



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 1869:2019

01-oktober-2019

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 1869:1997

Požarne odeje

Fire blankets

Loeschdecken

Couvertures anti-feu

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1869:2019

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ICS:

13.220.10 Gašenje požara Fire-fighting

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
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Supersedes EN 1869:1997

English Version

Fire blankets

Couvertures anti-feu

Löschdecken

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 26 May 2019.

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

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European foreword

This document (EN 1869:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 70 “Manual means of firefighting equipment”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2020.

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

This document supersedes EN 1869:1997.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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Introduction

Fire blankets are one of the means for fighting certain type of small fires at their initial stage.

This document assesses their suitability for use and specifies requirements for their firefighting performance, construction, marking, packaging and preservation.

Some materials used for fire blankets may be degraded or even burn on prolonged contact with flame, but the committee consider that this should not restrict the use, for the purposes described here, of materials which meet the performance requirements of this document.

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1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for fire blankets which are not reusable and that are intended for use by one person.

It specifies requirements for fire blankets usable to control small fires. It also limits the risk of electric shock in case of unintentional use on live electrical equipment.

Fire blankets that are large enough are considered suitable to be used for smothering persons whose clothes are on fire.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

fire blanket

flexible sheet of material intended to be used to extinguish small fires by smothering

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3.2

type

fire blanket material combined with a given size

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3.3

model

fire blanket type combined with a given container

4 Construction

4.1 All samples shall be conditioned in accordance with Annex A, A.1 and A.5 prior to testing.

4.2 The fire blanket shall be made of one or more sheets of material assembled together.

4.3 The size of each sheet shall be the same as the size of the entire blanket.

The two sides shall be similar in performance.

4.4 There shall be no seams in the fire blanket except as follows:

- where the hand-holding devices are fixed;
- at any edge;
- applying layers together.

EN 1869:2019 (E)**4.5** Hand holding devices shall:

- a) not comprise loops;
- b) be self-extinguishing after being subjected for 5 s to a gas flame located below at 2 cm from the material surface. The flame generated by a pocket lighter is suitable for the purpose;
- c) not become detached from the fire blanket during any of the testing specified in this document.

4.6 Fire blankets shall be rectangular or square and no edge shall be less than 1,0 m and no more than 1,8 m.

Only fire blankets of minimum size 1,2 m × 1,8 m are considered suitable for smothering persons whose clothes are on fire.

4.7 The total mass of any fire blanket (without its container) shall not exceed 4,5 kg.

4.8 A fire blanket shall be packed in a protective container.

NOTE Container can be flexible or rigid material.

The container shall be designed, such that it does not damage the fire blanket at any time (during installation, inspection or use).

4.9 The container shall be fitted with a visible means of indicating whether the blanket is inside.

NOTE This requirement is fulfilled where hand holding device(s) is (are) visible outside of the container.

4.10 The edges of the fire blankets shall not fray or tear.

4.11 Protection against microorganism or insect should be taken into consideration, either through material treatment or via suitable container design.

5 General performance

5.1 Except for 5.3, all samples shall be conditioned in accordance with Annex A, A.1, A.2 and A.5 prior to testing.

5.2 Fire blankets shall be capable of being rolled completely around a (50 ± 2) mm diameter bar, and along any axes parallel to adjacent sides, without permanent deformation.

5.3 For this test, 3 samples shall be in their original supply conditions and accordingly shall be preconditioned in accordance with Annex A, A.1 and A.5 prior to testing.

The force required to remove the fire blanket from the container fitted with its indicative device shall not exceed 80 N.

When stowed or packed in the container in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, it shall be possible for a fire blanket to be taken from the stowed position, unfolded and held ready for use in not more than 4 s.

5.4 When tested in accordance with Annex B, the electrical resistance of the blanket material shall be not less than 1 MΩ at any point.

5.5 The edges of the fire blankets shall not fray or tear during any of the tests specified in Annexes A to D.

6 Fire performance

6.1 All samples shall be conditioned in accordance with Annex A, A.1 to A.4 prior to testing.

6.2 Each type of fire blanket shall be capable of extinguishing the cooking oil fire and the heptane fire as described in Annex C and Annex D.

6.3 The fire blanket shall remain whole and not ignite during the tests.

6.4 Testing for each fire blanket material shall be done with the smallest and the largest available size.

To cover a range of sizes, fire tests shall be successful on the smallest and on the largest size.

NOTE Different containers do not require different fire tests.

6.5 Video recording of the fire tests shall be carried out to establish compliance with those requirements.

7 Marking

7.1 All information and markings should be consistent and in plain language.

7.2 Each blanket shall be indelibly marked with the manufacturers or supplier's name and address, the number EN 1869 and CEN year of the CEN edition of this document and the model or type number.

7.3 The container shall be marked with the following in white lettering on a red background.

The location and layout of the markings and their font style and contrast should be such that they are legible and understood by users when the container is fixed in position.

Text shall be in at least one of the national languages of the country where the blanket is intended to be used.

The following markings shall be visible when the container is fixed in position:

- a) the words FIRE BLANKET in upper case letters not less than 20 mm high;
- b) the number and year of the CEN edition of this document;
- c) model or type number;
- d) blanket size in metres by metres;
- e) incorporate pictograms and instructions for:
 - 1) removal of fire blanket from container;
 - 2) application on fires of flammable material:
 - “switch off heat”;
 - “cover burning material completely”;
 - “leave covered until cool”;

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3) application of fire blankets suitable for smothering persons whose clothes are on fire (see 4.6):

— Cover the victim with the blanket and smother the fire“

f) the instruction DISCARD AFTER USE, in upper case letters.

NOTE National regulation on disposal can apply.

7.4 Either the reverse of the container or a leaflet shall be marked with the following:

a) instructions prescribing periodical inspection in accordance with the manufacturer recommendations; an annual inspection is recommended;

b) folding instructions.

7.5 For its traceability, each fire blanket or container shall bear a batch number indication.

8 Minimum test report content for each tested fire blanket

8.1 Features to be recorded:

— exact number of sheet(s);

— location of seams where applicable;

— number and type of hand holding devices;

— location of marking for maintenance and folding (on container or leaflet);

— total mass (without container);

— size.

8.2 Ambient temperature.

8.3 Auto ignition temperature of the oil and heating time for auto ignition.

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Annex A (normative)

Test conditions

A single set of seven samples may be used to cover all tests and measurement, with four of them dedicated for fire testing.

A.1 Except where otherwise specified, tests shall be carried out at a temperature of (20 ± 10) °C.

A.2 All tests shall be carried out using a single thickness of the fire blanket. Each fire blanket shall be tested separately.

A.3 Identify and mark the two sides as “a” or “b” for each blanket tested on fire.

When tested for fire performance, each side shall be tested on each fire performance test.

One new blanket shall be used for each fire test.

A.4 The fire blankets shall be removed from their containers, unfolded and conditioned in air at (20 ± 10) °C, at a relative humidity of (60 ± 10) % for 48 h before testing.

After this period of time, the fire blankets shall be refolded in accordance with manufacturer instruction and returned to their containers.

It shall not be exposed to a different atmosphere for more than 10 min before the start of the fire test.

A.5 The fire blankets in their containers shall be stored in air at (20 ± 10) °C, at a relative humidity of (60 ± 10) % for a minimum of 24 h immediately prior to testing.