Evidence of Performance Fire classification of construction products and building elements

Classification Report

No.: 11-000323-PR03 (KB-F14-01-en-02)



Client	ALUMIL S.A. Industrial Area 61100 Kilkis (Greece)	Basis EN 13501-2:2007+A1:2009 EN 13501-2:2016 EN 1363-1:2020 EN 1364-3:2014 EN 13830:2003
	ift Rosenheim GmbH	EN 13830:2015+A1:2020 Instructions for use
Prepared by the notified body	Theodor-Gietl-Straße 7-9 83026 Rosenheim (Germany)	This classification report de- fines the classification assigned to the building element accord- ing to its product name in con-
Notified body No.	0757	formity with the methods set out in EN 13501-2. This classifica- tion document does not repre-
Product name	"Alumil M50 Energy FP fireproof series" (as specified by client)	sent type approval or certifica- tion of the product. Validity
Classification	Classification of fire resistance according to EN 13501-2:2007+A1:2009 / EN 13501-2:2016	This report does not allow any statement to be made on any further characteristics regarding performance and quality of the product presented.
Issue No.	2	Notes on publication The ift Guidance Sheet "Condi- tions and Guidance for the Use of ift test reports" applies.
		Contents
	Curtain walling	The classification report con- sists of 81 pages and may only

nsists of 81 pages and may only be used or reproduced in its entirety.

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ift Rosenheim 10.09.2021

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Peferér

Classification

El 30 (o↔i)

Jehodle

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Ve-Prü-6169-en / 12.10.2020

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Notified Body 0757 PÜZ-Stelle: BAY 18





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1 Introduction

This classification report defines the resistance to fire classification assigned to element "Alumil M50 Energy FP fireproof series" in accordance with the procedures given in EN 13501-2:2016.

The element "Alumil M50 Energy FP fireproof series" was classified for the first time in the classification report 11-000323-PR03 (KB-F14-01-en-01) dated 30.03.2012. This issue 2 replaces the previous issue 11-000323-PR03 (KB-F14-01-en-01) dated 30.03.2012.

2 Details of classified product

2.1 General

The element "Alumil M50 Energy FP fireproof series" is defined as a curtain walling according to EN 13830.

Its function is to resist fire exposure on one face according to the fire performance parameters set out in the case of fire by Clause 5 of EN 13501-2 from inside to outside ($i\rightarrow o$) or from outside to inside ($o\rightarrow i$).

The classification for both exposures, $o \rightarrow i$ and $i \rightarrow o$, based on standard temperature/time curve as per EN 1363-1:2020, Clause 5.1.1, equation (1).

The classification includes the perimeter seal and the vertical linear gap seal.



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2.2 Description

The element "Alumil M50 Energy FP fireproof series" is fully described below and in the test reports in support of classification listed in 3.1.

"Alumil M50 Energy FP fireproof series" is a fireproof curtain wall.

The system uses columns and transoms of "M50 STANDARD", providing flush appearance in the interior, combined with appropriate fire components and fire resistant glass.

The maximum span length is 3926 mm whereby the width of the construction is not limited. The minimum dimensions of the mullions and transoms are 50 x 105 mm and the maximum dimensions are $62,5 \times 210$ mm.

It can be used opaque infill panels made of \geq 30 mm Rigips gypsum board and external layers for optical reasons made of e.g. 1,25 mm steel sheet or metal, stone, concrete or glass, with outer width \leq 900 mm, outer height \leq 2136 mm with a maximum area of 1,62 m².

Also it can be used transparent infill panels "THERMOBEL", manufacturer AGC, with dimensions of width \leq 1452 mm, height \leq 3204 mm with a maximum area of 3,23 m².

The tested details are also presented in the annex.



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3 Test reports/extended application reports and test results in support of the classification

3.1 Test reports/extended application reports

The following test reports, test results and evaluations have been provided to justify this classification.

Name of laboratory/ NB Number	Name of sponsor	Report ref. no	Test standard and date/field of extended application standards and dates
ift Rosenheim/ 0757	ALUMIL S.A. 61100 Kilkis (Greece)	11-000323-PR01 (PB-B01-01-de-01)	EN 1364-3:2006
ift Rosenheim/ 0757	ALUMIL S.A. 61100 Kilkis (Greece)	11-000323-PR02 (PB-F12-01-de-01)	EN 1364-3:2006

3.2 Results

Test report number	Parameter				
11-000323-PR01 (PB-B01-01-de-01)	Supporting construction	Concrete according to EN 1364-3			
Date: 08.02.2012	Exposed face	i→o			
	C	Results			
	E - integrity	45 minutes			
	W - radiation max. 15 kV	npd			
	I - insulation	45 minutes			

Test report number	Parameter				
11-000323-PR02 (PB-F12-01-de-01)	Supporting construction	Concrete according to EN 1364-3			
Date: 20.12.2011	Exposed face	0→i			
	C	Results			
	E - integrity	40 minutes			
	W - radiation max. 15 kV	npd			
	I - insulation	40 minutes			



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3.3 Validation

The test reports according to older editions of the respective test standards were validated with regard to the currently valid test standards. The results given in 3.2 can be used.

4 Classification and field of application

4.1 Reference for classification

This classification has been carried out in accordance with Clause 7 of EN 13501-2:2016.

4.2 Classification

The element "Alumil M50 Energy FP fireproof series" is classified according to the example of the following combinations of performance parameters and classes as appropriate.

R E I W t t - M S C IncSlow sn ef r G

Fire resistance classification: El 30 (o↔i)

4.3 Field of application

4.3.1 General

This classification is valid for the following end use applications:

EN 13830:2003 / EN 13830:2015+A1:2020 Curtain walling - Product standard



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4.3.2 Field of direct application as per EN 1364-3

Following configurations of the product are in accordance with the direct application of the test results for the classification under 4.2.

Reference to standard EN 1364-3	Permitted changes to the tested specimen					
13.1	General rules					
13.1.1	General					
	The rules given in 13.2 to 13.4 apply to stick constructions only. For rules for unitised constructions see Annex A.					
		Il not be used for curtain walling constructions ral Sealant Glazing Systems - SSGS).				
	the fixing of the framing system	It of the curtain walling are only applicable if used in practice has been designed for the ature at the fixing of the framing system shall				
13.1.2	Exposure conditions					
	Test results from tests using the s condition using the external fire cur	tandard temperature time curve cover a test ve but not vice versa.				
13.1.3	Overrun time					
	to the envisaged classification tim	o overrun time in the fire test result compared be is required. The required overrun time is a is required for the following criteria:				
	- E classification: integrity					
	- EW classification: integrity and r					
	- El classification: integrity and ins					
		2 - Overrun time				
	Classification time	Overrun time				
	30 min, 45 min and 60 min	minimum 6 min				
	An overrun time was reached.					
13.2	Rules for the complete construction					
13.2.1	Width of the curtain walling					
	Test results are equally valid for curtain walling with classification E and EI extending over one or more fire separating walls with a higher distance between the fire separating walls than the width of the tested construction provided - the construction (distance of mullions etc.) are the same as the one tested;					
	•	to Figure 7 was used in the test on one side,				



Reference to standard EN 1364-3	Permitted changes to the tested specimen
	 a vertical linear gap seal abutting a simulated wall according to Detail D3 in Figures 18 and 19 was used on the other side. NOTE Width refers to the heated area of the test specimen.
	The requirements were met. The width of the construction is not limited.
13.2.2	 Height of the curtain walling Test results are valid for a curtain walling of increased overall height, i.e. repetition of the tested construction in vertical direction provided the construction is the same as the one tested. NOTE Height refers to the heated area of the test specimen.
13.2.3	 Span length Test results are also valid for curtain walling with classification E and EI for a higher span length subject to a maximum of 1.2 times the span length used in the test provided Test results are also valid for a higher span length subject to a maximum of 1.3 times the span length used in the test provided an overrun time as defined in Table 2 has been achieved, and the maximum deflection perpendicular to the surface measured during the fire test is less than 100 mm, and there is sufficient elongation allowance of the mullions. In test 11-000323-PR01 (PB-B01-01-de-01), a span length of 3020 mm was tested. The requirements were met. The maximum span length is 3926 mm.
13.2.4	Installation angle (vertical/sloped) Test results on a vertical curtain walling cover curtain walling sloped inside or sloped outside to a maximum angle of 10° from the vertical axis for both exposure orientations ($o \rightarrow i$ and $i \rightarrow o$). Test results on a vertical curtain walling with an EI classification cover curtain walling sloped inside or sloped outside to a maximum angle of 15° from the vertical axis provided an overrun time was achieved according to Table 2 and the screws for fixing the infill panels/spandrel panels penetrate the mullions/transoms.
13.2.5	Facet angles of horizontally faceted curtain walling
13.2.5.1	Installation tolerance Facet angles between 0 and 1.5° (angle β in Figure 1) is covered by a test on a straight curtain walling. In case the curtain walling includes fire resistant translucent or transparent infill panels the rule is only applicable if the overlap of the pressure plate and/or the edge cover on the inner side of a fire resistant translucent or transparent infill panel, whatever is smaller, is minimum the same as in the fire test for infill panels with El classification and the same as tested for



Reference to standard EN 1364-3		Permitted cha	Permitted changes to the tested specimen				
	infill panels with	E or EW classif	ication (see Figu	ıre 20).			
13.2.5.2	Small facet ang Facet angles be walling provided	etween ≥ 1.5° ai	nd 5° are covere	ed by a test on	a straight curtain		
	• •	tem remains the same as in the fire test and					
	- the pressure	plate remains th	ne same as in the	e fire test and			
	panel, which	ever would be d		e inclination of t	transparent infill he translucent or nd		
	- an overrun tii	me according to	Table 2 has bee	en achieved.			
		nsparent infill pai	nel and on the m	aximum distance	thickness of the the translucent or		
	This rule does n	ot apply to curta	ain walling with E	and EW classif	ication.		
13.3	Framing syster	n					
13.3.1	 Distance between mullions and transoms The distance between the mullions and transoms is defined by the rules for the infill panels, based on test results on straight specimens. Test results on a higher distance between the mullions and/or transoms cover smaller distances. Test results cover a higher distance between mullions and/or transoms than tested subject to the rules given in 13.4, provided that all of the relevant frame junctions have been tested in accordance with this standard. Geometry/dimension of mullions and transoms Test results cover higher wall thickness of mullions and transoms made of metal subject to a maximum of 1.5 times the thickness used in the test. Decrease of wall thickness is not permitted. Test results cover width and depth ranges of mullions and transoms as given in 						
	Table 3. A decrease of width and/or depth of mullions and transom is not permit- ted. The values given in Table 3 refer to the factor the width and depth may be higher in comparison to the width and/or depth used in the test. Table 3 - Factor for width and depth of mullions and transoms						
			Classific				
	Framing	Tran	som		lion		
	material	Width	Depth	Width	Depth		
	Aluminium	1.25ª	2 ^b	1.25ª	2		
	 ^a In case the transom or mullion contains a core material for the purpose of improving the fire resistance the dimensions of this core material shall be increased so that the contact area with the aluminium remains minimum the same and the overlap between the infill panel and the core material remains minimum the same. ^b But maximum to the depth of the mullion. 						



Reference to standard EN 1364-3	Permitted changes to the tested specimen
	The dimensions of the mullions and transoms in the tests were 50 x 105 mm. The maximum dimensions are 62,5 x 210 mm.
13.3.3	Connection between mullions and transoms
13.3.3.1	Connection geometry
	Figure 21 shows a cross connection, vertical T-connection, horizontal/standing and horizontal/hanging T-connection.
	Test results for a cross-connection do not cover T-connections and vice versa.
	A horizontal T-connection does not cover a vertical one and vice versa.
	A standing T-connection does not cover a hanging T-connection and vice versa.
	Test results for cross connections or T-connections with an angle of 90° be- tween mullions and transoms cover situations where the angle between mullions and transoms is minimum 80° and maximum 100° disregarding whether the mul- lions are vertically oriented or not or the transoms are horizontally oriented or not. This rule also applies to corner connections of unitised systems.
	Cross-connections and horizontal T-connections are possible.
13.3.3.2	Connection system between framing members
	Test results for a particular connection system are only valid for connection systems of the same construction principle. The dimensions of the connection system may be varied as required in relation to dimension changes of mullions and transoms according to 13.3.2.
13.3.4	Framing material
13.3.4.1	Metal framing
	Test results for steel do not apply to aluminium and vice versa. Test results apply only to the aluminium alloy used in the test. Change to another aluminium alloy is not permitted.
13.3.5	Decorative frame surface treatments/coverings/coatings
	Decorative frame surface treatments/coverings/coatings which achieve minimum class A2 according to EN 13501-1 together with the relevant frame component may be added or changed without restrictions.
	Any decorative frame surface treatments/coverings/coatings with a thickness equal to or less than 1.5 mm may be added or changed without restrictions for curtain walling classified EI.
	Decorative frame surface treatments/coverings/coatings of more than 1.5 mm thickness other than covered by the rule given in the first paragraph shall be included in the test as part of the test specimen. Test results of such decorative frame coverings/coatings apply only to decorative frame coverings/coatings made of the same material type and thickness.
13.3.6	Fixing of the framing system (anchoring) Fixing system made of aluminium/aluminium alloys: no change in material is



Reference to standard EN 1364-3	Permitted changes to the tested specimen												
	permitted.												
	Test results for a fixing system made of aluminium/aluminium alloys covers steel but not vice versa.								steel				
		Fixing system made of steel: change of alloy within construction steels (unal- loyed/low alloy steels) is permitted.							ınal-				
	and posit are cover	Combinations of fixing positions in relation to the floor (in front, on top or below) and positions of the fixed and loose anchor (hanging or standing curtain walling) are covered by test results on a particular combination according to Table 5. Table 5 is applicable for internal exposure.							ling)				
	Test resu are not a	pplicat	ole to a	anothe	er type								
	Change type is pe the fixing data of th	ermitte meas le fixin	ed on t ured ir g are a	he bas n the fi availat	sis of ire tes ble onl	a prop t shall y incre	er sta be tak ease in	tic cal ken int i lineai	culatio o acco r dime	on. The ount. If nsions	e temp no te is per	mperatur mpera mitted	re at iture I.
	Test resu rial) apply reaction t	y equa	ally to t	the sa	me fix	ing sy	stem e	embec	lded ir	n insul	ation r	nateria	
		Tab	le 5 -	Field	of app	licatio	on rule	es for	fixing	posit	ions		
	Tested				1	С	overed	→ 				1	
	\downarrow	AF/ AL	BF/ BL	CF/ AL	CF/ BL	CF/ CL	AL/A F	AL/B F	BL/B F	CL/ AF	CL/ BF	CL/ CF	
	AF/AL		Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Y	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	
	 A Fixing in front of the floor (see Figure 22) B Fixing on top of the floor (see Figure 22) C Fixing on bottom of the floor (see Figure 22) F Fixed bearing L Floating bearing (to allow thermal extension) The first position indicates the type of fixing on the upper floor, the second position the type of fixing on the lower floor, e. g.: AF/BL: Fixed bearing in front of the floor used on the upper floor/floating bearing on top of the floor used on the lower floor (hanging curtain walling) 												
	AL/BF: Floating bearing in front of the floor used on the upper floor/fixed bearing on top of the floor used on the lower floor (standing curtain walling) For further explanation see B.7.6.3.												
	For furthe	r explan	iation se	е в.7.6	.3.								J
	In test 1 ² ed.	1-0003	23-PR	801 (P	B-B01	-01-de	e-01) t	he fixi	ng po	sition	AF/AL	was t	test-
13.3.7	Pressure	e plate	syste	em									
13.3.7.1	Edge co	ver/ov	erlap	of pre	ssure	plate							
	Results fi infill pane rule appli	el are a	also va	alid for	a higł	ner ed	ge cov	/er/ove	erlap b	ut not			

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Reference to standard EN 1364-3	Permitted changes to the tested specimen
13.3.7.2	Size of pressure plate
	Smaller and higher widths of the pressure plate are covered provided the moment of inertia of the pressure plate in the axis as shown in Figure 20 is minimum the same as tested and the overlap is minimum the same as tested subject to the rules given in 13.3.7.1.
13.3.7.3	Material of pressure plate
	Results for aluminium pressure plates are also valid for steel pressure plates of the same width, but not vice versa. The flexural strength of the pressure plate shall be equal or higher than the flexural strength used in the test.
13.3.7.4	Screws
	The screws shall have minimum the same effective screw depth (i.e. depth in the mullion/transom) and minimum the same cross section as used in the test. The distance between the screws may be reduced but not increased.
13.3.7.5	Mullion and transom cover cap
	Test results on any cover cap are equally valid for all other types of cover plates of minimum the same classification according to EN 13501-1, subject to maximum the same width in case of classifications E and EW.
13.3.8	Other fixing systems than pressure plate
	Test results are only applicable to the fixing system used in the test.
	Results from tests with a smaller edge cover/overlap of the fixing system on the infill panel are also valid for a higher edge cover/overlap but not vice versa. This rule applies for both, the outer and inner edge cover. This does not apply to fire resistant translucent or transparent infill panels with E or EW classification.
13.4	Infill panels
13.4.1	Opaque (non-translucent/non-transparent) infill panels
13.4.1.1	Type/construction
	Test results cover only the type/construction of the infill panel(s) used in the test.
	In test 11-000323-PR02 (PB-F12-01-de-01), an opaque infill panel with the fol- lowing design was tested:
	1,25 mm steel sheet / 30 mm Rigips gypsum board / 1,25 mm steel sheet (W x H) 750 x 1780 mm
13.4.1.2	Dimensions
	Test results cover smaller panel width and height.
	Test results cover a higher thickness of the panel.
	Test results cover a higher thickness of the panel insulation.
	Test results for an infill panel of particular dimensions cover dimensions up to a maximum of the tested dimension multiplied by a factor 1.2 in width and/or height but only up to an area of maximum the tested area multiplied by a factor 1.21 provided an overrun time according to Table 2 has been achieved in the



