

COMMERCIAL TESTING COMPANY

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Standard Method of Test for
Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials

ASTM E84-20

Trevira CS Curtain Fabric

Report Number 21-03097

Test Number 5646-7723

March 2, 2021

Kvadrat A/S
Ebeltoft, Denmark

Commercial Testing Company

(Authorized Signature)

This report is provided for the exclusive use of the client to whom it is addressed. It may be used in its entirety to gain product acceptance from duly constituted authorities. The test results presented in this report apply only to the samples tested and are not necessarily indicative of apparent identical or similar materials. Sample selection and identification were provided by the client. A sampling plan, if described in the referenced test procedure, was not necessarily followed. This report, or the name of Commercial Testing Company, shall not be used under any circumstance in advertising to the general public.

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INTRODUCTION

This report is a presentation of results of a surface flammability test on a material submitted by Kvadrat A/S, Ebeltoft, Denmark.

The test was conducted in accordance with the ASTM International fire-test-response standard E84–20, *Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, sometimes referred to as the Steiner tunnel test. ASTM E84 is an American National Standard (ANSI) and has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense. The ASTM E84 test method is the technical equivalent of UL No. 723. The test is applicable to exposed interior surfaces such as walls and ceilings. The test is conducted with the specimen in the ceiling position with the surface to be evaluated face down toward the ignition source. Thus, specimens shall either be self-supporting by its own structural quality, held in place by added supports along the test surface, or secured from the back side.

This standard is used to measure and describe the response of materials, products, or assemblies to heat and flame under controlled conditions, but does not by itself incorporate all factors required for fire-hazard or fire-risk assessment of the materials, products, or assemblies under actual fire conditions.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the test is to provide only the comparative measurements of surface flame spread and smoke development of materials with that of select grade red oak and fiber-reinforced cement board, Grade II, under specific fire exposure conditions with the smoke area of heptane used to establish the smoke-developed index. The test exposes a nominal 24-foot long by 20-inch wide test specimen to a controlled air flow and flaming fire adjusted to spread the flame along the entire length of a red oak specimen in 5½ minutes. During the 10-minute test duration, flame spread over the specimen surface are measured and recorded. Test results are calculated relative to red oak, which has an arbitrary rating of 100, and fiber-reinforced cement board, Grade II, which has a rating of 0. The 100 smoke-developed index is calculated using the smoke area of heptane.

The test results are expressed as Flame Spread Index and Smoke-Developed Index. The Flame Spread Index is defined in ASTM E176 as “a number or classification indicating a comparative measure derived from observations made during the progress of the boundary of a zone of flame under defined test conditions.” The Smoke-Developed Index, a term specific to ASTM E84, is defined as “a number or classification indicating a comparative measure derived from smoke obscuration data collected during the test for surface burning characteristics.” There is not necessarily a relationship between the two measurements.

The method does not provide for measurement of heat transmission through the surface tested, the effect of aggravated flame spread behavior of an assembly resulting from the proximity of combustible walls and ceilings, or classifying a material as noncombustible solely by means of a Flame Spread Index.

The zero reference and other parameters critical to furnace operation are verified on the day of the test by conducting a 10-minute test using 1/4-inch fiber-reinforced cement board, Grade II. Periodic tests using NOFMA certified 23/32-inch select grade red oak flooring provide data for the 100 flame spread reference with heptane providing data for calculating the 100 smoke-developed index. These procedures are more fully described in Section 7 of the E84 Standard.

TEST SAMPLE

The test sample, selected by the client, was identified as **Trevira CS Curtain Fabric**, (Air 4 – 70 g/m², Casa – 170 g/m², Suite – 230 g/m², Time 300 – 190 g/m², Airfield – 310 g/m²). The material was conditioned to equilibrium in an atmosphere with the temperature maintained at 71 ± 2°F and the relative humidity at 50 ± 5 percent. For testing, two lengths of the fabric, each measuring 2 feet wide by 12 feet in length, were free laid over a 2-inch hexagonal wire mesh supported by 1/4-inch diameter steel rods spanning the ledges of the tunnel furnace at 24-inch intervals. This method of support is described in Annex A4 of the E84 standard, Section A4.3.

TEST RESULTS

The test results, calculated on the basis of observed flame propagation and the integrated area under the recorded smoke density curve, are presented below. The Flame Spread Index obtained in E84 is rounded to the nearest number divisible by five. Smoke-Developed Indices are rounded to the nearest number divisible by five unless the Index is greater than 200. In that case, the Smoke-Developed Index is rounded to the nearest 50 points. The rounding procedures are more fully described in Sections 9.1, 9.2, and X3 of the E84 Standard. The flame spread and smoke development data are presented graphically at the end of this report.

Test Specimen	Flame Spread Index	Smoke-Developed Index
Fiber-Reinforced Cement Board, Grade II	0	0
Red Oak Flooring	100	—
Heptane, (HPLC) Grade	—	100
Trevira CS Curtain Fabric	5	40

OBSERVATIONS

Specimen ignition over the burners occurred at 0.02 minute. Surface flame spread was observed to a maximum distance of 0.90 feet beyond the zero point at 0.40 minute. The maximum temperature recorded during the test was 491°F. For information purposes, the actual (unrounded) Flame Spread and Smoke-Developed Indices were 4.6 and 39.6 respectively.

