

TEST REPORT



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RENDERED TO
Composite Building Systems, Inc
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And
Southeastern Composite Systems
P.O. Box 4405
Brandon, MS, 39047
And
TPR2 Corp
161 Interstate Lane
Waterbury CT, 06705

PRODUCT EVALUATED: Composite fiberglass on foam panel with 26 wet
mils of Fireshell® F10E
EVALUATION PROPERTY: Heat Release, Flame Spread

**Report of testing Composite fiberglass on foam panels with 26
wet mils of Fireshell® F10E for compliance with the applicable
requirements of the following criteria: NFPA 286 and IBC
803.2.1. 2006 edition.**

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2 Introduction

Intertek Testing Services NA (Intertek) has conducted testing for Composite Building Systems on Composite fiberglass on foam panel with 26 wet mils of Fireshell® F10E 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 December 22, 2009.

3 Test Samples

3.1. SAMPLE SELECTION

Samples were submitted to Intertek directly from the client. Samples were not independently selected for testing. Samples were received at the Evaluation Center on December 21, 2009.

3.2. SAMPLE AND ASSEMBLY DESCRIPTION

The test specimen consisted of 11 4X8 Composite fiberglass on foam wall panels attached together with bolts, washers and nuts. All seams were filled with D.A.P. FIRESTOP Fire Rated silicone sealant. The final interior dimensions were 8 feet high, 8 feet wide and 12 feet deep.

Twenty six wet mils of Fireshell® F10E was sprayed on the walls and ceiling.

Intertek testing personnel did not observe any foamed plastic in or on the test specimens.

4 Testing and Evaluation Methods

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 kW/m^2 or the temperature of the upper air reaches 600°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, and the burner enclosure is located such that the edge of the diffusion surface is located 1 inch from both walls in the left 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 kW and when a second quarter-turn valve is opened the combined flow produces 160 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 feet \pm 0.5 inches above the floor. The four walls are at right angles defining the compartment. The compartment contains a 30 ± 0.25 by 80 ± 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

5 Testing and Evaluation Results

5.1. RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS

FIRE TESTS

The test was started at 9:10 a.m. on December 22, 2009. The ambient temperature was 61°F with a relative humidity of 73%. The data acquisition system was started and the burner was ignited. Events during the test are described below:

TIME (min:sec)	OBSERVATION
0:00	Ignition of burner. Heat output set to 40 kW.
0:33	Discoloration
1:29	Light smoke
3:00	Charring 1 to 4ft vertically above burner
3:20	Intermittent flaming
5:00	Increase burner to 160 KW
5:13	Horizontal flame tips back and side walls
5:52	Increase in smoke
11:20	Heavy Smoke
15:00	The propane burner was turned off. Test terminated.

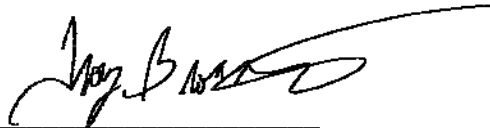
After the test, the specimen showed charring 8ft along the side wall, 4ft on back wall and 4ft on ceiling.

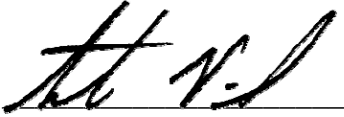
6 Conclusion

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

The test specimen **met** the criteria of the 2006 IBC 803.2.1.

