



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 13927:2023

01-februar-2023

Polimerni materiali - Preprost preskus za ugotavljanje sproščene toplote z uporabo koničnega radiacijskega grelnika in detektorja iz termoelektrične baterije (ISO/DIS 13927:2022)

Plastics - Simple heat release test using a conical radiant heater and a thermopile detector (ISO/DIS 13927:2022)

Kunststoffe - Einfache Prüfung der Wärmefreisetzung unter Anwendung eines kegelförmigen Strahlungsheizkörpers und einer Thermosäule als Detektor (ISO/DIS 13927:2022)

Plastiques - Essai simple pour la détermination du débit calorifique au moyen d'un radiateur conique et d'une sonde à thermopile (ISO/DIS 13927:2022)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN ISO 13927

ICS:

83.080.01	Polimerni materiali na splošno	Plastics in general
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oSIST prEN ISO 13927:2023

en,fr,de

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/DIS 13927

ISO/TC 61/SC 4

Secretariat: BSI

Voting begins on:
2022-12-26Voting terminates on:
2023-03-20

Plastics — Simple heat release test using a conical radiant heater and a thermopile detector

Plastiques — Essai simple pour la détermination du débit calorifique au moyen d'un radiateur conique et d'une sonde à thermopile

ICS: 83.080.01

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Published in Switzerland

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee [or Project Committee] ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Burning behaviour*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 13927:2015), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- normative use the most recent edition of ISO standards in [clause 2](#)
- use of mass flow rate of methane gas corresponding to the net heat of combustion for calibration of the thermopile in [clause 9](#)
- presentation of an example of thermopile calibration by informative [Annex D](#)

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Fire is a complex phenomenon; its behaviour and effects depend upon a number of interrelated factors. The behaviour of materials and products depends upon the characteristics of the fire, the method of use of the materials, and the environment in which they are exposed (see also ISO 13943).

A test such as the one specified in this International Standard deals only with a simple representation of a particular aspect of the potential fire situation, typified by a radiant heat source, and it cannot alone provide any direct guidance on the behaviour or safety in fire. A test of this type can, however, be used for comparative purposes or to ensure the existence of a certain quality of performance (in this case, heat release from a composite material or an assembly) considered to have a bearing on fire performance generally. It would be wrong to attach any other meaning to performance in this test. The attention of all users of this test is drawn to the warning that immediately precedes [Clause 10](#).

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Plastics — Simple heat release test using a conical radiant heater and a thermopile detector

1 Scope

This document specifies a method suitable for the production control or product development purposes for assessing the heat release rate of essentially flat products exposed in the horizontal orientation to controlled levels of radiant heating with an external igniter. The heat release rate is determined by the use of a thermopile instead of the more accurate oxygen consumption techniques. The time to ignition and sustained flaming are also measured in this test. The mass loss of the test specimen can also be measured optionally.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 291, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 13943, *Fire safety — Vocabulary*

ISO 14697, *Reaction-to-fire tests — Guidance on the choice of substrates for building and transport products*

ISO 14934-3, *Fire tests — Calibration and use of heat flux meters — Part 3: Secondary calibration method*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 13943 and the following apply.

3.1

essentially flat surface

surface whose irregularity from a plane does not exceed ± 1 mm

3.2

ignition

onset of *sustained flaming* (3.7)

3.3

material

single substance or uniformly dispersed mixture, for example, metal, stone, timber, concrete, mineral fibre, or polymer

3.4

orientation

plane in which the exposed face of the specimen is located during testing either vertical or horizontal face upwards

3.5

product

material, composite or assembly, about which information is required

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3.6

test specimen

representative piece of the product which is to be tested together with any substrate or surface treatment

Note 1 to entry: The test specimen may include an air gap.

3.7

sustained flaming

existence of flame on or over the surface of the specimen for a period of over 10 s

3.8

transitory flaming

existence of flame on or over the surface of the specimen for a period of between 1 s and 10 s

4 Symbols

t_{ig} time to ignition (onset of sustained flaming), expressed in seconds (s)

\dot{q}''_{180} heat release rate per unit area at 180 s after ignition, expressed in kilowatts (kW/m²)

\dot{q}''_{300} heat release rate per unit area at 300 s after ignition, expressed in kilowatts (kW/m²)

\dot{q}''_{max} maximum heat release rate per unit area, expressed in kilowatts (kW/m²)

5 Principle

The heat release rate is assessed by measurement of the output of a thermopile located in a chimney situated above a burning test specimen that is subjected to a known heat flux from a conical heater. The output (in mV) is converted into heat release rate per unit area (in kW/m²) by use of a calibration graph obtained previously by burning methane gas of known heat of combustion in the same apparatus. Informative guidance is given in [Annex B](#). The specimen mass loss rate during the test can also be measured by continuously recording the specimen load cell output. An informative guidance is given in [Annex C](#).

