
**Conveyor belts — Laboratory scale
flammability characteristics —
Requirements and test method**

*Courroies transporteuses — Caractéristiques d'inflammabilité
d'échelle de laboratoire — Exigences et méthode d'essai*



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 340 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 41, *Pulleys and belts (including veebelts)*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Conveyor belts*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 340:2004), which has been technically revised. The word 'combustion' has been changed to 'flame'.

Conveyor belts — Laboratory scale flammability characteristics — Requirements and test method

CAUTION — This method of test is not designed to assess the fire hazard of any given product. The results may help in the assessment of ignition hazard but should not be used in isolation as evidence that a product or material is safe.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for assessing, on a small scale, the reaction of a conveyor belt to an ignition flame source. It is applicable to conveyor belts having a textile carcass as well as steel cord conveyor belts.

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 8056-1, *Aircraft — Nickel-chromium and nickel-aluminium thermocouple extension cables — Part 1: Conductors — General requirements and tests*

ISO 9162, *Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Liquefied petroleum gases — Specifications*

ISO 18573, *Conveyor belts — Test atmospheres and conditioning periods*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

afterflame

flame which persists after the ignition source has been removed

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2008, 4.6]

3.2

flame

zone of combustion in the gaseous phase, usually with emission of light

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2008, 4.133]

3.3

flame

to undergo combustion in the gaseous phase with emission of light

[SOURCE: ISO 13943:2008, 4.134]

4 Requirements

4.1 Periods of afterflame (after removal of the burner)

The sum of the periods of flame for each of the series of six tests (see 5.3) shall be less than 45 s and no individual value shall be greater than 15 s (see 5.7.5).