INTERTEK TESTING SERVICES NA

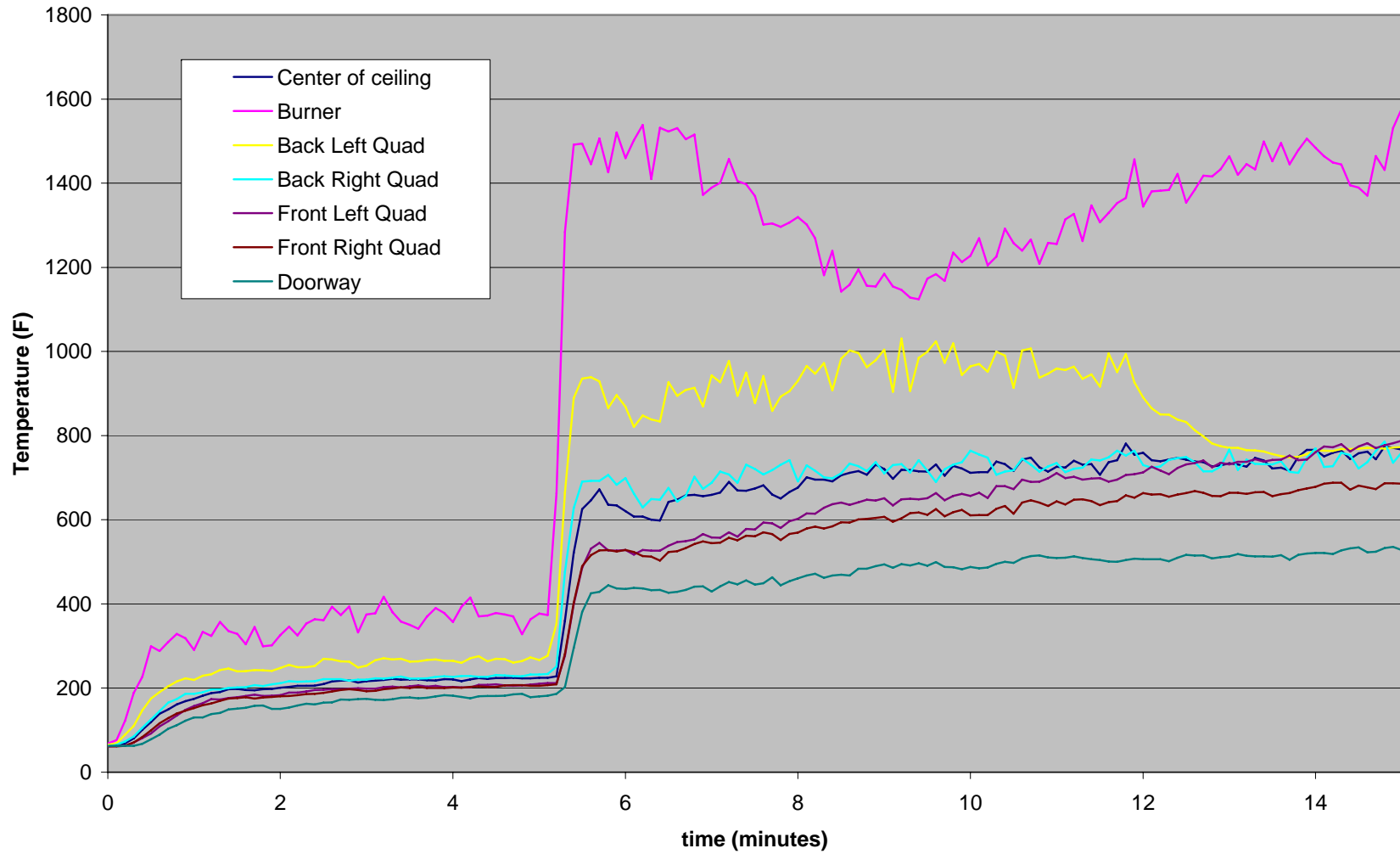
Reported by: 
Troy G. Bronstad
Senior Associate Engineer

