# Tekstiil ja tekstiiltooted. Põlemisomadused. Kardinad ja eesriided. Vertikaalsete proovide leegi leviku määramise erimenetlus

Textiles and textile products - Burning behaviour - Curtains and drapes - Detailed procedure to determine the flame spread of vertically oriented specimens



### EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

### **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1102:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1102:2000 consists of the English text of
1102:1995 ingliskeelset teksti.	the European standard EN 1102:1995.
Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 11.01.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.	This document is endorsed on 11.01.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti	The standard is available from Estonian

### Käsitlusala:

See standard määrab kindlaks detailse menetluse kardinate ja eesriietena kasutatavate tekstiilide põlemisel tule leviku määramiseks, katsetades vertikaalorientatsiooniga katsekehi standardi EN ISO 6941 kohaselt.

### Scope:

ICS 13.220.40, 97.160

**Võtmesõnad:** kardinad, kootud kangad, polsterdus, põlevuskatsed, tekstiilid, tule levik

## EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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ICS 13.220.40; 59.080.30; 97.160

Descriptors: Textiles, burning behaviour, curtains, drapes, flame spread.

### **English version**

Textiles and textile products

### Burning behaviour - Curtains and drapes

Detailed procedure to determine the flame spread of vertically oriented specimens

Textiles et produits textiles; comportement au feu; rideaux et tentures; procédure détaillée pour déterminer la propagation de flamme d'éprouvettes disposées verticalement Textilien; Brennverhalten von Vorhängen und Gardinen; detailliertes Verfahren zur Bestimmung der Flammenausbreitungseigenschaften vertikal angeordneter Proben

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1995-10-25.

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 Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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

## CEN

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

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### **Foreword**

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 'Textiles and textile products', the Secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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 1996 at the latest.

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

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

The flame spread is determined in accordance with EN ISO 6941, with some modifications which are specified in this document.

### 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a procedure to determine the flame spread of textiles for curtains and drapes by testing a vertically oriented specimen in accordance with EN ISO 6941.

### 2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates, by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 26330 Textiles; domestic washing and drying pro-

cedures for textile testing

(ISO 6330:1984)

EN ISO 6941 Textile fabrics; burning behaviour; measure-

ment of flame spread properties of vertically oriented specimens

(ISO 6941:1984)

EN ISO 3175 Textiles; determination of dimensional change on dry cleaning in perchloroethy-

lene; machine method (ISO 3175:1995)

### 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply:

- **3.1** attendant fire phenomena: special phenomena occurring during burning, such as flaming debris, darting flames, formation of sparks.
- **3.2 flaming debris:** material separating from the specimen during the test procedure, falling below the initial edge of the specimen and igniting a filter paper.

### 4 Sampling

Samples shall be representative of the materials as used in complete curtains and drapes, in accordance with the number and size of the specimens specified in EN ISO 6941.

### 5 Cleansing

The sample shall be submitted to the cleansing procedure given on the care label. If no cleansing procedure is prescribed, the material shall be submitted to one cycle of one of the following standard cleansing procedures as appropriate to the fabric:

- washing in accordance with method 6A  $(40\pm3)$  °C specified in EN 26630 and drying in accordance with method C specified in EN 26330;
- dry cleaning in accordance with EN ISO 3175.

If the fabric is not intended to be cleansed, testing shall be carried out on samples and specimens as received.

NOTE: This cleansing procedure is not intended as a durability test for flame-retardant treatment but only to remove non-durable finishes or contamination and to obtain fabric surfaces and structure characteristics which are representative of those typically obtained in fabrics in actual use.