Designation: D 5048 – 97

Standard Test Method for Measuring the Comparative Burning Characteristics and Resistance to Burn-Through of Solid Plastics Using a 125-mm Flame[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 5048; 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 fire-test-response test method covers a small-scale laboratory procedure for determining the relative burning characteristics and the resistance to burn-through of plastics using small bar and plaque specimens exposed to a 125-mm (500-W nominal) flame.

NOTE 1—This test method, IEC/CDV 60695-11-20, and ISO 10351 are technically equivalent.

NOTE 2—For additional information on comparative burning characteristics of solid plastics in a vertical position, see Test Method D 3801.

1.2 This test method was developed for polymeric materials used for parts in devices and appliances. The results are intended to serve as a preliminary indication of their acceptability with respect to flammability for a particular application. The final acceptance of the material is dependent upon its use in complete equipment that conforms with the standards applicable to such equipment.

1.3 The classification system described in Appendix X1 is intended for quality assurance and the preselection of component materials for products.

1.4 This test method may be applied to other nonmetallic materials if found to be appropriate.

1.5 This test method is not intended to cover plastics when used as materials for building construction or finishing.

1.6 *This standard should be used to measure and describe the response of materials, products, or assemblies to heat and flame under controlled laboratory conditions and should not be used to describe or appraise the fire-hazard or fire-risk of materials, products, or assemblies under actual fire conditions. However, results of this test may be used as elements of a fire-hazard assessment or a fire-risk assessment which takes into account all of the factors which are pertinent to an assessment of the fire hazard or fire risk of a particular end use.*

1.7 *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.* See 6.1.1 for a specific hazard statement.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

D 883 Terminology Relating to Plastics[2]

D 1898 Practice for Sampling of Plastics[2]

D 3801 Test Method for Measuring the Comparative Burning Characteristics of Solid Plastics in a Vertical Position[3]

D 5025 Specification for a Laboratory Burner Used for Small-Scale Burning Tests on Plastic Materials[4]

D 5207 Practice for Calibration of 20 and 125-mm Test Flames for Small-Scale Burning Tests on Plastic Materials[4]

E 176 Terminology of Fire Standards[5]

E 691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method[6]

2.2 *IEC Standard:*[7]

IEC/CDV 60695-11-20 Part 11: Test Flames—Section 20: Determination of the Burning Behaviour of Specimens Using a 500-W Flame Ignition Source

2.3 *ISO Standard:*[7]

ISO 10351: Plastics—Determination of the Combustibility of Specimens Using a 125-mm Flame Source

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For terms relating to plastics, the definitions in this test method are in accordance with Terminology D 883. For terms relating to fire, the definitions used in this test method are in accordance with Terminology E 176.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

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

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.30 on Thermal Properties.

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[2] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.01.

[3] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.02.

[4] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.03.

[5] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.07.

[6] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

[7] Publications of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) are available from American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd St., 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

***A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.**

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

3.2.3 *afterglow*—persistence of glowing of a material, after cessation of flaming or, if no flaming occurs, after removal of the ignition source.

3.2.4 *afterglow time*—the length of time for which a material continues to glow under specified test conditions, after the ignition source has been removed or cessation of flaming, or both.

3.2.5 *burn-through*—a hole produced in the plaque specimen.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Sets of 13 by 125-mm bar specimens and 150 by 150-mm plaque specimens are subjected to a 125-mm flame with a 40-mm inner blue cone, for five 5-s flame applications. The afterflame plus afterglow time for the bar specimen is recorded after removal of the fifth flame application. Information is recorded on whether or not flaming material drips from the specimens, and whether or not the plaque specimens exhibit burn-through.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The test results represent afterflame plus afterglow time, in seconds, for a material under the conditions of the test. The test results for plaques also indicate whether or not the specified flame will burn through a material.

5.2 The effect of material thickness, colors, additives, deterioration, and possible loss of volatile components is measurable.