Reviewed by: 
C. Anthony Peñaloza
Engineering Team Leader

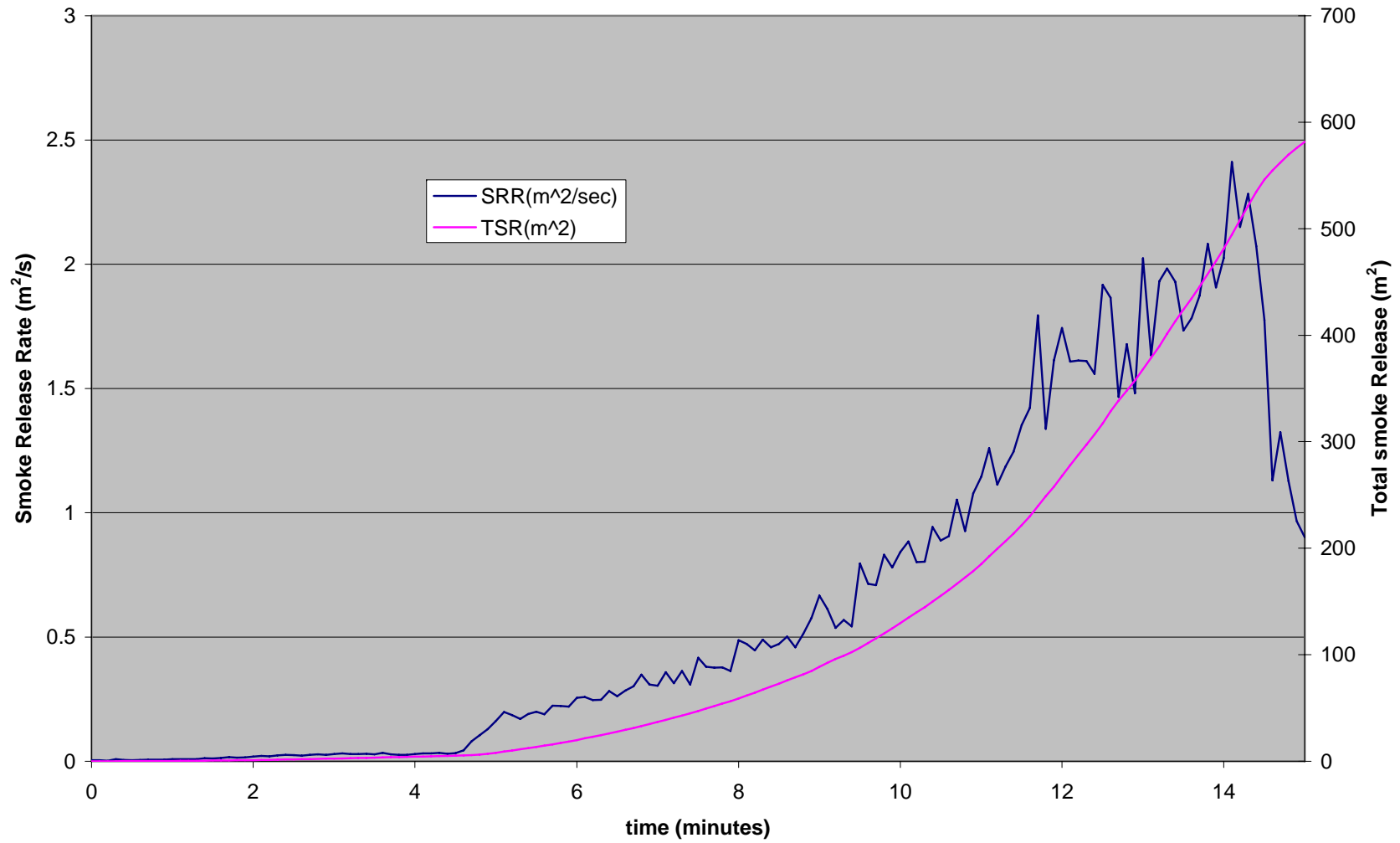
APPENDIX A

Test Data

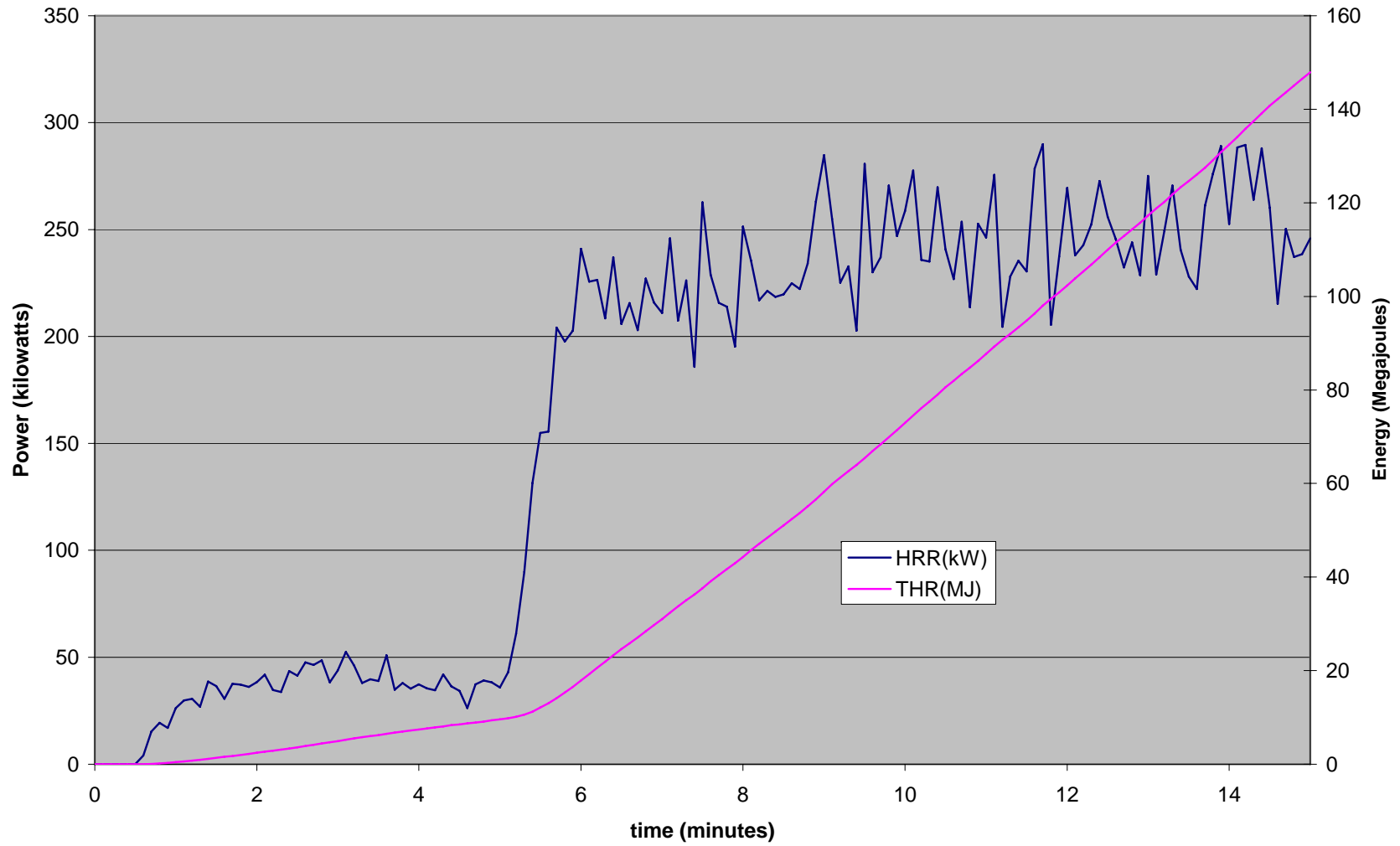
Thermocouple Data