Reference to standard EN 1364-3	Permitted changes to the tested specimen
	test. Test results cover smaller distances in between fixing centres, vertical and hori- zontal.
	The requirements were met. The following dimensions for opaque infill panels are possible: Width \leq 900 mm Height \leq 2136 mm Area \leq 1,62 m ²
13.4.1.3	Aspect ratio of individual infill panels Test results for rectangular panels with portrait as well as landscape format cover all aspect ratios subject to the rules given in 13.4.1.2 provided that all panels have been tested in an identical framing system.
13.4.1.4	Geometrical shapes Test results for a rectangular panel cover all other shapes provided that their size can be cut out of the tested rectangular size, subject to the rules given in 13.3.3.1.
13.4.1.5	Materials Test results of gypsum plasterboards except gypsum plasterboards type F according to EN 520 are valid for all types of gypsum plasterboards provided the thickness is minimum the same. Test results of gypsum plasterboards type F according to EN 520 are not valid for other types of gypsum plasterboard. Test results of all types of gypsum plasterboards apply equally to boards made of CaSi boards but not vice versa provided the thickness is minimum the same. Test results of boards made of CaSi are only valid for CaSi boards. The thickness of the board may be increased. Test results of a non-faced mineral wool board are equally applicable to an aluminium faced version of this mineral wool board but not vice versa. The insulation material as used in the test shall not be changed. The thickness of the insulation may be increased. The type of fixing of the components to each other (e.g. gluing) shall not be changed. External layers for optical reasons (e.g. metal, stone, concrete, glass) may be added or changed without restriction to the material. Increased weight of the infill panels as a result of changes according to the rules above shall be considered for the anchoring, the dimensioning of mullions and transoms and the fixing system for the panels.
13.4.1.6	Back panel metal sheeting Change of thickness of metal sheeting is not permitted.
13.4.3	Translucent or transparent infill panels
13.4.3.1	Type of fire resistant translucent or transparent infill panel



Reference to standard EN 1364-3	Permitted changes to the tested specimen
13.4.3.1.1	General
	Three major types of fire resistant translucent or transparent infill panels were identified:
	- a fire resistant translucent or transparent infill panel consisting only of the glass component that gives the fire resistance; this may be a monolithic pane, a laminated pane or a gel type glass depending on the required classification (E, EW or EI), indicated A in Figure 23
	 an IGU consisting of the part that gives the fire resistance and a single pane for UV/acoustic/safety performance (counter pane), with or without additional coatings on either side of the counter pane, indicated B in Figure 23 (example shown with coating inside)
	 an IGU consisting of the part that gives the fire resistance and a laminated pane for UV/acoustic/safety performance (counter pane), with or without addi- tional coatings on either side of the counter pane, indicated C in Figure 23 (example shown with coating inside)
	In tests 11-000323-PR01 (PB-B01-01-de-01) and 11-000323-PR02 (PB-F12-01-de-01), transparent infill panels THERMOBEL, manufacturer AGC, with the following design was tested:
	Type C: 16 mm Pyrobel / 8 mm cavity / 6 mm LSG (with 2x 0,38 mm foil) Maximum dimensions (W x H)
	11-000323-PR01 (PB-B01-01-de-01): 1210 x 2670 mm
	11-000323-PR02 (PB-F12-01-de-01): 1220 x 2710 mm
13.4.3.1.2	Classification EI (i→o)
	Test results of type A are equally applicable to type B and C but not vice versa.
	Test results of type B are equally applicable to type C and vice versa.
	Test results of type B without additional coatings are equally applicable to type B with additional coatings but not vice versa.
	Test results of type C without additional coatings are equally applicable to type C with additional coatings but not vice versa. NOTE For details see Figure 23.
13.4.3.1.3	Classification EI ($o \rightarrow i$)
	Test results of type C are equally applicable to type B but not vice versa.
	Test results of type B without additional coatings are equally applicable to type B with additional coatings and vice versa.
	Test results of type C without additional coatings are equally applicable to type C with additional coatings and vice versa.
	Test results of type C with additional coatings are equally applicable to type B without additional coatings but not vice versa.
	NOTE For details see Figure 23.



Reference to standard EN 1364-3	Permitted changes to the tested specimen
13.4.3.1.5	Provisions
	 All rules given in 13.4.3.1.2 and 13.4.3.1.3 are valid only provided the glass component that gives the fire resistance is of the same type (monolithic, laminated or gel type) as tested and is made by the same manufacturer, and the fire resistant translucent or transparent infill panel is CE marked based on a classification according to EN 13501-2 in minimum one glazed construction.
13.4.3.2	Dimensions of individual rectangular fire resistant translucent or transparent infill panels
	Test results cover smaller panel width and height.
	Test results cover a higher thickness of the panel.
	The framing system under consideration shall be able to support the additional weight due to the increased thickness of the panel.
	Test results for a panel of particular dimensions cover dimensions up to a maxi- mum of the tested dimension multiplied by a factor 1.2 in width and/or height but only up to an area of maximum the tested area multiplied by a factor 1.21 pro- vided an overrun time according to Table 2 has been achieved in the test.
	The requirements were met.
	The following dimensions for transparent infill panels THERMOBEL, manufac- turer AGC, are possible:
	Width ≤ 1452 mm Height ≤ 3204 mm
	Area $\leq 3,23 \text{ m}^2$
13.4.3.3	Aspect ratio of individual rectangular fire resistant translucent or transparent infill panels
	Test results for rectangular translucent or transparent infill panels with portrait as well as landscape format cover all aspect ratios up to an area $A \le 1/2 * (A_{portrait} + A_{landscape})$ provided that
	- all translucent or transparent infill panels have been tested in an identical framing system,
	- the largest tested width as well as the largest tested height is not exceeded.
	In case an overrun time has been achieved according to Table 2 the values for A _{portrait} and A _{landscape} may be determined by using the rules for dimensions given in 13.4.3.2.
	No transparent infill panels were tested in landscape format.
13.4.3.4	Geometrical shapes
	Test results for a rectangular translucent or transparent infill panel cover all other shapes provided that their size can be cut out of the tested rectangular size subject to the rules given in 13.3.3.1.

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Reference to standard EN 1364-3	Permitted changes to the tested specimen
13.4.3.5	Asymmetry in thickness
	If the translucent or transparent infill panel is asymmetrical in an axis perpendicular to the surface the test result is only valid for the direction and type of exposure (internal or external exposure) as tested.
13.4.4	Glazing materials
13.4.4.1	Gaskets
13.4.4.1.1	General
	Gaskets with a higher material cross sectional area in the uncompressed state cover gaskets with a smaller cross sectional area but not vice versa. The cross sectional area in the uncompressed state may be increased by maximum 50 % compared to what was tested.
	Test results from particular gasket geometry are also applicable to other geome- tries. In case of curtain walling classified E or EW no material addition (e.g. lips) is permitted on the side of the gasket that is visible in the built-in situation.
	Test results cover only the gasket material used in the test.
13.4.4.1.2	Sealants Change in type of material (e.g. acrylic, silicone) is not permitted. Test results cover a lower sealant height (for definition see Figure 20) and a higher sealant height up to a maximum of 1.2 times the height used in the test. The sealant depth (for definition see Figure 20) shall be minimum the same as tested.
13.4.4.1.3	Intumescent strips/layers
	Changes to intumescent strips/layers are not permitted.
13.5	Perimeter seals/vertical linear joint seals
13.5.1	General
	Perimeter seals tested according to this standard shall not be used where in practice movement of the perimeter joint is expected. NOTE For information on test requirements for perimeter seals in case of required movement capability see B.7.8.
13.5.2	Orientation
	Results from tests on perimeter seals (horizontal linear gap seals) are only valid for perimeter seals. Results from tests on vertical linear gap seals are only valid for vertical linear gap seals.
13.5.3	Material
	Test results for non-faced mineral wool are equally applicable to an aluminium faced version of the same mineral wool product (brand designation) but not vice versa.
	Test results for mineral wool are valid for a version with higher density of the same mineral wool product (brand designation) as long as it is compressible to the same extent as in the test, subject to restrictions depending on the direction



Reference to standard EN 1364-3	Permitted changes to the tested specimen
	of compression given in 13.5.5.4.
	Test results for compressed mineral wool are equally applicable to mineral wool of higher compression, subject to restrictions depending on the direction of compression given in 13.5.5.4.
	Changes to other materials or components are not permitted.
13.5.4	Width/depth
	For definition of width and depth of the perimeter seal see Figure 22. For definition of width and depth of the vertical linear gap seal see Figure 7C.
	Test results for linear joint seals or seal components with lower depth are equally applicable to linear joint seals with higher depth but not vice versa. For membrane forming coatings and elastomeric strips the results apply for all thick- nesses within the tolerance band for the membrane/strip and higher depth of mineral wool (or other backing material).
	Test results for linear joint seals with higher nominal width are equally applicable to linear joint seals with narrower nominal width but not vice versa, subject to the depth of the seal or its components being minimum the same as tested and subject to the rules regarding compression (see 13.5.5.4). For membrane forming coatings and elastomeric strips the overlap on the floor and the spandrel shall be in practice minimum the same as tested.
	Test results for linear joint seals with an overrun according to Table 2 cover a nominal width range up to 1.2 times the tested nominal width, except for products with distinct sizes for specific gap widths and preformed products which are kept in place by compression (no additional mechanical fixing provided).
	In case an intumescent sealant is used as component of the perimeter seal its depth may be increased. For definition of depth see Figure 22.
13.5.5	Fixing of the perimeter seal
13.5.5.1	For mechanically fixed seals the fixing of the perimeter seal is restricted to the fixing used in the test.
13.5.5.2	For self-adherent seals or seal components, e.g. membrane forming coatings and sealants, as well as for adhesion fixed seals or seal components, e.g. elas- tomeric strips, the results apply for all substrates for which the adhesion is shown to be equal to or better than that in the fire test. NOTE An example for adhesion fixing is the use of a glue to fix the seal or seal compo- nent.
13.5.5.3	For friction fixed seals or seal components, e.g. mineral wool and compressible strips, minimum the same compression shall be used in practice as used in the test, subject to the following rule.
13.5.5.4	For mineral wool with compression direction B-B or C-C according to Figure 24 the compression shall be minimum the same as tested but sufficiently low not to induce a mechanical failure of the seal, e.g. by de-lamination fracture.
13.5.6	Covering
	Tests without steel sheet covering cover perimeter seal systems including steel sheet covering, provided it is not force-fit fixed to the curtain walling, disregard-



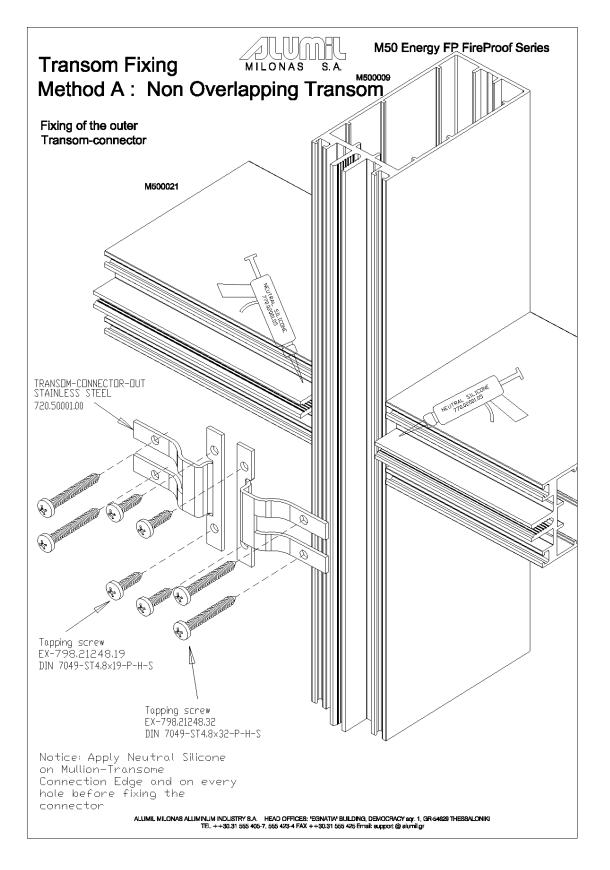
Reference to standard EN 1364-3	Permitted changes to the tested specimen
	ing whether the steel sheet covering is installed on top or on bottom of the seal, but not vice versa.
	Test results are only valid for the covering material used in the test.
	No additional coverings of reaction to fire classification B to F according to EN 13501-1 are permitted on bottom side of perimeter seals and on both sides of vertical linear gap seals.
13.6	Supporting floor
	Test results obtained with the standard supporting floor construction may be applied to concrete floors of a thickness and density equal to or greater than that of the floor construction used in the test.
13.7	Walls abutting the curtain walling
	Test results obtained with rigid standard wall constructions according to 7.3.1 may be applied to concrete or masonry separating wall constructions of a thickness and density equal to or greater than that of the wall construction used in the test.

5 Limitations

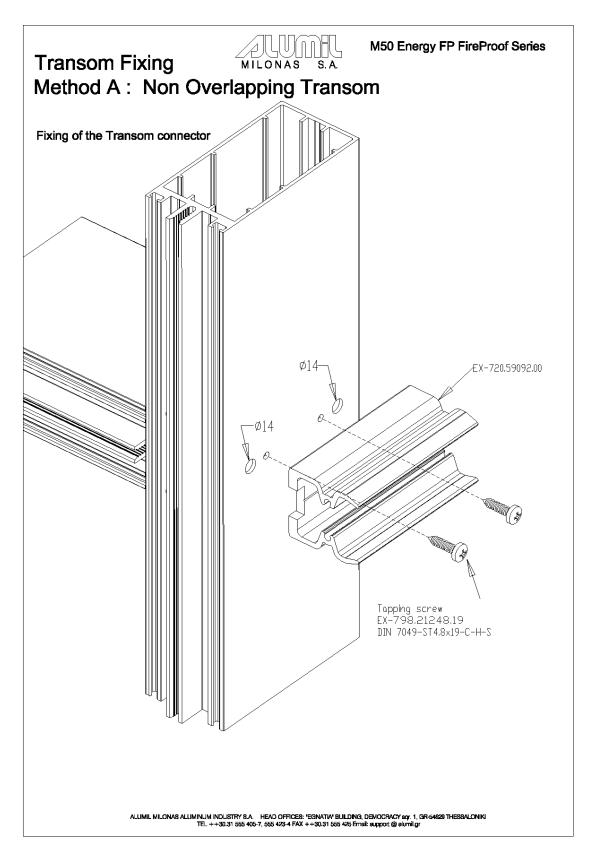
This classification document does not represent type approval or certification of the product.

ift Rosenheim 10.09.2021





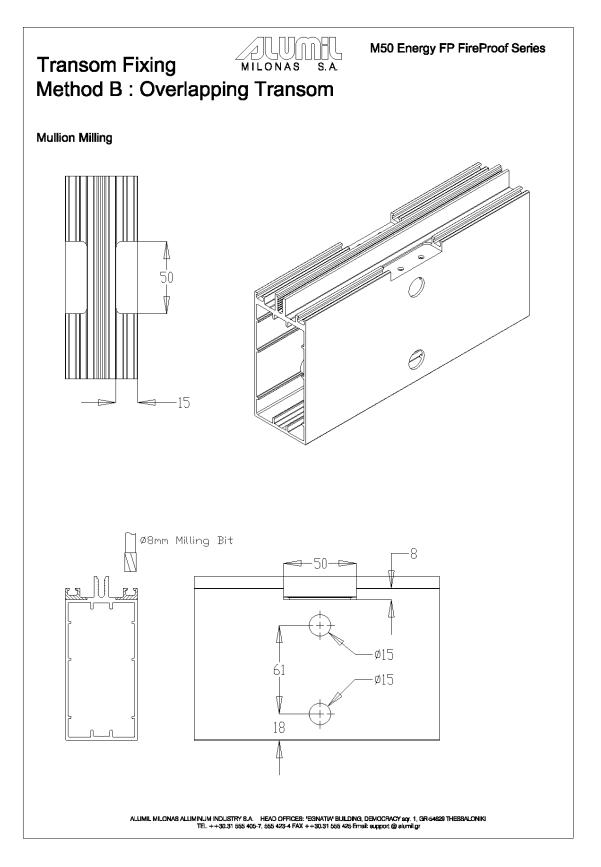




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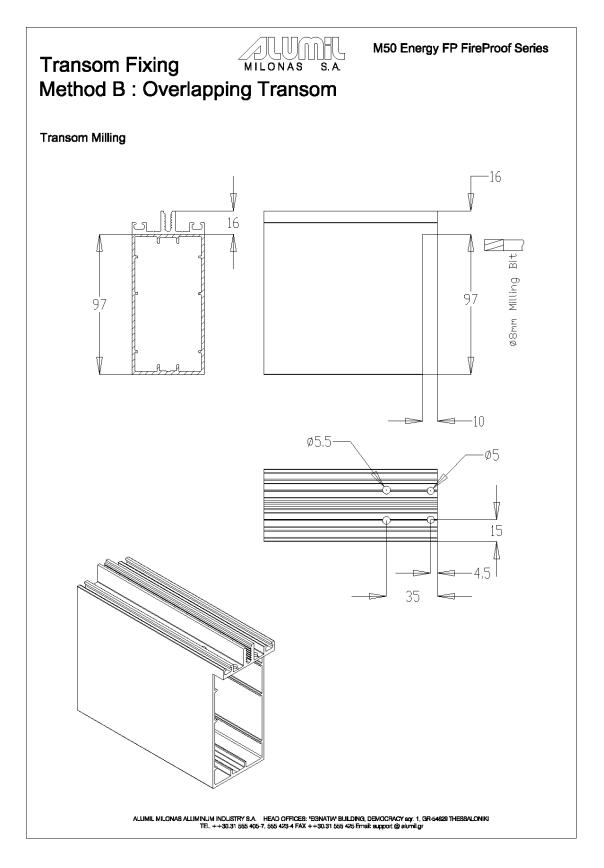


