

ASTM E84-95

**SURFACE BURNING
CHARACTERISTICS**

Glasbord 2585PSI

Report No. 9013 - 100489

September 27, 1996

Prepared For:

Crane/Kemlite
23525 W. Eames Street
Channahon, IL 60410, U.S.A.

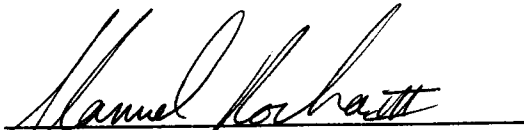


ABSTRACT

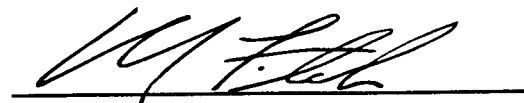
Test Material:	Glasbord 2585PSI		
Test Standard:	ASTM E84-95 Standard Test Method for SURFACE BURNING CHARACTERISTICS OF BUILDING MATERIALS (ANSI 2.5, NFPA 255, UBC 8-1, UL 723)		
Test Date:	September 17, 1996		
Test Sponsor:	Crane/Kemlite		
Test Results:	FLAME SPREAD INDEX	=	135
	SMOKE DEVELOPED INDEX	=	310

The description of the test procedure and specimen evaluated, as well as the observations and results obtained, contained herein are true and accurate within the limits of sound engineering practice. These results are valid only for the specimen(s) tested and may not represent the performance of other specimens from the same or other production lots.

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Fire Test Technologist

Date: September 27, 1996


William E. Fitch, P.E. No. 55296
Executive Vice President

Date: September 27, 1996



I. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of the ASTM E84-95 Standard Test Method for SURFACE BURNING CHARACTERISTICS OF BUILDING MATERIALS (1) , a method for determining the comparative surface burning behavior of building materials. This test is applicable to exposed surfaces, such as ceilings or walls, provided that the material or assembly of materials, by its own structural quality or the manner in which it is tested and intended for use, is capable of supporting itself in position or being supported during the test period.

The purpose of the method is to determine the relative burning behavior of the material by observing the flame spread along the specimen. Flame spread and smoke density developed are reported, however, there is not necessarily a relationship between these two measurements.

“The use of supporting materials on the underside of the test specimen may lower the flame spread index from that which might be obtained if the specimen could be tested without such support... This method may not be appropriate for obtaining comparative surface burning behavior of some cellular plastic materials... Testing of materials that melt, drip, or delaminate to such a degree that the continuity of the flame front is destroyed, results in low flame spread indices that do not relate directly to indices obtained by testing materials that remain in place.”

This test method is also published under the following designations:

ANSI 2.5
NFPA 255
UBC 8-1 (42-1)
UL 723

This standard should be used to measure and describe the properties of materials, products, or assemblies in response to heat and flame under controlled laboratory conditions and should not be used to describe or appraise the fire hazard or fire risk of materials, products, or assemblies under actual fire conditions. However, results of this test may be used as elements of a fire risk assessment which takes into account all of the factors which are pertinent to an assessment of the fire hazard of a particular end use.

(1) American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), Committee E-5 on Fire Standards



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