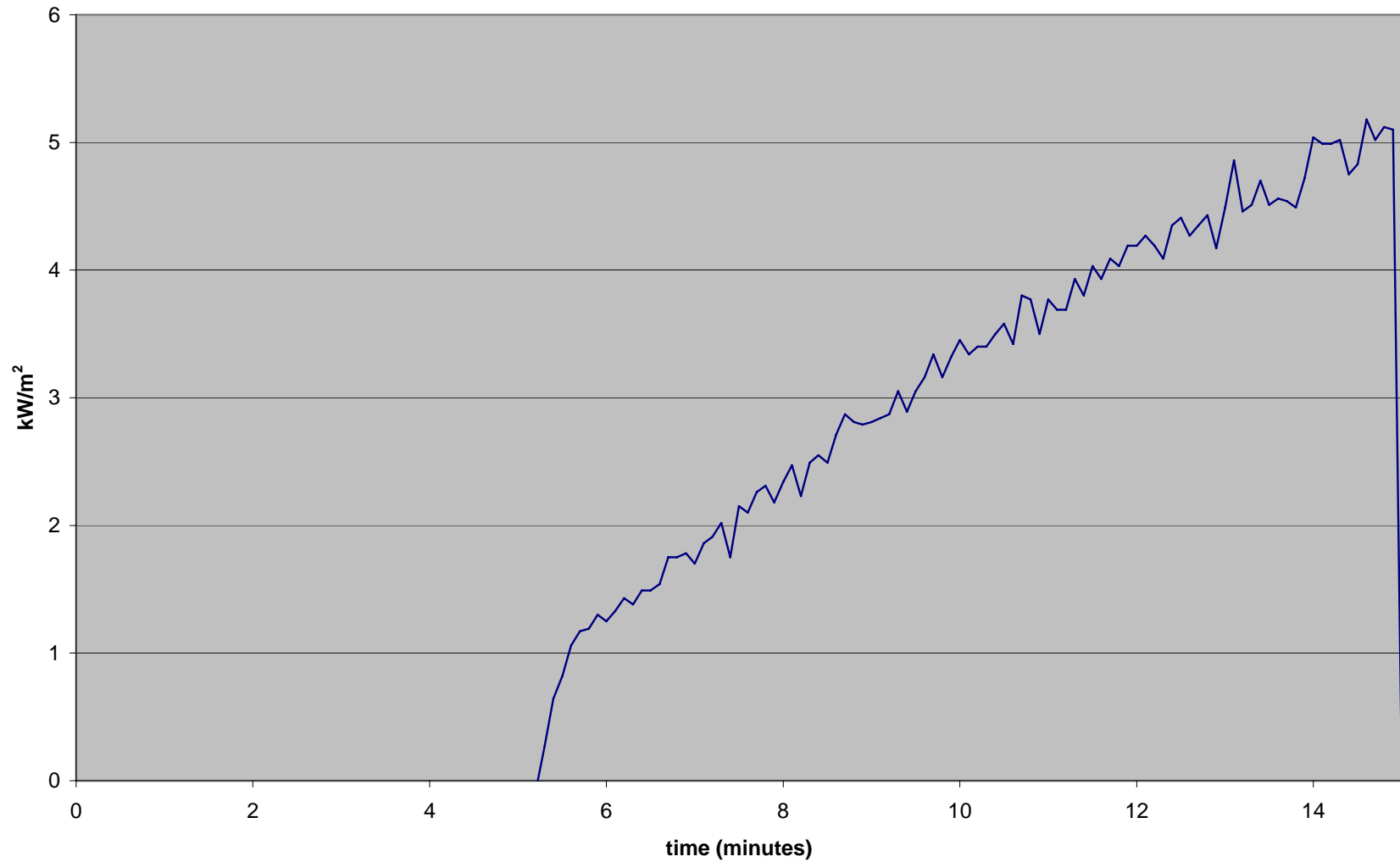
Smoke Release



Heat Release



Radiant Heat



APPENDIX B

Photographs



Pre-test photo



Test photo.



Test picture



Test picture



End of test



Post test picture

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REVISION SUMMARY

DATE	SUMMARY
December 22, 2009	First issue. No revisions.