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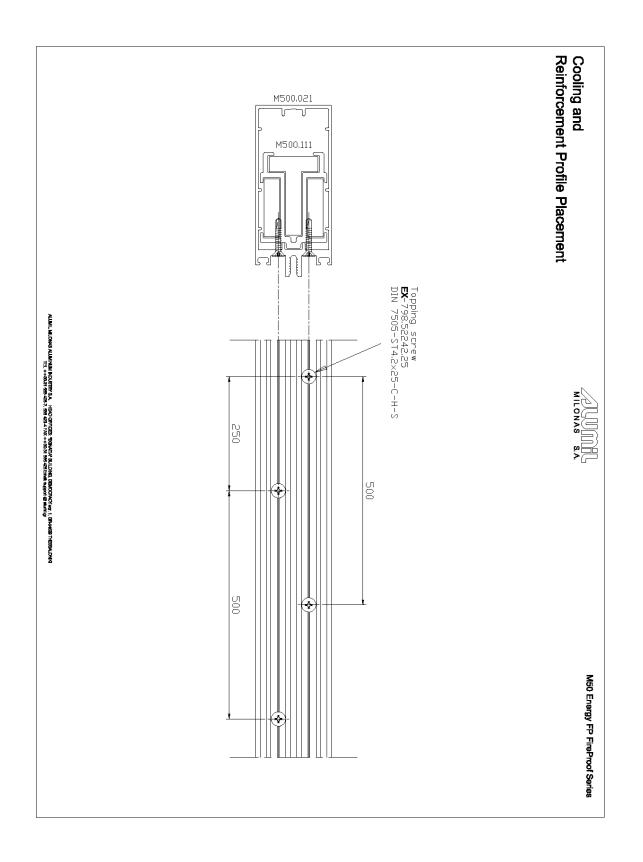


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 Report

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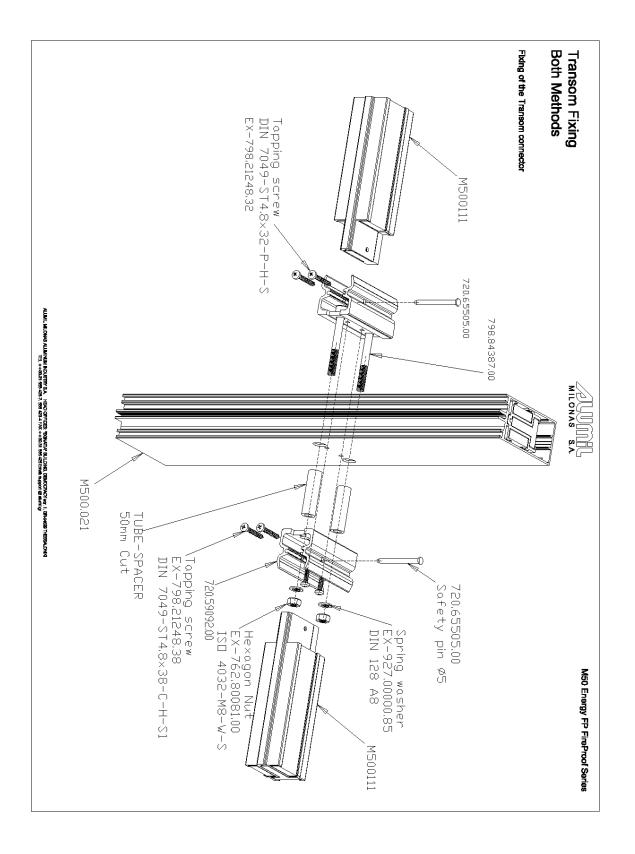


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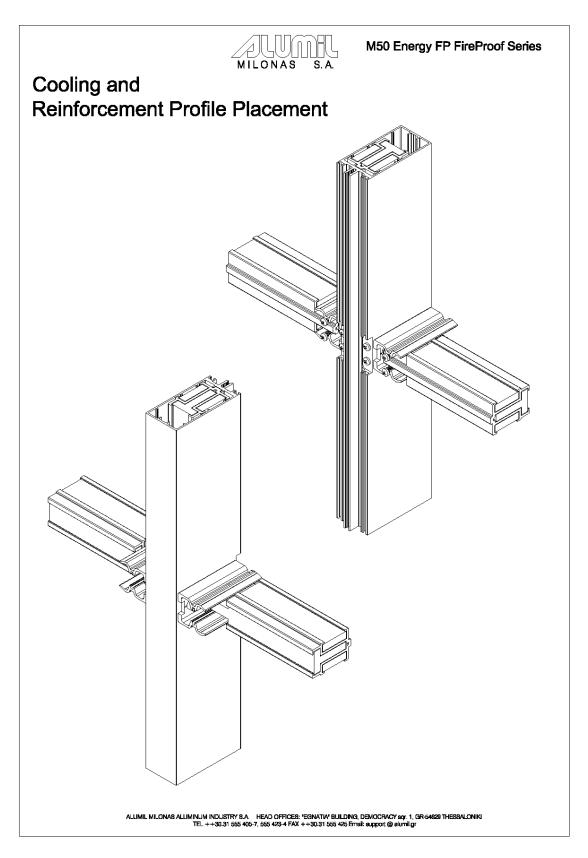


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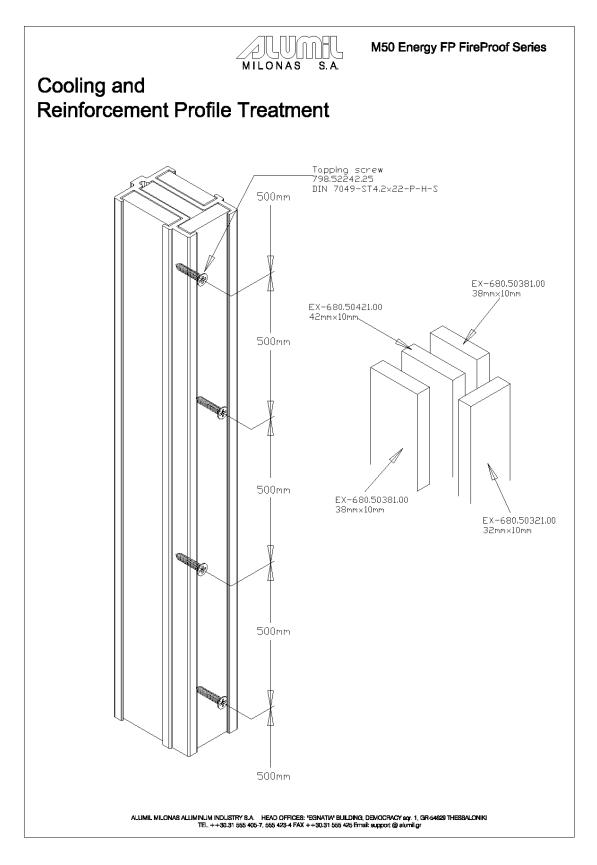




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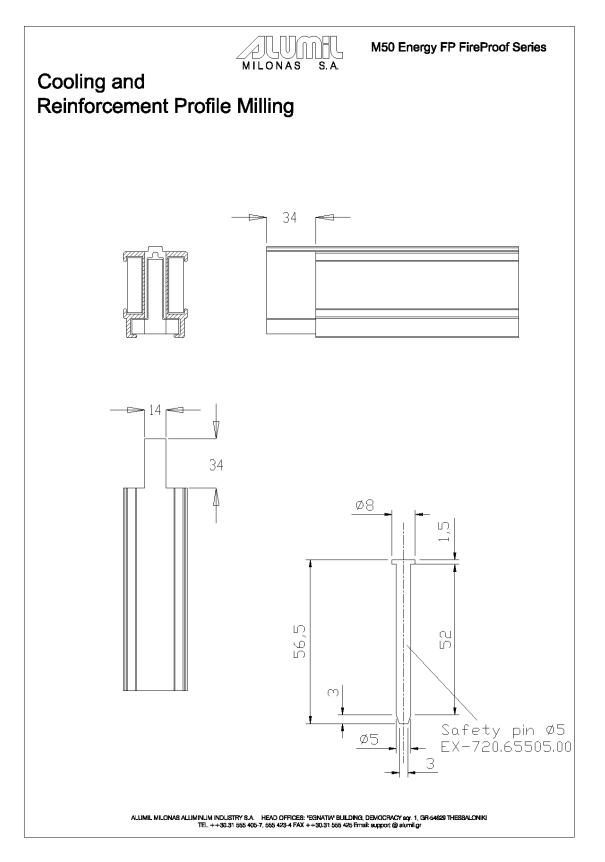




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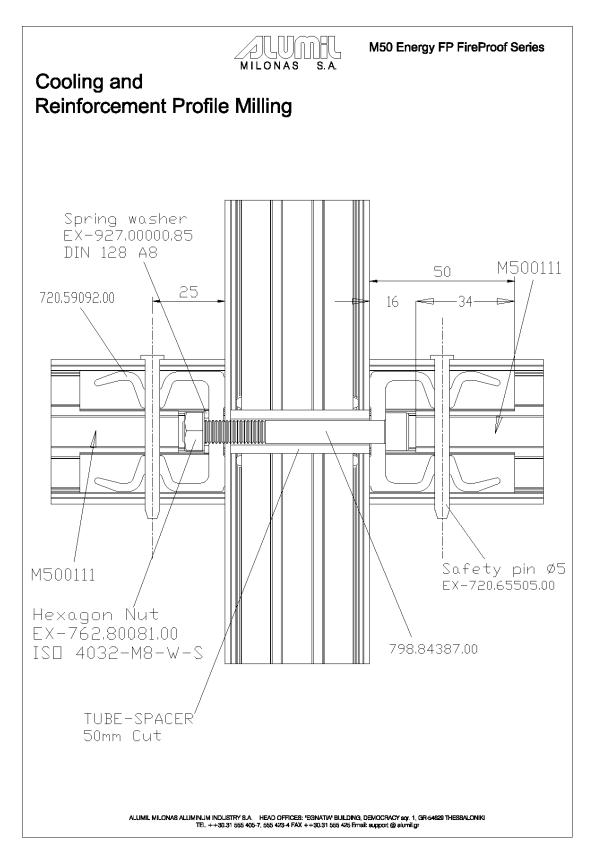


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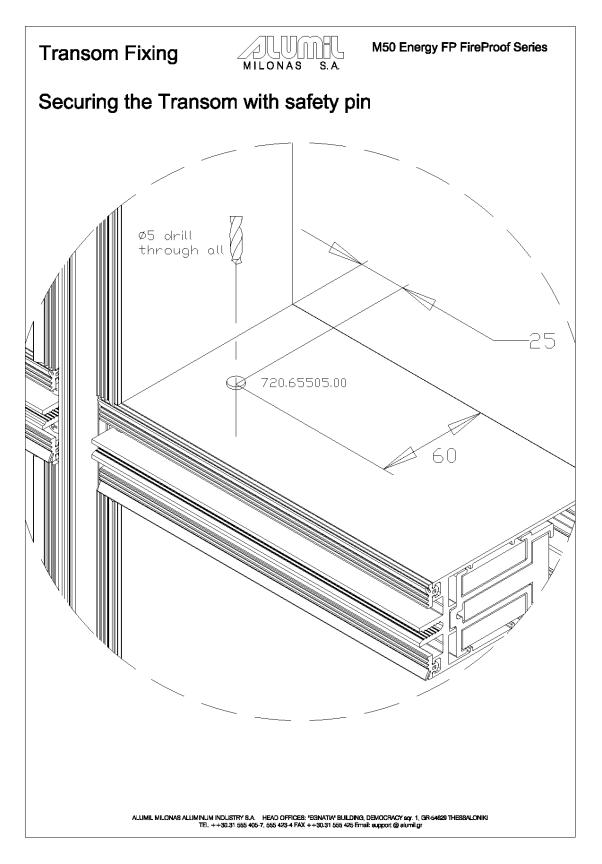


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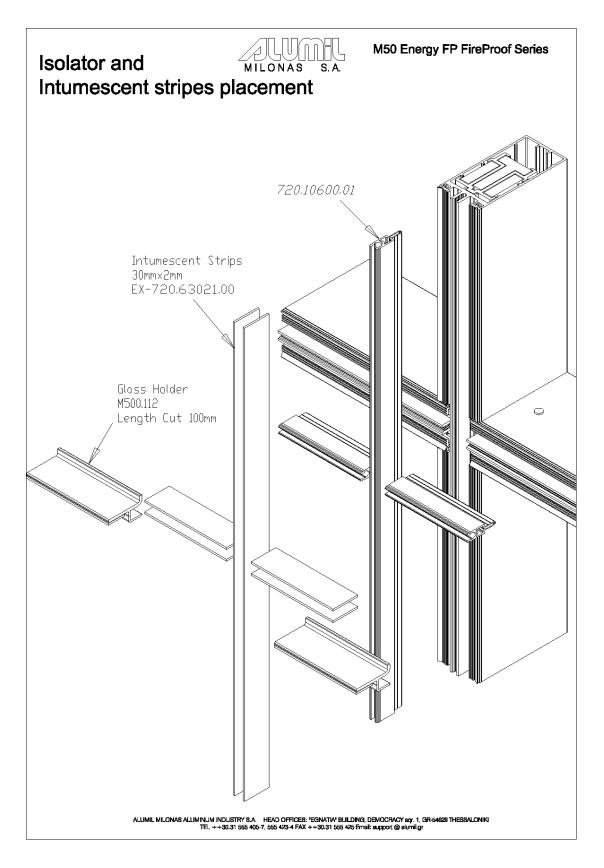


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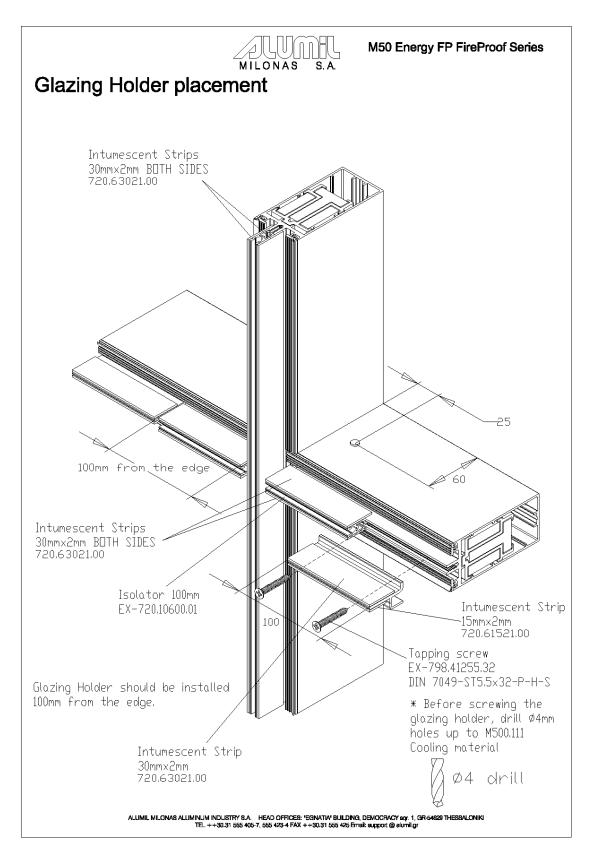


