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

GB/T 9343-2008

Replacing GB/T 9343-1988

**Test method for flammability of plastics -- Determination of
flash-ignition temperature and self-ignition temperature**

塑料燃烧性能试验方法 闪燃温度和自燃温度的测定

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This revised standard adopts ASTM D1929:1996 (2001) "plastic ignition temperature test methods." This standard ASTM D1929:1996 (2001) compared to the main changes are as follows.

Name --- standard was revised, and the unity of our series of standards;

--- Made changes in the write mode;

--- The Chapter 1, Chapter 4, Chapter 1 of the merger;

--- Deleted the Chapter 10 and appendix.

This standard replaces GB/T 9343-1988 "Test Method for Determination of flammability of plastic flash point and auto-ignition point." This standard compared with GB/T 9343-1988, the main differences are as follows.

--- Means of ignition performance hot air furnace has been modified;

--- On the ignition performance has been modified;

--- On size and quality inspection of the sample has been modified;

--- For inspection rules were modified.

The standard proposed by China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association.

This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee of plastic (SAC/TC15) centralized.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the method for determining flashover temperature of the plastic and the auto-ignition temperature of the hot air furnace.

This standard applies to the determination of plastic flash and auto-ignition temperature of

the combustion temperature.

The results of this standard to compare different materials in the ignition properties under test conditions, may be described in the material under test conditions on fire the minimum ambient air temperature; in actual use conditions, the present standard test results can be used as the material of the ignition sensitivity classification in accordance with.

This standard does not directly measure the maximum temperature of the combustion properties of plastics, combustion speed or the safe use of this standard can not be described separately Evaluation of fire or hazardous materials, products, or assemblies under actual fire situation. However, the test results can be used as fire risk Evaluate one of the factors.

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 2918-1998 standard plastic sample conditioning and environmental tests (idt ISO 291:1997)

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Under certain experimental conditions, the material released from the combustible gas flame can be lit, when the minimum temperature of the ambient air sample is called Flashover temperature of the material.

Slowly decomposed by the material and cause carbonization, solid phase material flameless, combustion zone with luminescence combustion.

Under certain experimental conditions, burning or glowing combustion takes place without any source of ignition case, when the minimum temperature of the surrounding air is called the Material Self-ignition temperature.

4 Test Instruments

4.1

hot air oven shown in Figure 1, consists of a set of electrical heating device and the composition of the sample plate.

4.2

furnace tubes made of silicon carbide. An inner diameter of $100\text{mm} \pm 5\text{mm}$, length $240\text{mm} \pm 20\text{mm}$, temperature not lower than $750\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Vertical furnace tube Directly placed above the clean-up waste plug.

Within 4.3 effective refractory material. An inner diameter of $75\text{mm} \pm 2\text{mm}$, length $240\text{mm} \pm 20\text{mm}$, wall thickness 3mm , temperature is not lower than $750\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The inner tube is placed in the furnace tube with a refractory three small pad paving, hearth above $20\text{mm} \pm 2\text{mm}$. The top of a refractory material