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Protective clothing - Protection against flame - Method of test for limited flame spread (ISO 15025:2016)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.  
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 06/17

Rozpracované prekladom.

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Podľa zákona č. 264/1999 Z. z. o technických požiadavkách na výrobky a o posudzovaní zhody a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov sa slovenská technická norma a časti slovenskej technickej normy môžu rozmnožovať alebo rozširovať len so súhlasom slovenského národného normalizačného orgánu.

EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN ISO 15025**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 2016

ICS 13.220.40; 13.340.10

Supersedes EN ISO 15025:2002

English Version

## Protective clothing - Protection against flame - Method of test for limited flame spread (ISO 15025:2016)

Vêtements de protection - Protection contre les flammes - Méthode d'essai pour la propagation de flamme limitée (ISO 15025:2016)

Schutzkleidung - Schutz gegen Flammen - Prüfverfahren für die begrenzte Flammenausbildung (ISO 15025:2016)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 November 2016.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels**

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>European foreword.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Annex ZA (informative) Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 89/686/EEC.....</b>	<b>4</b>

## European foreword

This document (EN ISO 15025:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 94 "Personal safety - Protective clothing and equipment" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 162 "Protective clothing including hand and arm protection and lifejackets" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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 June 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2017.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 15025:2002.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 15025:2016 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 15025:2016 without any modification.

**Annex ZA**  
(informative)  
**Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 89/686/EEC**

This European Standard has been prepared under a Commission's standardization request M/031 to provide one voluntary means of conforming to essential requirements of Directive 89/686/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to personal protective equipment.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard given in Table ZA.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding essential requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

**Table ZA.1 — Correspondence between this European Standard and Annex II of the Directive 89/686/EEC Personal Protective Equipment**

Essential Requirements of Directive 89/686/EEC	Clause(s)/sub-clause(s) of this EN	Remarks/Notes
Protection against heat and/or fire 3.6.1 PPE constituent materials and other components	Complete standard	Together with the requirements in the product standard

WARNING 1 — Presumption of conformity stays valid only as long as a reference to this European Standard is maintained in the list published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Users of this standard should consult frequently the latest list published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

WARNING 2 — Other Union legislation may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

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**Protective clothing — Protection  
against flame — Method of test for  
limited flame spread**

*Vêtements de protection — Protection contre les flammes — Méthode  
d'essai pour la propagation de flamme limitée*



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# Contents

Page

<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Principle</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>5 Health and safety of test operators</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>6 Fuel</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>7 Apparatus</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>8 Sampling and sample preparation</b> .....	<b>10</b>
8.1 Sampling.....	10
8.1.1 Number of specimens.....	10
8.1.2 Specimen-holder pin location marks.....	10
8.1.3 Test specimen size.....	10
8.1.4 Multilayer specimens (including trim).....	11
8.1.5 Seams.....	11
8.2 Conditioning atmosphere of the test sample.....	11
<b>9 Procedure</b> .....	<b>11</b>
9.1 Installation of the test apparatus.....	11
9.1.1 Test conditions.....	11
9.1.2 Procedure A — Surface ignition.....	12
9.1.3 Procedure B — Bottom-edge ignition.....	12
9.1.4 Detection of flaming debris.....	13
9.2 Test procedure.....	13
9.2.1 Procedure A — Surface ignition.....	13
9.2.2 Procedure B — Bottom-edge ignition.....	14
<b>10 Test report</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>Annex A (normative) Description and construction of the burner</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>Annex B (informative) Laboratory techniques</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Annex C (normative) Measurement of damaged/char length</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>Annex D (informative) Precision and results of interlaboratory trials</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>21</b>



## 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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

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

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 World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 94, *Personal safety — Protective clothing and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Protective clothing*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 15025:2000), of which all clauses, several figures and [Annex C](#) have been technically revised. A new [Clause 8](#) on sampling and sample preparation has been added. A new [Annex D](#) on precision has been added.

To improve precision, the following major modifications have been made from the first edition:

- a) the width of the specimen for Procedure B has been changed from 160 mm to 80 mm;
- b) the gas used has been limited to commercial grade propane;
- c) definitions of several reported observations have been added or revised;
- d) more detailed instructions for preparing hemmed specimens, multilayer specimens and seamed specimens have been added.

## Introduction

The first edition of this document was initially prepared by ISO/TC 38/SC 19 as part of the revision of ISO 6940 and ISO 6941. This specific work item was transferred to Technical Committee ISO/TC 94/SC 13 in April 1997.

This method of test is closely related to the method of test specified in ISO 6941. It uses the same basic equipment but narrower specimen holders and templates for one procedure. Materials which do not burn to the upper or vertical edges of the test specimen used in this test may be classified as producing limited flame spread.

This method assesses the properties of textile fabrics in response to a short contact with a small igniting flame under controlled conditions.

The influence of seams on the behaviour of fabrics can be determined by this method, the seam being positioned within the test specimen so as to be subjected to the test flame.

Whenever practicable, trimmings should be tested as part of the fabric assembly on which they are or will be used.

A list of standards related to this document is given in the Bibliography.



# Protective clothing — Protection against flame — Method of test for limited flame spread

## 1 Scope

This document specifies two procedures (surface ignition and bottom-edge ignition) for determining flame spread properties of vertically oriented flexible materials in the form of single or multicomponent fabrics (coated, quilted, multilayered, sandwich constructions and similar combinations), when subjected to a small defined flame. This test standard does not apply to situations where there is restricted air supply or exposure to large sources of intense heat, for which other test methods are more appropriate.

This test method is not appropriate for materials that demonstrate extensive melting or shrinkage.

## 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

**koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN**