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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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Lighters -- Safety and quality
(English Translation)

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Foreword

Chapter 3 of this standard, Chapter 4, Section 5, Chapter 6 mandatory, the rest are recommended.

Using the equivalent standards ISO 9994.2005 "lighter security rules" (in English).

This standard incorporates ISO 9994.2005/Amd.1. amendments of 2008, the provisions of these amendments has been involved through its external

For ease of use, this standard the following editorial changes made.

- a) use "present standard" instead of "this International Standard";
- b) with the symbols instead of decimal decimal symbol ", " ". ";
- c) Delete international standards foreword.

Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex.

The standard proposed by China Light Industry Federation.

This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee hardware (SAC/TC174).

This standard is drafted. Ningbo Xinhai Electric Co., Ltd.; participated in the drafting. the State Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine risk

Central Laboratory of dangerous goods, Zhejiang Tiger Lighter Co., Ltd., Ningbo Xingda fire Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ningbo lighter industry association of Wenzhou

City Lighter Industry Association, Hunan People's Republic of China Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the requirements for lighters to ensure reasonable security under the user during normal use or foreseeable misuse situations degree.

This standard applies to all consumers commonly known cigarette lighters, cigar lighters and pipe lighters.

This standard does not match or other ignition means for igniting other than cigarettes, cigars, pipe material.

As a tool to produce lighter flame, flame and other sources as potentially harmful to the user. This standard does not exclude all

Harm, but try to minimize the potential harm to the user to a minimum.

2 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

2.1

Lighter lighter

A squib manually operated, using as fuel and petrochemical derivatives, specifically in the manner commonly used for igniting cigarettes, cigars and pipes, may be

It is also expected to be used to ignite paper, wicks, candles and lanterns.

Note: Not designed to be lighter as candles, flashlights or other combustion takes a long time use.

2.2

Liquid lighter fluidlighter

Lighter with one kind of wick exposed using a liquid hydrocarbon (e.g. hexane) as fuel, the standard vapor pressure not more than 24 deg.] C

34.5kPa.

2.3

Gas lighters gaslighter

A method of using a liquid hydrocarbon (e.g. n-butane, isobutane, propane) as fuel lighter standard vapor pressure exceeds 24 °C when

104kPa.

2.4

After mixing lighters postmixingburnerlighter

After the atomized fuel (or vaporized) and air are mixed in the combustion gas lighter.

2.5

Premixing lighter premixingburnerlighter

Fuel and air prior to ignition of the mixed gas lighter.

2.6

Disposable lighters disposable lighter

A complete fuel supply, but can not repeat filling lighter.

2.7

Filling can be repeated lighters refillable lighter

Refilling the fuel from outside the lighter or replaceable fuel tank.

2.8

Adjustable lighter adjustable lighter

Means having an adjustable flame, it allows the user to adjust the height of the flame lighter.

2.9

Lighter non-adjustable non-adjustable lighter

No lighter flame height adjusting device.

Note: lighter flame height is set by the manufacturer.

2.10

Automatically adjustable pipe lighters automatically adjusting pipe lighter

Pipe specifically designed to ignite the lighter, the lighter can be tilted from the upright position automatically increase the flame height.

2.11

Self extinguishing lighter self-extinguishing lighter

Once lit, requires sustained and effective force to keep the flame, the flame goes out as external termination lighter.

2.12

Lighter non-self-extinguishing non-self-extinguishing lighter

Effective external force need not be applied continuously to sustain a flame upon ignition, but specifically requires manual operation to extinguish the flame of the lighter.

2.13

Flame height flame height

Top visible flame hood linear distance; without hood, is from the top to the bottom of the flame or combustion wick straight top of the valve nozzle

Line distance.

2.14

Hood shield

All or part of the combustion gas lighter package structure of the valve nozzle or wick lighter liquid.

2.15

Combustion valve burnervalue

Controlling a fuel gas lighter release member.

2.16

Burning the orifice burnervalueorifice

To the top of the combustion fuel release valve.

2.17

Flashover flaring

Height change from the stable state to the unstable state of the flame.

2.18

Continuous automatic ignition sustainedself-ignition

Since the ignition operation of conscious non-human, e.g. lighter falling, resulting in the ignition device is activated, and causes the flame to continue to burn phenomenon.

2.19

Burst fire spitting

Splashing fire sputtering

No splashing or liquid fuel atomized fuel droplets in the combustion state of a phenomenon of detachment from the main flame.

2.20

Flame flame

Result of the combustion of the fuel, the process generates heat and low light conditions or under normal naked eye can see the light.

2.21

Ignition ignite

In a predetermined manner supporting the ignition means and the fuel delivery system, the