



Ignitable Fibers or Materials

Division ONE

Easily ignitable fibers or materials producing combustible flyings are handled, manufactured or used.

Division TWO

Easily ignitable fibers are stored or handled, other than in the process of manufacture.

Class 3 Does Not Specify Groups

Industries and Facilities

There is no specific grouping for Class III. Some Industries and Facilities:

- Combustible Fiber manufacturing facilities
- Combustible Fiber processing facilities
- Textile mills
- Cotton plants
- Clothing manufacturing plants
- Woodworking facilities
- Similar hazardous industry

Types of Material

- Baled waste kapok
- Cocoa fiber
- Cotton
- Hemp
- Istle
- Jute
- Rayon
- Sisal or Henequen
- Tow
- Oakum
- Spanish moss
- Excelsior
- Other similar materials

Fabrics Overview

All fabrics in certain environments will burn, some are more combustible than others. Untreated natural fibers such as cotton, linen and silk burn more immediately than wool.

The weave and weight of a fabric will affect the materials flame velocity for when it will ignite and burn. Fabrics with a tight weave - wool, modacrylic, 100 percent polyester and those that are flame-retardant treated are less likely to ignite and will burn more slowly.

Fabrics with brushed nap or long, loose, fluffy pile will ignite more readily than fabrics with a hard, tight surface, and in some cases will result in flames flashing across the fabric surface.

T - RATING CHART

T-CODES		MAX Surface Temperature
NEC 505	NEC 500	
T1	T1	450°C / 842°F
T2	T2	300°C / 572°F
	T2A	280°C / 536°F
	T2B	260°C / 500°F
	T2C	230°C / 446°F
	T2D	215°C / 419°F
T3	T3	200°C / 392°F
	T3A	180°C / 356°F
	T3B	165°C / 329°F
	T3C	160°C / 320°F
T4	T4	135°C / 275°F
	T4A	120°C / 248°F
T5	T5	100°C / 212°F
T6	T6	85°C / 185°F