INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9772

Second edition
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Cellular plastics — Determination of horizontal burning characteristics of small specimens subjected to a small flame

Plastiques alvéolaires — Détermination des caractéristiques de combustion de petites éprouvettes en position horizontale, soumises à une petite flamme

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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 3.

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 International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 9772 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Burning behaviour*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9772:1994), which has been technically revised.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

Cellular plastics — Determination of horizontal burning characteristics of small specimens subjected to a small flame

1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard specifies a small-scale laboratory screening procedure for comparing the relative burning characteristics of horizontally oriented, small cellular plastic specimens having a density less than 250 kg/m^3 determined in accordance with ISO 845, when exposed to an ignition source.

NOTE Another standard exists covering flexible cellular plastic and cellular rubber: ISO 3582:2000, *Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Laboratory assessment of horizontal burning characteristics of small specimens subjected to a small flame*.

1.2 This method of test is intended for quality assurance and limited product evaluation of cellular plastic materials under controlled laboratory conditions, and is not intended to assess the fire behaviour of e.g. building materials or furnishings under actual fire conditions.

1.3 The optional classification system described in annex A is intended for the preselection of cellular plastic materials for products.

1.4 The burning behaviour of cellular plastics is influenced by test specimen orientation (vertical or horizontal). This method of test evaluates specimens which are oriented horizontally.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 291:1997, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*.

ISO 845:1988, *Cellular plastics and rubbers — Determination of apparent (bulk) density*.

ISO 1043-1:—[1)], *Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms — Part 1: Basic polymers and their special characteristics*.

ISO 1923:1981, *Cellular plastics and rubbers — Determination of linear dimensions*.

ISO 10093:1998, *Plastics — Fire tests — Standard ignition sources*.

ISO/IEC 13943:2000, *Fire safety — Vocabulary*.

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 1043-1:1997)

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the terms and definitions of ISO/IEC 13943 and the following apply.

3.1
afterflame time
length of time for which a material continues to flame, under specified test conditions, after the ignition source has been removed

3.2
afterglow time
length of time for which a material continues to glow, under specified test conditions, after the ignition source has been removed and/or extinguishment of flame

4 Significance of test

4.1 Tests conducted on a material under the conditions specified can be of considerable value when comparing the horizontal burning characteristics of different materials, controlling manufacturing processes or assessing any changes in formulation or treatment prior to use.

4.2 Assessment of fire hazard requires consideration of factors such as fuel contribution, intensity of burning (rate of heat release) and products of combustion, as well as environmental factors such as intensity of source, orientation of exposed material and ventilation conditions.

4.3 Horizontal burning characteristics, as measured by this test procedure, may be affected by factors such as density, any anisotropy of the cellular material, its melting characteristics, its colour and its thickness.

4.4 Certain materials may shrink from the applied flame without igniting. In this event, the test results are not valid and additional test specimens will be required to obtain 10 valid test results. If this proves impossible due to non-ignition of all the specimens, then this test is not suitable for these materials.

4.5 The horizontal burning characteristics of some cellular plastic materials may change with time and tests are therefore conducted before and after heat ageing.

5 Apparatus

5.1 **Laboratory fume hood**, having an inside volume of at least 0,5 m^3. The chamber shall permit observation of tests in progress and shall be draught free whilst allowing normal thermal circulation of air past the test specimen during burning. The inside surfaces of the chamber shall be of a dark colour. When a light meter, facing towards the rear of the chamber, is positioned in place of the test specimen, the recorded light level shall be less than 20 lux.

For safety and convenience, this enclosure (which can be completely closed) shall be fitted with an extraction device, such as an exhaust fan, to remove products of combustion that may be toxic. The extraction device shall be turned off during the test and turned on again immediately after the test to remove the fire effluents. A positive closing damper may be needed.

NOTE The amount of oxygen available to support combustion is naturally important for the conduct of these flame tests. For tests conducted by this method when burning times are protracted, chamber sizes greater than 0,5 m^3 may be needed to provide reproducible results.

5.2 **P/PF2 laboratory burner**, as specified in ISO 10093, having a barrel length of (100 ± 10) mm and an internal diameter $(9{,}5 \pm 0{,}3)$ mm. The barrel shall not be equipped with an end attachment, such as a stabilizer.

