 14520-10:2005

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/041dda48-3805-4264-95b4-e651a7765572/iso-14520-10-2005>

# Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design —

## Part 10: HFC 23 extinguishant

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 14520 gives specific requirements for gaseous fire-extinguishing systems, with respect to the HFC 23 extinguishant. It includes details of physical properties, specification, usage and safety aspects and is applicable to systems operating at a nominal pressure of 41 bar without nitrogen superpressurization. This does not preclude the use of other systems.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 14520-1:—<sup>1)</sup>, *Gaseous fire-extinguishing systems — Physical properties and system design — Part 1: General requirements*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 14520-1 apply.

### 4 Characteristics and uses

#### 4.1 General

Extinguishant HFC 23 shall comply with the specification according to Table 1.

HFC 23 is a colourless, almost odourless, electrically non-conductive gas with a density approximately 2,4 times that of air.

The physical properties are given in Table 2.

HFC 23 extinguishes fires mainly by physical means, but also by some chemical means.

---

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 14520-1:2000)

**Table 1 — Specification for HFC 23**

Property	Requirement
Purity	99,6 % (mol/mol), min.
Acidity	$3 \times 10^{-6}$ by mass, max.
Water content	$10 \times 10^{-6}$ by mass, max.
Non-volatile residue	0,01 % by mass, max.
Suspended matter or sediment	None visible

**Table 2 — Physical properties of HFC 23**

Property	Unit	Value
Molecular mass	—	70
Boiling point at 1,013 bar (absolute)	°C	-82,0
Freezing point	°C	-155,2
Critical temperature	°C	25,9
Critical pressure	bar abs <sup>a</sup>	48,36
Critical volume	cm <sup>3</sup> /mol	133
Critical density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	525
Vapour pressure 20 °C	bar abs <sup>a</sup>	41,80
Liquid density 20 °C	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	806,6
Saturated vapour density 20 °C	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	263,0
Specific volume of superheated vapour at 1,013 bar and 20 °C	m <sup>3</sup> /kg	0,3409
Chemical formula	CHF <sub>3</sub>	
Chemical name	Trifluoromethane	

<sup>a</sup> 1 bar = 0,1 MPa = 10<sup>5</sup> Pa; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

**4.2 Use of HFC 23 systems**

HFC 23 total flooding systems may be used for extinguishing fires of all classes within the limits specified in ISO 14520-1:—<sup>2)</sup>, Clause 4.

The extinguishant requirements per volume of protected space are shown in Table 3 for various levels of concentration. These are based on methods given in ISO 14520-1—<sup>2)</sup>, 7.6.

The extinguishing concentrations and design concentrations for *n*-heptane and surface Class A hazards are given in Table 4, concentrations for acetone heptane, methanol and toluene in Table 5, and inerting concentrations in Table 6.

2) To be published. (Revision of ISO 14520-1:2000)

Table 3 — HFC 23 total flooding quantity

Temperature <i>T</i> °C	Specific vapour volume <i>S</i> m <sup>3</sup> /kg	HFC 23 mass requirements per unit volume of protected space, <i>m/V</i> (kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) This information refers only to HFC 23, and does not represent any other products containing trifluoromethane as a component.									
		Design concentration (by volume)									
		10 %	12 %	14 %	15 %	16 %	17 %	18 %	20 %	22 %	24 %
-60	0,2428	0,4576	0,5616	0,6705	0,7268	0,7845	0,8436	0,9041	1,0297	1,1617	1,3006
-55	0,2492	0,4459	0,5472	0,6533	0,7081	0,7644	0,8219	0,8809	1,0032	1,1318	1,2672
-50	0,2555	0,4349	0,5337	0,6371	0,6907	0,7455	0,8016	0,8591	0,9785	1,1039	1,2360
-45	0,2617	0,4246	0,5211	0,6221	0,6743	0,7278	0,7826	0,8388	0,9553	1,0778	1,2067
-40	0,2680	0,4146	0,5088	0,6074	0,6585	0,7107	0,7643	0,8191	0,9328	1,0524	1,1783
-35	0,2742	0,4052	0,4973	0,5937	0,6436	0,6947	0,7470	0,8006	0,9117	1,0286	1,1517
-30	0,2803	0,3964	0,4865	0,5808	0,6296	0,6795	0,7307	0,7831	0,8919	1,0062	1,1266
-25	0,2865	0,3878	0,4760	0,5682	0,6160	0,6648	0,7149	0,7662	0,8726	0,9845	1,1022
-20	0,2926	0,3797	0,4660	0,5564	0,6031	0,6510	0,7000	0,7502	0,8544	0,9639	1,0793
-15	0,2987	0,3720	0,4565	0,5450	0,5908	0,6377	0,6857	0,7349	0,8370	0,9443	1,0572
-10	0,3047	0,3647	0,4475	0,5343	0,5792	0,6251	0,6722	0,7204	0,8205	0,9257	1,0364
-5	0,3108	0,3575	0,4388	0,5238	0,5678	0,6129	0,6590	0,7063	0,8044	0,9075	1,0161
0	0,3168	0,3507	0,4304	0,5139	0,5570	0,6013	0,6465	0,6929	0,7891	0,8903	0,9968
5	0,3229	0,3441	0,4223	0,5042	0,5465	0,5899	0,6343	0,6798	0,7742	0,8735	0,9780
10	0,3289	0,3378	0,4146	0,4950	0,5365	0,5791	0,6227	0,6674	0,7601	0,8576	0,9601
15	0,3349	0,3318	0,4072	0,4861	0,5269	0,5688	0,6116	0,6555	0,7465	0,8422	0,9429
20	0,3409	0,3259	0,4000	0,4775	0,5177	0,5587	0,6008	0,6439	0,7334	0,8274	0,9263
25	0,3468	0,3204	0,3932	0,4694	0,5089	0,5492	0,5906	0,6330	0,7209	0,8133	0,9106
30	0,3528	0,3149	0,3865	0,4614	0,5002	0,5399	0,5806	0,6222	0,7086	0,7995	0,8951
35	0,3588	0,3097	0,3801	0,4537	0,4918	0,5309	0,5708	0,6118	0,6968	0,7861	0,8801
40	0,3647	0,3047	0,3739	0,4464	0,4839	0,5223	0,5616	0,6019	0,6855	0,7734	0,8659
45	0,3707	0,2997	0,3679	0,4391	0,4760	0,5138	0,5525	0,5922	0,6744	0,7609	0,8519
50	0,3766	0,2950	0,3621	0,4323	0,4686	0,5058	0,5439	0,5829	0,6638	0,7489	0,8385
55	0,3826	0,2904	0,3564	0,4255	0,4612	0,4978	0,5353	0,5737	0,6534	0,7372	0,8254
60	0,3885	0,2860	0,3510	0,4190	0,4542	0,4903	0,5272	0,5650	0,6435	0,7260	0,8128
65	0,3944	0,2817	0,3457	0,4128	0,4474	0,4830	0,5193	0,5566	0,6339	0,7151	0,8007
70	0,4004	0,2775	0,3406	0,4066	0,4407	0,4757	0,5115	0,5482	0,6244	0,7044	0,7887

