

# TEST REPORT

The Intertek logo consists of the word "Intertek" in a white, sans-serif font, centered within a dark blue rounded rectangular background.

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ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE: July 27, 2011

REVISED DATE: N/A

**EVALUATION CENTER**

Intertek Testing Services NA Inc.

16015 Shady Falls Rd.

Elmendorf, TX 78112

**RENDERED TO**

TPR2 Corporation

36 Plains Rd

Essex, CT 06426

PRODUCT EVALUATED: HeatLok Soy 200 coated with 7 wet mils of  
Fireshell® F1E and 14 wet mils of Fireshell® F10E sprayed on the walls and  
ceiling

EVALUATION PROPERTY: Heat Release, Flame Spread

**Report of testing HeatLok Soy 200 closed cell spray foam coated  
with 7 wet mils of Fireshell® F1E and 14 wet mils of Fireshell®  
F10E sprayed on the walls and ceiling for compliance with the  
applicable requirements of the following criteria: NFPA 286  
approved January 2011 and 2009 IBC 803.2.1. and NFPA 101, Life  
Safety Code, Section 10.2.3.7.2 ,2009 IRC R316.6**

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## 2 Introduction

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Intertek Testing Services NA (Intertek) has conducted testing for TPR2 Corporation on HeatLok Soy 200 coated with 7 wet mils of Fireshell® F1E and 14 wet mils of Fireshell® F10E paint sprayed on the walls and ceiling to evaluate heat release and flame spread properties when subjected to specific ignition conditions. Testing was conducted in accordance with NFPA 286. This evaluation was performed on January 25, 2011.

## 3 Test Samples

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### 3.1. SAMPLE SELECTION

The subject test specimen is a traceable sample selected from the manufacturer's facility. Intertek selected the specimen and has verified the composition, manufacturing techniques and quality assurance procedures.

### 3.2. SAMPLE AND ASSEMBLY DESCRIPTION

The three walls of the test specimen consisted of 2x10 studs spaced 24" o.c. The ceiling was constructed using 2x12 joists spaced 24" o.c. running parallel to the side walls. The exterior of the studs and joists were covered with 5/8" thick, Type X, gypsum board. The final interior dimensions were 8 feet high, 8 feet wide and 12 feet deep.

The stud cavities were filled with 9-1/4 inches of HeatLok Soy 200, 2 pcf closed cell, spray foam insulation and the joist cavities were filled with 11-1/4 inches of HeatLok Soy 200, 2 pcf closed cell, spray foam insulation. Then 7 wet mils (1<sup>st</sup> pass) of Fireshell® F1E and 14 wet mils (2<sup>nd</sup> pass) of Fireshell® F10E paint was applied on the walls and ceiling.

## 4 Testing and Evaluation Methods

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This standard describes a method for determining the contribution of textile wall and ceiling coverings to room fire growth during specified fire exposure conditions. This method is not intended to evaluate the fire endurance of assemblies, nor is it able to evaluate the effect of fires originating within the wall assembly. The method is not intended for the evaluation of floor finishes.

This method is to be used to evaluate the flammability characteristics of finish wall and ceiling coverings when such materials constitute the exposed interior surfaces of buildings. This test method does not apply to fabric covered less than ceiling height, freestanding, prefabricated panel furniture systems or demountable, relocatable, full-height partitions used in open building interiors. Freestanding panel furniture systems include all freestanding panels that provide visual and/or acoustical separation and are intended to be used to divide space and may support components to form complete work stations.

This fire test measures certain fire performance characteristics of finish wall and ceiling covering materials in an enclosure under specified fire exposure conditions. It determines the extent to which the finish covering materials may contribute to fire growth in a room and the potential for fire spread beyond the room under the particular conditions simulated. The test indicates the maximum extent of fire growth in a room, the rate of heat release, and if they occur, the time to flashover and the time to flame extension beyond the doorway following flashover. It does not measure the fire growth in, or the contribution of, the room contents. Time to flashover is defined herein as either the time when the radiant flux onto the floor reaches  $20 \text{ kW/m}^2$  or the temperature of the upper air reaches  $600^\circ\text{C}$ . A pair of crumpled single sheets of newspaper is placed on the floor 2 feet out from the center of the rear wall and front walls to determine flashover. The spontaneous ignition of this newspaper provides the visual indication of flashover.

