

**Kaitserõivad. Kaitse kuumuse ja leekide
eest. Katsemeetod piiratud leegi levimise
suhtes**

Protective clothing - Protection against heat and
flame - Method of test for limited flame spread

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 15025:2002 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 15025:2002 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 15.11.2002 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 15025:2002 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 15025:2002.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 15.11.2002 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala:</p> <p>This International Standard specifies a method for the measurement of limited flame spread properties of vertically oriented textile fabrics and industrial products in the form of single or multi-component fabrics (coated, quilted, multilayered, sandwich constructions, and similar combinations), when subjected to a small defined flame. This test method is not appropriate for materials that demonstrate extensive melting or shrinkage</p>	<p>Scope:</p> <p>This International Standard specifies a method for the measurement of limited flame spread properties of vertically oriented textile fabrics and industrial products in the form of single or multi-component fabrics (coated, quilted, multilayered, sandwich constructions, and similar combinations), when subjected to a small defined flame. This test method is not appropriate for materials that demonstrate extensive melting or shrinkage</p>
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ICS 13.220.40, 13.340.10

Võtmesõnad: flame propagation, flame test, flameproofness, flames, heat, heat protection, materials, occupational safety, overalls, protective clothing, protective equipment, safety, safety engineering, safety requirements, test atmospheres, testing, textile, workplace safety

English version

Protective clothing – Protection against heat and flame

Method of test for limited flame spread
(ISO 15025 : 2000)

Vêtements de protection – Protection
contre la chaleur et les flammes –
Méthode d'essai pour la propagation
de flamme limitée (ISO 15025 : 2000)

Schutzkleidung – Schutz gegen Hitze
und Flammen – Prüfverfahren für die
begrenzte Flammenausbildung
(ISO 15025 : 2000)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2002-04-11.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Management Centre: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

International Standard

ISO 15025 : 2000 Protective clothing – Protection against heat and flame – Method of test for limited flame spread,

which was prepared by ISO/TC 94 'Personal safety – Protective clothing and equipment' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 162 'Protective clothing including hand and arm protection and lifejackets', the Secretariat of which is held by DIN, as a European Standard.

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of the relevant EU Directives.

For relationship with these directives, see Annex ZA.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by May 2003 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 15025 : 2000 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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Introduction

This International Standard was initially prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC38/SC19 as part of the revision of ISO 6940 and ISO 6941. This specific work item was transferred to Technical Committee ISO/TC 94/SC 13 in April 1997.

This method of test is closely related to the method of test specified in ISO 6941. It uses the same basic equipment but a smaller specimen holder and template. Materials which do not burn to the upper or vertical edges of the smaller test specimen used in this test may be classified as producing limited flame spread.

This method assesses the properties of textile fabrics in response to a short contact with a small igniting flame under controlled conditions. Results may not apply to situations where there is restricted air supply or exposure to large sources of intense heat.

The influence of seams on the behaviour of fabrics can be determined by this method, the seam being positioned within the test specimen so as to be subjected to the test flame.

Whenever practicable, trimmings should be tested as part of the fabric assembly on which they are or will be used.

A list of standards related to ISO 15025 is given in the Bibliography.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the measurement of limited flame spread properties of vertically oriented textile fabrics and industrial products in the form of single or multi-component fabrics (coated, quilted, multilayered, sandwich constructions, and similar combinations), when subjected to a small defined flame.

This test method is not appropriate for materials that demonstrate extensive melting or shrinkage.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

flame application time

time for which the ignition flame is applied to the test specimen

2.2

afterflame time

duration of flame

length of time for which a material continues to flame, under the specified test conditions, after the ignition source has been removed

NOTE Afterflame time is measured to the nearest second and afterflame times of less than 1,0 s should be recorded as zero.

2.3

afterglow

persistence of glowing combustion of a material under specified test conditions, after cessation of flaming or, if no flaming occurs, after removal of the ignition source

NOTE Afterglow is a continuation of combustion with the evolution of heat and light but without flame. Some materials absorb heat during the flame application and continue to emit this absorbed heat after removal of the igniting flame. This glowing without combustion should not be recorded as afterglow.

2.4

afterglow time

duration of afterglow

time for which a material continues to afterglow, under specified test conditions after cessation of flaming or after removal of the ignition source

NOTE Afterglow time is measured to the nearest second and afterglow times of less than 1,0 s should be recorded as zero.

2.5

char

formation of a brittle residue when material is exposed to thermal energy