



Designation: D5207 – 14

# Standard Practice for Confirmation of 20–mm (50–W) and 125–mm (500–W) Test Flames for Small-Scale Burning Tests on Plastic Materials<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5207; 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 practice covers the confirmation of test flames for small-scale burning tests on plastic materials using the laboratory burner described in Specification [D5025](#). Back pressures and flow rates for methane, propane, and butane supply gases are given for specific test flames. This practice describes a procedure to confirm the heat evolution of the test flame.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.

1.3 *This standard is used to measure and describe 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—There is no similar ISO standard. This practice is equivalent in technical content to, but not fully corresponding in presentation with, the confirmatory procedures of IEC/TS 60695-11-3, Method A and IEC/TS 60695-11-4, Method A.

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.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

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

[D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics](#)

[D3195 Practice for Rotameter Calibration](#)

<sup>1</sup> This practice 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](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[D5025 Specification for Laboratory Burner Used for Small-Scale Burning Tests on Plastic Materials](#)

[E176 Terminology of Fire Standards](#)

[E220 Test Method for Calibration of Thermocouples By Comparison Techniques](#)

[E230 Specification and Temperature-Electromotive Force \(EMF\) Tables for Standardized Thermocouples](#)

[E608 Specification for Mineral-Insulated, Metal-Sheathed Base Metal Thermocouples](#)

2.2 IEC Standards:<sup>3</sup>

[IEC/TS 60695-11-3 Ed. 1: Fire Hazard Testing-Part 11: Test Flames-Section 3: 500 W Flames: Apparatus and Confirmational Test Methods](#)

[IEC/TS 60695-11-4 Ed. 2: Fire Hazard Testing-Part 11: Test Flames-Section 4: 50 W Flame: Apparatus and Confirmational Test Methods](#)

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions of Terms:

3.1.1 For definitions of terms related to plastics used in this test method, refer to Terminology [D883](#). For definitions of terms related to fire used in this test method, refer to Terminology [E176](#).

## 4. Summary of Practice

4.1 A test flame of specified height and color is obtained with gas supplied at a suggested back pressure and flow rate. A thermal sensor is then positioned over the flame, and the time for the temperature of the sensor to increase from 100 to 700°C is determined. The time is used to confirm the heat-evolution profile of the test flame.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 The flame height and color (indicative of air-to-gas ratio) for a test flame have traditionally been specified in the individual test method. The energy content of the flame has also been addressed by reference to a specific supply gas. It has been determined that the supply-gas back pressure and flow rate can be varied without affecting the height and color of the

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

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

flame. However, the energy content of the flame is affected. This practice provides the back pressure and flow rate of the supply gas for a 20-mm (50-W) and a 125-mm (500-W) test flame, and a procedure for confirming the heat-evolution profile of the test flame.

5.2 Information is provided for test flames using methane, propane, or butane. Using this information, these supply gases can be used interchangeably with a standardized burner to produce essentially the same test flame.

## 6. Apparatus

6.1 *Test Chamber*, enclosure or laboratory hood, free of induced or forced draft, having an internal volume of at least 0.5 m<sup>3</sup> for the 20-mm (50-W) flame or 0.75 m<sup>3</sup> for the 125-mm (500-W) flame.

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

6.3 *Manometer/Pressure Gauge*, capable of measuring to 800 mm of water, with increments of 5 mm.

6.4 *Flow Meter*—A rotameter calibrated in accordance with Practice D3195, with correlation curves appropriate for the gas, or a mass flow meter with at least 2 % accuracy.

6.5 *Thermal Sensor (Copper Slug and Thermocouple)*—A slug constructed of high conductivity (electrolytic) copper with dimensions as shown in Fig. 1. A 1.76 ± 0.01-g slug is used for

the 20-mm (50-W) flame, and a 10.0 ± 0.05-g slug is used for the 125-mm (500-W) flame. A Type K thermocouple with a 0.5-mm diameter stainless steel sheath constructed in accordance with Specification E608 shall be peened into the top of the slug.

6.6 *Temperature Indicator*—A potentiometer or temperature indicator for Type K thermocouples capable of reading to 800°C. Calibrate the combination thermal sensor and temperature indicator in accordance with the general procedures outlined in Method E220. The initial calibration tolerance is defined in Tables E230.

