

## EGOLF AGREEMENT 011-2016

Subject of Agreement	<b>External fire exposure to roofs – various points for clarification</b>
Related test standard	ENV 1187 & EN 13501-5
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### ENV 1187

#### 3.19 Flaming droplets or debris

Recommendation: Flaming droplets falling from the roof during the test should be reported, even if (in all cases) another criterion, such as flaming material passing the border of the measuring zone, is reached in an earlier stage.

#### 4.4.3.1 Specimen types

Recommendation: For all types of test specimens, a required single central joint in the insulation must extend over the full length of the test specimen. The drawings in figure 3 are correct. The dimensions of the single central joint as mentioned in the text (4.4.3.1 "... the joint shall extend from 100 mm below the lower edge of the basket to 800 mm above the upper edge of the basket...") should be disregarded.

If lateral joints are unavoidable (small pieces of insulation) these lateral joints must be positioned as far away from the measuring zone as possible.

#### 4.4.4 Edge detailing

Recommendation: Protection of the edges of any kind can influence the result of the test. Protection of the edges is not permitted. Instead the test specimen could be made wider in case unwanted side effects (e.g. wrinkles or folds in the roofing membrane, flames passing around the edges of the specimen) can be expected.

Normal fastening of the roofing membrane to the substructure to obtain a stable test specimen during the test ( $\geq 250$  mm between the fasteners and  $< 50$  mm from the edges of the test specimen) is not regarded as protection of the edges.

Additional fasteners are only allowed at the lower edge of the test specimen to prevent the roofing membrane of bending upwards and in this way ensure a uninterrupted flow of possible flaming droplets.

Some dimensions in the drawing in figure 4 are in contradiction. The distance between the lower edge of the measuring zone and the lower edge of the test specimen must be 50 mm and not  $\geq 50$  mm. The distance between the lower edge of the basket to the lower edge of the test specimen of 650 mm is correct.

This means that it is allowed to enlarge the test specimen in width and to the top, but not to the bottom.

#### 4.7.2 Filling the basket

Recommendation: Try to have as less wood wool as possible in the first 10 mm above the roofing membrane. It is suggested to use a wooden plank under the basket (excluding the feet) during the filling of the basket.

#### **4.8.4.2 Burnt material in each layer / 3.18 Internal fire spread**

Recommendation: The burnt and / or damaged material in each layer must be recorded in the report as detailed as possible.

#### **6.4.4 Edge detailing**

Recommendation: Protection of the edges of any kind can influence the result of the test. Protection of the edges is not permitted. Instead it is allowed to enlarge the test specimen in width and to the top but not to the bottom, in case unwanted side effects (e.g. wrinkles or folds in the roofing membrane, flames passing around the edges of the specimen) can be expected. Normal fastening of the roofing membrane to the substructure to obtain a stable test specimen during the test ( $\geq 250$  mm between the fasteners and  $< 50$  mm from the edges of the test specimen) is not regarded as protection of the edges. Additional fasteners are only allowed at the lower edge of the test specimen to prevent the roofing membrane of bending upwards and in this way ensure a uninterrupted flow of possible flaming droplets.

## **EN 13501-5**

### **8.3 Test 3**

Recommendation: The test must be performed according to ENV 1187 (so only reporting the external flame spread in the upward and downward direction). The classification according to EN 13501-5 is to be based on these criteria (only) and not on flame spread in all directions.

## **9 Classes and criteria**

Table 1 - Classes of external fire performances for roofs/roof coverings  
ENV 1187:2002, test 1: 8<sup>th</sup> item – lateral fire spread

Recommendation: The mentioned lateral fire spread is to be interpreted as internal lateral fire spread as well as external lateral fire spread.