
**Petroleum and related products —
Determination of spray ignition
characteristics of fire-resistant fluids —**

Part 1:
**Spray flame persistence — Hollow-cone
nozzle method**

*Produits pétroliers et produits connexes — Détermination des
caractéristiques d'inflammation des fluides difficilement inflammables
en jet pulvérisé —*

*Partie 1: Persistance de flamme d'un jet pulvérisé — Méthode du gicleur
à cône creux*



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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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 15029-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*.

ISO 15029 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Petroleum and related products — Determination of spray ignition characteristics of fire-resistant fluids*:

- *Part 1: Spray flame persistence — Hollow-cone nozzle method*
- *Part 2: Spray test — Stabilized flame heat release method*
- *Part 3: Spray test — Large scale method*

In hydraulic fluid power systems, power is transmitted and controlled through a liquid under pressure within an enclosed circuit. One type of such a liquid is fire-resistant fluid. The following International Standards are suitable for the classification, specification and guidance for use of such fluids:

ISO 6743-4:1999, *Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Classification — Part 4: Family H (Hydraulic systems)*.

ISO 7745:1989, *Hydraulic fluid power — Fire-resistant (FR) fluids — Guidelines for use*.

ISO 12922:1999, *Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Family H (Hydraulic systems) — Specifications for categories HFAE, HFAS, HFB, HFC, HFDR and HFDU*.

The following International Standard may be useful for the assessment of the flame propagation and persistence of a flame applied to the edge of a wick of non-flammable material immersed in fire-resistant fluid:

ISO 14935:1998, *Petroleum and related products — Determination of wick flame persistence of fire-resistant fluids*.

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International Organization for Standardization
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland
Internet iso@iso.ch

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