

Fire-resistance test on a load-bearing vertical separating element

Test Report

Author: Chris Wojcik

Report number: FSV 2075 (Revision B) **Date:** 24 March 2021

Client: Ritek Systems Pty Ltd

Commercial-in-confidence



NATA Accredited Laboratory
Number: 165
Corporate Site No 3625
Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing

Inquiries should be addressed to:

Fire Testing and Assessments Author The Client

NATA Registered Laboratory Infrastructure Technologies Ritek Systems Pty Ltd
14 Julius Avenue 19 Lowermill Road

North Ryde, NSW 2113 North Ryde, NSW 2113 COOROY QLD

Telephone +61 2 9490 5444 Telephone +61 2 9490 5500 Telephone 1300 152 857

Report Status and Revision History:

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This report supersedes FSV 2075 issued 6 February 2020 due to a change in ownership of the Intellectual Property associated with manufacturer and trade name of the product/system described in the report. The sponsor has confirmed there has been no change to the design and material specifications of the product/system referenced in this report.

Report Authorization:

AUTHOR	REVIEWED BY	AUTHORISED BY
Chris Wojcik	Brett Roddy	Brett Roddy
C. Cojerk	B. Rong	B. Roay
24 March 2021	24 March 2021	24 March 2021

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Fire-resistance test on a load-bearing vertical separating element Sponsored Investigation No. FSV 2075 Revision B

1 Introduction

1.1 Identification of specimen

The sponsor identified the specimen as a load-bearing, concrete core filled Ritek 150X-Plus wall system.

1.2 Sponsor

Ritek Systems Pty Ltd 19 Lowermill Road COOROY QLD

1.3 Manufacturer

James Hardie Australia Pty Ltd 10 Colquhoun Street

Rosehill NSW

1.4 Test standards

Australian Standard 1530, Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures, Part 4-2014, Fire-resistance tests of elements of construction.

Section 3: Walls – Vertical Separating Elements.

1.5 Test number

CSIRO Reference test number FS 4949/4473

1.6 Test date

The fire-resistance test was conducted on 20 January 2020.

2 Description of specimen

2.1 General

The specimen comprised a reinforced concrete filled wall system measuring 2980-mm high x 2980-mm wide x 150-mm thick. The specimen wall comprised three Ritek 150X-Plus pre-fabricated permanent formwork panels, screw fixed together and filled with concrete after panel assembly.

The 1200-mm wide Ritek 150X-Plus pre-fabricated permanent formwork panels comprised two 6-mm thick fibre cement sheets bonded using industrial strength adhesive to anodised aluminium extrusions separated with aluminium joiners at nominally 350-mm vertical centres, to form a stud assembly. The studs were equally spaced over the width of the panel at nominally 164-mm centres. The aluminium joiners incorporated galvanised steel inserts (rebar chairs) for provision of horizontal reinforcing bars, as shown in drawing numbered 19005.P01.D02, Sheet 1, dated 26 October 2020, by Ritek Systems Pty Ltd.

The pre-fabricated wall panels were installed vertically and fastened together using 8g x 25-mm long CSK screws at nominally 600-mm vertical centres. The screws were fixed into a 1.2-m thick x 40-mm wide aluminium strip located on the inside of the panel fibre cement sheeting. A maximum vertical joint width of 2-mm was maintained between wall panel facings.

The wall assembly was reinforced using N12 reinforcing bars at 350-mm centres, both horizontally and vertically prior to being filled with 32 MPa concrete. The concrete was pumped in through the top openings in 1500-mm high layers and trowelled off level when completely filled. The concrete mix comprised 10-mm coarse aggregate with a 180-mm slump measured at the time of core filling.

2.2 Orientation

The wall specimen was of symmetrical construction.

2.3 Dimensions

The wall specimen was nominally 3000-mm wide x 3000-mm high x 150-mm thick. All dimensions are nominal.

2.4 Restraints

The specimen was unrestrained along the vertical sides. The resulting gaps along the unrestrained edges were sealed with compressed ceramic fibre.