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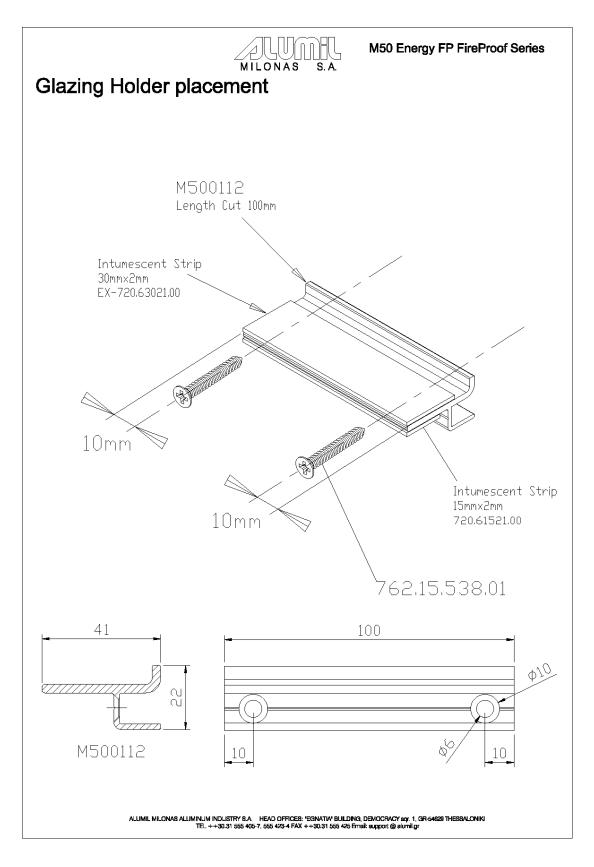


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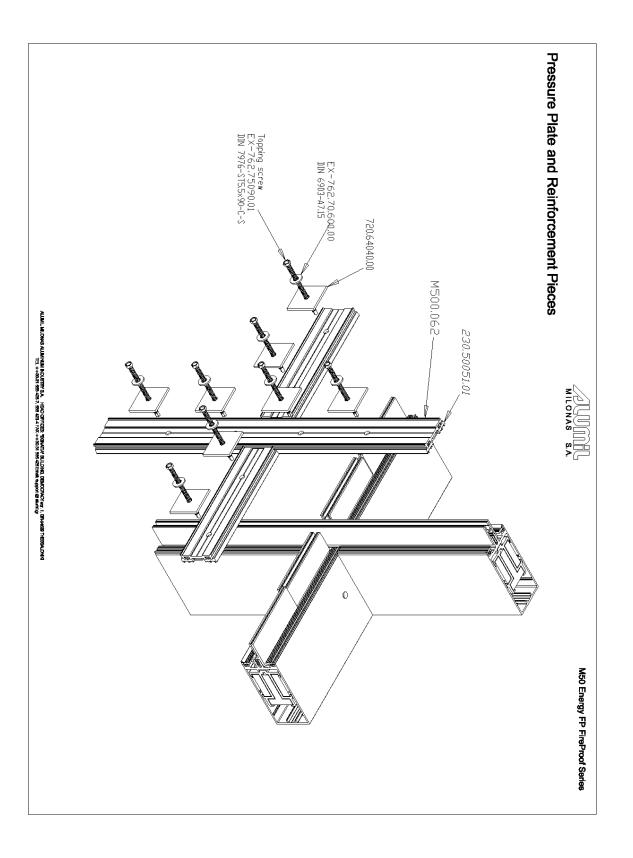


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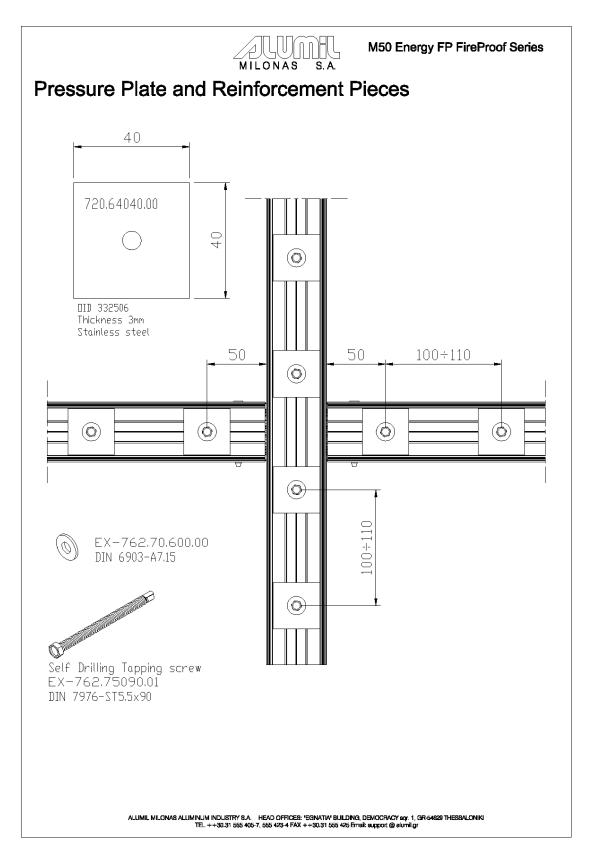


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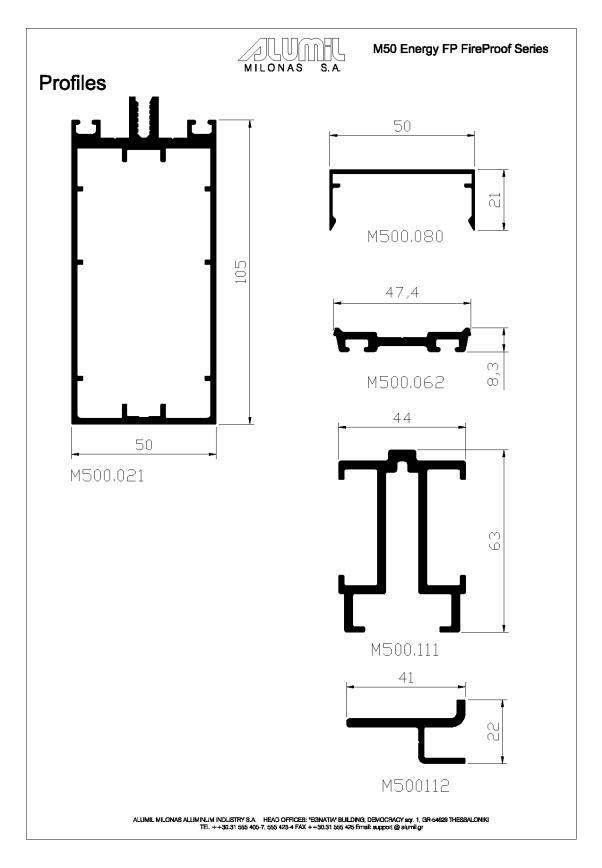


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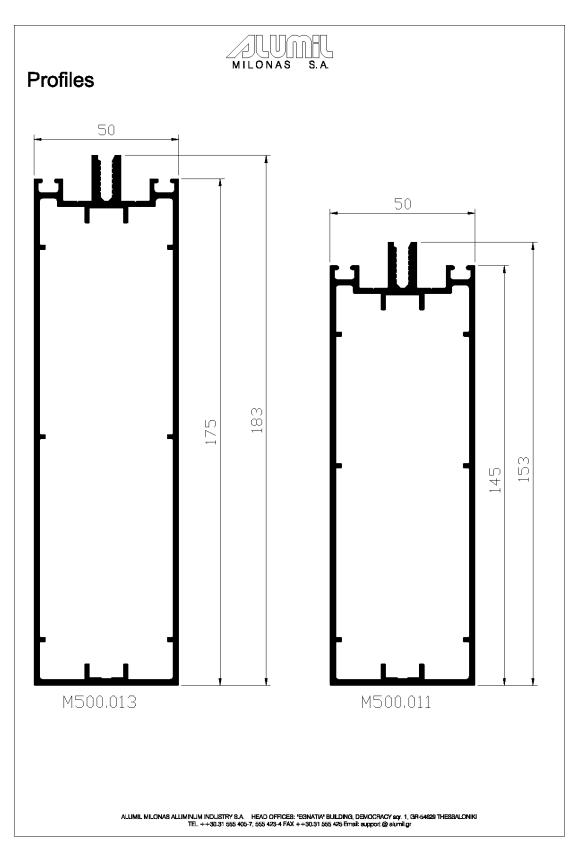




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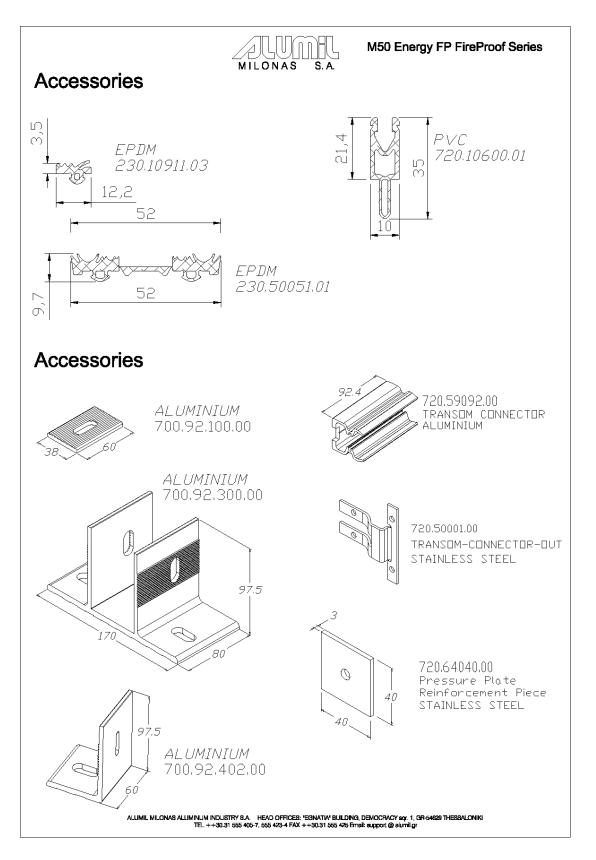




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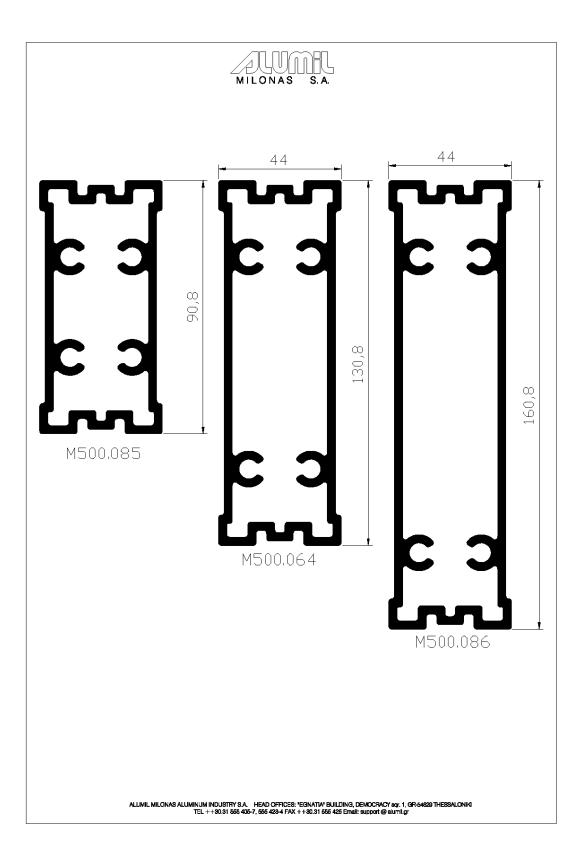


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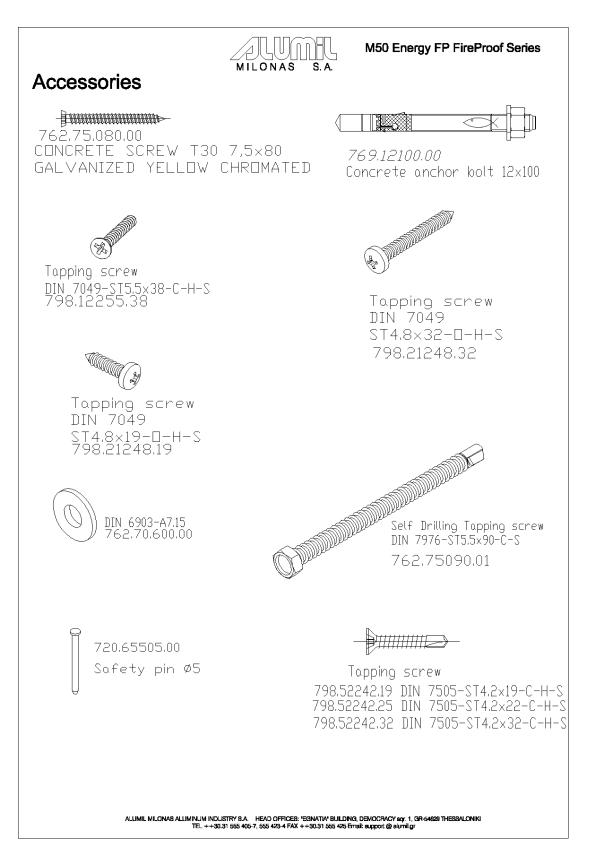


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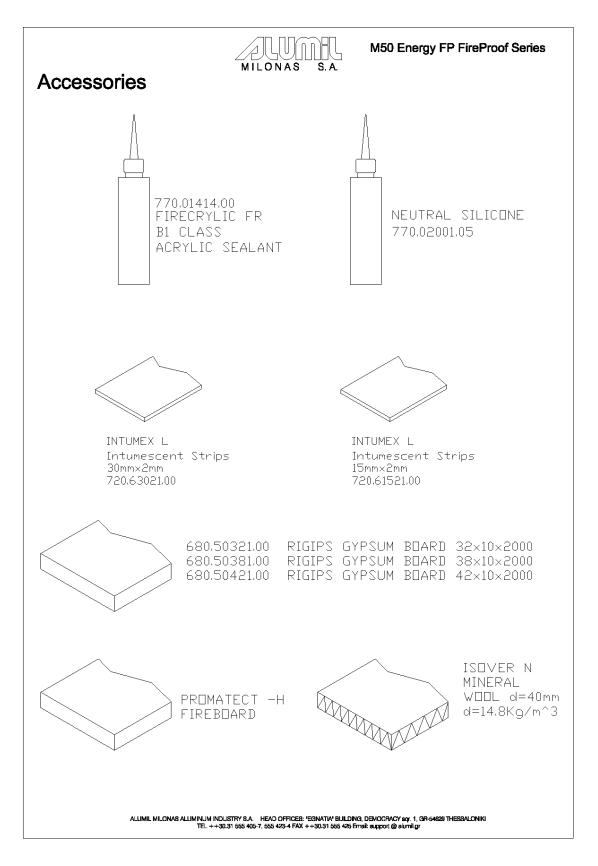


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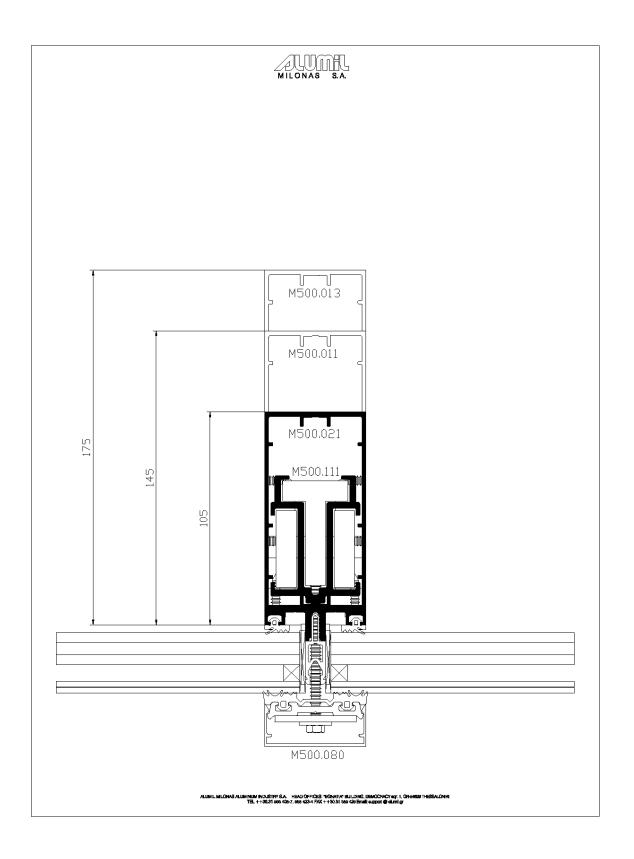


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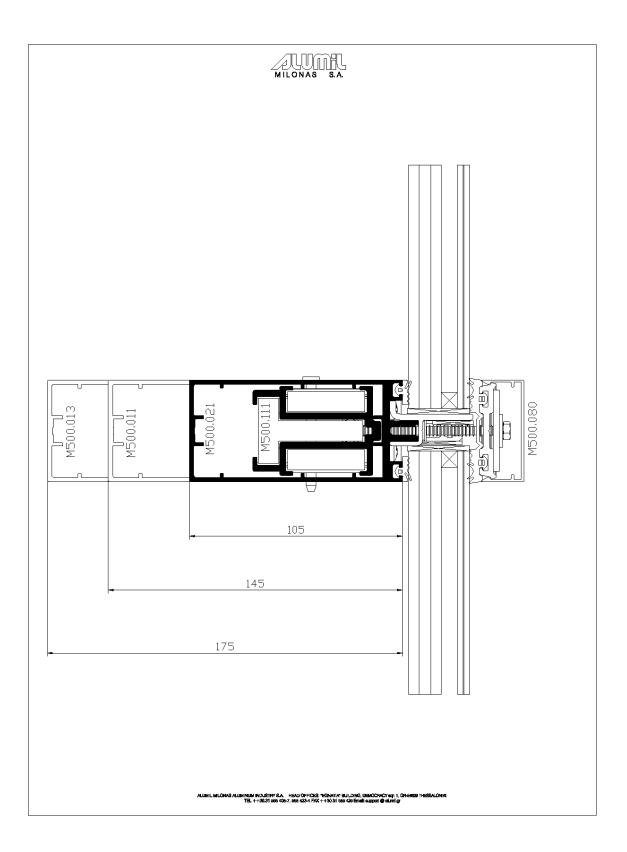