CLASSIFICATION

The Flame Spread Index and Smoke-Developed Index values obtained by ASTM E84 tests are frequently used by code officials and regulatory agencies in the acceptance of interior finish materials for various applications. The most widely accepted classification system is described in the National Fire Protection Association publication NFPA 101 *Life Safety Code*, where:

Class A	0 – 25 Flame Spread Index	0 – 450 Smoke-Developed Index
Class B	26 – 75 Flame Spread Index	0 – 450 Smoke-Developed Index
Class C	76 – 200 Flame Spread Index	0 – 450 Smoke-Developed Index

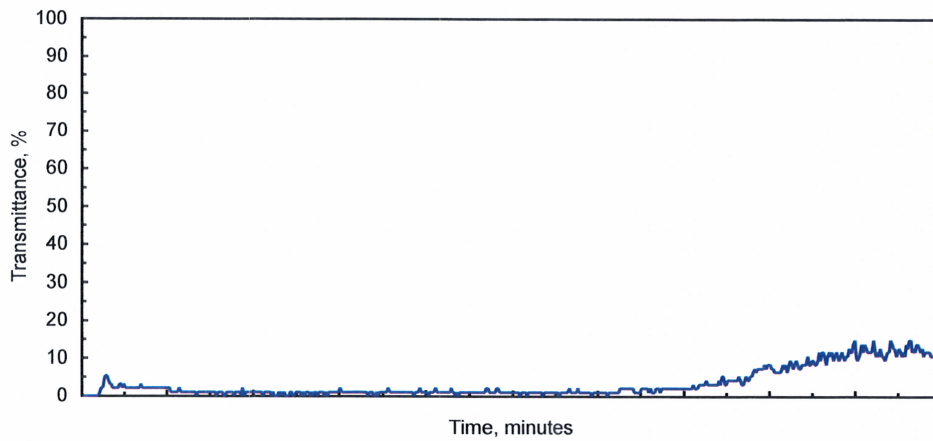
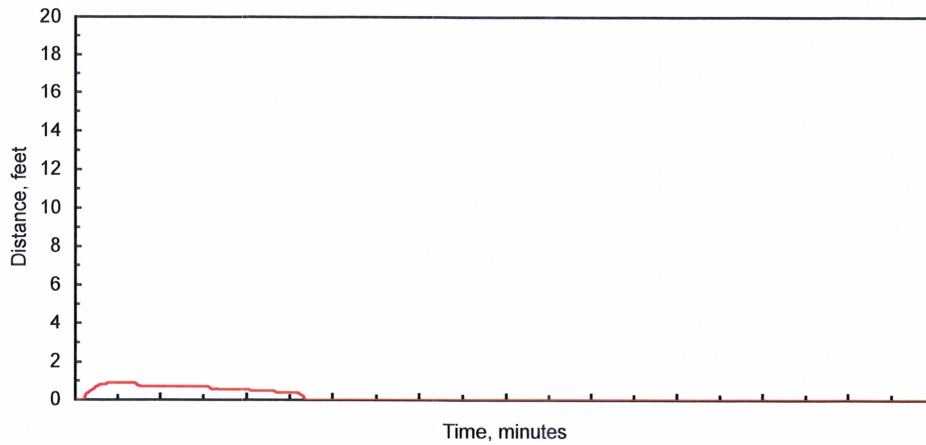
Class A, B, and C correspond to Type I, II, and III respectively in other codes. They do not preclude a material being otherwise classified by the authority of jurisdiction.

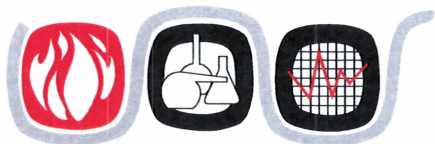
ASTM E 84 TEST DATA

Client: Kvadrat A/S
Test Number: 5646-7723
Material Tested: Air 4
Date: March 2, 2021

Test Results:
Time to Ignition = 00.02 minutes
Maximum Flamespread Distance = 00.90 feet
Time to Maximum Spread = 00.40 minutes

Flame Spread Index = 5
Smoke Developed Index = 40





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Standard Method of Test for
Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials

ASTM E84-20

Trevira CS Curtain Fabric

Report Number 21-03098

Test Number 5646-7724
March 4, 2021

Kvadrat A/S
Ebeltoft, Denmark

Commercial Testing Company

(Authorized Signature)

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INTRODUCTION

This report is a presentation of results of a surface flammability test on a material submitted by Kvadrat A/S, Ebeltoft, Denmark.

The test was conducted in accordance with the ASTM International fire-test-response standard E84-20, *Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, sometimes referred to as the Steiner tunnel test. ASTM E84 is an American National Standard (ANSI) and has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense. The ASTM E84 test method is the technical equivalent of UL No. 723. The test is applicable to exposed interior surfaces such as walls and ceilings. The test is conducted with the specimen in the ceiling position with the surface to be evaluated face down toward the ignition source. Thus, specimens shall either be self-supporting by its own structural quality, held in place by added supports along the test surface, or secured from the back side.