2.5 Load

A total load of 800 kN was applied to the specimen for the duration of the test. The load determined by the client, was applied uniformly by a steel platen acting along the top of the wall.

2.6 Conditioning

The specimen wall was constructed and core filled on 11 October 2019 and left to cure under external atmospheric conditions until the test date.

2.7 Selection, construction and installation of the specimen and the supporting construction

The construction was organised by the sponsor. CSIRO was not involved in the selection of the materials.

3 Documentation

The following documents were supplied or referenced by the sponsor as a complete description of the specimen and should be read in conjunction with this report:

- Drawings numbered 19005.P01.D.01, Sheets 1-3, dated 26 October 2020, by Ritek Systems Pty Ltd.
- Drawings numbered 19005.P01.D02, Sheets 1-4, dated 26 October 2020, by Ritek Systems
 Pty Ltd.

4 Equipment

4.1 Furnace

The furnace had a nominal opening of 3000-mm x 3000-mm for attachment of vertical specimens.

The furnace was lined with refractory bricks and materials with the thermal properties as specified in AS 1530.4-2014 and was heated by combustion of a mixture of natural gas and air.

4.2 Temperature

The temperature in the furnace chamber was measured by eight type K, 3-mm diameter, and 310 stainless steel Mineral Insulated Metal Sheathed (MIMS) thermocouples. Each thermocouple was housed in high-nickel steel tubes opened at the exposed end.

The temperatures of the specimen were measured by glass-fibre insulated and sheathed K-type thermocouples with a wire diameter of 0.5-mm.

Locations of the thermocouples on the unexposed face of the specimen are described in Appendix A.

4.3 Pressure

The furnace pressure was measured by a differential low-pressure transducer with a range of \pm 50 Pa.

The pressure probe was located approximately 1000-mm above the sill of the furnace, where the pressure was controlled at 4 Pa.

4.4 Measurement system

The primary measurement system comprised multiple-channel data loggers, scanning at one-minute intervals during the test.

5 Ambient temperature

The temperature of the test area was 24°C at the commencement of the test.

6 Departure from standard

There were no departures from the requirements of AS 1530.4-2014.

7 Termination of the test

The test was terminated at 241 minutes by the agreement with the sponsor.

8 Test results

8.1 Critical observations

The following observations were made during the fire-resistance test:

22 minutes - Moisture is forming on the unexposed face of the wall

(photograph 4).

60 minutes - The amount of moisture on the unexposed face is increasing.

90 minutes - Steam is being emitted from along the right panel joint.

120 minutes - More moisture patches are appearing on the unexposed face of the

wall.

170 minutes - Moisture on the unexposed face of the wall is starting to dry up.

241 minutes - No apparent change to the specimen.

Test terminated.

8.2 Furnace temperature

Figure 1 shows the standard curves of temperature versus time for heating the furnace chamber and the actual curves of average and maximum temperature versus time recorded during the heating period.

8.3 Furnace severity

Figure 2 shows the curve of furnace severity versus time during the heating period.

8.4 Furnace pressure

Figure 3 shows the curve of average pressure versus time inside the furnace chamber recorded during the heating period.

8.5 Specimen temperature

Figure 4 shows curves of average and maximum temperature versus time recorded on the unexposed face of the specimen.

Figure 5 shows the curve of maximum temperature versus time recorded around the perimeter.

Figure 6 shows the curves of temperature versus time recorded 15-mm from the edge of the panel joints.

8.6 Specimen deflection

Figure 7 shows the curves of maximum lateral and axial deflection versus time recorded at the centre and the edge of the wall.

8.7 Performance

Performance observed in respect of AS 1530.4-2014 criteria was as follows:

Structural adequacy - no failure at 241 minutes

Integrity - no failure at 241 minutes

Insulation - no failure at 241 minutes

This report details methods of construction, the test conditions and the results obtained when specific element of construction described herein was tested following the procedure outlined in this standard. Any significant variation with respect to size, constructional details, loads, stresses, edge or end conditions, other than those allowed under the field of direct application in the relevant test method, is not covered by this report.