5.3 **Burner wing top**, having an opening of internal length (48 ± 1) mm and internal width $(1{,}3 \pm 0{,}05)$ mm (see Figure 1).

NOTE To ensure the wing top opening is uniform in width, a $(1{,}3 \pm 0{,}05)$ mm steel wire or spacer can be slid along its length.

5.4 Support gauze, approximately 215 mm long by 75 mm wide, having 13 mm of its length bent to form a right angle at one end as shown in Figure 2. It shall consist of 6,4 mm mesh gauze constructed of $(0{,}90 \pm 0{,}05)$ mm diameter stainless steel or low carbon steel wire. A different support gauze is necessary for each specimen unless means are provided to burn off any residue from a prior test.

5.5 Support-gauze holder, consisting of two laboratory ring stands with clamps adjustable to the desired angles and heights or a support-gauze holder constructed from aluminium or steel as shown in Figure 3, and satisfying the following conditions:

— the long axis of the gauze is maintained to within 1° of the horizontal;

— the nearest end of the specimen is (13 ± 1) mm above the burner wing top (see Figure 4);

— the space both above and below the specimen is not obstructed;

— a means is provided for positioning the burner in the correct location relative to the specimen, preferably with a sliding mechanism and a stop to allow fast movement of the burner flame towards and away from the specimen;

— the gauze is equidistant from the front and back, and from both sides, of the test chamber, and is (175 ± 25) mm above the base of the test chamber.

5.6 Two timing devices, accurate to 1 s.

5.7 Measuring scale, graduated in millimetres, to measure the length, width and thickness of the test specimen.

5.8 Gas supply: technical-grade methane gas with a purity of at least 98 % and having a heat content of (37 ± 1) MJ/m^3, with regulator and meter to ensure uniform gas flow.

Other gas mixtures having a heat content of approximately (37 ± 1) MJ/m^3 or propane having a heat content of (94 ± 2) MJ/m^3 have been shown to provide similar results when using the procedure of clause 8. In cases of dispute, however, technical-grade methane shall be used.