5.3 The burning characteristics may vary with thickness. Test data should only be compared with data for materials of comparable thickness.

5.4 The results serve as a reference for comparing the relative performance of materials and can be an aid in material selection.

5.5 In this test method, the specimens are subjected to specific laboratory test conditions. If different test conditions are substituted or the end-use conditions are changed, it will not always be possible by or from this test method to predict changes in the fire-test-response characteristics measured. Therefore, the results are valid only for the fire-test-exposure conditions described in this test method.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Test Chamber*, enclosure or laboratory hood with a minimum capacity of approximately 0.5 m^3, free of induced or force draft during test. An enclosed laboratory hood with a heat-resistant glass window and an exhaust fan for removing the products of combustion after the tests are recommended. Laboratory hoods may have induced drafts, even with the exhaust fan off. A positive closing damper may be needed.

NOTE 3—It has been suggested that for samples which display extended afterflame times, a hood of 1.0 m^3 or greater may be necessary to ensure an adequate supply of oxygen to the burning sample. If the oxygen supply to the sample is less than adequate during testing, incorrect results may be obtained.

6.1.1 **Warning**—Products of combustion may be toxic. An exhaust fan is recommended for removing the products of combustion immediately after the test.

6.2 *Burner*, tirrill type, as described in Specification D 5025.

6.3 *Ring Stand*, with a clamp or the equivalent, adjustable for vertical positioning of bar specimens and horizontal positioning of plaque specimens.

6.4 *Gas Supply*, a supply of technical-grade methane gas with suitable regulator and meter for uniform gas flow. Natural gas having an energy density of approximately 37 mJ/m^3 (1000 Btu/ft^3) has been found to provide similar results. However, technical-grade methane gas shall be used as the referee gas in cases of dispute.

6.5 *Burning Mounting Fixture*, a fixture capable of positioning the burner at an angle of 20 ± 2° from the vertical.

6.6 *Timing Device*, accurate to 0.5 s.

6.7 *Cotton*, a supply of absorbent 100 % cotton.

6.8 *Desiccator*, containing anhydrous calcium chloride.

6.9 *Conditioning Room or Chamber*, capable of being maintained at 23 ± 2°C and a relative humidity of 50 ± 5 %.

6.10 *Conditioning Oven*, a full-draft circulating air oven capable of being maintained at 70 ± 1°C.

7. Sampling

7.1 Unless otherwise agreed upon, material shall be sampled in accordance with the sections on General Sampling Procedures and Specific Sampling Procedures of Practice D 1898.

8. Test Specimens

8.1 The standard bar specimen shall be 13 ± 0.5 by 125 ± 5 mm. The standard plaque specimen shall be 150 ± 5 by 150 ± 5 mm. Bar and plaque specimens shall be in the thickness appropriate to the objectives of the determination. Materials thicker than 13 mm should not be tested by this test method.

8.2 Surfaces must be smooth and unbroken. Corner radius must not exceed 1.3 mm. Edges must be fine-sanded to remove burrs, saw marks, and residual filaments.

9. Conditioning

9.1 Condition one set of five bar specimens and three plaque specimens for at least 48 h at a temperature of 23 ± 2°C and a relative humidity of 50 ± 5 % prior to testing.

9.2 Condition a second set of five bar specimens and three plaque specimens in a circulating air oven for a duration of 168 h at 70 ± 1°C, and then cool in a desiccator over anhydrous calcium chloride for at least 4 h at room temperature prior to testing.

9.3 All specimens shall be tested in a laboratory atmosphere of 15 to 35°C and 45 to 75 % relative humidity.

10. Procedure

10.1 *Procedure A—Test of Bar Specimens:*

10.1.1 Conduct the burning test in a chamber, enclosure, or laboratory hood free of induced or forced draft.

10.1.2 Support a specimen from the upper 6 mm of the specimen, with the longitudinal axis vertical, by the clamp on the ring stand so that the lower end of the specimen is 300 ±