

Facade fire testing and flammability

What are we measuring and why?

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Introduction

- Fire engineer and research lead at Trigon Fire Safety in London
- Research presented here was completed at Imperial Hazelab in collaboration with ITB, sponsored by Berkeley Group
- All opinions are my own





What is combustibility?



Photo by Alexandre Jaquetoni

VS

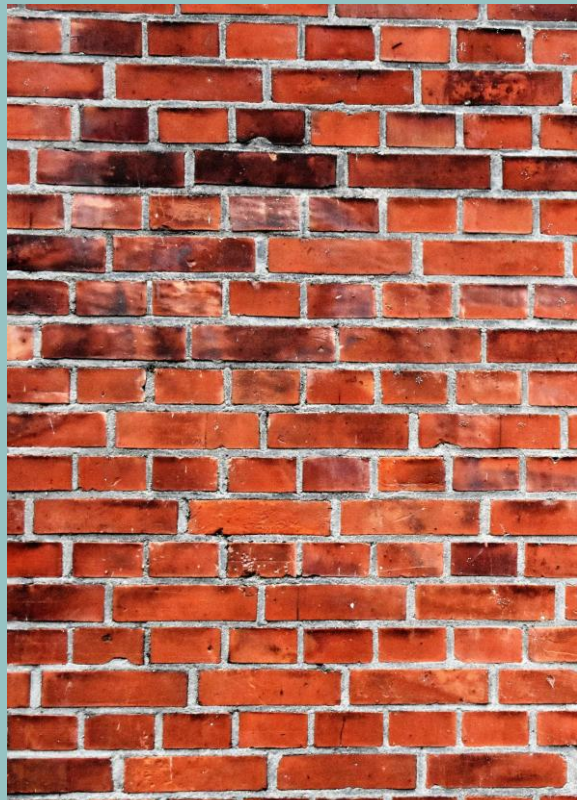


Photo by Waldemar

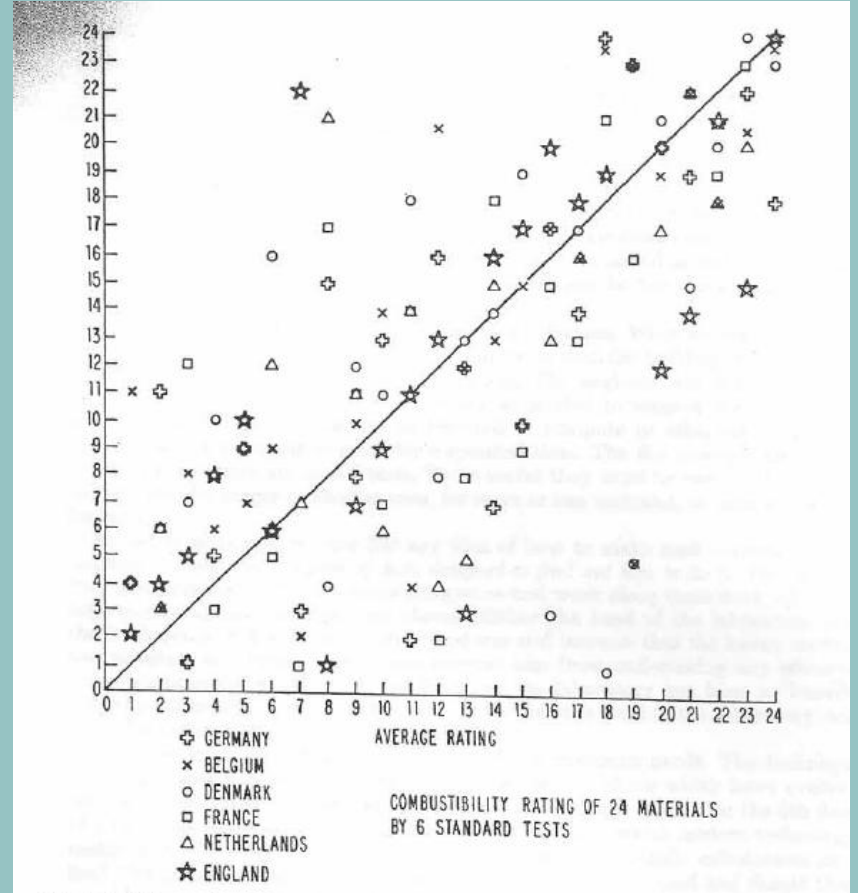


Fig. 3. Relative combustibility ratings of materials by national fire tests in 6 different countries.

Figure from H. Emmons, *Fire Research Abroad*, 1968

What is combustibility?