5.9 A manometer and gas flow meter, calibrated for the gas used and capable of reading the values shown in Table 1.

5.10 Cotton indicator, consisting of dry, absorbent 100 % cotton having a maximum mass of 0,08 g.

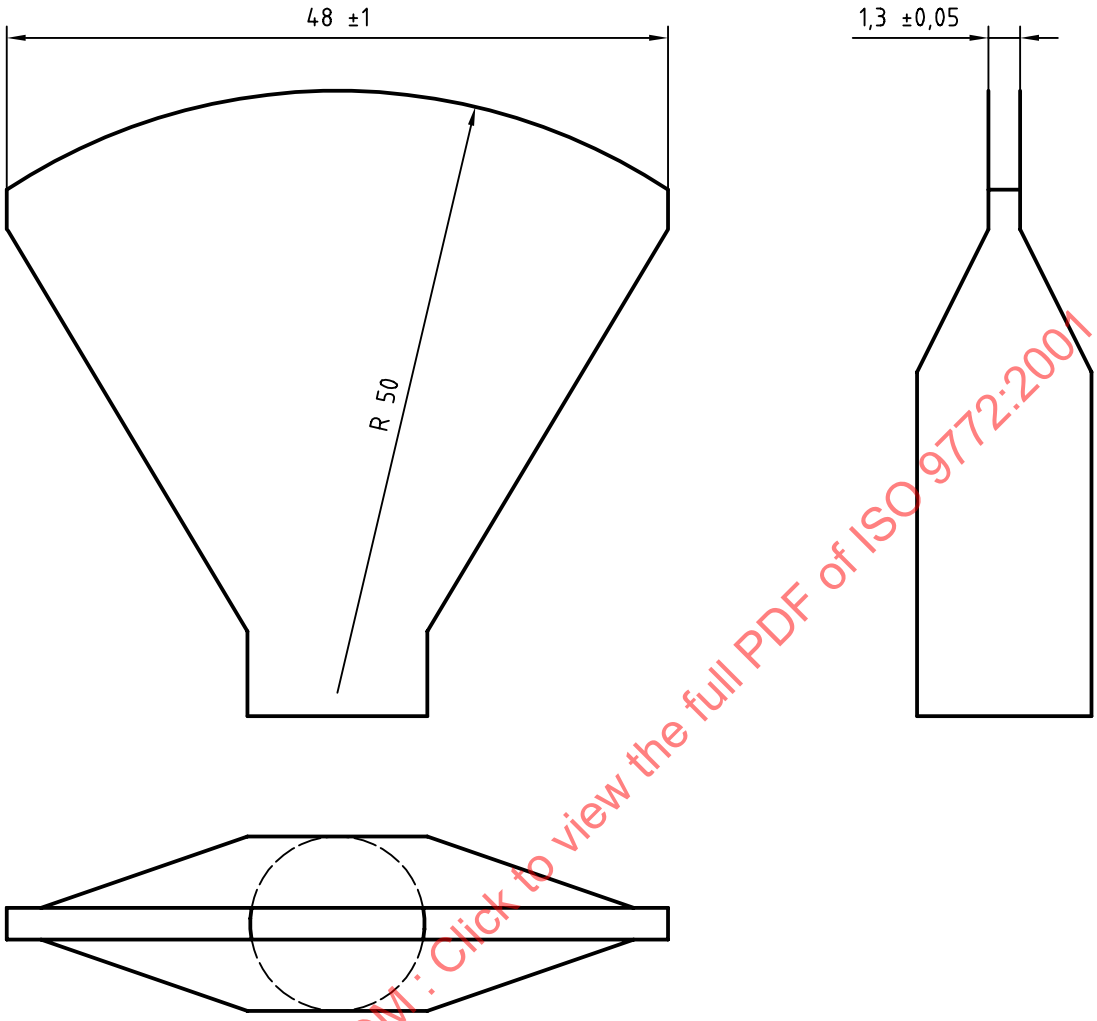
5.11 Desiccator, containing anhydrous calcium chloride or another drying agent, which can be maintained at (23 ± 2) °C and gives a relative humidity not exceeding 20 %, in accordance with ISO 291:1997.

5.12 Conditioning room or chamber, capable of being maintained at (23 ± 2) °C and a relative humidity of (50 ± 5) % relative humidity, in accordance with ISO 291:1997.

5.13 Air-circulating oven, with a minimum of five air-changes per hour, capable of being maintained at (70 ± 2) °C or another agreed temperature.

5.14 Dial-gauge micrometer, for measuring the specimen thickness, with a 650 mm^2 pressure foot exerting a pressure of $(0{,}175 \pm 0{,}035)$ kPa.