This standard is used to measure and describe the response of materials, products, or assemblies to heat and flame under controlled conditions, but does not by itself incorporate all factors required for fire-hazard or fire-risk assessment of the materials, products, or assemblies under actual fire conditions.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the test is to provide only the comparative measurements of surface flame spread and smoke development of materials with that of select grade red oak and fiber-reinforced cement board, Grade II, under specific fire exposure conditions with the smoke area of heptane used to establish the smoke-developed index. The test exposes a nominal 24-foot long by 20-inch wide test specimen to a controlled air flow and flaming fire adjusted to spread the flame along the entire length of a red oak specimen in 5½ minutes. During the 10-minute test duration, flame spread over the specimen surface are measured and recorded. Test results are calculated relative to red oak, which has an arbitrary rating of 100, and fiber-reinforced cement board, Grade II, which has a rating of 0. The 100 smoke-developed index is calculated using the smoke area of heptane.

The test results are expressed as Flame Spread Index and Smoke-Developed Index. The Flame Spread Index is defined in ASTM E176 as "a number or classification indicating a comparative measure derived from observations made during the progress of the boundary of a zone of flame under defined test conditions." The Smoke-Developed Index, a term specific to ASTM E84, is defined as "a number or classification indicating a comparative measure derived from smoke obscuration data collected during the test for surface burning characteristics." There is not necessarily a relationship between the two measurements.

The method does not provide for measurement of heat transmission through the surface tested, the effect of aggravated flame spread behavior of an assembly resulting from the proximity of combustible walls and ceilings, or classifying a material as noncombustible solely by means of a Flame Spread Index.

The zero reference and other parameters critical to furnace operation are verified on the day of the test by conducting a 10-minute test using 1/4-inch fiber-reinforced cement board, Grade II. Periodic tests using NOFMA certified 23/32-inch select grade red oak flooring provide data for the 100 flame spread reference with heptane providing data for calculating the 100 smoke-developed index. These procedures are more fully described in Section 7 of the E84 Standard.

TEST SAMPLE

The test sample, selected by the client, was identified as **Trevira CS Curtain Fabric**, (Air 4 – 70 g/m², Casa – 170 g/m², Suite – 230 g/m², Time 300 – 190 g/m², Airfield – 310 g/m²). The material was conditioned to equilibrium in an atmosphere with the temperature maintained at 71 ± 2°F and the relative humidity at 50 ± 5 percent. For testing, two lengths of the fabric, each measuring 2 feet wide by 12 feet in length, were free laid over a 2-inch hexagonal wire mesh supported by 1/4-inch diameter steel rods spanning the ledges of the tunnel furnace at 24-inch intervals. This method of support is described in Annex A4 of the E84 standard, Section A4.3.

TEST RESULTS

The test results, calculated on the basis of observed flame propagation and the integrated area under the recorded smoke density curve, are presented below. The Flame Spread Index obtained in E84 is rounded to the nearest number divisible by five. Smoke-Developed Indices are rounded to the nearest number divisible by five unless the Index is greater than 200. In that case, the Smoke-Developed Index is rounded to the nearest 50 points. The rounding procedures are more fully described in Sections 9.1, 9.2, and X3 of the E84 Standard. The flame spread and smoke development data are presented graphically at the end of this report.

Test Specimen	Flame Spread Index	Smoke-Developed Index
Fiber-Reinforced Cement Board, Grade II	0	0
Red Oak Flooring	100	—
Heptane, (HPLC) Grade	—	100
Trevira CS Curtain Fabric	5	145

OBSERVATIONS

Specimen ignition over the burners occurred at 0.08 minute. Surface flame spread was observed to a maximum distance of 1.15 feet beyond the zero point at 0.72 minute. The maximum temperature recorded during the test was 503°F. For information purposes, the actual (unrounded) Flame Spread and Smoke-Developed Indices were 5.7 and 142.9 respectively.

CLASSIFICATION

The Flame Spread Index and Smoke-Developed Index values obtained by ASTM E84 tests are frequently used by code officials and regulatory agencies in the acceptance of interior finish materials for various applications. The most widely accepted classification system is described in the National Fire Protection Association publication NFPA 101 *Life Safety Code*, where:

Class A	0 – 25 Flame Spread Index	0 – 450 Smoke-Developed Index
Class B	26 – 75 Flame Spread Index	0 – 450 Smoke-Developed Index
Class C	76 – 200 Flame Spread Index	0 – 450 Smoke-Developed Index

Class A, B, and C correspond to Type I, II, and III respectively in other codes. They do not preclude a material being otherwise classified by the authority of jurisdiction.

ASTM E 84 TEST DATA

Client: Kvadrat A/S
Test Number: 5646-7724
Material Tested: Airfield
Date: March 4, 2021

Test Results:

Time to Ignition = 00.08 minutes
Maximum Flamespread Distance = 01.15 feet
Time to Maximum Spread = 00.72 minutes

Flame Spread Index = 5
Smoke Developed Index = 145

