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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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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.

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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.