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Furniture — Assessment of ignitability of upholstered furniture —

Part 2: Ignition source: match-flame equivalent

Ameublement — Évaluation de la facilité d'allumage des meubles rembourrés —

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8191-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 136, *Furniture*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Furniture — Assessment of ignitability of upholstered furniture —

Part 2: Ignition source: match-flame equivalent

0 Introduction

This part of ISO 8191 is one of a series of standards concerned with the ignitability of upholstered furniture using various ignition sources.

The ignition source used in this part of ISO 8191 is a gas flame which is equivalent to a match flame.

The three annexes contained in this part of ISO 8191 do not form integral parts of the Standard.

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 8191 lays down a test method to assess the ignitability of material combinations, such as covers and fillings used in upholstered seating, when subjected to a small flame as an ignition source.

The tests measure only the ignitability of a combination of materials used in upholstered seating and not the ignitability of a particular finished item of furniture incorporating these materials. They give an indication of, but cannot guarantee, the ignition behaviour of the finished item of furniture.

2 Reference

ISO 139, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 8191, the following definitions apply.

3.1 progressive smouldering: Exothermic oxidation, not accompanied by flaming, that is self-propagating, i.e. independent of the ignition source. It may or may not be accompanied by incandescence.

3.2 flaming: Undergoing combustion in the gaseous phase with the emission of light.

4 Criteria of ignition

4.1 Progressive smouldering ignition

For the purposes of this part of ISO 8191, all the following types of behaviour are considered to be progressive smouldering ignitions:

- a) any test assembly that displays escalating combustion behaviour so that it is unsafe to continue the test and active extinction is necessary;
- b) any test assembly that smoulders until it is essentially consumed within the test duration;
- c) any test assembly that smoulders to the extremities of the specimen, viz upper or lower margins, either side or to its full thickness, within the duration of the test;
- d) any test assembly that, on final examination, shows evidence of charring other than discoloration, for more than 100 mm in any direction apart from upwards from the location closest to the position of the source.

Disregard any smouldering which ceases within 120 s after removal of the burner tube.

NOTE — In practice it has been found that there is usually a clear distinction between materials which may char under the influence of the ignition source but which do not propagate further (non-progressive combustion) and those where smouldering develops in extent and spreads (progressive combustion).

4.2 Flaming ignition

For the purposes of this part of ISO 8191, all the following types of behaviour are considered to be flaming ignitions:

- a) any test assembly that displays escalating combustion behaviour so that it is unsafe to continue the test and active extinction is necessary;
- b) any test assembly that burns until it is essentially consumed within the test duration;
- c) any test assembly on which any flame front reaches the lower margin, either side or passes through its full thickness within the duration of the test.

Disregard any flaming which ceases within 120 s after removal of the burner tube.