Photo by Alexandre Jaquetoni

VS



Combustibility rank from a specific institution

Photo by Waldemar

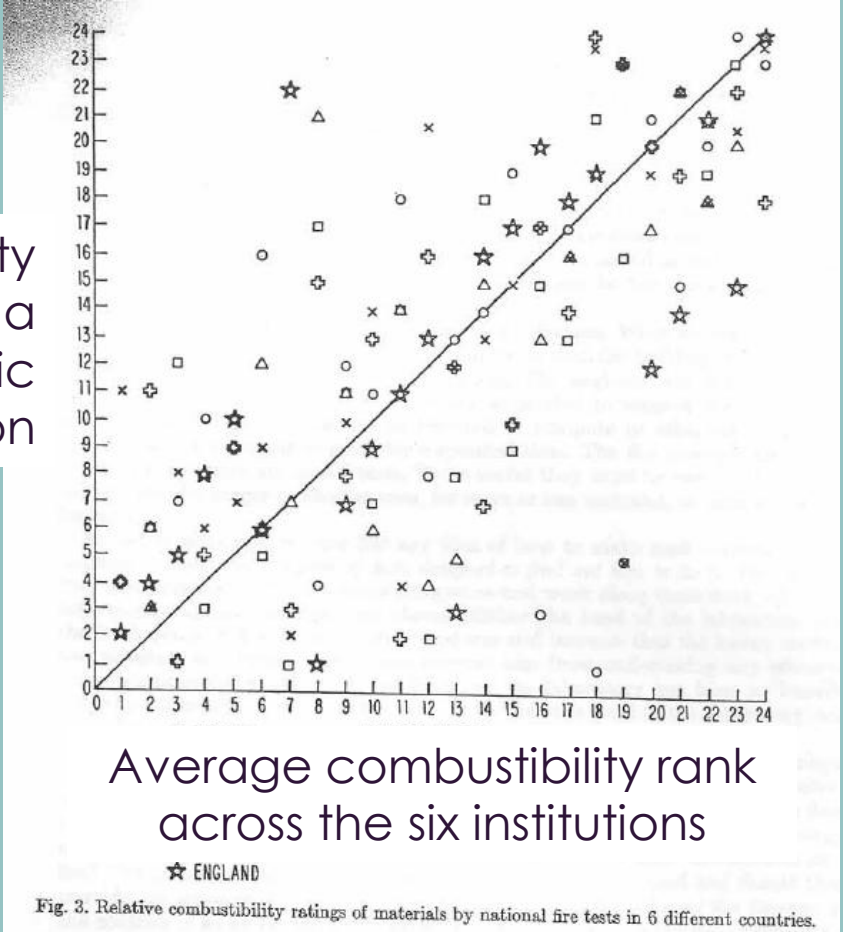


Figure from H. Emmons, *Fire Research Abroad*, 1968

Standardized testing



BS EN 13501-1:2018

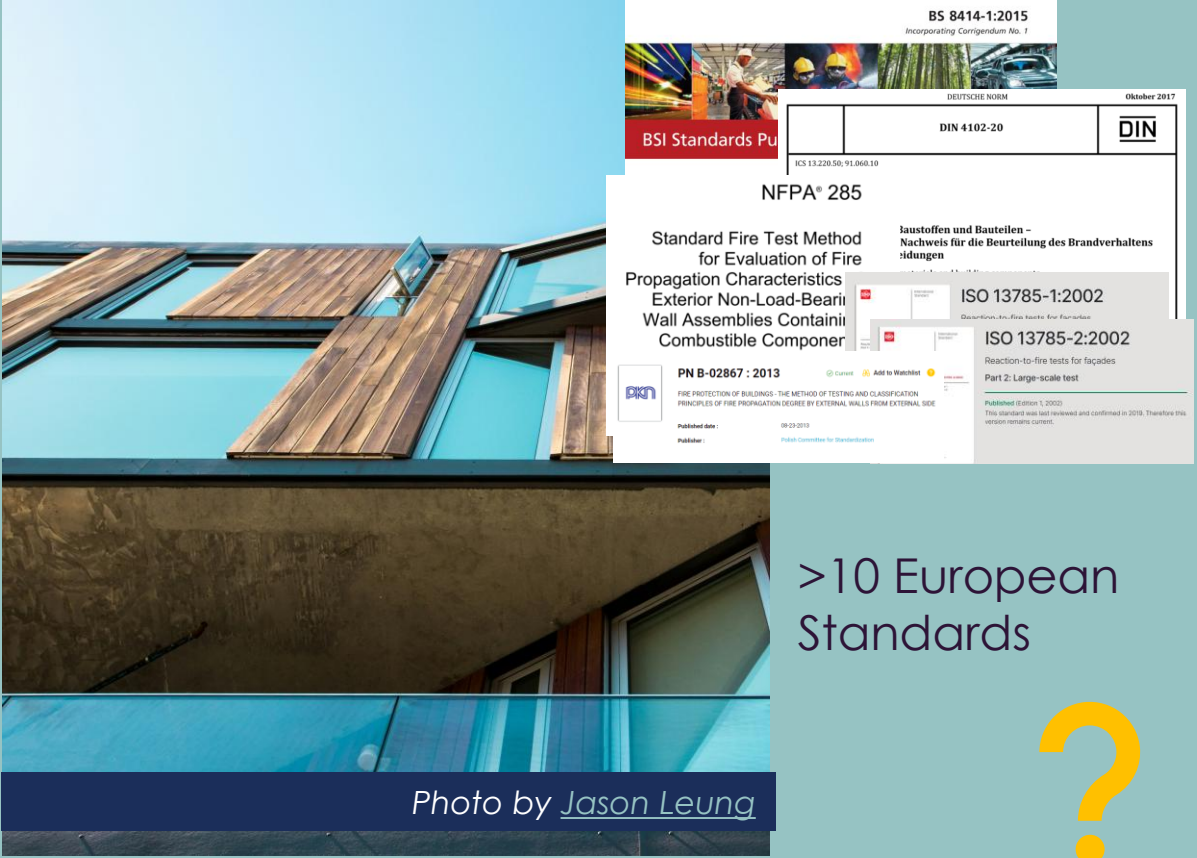
BSI Standards Publication

Fire classification of construction products and building elements

Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests

Photo by Alexandre Jaquetoni

1 European Standard

BS 8414-1:2015
Incorporating Corrigendum No. 1

DEUTSCHE NORM
DIN 4102-20
October 2017

BSI Standards Publication

NFPA® 285

Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components

ISO 13785-1:2002
Description: An fire tests for facades

ISO 13785-2:2002
Reaction-to-fire tests for facades
Part 2: Large-scale test

PN B-02867 : 2013
FIRE PROTECTION OF BUILDINGS - THE METHOD OF TESTING AND CLASSIFICATION. PRINCIPLES OF FIRE PROPAGATION DEGREE BY EXTERNAL WALLS FROM EXTERNAL SIDE

Published date: 08-03-2013
Publisher: Public Committee for Standardization

Photo by Jason Leung

>10 European Standards



What do facade tests measure?

- Extent of flame spread
- Self-extinguishment
- Debris from facade
- Presence of smouldering
- “**Flammability** characteristics”*

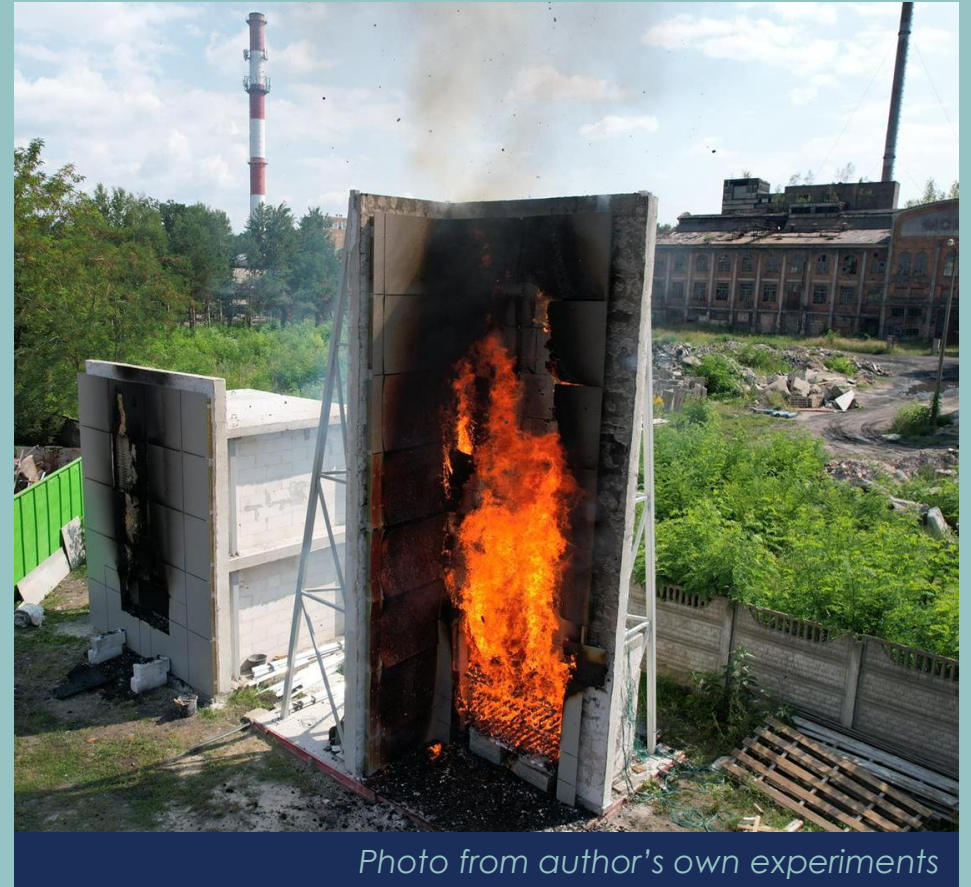


Photo from author's own experiments

 *From NFPA 285, 2012

What is flammability?*

- Ease of ignition
- Rate of flame spread
- Rate of fire growth (HRR)
- Production of harmful products



Photo by [Patrick Hendry](#)

 *From C. Lautenberger et al., *Understanding Material Flammability*, 2006

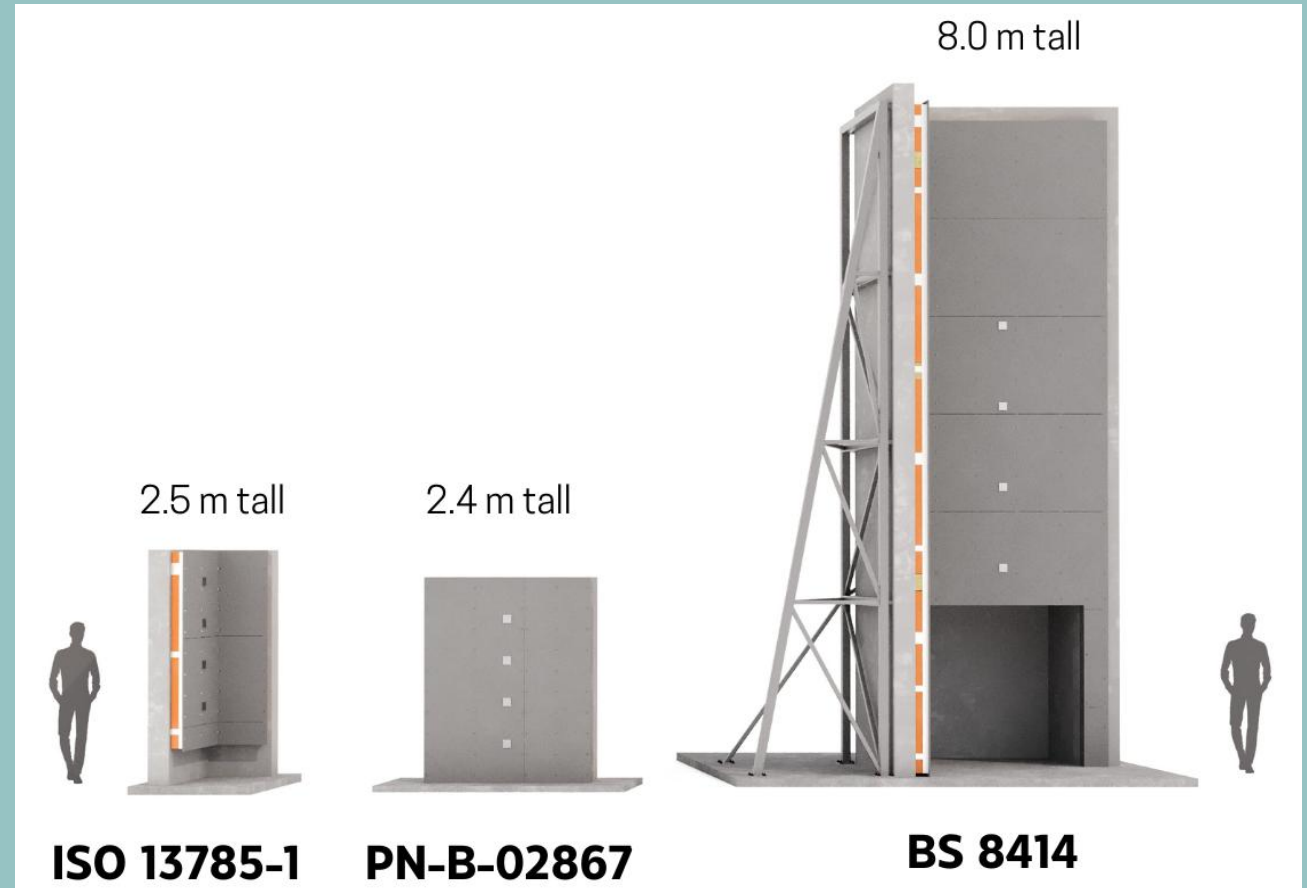
What is flammability?

- Flammability depends on both **internal** properties and **external** heating / flow conditions
- For **system** flammability it also depends on **interactions** between components



Differences in facade tests

- Geometry:
 - Corners
 - Size
 - Openings
- Ignition source:
 - Fuel type + amount
 - Location
 - Wind



How consistent are different test methods?

Flammability rank from a specific test method

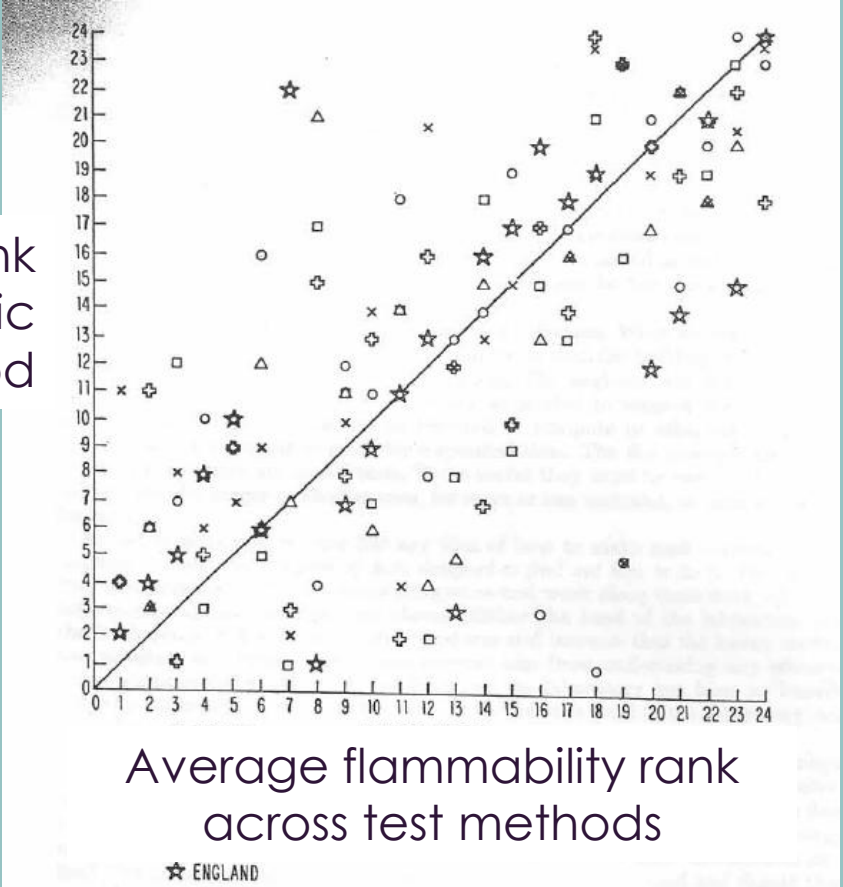


Fig. 3. Relative combustibility ratings of materials by national fire tests in 6 different countries.

Figure from H. Emmons, *Fire Research Abroad*, 1968

Does flammability vary more between different facade build-ups (**internal properties** and **interactions**) or between different test standards (**external conditions**)?

Choice of facades

More
fuel



Facade type	Outer layer	Insulation
ETICS	Render	Mineral wool
ETICS	Render	EPS
Rainscreen	Cement board	Phenolic foam
Rainscreen	HPL	Mineral wool
Rainscreen	HPL	Phenolic foam

$$U = 0.37 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

Choice of facades

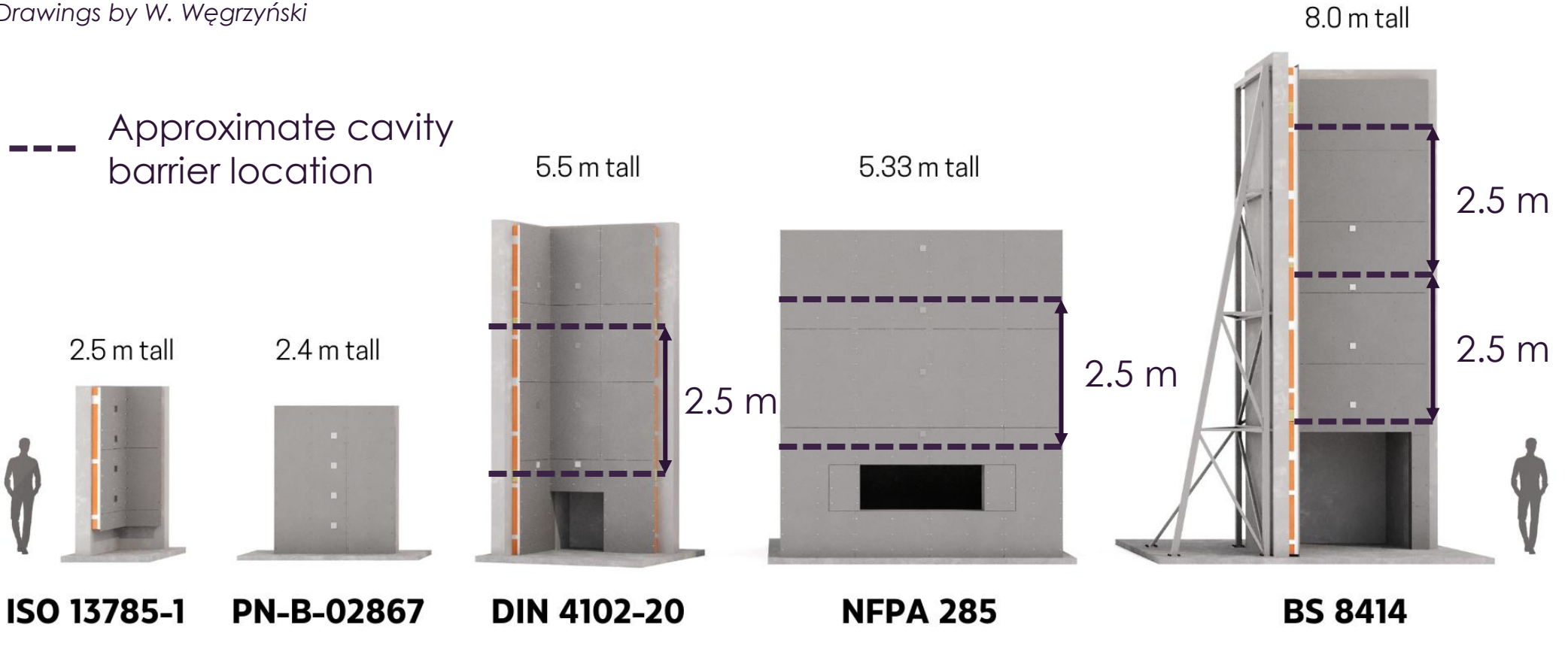
Drawings by W. Węgrzyński



Choice of facades

Drawings by W. Węgrzyński

--- Approximate cavity barrier location



Choice of instrumentation

- Cameras
- Thermocouples
- Plate thermometers

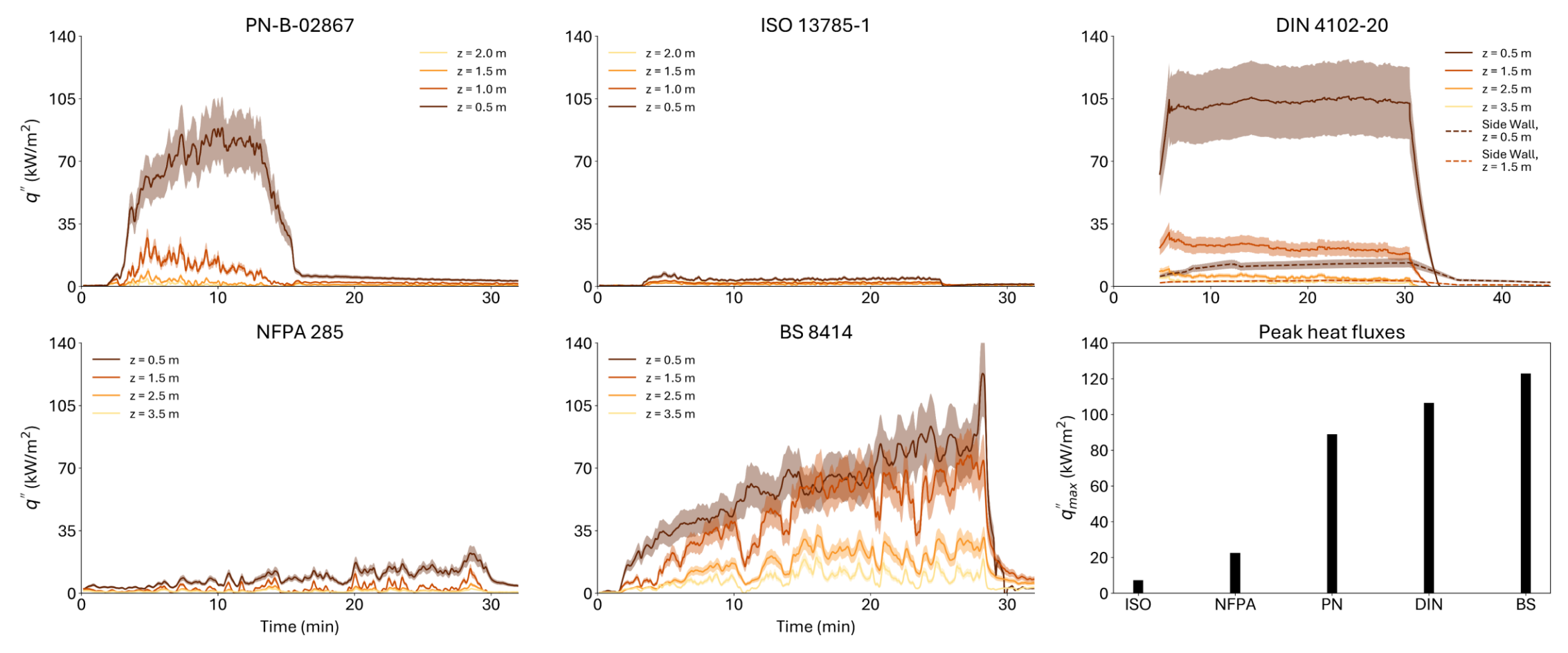


Choice of instrumentation

- Heat flux from ignition source, q''
- Average flame spread rate, S
- Average reconstructed heat release rate, Q



Heat flux from ignition source, q''



Measuring consistency

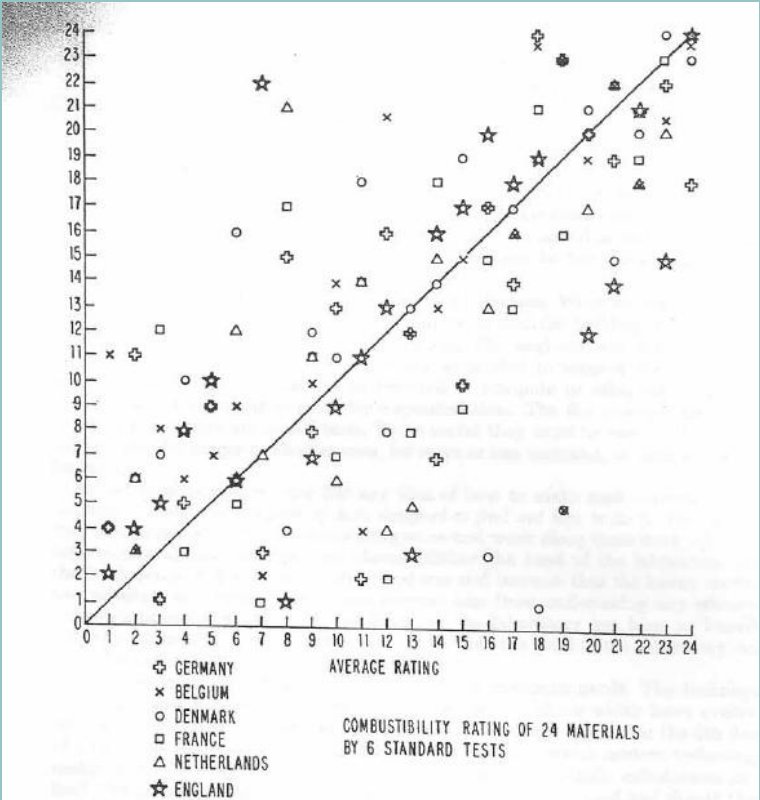


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Measuring consistency

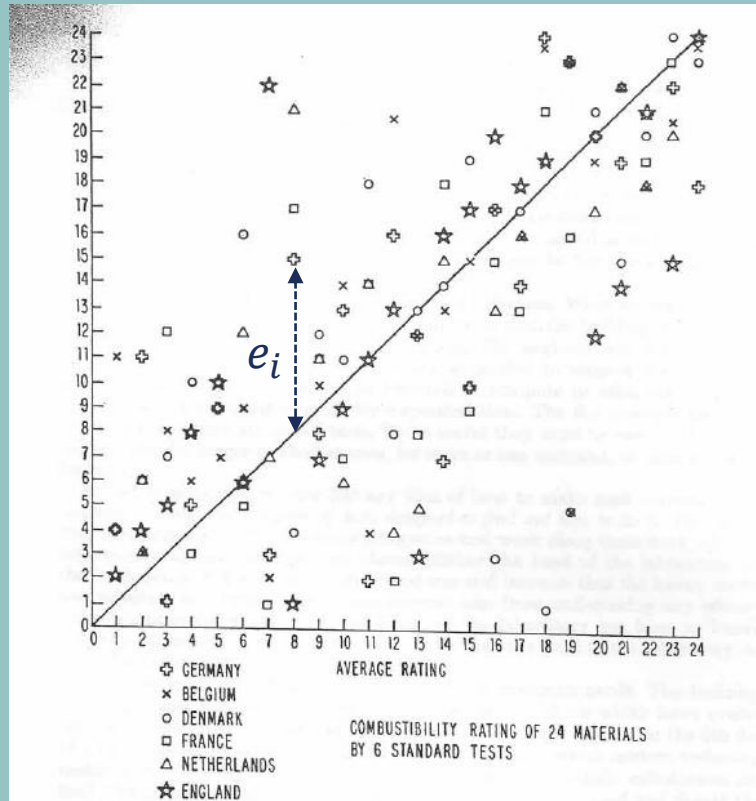


Fig. 3. Relative combustibility ratings of materials by national fire tests in 6 different countries.

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Mean absolute error (MAE):

$$MAE = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |e_i|}{n}$$

Consistency:

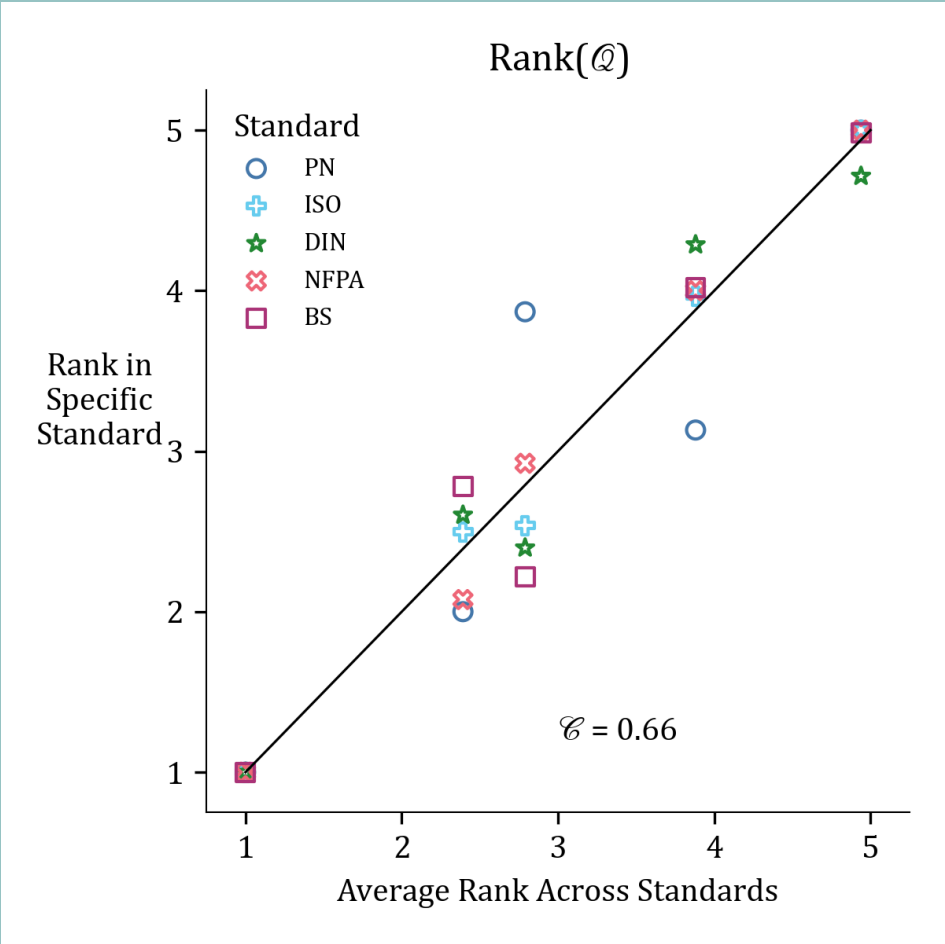
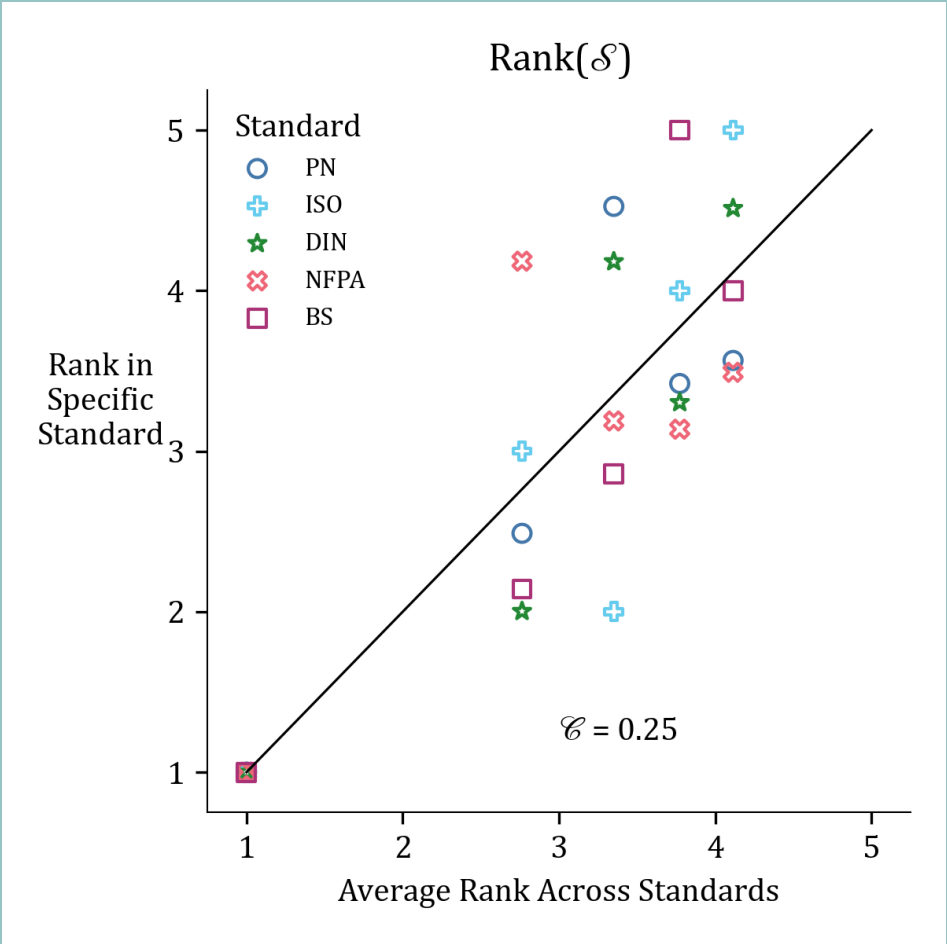
$$C_{\text{metric}} = 1 - \frac{MAE_{\text{metric}}}{MAE_{\text{max}}}$$

0 when maximally inconsistent

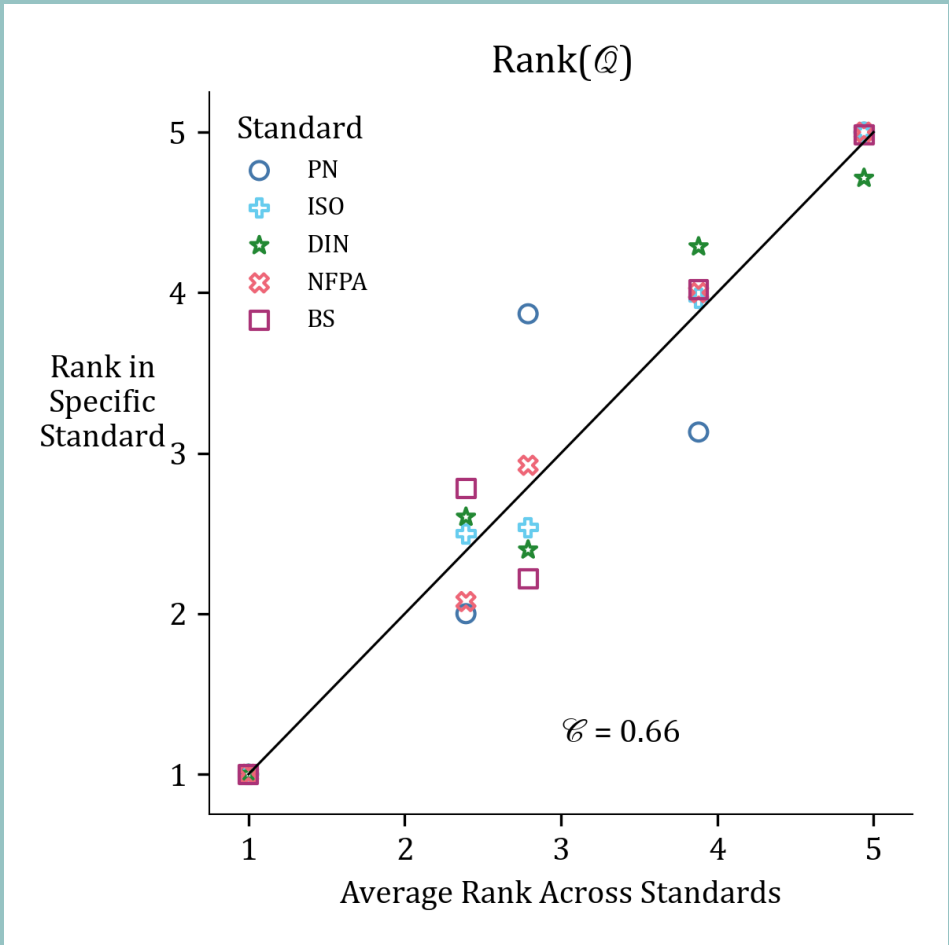
1 when all points fall on the diagonal line



