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BS EN ISO 11925-2:2010



BSI Standards Publication

Reaction to fire tests — Ignitability of products subjected to direct impingement of flame

Part 2: Single-flame source test

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This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 11925-2:2010. It is identical to ISO 11925-2:2010, incorporating corrigendum January 2011. It supersedes BS EN ISO 11925-2:2002, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee FSH/21/1, Reaction to fire tests - European fire test methods including ignitability tests.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

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Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected
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Incorporating corrigendum January 2011

English Version

Reaction to fire tests - Ignitability of products subjected to direct impingement of flame - Part 2: Single-flame source test (ISO 11925-2:2010)

Essais de réaction au feu - Allumabilité de produits soumis à l'incidence directe de la flamme - Partie 2: Essai à l'aide d'une source à flamme unique (ISO 11925-2:2010)

Prüfungen zum Brandverhalten - Entzündbarkeit von Produkten bei direkter Flammeneinwirkung - Teil 2: Einzel-Flammentest (ISO 11925-2:2010)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 October 2010.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 11925-2:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92 "Fire safety" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 127 "Fire safety in buildings" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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 May 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2011.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 11925-2:2002.

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, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11925-2:2010 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 11925-2:2010 without any modification.

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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

ISO 11925-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92, *Fire safety*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Fire initiation and growth*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 11925-2:2002), which has been technically revised.

ISO 11925 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Reaction to fire tests — Ignitability of products subjected to direct impingement of flame*:

- *Part 1: Guidance on ignitability* [Technical Report]¹⁾
- *Part 2: Single-flame source test*
- *Part 3: Multi-source test*¹⁾

1) The main title of ISO 11925 has been changed since these parts were first published, originally referring to the ignitability of *building* products only. It is intended that these parts be aligned with the new main title at their next revision.

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Introduction

This fire test method has been developed to define reaction to the fire performance of products. The method specifies a test for determining the ignitability of products by direct small-flame impingement under zero impressed irradiance using vertically oriented test specimens.

Although the method is designed to assess ignitability, this is addressed by measuring the spread of a small flame up the vertical surface of a specimen following application of a small (match-sized) flame to either the surface or edge of a specimen for either 15 s or 30 s. The determination of the production of flaming droplets depends on whether or not the filter paper placed beneath the specimen ignites.

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Reaction to fire tests — Ignitability of products subjected to direct impingement of flame —

Part 2: Single-flame source test

WARNING — The attention of all persons concerned with managing and carrying out this test is drawn to the fact that fire testing can be hazardous and that there is a possibility that toxic and/or harmful smoke and gases can be evolved during the test. Operational hazards can also arise during the testing of specimens and the disposal of test residues.

An assessment of all potential hazards and risks to health should be made and safety precautions identified and provided. Written safety instructions should be issued. Appropriate training should be given to relevant personnel. Laboratory personnel should ensure that they follow written safety instructions at all times.

Adequate means of extinguishing the specimen should be provided, bearing in mind that some specimens can produce severe flaming during the test. A hand water spray or an inert gas suppression system, e.g. compressed nitrogen, which can be directed to the burning area, should be available together with other means, such as fire extinguishers.

In some cases, smouldering can be difficult to extinguish completely and immersion in water can be necessary.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11925 specifies a method of test for determining the ignitability of products by direct small flame impingement under zero impressed irradiance using vertically oriented test specimens.

Information on the precision of the test method is given in Annex A.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

EN 13238, *Reaction to fire tests for building products — Conditioning procedures and general rules for selection of substrates*

ISO 13943, *Fire safety — Vocabulary*

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