
**Fire tests — Guidance on the choice
of substrates for building products**

*Essais au feu — Lignes directrices sur le choix de subjectiles
pour les produits du bâtiment*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO members 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 in 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 main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards, but in exceptional circumstances a technical committee may propose the publication of a Technical Report of one of the following types:

- type 1, when the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts;
- type 2, when the subject is still under technical development or where for any other reason there is the future but not immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard;
- type 3, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard (“state of the art”, for example).

Technical Reports of types 1 and 2 are subject to review within three years of publication, to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards. Technical Reports of type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until the data they provide are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

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Fire tests — Guidance on the choice of substrates for building products

1 Scope

This Technical Report gives guidance on the choice of substrates for building products when carrying out reaction-to-fire tests.

Many building products are produced and used in combination with other materials; for example, wall-coverings are adhered to many different substrates, which vary in their thickness, density, thermal conductivity and flammability characteristics. When selecting a substrate on which to fix a sample of building product for reaction-to-fire testing, the guidelines given in this Technical Report should be followed.

2 Definitions

For the purpose of this Technical Report, the definitions given in ISO/IEC Guide 52 together with the following apply.

2.1

assembly

fabrication of materials and/or composites

NOTE — This may include an air gap.

EXAMPLE — Dry wall partition.

2.2

coating

product applied as a liquid or a powder to a substrate which will cure or dry into a continuous protective facing to the substrate

2.3

composite

combination of materials which are recognised in building construction as discrete entities

EXAMPLE — Coated, faced or laminated materials.

2.4

exposed surface

that surface of the product subjected to the heating conditions of the test or fire in end-use