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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 8626-2007

**Test method of flammability for building materials
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This Document was drafted as per the rules specified in GB/T 1.1-2020 Directives for Standardization - Part 1. Rules for the Structure and Drafting of Standardizing Documents.

This Document replaced GB/T 8626-2007 Test Method of Flammability for Building Materials.

Compared with GB/T 8626-2007, the major technical changes of this Document are as follows

besides the structural adjustments and editorial modifications.

- Change the scope (see Clause 1 of this Edition; Clause 1 of the 2007 Edition);
- Change the term "flaming droplet" to "flaming droplet/particle" (see 3.3 of this Edition;

3.3 of the 2007 Edition);

- Add the term "multi-layered product" (see 3.4 of this Edition);
- Delete the provision to seal the air gap between the two supports on the front of the chamber (see 4.2 of the 2007 Edition);
- Add the provision that the airflow velocity in the chamber flue be measured along the central axis of the flue (see 4.2 of this Edition);

- Add provision for specimen frames for testing multi-layered products with a thickness greater than 10 mm (see 4.5 and Figure 4 of this Edition);
- Add provision for the mounting and fixing of loose materials (see 4.5 and Figure 5 of this Edition);
- Change the accuracy for the timer (see 4.7 of this Edition; 4.7 of the 2007 Edition);
- Delete the provisions for a specimen template with length of 250 0 -1 mm, and wight of 180 -1 mm (see 4.8 of the 2007 Edition);
- Add provision for the flame height measurement method (see 4.9.1 of this Edition);
- Add the provision that the anemometer be of the thermal type (see 4.10 of this Edition);
- Change the mass per unit area of the filter paper (see 4.11 of this Edition; 4.11 of the

2007 Edition);

- Add provision for the observation apparatus for the unexposed face of the specimen (see

4.12 of this Edition);

- Change the specimen dimensions (see 5.2 of this Edition; 5.2 of the 2007 Edition);
- Add provision regarding the number of tests for products with asymmetrical thickness where either surface might be exposed to fire in actual application (see 5.4.2 of this Test Method of Flammability for Building Materials

WARNING.

Toxic or harmful fumes may be generated during the combustion test, and hazards may arise during the testing of specimens and the disposal of test residues.

Laboratory management and operating personnel are responsible for assessing all potential hazards to human health, establishing safety safeguards, formulating safety guidelines, training relevant personnel, and ensuring that laboratory staff consistently adhere to these safety guidelines.

Equipping the facility with appropriate fire-extinguishing apparatus is essential.

For certain smoldering specimens that are difficult to extinguish completely, immersing the specimen in water may prove effective.

1 Scope

This Document describes a method for determining the flammability of products by direct impingement of a small flame on vertically oriented specimens in the absence of externally applied radiation.

This Document is applicable to the determination of the flammability of building materials, decorative materials, and products used in industrial and civil buildings; it may also be used as

a reference for determining the flammability of materials and products used in other settings.

Appendix A provides information on the precision of the test method; Appendix B provides information on testing the non-essentially flat products in their actual application; and Appendix

C provides information on testing perforated products in their actual application.

2 Normative References

The provisions in following documents become the essential provisions of this Document through reference in this Document. For the dated documents, only the versions with the dates

indicated are applicable to this Document; for the undated documents, only the latest version

(including all the amendments) is applicable to this Document.

GB/T 5907.1 Fire protection vocabulary - Part 1.General terms

GB/T 5907.2 Fire protection vocabulary - Part 2.Fire prevention

GB 8624 Classification for burning behavior of building materials and products

GB/T 40238 Reaction to fire tests for building materials and products - General rules for selection of substrates, conditioning and mounting of specimen

3 Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of this Document, the terms and definitions given in GB/T 5907.1, GB/T

3.1 Product

Materials, parts, or components for which relevant information is required.

3.2 Essentially flat product

A product exhibiting one of the following characteristics.

- a) A flat fire-exposed surface.
- b) If the product surface is irregular but exhibits this irregularity uniformly across the entire fire-exposed surface, it is considered a flat fire-exposed surface provided it meets one of the following conditions.
 - 1) Within a representative surface area of 250 mm x 250 mm, at least 50% of the surface is located at a perpendicular distance of no more than 6 mm from the plane defined by the highest point of the fire-exposed surface;
 - 2) For surfaces containing gaps, cracks, or holes, the width of such gaps, cracks, or holes does not exceed 6.5 mm, the depth does not exceed 10 mm, and their total surface area does not exceed 30% of the 250 mm x 250 mm representative area of the fire-exposed surface.

3.3 Flaming droplet/particle

During the flaming test, material that separates from the specimen and ignites the filter paper placed beneath it.

3.4 Multi-layered product

A product composed of two or more layers of different materials.

NOTE: Multi-layered products contain primary components and/or secondary components.

3.5 Sustained flaming

The flames last longer than 3 s.

3.6 Ignition

The phenomenon with a sustained flame occurs.