

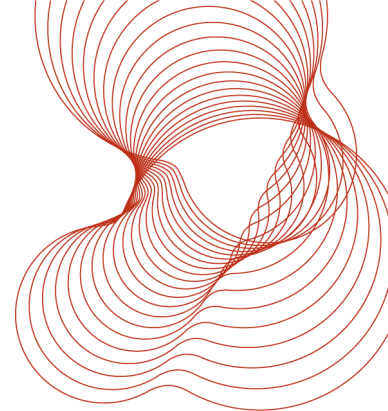


**An assessment of the
fire performance of Fire
Proofing Services
Limited access panels**

Prepared for:
Fire Proofing Services Limited
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11 March 2014

**Assessment report number
CC 212041 Review 2**



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Date 11th March 2014

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Date of original report 8 May 2003

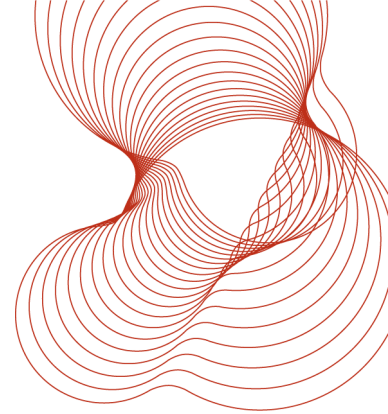
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Date of next review 11 March 2019

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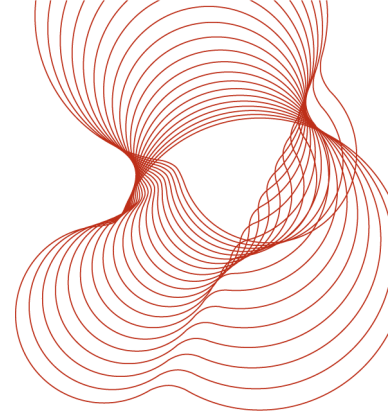
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1 Introduction

Fire Proofing Services Ltd. access panels are designed to provide a fire resistance of up to two hours when installed in fire resisting partitions. This report describes the assessment which has been carried out of the fire resistance of Fire Proofing Services Ltd. double-leaf access panels to provide a fire resistance of one hour, when no stone mineral wool is present within the access panel doors.

2 Scope

This assessment report covers the fire resistance of double-leaf Fire Proofing Services access panels mounted in a partition, in terms of the integrity criteria of BS 476 : Part 22 : 1987, for fire exposures of up to 60 minutes from the opening side.

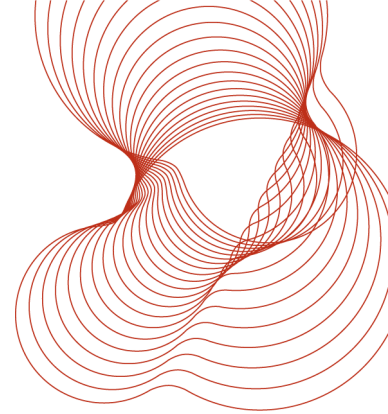
3 Supporting data

This assessment is based on supporting test data which is more than five years old. This supporting data has therefore been reviewed against current test procedures.

3.1 BRE test report TE 94530

A fire resistance test in accordance with BS 476: Part 22: 1987 was carried out for you on your double-leaf access panel for a heating period of 135 minutes. The actual overall panel dimensions, not including the picture frame surround, were 2000mm high x 2000mm wide, with a 25mm-wide picture frame surround mitred at each corner. The three-point lock hole in the left-hand door leaf was fitted with a plastic dome plug and collar. Plastic spacer plugs were also fitted in the edge of the door leaves, two at the top and bottom of each door with two on the opening side.

Each door leaf was constructed from a door tray consisting of a 1.0mm-thick Zintec steel skin, which was polyester powder-coated in Ral9010 20% gloss with pre-formed 1.2mm-thick top-hat section stiffeners welded to the sides and middle section of the door tray. The voids within the door leaves were filled with stone mineral wool insulation (type and density not stated by the sponsor). A 12.5mm-thick sheet of Lafarge Megadeco wallboard formed the unexposed face of each door leaf, being attached to the door tray stiffeners using 32mm drywall screws. The access panel had a fire retardant smoke seal attached to the frame perimeter and each door was fitted with a continuous steel hinge welded to the door tray and fixed to the frame using nuts and washers to M6 bolts welded to the frame at 150mm in from the edges and 300mm centres thereafter. The right-hand door leaf (as viewed from the exposed face) was fitted with a 1mm-thick back plate and was locked top and bottom from the opposite side by a budget lock. The left-hand door leaf was locked using a three-point locking system. Both door leaves were nominally 60mm thick.



The panel frame consisted of a 1.2mm-thick Zintec steel section with M6 bolts welded to the hinge side. The 25mm-wide front picture frame flange was mitred at each corner. The frame was polyester powder-coated to Ral9010 20% gloss.