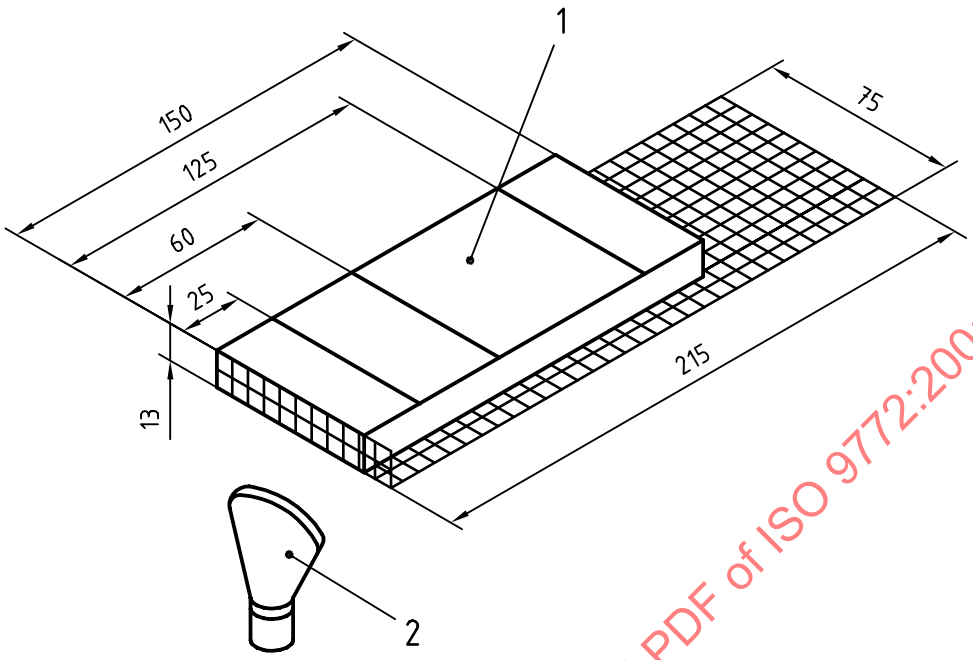
Dimensions in millimetres



Material: copper or stainless steel

Figure 1 — Burner wing top

Dimensions in millimetres

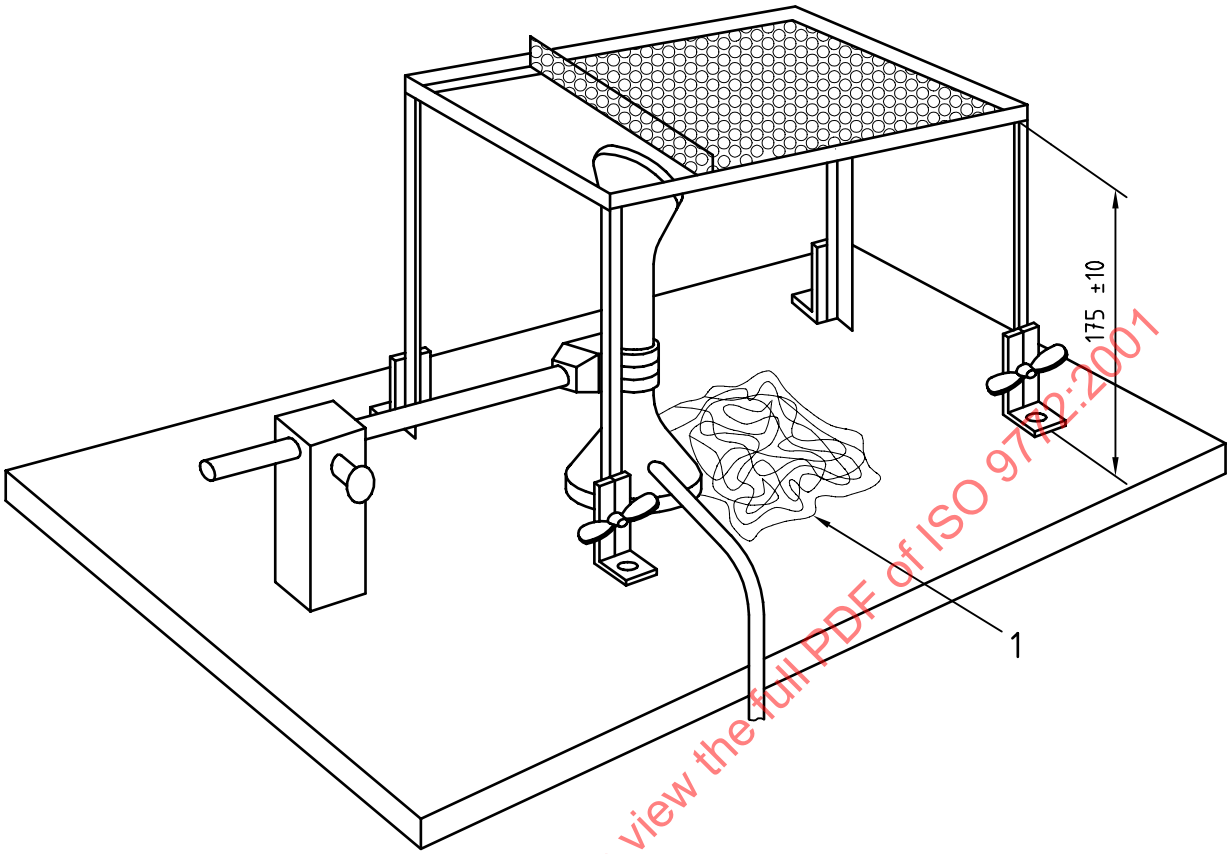


Key

1 Specimen
2 Burner wing top

Figure 2 — Test specimen and support gauze

Dimensions in millimetres

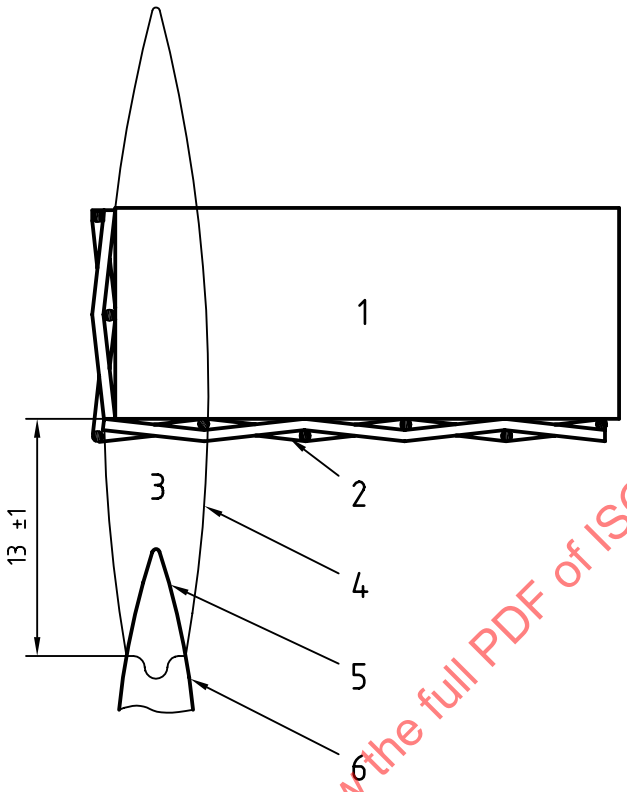


Key

1 Cotton indicator

Figure 3 — Support gauze holder

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1	Test specimen, maximum thickness 13 mm
2	Specimen support gauze, 6,4 mm mesh
3	Blue flame
4	Profile of visible flame, 38 mm high
5	Profile of inner core
6	Burner wing top

Figure 4 — Details of flame and relative positions of burner wing top, test specimen and specimen support gauze

6 Specimens

6.1 All specimens shall be cut from a representative sample of the material. Care shall be taken to remove all dust and any particles from the surface.

6.2 The standard test specimen shall be (150 ± 10) mm long by (50 ± 1) mm wide. Materials supplied in thicknesses over 13 mm shall be cut to (13 ± 1) mm thickness with any skin on one side. Materials supplied in thicknesses of 13 mm or less shall be tested at the thickness supplied, without removing any skin (see 6.5). If materials with adhesive applied are to be tested, specimens having adhesive on one side only shall be used (see 6.5).

NOTE Tests made on test specimens of different thicknesses, densities or directions of anisotropy are not comparable.