Because of the nature of fire resistance testing and the consequent difficulty in quantifying the uncertainty of measurement of fire resistance, it is not possible to provide a stated degree of accuracy of the result.

9 Fire-Resistance Level (FRL)

For the purpose of building regulations in Australia, the FRL of the test specimen was 240/240/240.

The fire-resistance level of the wall system is applicable when the system is exposed to fire from either direction.

For the purposes of AS 1530.4-2014 the results of these fire tests may be used to directly assess fire hazard, but it should be noted that a single test method will not provide a full assessment of fire hazard under all fire conditions.

10 Field of direct application of test results

The results of the fire test contained in this test report are directly applicable, without reference to the testing authority, to similar constructions where one or more changes listed in Clause 3.9 of AS 1530.4-2014, have been made provided no individual component is removed or reduced.

11 Tested by

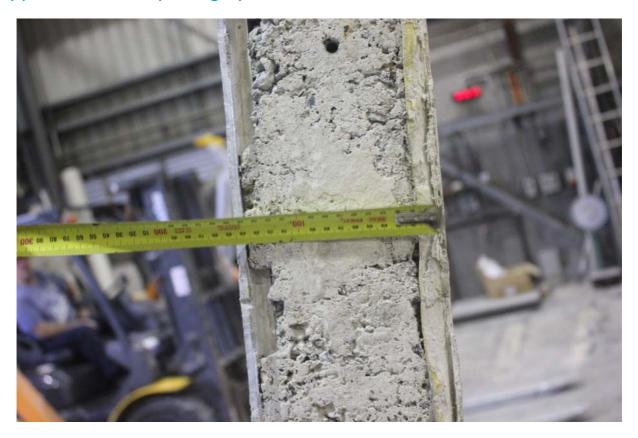
Chris Wojcik Testing Officer

Appendices

Appendix A – Measurement location

Measurement Location			
Group location T/C Position		T/C designation	
Specimen			
	Top left quarter point	S1	
	Top right quarter point	S2	
Unexposed Face	Bottom left quarter point	S 3	
	Bottom right quarter point	S4	
	centre	S 5	
	Left edge — 100-mm from the edge mid-height	S6	
Perimeter	Head - centre	S 7	
Perimeter	Head – panel joint near centre	S8	
	Right edge – 100-mm from the edge mid-height	S 9	
	Left joint – ¾ height	S10	
Devial interes	Left joint – ½ height	S11	
Panel joints	Right joint – ¾ height	S12	
	Right joint – ½ height	S13	
Rover			
Ambient			

Appendix B – Test photographs



PHOTOGRAPH 1 – TOP SECTION OF SPECIMEN PRIOR TO TESTING



PHOTOGRAPH 2 – EXPOSED FACE OF THE SPECIMEN PRIOR TO TESTING



PHOTOGRAPH 3 – UNEXPOSED FACE OF THE SPECIMEN PRIOR TO TESTING



PHOTOGRAPH 4 – SPECIMEN AT 23 MINUTES INTO THE TEST



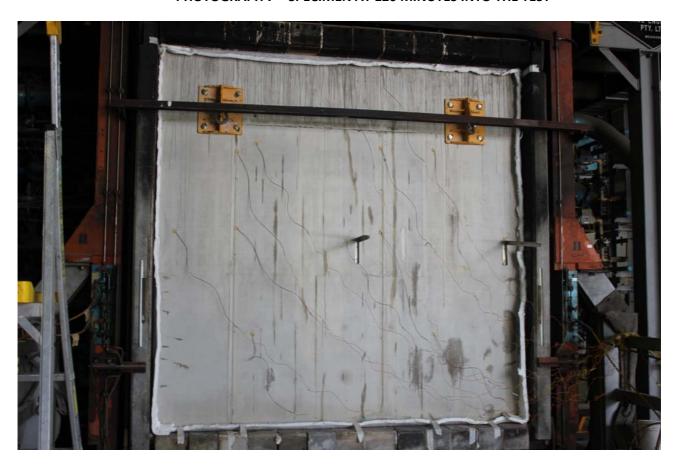
PHOTOGRAPH 5 – SPECIMEN AT 30 MINUTES INTO THE TEST



