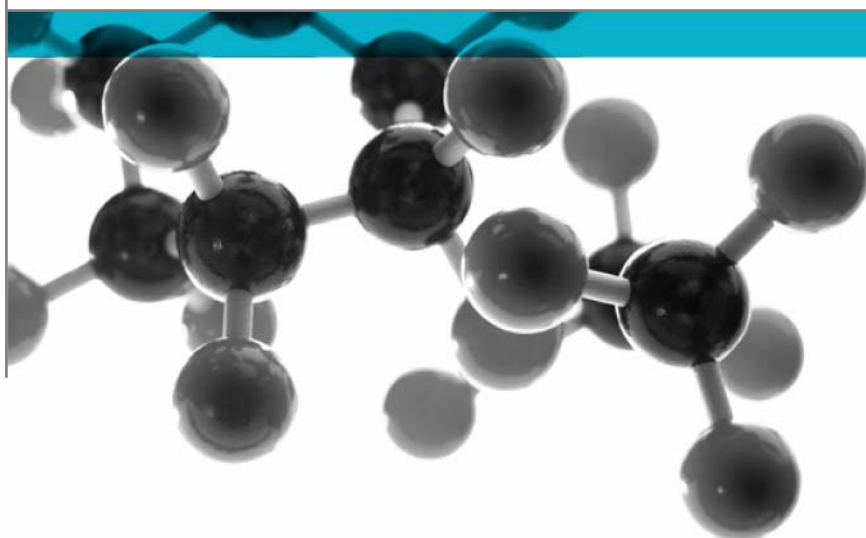


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# BS 476: Part 7: 1997



## Method For Classification Of The Surface Spread Of Flame Of Products

A Report To: G.L.V. International (1995) Ltd

Document Reference: 326053

Date: 21<sup>st</sup> March 2013

Issue No.: 1

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Testing  
Advising  
Assuring



## Executive Summary

**Objective** To determine the surface spread of flame classification of the following product when tested in accordance with BS 476: Part 7: 1997.



Generic Description	Product reference	Thickness / application rate	Weight per unit area or density
Coated reinforced polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	"PVC Coated glass fibre fabric"	250-300 micron	250-300g/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Individual components used to manufacture composite:</b>			
Coating product	"PVC"	70 micron	Unable to provide
Scrim	"e-glass fiberglass fabric 5430"	170 micron	150g/m <sup>2</sup>
Adhesive	Unable to provide	6g/m <sup>2</sup>	Not stated
<b>Please see page 5 of this test report for the full description of the product tested</b>			

**Test Sponsor** G.L.V. International (1995) Ltd, Maalot Industrial Area, 24952, Israel.

**Test Results:** **Class 1**

**Date of Test** 15<sup>th</sup> February 2013

## Signatories

	
Responsible Officer C. Meachin * Acting Testing Officer	Authorised M. Dale * Deputy Operations Manager

\* For and on behalf of **Exova Warringtonfire**.

Report Issued: 21<sup>st</sup> March 2013

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## Test Details

<b>Purpose of test</b>	To determine the performance of a product when it is subjected to the conditions of the test specified in BS 476: Part 7: 1997, "Fire tests on building materials and structures, method for classification of the surface spread of flame of products". This test was therefore performed in accordance with the procedure specified in BS 476: Part 7: 1997, and this report should be read in conjunction with that British Standard.
<b>Scope of test</b>	BS 476: Part 7: 1997 specifies a method of test for measuring the lateral spread of flame along the surface of a specimen of a product orientated in the vertical position, and a classification system based on the rate and extent of flame spread. It provides data suitable for comparing the performances of essentially flat materials, composites, or assemblies, which are used primarily as the exposed surfaces of walls or ceilings.
<b>Fire test study group/EGOLF</b>	Certain aspects of some fire test specifications are open to different interpretations. The Fire Test Study Group and EGOLF have identified a number of such areas and have agreed Resolutions which define common agreement of interpretations between fire test laboratories which are members of the Groups. Where such Resolutions are applicable to this test they have been followed.
<b>Instruction to test</b>	The test was conducted on the 15 <sup>th</sup> February 2013 at the request of G.L.V. International (1995) Ltd, the sponsor of the test.
<b>Provision of test specimens</b>	The specimens were supplied by the sponsor of the test. <b>Exova Warringtonfire</b> was not involved in any selection or sampling procedure.
<b>Conditioning of specimens</b>	<p>The specimens for testing to BS 476: Part 6: 1989+A1: 2009 together with the specimens for testing to BS 476: Part 7: 1997 were received on the 15<sup>th</sup> February 2013.</p> <p>Prior to the tests, all of the specimens were conditioned to constant mass at a temperature of <math>23 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}</math> and a relative humidity of <math>50 \pm 5\%</math>. One specimen from the total sample submitted for test was selected for constant mass verification.</p>
<b>Form in which the specimens were tested</b>	Assembly - Fabrication of materials and/or composites that can contain air gaps. Each specimen was placed over 25mm thick by 20mm wide calcium silicate based spacers positioned around its perimeter and mounted onto a backing board so that a 25mm enclosed air gap was provided between the unexposed face of the specimen and the backing board.
<b>Exposed face</b>	One of two identical faces of the specimens was exposed to the heating conditions of the test.

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## Description of Test Specimens

The description of the specimens given below has been prepared from information provided by the sponsor of the test. All values quoted are nominal, unless tolerances are given.

