ISO/FDIS 13506-1~~:2024(en)~~

ISO/TC 94/SC 13

Secretariat: SNV

Date: 2024-~~02-24~~xx

Protective clothing against heat and flame —

Part 1: Test method for complete garments — Measurement of transferred energy using an instrumented manikin

Habillement de protection contre la chaleur et les flammes —

Partie 1: Méthode d'essai pour vêtements complets — Mesurage de l'énergie transférée à l'aide d'un mannequin instrumenté

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Foreword

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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).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at ~~www.iso.org/patents.~~www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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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 ISO/TC 94, *Personal safety — Protective clothing and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Protective clothing*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 162, *Protective clothing including hand and arm protection and lifejackets,* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13506-1:2017), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— ~~—~~revision of definitions (see ~~Clause 3);~~Clause 3);

— ~~—~~heat flux, requirements and its definition (see ~~Clauses 4~~Clauses 4 and ~~5);~~5);

— ~~—~~female manikin (see ~~Clause 5~~Clause 5 and rest of document);

— ~~—~~manikin sensor calibration (see ~~Clause 5);~~Clause 5);

— ~~—~~heat flux symmetry (see ~~Clause 5);~~Clause 5);

— ~~—~~thermal manikin protection factor (TMPF) (see ~~Clause 5);~~Clause 5);

— ~~—~~transferred energy and its calculation (see ~~Clause 5);~~Clause 5);

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— interlaboratory test data analysis results (see Annex B);

— calibration and validation procedure (see Annex C).

A list of all parts in the ISO 13506 series can be found on the ISO website.

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.

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Introduction

The purpose of heat and flame-resistant protective clothing is to shield the wearer from hazards that can cause skin burn injury. The clothing is made from one or more materials. The evaluation of materials for potential use in this type of clothing generally involves two steps. First, the materials are tested to gauge their ability to limit flame spread. They are then tested to determine the rate of transferred energy through them when exposed to a particular hazard. A variety of bench scale test methods are used in these two steps. Bench scale test methods permit testing fabrics, seams, zippers, pockets, badges, buttons or other closures, metal and plastic clips or other features that can be included in a complete garment. Once suitable materials are identified, they are made into complete garments or ensembles. The overall design and performance of the garment can be assessed on a manikin-fire exposure system. This test method is not designed to measure material properties directly, but to evaluate the interaction of material behaviour and garment design.

In this test method, a stationary, upright adult-sized manikin (male or female) is dressed in a complete garment and exposed to a laboratory simulation of a fire with controlled heat flux, duration and flame distribution. The average incident heat flux to the exterior of the garment is 84 kW/m^2, a value similar to those used in ISO 9151, ISO 6942 and ISO 17492. The protection offered by the test specimens is evaluated through quantitative measurements and observations. Heat flux sensors fitted to the surface of the manikin are used to measure the heat flux variation with time and location on the manikin and to determine the total energy absorbed over the data-gathering period. The data gathering period is selected to ensure that the total energy transferred has been completed. These measurements are suitable for use in predicting skin burn injury (see ISO 13506-2).

The fire simulations are dynamic. The heat flux resulting from the exposure is neither constant nor uniform over the surface of the manikin/garment. Under these conditions, the results are expected to have more variability than carefully controlled bench scale tests (interlaboratory results are found in ~~Annex B).~~ Annex B).

Fit of the garment on the manikin is important. Variations in garment design and how the manikin is dressed by the operator can influence the test results. A test garment or specimen size is selected by the laboratory from the size range provided by the manufacturer to properly fit the laboratory's manikin. Variations in the fit of the test garment that can occur when sitting, bending or moving are not evaluated.

Most manikins do not have sensors on the hands and feet, but it is possible to assess some aspects of hand protection depending upon the specific design of the hands. All manikins contain heat flux sensors in the head. The reason for this is that many outer garments include an integral hood, but not gloves or footwear. Tests for gloves and footwear are covered by other ISO documents for specific end uses.

The method described in this document as an optional part in the fire fighter standards ISO 11999-3 and EN 469, ~~[11]~~ [11], and as an optional part in the industrial heat and flame protective clothing standard ISO 11612. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) specifies a test method similar to the one described in this document as part of a certification process for garments (see NFPA 2112 ~~[13]).~~ [13]).

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Protective clothing against heat and flame — —

Part 1: Test method for complete garments — — Measurement of transferred energy using an instrumented manikin

1 Scope

This document specifies the overall requirements, equipment and calculation methods to provide results that can be used for evaluating the performance of complete garments or protective clothing ensembles exposed to short duration flame engulfment.

This test method establishes a rating system to characterize the thermal protection provided by single-layer and multi-layer garments made of flame resistant materials. The rating is based on the measurement of heat transfer to a full-size manikin exposed to convective and radiant energy in a laboratory simulation of a fire with controlled heat flux, duration and flame distribution. The heat transfer data are summed over a prescribed time to give the total transferred energy. A transferred energy and thermal manikin protection factor (TMPF) assessment methods provide to quantify product performance.

The exposure heat flux is limited to a nominal level of 84 kW/m^2 and durations of 3 s to 20 s dependant on the risk assessment and expectations from the thermal insulating capability of the garment.

The results obtained apply only to the particular garments or ensembles, as tested, and for the specified conditions of each test, particularly with respect to the heat flux, duration and flame distribution.

This test method covers visual evaluation, observation, inspection and documentation on the overall behaviour of the test specimen(s) before, during and after the exposure. The effects of body position and movement are not addressed in this test method.

