ISO/TR 16312-2:2021 (E)

Guidance for assessing the validity of physical fire models for obtaining fire effluent toxicity data for fire hazard and risk assessment — Part 2: Evaluation of individual physical fire models

Contents

Foreword

Introduction

1 Scope

2 Normative references

3 Terms and definitions

4 General principles

4.1 Physical fire model
4.2 Model validity
4.3 Test specimens
4.4 Combustion conditions
4.5 Effluent characterization

5 Significance and use

6 Physical fire models

6.1 Smoke chambers - Closed cabinet toxicity tests (international)
6.1.1 NBS smoke chamber
6.1.1.1 Application
6.1.1.2 Principle
6.1.1.3 Fire stage(s)
6.1.1.4 Types of data
6.1.1.5 Presentation of results
6.1.1.6 Apparatus assessment
6.1.1.6.1 Advantages
6.1.1.6.2 Disadvantages
6.1.1.6.3 Repeatability and reproducibility
6.1.1.7 Toxicological results
6.1.1.7.1 Advantages
6.1.1.7.2 Disadvantages
6.1.1.8 Miscellaneous
6.1.1.9 Validation
6.1.1.10 Conclusion
6.1.2 ISO smoke chamber
6.1.2.1 Application
6.1.2.2 Principle
6.1.2.3 Fire stage(s)
6.1.2.4 Types of data
6.1.2.5 Presentation of results
6.1.2.6 Apparatus assessment
6.1.2.6.1 Advantages
6.1.2.6.2 Disadvantages
6.1.2.6.3 Repeatability and reproducibility
6.1.2.7 Toxicological results
6.1.2.7.1 Advantages
6.1.2.7.2 Disadvantages
6.1.2.8 Miscellaneous
6.1.2.9 Validation

6.1.2.10 Conclusion
6.2 NES 713 (United Kingdom)
6.2.1 Application
6.2.2 Principle
6.2.3 Fire stage(s)
6.2.4 Types of data
6.2.5 Presentation of results
6.2.6 Apparatus assessment
6.2.6.1 Advantages
6.2.6.2 Disadvantages
6.2.6.3 Repeatability and reproducibility
6.2.7 Toxicological results
6.2.7.1 Advantages
6.2.7.2 Disadvantages
6.2.8 Miscellaneous
6.2.9 Validation
6.2.10 Conclusion
6.3 Rotative cages smoke toxicity tests
6.3.1 Japanese and Korean methods
6.3.1.1 Application
6.3.1.2 Principle
6.3.1.3 Fire stage(s)
6.3.1.4 Types of data
6.3.1.5 Presentation of results
6.3.1.6 Apparatus assessment
6.3.1.6.1 Advantages
6.3.1.6.2 Disadvantages
6.3.1.6.3 Repeatability and reproducibility
6.3.1.7 Toxicological results
6.3.1.7.1 Advantages
6.3.1.7.2 Disadvantages
6.3.1.8 Miscellaneous
6.3.1.9 Validation
6.3.1.10 Conclusion
6.3.2 Chinese method
6.3.2.1 Application
6.3.2.2 Principle
6.3.2.3 Fire stage(s)
6.3.2.4 Types of data
6.3.2.5 Presentation of results
6.3.2.6 Apparatus assessment
6.3.2.6.1 Advantages
6.3.2.6.2 Disadvantages
6.3.2.7 Repeatability and reproducibility
6.3.2.8 Toxicological results
6.3.2.8.1 Advantages
6.3.2.8.2 Disadvantages
6.3.2.9 Miscellaneous
6.3.2.10 Validation
6.3.2.11 Conclusion
6.4 Cone calorimeter (international)
6.4.1 Application
6.4.2 Principle
6.4.3 Fire stage(s)
6.4.4 Types of data
6.4.5 Presentation of results
6.4.6 Apparatus assessment
6.4.6.1 Advantages
6.4.6.2 Disadvantages
6.4.6.3 Repeatability and reproducibility
6.4.7 Toxicological results
6.4.7.1 Advantages
6.4.7.2 Disadvantages
6.4.8 Validation