PHOTOGRAPH 6 – SPECIMEN AT 60 MINUTES INTO THE TEST



PHOTOGRAPH 7 – SPECIMEN AT 120 MINUTES INTO THE TEST



PHOTOGRAPH 8 – SPECIMEN AT 180 MINUTES INTO THE TEST



PHOTOGRAPH 9 - SPECIMEN AT THE CONCLUSION OF TESTING



PHOTOGRAPH 10 – EXPOSED FACE OF THE SPECIMEN AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF TESTING

Appendix C – Test data charts

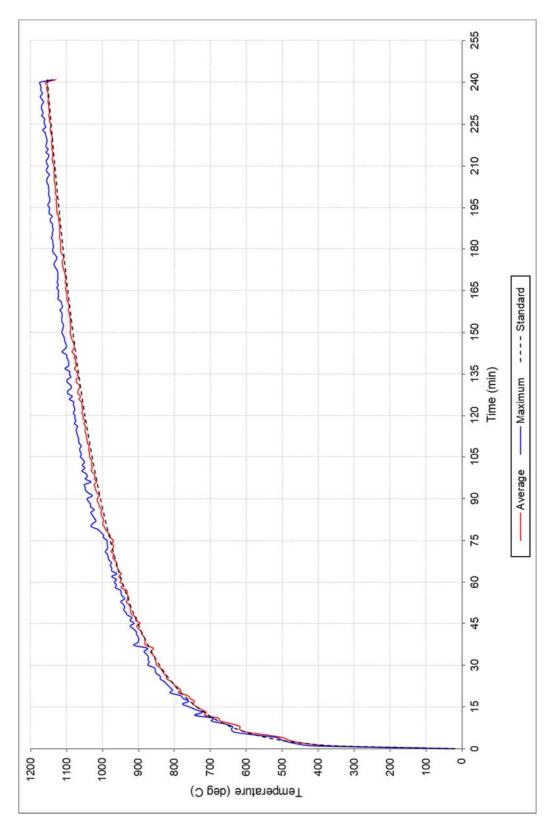


FIGURE 1 – FURNACE TEMPERATURE

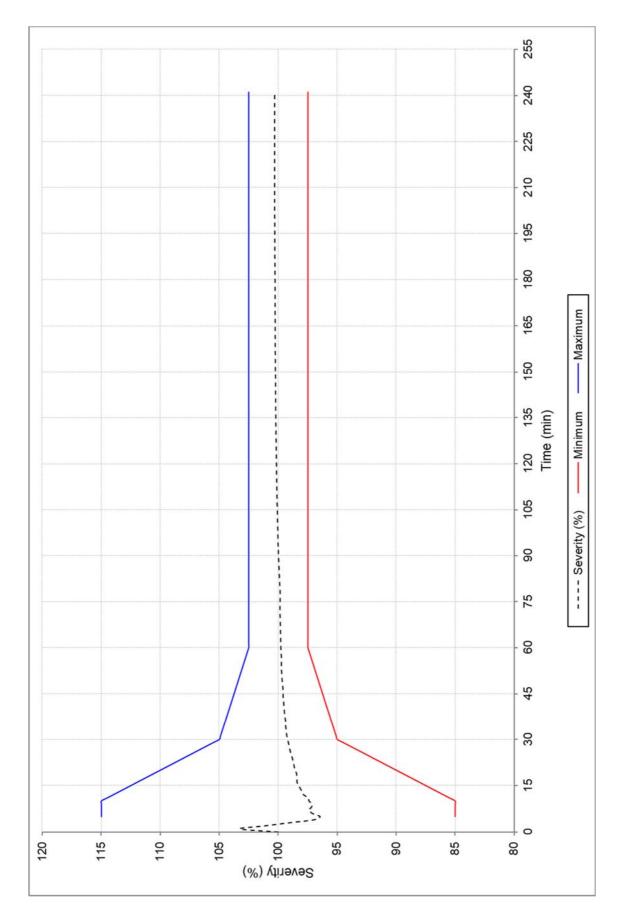


FIGURE 2 – FURNACE SEVERITY

