



CAN/ULC-9705-13-R2018
(Reaffirmed 2018)

FIRE TESTS - FULL-SCALE ROOM TEST FOR SURFACE PRODUCTS (ISO 9705:1993, MOD)

International Standards Organization



ULC Standards
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Copies of this National Standard of Canada may be ordered from ULC Standards.

CETTE NORME NATIONALE DU CANADA EST DISPONIBLE EN VERSIONS FRANÇAISE ET ANGLAISE

Fire tests -- Full-Scale Room Test for Surface Products (ISO 9705:1993, MOD), CAN/ULC-9705-13-R2018

First Edition, Dated March 2013

Summary of Topics

This revision of CAN/ULC-9705 is being issued to update the title page to reflect the reaffirmation of this First Edition National Standard of Canada. No changes in requirements are involved.

The revised requirements are substantially in accordance with Proposal(s) on this subject dated November 28, 2017.

PLEASE NOTE THAT CERTAIN CODES MAY REFER TO A SUPERSEDED VERSION OF THIS STANDARD. IN THOSE INSTANCES, THE RELEVANT VERSIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE.

Comments, or proposals for revisions on any part of this standard, may be submitted to ULC Standards at any time. Proposals should be submitted via a Proposal Request in ULC Standards' on-line Collaborative Standards Development System (CSDS) at <https://csds.ul.com/canada>.

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**FIRE TESTS – FULL-SCALE ROOM TEST FOR SURFACE PRODUCTS
(ISO 9705:1993, MOD)**

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International Standards Organization



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ULC Standards

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**CAN/ULC-9705-13-R2018
(ISO 9705:1993, MOD)**

Fire test — Full-Scale Room Test for Surface Products

ULC STANDARDS PREFACE

This is the Reaffirmation of the First Edition of the Standard CAN/ULC-9705, Fire test — Full-Scale Room Test for Surface Products (ISO 9705:1993, MOD), which is an adoption, with Canadian Deviations, of the international standard by International Organization for Standardization, ISO 9705 (First Edition, 1993-06).

This Edition of the Standard has been formally approved by the ULC Standards Committee on Fire Tests and has been approved as a National Standard of Canada by the Standards Council of Canada.

This Standard has been developed in compliance with the requirements of the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) for accreditation of a Standards Development Organization.

Only metric SI units of measurement are used in this standard. If a value for measurement is followed by a value in other units in parentheses, the second value may be approximate. The first stated value is the requirement.

In Canada, there are two official languages, English and French. All safety warnings must be in French and English. Attention is drawn to the possibility that some Canadian authorities may require additional markings and/or installation instructions to be in both official languages.

This First Edition National Standard of Canada has now been reaffirmed.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this Canadian standard may be the subject of patent rights. ULC Standards shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Requests for interpretation of this standard should be sent to ULC Standards. The requests should be worded in such a manner as to permit a “yes” or “no” answer based on the literal text of the requirement concerned.

The review and action to revise or reaffirm this standard will not exceed 5 years from the date of publication, unless the Standard is identified as fitting within a stabilized category, whereby the review will commence within the appropriate time frame set out by ULC Standards.

This standard is intended to be used for conformity assessment.

May 2018

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Canadian Deviations

1. Scope

[Revise the 3rd paragraph to read:]

“A standard ignition source is specified.

NOTE: The ignition source used in CAN/ULC-S138, Standard Method of Test for Fire Growth of Insulated Building Panels in a Full-Scale Room Configuration, is similar to the ignition source specified in Annex A2.1.”

[Add a Note to the 4th paragraph to read:]

“NOTE: Fire testing of insulated building panels is carried out in accordance with the requirements in CAN/ULC-S138, Standard Method of Test for Fire Growth of Insulated Building Panels in a Full-Scale Room Configuration.”

2. Normative References

[Revise reference to ISO 3261:1975 to read:]

“ISO 13943:2008, Fire safety – Vocabulary”

[Add two new references to read:]

“CAN/ULC-S138-06, Standard Method of Test for Fire Growth of Insulated Building Panels in a Full-Scale Room Configuration

ULC-S135-04-AM1, Standard Test Method for the Determination of Combustibility Parameters of Building Materials Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter (Cone Calorimeter)”

3. Definitions

[Revise the 1st paragraph to read:]

“For the purposes of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 13943 and the following definitions apply.”

6. Ignition Source

[Revise the 1st paragraph of Subsection 6.1 to read:]

“The ignition source identified in Annex A2.1 and the output level identified in Annex A1.2 shall be used.

NOTE: The ignition source used in CAN/ULC-S138, Standard Method of Test for Fire Growth of Insulated Building Panels in a Full-Scale Room Configuration, is similar to the ignition source specified in Annex A2.1.”

[Delete Subsection 6.2:]

9. Instrumentation in the exhaust duct

[Add a note to the 1st paragraph to read:]

“NOTE: For alternative systems for measuring smoke optical density refer to CAN/ULCS138, Standard Method of Test for Fire Growth of Insulated Building Panels in a Full-Scale Room Configuration and CAN/ULC-S135, Standard Test Method for the Determination of Combustibility Parameters of Building Materials Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter (Cone Calorimeter).”

[Revise the footnote to Subsection 9.3.5 to read:]

“International Commission on Illumination”

11. Preparation of test specimens

[Revise the 1st paragraph of Clause 11.4 to read:]

“Thin surface materials that are not self-supporting, thermoplastic products that melt, paints and varnishes shall, depending on their end use, be applied to one of the following substrates.”

12. Testing

[Revise the first sentence of Clause 12.2.5 to read:]

“End the test if flashover occurs or after 20 min (Annex A.1)/15 min (Annex A.2), whichever occurs first.”

Annex A (Normative) Recommended ignition sources

[Revise Subsection A2.1 to read]

“NOTE 13 The burner may be constructed with either a 25 mm thick porous ceramic fibre board over a 200 mm plenum, or a minimum 100 mm layer of Ottawa silica sand, to provide the horizontal surface through which the gas is supplied (see figure A.2). The sand burner can be preferable for dripping materials.”

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9705

First edition
1993-06-15

Corrected and reprinted
1996-03-01

Fire tests — Full-scale room test for surface products

*Essais au feu — Essai dans une pièce en vraie grandeur pour les produits
de surface*



Reference number

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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 9705 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92, *Fire safety*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Reaction to fire*.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annexes B, C, D, E, F, G and H are for information only.

Introduction

This method is intended to describe the fire behaviour of a product under controlled laboratory conditions.

The test method may be used as part of a fire hazard assessment which takes into account all of the factors which are pertinent to an assessment of the fire hazard of a particular end use.