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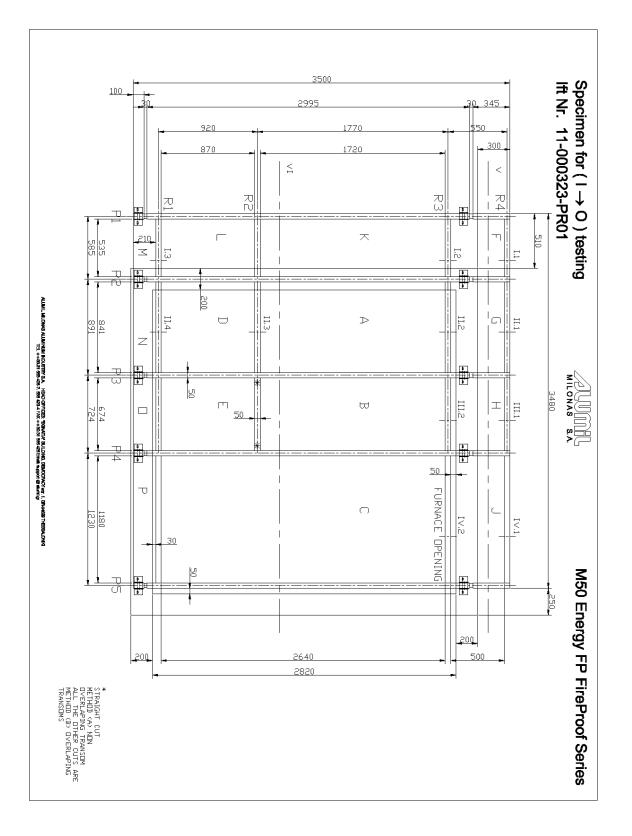




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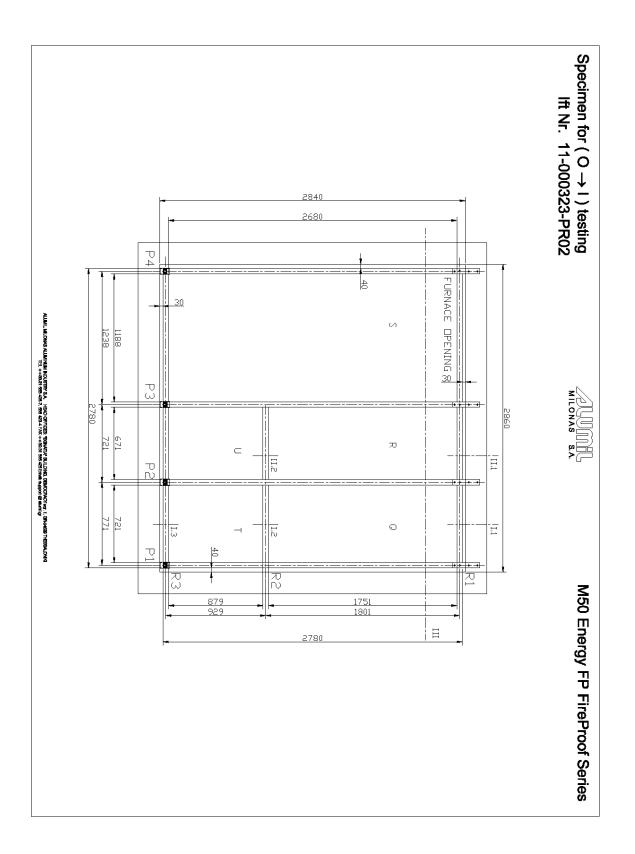




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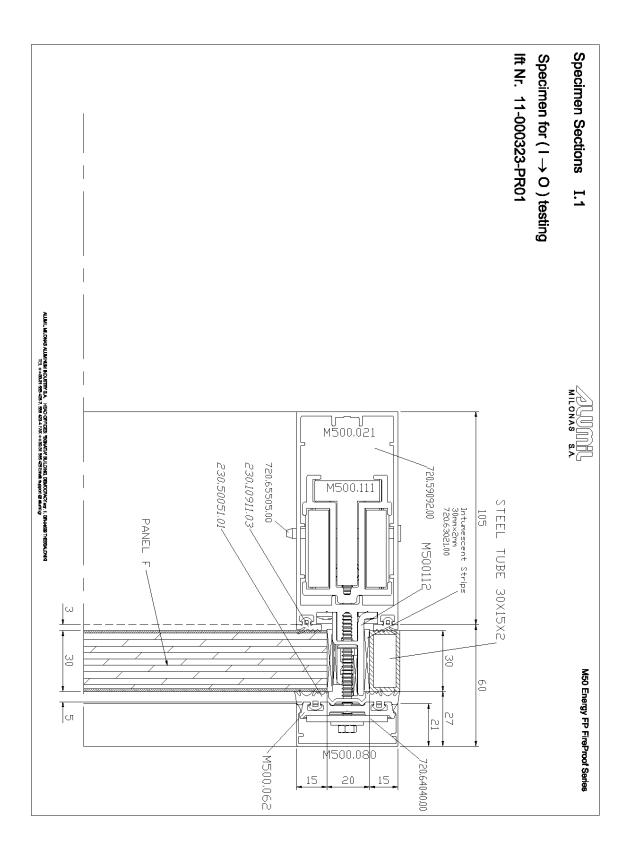
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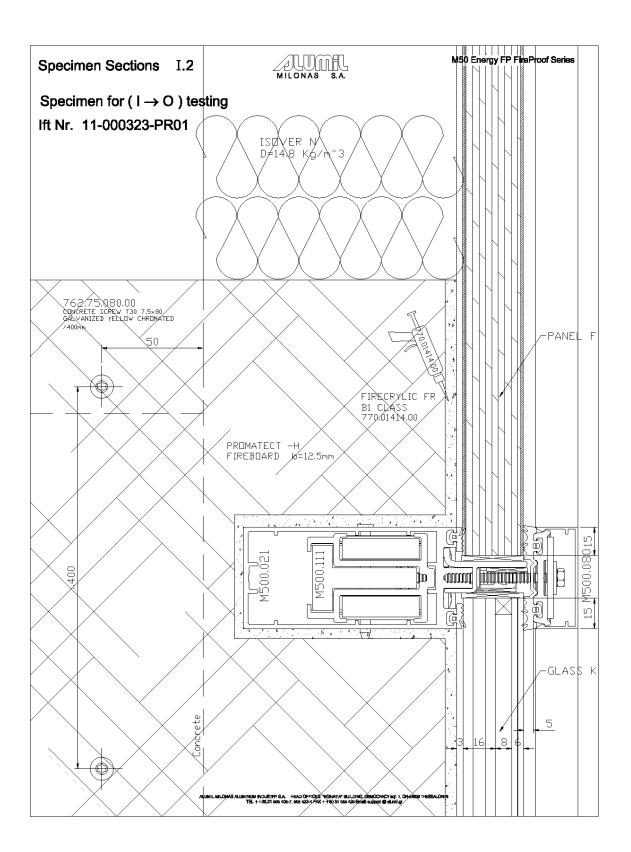




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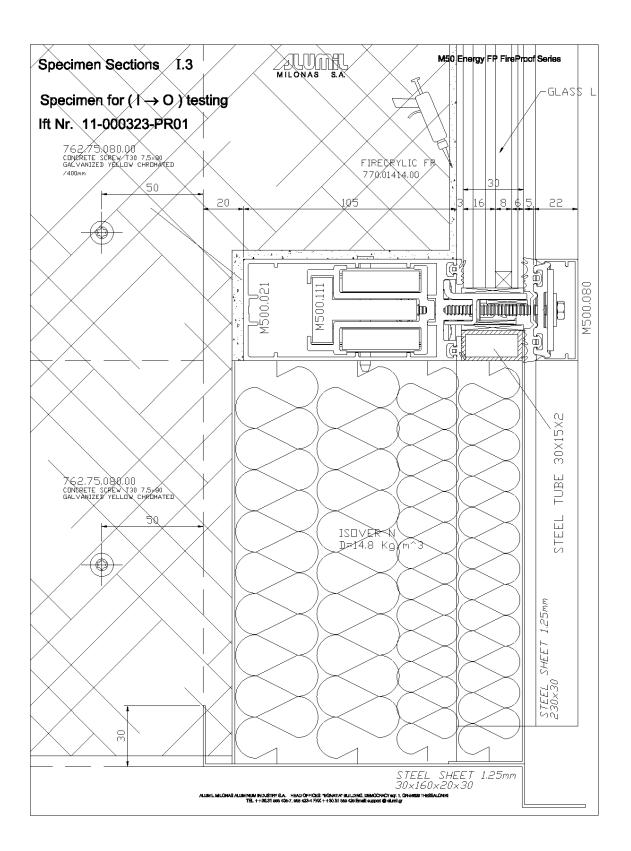


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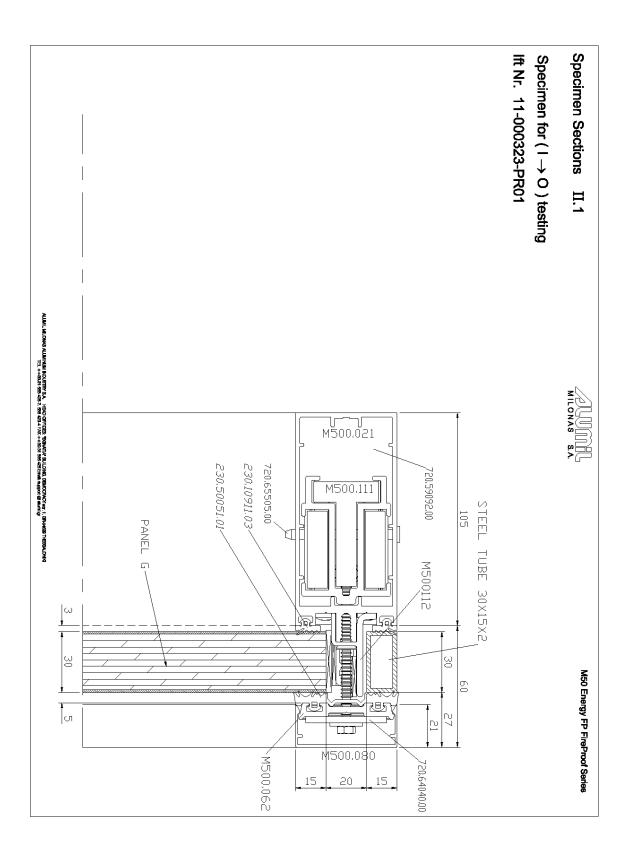




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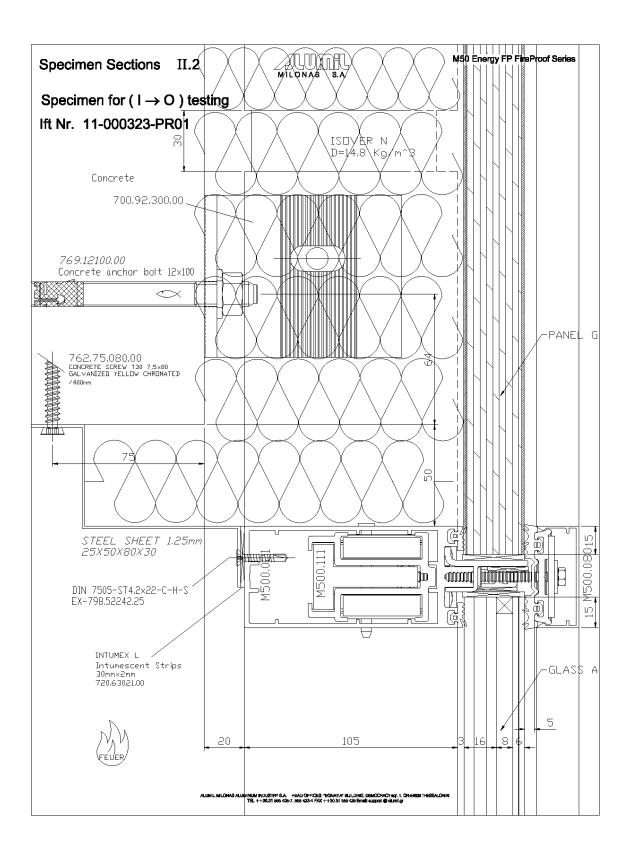




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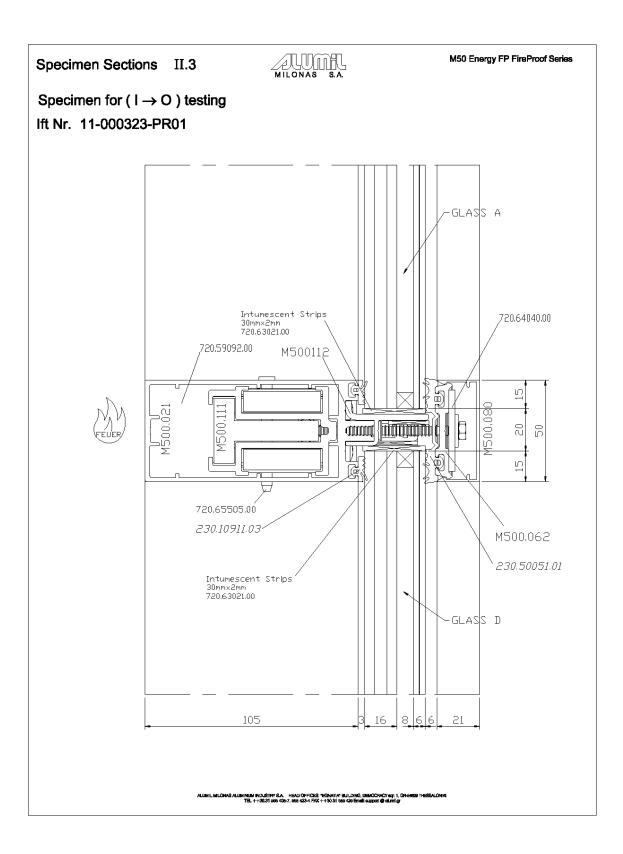


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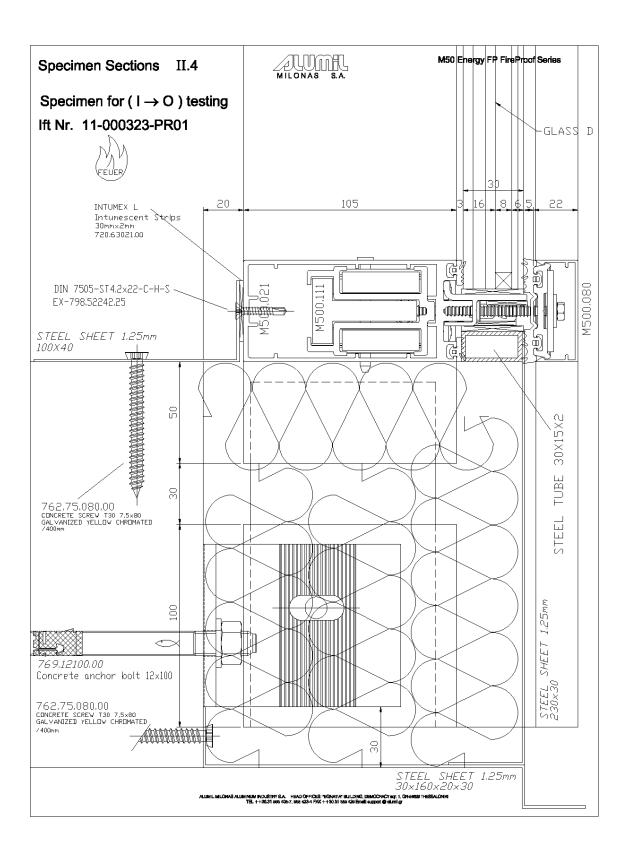




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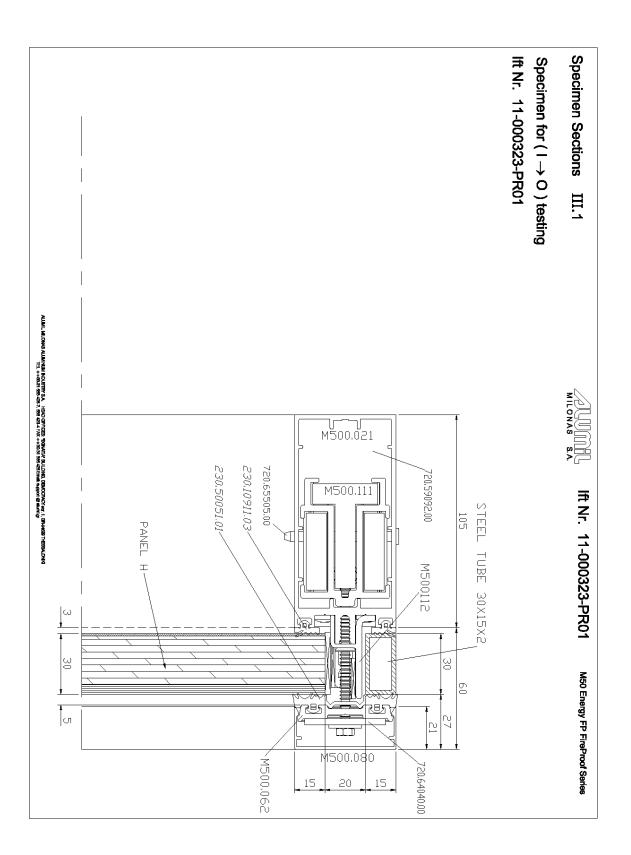






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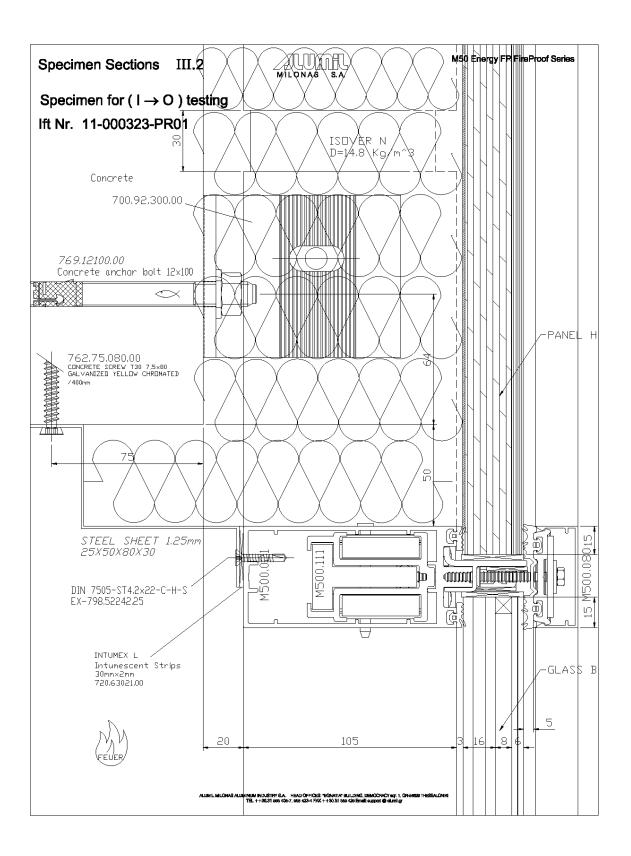




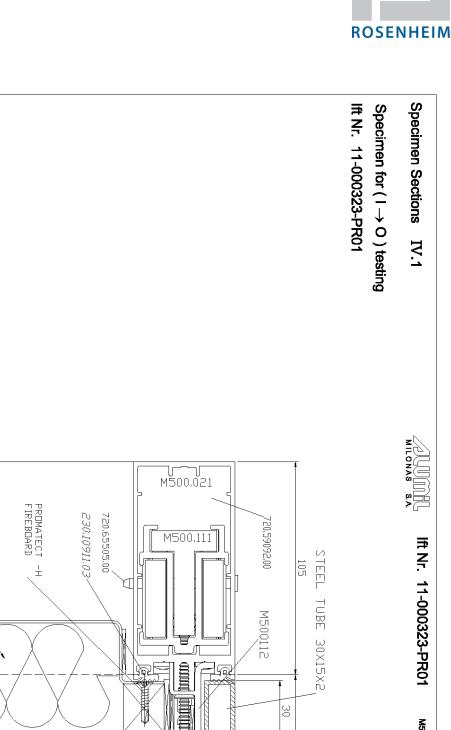
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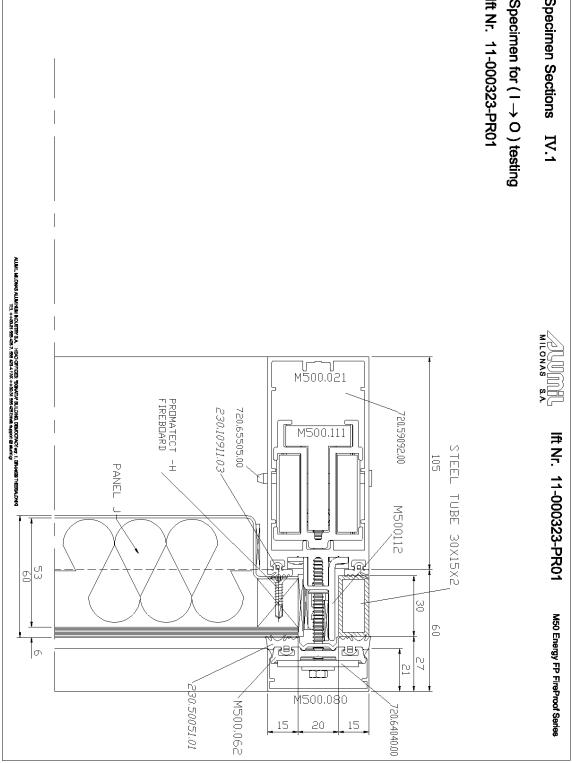


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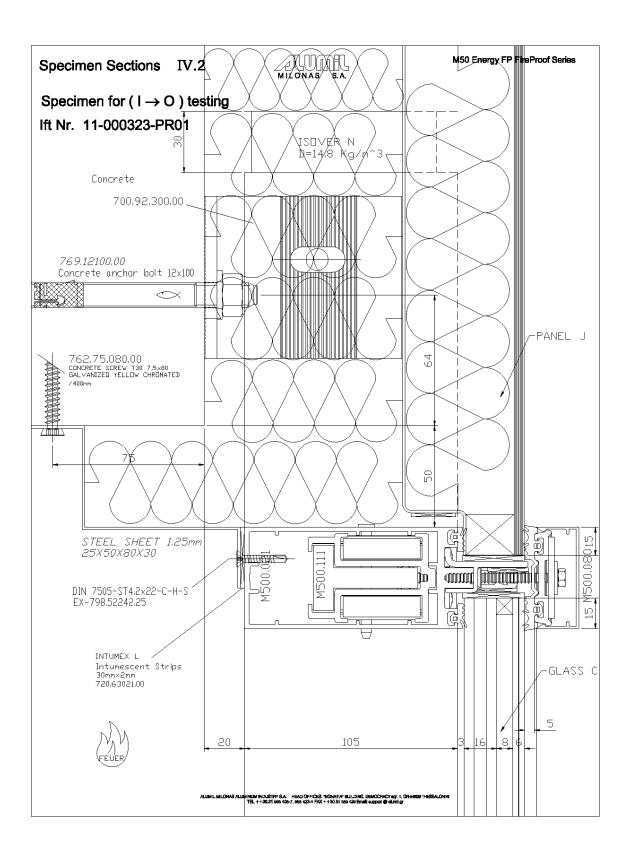




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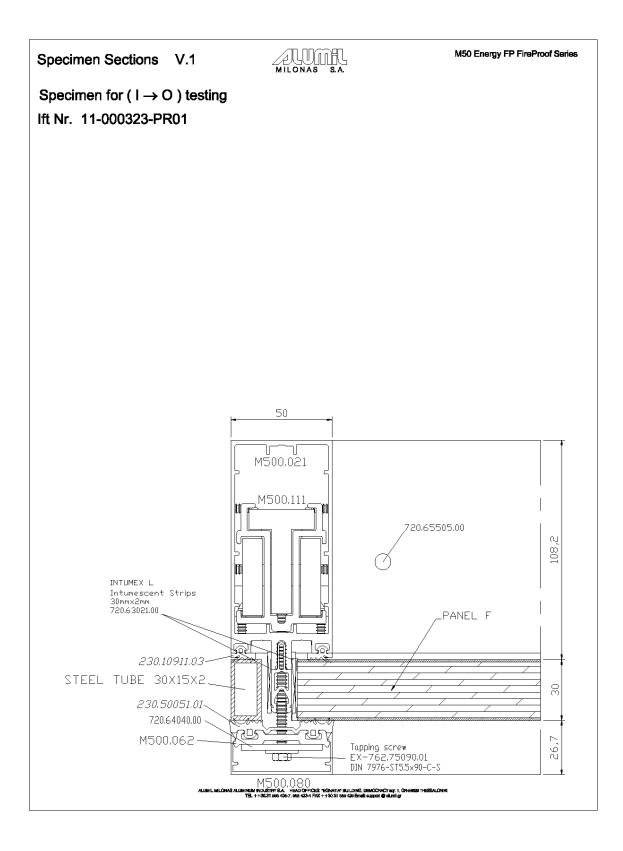


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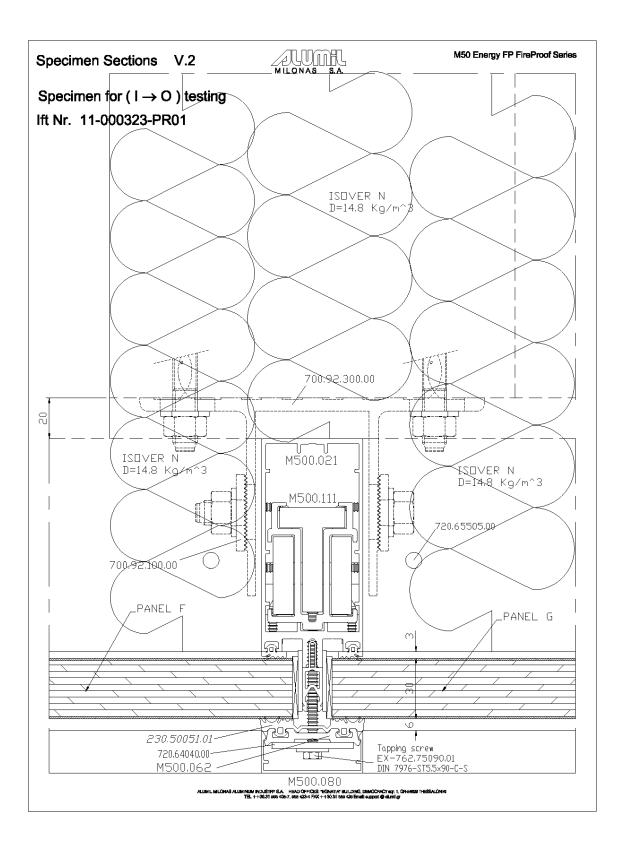


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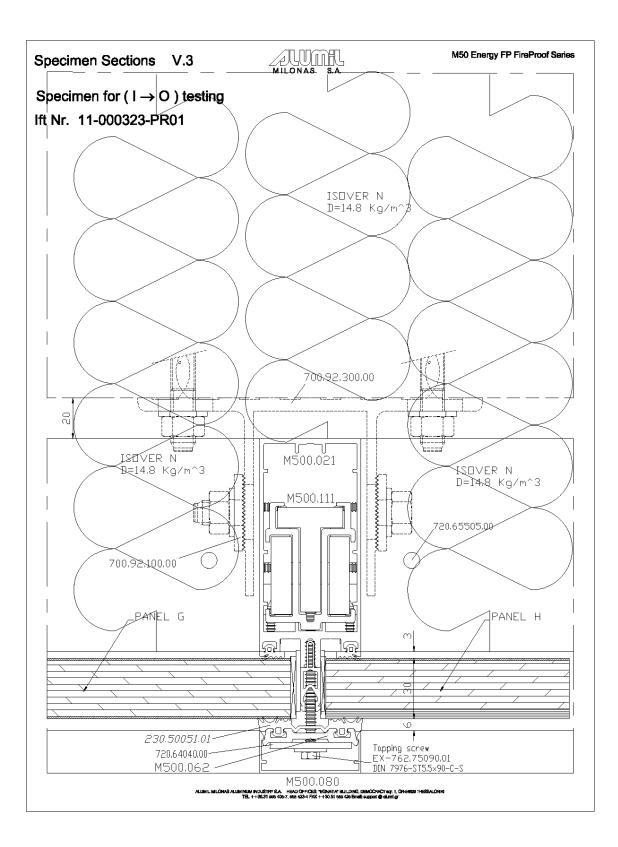




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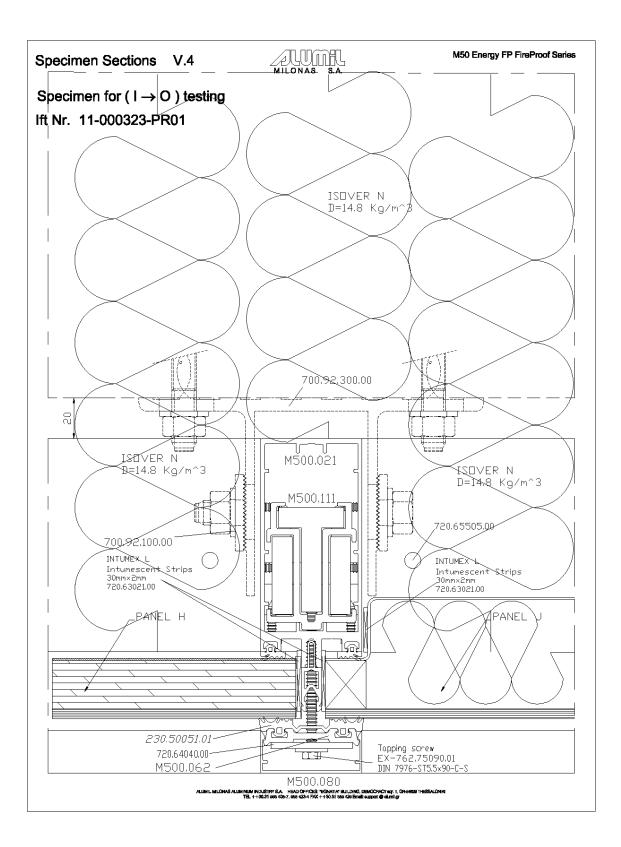




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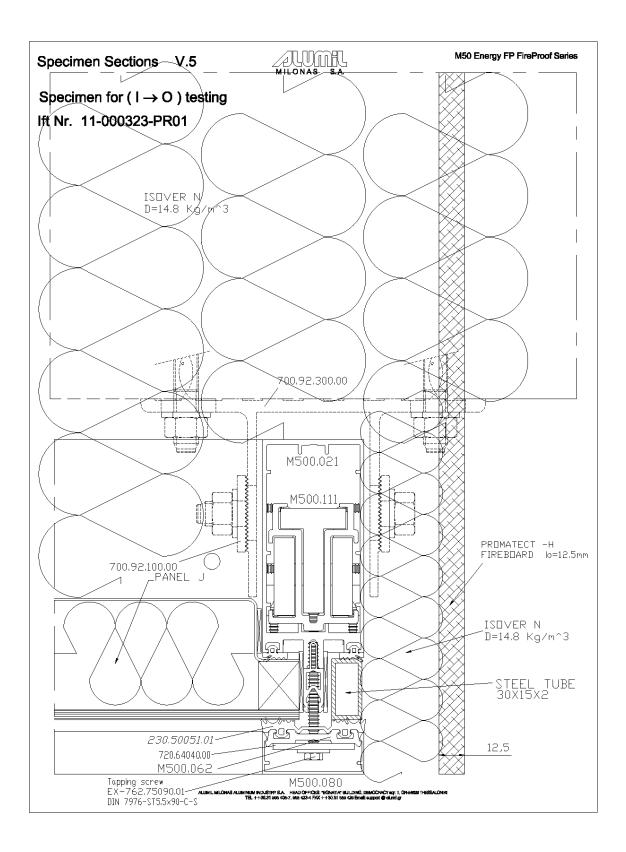


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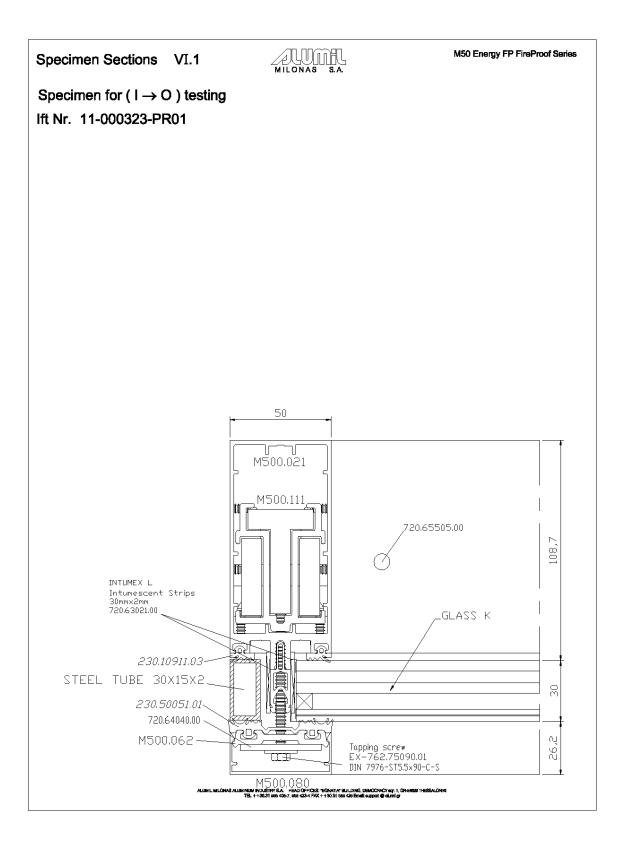




