
**Reaction to fire tests — Room corner
test for wall and ceiling lining
products —**

**Part 1:
Test method for a small room
configuration**

*Essais de réaction au feu — Essai dans le coin d'une pièce pour les
produits de revêtement pour murs et plafonds —*

Partie 1: Méthode d'essai pour une configuration de petite pièce

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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 on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 92, *Fire safety*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Fire initiation and growth*.

This first edition of ISO 9705-1 cancels and replaces ISO 9705:1993, which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Corrigendum ISO 9705:1993/Cor 1:1993.

ISO 9705 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Reaction to fire tests — Room corner test for wall and ceiling lining products*:

- *Part 1: Test method for a small room configuration*
- *Part 2: Technical background and guidance* [Technical Report]

Introduction

This part of ISO 9705 is intended to describe the fire behaviour of a product under controlled laboratory conditions.

The test method may be used as part of a fire hazard assessment which takes into account all of the factors which are pertinent to an assessment of the fire hazard of a particular end use.

Reaction to fire tests — Room corner test for wall and ceiling lining products —

Part 1:

Test method for a small room configuration

WARNING — So that suitable precautions can be taken to safeguard health, the attention of all concerned in fire tests is drawn to the possibility that toxic or harmful gases can be evolved during combustion of test specimens. The test procedures involve high temperatures and combustion processes from ignition to a fully developed room fire. Therefore, hazards can exist for burns, ignition of extraneous objects or clothing. The operators should use protective clothing, helmet, face-shield and equipment for avoiding exposure to toxic gases. Means of extinguishing a fully developed fire should be available.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 9705 specifies the test method to evaluate the reaction of wall and ceiling products to fire when installed at the surface of a small room and exposed directly to a specified ignition source. The test represents a fire scenario, which starts under well-ventilated conditions in a corner of a specified room with a single open doorway.

Tests performed in accordance with the method specified in this part of ISO 9705 provide data for the early stages of a fire from ignition up to flashover. The method does not evaluate the fire resistance of products.

The method is not intended to evaluate floor coverings. This method is not suitable for sandwich panel building systems, pipe insulation and façades for which specific ISO standards (i.e. ISO 13784, ISO 20632 and ISO 13785, respectively) are available.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 13943, *Fire safety — Vocabulary*

EN 13238, *Reaction to fire tests for building products — Conditioning procedures and general rules for selection of substrates*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 13943 and the following apply.

3.1

exposed surface

surface of the product subjected to the heating conditions of the test

3.2

material

single substance or uniformly dispersed mixture

EXAMPLE This includes metal, stone, timber, concrete, mineral fibre, and polymers.