The heat flux measurements can also be used to calculate the predicted skin burn injury resulting from the exposure (see ISO 13506-2).

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This test method does not simulate high radiant exposures such as those found in arc flash exposures, some types of fire exposures where liquid or solid fuels are involved, nor exposure to nuclear explosions.

NOTE This test method is complex and requires a high degree of technical expertise in both the test setup and operation. Even minor deviations from the instructions in this test method can lead to significantly different test results.

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2 Normative references

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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.

<std>ISO 3801, *Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area*</std>

<std>ISO 11610, *Protective clothing — Vocabulary*</std>

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~~<std>ISO 13506-~~ISO 3801, *Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area*

ISO 11610, *Protective clothing — Vocabulary*

ISO 13506-2:—, Protective clothing against heat and flame — Part 2: Skin burn injury prediction —Calculation requirements and test cases~~</std>~~

~~<std>ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*</std>~~

ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 11610 and the following apply.

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at ~~https://www.iso.org/obp~~https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at ~~https://www.electropedia.org/~~https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
absorbed energy
q_{net}
net *energy* ~~(3.7)~~(3.7) absorbed by the sensor that accounts for all modes of heat transfer interacting with the sensor surface when exposed to the *incident energy* ~~(3.16)~~(3.16)

Note 1 to entry: The energy balance including losses unique for each sensor type are detailed in the respective sensor technology documents.

Note 2 to entry: See ~~Figure 1~~Figure 1 in ~~4.2~~4.2 for a schematic representation of this definition.

3.2
associated area
area of body region per sensor

Note 1 to entry: See ~~Table 3~~ Table 3.

3.3
data acquisition period
time elapsed during which data is recorded during a test

3.5
data calculation period
defined time over which data are used for a calculation

3.6
conditioning
keeping samples under standard conditions of temperature and relative humidity for a minimum period of time

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3.7
energy
heat flux ~~(3.13)~~(3.13) integrated over a specified time period multiplied by *associated area* ~~(3.2)~~(3.2)

Note 1 to entry: Energy is expressed in joules (J).

3.8
exposure duration
exposure time
time from the initial opening of the valves nearest to the burner to the closing of the same valve ~~(8.2.6.)~~(8.2.6.)

3.9
exposure heat flux
incident heat flux averaged among the manikin sensors during data calculation period

3.10
fire
rapid oxidation process which is a chemical reaction of fuel and oxygen resulting in the evolution of light, heat and combustion products in varying intensities

Note 1 to entry: The fuel can be a form of solid, dust, aerosol or a gas of an ignitable substance. The fire will last as long as there is a combustible fuel-air mixture.

3.11
flame distribution
spatial distribution of the flame engulfment from the test facility burners which provides a controlled *exposure heat flux* ~~(3.9)~~(3.9) over the manikin surface

3.12
garment ease
difference between body (manikin) dimensions and garment dimensions

3.13
heat flux
heat through a surface area perpendicular to the direction of heat flow

Note 1 to entry: Heat flux is expressed in kW/m². For any conversion from kW/m² to cal/cm².s; the following ratio is to be used 4,184 J = 1 cal.

3.13.1
absorbed heat flux
net *heat flux* ~~(3.13)~~(3.13) absorbed by the sensor that accounts for all modes of heat transfer interacting with the sensor surface when exposed to the *incident heat flux* ~~(3.13.2)~~(3.13.2)

3.13.2
incident heat flux
heat flux ~~(3.13)~~(3.13) to which a test item or sensor is exposed

Note 1 to entry: for incident heat flux to manikin sensors, see fig on energy balance ~~(4.2)~~(4.2)

3.14
heat flux sensor
manikin sensor
device, fulfilling the requirements of this document, capable of measuring the *heat flux* ~~(3.13)~~(3.13) to the manikin's surface under test conditions, or of providing data that can be used to calculate the heat flux

3.15
incident energy
energy (3.7)(3.7) to which a sensor is exposed during a *nude exposure* (3.18)(3.18)

3.15.1
total incident energy
sum of the *incident energy* (3.16)(3.16) of a specified set of *manikin sensors* (3.15)(3.15) during the nude exposure for the specified time period

3.16
instrumented manikin
model representing an adult-sized human (male or female) which is fitted with *manikin sensors* (3.15)(3.15) in the surface

3.17
nude exposure
test performed on the uncovered surface of the *instrumented manikin* (3.17)(3.17)

3.18
maximum absorbed heat flux
highest value of *absorbed heat flux* (3.13.1)(3.13.1) calculated from the recorded output of a *manikin sensor* (3.15)(3.15) during a test

3.19
transferred energy
absorbed energy (3.1)(3.1) by a single sensor under the test item

Note 1 to entry: Each manikin sensor has an *associated area* (3.2).(3.2). It is assumed that the measured energy transferred for each manikin sensor is uniform over this associated area. Some manikins have a sensor layout that has the same area associated with each manikin sensor, others do not.

3.19.1
total transferred energy
sum of the *transferred energy* (3.20)(3.20) of a specified set of covered *manikin sensors* (3.15)(3.15) over the *data calculation period* (3.5)(3.5)

Note 1 to entry: Total transferred energy can refer to either the whole covered area of the manikin or to a specific covered manikin region.

3.20
thermal manikin protection factor
TMPF
factor representing the overall protective garment or ensemble performance as a function of exposure and test specimen mass

4 Overview

4.1 General

The method evaluates the thermal protective performance of the test specimen, which is either a garment or an ensemble. The protective performance is a function of both the materials of construction and design. The average incident heat flux is 84 kW/m² with an exposure duration of 3 s to 20 s.

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