
**Plastics — Development and use
of intermediate-scale fire tests for
plastics products —**

**Part 2:
Use of intermediate-scale tests for
semi-finished and finished products**

*Plastiques — Développement et utilisation des essais au feu à une
échelle intermédiaire pour les produits plastiques —*

*Partie 2: Utilisation des essais à une échelle intermédiaire pour les
produits semi-finis et les produits finis*



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

Published in Switzerland

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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.

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).

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).

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.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Burning behaviour*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/TS 15791-2:2017), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- technical update in [Clause 4](#) has been updated;
- the following references have been added:
 - ISO 14697 (as a normative reference);
 - ISO/TS 17431 (as an informative reference).

A list of all parts in the ISO 15791 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.

Introduction

The major benefit in intermediate-scale testing is the ability to reflect more accurately the fire conditions of real fires than small-scale tests. For example:

- Specimen mounting. Specimens can incorporate end-use fixings, joints and air-gaps (see [Annex A](#)) in the larger test apparatus. In addition, thick and/or profiled products may be accommodated. This capability is valuable for testing thick multilayer composites (such as sandwich structures). It is also useful for testing profiled product such as pipes, pipe insulations, cable trays, GRP frames and similar products.
- Test specimen size and orientation. Intermediate-scale tests allow to evaluate fire growth. The ability to measure flame spread beyond the impingement zone of the ignition source is a desirable feature.
- Observation of actual phenomena of products (especially thermoplastics) exposed to ignition sources. Representative behaviour may be observed with intermediate-scale test specimens.

The test results may be useful to the manufacturers of the products and regulation authorities^[1].

However, intermediate-scale tests may have the following disadvantages because of their large scale.

- Intermediate-scale tests may develop an increased amount of fire effluent.
- Intermediate-scale tests may require higher cost.
- An intermediate-scale test may limit the fire scenario and cannot realize a wide range of fire behaviours.

An intermediate-scale test can be used as a screening test for large-scale tests for the purpose of research and product development.

In addition to the usage mentioned above, this document has been prepared for manufacturers of semi-finished plastics products. These semi-finished products may be tested for production control or developmental reasons. They cannot always be tested in the end-use conditions (such as mounting and fixing) that are appropriate for finished products.

This document is intended to support the information that product manufacturers may require as part of a quality assurance scheme. In addition, it should be recognized that this document is not intended to replace finished product technical specifications for products containing a semi-finished plastics component.

The information given in this document is in accordance with the principles recommended in ISO 10840, which was established to develop a general policy and philosophy for the development and use of fire tests for plastics.

Plastics — Development and use of intermediate-scale fire tests for plastics products —

Part 2: Use of intermediate-scale tests for semi-finished and finished products

1 Scope

This document provides guidelines and specifies requirements for the development and use of intermediate-scale fire tests applicable to semi-finished and finished products made of, or containing, plastics.

This document covers typical applications of such tests, as well as methods of preparation and mounting of test specimens.

This document applies to planar, linear or profiled plastics products. These products can be tested in horizontal or vertical orientation.

This document defines the parameters to be measured, the way that test results are expected to be reported and explains how they can be used for direct product assessment or as input data for scaling studies.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

ISO 834-12, *Fire resistance tests — Elements of building construction — Part 12: Specific requirements for separating elements evaluated on less than full scale furnaces*

ISO 10840, *Plastics — Guidance for the use of standard fire tests*

ISO 13943, *Fire safety — Vocabulary*

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

ISO 25762, *Plastics — Guidance on the assessment of the fire characteristics and fire performance of fibre-reinforced polymer composites*

ISO 30021, *Plastics — Burning behaviour — Intermediate-scale fire-resistance testing of fibre-reinforced polymer composites*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 10840, ISO 13943 and the following 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>