SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST ISO 1210:1996

01-januar-1996

Polimerni materiali - Določevanje obnašanja pri gorenju horizontalnih in vertikalnih preskušancev pri vžigu z majhnim plamenom

Plastics -- Determination of the burning behaviour of horizontal and vertical specimens in contact with a small-flame ignition source

Plastiques -- Détermination du comportement au feu d'éprouvettes horizontales et verticales au contact d'une petite flamme comme source d'allumage

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ISO 1210:1992

ICS:

13.220.40	Sposobnost vžiga in obnašanje materialov in proizvodov pri gorenju	Ignitability and burning behaviour of materials and products
83.080.01	Polimerni materiali na splošno	Plastics in general

SIST ISO 1210:1996 **en**

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 1210

Second edition
1992-08-01

Plastics — Determination of the burning behaviour of horizontal and vertical specimens in contact with a small-flame ignition source

Plastiques — Détermination du comportement au feu d'éprouvettes horizontales et verticales au contact d'une petite flamme comme source d'allumage

Reference number
ISO 1210:1992(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 1210 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Sub-Committee SC 4, *Burning behaviour*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1210:1982), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Plastics — Determination of the burning behaviour of horizontal and vertical specimens in contact with a small-flame ignition source

1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard specifies a small-scale laboratory screening procedure for comparing the relative burning behaviour of vertically or horizontally oriented plastic specimens exposed to a small-flame ignition source.

1.2 This method of test determines the afterflame/afterglow times and damaged length of specimens. It is applicable to solid and cellular materials having an apparent density of not less than 250 kg/m^3, determined in accordance with ISO 845. This method is not applicable to materials that shrink away from the applied flame without igniting.

1.3 The classification system described in annex A is intended for quality assurance and the preselection of component materials for products.

This system is not intended for assessment of the fire behaviour of building materials or furnishings. The method of test described may be used for the preselection acceptance of a material, providing positive results are obtained at the thickness equal to the smallest thickness used in the application.

NOTE 1 Test results are influenced by material components, e.g. pigments, fillers and fire-retardants, and properties such as the direction of anisotropy and molecular mass.

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 291:1977, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing.*

ISO 293:1986, *Plastics — Compression moulding test specimens of thermoplastic materials.*

ISO 294:1975, *Plastics — Injection moulding test specimens of thermoplastic materials.*

ISO 295:1991, *Plastics — Compression moulding of test specimens of thermosetting materials.*

ISO 845:1988, *Cellular plastics and rubbers — Determination of apparent (bulk) density.*

ISO 1043-1:1987, *Plastics — Symbols — Part 1: Basic polymers and their special characteristics.*

ISO 5725:1986, *Precision of test methods — Determination of repeatability and reproducibility for a standard test method by inter-laboratory tests.*

ISO 10093:—[1], *Plastics — Fire tests — Standard ignition sources.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 afterflame: Persistence of flaming of a material, under specified test conditions, after the ignition source has been removed.

3.2 afterflame time: The length of time for which a material continues to flame, under specified test

1) To be published.

conditions, after the ignition source has been removed.

3.3 afterglow: Persistence of glowing of a material, under specified test conditions, after cessation of flaming or, if no flaming occurs, after removal of the ignition source.

3.4 afterglow time: The time during which a material continues to glow, under specified test conditions, after cessation of flaming or after the ignition source has been removed.

4 Principle

A test specimen bar is supported horizontally or vertically by one end and the free end is exposed to a specified gas flame. The burning behaviour of the bar is assessed by measuring the linear burning rate (method A) or the afterflame/afterglow times (method B).

5 Significance of test

5.1 Tests made on a material under the conditions specifed can be of considerable value in comparing the relative burning behaviour of different materials, in controlling manufacturing processes, or in assessing any change in burning characteristics prior to, or during use. The results obtained from this method are dependent on the shape, orientation and environment surrounding the specimen and on the conditions of ignition. Correlation with performance under actual service conditions is not implied.

5.2 Results obtained in accordance with this International Standard shall not be used to describe or appraise the fire hazard presented by a particular material or shape under actual fire conditions. Assessment for fire hazard requires consideration of such factors as: fuel contribution, intensity of burning (rate of heat release), products of combustion and environmental factors such as the intensity of source, orientation of exposed material and ventilation conditions.

5.3 Burning behaviour as measured by this test method is affected by such factors as density, any anisotropy of the material and the thickness of the specimen.

5.4 Certain materials may shrink from the applied flame without igniting. In this event, test results are not valid and additional test specimens will be required to obtain valid tests. If the test specimens continue to shrink from the applied flame without igniting, these materials are not suitable for evaluation by this method of test.

