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temperature using a hot-air furnace**

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In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal of revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by The Japan Plastics Industry Federation (JPIF)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law applicable to the case of revision by the provision of Article 14.

Consequently **JIS K 7193:1999** is replaced with this Standard.

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Plastics—Determination of ignition temperature using a hot-air furnace

Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the third edition of **ISO 871** published in 2006 with some modifications of the technical contents.

The portions with dotted underlines are the matters in which the contents of the corresponding International Standard have been modified. A list of modifications with the explanations is given in Annex JA.

1 Scope

This Standard specifies a laboratory method for determining the flash-ignition temperature and spontaneous-ignition temperature of plastics using a hot-air furnace.

This method should not be used alone to describe or appraise the fire hazard or fire risk of materials, products or assemblies under actual fire conditions.

NOTE 1 This method is one of a number of methods in use for evaluating the reaction of plastics to the effects of ignition source. The results obtained by it do not give a direct measure of the combustibility or rate of burning of a material or any definition of the safe upper limit of temperature for the plastics in use. However, results of this test may be used as elements of a fire hazard or fire risk assessment which takes into account all of the factors pertinent to an assessment of the fire hazard of a particular end use.

Tests made under conditions of this method can be of considerable value in comparing the relative ignition characteristics of different materials. Test values are expected to rank materials according to ignition susceptibility under actual use conditions.

NOTE 2 The International Standard corresponding to this Standard and the symbol of degree of correspondence are as follows.

ISO 871:2006 *Plastics—Determination of ignition temperature using a hot-air furnace* (MOD)

The symbols which denote the degree of correspondence in the contents in the corresponding International Standard and **JIS** are IDT (identical), MOD (modified) and NEQ (not equivalent) according to **ISO/IEC Guide 21-1**.

Warning : Persons using this Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices.