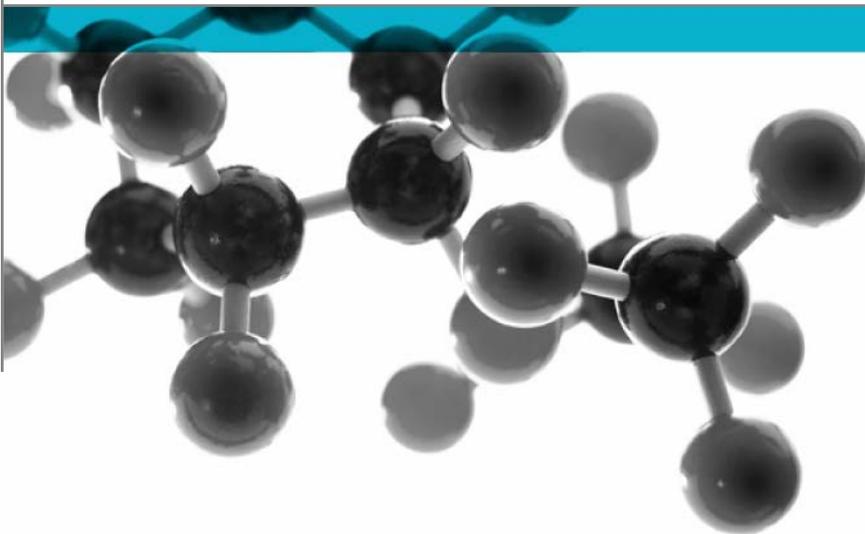


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# BS 476: Part 7: 1997



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

A Report To: profine GmbH

Document Reference: 367352

Date: 17<sup>th</sup> June 2016

Issue No.: 1

Page 1

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	Density
Unsaturated polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U)	"KömaDur WA"	2.5-3.0mm	1.43g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Please see page 5 of this test report for the full description of the product tested</b>			

**Test Sponsor** profine GmbH, Zweibrücker Strasse 200, 66954 Pirmasens, Germany

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

**Date of Test** 16<sup>th</sup> June 2016

## Signatories



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Responsible Officer  
 C. Meachin \*  
 Technical Officer



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Authorised  
 S. Deeming \*  
 Business Unit Head

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

Report Issued: 17<sup>th</sup> June 2016

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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 16 <sup>th</sup> June 2016 at the request of profine GmbH, 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>	The specimens were received on the 14 <sup>th</sup> June 2016 and were conditioned to constant mass at a temperature of $23 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and a relative humidity of $50 \pm 5\%$ prior to testing.
<b>Form in which the specimens were tested</b>	Material - Single substance or uniformly dispersed mixture, e.g. metal, stone, timber, concrete, mineral fibre, polymers. Each specimen was tested in direct contact with a nominally 12mm thick non-combustible backing board.
<b>Exposed face</b>	One of two identical faces of the specimens was exposed to the heating conditions of the test.

## 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.

Generic type	Unsaturated polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U)
Product reference	"KömaDur WA"
Composition details	PVC, stabilizer, modifier, lubricant, filler and pigment
Name of manufacturer	Profine GmbH Zweibrucker Strasse 200 66509 Pirmasens, Germany
Thickness	2.5 - 3.0mm (stated by sponsor) 2.54mm (determined by <b>Exova Warringtonfire</b> )
Density	1.43g/cm <sup>3</sup> (stated by sponsor) 1.38g/cm <sup>3</sup> (determined by <b>Exova Warringtonfire</b> )
Colour reference	"Grey"
Flame retardant details	<b>See Note 1 Below</b>
Brief description of manufacturing process	Calendaring process

**Note 1: The sponsor of the test has confirmed that no flame retardant additives were utilised in the production of the product.**

## Test Results

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**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 1Y.**

**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)	60	60	60	60	60	60
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)	60	60	60	60	60	60

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 each specimen tested, the material began to soften and melt during the second minute of the test, progressively slumping away from the test position as the test continued, resulting in the entire specimen slumping from the test position at the end of the test.

It was considered that the above behaviour affected the surface spread of flame characteristics of the product, therefore a suffix "Y" has been added to the classification.

## 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)	Limit for one specimen (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

Issue No :	Re-issue Date:
Revised By:	Approved By:
Reason for Revision:	