

---

---

**Determination of the resistance to gas  
explosions of passive fire protection  
materials —**

Part 1:  
**General requirements**

*Détermination de la résistance aux explosions de gaz des matériaux  
de protection passive contre l'incendie —*

*Partie 1: Exigences générales*



This document is a preview generated by EMS



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2021

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

# Contents

	Page
<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Explosion loading</b> .....	<b>1</b>
4.1 Overpressure loading.....	1
4.1.1 Finite rise time.....	2
4.1.2 Instantaneous rise time.....	2
4.2 Drag loading.....	3
4.3 Means of generating loads.....	3
4.3.1 General.....	3
4.3.2 Confined gas explosion.....	3
4.3.3 Unconfined gas explosion.....	3
4.3.4 Shock tube.....	4
4.3.5 Solid explosive detonations.....	4
<b>5 Test specimens</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>6 Environmental conditions</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>7 Instrumentation</b> .....	<b>4</b>
7.1 General.....	4
7.2 Pressure transducers.....	4
7.3 Temperature.....	5
7.4 Deflection.....	5
7.5 Strain.....	5
7.6 Data acquisition.....	5
7.7 Photography.....	5
7.8 Video.....	5
<b>8 Test specification</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>9 Data analysis</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>10 Test acceptability criteria</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>11 Test report</b> .....	<b>7</b>

## 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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92, *Fire safety*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Fire containment*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 23693 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

# Determination of the resistance to gas explosions of passive fire protection materials —

## Part 1: General requirements

### 1 Scope

This document aims to simulate the mechanical loads that could be imparted to passive fire protection (PFP) materials and systems by explosions resulting from releases of flammable gas, pressurised liquefied gas or flashing liquid fuels that may precede a fire. This document can also be applicable to dust explosions. Gas explosions can give rise to pressure and drag forces. Damage to PFP materials in a gas explosion can be caused by the direct effects of pressure and drag loadings and by the deflection of the substrate supporting the PFP material. Other parts of the ISO 23693 series will deal with a range of common types of specimen that could be tested against the mechanical loads generated.

### 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

### 3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

#### 3.1

##### **drag load**

load on items resulting from the flow of gas generated by a venting gas explosion

#### 3.2

##### **impulse**

area under a pressure-time history curve

#### 3.3

##### **overpressure**

difference between actual pressure and ambient pressure

#### 3.4

##### **rise time**

time for the pressure in a blast wave to rise to the peak overpressure

### 4 Explosion loading

#### 4.1 Overpressure loading

Overpressure loadings shall be characterised as one of two idealised overpressure-time histories that can occur.