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

GB/T 23467-2009

**Standard test method for evaluation of flame resistant clothing
for protection against flash fire simulations using an
instrumented manikin**

用假人评估轰燃条件下服装阻燃性能的测试方法

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This revised standard adopts the American Society for Testing and Materials standard (ASTMF1930:2000) "dummies assessment under flashover conditions retardant clothing Test Method for Performance "(in English).

This standard ASTMF1930. different from 2000 in that.

- a) of Chapter 1 made editorial modifications increase the article note;
- b) amend the references in Chapter 2;
- c) the first 5 chapters attributed to the introduction;
- d) amend Chapter 5 dummy recommended size requirements;
- e) amend Chapter 5 Distribution dummy surface of the sensor;
- f) Appendix A made editorial modifications.

Appendix A of this standard is a normative appendix.

This standard was proposed by the State Administration of Work Safety.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee of Standardization for Personal Protective Equipment.

This standard was drafted. Quartermaster Equipment Institute of General Logistics Department of PLA Medical Library.

Introduction

This test method provides a measurement instrument of the dummy and compare different materials, different clothing and flame-retardant protective clothing matching properties method. However, this test method can not be used as a quality assurance test, it does not involve impact dummy body posture and movement of the test results.

Thermal Protective Performance Measurement clothing more complex, depending on the test results using the instruments and techniques. Established in the field that contains all Test methods may occur accident state is unrealistic. Difference test methods can lead to large differences in the test results. Such as If the description given in this test method has obvious bias, we need to heat transfer theory and technical knowledge and practices related test was evaluated price. Standardized test method can reduce but not eliminate the errors caused by the above-mentioned technical knowledge. Test results should report all difference.

Retardant clothing evaluate performance under the conditions of flashover dummies Test Method

1 Scope

This standard specifies the lower heat flux, distribution and duration of the flame can be controlled flashover simulation environment, characterization protective clothing flame retardant Quantitative measurements and subjective methods of observation.

This standard applies to testing and evaluation of protective clothing flame retardant properties, it can also be used to predict the degree of body tissue burns and total area burned.

NOTE: This standard applies to measure and describe the material, product or composition under controlled conditions in response to heat and flame, and it should not be used to describe and evaluate the material Material, product or composition in the actual scene of the fire hazards and possibilities. But with the results of this standard test can be used as a fire or ignition hazard assessment Based on a risk assessment, the assessment of the relevant factors to consider in particular the use of fire hazard or fire risk assessment.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 1335.1 and type of clothes man GB/T 3291 textile material properties and test -GB/T 8629 Textiles - Domestic washing and drying test procedures GB/T 13640 Type of protective clothing

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 3291, GB/T 13640 and identified by the following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Human tissue at different depths thermal damage.

NOTE: When human tissue is heated and persist for some time, the tissue will burn at high temperatures. Burns were divided into first-, second- and third-degree burn three Level injury; burns depends on the temperature level and the length of duration.

In the clothing flashover test, controllable heat flux ejected from the burner flame in the spatial distribution of the dummy surface.

Has adult size, surface laid at least 100 heat sensors used in clothing flashover test dummies.

Test measurements of heat transferred to the surface of a dummy instrument (device).

For the detection of a single piece of clothing or an attribute set of protective clothing to prevent burns to produce heat transfer properties.