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BS EN ISO 340:2013



BSI Standards Publication

Conveyor belts — Laboratory scale flammability characteristics — Requirements and test method (ISO 340:2013)

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This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 340:2013. It supersedes BS EN ISO 340:2004 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PRI/67, Conveyor belts.

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

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English Version

Conveyor belts - Laboratory scale flammability characteristics - Requirements and test method (ISO 340:2013)

Courroies transporteuses - Caractéristiques
d'inflammabilité d'échelle de laboratoire - Exigences et
méthode d'essai (ISO 340:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 January 2013.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 340:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 41 "Pulleys and belts (including veebelts)" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 188 "Conveyor belts" the secretariat of which is held by SNV.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2013.

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 340:2004.

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 340:2013 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 340:2013 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 340 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 41, *Pulleys and belts (including veebelts)*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Conveyor belts*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 340:2004), which has been technically revised. The word 'combustion' has been changed to 'flame'.

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Conveyor belts — Laboratory scale flammability characteristics — Requirements and test method

CAUTION — This method of test is not designed to assess the fire hazard of any given product. The results may help in the assessment of ignition hazard but should not be used in isolation as evidence that a product or material is safe.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for assessing, on a small scale, the reaction of a conveyor belt to an ignition flame source. It is applicable to conveyor belts having a textile carcass as well as steel cord conveyor belts.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 8056-1, *Aircraft — Nickel-chromium and nickel-aluminium thermocouple extension cables — Part 1: Conductors — General requirements and tests*

ISO 9162, *Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Liquefied petroleum gases — Specifications*

ISO 18573, *Conveyor belts — Test atmospheres and conditioning periods*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

afterflame

flame which persists after the ignition source has been removed

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2008, 4.6]

3.2

flame

zone of combustion in the gaseous phase, usually with emission of light

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2008, 4.133]

3.3

flame

to undergo combustion in the gaseous phase with emission of light

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2008, 4.134]

4 Requirements

4.1 Periods of afterflame (after removal of the burner)

The sum of the periods of flame for each of the series of six tests (see [5.3](#)) shall be less than 45 s and no individual value shall be greater than 15 s (see [5.7.5](#)).