General description		Coated reinforced PVC
Product reference of composite		"PVC Coated glass fibre fabric"
Name of manufacturer of composite		<b>See Note 1 below</b>
Thickness of composite		250-300 micron (stated by sponsor) 0.18mm (determined by <b>Exova Warringtonfire</b> )
Weight per unit area of composite		250-300g/m <sup>2</sup> (stated by sponsor) 372g/m <sup>2</sup> (determined by <b>Exova Warringtonfire</b> )
Coating product (both faces)	Generic type	PVC
	Product reference	"PVC"
	Name of manufacturer	<b>See Note 1 below</b>
	Colour reference	"Grey"
	Number of coats	1
	Application rate / thickness per coat	70 micron
	Density / specific gravity	<b>See Note 1 below</b>
	Application method	Poured coating
	Trade name of flame retardant	"Sb2O3 B1 grade"
	Generic type of flame retardant	<b>See Note 1 below</b>
	Amount of flame retardant	20%
Curing process per coat		<b>See Note 1 below</b>
Scrim	Generic type	Fibreglass fabric
	Product reference	"e-glass fiberglass fabric 5430"
	Name of manufacturer	<b>See Note 1 below</b>
	Colour reference	"White"
	Thickness	170 micron
	Weight per unit area	150g/m <sup>2</sup>
	Type of weave / cell dimensions	<b>See Note 1 below</b>
	Flame retardant details	<b>See Note 2 below</b>
Adhesive	Generic type	Solvent based
	Product reference	<b>See Note 1 below</b>
	Name of manufacturer	Adestic Israel
	Colour reference	"Clear"
	Application rate / thickness	6g/m <sup>2</sup>
	Application method	Contact coater wheel
	Flame retardant details	<b>See Note 2 below</b>
	Curing process	<b>See Note 1 below</b>
Brief description of manufacturing process		<b>See Note 1 below</b>

**Note 1 - The sponsor was unable to provide this information.**

**Note 2 - The sponsor of the test has confirmed that no flame retardant additives were utilised in the production of the component.**

## Test Results

**Results and observations** The test results for the individual specimens, together with observations made during the test and comments on any difficulties encountered during the test are given in Appendix 1.

**Classification** **In accordance with the class definitions given in BS 476: Part 7: 1997, the specimens tested are classified as Class 1.**

**Criteria for classification** If the prefix 'D' or suffix 'R' or 'Y' is included in the classification, this indicates that the results should be treated with caution. An explanation of the reason for the prefix and suffixes is given in Appendix 2, together with the classification limits specified in the Standard.

**Applicability of test result** The test results relate only to the behaviour of the test specimens of the product under the particular conditions of test; they are not intended to be the sole criterion for assessing the potential fire hazard of the product in use.

The test results relate only to the specimens of the product in the form in which they were tested. Small differences in the composition or thickness of the product may significantly affect the performance during the test and may therefore invalidate the test results. Care should be taken to ensure that any product which is supplied or used is fully represented by the specimens which were tested.

### Validity

The specification and interpretation of fire test methods are the subject of ongoing development and refinement. Changes in associated legislation may also occur. For these reasons it is recommended that the relevance of test reports over five years old should be considered by the user. The laboratory that issued the report will be able to offer, on behalf of the legal owner, a review of the procedures adopted for a particular test to ensure that they are consistent with current practices, and if required may endorse the test report.

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## Appendix 1 – Test Results

SPECIMEN No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Maximum distance travelled at 1.5 minutes (mm)	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Distance (mm)	Time to travel to indicated distance (minutes : seconds)					
75						
165						
190						
215						
240						
265						
290						
375						
455						
500						
525						
600						
675						
710						
750						
785						
825						
Time to reach maximum distance travelled	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00
Maximum distance travelled in 10 minutes (mm)	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50

Note: Six specimens are usually tested. If the test on any specimen is deemed to be invalid, as defined in the Standard, it is permissible for up to a maximum of nine specimens to be tested in order to obtain the six valid test results.

### Observations made during test and comments on any difficulties encountered during the test:

In the case of all specimens tested transitory flaming occurred across the face of the specimens during the first 20 seconds of the test extending to a maximum distance of 240mm.

## Appendix 2 – Classification criteria

Classification of spread of flame	Spread of Flame at 1.5 min		Final Spread of Flame	
	Classification	Limit (mm)	Limit for one specimen (mm)	Limit (mm)
Class 1	165	165 + 25	165	165 + 25
Class 2	215	215 + 25	455	455 + 45
Class 3	265	265 + 25	710	710 + 75

Class 4 Exceeding the limits for class 3

### Explanation of prefix and suffixes which may be added to the classification

1. A suffix R is added to the classification if more than six specimens are required in order to obtain six valid test results (e.g. class 2R).
2. A prefix D is added to the classification of any product which does not comply with the surface characteristics specified in the Standard and has therefore been tested in a modified form (e.g. class D3).
3. A suffix Y is added to the classification if any softening and/or other behaviour that may affect the flame spread occurs (e.g. class 3Y).

For example, a classification of D3RY could be achieved indicating (a) a modified surface has been used; (b) a class 3 result has been obtained; (c) additional specimens have been used to obtain 6 valid results and; (d) softening and/or other behaviour has occurred which is considered to have affected the test result.



## Revision History

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Reason for Revision:	

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