



Designation: D4804 – 09

# Standard Test Method for Determining the Flammability Characteristics of Nonrigid Solid Plastics<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4804; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope\*

1.1 This fire-test-response test methods describe small-scale laboratory procedures for determining the comparative burning characteristics of solid plastic materials that, due to specimen thinness and nonrigidity, distort or shrink when tested using Test Method D3801. A flame is applied to the base of specimens held in a vertical position and the extinguishing times are determined upon removal of the test flame.

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

1.3 This standard measures and describes the response of materials, products, or assemblies to heat and flame under controlled conditions, but does not by itself incorporate all factors required for fire hazard or fire risk assessment of the materials, products, or assemblies under actual fire conditions.

NOTE 1—This standard is equivalent to ISO 9773.

NOTE 2—For rate of burning of nonrigid solid plastics in a horizontal position, formerly Test Method B of this test method, see Test Method D635, section 9.4.

1.4 *Fire testing is inherently hazardous. Adequate safeguards for personnel and property shall be employed in conducting these tests.*

1.5 *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.* For specific hazard statements, see 6.1.1.

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.30 on Thermal Properties.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

- D635 Test Method for Rate of Burning and/or Extent and Time of Burning of Plastics in a Horizontal Position
- D3801 Test Method for Measuring the Comparative Burning Characteristics of Solid Plastics in a Vertical Position
- D5025 Specification for Laboratory Burner Used for Small-Scale Burning Tests on Plastic Materials
- D5207 Practice for Confirmation of 20-mm (50-W) and 125-mm (500-W) Test Flames for Small-Scale Burning Tests on Plastic Materials
- E176 Terminology of Fire Standards
- E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

### 2.2 ISO Standards:

- ISO 9773–98 Plastics—Determination of Burning Behaviour of Thin Flexible Vertical Specimens in Contact With a Small Flame Ignition Source<sup>3</sup>

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of fire-related terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology E176.

### 3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

- 3.2.1 *flame-impingement time, n*—the time in seconds that the flame from the burner is in contact with the specimen.
- 3.2.2 *flaming material, n*—flaming drips or particles from the specimen which ignite the dry, absorbent surgical cotton placed 300 mm below the test specimen.
- 3.2.3 *afterflame, n*—persistence of flaming of a material, after the ignition source has been removed.
- 3.2.4 *afterflame time, n*—the length of time for which a material continues to flame, under specified conditions, after the ignition source has been removed.
- 3.2.5 *afterglow, n*—persistence of glowing of a material, after cessation of flaming or, if no flaming occurs, after removal of the ignition source.
- 3.2.6 *afterglow time, n*—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.

<sup>3</sup> Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

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

3.2.7 *flame, v*—to undergo combustion in the gaseous phase with emission of light.

3.2.8 *glow, n*—visible light, other than from flaming, emitted by a solid undergoing combustion.

#### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method consists of subjecting the lower end of vertically held specimens to a 20-mm test flame for two 3-s flame applications. The 200 by 50-mm specimens are performed around a 13-mm diameter mandrel. The afterflame time is recorded after the first flame application and the afterflame and afterglow times are recorded after the second flame application. Information is also recorded on whether or not flaming material drips from the specimens.

#### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 The test results represent the afterflame and afterglow times, in seconds, for a material under the conditions of the test.

5.2 The afterflame and afterglow times and other burning phenomena will vary with thickness. Test data shall only be compared with data for material of comparable thickness.

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

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 procedure, the specimens are subjected to one or more specific sets of 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*—An enclosure or laboratory hood with a minimum capacity of 0.5 m<sup>3</sup>, free of induced or forced draft during testing. An enclosed laboratory hood with a heat-resistant glass window and an exhaust fan for removing the products of combustion immediately after the tests are recommended. If a draft is noted with the exhaust fan off, further measures are needed to eliminate the draft, such as adding a positive closing damper. The inside surfaces of the chamber shall be of a dark color. When a light meter, facing towards the rear of the chamber is positioned in place of the test specimen, the light level shall be less than 20 lx.

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

NOTE 3—Placing a mirror in the hood, to provide a rear view of the test specimen, has been found useful.

6.2 *Laboratory Burner*, constructed in accordance with Specification **D5025**.