The potential for spread of fire to other objects in the room, remote from the ignition source, is evaluated by measurements of:

1. The total heat flux incident on the center of the floor.
2. A characteristic upper-level gas temperature in the room.
3. Instantaneous net peak rate of heat release.

The potential for the spread of fire to objects outside the room of origin is evaluated by the measurement of the total heat release of the fire.

## **TEST EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTATION**

### **IGNITION SOURCE**

The ignition source for the test is a gas burner with a nominal 12- by 12-inch porous top surface of a refractory material. The burner used at this laboratory is filled with a minimum 4-inch layer of Ottawa sand.

The top surface of the burner through which the gas is applied is positioned 12 inches above the floor. The burner has a 1 inch wide steel lip around its edge, which is placed in contact with the wall such that the edge of the diffusion surface is located 1 inch from both walls in the corner of the room opposite from the door.

The gas supply to the burner is C.P. grade propane (99 percent purity). The burner is capable of producing a gross heat output of  $40 \pm 1 \text{ kW}$  for five minutes followed by a  $160 \pm 5 \text{ kW}$  for ten minutes. The flow rate is metered throughout the test. The design of the burner controls is such that when one quarter-turn ball valve is opened, the flow of gas to the burner produces  $40 \text{ kW}$  and when a second quarter-turn valve is opened the combined flow produces  $160 \text{ kW}$ .

### **COMPARTMENT GEOMETRY AND CONSTRUCTION**

The interior dimensions of the floor of the fire room, when the specimens are in place, measures 8 feet, by 12 feet. The finished ceiling is  $8 \text{ feet} \pm 0.5 \text{ inches}$  above the floor. The four walls are at right angles defining the compartment. The compartment contains a  $30 \pm 0.25$  by  $80 \pm 0.25$  inch doorway in the center of one of the 8' by 8' walls. No other openings are present to allow ventilation.

## PROCEDURE

### SUMMARY OF METHOD

A calibration test is run within 30 days of testing any material as specified in the standard. All instrumentation is zeroed, spanned and calibrated prior to testing. The specimen is installed and the diffusion burner is placed. The collection hood exhaust duct blower is turned on and an initial flow is established. The gas sampling pump is turned on and the flow rate is adjusted. When all instruments are reading steady state conditions, the computer data acquisition system and video equipment is started. Ambient data is taken then the burner is ignited at a fuel flow rate that is known to produce 40 kW of heat output. This level is maintained for five minutes at which time the fuel flow is increased to the 160 kW level for a 10-minute period. During the burn period, all temperature, heat release and heat flux data is being recorded every 6 seconds. At the end of the fifteen minute burn period, the burner is shut off and all instrument readings are stopped. Post test observations are made and this concludes the test.

All damage is documented after the test is over, using descriptions, photographs and drawings, as is appropriate.

#### 4.1. TEST STANDARD

**NFPA 286 approved January 2011 - Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth**

## 5 Testing and Evaluation Results

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### 5.1. RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS

#### FIRE TESTS

The test was started at 9:00 a.m. on January 25, 2011. The ambient temperature was 52°F with a relative humidity of 38%. The data acquisition system was started and the burner was ignited. Events during the test are described below:

<b>TIME</b>	
<b>(min:sec)</b>	<b>OBSERVATION</b>
0:00	Ignition of burner. Heat output set to 40 kW.
0:08	Discoloration of wall surface
0:22	Light smoke
1:02	Intermittent flaming of the side wall beside the burner
2:00	No change
4:00	No change
5:00	Increase gas to 160 kW
5:05	Discoloration on ceiling
5:12	Flame tips 4ft horizontally along back and side walls
5:24	Paint falling from ceiling
5:30	Increase in smoke

7:00	Decrease in smoke
8:00	Horizontal flaming 2 ft along back wall – Studs in corner above burner on fire
10:00	No change
13:00	No change
15:00	Gas off. Test Completed
17:37	Extinguished fire.

