

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY FIRE SAFETY RESEARCH CENTER



TYPE OF TEST

DETERMINATION OF FIRE RESISTANCE OF NON-LOADBEARING **ELEMENTS OF CONSTRUCTION**

TEST SPECIMEN

EKOBLOK LIGHT WEIGHT CONCRETE BLOCK

The specimen is a 3x3 m wall consisting of 390x190x75 mm EKOBLOKS connected with each other by 10 mm thick mortar. The wall is covered with 10 mm thick mortar on both sides. The details of the specimen are presented in Appendix C. The specimen was provided and installed by the client.

CLIENT

ECO MAT CO., LTD.

DATE OF TEST

May 3, 2006

TEST MACHINE

Large-scale vertical furnace (Fire Tester III) at the Fire Safety Research Center, Department of Civil Engineering, Chulalongkorn University. The furnace is capable of producing a standard temperature-time relationship according to several fire resistance standards including BS 476 Part 20: 1987.

TEST METHOD

The testing procedures follow the British Standard BS 476: Fire tests on building materials and structures

BS 476 Part 20: 1987: Method for determination of the fire resistance of elements of construction (general principles)

BS 476 Part 22: 1987: Methods for determination of the fire resistance of nonloadbearing elements of construction Section 5: Determination of the fire resistance of partitions.

TEST RESULTS

The non-loadbearing element of construction described above has the fire resistance of each criterion for the period stated:

(The test results are good only for the specimen tested.)

Criteria	Fire Resistance (hr:min)	Remarks
Insulation	3:15	The maximum temperature of the unexposed face of the specimen exceeded 180 °C above its initial value of 37 °C.
Integrity	4:00	The test was terminated after 4:00 hrs. No visible sign of damage or leak of the block wall and no passage of flame or gases hot enough to ignite the cotton pad.

Date: August 18, 2006

Tested by

(Dr. Suched Likitlershang)

Chintanapakdee) (Assistant) ngineering Department On Behalf of

(Assistant Pro Thanyawat Pothisiri)