

May 2013

Ceiling Tile Fire Properties, Testing and Classification for Buildings...

The protection of health and life is of utmost importance to the people located within the building. That is why specific requirements on fire resistance period and fire behaviour, based on a classification of the type and usage of the building, need to be fulfilled. If a fire is able to find sufficient flammable materials it will quickly spread through an area.

It is therefore critical to use materials of limited combustibility on key surfaces within a room, such as ceilings and walls. The use of such materials can dramatically reduce the speed flames spread through an area as well as minimise their contribution to the fire. The quality of the building materials used often plays a decisive role in determining whether a fire is able to spread unhindered or is contained and able to be extinguished quickly and successfully.

Fire Performance Classification of Thermal Insulated Building Envelope Systems. THE TEST: SANS 428:2012 (SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARD)

Tests that relate to SANS 428:2012 include SANS 10177-5 & SANS 10177-10. SANS 10177-5: fire testing of materials, components and elements used in buildings

- Part 5: Non-combustibility at 750°C of building materials. SANS 10177-10: fire testing of materials, components and elements used in buildings
- Part 10: Surface burning characteristics of building materials using the inverted channel tunnel test.

PELICAN TILES TESTED...Test Result: Class A/A1/1 and Class B/B1/2

ECONOTILE FOIL BACKED GYPSUM CEILING TILE	ECONOCOUST MINERAL FIBRE CEILING	ECONOCAL CALCIUM SILICATE CEILING TILE	ECONOTHERM CALCIUM SILICATE CEILING TILE
Class B/B1/2	Class B/B1/2	Class A/A1/1	Class A/A1/1









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