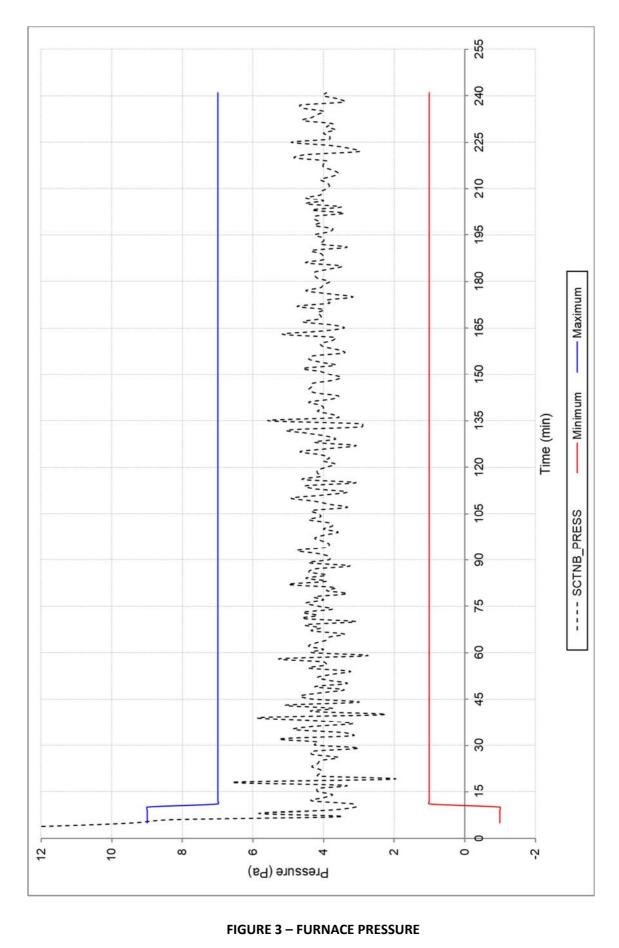


FIGURE 3 – FURNACE PRESSURE

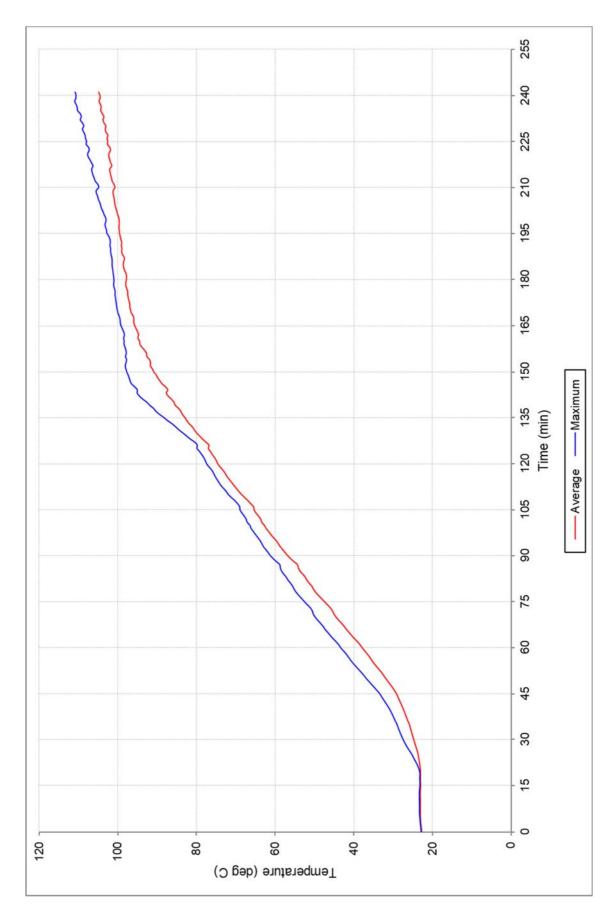


FIGURE 4 – SPECIMEN TEMPERATURE – UNEXPOSED FACE OF THE SPECIMEN

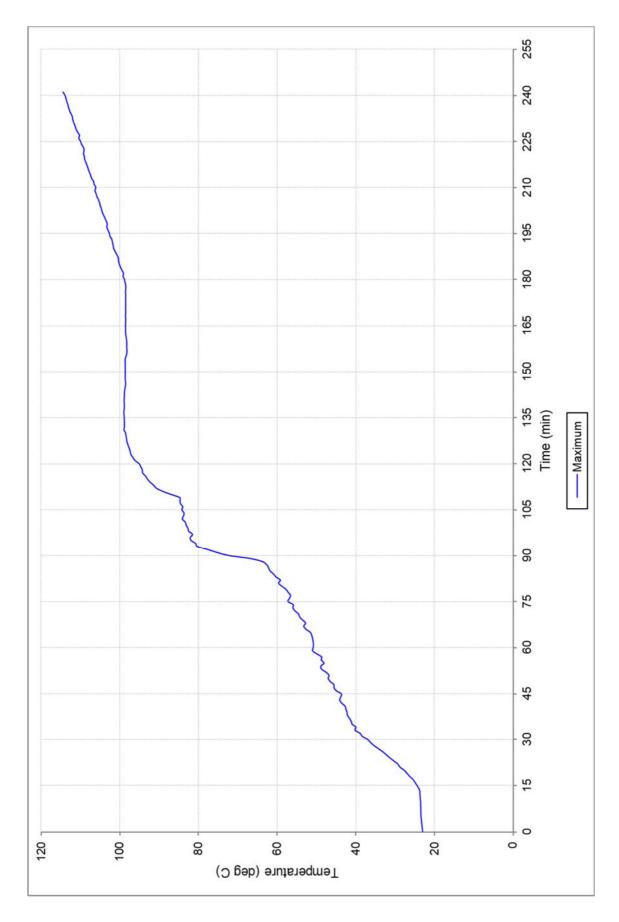


