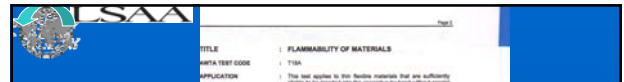




Update on Fire Testing for Tension Structure Fabrics in Australia, (and Overseas developments)

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TITLE : FLAMMABILITY OF MATERIALS

ASHTA TEST CODE : T15A

APPLICATION : This test applies to fire Resiste materials that are sufficiently porous to be treated with the application of heat without special surface treatment.

This test is used for products such as ceiling (hanging panels), soffits, shades and other vertically oriented fire Resiste materials.

PRINCIPLE : The test is unsuitable for materials that melt readily or shrink (see Test-Setting Note).

A sample of material (300mm x 1.7m) is placed vertically in a test rig and ignited at the bottom using a small burner flame. The height to which the flame travels up the specimen is measured. If the flame reaches the top of the specimen, the test is to reach the top is also recorded. In addition the rate of temperature of the specimen is also recorded. The test rig is also recorded continuously during the test.

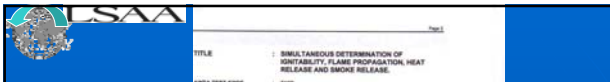
The flame height is used to calculate a Flame Factor (in the range 0-10). The time for the flame to reach the top of the specimen is recorded. In order to calculate a Flame Index in the range 0-100 and the area under the temperature curve is used to calculate a Heat Factor (operating in the range 0-100). The Flameability Index is the sum of the Heat Factor plus the larger of the Flame Factor and the Speed Factor.

SAMPLES REQUIRED FOR TESTING : Approx 1.5 square metres of material

INTERPRETATION : The Flameability Index should be compared with the requirements given in the Building Code of Australia to see in which classes of building the product may be used. In addition some government authorities have specific requirements for such products as vertical shades.

SERVICE TARGET : 7 working days

COST : See current Price List



TITLE : SIMULTANEOUS DETERMINATION OF IGNITABILITY, FLAME PROPAGATION, HEAT RELEASE AND SMOKE RELEASE.

ASHTA TEST CODE : T18

APPLICATION : This test is applicable to all materials used as internal lining materials in buildings. It can include such products as wall, floor and ceiling linings, soffits for air handling systems, insulation materials and any other.

PRINCIPLE : The test has been used in many instances where it is not possible to use the flameability index for materials that are used on vertical surfaces. These products can melt and flow during the test resulting in test product being assumed to be accepted for use in buildings.

A vertically mounted specimen is subjected to an impinging flame which heat source over a 20 minute period. Any visible flames are recorded. The specimen are tested with a small flame at the top of the test. The time to ignition is noted, the rate of increase of heat, the total amount of heat produced and the highest amount of smoke produced in any minute of the test are recorded and four indices are calculated.


The four indices are the Ignitability Index, the Heat of Flame Index, the Heat Evolved Index and the Smoke Developed Index.

SAMPLES REQUIRED FOR TESTING : Enough product to produce ten specimens each 600mm x 600mm.

INTERPRETATION : The indices obtained should be compared to the requirements given in the Building Code of Australia to determine into which classes of buildings the product may be placed.

SERVICE TARGET : 8 working days

COST : See current Price List.



FIRE CODE REFORM


Project Report
FCRC - PH 19-42

Fire Performance of
Wall and Ceiling Lining
Materials

Final Report - With Supplement

FCRC Project 2 - Stage A
Fire Performance of Materials

Fire Code Reform Research Program
July & September 1998



NOTES FOR GUIDANCE

THE CHANGING PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS UNDER FIRE CONDITIONS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The test for early fire Resiste properties of materials are described from common-sense observations that materials undergo changes in their properties as they are heated. These changes are described in terms of the rate of increase of heat, the total amount of heat produced and the highest amount of smoke produced in any minute of the test.

1.2 TEST DESCRIPTION

The test rig is based on a draft-free enclosure with a high ceiling, within which the fire Resiste material is placed vertically. The specimen is supported by a vertical rod and is held in place by a horizontal rod. The specimen is ignited at the bottom by a small burner flame. The height to which the flame travels up the specimen is measured. If the flame reaches the top of the specimen, the test is to reach the top is also recorded. In addition the rate of temperature of the specimen is also recorded. The test rig is also recorded continuously during the test.



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