



TDC 5 (3536) DTZS/ISO 6440:2004  
ICS: 13.220.40 59.080.30

## TANZANIA STANDARD

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**Textile fabrics - Burning behavior - Determination of ease of ignition  
of vertically oriented specimens**

*Draft for Stakeholders comments Only!*

**TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS**

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## National foreword

### 1.0 Introduction

**1.1** This Draft Tanzania Standard is being adopted by the Leather and leather products technical committee, under the supervision of Leather Technology Division Standards Committee.

**1.2** This Draft Tanzania Standard is identical to **ISO 6940:2004 Textile fabrics — Burning behavior — Determination of ease of ignition of vertically oriented specimens** (Confirmed on 2018) Published by International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

**1.3** This Draft Tanzania Standard is the first edition.

**1.4** The text of the international standard is hereby being recommended for approval without deviation for publication as Draft Tanzania Standard.

### 2.0 Terminologies and conventions

If terminologies and conventions are not identical with those used in Tanzania standards; attention is drawn especially to the following: -

The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, it is current practice to use “full point” on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Where the words “International Standard(s)” appear, referring to this Draft Tanzania standard they should read “Draft Tanzania Standard(s)”.

### Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the measurement of ease of ignition of vertically oriented textile fabrics and industrial products in the form of single or multi-component fabrics (coated, quilted, multilayered, sandwich constructions, and similar combinations), when subjected to a small, defined flame.

This method assesses the properties of textile fabrics in response to flame contact under controlled conditions. Results may not apply to situations where there is restricted air supply or exposure to large sources of intense heat.

The influence of seams on the behavior of fabrics can be determined by this method, the seam being positioned within the test specimen so as to be subjected to the test flame. Whenever practicable, trimmings should be tested as part of the fabric assembly on which they are, or will be, used.