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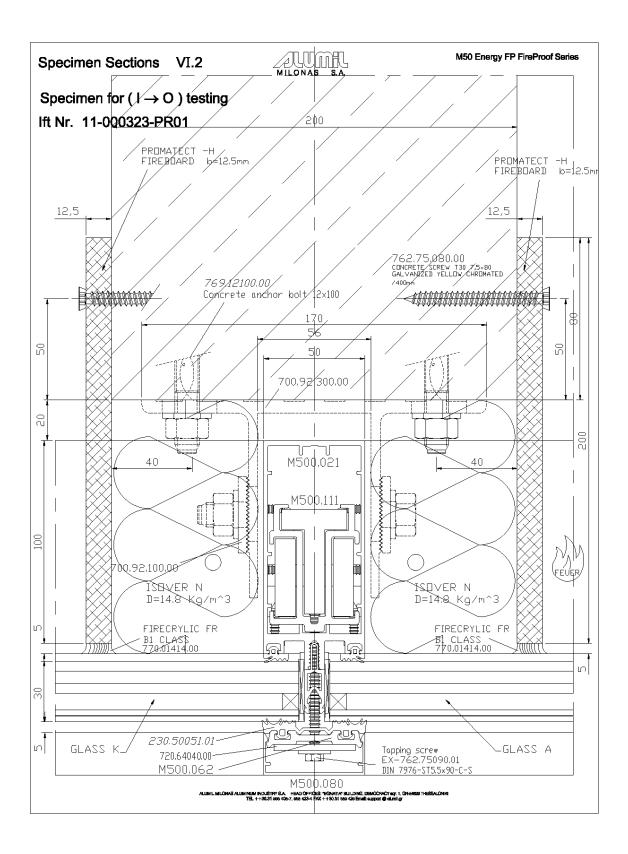






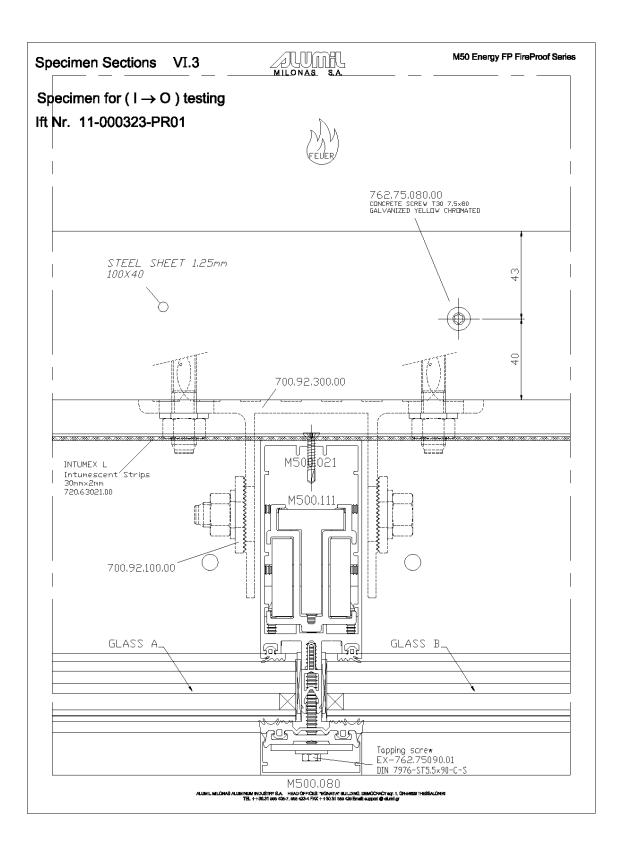
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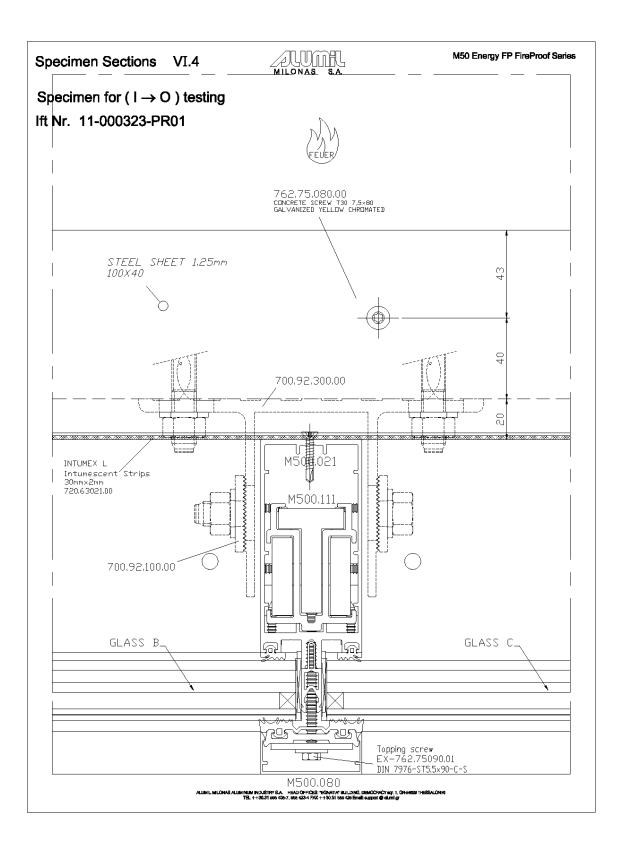




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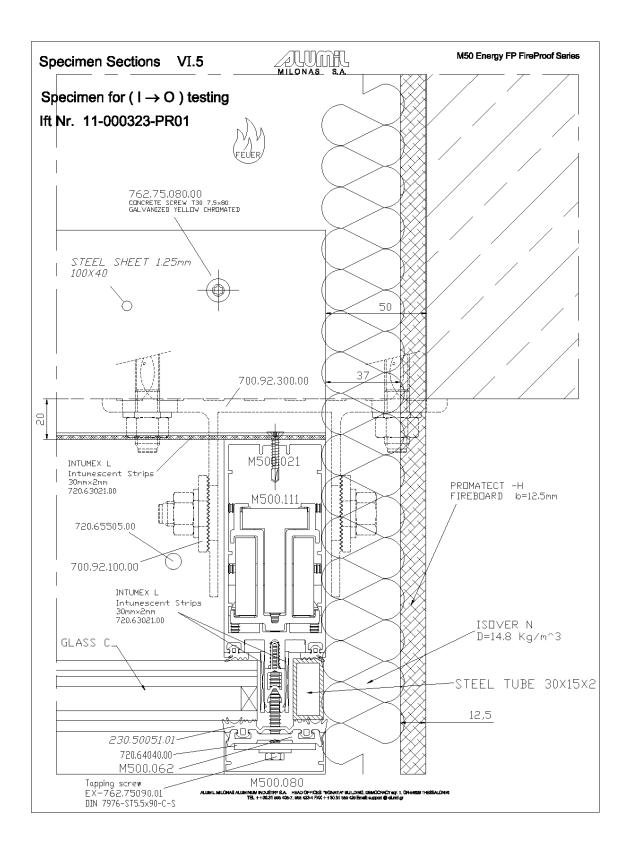


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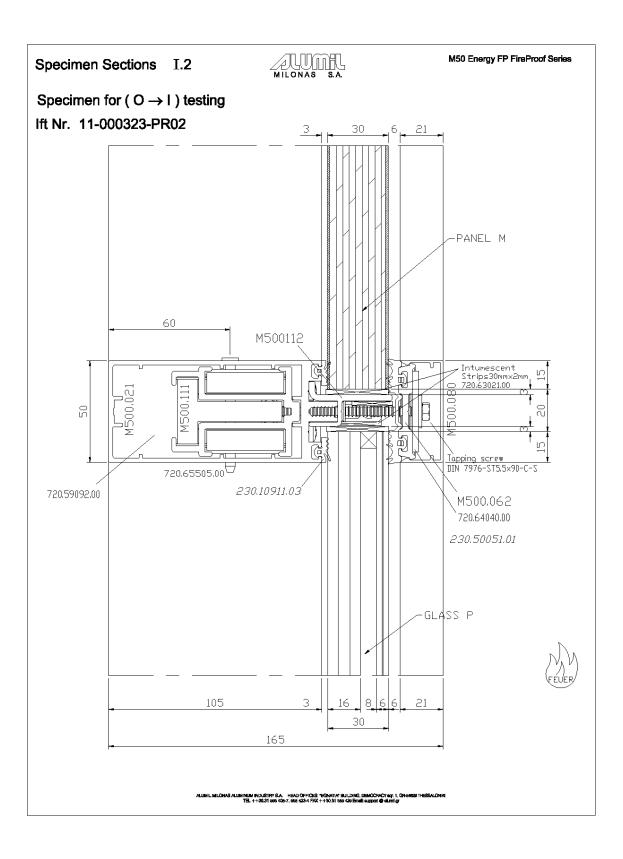


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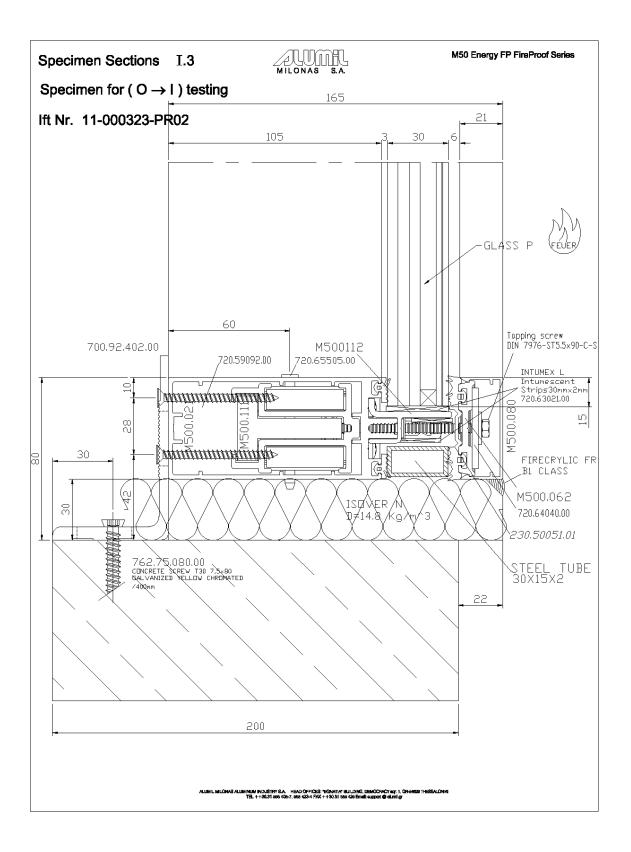


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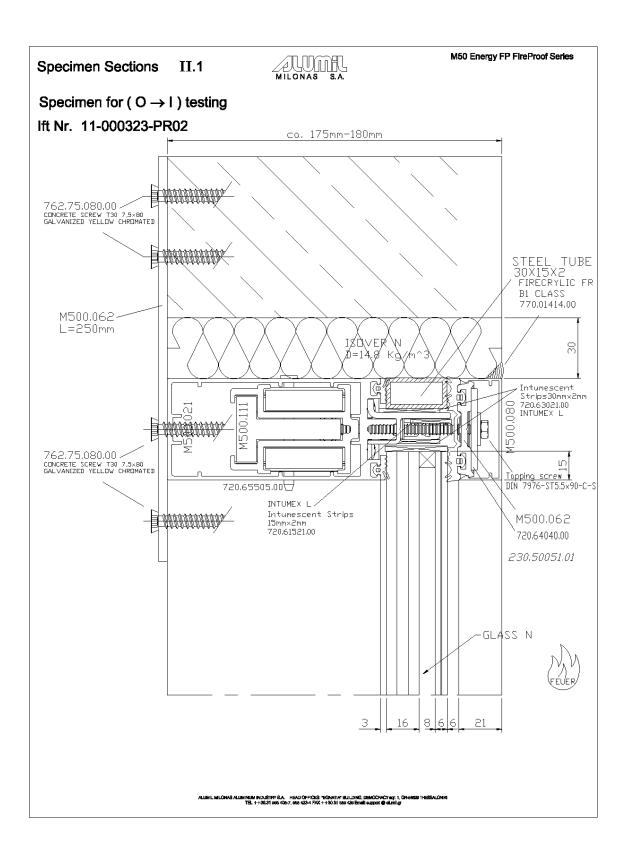


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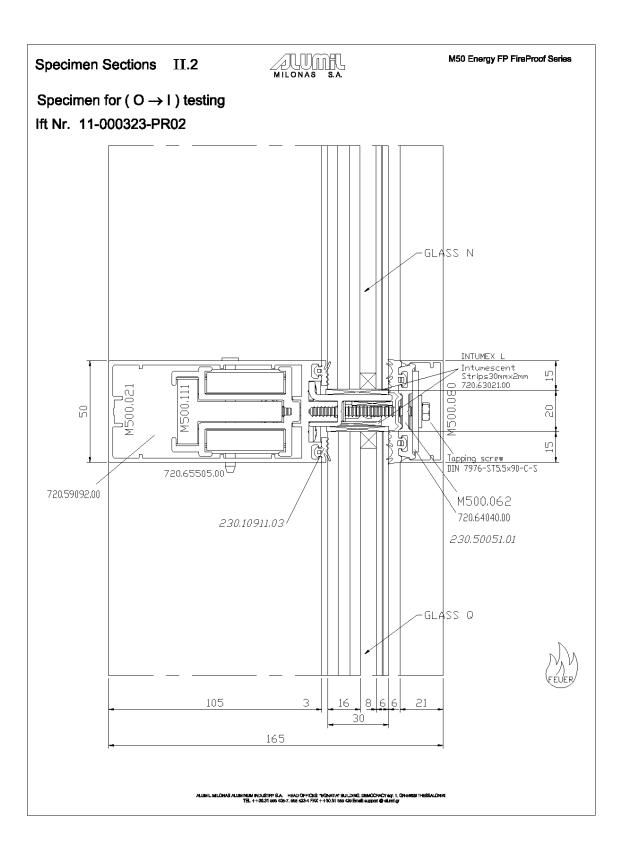


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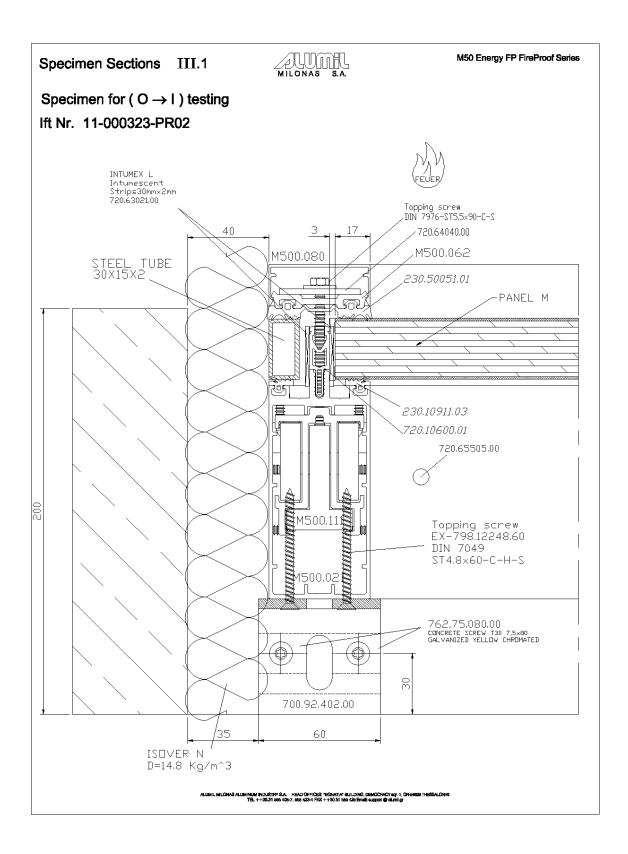


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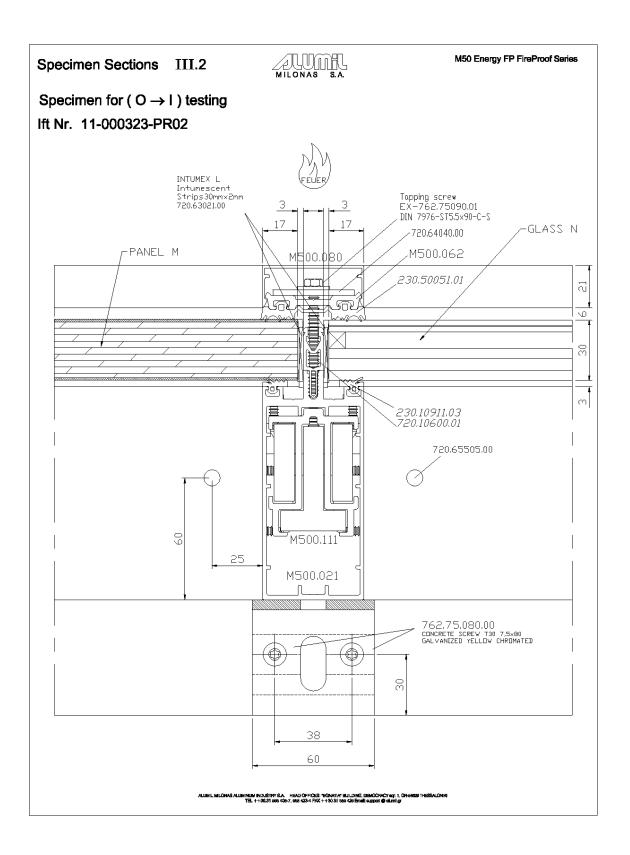