6.3 Prepare a minimum of 20 specimens for the test. This includes 10 additional specimens in the event that the situation described in 4.4, 4.5 or in clause A.3 is encountered.

6.4 Mark each specimen across its width with lines at 25 mm, 60 mm and 125 mm from one end, referred to hereafter as gauge marks (see Figure 2).

6.5 Test specimens with a high-density exterior (skin) on one side shall be tested with this side facing down. Test specimens with adhesive on one side shall be tested with this side facing up.

7 Conditioning

7.1 Specimens

7.1.1 The specimens shall not be conditioned until at least 24 h after their fabrication.

7.1.2 Condition two sets of five specimens for at least 48 h at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % relative humidity as indicated in ISO 291. One set is for possible retests as described in 4.4, 4.5 or in clause A.3.

7.1.3 Condition two sets of five specimens for (168 ± 2) h at (70 ± 2) °C and then place in a desiccator (5.11) for at least 4 h to cool to room temperature. One set is for possible retests as described in 4.4, 4.5 or in clause A.3.

NOTE Other heat-ageing times and temperatures may be used if agreeable to all parties.

7.1.4 All test specimens shall be tested in laboratory atmospheres of 15 °C to 35 °C and 45 % to 75 % relative humidity.

7.2 Cotton

Condition an adequate supply of cotton indicator (5.10) in a desiccator (5.11) for at least 48 h prior to use.

