Second edition 2010-10-01

Textiles — Assessment of the ignitability of bedding items —

Part 2:

Ignition source: match-flame equivalent

Textiles — Évaluation de l'allumabilité des articles de literie — Partie 2: Source d'allumage: flamme simulant une allumette



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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.

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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.

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ISO 12952-2 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 248, *Textiles and textile products*, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces ISO 12952-3:1998 and ISO 12952-4:1998, which have been technically revised.

ISO 12952 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Textiles* — *Assessment of the ignitability of bedding items*:

- Part 1: Ignition source: smouldering cigarette
- Part 2: Ignition source: match-flame equivalent

Introduction

Fires are sometimes caused by the ignition of bedding items by smokers' materials. The ignitability of bedding items by a smouldering cigarette or a small open flame is therefore an important feature in the assessment of the risk of fire.

It cannot be assumed that protection against a smouldering ignition source will automatically give protection against flaming ignition. Users of this part of ISO 12952 should therefore consider the need to submit test specimens to both cigarette and flaming ignition tests.

This part of ISO 12952 describes test methods with a match-flame equivalent as the ignition source. Testing against the ignition source of a smouldering cigarette is covered in ISO 12952-1.

This part of ISO 12952 can be used for the assessment of ignitability of individual items of bedding and of composite arrangements.