6.3 *Ring Stand*, with a clamp or the equivalent, adjustable for vertical positioning of 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  $37 \pm 1$  MJ/m<sup>3</sup> has been found to provide similar results. However, technical-grade methane gas shall be used as the referee gas in cases of dispute. Other fuel gases such as butane, propane, and acetylene have higher energy density and are not suitable.

6.5 *Timer*—Stopwatch or other suitable timing device capable of timing to the nearest 0.5-s.

6.6 *Cotton*—A supply of dry, absorbent 100 % cotton.

6.7 *Desiccator*, containing a suitable drying agent, capable of maintaining a relative humidity not exceeding 20 % at 23°C  $\pm$  2°C.

6.8 *Conditioning Room or Chamber*, capable of being maintained at 23  $\pm$  2°C and a relative humidity of 50  $\pm$  10 %.

6.9 *Conditioning Oven*—A full-draft circulating-air oven capable of being maintained at 70  $\pm$  2°C.

6.10 *Specimen Mandrel Guide*, 13  $\pm$  0.5-mm diameter rod.

6.11 *Micrometer*, capable of being read to 0.01 mm.

6.12 *Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive Tape*, of a commercially-available type.

6.13 *Weighing Scale or Balance*, having an accuracy and resolution of 0.01 g.

6.14 *Stainless steel or nichrome wire*, of diameter 0.2 mm to 0.5 mm.

#### 7. Sampling

7.1 Unless otherwise agreed, material shall be sampled in accordance with good statistical practice.

#### 8. Test Specimens

8.1 It is possible that the results of tests carried out on test specimens of different colors, thicknesses, densities, molecular masses, directions of anisotropy and types, or with different additives, fillers/reinforcements, will be different.

8.2 Test specimens in the minimum and maximum densities, melt flows and fillers/reinforcements contents shall be considered representative of the range, if the test results yield the same flame test classification. If the burning characteristics are not essentially the same for all specimens representing the range, evaluation is to be limited only to the materials in the densities, melt flows, and fillers/reinforcements contents tested, or additional test specimens in the intermediate densities, melt flows, and fillers/reinforcements contents are to be tested.

8.3 Uncolored test specimens and test specimens with the highest level of organic and inorganic pigment loading by weight are considered representative of the color range, if the test results yield the same flame test classification. When certain pigments are known to affect flammability characteristics, they are also to be tested. Test specimens to be tested are those that:

