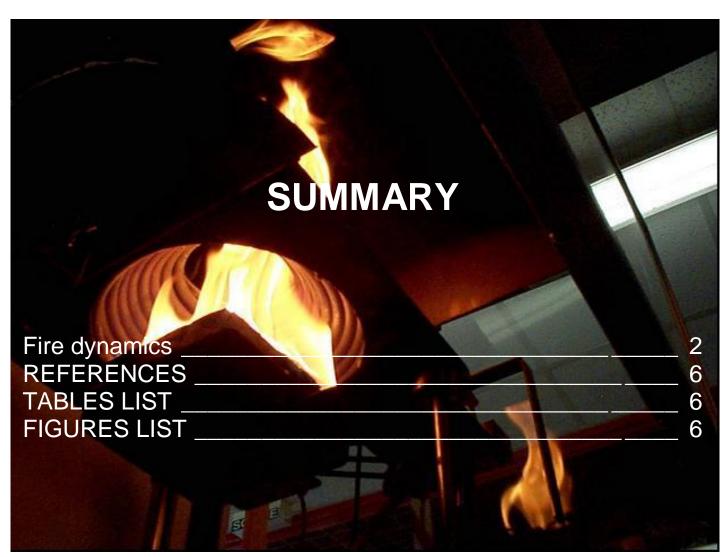


1/8 FIRE REACTION AND FIRE RESISTANCE



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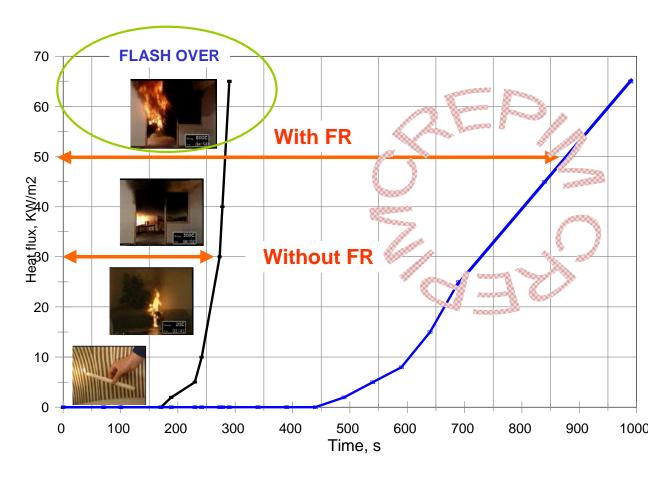
We have devoted lots of energy to set up this document and probably all the updates are not in . hope however it will help you to catch the big picture of the complex fire standards and regulation

Fire dynamics

The goals for fire retardant are universal and can be simply stated in the following items:

- -1 Prevent the fire or retard its growth and spread i.e. the flash over [1]:
 - $\sqrt{}$ Control fire properties of combustible items,
 - $\sqrt{}$ Provide for suppression of the fire.

Figure 1: Flash over time vs fire retardant use [3]



Under the conditions of fire the use of the flame retardant gives a significant increase in the escape time available.

- -2 Protect occupant from the fire effects [1]:
 - $\sqrt{}$ Provide timely notification of the emergency,
 - $\sqrt{}$ Protect escape routes,
 - $\sqrt{}$ Provide areas of refuge where necessary and possible.

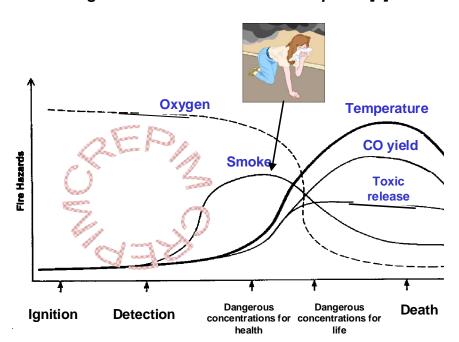


Figure 2: Smoke release vs fire spread [3]

The use of fire retardant reduces the flame spread and so the rate at witch the smoke develops. Less smoke production gives an increase in the escape time available.