5.5 The burning behaviour of some plastic materials may change with time. It is accordingly advisable to make tests before and after ageing by an appropriate procedure. The preferred oven conditioning shall be 7 days at 70 °C. However, other ageing times and temperatures may be used by agreement between the interested parties and shall be noted in the test report.

5.6 The effect on the burning behaviour of additives, deterioration, and possible loss of volatile components are measurable using this method. Results obtained using this method may serve for comparing the relative performance of materials and can be helpful in material assessment.

6 Apparatus

6.1 Laboratory fume hood/cupboard, having an inside volume of at least 0,5 m^3. The chamber shall permit observation and shall be draught-free, while permitting normal thermal circulation of air past the specimen during burning. For safety and convenience, it is desirable that this enclosure (which can be completely closed) be fitted with an evacuation device, such as an exhaust fan, to remove products of combustion, which may be toxic. However, it is important to be able to turn the device off during the actual test and start it again immediately after the test to remove the products of combustion.

NOTE 2 The amount of oxygen available to support combustion is naturally important for the conduct of these flame tests. For tests conducted by this method when burning times are protracted, chamber sizes less than 1 m^3 may not provide accurate results.

6.2 Laboratory burner, as specified in ISO 10093, (ignition source P/PF2), having a barrel length of 100 mm ± 10 mm and an internal diameter of 9,5 mm ± 0,3 mm. Do not equip the barrel with an end attachment such as a stabilizer.

6.3 Ring stand, with clamps or the equivalent, adjustable for positioning of the specimen.

6.4 Timing device, accurate to 1 s.

6.5 Measuring scale, graduated in millimetres.

6.6 Supply of technical-grade methane gas, with regulator and meter for uniform gas flow.

NOTE 3 Other gas mixtures having a heat content of approximately 37 MJ/m^3 have been found to provide similar results.

6.7 Desiccator, containing anhydrous calcium chloride or other drying agent.

6.8 Conditioning room or chamber, capable of being maintained at 23 °C ± 2 °C and a relative humidity of (50 ±5) %.

6.9 Micrometer, capable of being read to 0,01 mm.

6.10 Air-circulating oven, capable of being maintained at 70 °C ± 1 °C while providing not less than five air changes per hour.

7 Specimens

7.1 All specimens shall be cut from a representative sample of the material (sheets or end-products), or shall be cast or injection- (see ISO 294), compression- (see ISO 293 or ISO 295) or transfer-moulded to the necessary shape. After any cutting operation, care shall be taken to remove all dust and any particles from the surface; cut edges shall have a smooth finish.

7.2 Bar specimens should preferably be 125 mm ± 5 mm long, 13,0 mm ± 0,3 mm wide and 3,0 mm ± 0,2 mm thick.

Other thicknesses may be used by agreement between the interested parties and, if so, shall be noted in the test report. However, the maximum thickness shall not exceed 13 mm.

NOTE 4 Tests made on specimens of different thicknesses, densities, molecular masses, directions of anisotropy and types or levels of colour(s) or filler(s) and flame-retardant(s) may not be comparable.

7.3 A minimum of 26 bar specimens shall be prepared.

NOTE 5 It is advisable to prepare additional specimens in the event that the situation described in 5.4 is encountered.

8 Method A — Determination of linear burning rate of horizontal specimens

8.1 Complementary apparatus (see figure 1)

8.1.1 Wire gauze, 20 mesh (approximately 20 openings per 25 mm), made with 0,40 mm to 0,45 mm diameter steel wire and cut into 125-mm squares.

8.1.2 Support fixture, for testing specimens that are not self-supporting (see figure 2).

8.2 Specimens

Three specimens shall be tested. Each specimen shall be marked with two lines perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the bar, 25 mm and 100 mm from the end that is to be ignited.