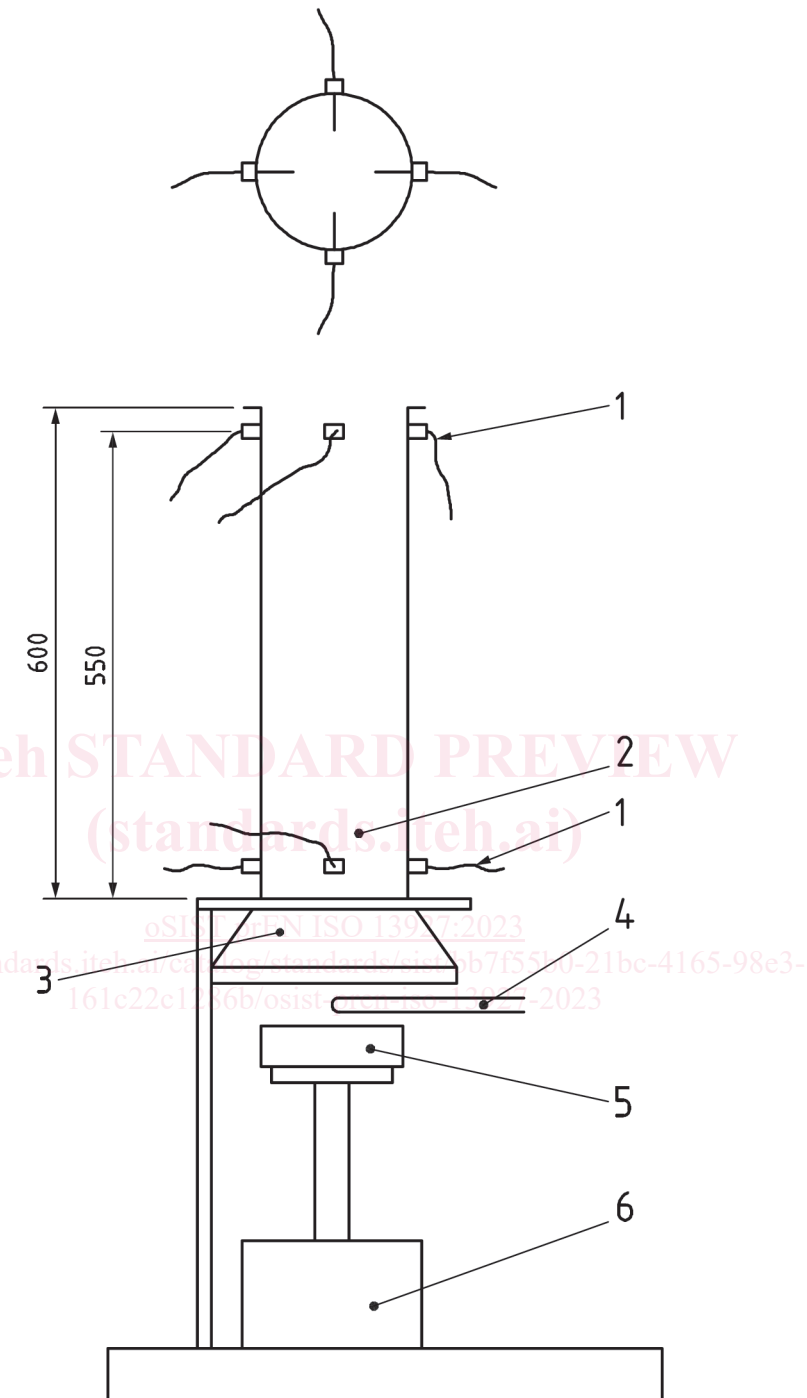
6 Apparatus

6.1 General

The test apparatus shall consist essentially of the following components: a cone-shaped radiant heater, a chimney housing a thermopile, a load cell, a specimen holder, and a fume extraction system. A schematic representation of the assembly is given in [Figure 1](#). The individual components are described below.