The access panel was mounted in a plasterboard-clad, steel stud partition with both panel leaves opening towards the furnace.

The access panel satisfied the integrity and insulation criteria of the standard for 135 minutes and 16 minutes respectively.

See BRE test report TE 94530 for full details.

4 Description of proposal

One proposal is to be considered:

Removal of the stone mineral wool insulation from within the access panel leaves. All other details of the access panel will remain unchanged from those described above.

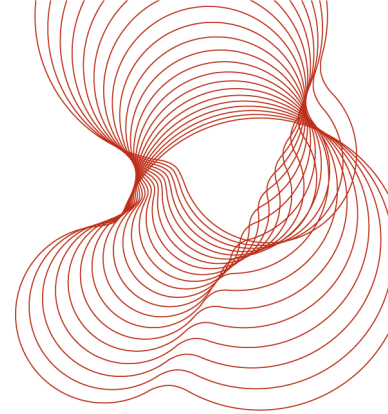
5 Assessment

The double-leaf access panel tested in TE 94530 above satisfied the integrity criteria of BS 476: Part 22: 1987 for the duration of the fire resistance test (135 minutes). After the first 60 minutes of this test, the partition and access panel had deflected by approximately 79mm, although the deflection of the access panel leaf relative to the partition was 12mm. There was no failure of integrity during the 135 minutes of the fire test.

Removing the stone mineral wool from the access panels is likely to reduce the temperature difference between the fire side and the non-fire side. It can therefore be expected that the deflection of the panels will be slightly less than the tested panels.

As the double-leaf access panel tested satisfied the integrity criteria for 135 minutes, with little deflection of the panels relative to the supporting construction, it is our opinion that the access panel tested in TE94530 will satisfy the integrity criteria for BS 476: Part 22: 1987 for 60 minutes with no mineral wool inside the leaves.

This assessment assumes that the steel stud and plasterboard partition system in which the access panel is mounted has a fire resistance of at least that specified for the access panel.



6 Conclusion

It is our opinion that your access panels, as described in Section 4 of this report, are suitable for installations where a fire resistance of up to 60 minutes is specified in terms of the integrity criteria of BS 476: Part 22: 1987, for fire attack from the face exposed during the tests.

7 Validity of the assessment

7.1 Declaration by applicant

- We the undersigned confirm that we have read and complied with the obligations placed on us by the PFPF Guide to Undertaking Assessments in Lieu of Fire Tests.
- We confirm that the component or element of structure, which is the subject of this assessment, has not to our knowledge been subjected to a fire test to the Standard against which this assessment is being made.
- We agree to withdraw this assessment from circulation should the component or element of structure be the subject of a fire test to the Standard against which this assessment is being made.
- We are not aware of any information that could adversely affect the conclusions of this assessment.
- If we subsequently become aware of any such information we agree to cease using the assessment and ask BRE Global to withdraw the assessment.

Signed: _____

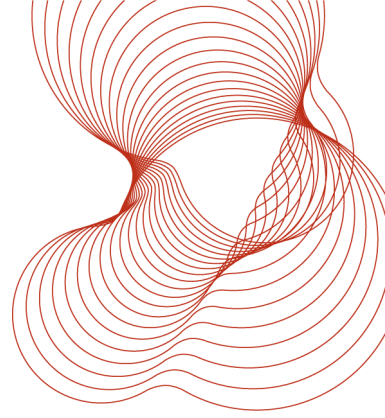
For and on behalf of: _____

This assessment report is not valid unless it incorporates the declaration duly signed by the applicant.

7.2 BRE Global declaration

This assessment was reviewed on 11 March 2014. We have received written confirmation from Fire Proofing Services Limited that there have been no changes in the specification of their access panels since the original date of the assessment. There have been no changes in the fire test procedures or methods of assessment, which would adversely affect the fire performance of the access panels. We are therefore satisfied that the validity of this assessment may be extended for a further five years.

This assessment is based on test data, experience and the information supplied. If contradictory evidence becomes available to BRE Global the assessment will be unconditionally withdrawn and the applicant will be notified in writing. Similarly the assessment is invalidated if the assessed construction is subsequently tested since actual test data is deemed to take precedence over an expressed opinion. The assessment is



valid for a period of five years after which it should be returned for review to consider any additional data, which has become available or any changes in the fire test procedures. Any changes in the specification of the product will invalidate this assessment.

This assessment has been carried out in accordance with Fire Test Study Group Resolution No. 82. It relates to the fire performance of the product and does not cover aspects of quality, durability, maintenance nor service requirements. This assessment relates only to the specimen(s) assessed and does not by itself infer that the product is approved under any Loss Prevention Certification Board approval or certification scheme or any other endorsements, approval or certification scheme.

Next review date: 11 March 2019

=====REPORT ENDS=====