(a) contain no coloring

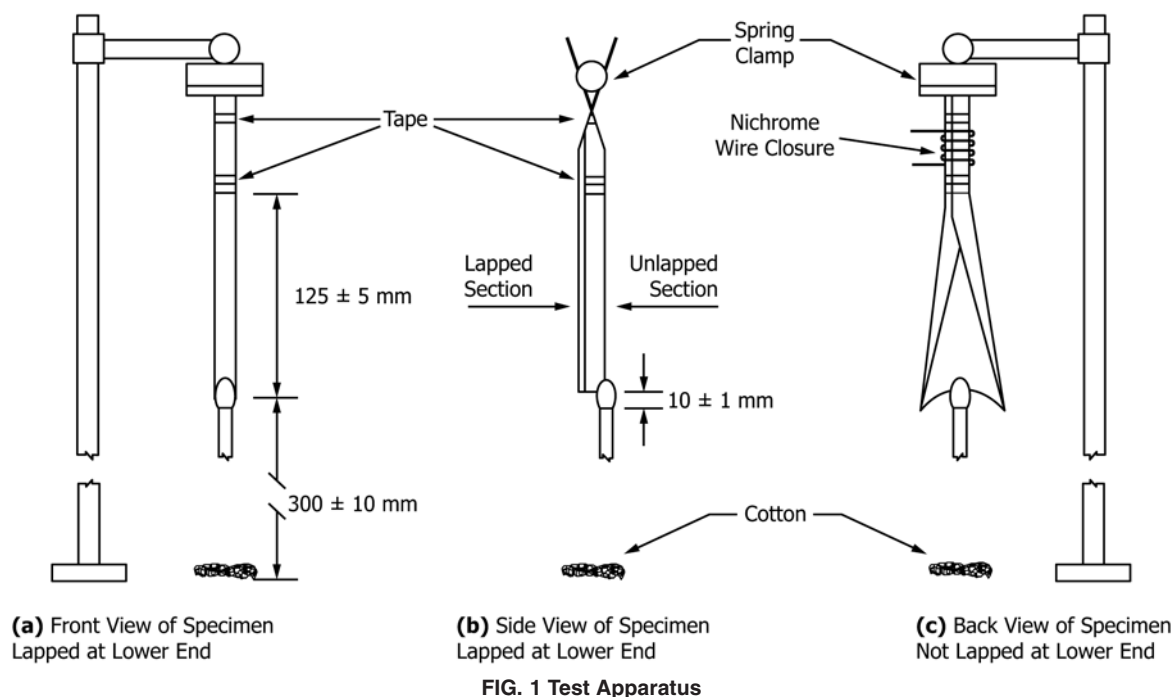


FIG. 1 Test Apparatus

- (b) contain the highest level of organic pigments
- (c) contain the highest level of inorganic pigments
- (d) contain pigments which are known to adversely affect flammability characteristics

8.4 All specimens shall be cut from a representative sample of the material (sheets or end-products). 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.

8.5 Standard specimens shall be  $200 \text{ mm} \pm 5 \text{ mm}$  long,  $50 \text{ mm} \pm 2 \text{ mm}$  wide and a maximum of  $0.25 \text{ mm}$  thick. Measure the thickness of each to the nearest  $0.01 \text{ mm}$  and note the measurements.

NOTE 4—Tests made on specimens of different thicknesses and made in different directions of anisotropy are not always comparable.

8.6 Specimens shall be prepared by marking a line across the specimen width  $125 \text{ mm} \pm 5 \text{ mm}$  from one end (bottom) of the cut specimen. The longitudinal axis of the specimen shall be wrapped tightly around the longitudinal axis of the mandrel to form a lapped cylinder with the 125-mm line exposed. The overlapping portions of the specimens shall be secured within the upper 75-mm segment above the 125-mm mark and at the upper end of the tube with pressure-sensitive adhesive tape. The mandrel shall then be removed.

NOTE 5—If the material is prone to developing static charges that make the formation of a cylinder difficult, it is acceptable to deionize the unformed specimen using a device or material intended for that purpose.

8.7 A minimum of 20 specimens shall be prepared. Prepare additional specimens for retest purposes, if necessary.

8.8 It is possible that different generic materials, although capable of being wrapped and taped around the mandrel, will exhibit varying degrees of flaring out of the untaped end, some of which will potentially result in nonlapped “U” type specimens. These various forms are considered acceptable to test if

it is possible to form the upper end into the cylinder. When testing stiff specimens, reinforce or replace the pressure-sensitive tape by wrapping nichrome wire around the top 75 mm of the specimen. See Fig. 1(c).

## 9. Conditioning

9.1 Prepare the cylindrical specimens before the conditioning. Condition specimen sets as follows:

9.1.1 Condition one set of five specimens for at least 48 h at a temperature of  $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  and a relative humidity of  $50 \pm 10 \%$  prior to testing.

9.1.2 Condition a second set of five specimens in a circulating-air oven for a duration of 168 h at  $70 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  and then cool in a desiccator over anhydrous calcium chloride for at least 4 h at room temperature prior to testing.

9.2 All specimens shall be tested in a laboratory atmosphere of 15 to  $35^\circ\text{C}$  and 45 to 75 % relative humidity.

## 10. Procedure

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

10.2 Support a specimen from the upper 6 mm of the specimen, with the longitudinal axis vertical, by a heavy spring clamp, so that the upper end of the tube is closed to prevent any chimney effects during the test. The lower end of the specimen shall be  $10 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$  above the top of the burner tube and  $300 \pm 10 \text{ mm}$  above a horizontal layer of 0.05 to 0.08 g of cotton thinned to an area approximately 50 by 50 mm and a maximum thickness of 6 mm (see Fig. 1, View (a)).

10.3 Place the burner remote from the specimen, ignite, and adjust it to produce a blue flame  $20 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$  high. Obtain the flame by adjusting the gas supply and the air ports of the burner until a 20-mm yellow-tipped blue flame is produced. Increase