8 Test procedure

8.1 Adjustment of flame

8.1.1 Ensure that the fume hood fan is off.

8.1.2 Adjust the gas-flow rate and line pressure to the values shown in Table 1 for the gas supply (5.8) using the arrangement shown in Figure 5. In a position remote from the specimen support, adjust the burner (5.2) with its wing top (5.3) attached to provide a blue flame (38 ± 2) mm high when measured in subdued light. The flame is obtained by adjusting the gas flow rate and the air port of the burner until a (38 ± 2) mm high yellow-tipped blue flame is produced and then increasing the air supply until the yellow tip just disappears. Measure the height of the flame again and, if necessary, readjust.

When using propane, adjust the gas flow rate and line pressure to the values shown in Table 1. The flame will have a yellow tip.

NOTE A flame that is not uniform and has higher ends could be caused by a wing top opening that is not spaced properly (see note to 5.3).

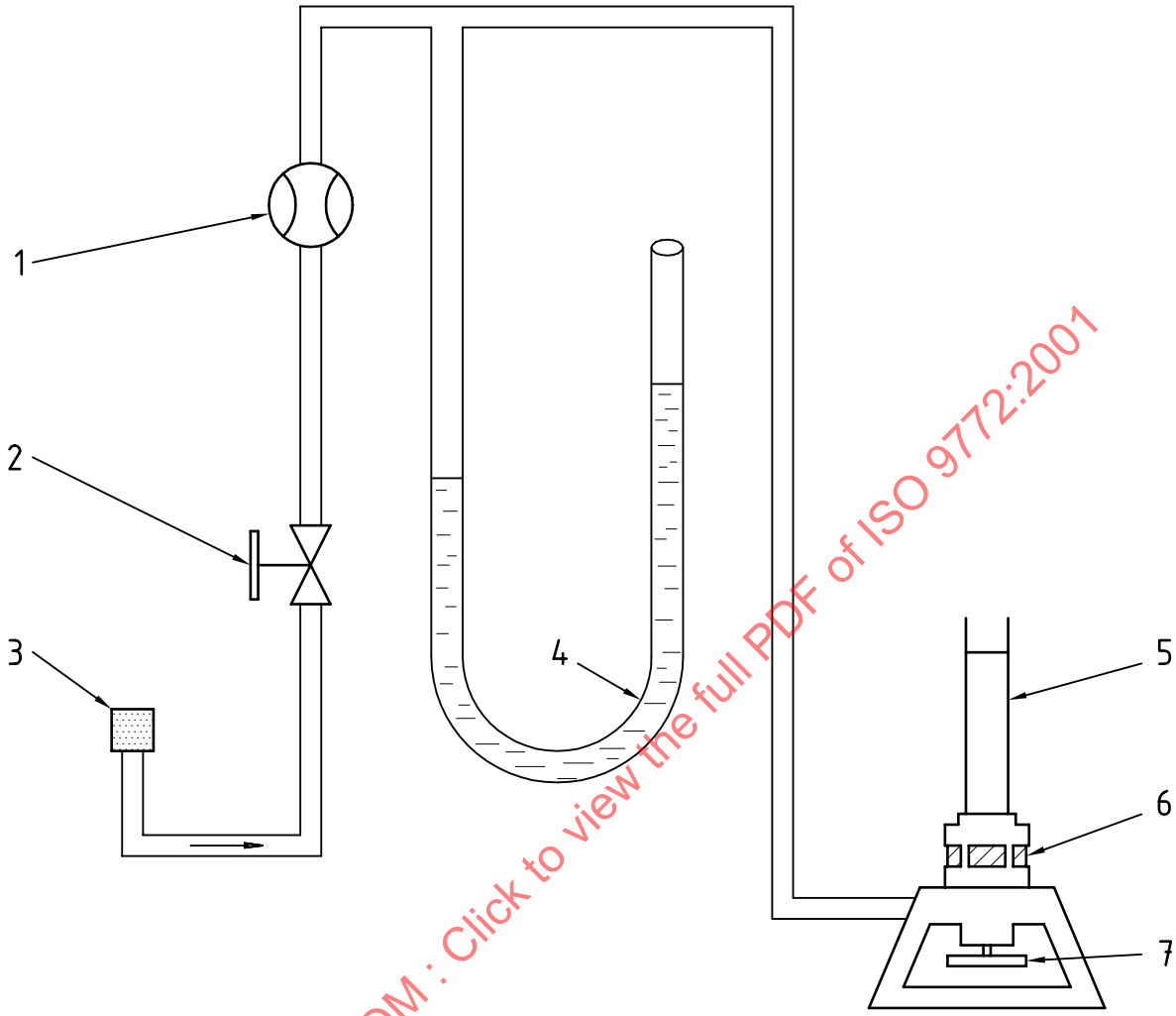
Table 1 — Gas sources

Gas	Approximate heat content MJ/m^3	Flow rate ml/min	Line back-pressure[a] mm H_2O column
Methane[b]	37 ± 1	965 ± 30	50 ± 10
Propane	94 ± 2	380 ± 15	25 ± 5

[a] The needle valve of the burner shall be adjusted to provide the line back-pressure indicated.

[b] Natural gas having a heat content of (37 ± 1) MJ/m^3 has been found to produce similar results.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1	Flow meter
2	Control valve
3	Fuel-gas source
4	Manometer
5	Burner
6	Adjustable air inlet
7	Needle valve adjustment

Figure 5 — Burner supply arrangement

8.2 Adjustment of specimen support

Place a clean specimen support gauze in the holder in such a way that the lower surface of the test specimen will be (13 ± 1) mm above the tip of the burner wing top as shown in Figure 4. The relative positions of burner and holder shall be such that, when the test specimen is in position, one edge of the flame will extend in to the test specimen as shown in Figure 4. The centre of the wing top shall be directly under the longitudinal axis of the test specimen.

8.3 Positioning of cotton indicator

Remove a 0,08 g piece of cotton (5.10) from the desiccator (5.11) and thin to an area approximately 75 mm $\times$ 75 mm and maximum uncompressed thickness of 6 mm. Position the cotton under the front upturned portion of the support gauze as shown in Figure 3.

8.4 Positioning of specimen

Place a test specimen on the support gauze in such a manner that:

