

Utility lighters — General consumer-safety requirements

ICS 97.180

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 22702:2003+A1:2008. It supersedes BS ISO 22702:2003 which is withdrawn.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to ISO text carry the number of the ISO amendment. For example, text altered by ISO amendment 1 is indicated by **A1** **A1**.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CW/32, Matches and lighters.

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

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Utility lighters — General consumer- safety requirements

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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ISO 22702 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*.

Introduction

This consumer-safety specification covers all flame-producing consumer products commonly known as utility lighters (also known as grill lighters, fireplace lighters, lighting rods or gas matches), and similar devices. This specification establishes requirements for utility lighters to ensure a reasonable degree of safety for normal use or reasonably foreseeable misuse of such lighters by users.

Utility lighters, being flame-producing devices, can, as do all flame sources, present a potential hazard to the user. This specification cannot eliminate all hazards, but is intended to minimize potential hazards of utility lighters to users.

Utility lighters — General consumer-safety requirements

WARNING — This International Standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

1 Scope

This consumer-safety specification covers all flame-producing consumer products commonly known as utility lighters (also known as grill lighters, fireplace lighters, lighting rods or gas matches), and similar devices, as defined in 2.6. Matches are specifically excluded from this safety specification; flame-producing products intended for igniting cigars, pipes and cigarettes are also specifically excluded from this safety specification.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

valve

component of a utility lighter that controls the input or release of fuel

2.2

nozzle

end of the fuel discharge system

2.3

flame height

linear distance from the tip of the visible flame to the end of the shield

2.4

flaring

variation of flame height from the steady-state flame condition

2.5

ignite

to produce a flame with a utility lighter by activating the self-contained ignition and fuel release systems of that utility lighter in the intended manner

2.6

utility lighter

hand-held, flame-producing device with a manually-operated ignition system, 100 mm or greater in length when in the fully extended position, employing a fuel as defined in 2.9, used primarily to ignite items such as candles, fuel for fireplaces, charcoal- or gas-fired grills, camp stoves, lanterns, fuel-fired appliances or devices and/or pilot lights

2.7

utility lighter, adjustable

utility lighter that is received by the consumer with a mechanism for the user to manually vary the height of the flame

2.8

utility lighter, disposable

utility lighter that is received by the user with a supply of fuel and that is not intended to be refuelled

2.9

fuel

butane, isobutane, propane or other liquefied hydrocarbon, or a mixture containing any of these, whose vapour pressure at 24 °C exceeds a gauge pressure of 103 kPa

2.10

utility lighter, non-adjustable

utility lighter that has a flame height preset by the manufacturer and is not provided with a mechanism to adjust the flame height

2.11

utility lighter, refillable

utility lighter that is intended to be refuelled either by transferring fuel from an external container or by inserting a new prepackaged fuel reservoir

2.12

utility lighter, self-extinguishing

utility lighter that, once ignited, requires continuous intentional and positive action to maintain a flame and that is subsequently extinguished upon the termination of such positive action

2.13

utility lighter, non-self-extinguishing

utility lighter that, once ignited, does not require intentional or positive action by the user to maintain a flame and requires a subsequent, deliberate user action to extinguish the flame

2.14

shield

structure that totally or partially surrounds the nozzle of the utility lighter

2.15

sustained self-ignition

propagation of a flame by other than deliberate manual operation, such as by dropping the utility lighter, so as to cause the ignition system to be activated and the flame to continue to burn

2.16

spitting

sputtering

flame phenomenon of a utility lighter wherein the escape of non-evaporated or liquid fuel produces a shower of burning liquid droplets which separate from the main flame

2.17

fuel reservoir

structure that stores the fuel prior to release

2.18

ignition system

system that generates a spark to ignite the fuel, such as a piezo mechanism or battery

2.19

premixing burner utility lighter

gas utility lighter in which fuel and air are mixed before being supplied for combustion

2.20

postmixing burner utility lighter

gas utility lighter in which fuel is supplied for combustion and air is supplied at the point of combustion