Intoleranced dimensions are recommended values, but should be followed closely.

Dimensions in millimetres

**Key**

- 1 thermopile
- 2 chimney
- 3 cone heater
- 4 spark igniter
- 5 specimen
- 6 load cell (optional)

Figure 1 — Schematic drawing of apparatus

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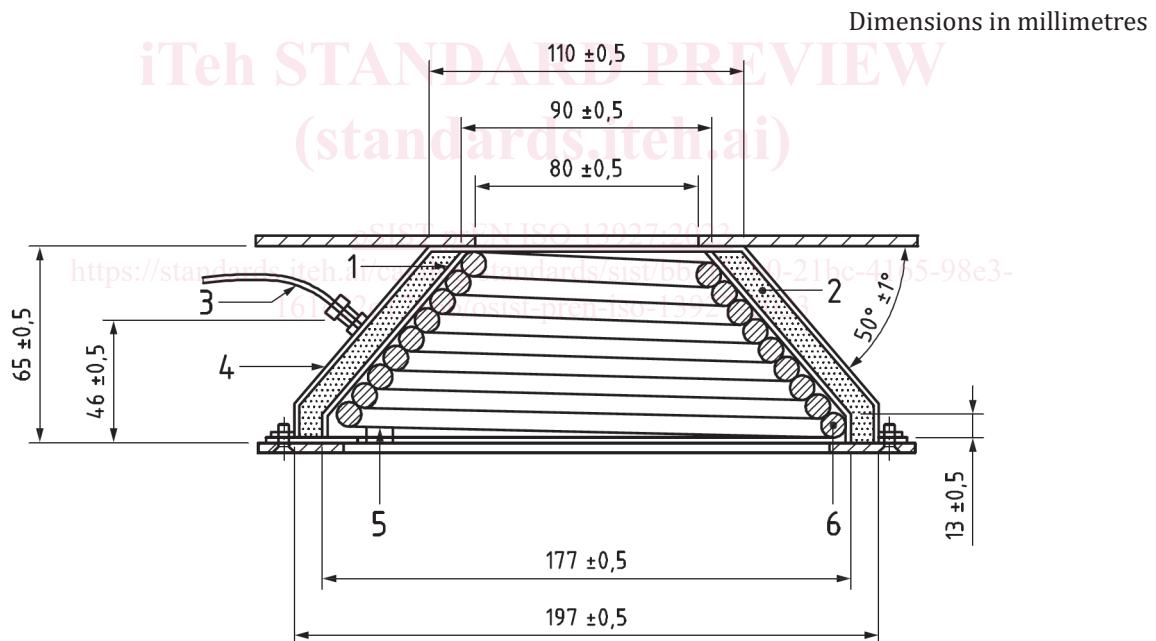
6.2 Cone-shaped radiant electrical heater

The active element of the heater shall consist of an electrical heater rod, capable of delivering 5 000 W at the operating voltage, tightly wound into the shape of a truncated cone (see [Figure 2](#)). The heater shall be encased on the outside with a double-walled, stainless-steel cone filled between the walls with a refractory blanket of nominal thickness 13 mm and nominal density 100 kg/m³. The heat flux from the heater shall be maintained at a pre-set level by controlling the average temperature of three thermocouples (type K stainless-steel sheathed thermocouples have provided suitable but Inconel or other high performance materials are also acceptable), symmetrically disposed and in contact with, but not welded to, the heater element (see [Figure 2](#)). 1,0 mm to 1,6 mm outside diameter sheathed (unearthed) thermocouples with an unexposed hot junction may be used. The heater shall be capable of producing heat fluxes on the surface of the specimen of up to 75 kW/m². The heat flux shall be uniform within the central 50 mm × 50 mm area of the exposed specimen surface to within ±2 % for an irradiance of 50 kW/m².

The cone heater shall be provided with a removable radiation shield to protect immediately the specimen from heat prior to the start of the test.

6.3 Heat flux controller

The heat flux control system shall maintain the average temperature of the heater element steady to within ±2 °C.



Key

- 1 inner shell
- 2 refractory-fibre packing
- 3 thermocouple
- 4 outer shell
- 5 spacer block
- 6 heating element

Figure 2 — Cross-sectional view through heater