— the surface on which the gauge marks have been made is uppermost;

— the end nearest to the 60 mm gauge mark is touching the 13 mm upturned portion of the support gauze;

— its longitudinal axis is parallel to that of the support gauze.

8.5 Burning procedure

8.5.1 Place the burner quickly in position under the upturned end of the specimen support and simultaneously start the first timing device (see 5.6).

8.5.2 Immediately close the front panel of the fume hood, if not already closed, so that there is only a small air gap [e.g. height (50 ± 10) mm] along the base of the panel.

8.5.3 After 60 s, remove the burner a distance of 100 mm or greater from the specimen.

8.5.4 Start the second timing device when the test specimen flame reaches the 25 mm gauge mark, whether the burning is on the bottom, top or edge of the specimen.

8.5.5 Stop the first timing device when the flame or glowing combustion front reaches the 60 mm gauge mark, or when the specimen ceases to burn or glow before reaching the 60 mm gauge mark.

8.5.6 Stop the second timing device when the test specimen flame or glowing combustion front reaches the 125 mm gauge mark, or when the specimen ceases to burn before reaching the 125 mm gauge mark.

8.5.7 Observe whether the cotton indicator was ignited by flaming drips.

8.5.8 Ignore drips falling into the burner unless a visible change occurs in the flame. In this case, abandon the test on this specimen and, after cleaning the burner and wing top, substitute a new test specimen.

8.5.9 Switch on the fume-hood fan and, after exhausting all fumes, remove the test specimen and the support gauze.

8.6 Measurements

8.6.1 Distance burnt (L_d): This is the distance between the 25 mm gauge mark and the point where the flame or glowing combustion front stopped, expressed in millimetres. If the flame front went out before the 25 mm mark, record that $L_d = 0$.

8.6.2 Burning time (t_b): This is the time measured by the second timing device, in seconds, from when the flame or glowing combustion front passed the 25 mm gauge mark, until the flame front stopped or passed the 125 mm gauge mark.

8.6.3 Elapsed time (t_e): This is the time measured by the first timing device if the flame or glowing combustion front did not pass the 60 mm gauge mark, recorded as the time, in seconds, that the specimen continued to flame or to glow after the 60 s flame application. This is a combination of the afterflame time and afterglow time.