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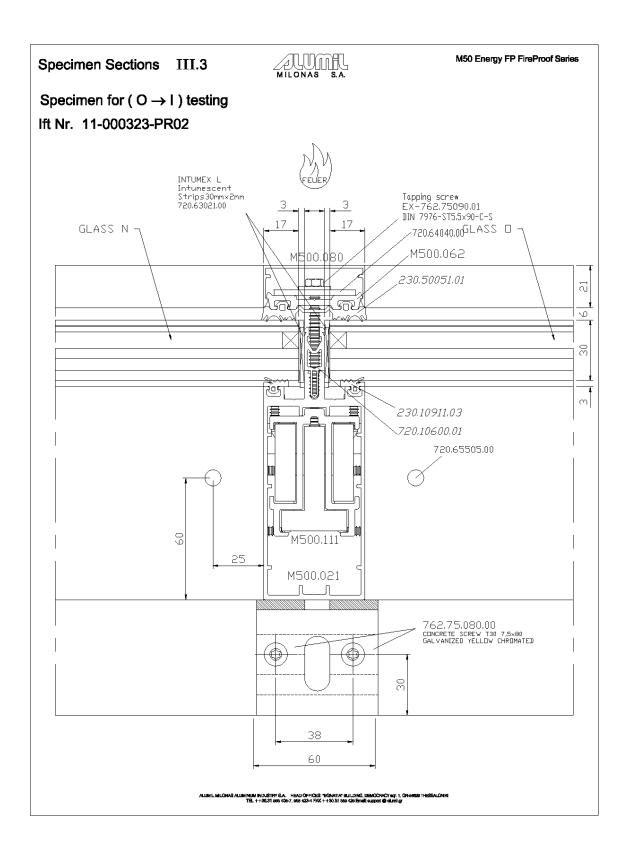


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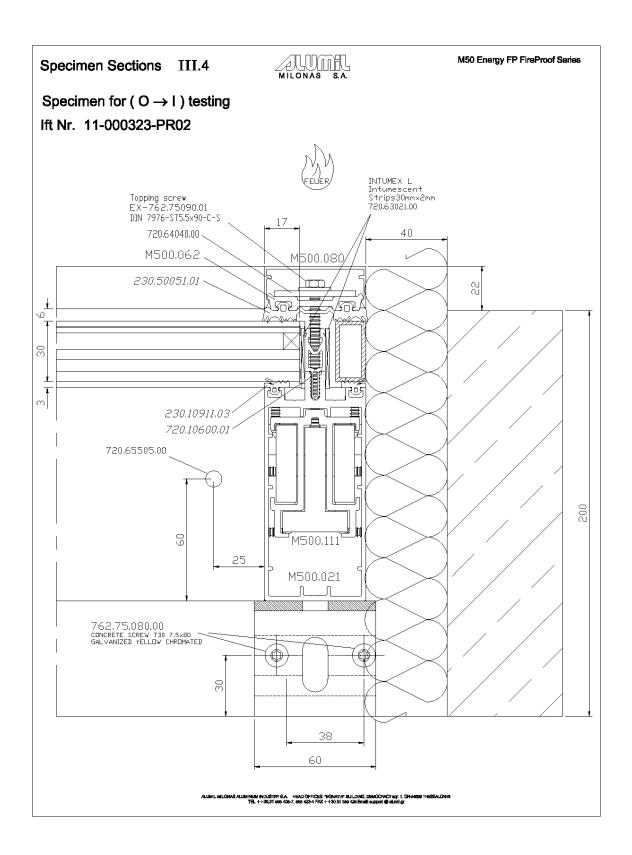


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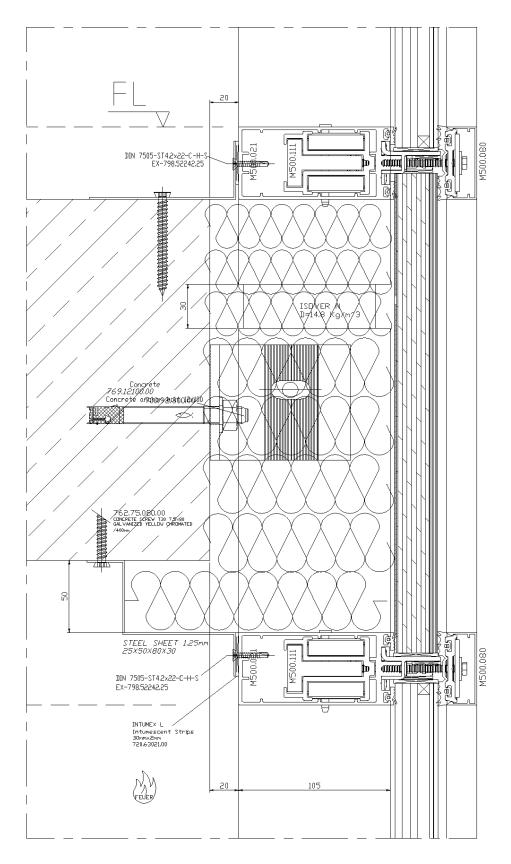


Client ALUMII

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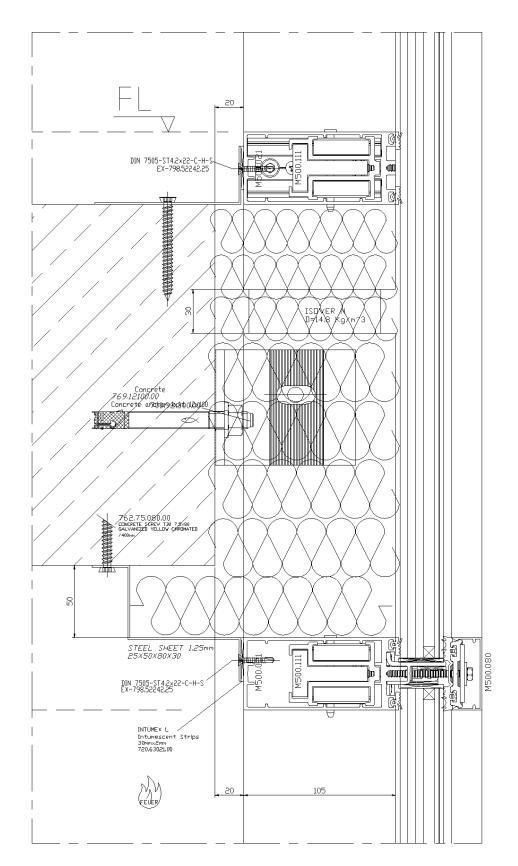


ALUMIL S.A., 61100 Kilkis (Greece)

Client

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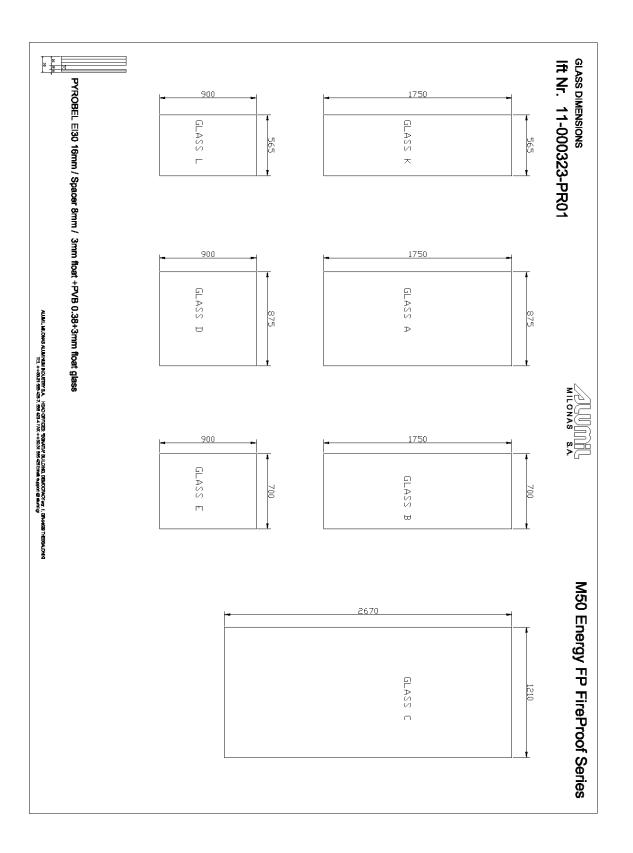
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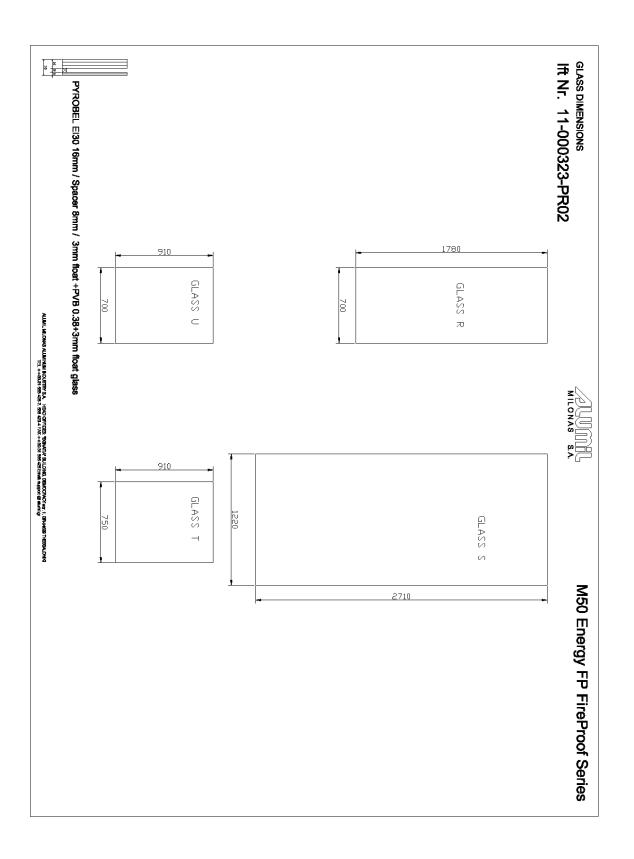


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Client	ALUMIL S.A., 61100 Kilkis (Greece)

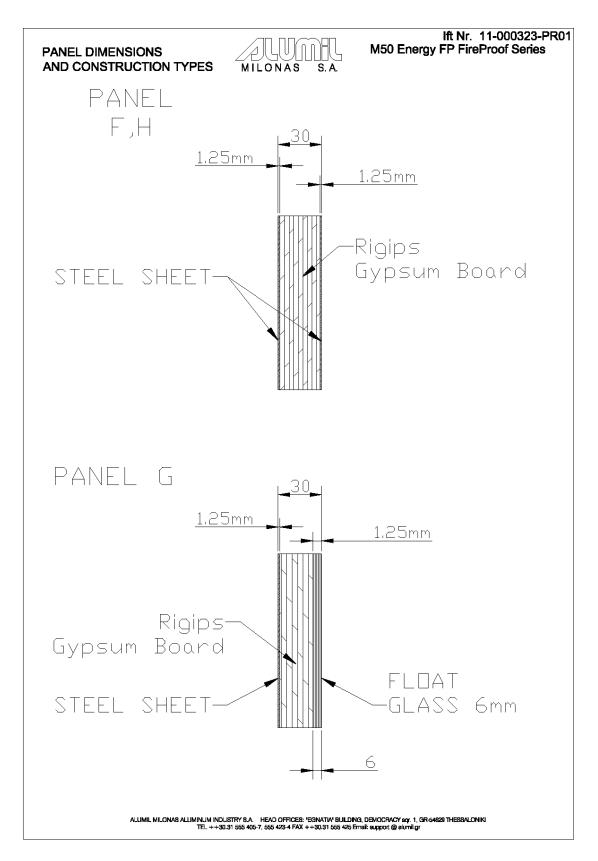




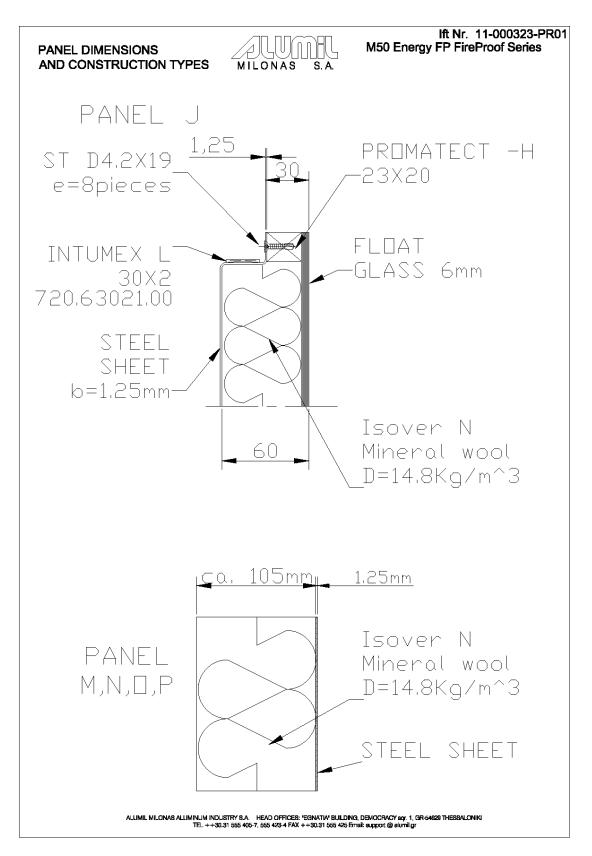
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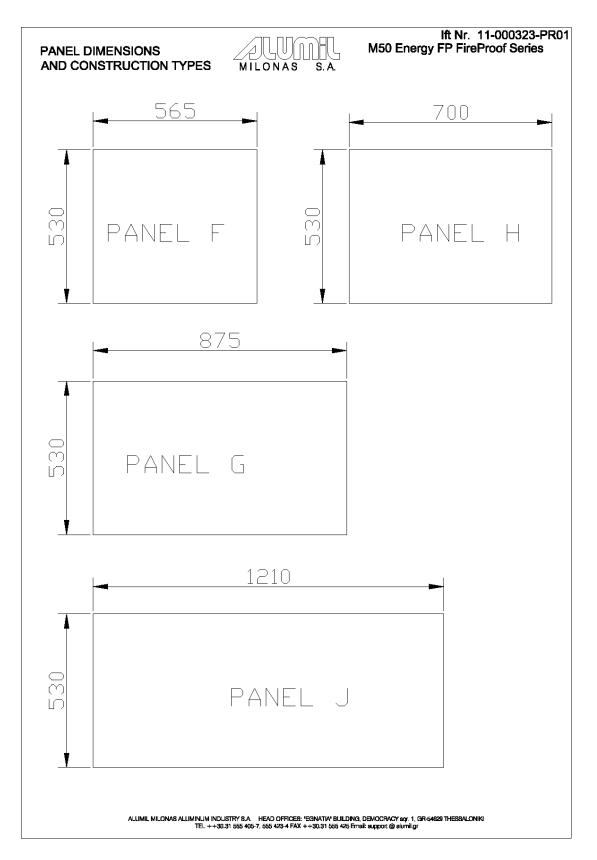




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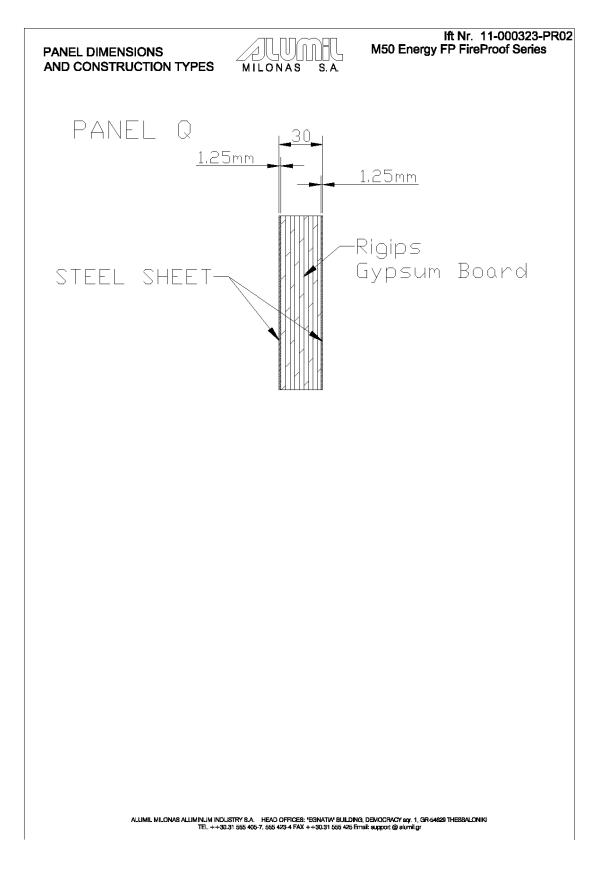


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