



BSI Standards Publication

# Reaction-to-fire tests — Heat release, smoke production and mass loss rate

Part 1: Heat release rate (cone calorimeter method) and smoke production rate (dynamic measurement)

**National foreword**

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 5660-1:2015. It supersedes BS 476-15:1993, ISO 5660-1:1993 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee FSH/21/-/5, Reaction to fire tests - Heat release and smoke measurement.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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**Reaction-to-fire tests — Heat release,  
smoke production and mass loss rate —**

Part 1:

**Heat release rate (cone calorimeter  
method) and smoke production rate  
(dynamic measurement)**

*Essais de réaction au feu — Débit calorifique, taux de dégagement de  
fumée et taux de perte de masse —*

*Partie 1: Débit calorifique (méthode au calorimètre à cône) et taux de  
dégagement de fumée (mesurage dynamique)*





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# Contents

Page

<b>Foreword</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 Symbols</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>5 Principle</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>6 Apparatus</b> .....	<b>5</b>
6.1 General.....	5
6.2 Cone-shaped radiant electrical heater.....	5
6.3 Radiation shield.....	5
6.4 Irradiance control.....	5
6.5 Weighing device.....	5
6.6 Specimen holder.....	6
6.7 Retainer frame.....	6
6.8 Exhaust gas system with flow measuring instrumentation.....	6
6.9 Gas sampling apparatus.....	6
6.10 Ignition circuit.....	7
6.11 Ignition timer.....	7
6.12 Oxygen analyser.....	7
6.13 Heat flux meters.....	7
6.14 Calibration burner.....	7
6.15 Data collection and analysis system.....	8
6.16 Optional side screens.....	8
6.17 Smoke obscuration measuring system.....	8
6.18 Smoke system thermocouple.....	8
6.19 Optical filters.....	8
<b>7 Suitability of a product for testing</b> .....	<b>9</b>
7.1 Surface characteristics.....	9
7.2 Asymmetrical products.....	9
7.3 Materials of short burning time.....	9
7.4 Composite specimens.....	9
7.5 Dimensionally unstable materials.....	9
7.6 Materials that require testing under compression.....	10
<b>8 Specimen construction and preparation</b> .....	<b>10</b>
8.1 Specimens.....	10
8.2 Conditioning of specimens.....	10
8.3 Preparation.....	11
8.3.1 Specimen wrapping.....	11
8.3.2 Specimen preparation.....	11
8.3.3 Preparing specimens of materials that require testing under compression.....	11
<b>9 Test environment</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>10 Calibration</b> .....	<b>12</b>
10.1 Preliminary calibrations.....	12
10.1.1 General.....	12
10.1.2 Irradiance control system response characteristics.....	12
10.1.3 Weighing device response time.....	12
10.1.4 Weighing device output drift.....	12
10.1.5 Oxygen analyser delay and response times.....	12
10.1.6 Oxygen analyser output noise and drift.....	13
10.1.7 Effect of side screens.....	13
10.2 Operating calibrations.....	14

10.2.1	General	14
10.2.2	Weighing device accuracy	14
10.2.3	Oxygen analyser	14
10.2.4	Heat release rate calibration	14
10.2.5	Heater calibration	15
10.3	Smoke meter calibration	15
10.3.1	Calibration with neutral density filters	15
10.3.2	Calibration before test	15
10.4	Less frequent calibrations	15
10.4.1	Operating heat flux meter calibration	15
10.4.2	Linearity of heat release rate measurements	15
10.4.3	Accuracy of calibration burner flow meter	15
<b>11</b>	<b>Test procedure</b>	<b>16</b>
11.1	General precautions	16
11.2	Initial preparation	16
11.3	Procedure	16
<b>12</b>	<b>Calculations</b>	<b>17</b>
12.1	General	17
12.2	Calibration constant for oxygen consumption analysis	18
12.3	Heat release rate	18
12.4	Exhaust duct flow rate	18
12.5	Mass loss rate	19
12.6	Smoke obscuration	19
<b>13</b>	<b>Test report</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Annex A (informative) Commentary and guidance notes for operators</b>		<b>31</b>
<b>Annex B (informative) Supplementary calculations — Normalization to the mass loss rate of the specific extinction area of specimen</b>		<b>36</b>
<b>Annex C (informative) Resolution, precision and bias</b>		<b>38</b>
<b>Annex D (informative) Mass loss rate and effective heat of combustion</b>		<b>44</b>
<b>Annex E (informative) Testing in the vertical orientation</b>		<b>45</b>
<b>Annex F (informative) Calibration of the working heat flux meter</b>		<b>48</b>
<b>Annex G (informative) Calculation of heat release with additional gas analysis</b>		<b>49</b>
<b>Annex H (informative) Calculation of Effective Critical Heat Flux for Ignition</b>		<b>53</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>		<b>54</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 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 92, *Fire safety*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Fire initiation and growth*.

This third edition of ISO 5660-1 cancels and replaces ISO 5660-1:2002 (second edition) and ISO 5660-2:2002 (first edition), which have been technically revised and merged.

ISO 5660 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Reaction-to-fire tests — Heat release, smoke production and mass loss rate*:

- *Part 1: Heat release rate (cone calorimeter method) and smoke production rate (dynamic measurement)*
- *Part 3: Guidance on measurement* [Technical Specification]

The following part is under preparation:

- *Part 4: Measurement of heat release for determination of low levels of combustibility.*





# Reaction-to-fire tests — Heat release, smoke production and mass loss rate —

## Part 1: Heat release rate (cone calorimeter method) and smoke production rate (dynamic measurement)

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 5660 specifies a method for assessing the heat release rate and dynamic smoke production rate of specimens exposed in the horizontal orientation to controlled levels of irradiance with an external igniter. The heat release rate is determined by measurement of the oxygen consumption derived from the oxygen concentration and the flow rate in the combustion product stream. The time to ignition (sustained flaming) is also measured in this test.

The dynamic smoke production rate is calculated from measurement of the attenuation of a laser light beam by the combustion product stream. Smoke obscuration is recorded for the entire test, regardless of whether the specimen is flaming or not.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 554, *Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/or testing — Specifications*

ISO 13943, *Fire safety — Vocabulary*

ISO 14697, *Fire tests — Guidance on the choice of substrates for building products*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this international standard, the terms and definitions given in ISO 13943 and the following apply.

#### 3.1

##### **essentially flat surface**

surface whose irregularity from a plane does not exceed  $\pm 1$  mm

#### 3.2

##### **flashing**

existence of flame on or over the surface of the specimen for periods of less than 1 s

#### 3.3

##### **ignition**

onset of sustained flaming as defined in [3.10](#)