*m/V* is the agent mass requirement (in kilograms per cubic metre); i.e. mass, *m*, in kilograms of agent required per cubic metre of protected volume *V* to produce the indicated concentration at the temperature specified;

*V* is the net volume of hazard (in cubic metres); i.e. the enclosed volume minus the fixed structures impervious to extinguishant;

$$m = \left( \frac{c}{100 - c} \right) \frac{V}{S}$$

*T* is the temperature (in degrees Celsius); i.e. the design temperature in the hazard area;

*S* is the specific volume (in cubic metres per kilogram); the specific volume of superheated HFC 23 vapour at a pressure of 1,013 bar may be approximated by

$$S = k_1 + k_2 T$$

where  $k_1 = 0,3164$ ;  $k_2 = 0,0012$

*c* is the concentration (in percent); i.e. the volumetric concentration of HFC 23 in air at the temperature indicated, and a pressure of 1,013 bar absolute.

**Table 4 — HFC 23 reference extinguishing and design concentrations**

Fuel	Extinguishment % by volume	Minimum design % by volume
<b>Class B</b>		
Heptane (cup burner)	12,6	16,4
Heptane (room test)	12,3	
<b>Surface Class A</b>		
Wood crib	10,5	16,3
PMMA	12,5	
PP	12,5	
ABS	12,4	
<b>Higher Hazard Class A</b>	a	16,3

The extinguishment values for the Class B and the Surface Class A fuels are determined by testing in accordance with ISO 14520-1:—<sup>3)</sup>, Annexes B and C.

The minimum design concentration for the Class B fuel is the higher value of the heptane cup burner or room test heptane extinguishment concentration multiplied by 1,3.

The minimum design concentration for Surface Class A fuel is the highest value of the wood crib, PMMA, PP or ABS extinguishment concentrations multiplied by 1,3. In the absence of any of the 4 extinguishment values, the minimum design concentration for Surface Class A shall be that of Higher Hazard Class A.

See ISO 14520-1:—<sup>3)</sup>, 7.5.1.3, for guidance on Class A fuels.

The extinguishing and design concentrations for room-scale test fires are for informational purposes only. Lower and higher extinguishing concentrations than those shown for room-scale test fires may be achieved and allowed when validated by test reports from internationally recognized laboratories.

<sup>a</sup> The minimum design concentration for Higher Hazard Class A fuels shall be the higher of the Surface Class A or 95 % of the Class B minimum design concentration.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/041dda48-3805-4264-95b4-e651a7765572/iso-14520-10-2005>

**Table 5 — HFC 23 extinguishing and design concentrations for other fuels**

Fuel	Extinguishment % by volume	Minimum design % by volume
Acetone	13,2	17,2
Ethanol	16,1	20,9
Ethyl acetate	13,4	17,4
Kerosene	13,2	17,2
Methanol	18,2	23,7
Propane	14,2	18,5
Toluene	12,6	16,4

Extinguishing concentrations for all Class B fuels listed were derived in accordance with ISO 14520-1:—<sup>3)</sup>, Annex B.

Minimum design values have been increased to the minimum design concentration established for heptane in accordance with ISO 14520-1:—<sup>3)</sup>, 7.5.1.

3) To be published. (Revision of ISO 14520-1:2000)



Table 6 — HFC 23 inerting and design concentrations

Fuel	Inertion % by volume	Minimum design % by volume
Methane	20,2	22,2
Propane	20,2	22,2
Inerting concentrations derived in accordance with ISO 14520-1:— <sup>4)</sup> , Annex D and 7.5.2.		

## 5 Safety of personnel

Any hazard to personnel created by the discharge of HFC 23 shall be considered in the design of the system.

Potential hazards can arise from the following:

- the extinguishant itself;
- the combustion products of the fire;
- breakdown products of the extinguishant resulting from exposure to fire.

For minimum safety requirements, see ISO 14250-1:—<sup>4)</sup>, Clause 5.

Toxicological information for HFC 23 is given in Table 7.

**Table 7 — Toxicological information for HFC 23**

Property	Value % by volume
ALC <sup>a</sup>	>65
No observed adverse effect level (NOAEL)	30
Lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL)	>30
<sup>a</sup> ALC is the approximate lethal concentration for a rat population during a 4 h exposure.	

4) To be published. (Revision of ISO 14520-1:2000)