6.4.9 Conclusion
6.5 Flame propagation apparatus (International)
6.5.1 Application
6.5.2 Principle
6.5.3 Fire stage(s)
6.5.4 Types of data
6.5.5 Presentation of results
6.5.6 Apparatus assessment
6.5.6.1 Advantages
6.5.6.2 Disadvantages
6.5.6.3 Repeatability and reproducibility
6.5.7 Toxicological results
6.5.7.1 Advantages
6.5.7.2 Disadvantages
6.5.8 Miscellaneous
6.5.9 Validation
6.5.10 Conclusion
6.6 Tube furnace methods
6.6.1 Static tube furnace (International)
6.6.1.1 Application
6.6.1.2 Principle
6.6.1.3 Fire stage(s)
6.6.1.4 Types of data
6.6.1.5 Presentation of results
6.6.1.6 Apparatus assessment
6.6.1.6.1 Advantages
6.6.1.6.2 Disadvantages
6.6.1.6.3 Repeatability and reproducibility
6.6.1.7 Toxicological results
6.6.1.7.1 Advantages
6.6.1.7.2 Disadvantages
6.6.1.8 Miscellaneous
6.6.1.9 Validation
6.6.1.10 Conclusion
6.6.2 Tube furnace (Germany)
6.6.2.1 Application
6.6.2.2 Principle
6.6.2.3 Fire stage(s)
6.6.2.4 Types of data
6.6.2.5 Presentation of results
6.6.2.6 Apparatus assessment
6.6.2.6.1 Advantages
6.6.2.6.2 Disadvantages
6.6.2.7 Repeatability and reproducibility
6.6.2.8 Toxicological results
6.6.2.8.1 Advantages
6.6.2.8.2 Disadvantages
6.6.2.9 Miscellaneous
6.6.2.10 Validation
6.6.2.11 Conclusion
6.6.3 ISO/TS 19700 Tube furnace (International)
6.6.3.1 Application
6.6.3.2 Principle
6.6.3.3 Fire stage(s)
6.6.3.4 Types of data
6.6.3.5 Presentation of results
6.6.3.6 Apparatus assessment
6.6.3.6.1 Advantages
6.6.3.6.2 Disadvantages
6.6.3.6.3 Repeatability and reproducibility
6.6.3.7 Toxicological results
6.6.3.7.1 Advantages
6.6.3.7.2 Disadvantages
6.6.3.8 Miscellaneous

6.6.3.9 Validation
6.6.3.10 Conclusion

7 Summary of test methods

Annex A (informative) Deprecated methods

A.1 Cup-furnace smoke-toxicity test method
A.1.1 Application
A.1.2 Principle
A.1.3 Fire stage(s)
A.1.4 Types of data
A.1.5 Presentation of results
A.1.6 Apparatus assessment
A.1.6.1 Advantages
A.1.6.2 Disadvantages
A.1.6.3 Repeatability and reproducibility
A.1.7 Toxicological results
A.1.7.1 Advantages
A.1.7.2 Disadvantages
A.1.8 Miscellaneous
A.1.9 Validation
A.1.10 Conclusion
A.2 Radiant furnace toxicity test method (United States)
A.2.1 Application
A.2.2 Principle
A.2.3 Fire stage(s)
A.2.4 Types of data
A.2.5 Presentation of results
A.2.6 Apparatus assessment
A.2.6.1 Advantages
A.2.6.2 Disadvantages
A.2.6.3 Repeatability and reproducibility
A.2.7 Toxicological results
A.2.7.1 Advantages
A.2.7.2 Disadvantages
A.2.8 Miscellaneous
A.2.9 Validation
A.2.10 Conclusion
A.3 Closed flask test (Israel)
A.3.1 Application
A.3.2 Principle
A.3.3 Fire stage(s)
A.3.4 Types of data
A.3.5 Presentation of results
A.3.6 Apparatus assessment
A.3.6.1 Advantages
A.3.6.2 Disadvantages
A.3.6.3 Repeatability and reproducibility
A.3.7 Toxicological results
A.3.7.1 Advantages
A.3.7.2 Disadvantages
A.3.8 Miscellaneous
A.3.9 Validation
A.3.10 Conclusion
A.4 University of Pittsburgh tube furnace
A.4.1 Application
A.4.2 Principle
A.4.3 Fire stage(s)
A.4.4 Types of data
A.4.5 Presentation of results
A.4.6 Apparatus assessment
A.4.6.1 Advantages
A.4.6.2 Disadvantages
A.4.6.3 Repeatability and reproducibility

A.4.7 Toxicological results
A.4.7.1 Advantages
A.4.7.2 Disadvantages
A.4.8 Miscellaneous
A.4.9 Validation
A.4.10 Conclusion

Page count: 45