



MEETING LOG

MEETING TITLE/SUBJECT: ASTM F15.02 Task Group Meetings on Torch Lighters and Flameless Lighters.

FY 24 OP PLAN ENTRY: Lighters

DATE OF MEETING: 6/30/2026

LOCATION OF MEETING: Rockville, MD and Hybrid

CPSC STAFF FILING MEETING LOG: Scott Ayers

FILING DATE: 7/8/2026

CPSC ATTENDEE(S): Scott Ayers (ESEF), Adam Howie (LSM), Maya Kim (LSM), Andrew Trotta (ESEF), and Kristen Talcott (ESHF)

NON-CPSC ATTENDEE(S): Contact ASTM F15.02 for more information on this meeting

Summary of Meeting:

In September 2025, the ASTM F15.02 subcommittee re-formed two task groups, one to develop a new standard for torch-style lighters and the other to develop a new standard for flameless (e.g. rechargeable and battery-powered) lighters. The task groups replaced previous working groups that the ASTM F15.02 subcommittee had authorized. This hybrid meeting hosted by CPSC involved both task groups. The torch-style lighters task group met in the morning, and the flameless lighters task group met in the afternoon.

Torch-style lighters:

The task group discussed the scope of the standard under development. Staff proposed that the scope cover torch lighters but specifically exclude products that apply to ASTM F400 (cigarette lighters), ASTM F2201 (utility lighters), and UL 147 (torches). The ASTM F15.02 subcommittee chair pointed out that some lighters that apply to F400 or F2201 have "torch features" such as continuous operation modes; the chair suggested that F400 and F2201 include requirements for those features. This approach would allow for a clean distinction between lighters applicable to F400, F2201, and the standard under development. The scope of UL 147 is broad; however, the task group believes (through other conversations with ULSE staff) that the UL 147 TC does not want to include the torch-style in their standard. Therefore, staff proposes that the task group submit a proposal to UL 147 to clearly separate torches to remove possible overlap and confusion.

The task group also discussed requirements for a continuous operation test, where the torch would operate until it auto stopped / self-extinguished (such as when fuel runs out) or for some extended period of time (such as four hours). The task group also discussed normal usage, cycle, drop, endurance, use and abuse, and temperature feedback tests. Finally, the task group discussed a tip-over test. The task group agreed that stability should be verified at some angle between 10 and 20 degrees. The task group also agreed that stability should be tested in all practical directions, with four as a minimum. Staff suggested that stability should be tested in a normal or intended rest position and with an orientation pointing up (if possible) with the



reasoning being that a consumer may try to use a burning torch hands-free in these two orientations. Another task group member suggested that stability should also be tested with any included stands.

Task group members discussed that torch-style lighters should already be applicable to 16 CFR 1210 or 16 CFR 1212 and therefore child resistance requirements would not be needed in the standard.

The task group will continue these discussions during the next virtual meeting.

Flameless lighters:

The task group discussed the battery, battery management, and electrical requirements. Staff suggested and most members agreed that referencing another standard, such as UL 2595, would be the best way to cover the safety of those components. Staff also suggested that AA, AAA, and button cell batteries could also be used and other safety standards for those types of batteries should also be incorporated by reference. Finally, staff pointed out that Reese's Law (meeting requirements of UL 4100A) would also be applicable to products that incorporate button cell batteries.

The task group discussed child resistance. The CPSC mandatory child resistance requirements for lighters only apply to butane lighters, therefore these products would not be applicable to 16 CFR 1210 or 16 CFR 1212. Developing a child resistance test protocol would delay the development of a standard. Staff suggested and the task group agreed that a two-step approach would be best. Developing a standard with some of the key requirements is better than waiting for a standard that also includes child resistant requirements. The task group intends to include requirements that flameless lighters have a two-step activation which generally provides more child resistance than one step. Finally, the task group would include non-mandatory language describing the reasoning and approach of users of the first version of the standard would understand the task group's thought process. After publishing the first version of the standard, the subcommittee would develop a separate standard for child resistance which, when complete, would be referenced in the flameless lighter standard.

The task group also discussed whether a finger probe test would be needed. A task group member pointed out that flameless lighters require the target object to get closer to the ignition source to catch fire than with a traditional butane lighter. A task group member also pointed out that there are many things that a consumer could try to ignite, such as smoking products, candles, kindling, or gas grills. Staff suggested that adding guarding to the tip of a flameless lighter may have an unintended consequence of making igniting some items more difficult leading to riskier human behaviors. Butane lighters have a larger space that fingers can get burned and do not have guarding other than child resistance. Therefore, the task group decided not to develop any requirements for guarding without additional information.

The task group will continue these discussions during the next virtual meeting.

Next Steps:

Staff will attend task group meetings which are generally scheduled for the second Wednesday of the month for the flameless lighter task group and fourth Tuesday of the month for the torch-style lighter task group.