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Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment —

Part 10: Resistance to ignition, flame, radiant heat and heat

Appareils de protection respiratoire — Méthodes d'essai et équipement d'essai —

Partie 10: Résistance à la combustion, à la flamme, à la chaleur radiante et à la chaleur

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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).

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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 94, *Personal safety — Protective clothing and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 15, *Respiratory protective devices*.

ISO 16900 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment*:

— *Part 1: Determination of inward leakage*

— *Part 2: Determination of breathing resistance*

— *Part 3: Determination of particle filter penetration*

— *Part 4: Determination of gas filter capacity and migration, desorption and carbon monoxide dynamic testing*

— *Part 5: Breathing machine, metabolic simulator, RPD headforms and torso, tools and verification tools*

— *Part 6: Mechanical resistance/strength of components and connections*

— *Part 7: Practical performance test methods*

— *Part 8: Measurement of RPD air flow rates of assisted filtering RPD*

— *Part 9: Determination of carbon dioxide content of the inhaled air*

— *Part 10: Resistance to ignition, flame, radiant heat, and heat*

— *Part 11: Determination of field of vision*

— *Part 12: Determination of volume-averaged work of breathing and peak respiratory pressures*

— *Part 13: RPD using regenerated breathable gas and special application mining escape RPD: Consolidated test for gas concentration, temperature, humidity, work of breathing, breathing resistance and duration*

— *Part 14: Measurement of sound level*

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Introduction

This part of ISO 16900 is intended as a supplement to the relevant performance standards for respiratory protective devices. Test methods are specified for complete or parts of devices. If deviations from the test method given in this part of ISO 16900 are necessary, these deviations will be specified in the relevant performance standard.

The following definitions apply in understanding how to implement an ISO International Standard and other normative ISO deliverables (TS, PAS, IWA):

— "shall" indicates a requirement;

— "should" indicates a recommendation;

— "may" is used to indicate that something is permitted;

— "can" is used to indicate that something is possible, for example, that an organization or individual is able to do something.

3.3.1 of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (sixth edition, 2011) defines a requirement as an "expression in the content of a document conveying criteria to be fulfilled if compliance with the document is to be claimed and from which no deviation is permitted".

3.3.2 of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (sixth edition, 2011) defines a recommendation as an "expression in the content of a document conveying that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others or that a certain course of action is preferred, but not necessarily required, or that (in the negative form) a certain possibility or course of action is deprecated but not prohibited".

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Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment —

Part 10: Resistance to ignition, flame, radiant heat and heat

1 Scope

This part of ISO 16900 specifies the methods for resistance to ignition, flame, radiant heat, and heat.

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 6941, *Textile fabrics — Burning behaviour — Measurement of flame spread properties of vertically oriented specimens*

ISO 13506, *Protective clothing against heat and flame — Test method for complete garments — Prediction of burn injury using an instrumented manikin*

ISO 16900-5[1)], *Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 5: Breathing machine/metabolic simulator/RPD headforms/torso, tools and transfer standards*

ISO 16972, *Respiratory protective devices — Terms, definitions, graphical symbols and units of measurement*

ASTM D6413, *Standard Test Method for Flame Resistance of Textiles*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 16972 and the following apply.

3.1
static test
where the specimen is maintained still over the flame for the exposure

3.2
dynamic test
where the specimen is moving over the flame for the exposure

4 Prerequisites

The performance standard shall indicate the conditions of the test. This includes the following:

— type of test method(s);

— RPD exposure area to be tested;

— number of specimens;

1) To be published.

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