Consistency depends on the metric used



Consistency vs pass/fail criteria

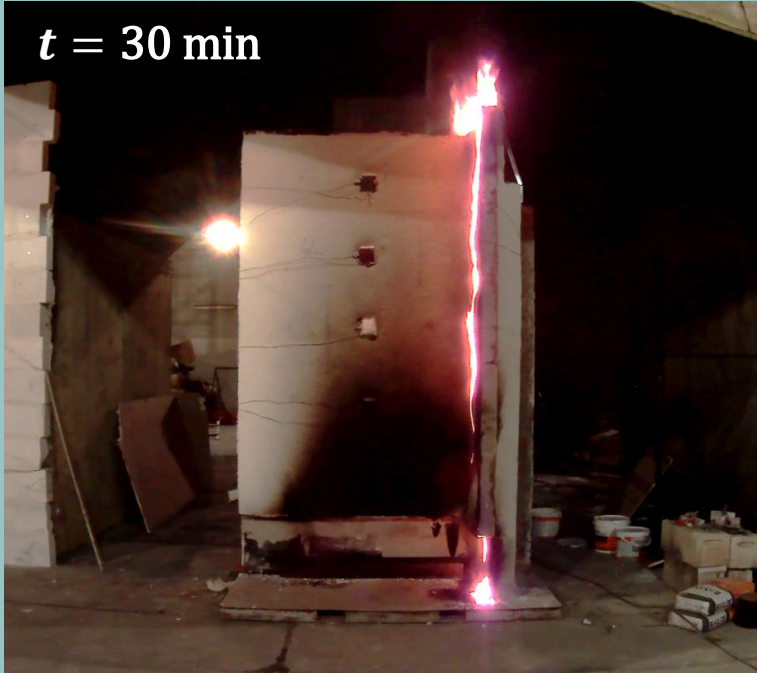
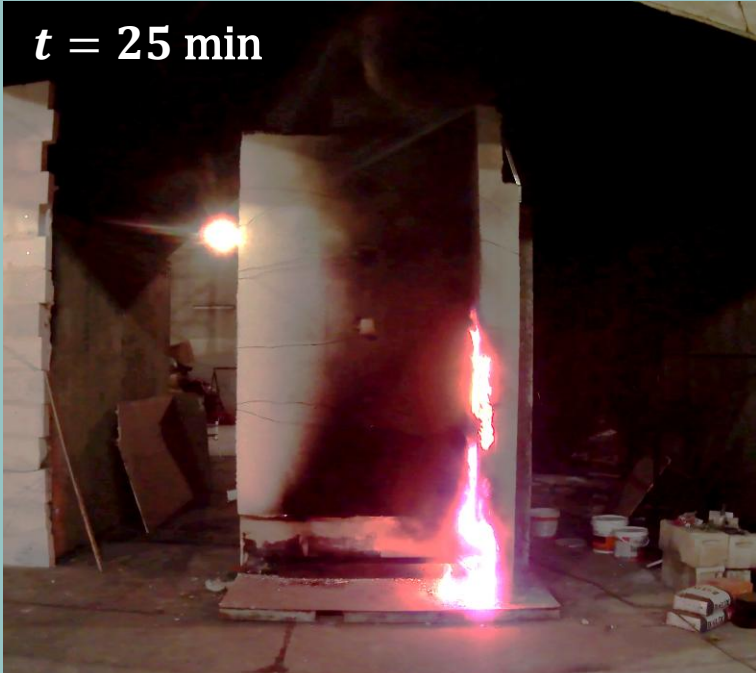


Pass / Fail Criteria

BS	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
NFPA	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail
DIN	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
ISO	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
PN	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
	ETICS + Wool	ETICS + EPS	Mineral Board + Phenolic	HPL + Wool	HPL + Phenolic

Consistency = 0.5

Beyond metrics



ISO 13785-1

Beyond metrics



Summary

- Consistency between different standards depends on your choice of metric (0.25 for flame spread rate vs 0.66 for heat release rate)
- Pass/fail criteria for each test do not increase consistency (a consistency of 0.50 vs 0.66 for heat release rate).
- Some behavior cannot be easily captured by any single metric.
- Raises the question: What do we expect from these tests?

What do we expect from these tests?

- To rank relative flammability of facades?
 - Based on these experiments, expensive tests may not be necessary.
 - Need to agree on how to measure flammability.
- A guarantee that a facade has an acceptable level of risk?
 - Dependent on the context in which the facade is used.
 - Need to move beyond binary classification.
 - How are we sure that we have tested a “reasonable worst-case”?
- For a competent person to extrapolate from?
 - Need to agree on how to extrapolate.
 - Need to agree on what performance-based objectives to use.

Thank you for listening!



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References and further reading

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