- -3 Minimize the impact of fire [1]:
 - √ Provide separation by tenant, occupancy, or maximum area.
 - Maintain the structural integrity of property,
 - $\sqrt{}$ Provide for continued operation of shared properties.
- -4 Support fire service operations [1]:
 - $\sqrt{}$ Provide for identification of fire location,
 - √ Provide reliable communication with areas of refuge.
 - √ Provide for fire department access, control, communication, and selection.

To prevent the fire or retard its growth and spread, material and product performance testing is used to set limits on the fire properties of items which represent the major fuels in the system.

The majority of fire safety requirements consist of material fire performance test criteria to retard its growth and spread. Based on test methods that evaluate fire properties of individual materials, the test methods are generally based on the measurement of the flame-spread speed

Figure 3: example of functionalities that have to be maintained during the steps of a fire [2]

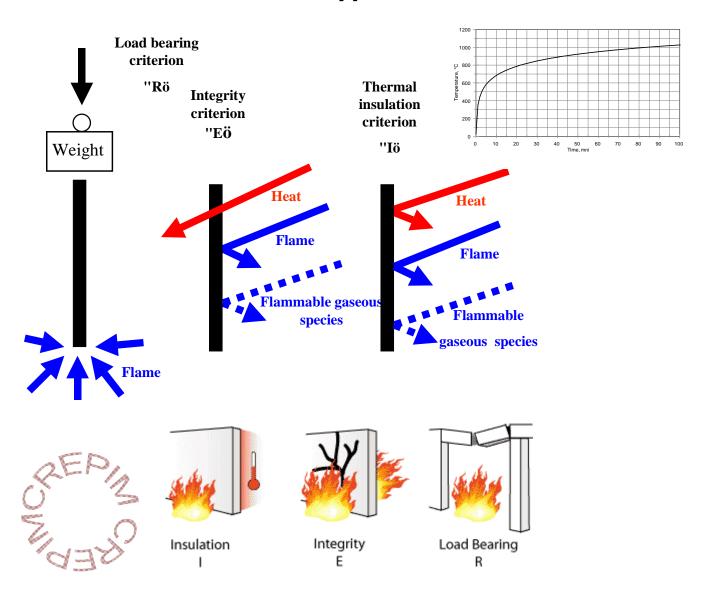


Table 1: brief overview of the fire retardant and fire resistant characteristics.

	WHY	HOW	MEANS	WHEN	What is assessed	Test scenario	Key parameters
FR	To save	Delaying the fire growth		At the early stage of fire delaying the flash over phenomenon.		-To submit a sample to a heat flux -To ignite the gaseous decomposition products -To follow the fire development	Heat release Dripping Flame spread Smoke opacity Smoke Toxicity
FRT	lives	Limiting the physic progression of fire from one to another area	barriers to	puring life from the	The resistance to fire in term of maintaining certain functionalities: -Smoke and heat Insulation -Integrity -Load bearing -ö		Time failure of functionality studied: -Smoke Insulation -Heat Insulation -Integrity -Load bearing -ő

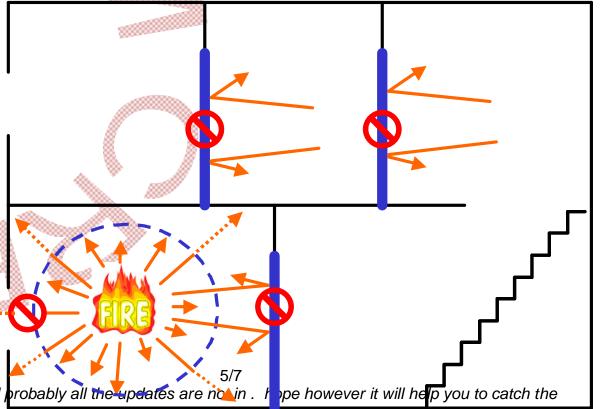
FR Fire retardant, FRT Fire resistant

Figure 4: complementarities of the fire retardant and fire resistant agents during a one storey building fire

Fire retardant action

Fire resistant action

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