Dimensions in millimetres, unless stated otherwise

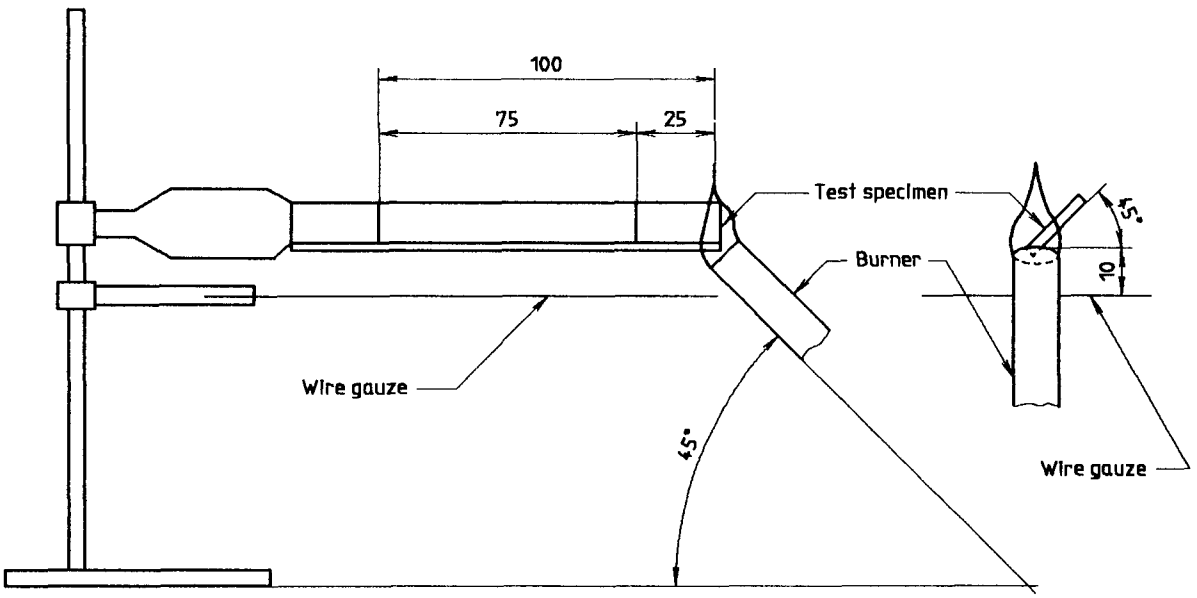

Figure 1 — Horizontal burning test apparatus (Method A)

Dimensions in millimetres, unless stated otherwise

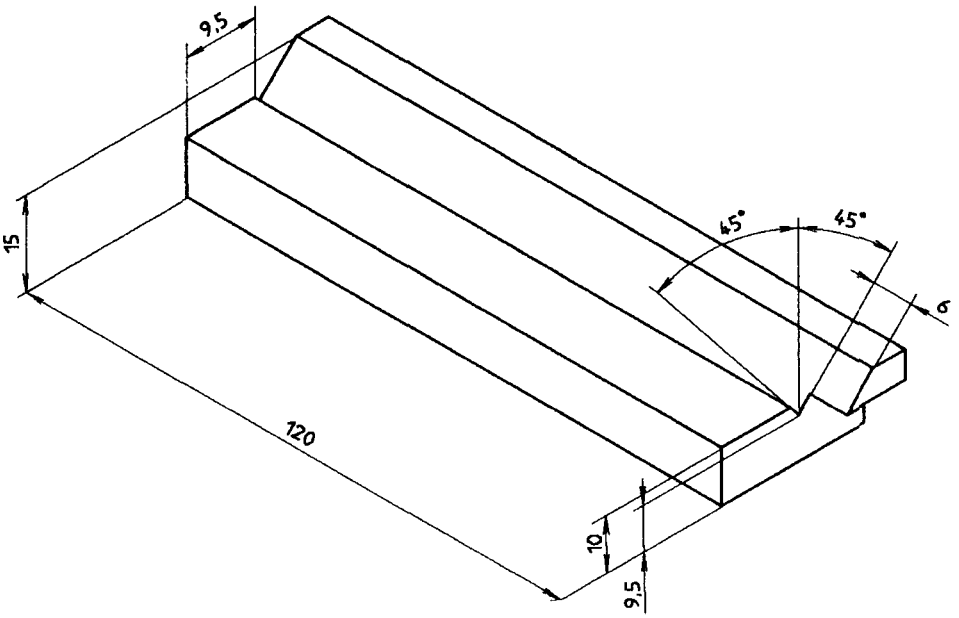

Figure 2 — Flexible-specimen support fixture (Method A)

8.3 Conditioning

Unless otherwise required by the specification for the material being tested, two sets of three specimens shall be preconditioned in accordance with ISO 291, at 23 °C ± 2 °C and (50 ± 5) % relative humidity for 48 h. Testing shall be conducted at ambient room conditions within one hour of being conditioned.

8.4 Procedure

8.4.1 Clamp the specimen at the end farthest from the 25 mm mark, with its longitudinal axis horizontal and its transverse axis inclined at 45°. Clamp the wire gauze (8.1.1) horizontally beneath the specimen, with a distance of 10 mm between the lower edge of the specimen and the gauze, and with the free end of the specimen even with the edge of the gauze (see figure 1).

