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Reaction to fire tests - Ignitability of products subjected to direct impingement of flame - Part 2: Single-flame source test (ISO 11925-2:2020)

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Reaction to fire tests - Ignitability of products subjected to direct impingement of flame - Part 2: Single-flame source test (ISO 11925-2:2020)

Essais de réaction au feu - Allumabilité de produits soumis à l'incidence directe de la flamme - Partie 2: Essai à l'aide d'une source à flamme unique (ISO 11925-2:2020)

Prüfungen zum Brandverhalten - Entzündbarkeit von Produkten bei direkter Flammeneinwirkung - Teil 2: Einzelflammentest (ISO 11925-2:2020)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 11925-2:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92 "Fire safety" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 127 "Fire safety in buildings" 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2020.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

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Reaction to fire tests — Ignitability of products subjected to direct impingement of flame —

Part 2: Single-flame source test

*Essais de réaction au feu — Allumabilité de produits soumis à
l'incidence directe de la flamme —*

Partie 2: Essai à l'aide d'une source à flamme unique



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ISO 11925-2:2020(E)**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).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92, *Fire safety*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Fire initiation and growth*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 11925-2:2010), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 11925-2:2010/Cor1:2011.

A list of all parts in the ISO 11925 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This fire test method has been developed to define reaction to fire performance of products. The method specifies a test for determining the ignitability of products by direct small-flame impingement under zero impressed irradiance using vertically oriented test specimens.

Although the method is designed to assess ignitability, this is addressed by measuring the spread of a small flame up the vertical surface of a specimen following application of a small (match-sized) flame to either the surface or edge of a specimen for either 15 s or 30 s. The determination of the production of flaming droplets/particles depends on whether or not the filter paper placed beneath the specimen ignites.

Reaction to fire tests — Ignitability of products subjected to direct impingement of flame —

Part 2: Single-flame source test

1 Scope

This document specifies a method of test for determining the ignitability of products by direct small flame impingement under zero impressed irradiance using vertically oriented test specimens.

Information on the precision of the test method is given in [Annex A](#) (informative).

Information on testing not essentially flat end-use products is given in [Annex B](#) (normative).

Information on testing perforated end-use products is given in [Annex C](#) (normative).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

ISO 13943, *Fire safety — Vocabulary*

ISO 14697, *Reaction-to-fire tests — Guidance on the choice of substrates for building and transport products*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

product

material, element or component about which information is required

3.2

essentially flat product

product having one of the following characteristics:

a) a planar exposed surface;