6.7 *Ring Stand*, with a clamp or equivalent device, adjustable for positioning of the thermal sensor.

6.8 *Timer*, stop watch or other suitable timing device capable of timing to the nearest 0.1 s.

6.9 *Gas Supply*—A supply of methane, propane, or butane, with suitable regulator and meter for uniform gas flow.

6.9.1 *Methane*, Technical grade, 98 % minimum purity, having a heating value of 37 ± 1 MJ/m<sup>3</sup> at 25°C. Natural gas with a certified heating value of 37 ± 1 MJ/m<sup>3</sup> will likely provide similar results.

6.9.2 *Propane*, Technical grade, 98 % minimum purity, having a heating value of 94 ± 2 MJ/m<sup>3</sup> at 25°C.

6.9.3 *Butane*, CP grade, 99 % minimum purity, having a heating value of 120 ± 3 MJ/m<sup>3</sup> at 25°C.

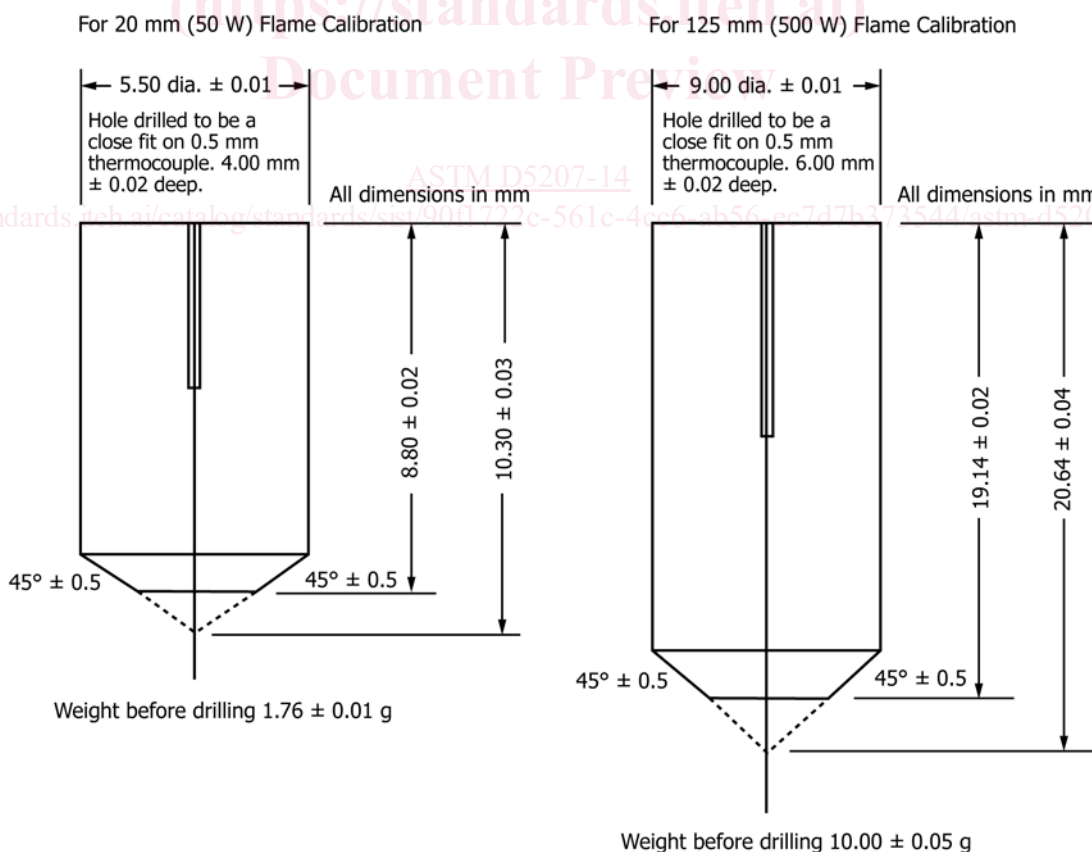


FIG. 1 Copper Slug for Thermal Sensor