NOTE When using the classification system indicated in annex A, the afterflame time and afterglow time need to be recorded individually by the first timing device.

8.7 Preparation for the next test

8.7.1 If reusing the support gauze, burn and clean off any residues remaining and allow it to cool to room temperature before reuse.

8.7.2 Examine the burner and wing top for cleanliness and clean if necessary.

8.7.3 Check the flame (see 8.1.2) at least once every five tests.

8.7.4 Switch off the fume-hood exhaust fan and repeat the procedure in 8.2 to 8.5 for the next test specimen.

9 Calculations

9.1 If the flame or glowing combustion front passed the 125 mm gauge mark, calculate the burning rate v, expressed in millimetres per minute, from the equation:

$$v = \frac{6\,000}{t_b}$$

where t_b is the burning time, in seconds.

9.2 If the flame or glowing combustion front did not pass the 125 mm gauge mark but did pass the 60 mm gauge mark, calculate the burning rate v, expressed in millimetres per minute, from the equation:

$$v = \frac{60 L_d}{t_b}$$

where

L_d is the distance burnt, in millimetres;

t_b is the burning time, in seconds.

9.3 Calculate and record the average of five specimens for each conditioning treatment.

10 Precision

10.1 Data

The precision data were determined from an interlaboratory trial conducted in 1986 involving seven laboratories, five materials (levels) and two replicates each using the average of five data points. The results were analysed using ISO 5725:1986, *Precision of test methods — Determination of repeatability and reproducibility for a standard test method by inter-laboratory tests* (now withdrawn).

10.2 Repeatability

In the normal and correct operation of the method, the difference between two averages (determined from five specimens) obtained using identical test material and the same apparatus by one operator within a short time interval will not exceed the repeatability value shown in Table 2 more than once in 20 cases on average.

10.3 Reproducibility

In the normal and correct operation of the method, the difference between two independent averages (determined from five specimens) found by two operators working in different laboratories on identical test material will not exceed the reproducibility value shown in Table 2 more than once in 20 cases on average.

Table 2 — Precision

Factor	Elapsed time s		Rate of burning mm/min		
	Flame-retardant PUR	PIR	Flexible PUR foam	PS beadboard	Extruded PS
Average	22,2	0,1	105,2	257,7	97,4
Repeatability	16,4	0,7	15,3	53,3	28,3
Reproducibility	24,2	0,8	31,9	59,9	28,3
NOTE For materials symbols, see ISO 1043-1.					

10.4 Averages

The two averages (determined from five specimens) are to be considered suspect and not equivalent if they differ by more than the repeatability and reproducibility shown in Table 2. Any judgement per 10.2 or 10.3 would have an approximately 95 % (0,95) probability of being correct.

NOTE Table 2 is only intended to present a meaningful way of considering the approximate precision of this test method for a range of materials. These data should not be rigorously applied to acceptance or rejection of material, as they are specific to the interlaboratory test and may not be representative of other lots, conditions, thicknesses or materials.

The tests in the interlaboratory trial were carried out using a flame height of (38 ± 2) mm without measurement of the flow rate or the line back-pressure. The flow rates and back-pressure were specified at a later date with a view to improving the precision. The effect has not yet been quantified, however.

11 Test report

The test report shall include the following particulars:

a) a reference to this International Standard;

b) a complete identification of the material tested, including the manufacturer's name, number or code;

c) the nominal apparent density;

d) the thickness determined by ISO 1923, to the nearest millimetre, of the test specimen;

e) the presence or absence of skins;

f) the presence or absence of adhesive;

g) the direction of any anisotropy relative to the test specimen dimensions;

h) the conditioning treatment used (see 7.1.2 and 7.1.3);

i) any prior treatment before testing, other than cutting, trimming and conditioning;

j) the individual test values, including:

- distance burnt (L_d),
- burning time (t_b),
- elapsed time (t_e),
- afterflame time (for annex A only),
- afterglow time (for annex A only),
- burning rate (v) (also for the HBF classification in annex A),
- whether the cotton indicator was ignited,
- the gas used, if different from methane,
- details of any abnormal burning behaviour.