

BS EN ISO 5923:2012



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Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting — Fire extinguishing media — Carbon dioxide

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 5923:2012. It supersedes BS EN 25923:1994 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee FSH/18, Fixed fire fighting systems, to Subcommittee FSH/18/6, Gaseous Extinguishing Media and Systems.

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

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**Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting - Fire extinguishing
media - Carbon dioxide (ISO 5923:2012)**

Équipement de protection et de lutte contre l'incendie -
Agents extincteurs - Dioxyde de carbone (ISO 5923:2012)

Ausrüstung für Brandschutz und Brandbekämpfung -
Löschmittel - Kohlenstoffdioxid (ISO 5923:2012)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 August 2012.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 5923:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 21 "Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 191 "Fixed firefighting systems" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 25923:1993.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 5923:2012 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 5923:2012 without any modification.

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Introduction

This International Standard is one of a series of other International Standards giving specifications for fire extinguishing media in common use and which are in need of a specification for fire fighting purposes. These specifications are designed to establish that the medium in question has at least a minimum useful fire extinguishing capability and can therefore be reasonably sold for fire extinguishing purposes.

Requirements for media used in particular equipment will form the subject of future International Standards.

Annexes A to C of this International Standard specify methods for determining, respectively, water, oil and total sulfur compounds contents. Annexes D to G provide important information on, and give recommendations relating to, the safety and use of carbon dioxide, and they should be read carefully by all concerned with this medium.

Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting — Fire extinguishing media — Carbon dioxide

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements for carbon dioxide for use as a fire extinguishing medium.

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 385:2005, *Laboratory glassware — Burettes*

ISO 648:2008, *Laboratory glassware — Single-volume pipettes*

ISO 2591-1:1988, *Test sieving — Part 1: Methods using test sieves of woven wire cloth and perforated metal plate*

ISO 3310-1:2000, *Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 1: Test sieves of metal wire cloth*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following definition applies.

3.1

carbon dioxide

CO₂

chemical compound CO₂ used as a fire extinguishing medium

4 Requirements

Carbon dioxide shall comply with the requirements of Table 1 below, when tested by the appropriate method of test specified in Clause 6.

Table 1 — Requirements for carbon dioxide properties

Property	Requirements
Purity, o/o (V/V) min.	99,5
Water content, o/o (m/m) max.	0,015
Oil content, ppm by mass, max.	5
Total sulfur compounds content, expressed as sulfur, ppm by mass, max.	5,0
NOTE Carbon dioxide obtained by converting dry ice to liquid will not usually comply with these requirements unless it has been properly processed to remove excess water and oil.	