During the 40 kW exposure, flames did not spread to the ceiling;

During the 160 kW exposure, flames on the *interior finish* did not spread to the outer extremity of the sample on any wall or ceiling,

Flashover, as defined in NFPA 286, did not occur,

The peak rate of heat release throughout the NFPA 286 test did not exceed 800 kW, and

The total smoke released throughout the NFPA 286 test did not exceed 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

## 6 Conclusion

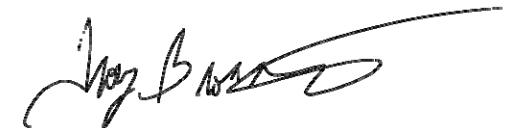
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NFPA 286 does not publish pass/fail criteria. One must consult the codes to determine pass fail.

This specimen **met** the criteria set forth in the 2009 IBC Section 803.1.2.1, and IRC R316.6

### INTERTEK TESTING SERVICES NA

Reported by: \_\_\_\_\_



Troy G. Bronstad  
**Senior Associate Engineer**

Reviewed by: \_\_\_\_\_

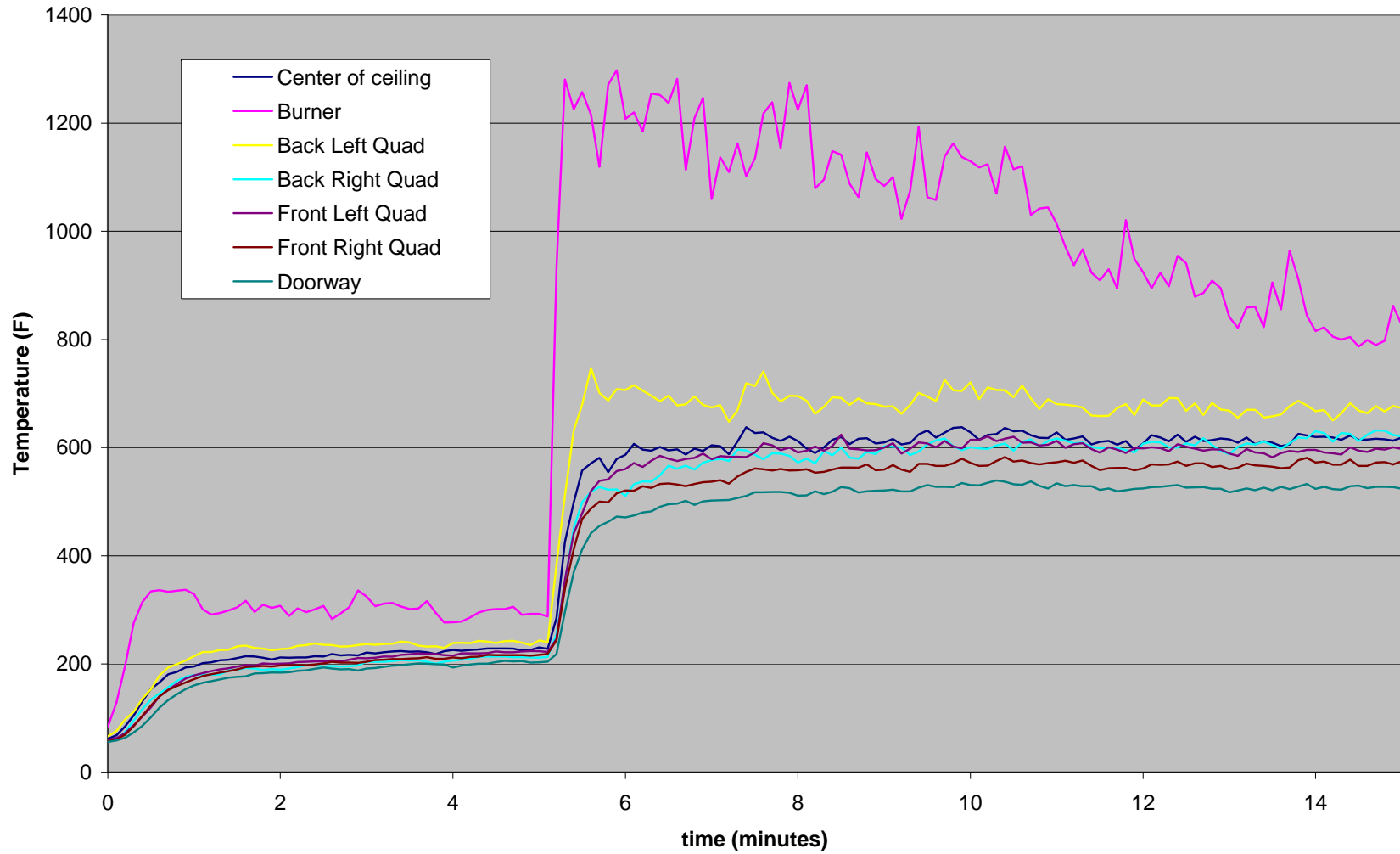


Joseph Zatopek  
**Test Engineer**

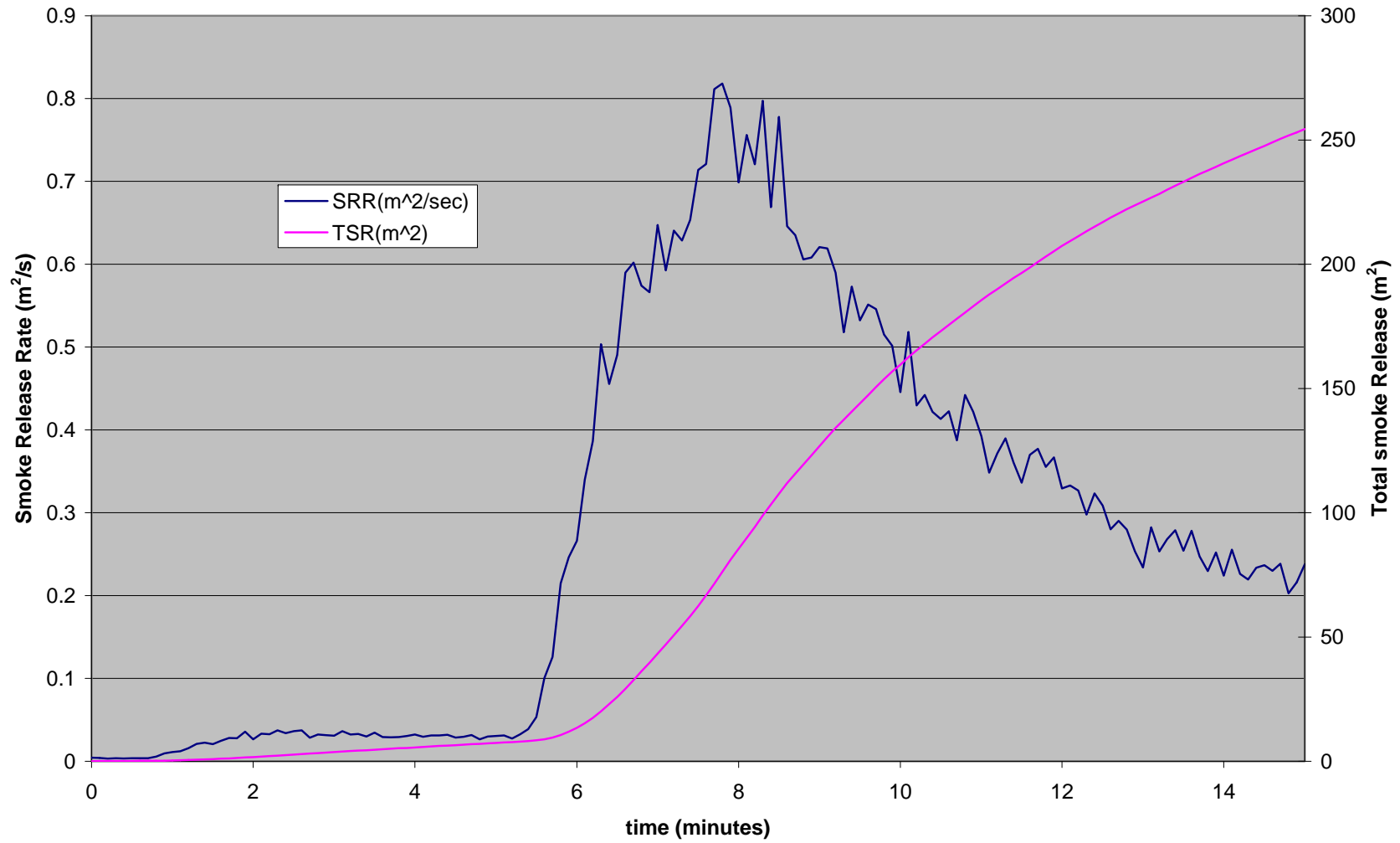
## APPENDIX A

Test Data

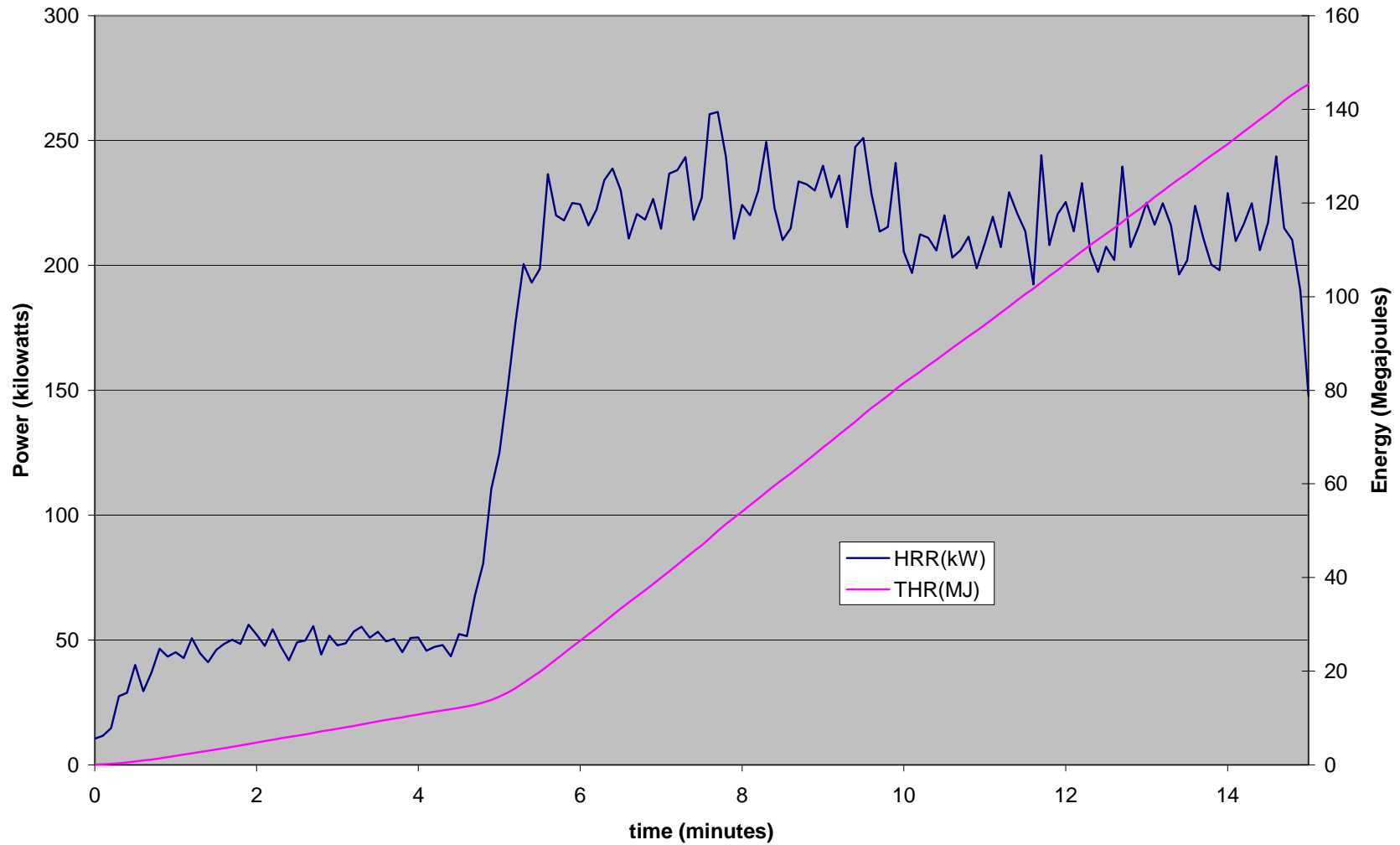
### Thermocouple Data



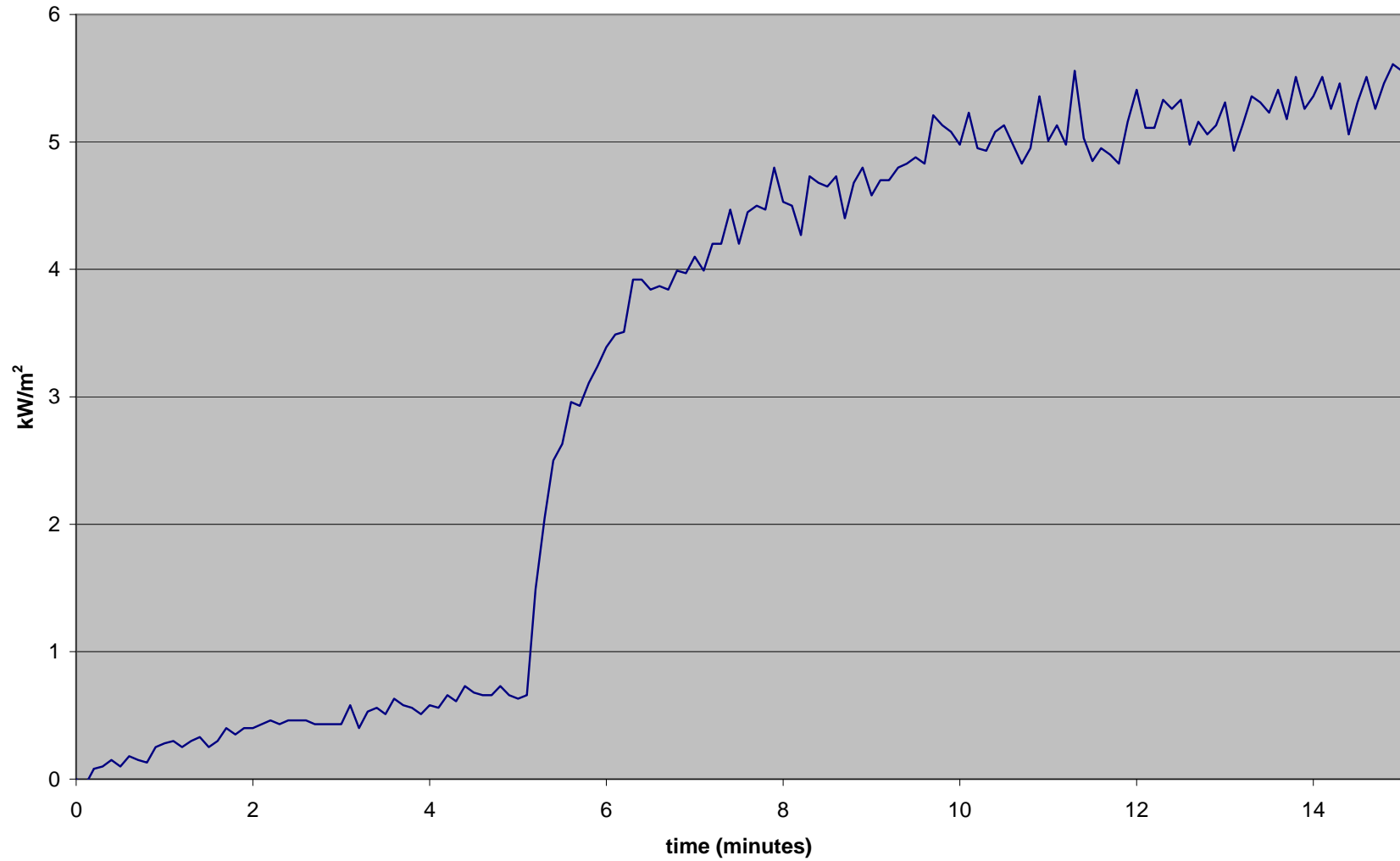
### Smoke Release



### Heat Release



### Radiant Heat



## APPENDIX B

Photographs



Pre-test photo



Start of test (40KW)



Test photo



Test photo 160 kW



Test over



Post – test picture

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## REVISION SUMMARY

<b>DATE</b>	<b>SUMMARY</b>
July 27, 2011	First issue. No revisions.