8.4.2 With the central axis of the burner tube vertical, set the burner (6.2) to produce a blue flame 20 mm ± 2 mm high by adjusting the gas supply (6.6) and air ports of the burner until an approximately 20-mm yellow-tipped blue flame is produced and then increase the air supply until the yellow tip disappears. Measure the height of the flame again and adjust it if necessary.

8.4.3 If the specimen sags at its free end during initial setting up, position the support fixture (8.1.2) illustrated in figure 2 under the specimen with the small extended portion of the support fixture approximately 20 mm from the free end of the specimen. Provide enough clearance at the clamped end of the specimen so that the support fixture can be moved freely sidewards. As the combustion front progresses along the specimen, withdraw the support fixture at the same approximate rate.

8.4.4 Apply the flame to the free end at the lower edge of the specimen so that the central axis of the burner tube is in the same vertical plane as the longitudinal bottom edge of the specimen and inclined towards the end of the specimen at an angle of approximately 45° to the horizontal (figure 1).

8.4.5 Position the burner so that the flame impinges on the free end of the specimen to a depth of 6 mm ± 1 mm. Apply the test flame for 30 s without changing its position; remove the burner after 30 s, or as soon as the combustion front of the specimen reaches the 25-mm mark (if less than 30 s). Restart the timing device (6.4) when the combustion front reaches the 25-mm mark.

8.4.6 If the specimen continues to burn (with or without a flame) after application of the test flame, record the time, in seconds, for the combustion front to travel from the 25-mm mark to the 100-mm mark and record the damaged length L, as 75 mm. If the combustion front passes the 25-mm mark but does not pass the 100-mm mark, record the elapsed time t, in seconds, and the damaged length L, in millimetres, between the 25-mm mark and where the combustion front stops.

8.4.7 Conduct the test procedure on at least three specimens.

8.5 Expression of results

8.5.1 Calculate the linear burning rate v, in millimetres per minute, for each specimen, using the equation:

$$v = \frac{60L}{t}$$

where

L is the damaged length, in millimetres, as defined in 8.4.6;

t is the time, in seconds, as defined in 8.4.6.

NOTE 6 The SI unit of linear burning rate is the metre per second. In practice, the unit millimetre per minute is used.

8.5.2 Calculate the average linear burning rate.

8.6 Precision

8.6.1 Interlaboratory trials

The precision data were determined from an interlaboratory experiment conducted in 1988 involving ten laboratories, three materials (levels) and three replicates, each using the average of three data points. All tests were conducted on 3-mm-thick specimens. The results were analysed in accordance with ISO 5725, and are summarized in table 1.

Table 1 — Rate of burning

Values in millimetres per minute

Parameter	PE	ABS	Acrylic
Average	15,1	27,6	29,7
Repeatability	2,5	5,7	5,2
Reproducibility	3,6	11,4	6,4
NOTE — Material symbols are defined in ISO 1043-1.			

8.6.2 Repeatability

In the normal and correct operation of the method, the difference between two averages determined from three specimens using identical test material and the same apparatus by one analyst within a short time interval will not exceed the repeatability value shown in table 1 more than once in 20 cases on average.

8.6.3 Reproducibility

In the normal and correct operation of the method, the difference between two independent averages (determined from three specimens) found by two operators working in different laboratories on identical test material will not exceed the reproducibility value shown in table 1 more than once in 20 cases on average.

8.6.4 Guidance on precision assessment

The two averages (determined from three specimens) shall be considered suspect and not equivalent if they differ by more than the repeatability and the reproducibility shown in table 1. Any judgement per 8.6.2 or 8.6.3 would have an approximately 95 % (0,95) probability of being correct.

NOTE 7 Table 1 is only intended to present a meaningful way of considering the approximate precision of this test method for a range of materials. These data should not be rigorously applied to acceptance or rejection of material, as the data are specific to the interlaboratory test and may not be representative of other lots, conditions, thicknesses, materials or laboratories.

8.7 Test report

The test report shall include the following particulars:

a) a reference to this International Standard;

b) all details necessary to identify the product tested, including the manufacturer's name, number or code;

c) the thickness, to the nearest 0,1 mm, of the test specimen;

d) the nominal apparent density (rigid cellular materials only);

e) the direction of any anisotropy relative to the test specimen dimensions;

f) any conditioning treatment;

g) any treatment before testing, other than cutting, trimming and conditioning;

h) whether or not the combustion front passed the 25-mm and 100-mm marks;

i) for specimens with which the combustion front passed the 100-mm mark, the average linear burning rate;

j) whether the flexible specimen support fixture was used.