FIGURE 5 – SPECIMEN TEMPERATURE – UNEXPOSED FACE - PERIMETER

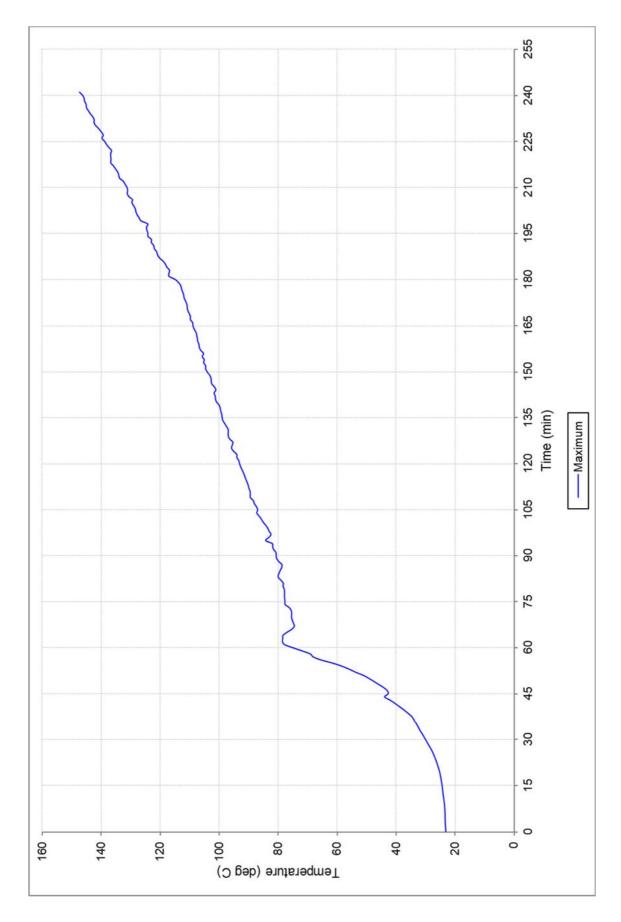


FIGURE 6 – SPECIMEN TEMPERATURE – UNEXPOSED FACE – ASSOCIATED WITH PANEL JOINTS

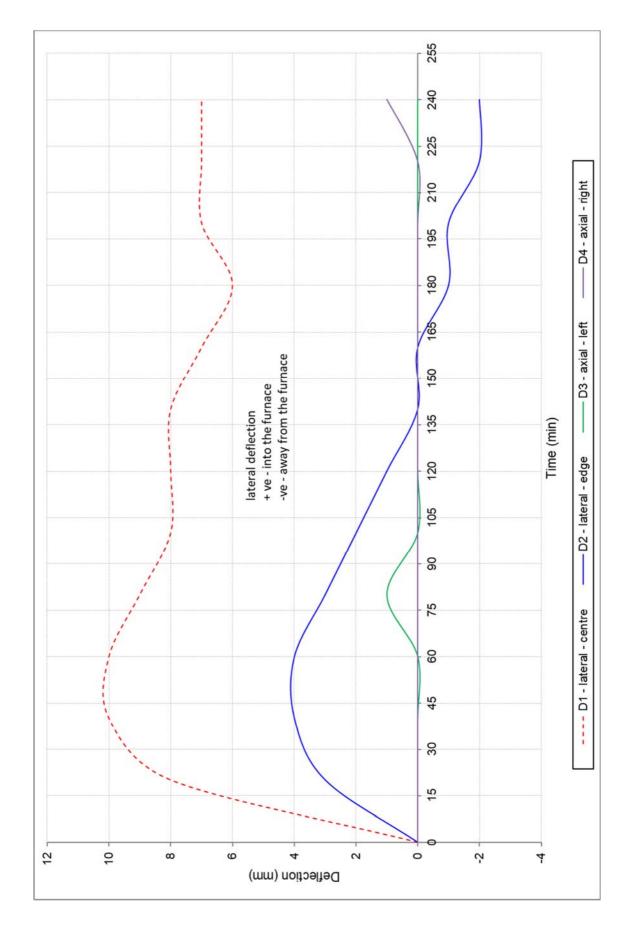
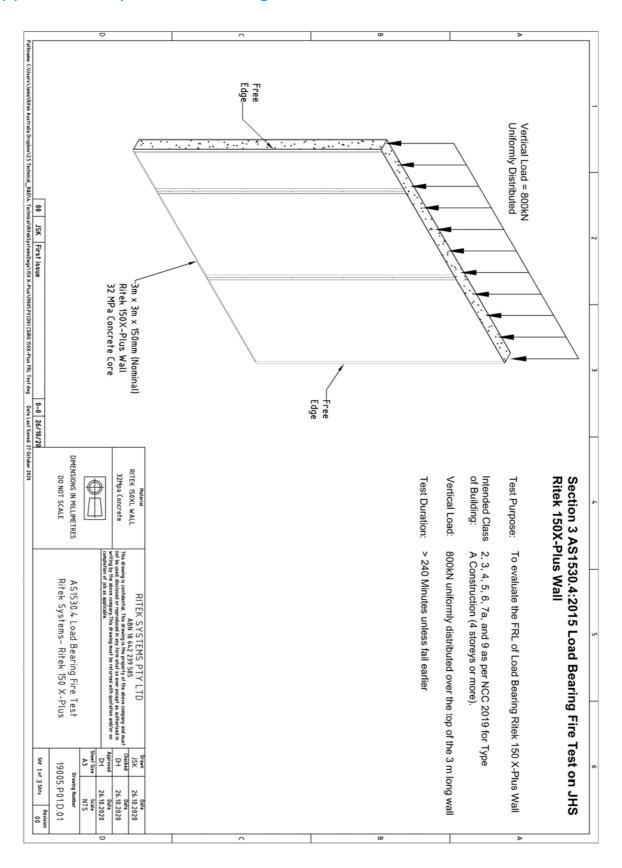
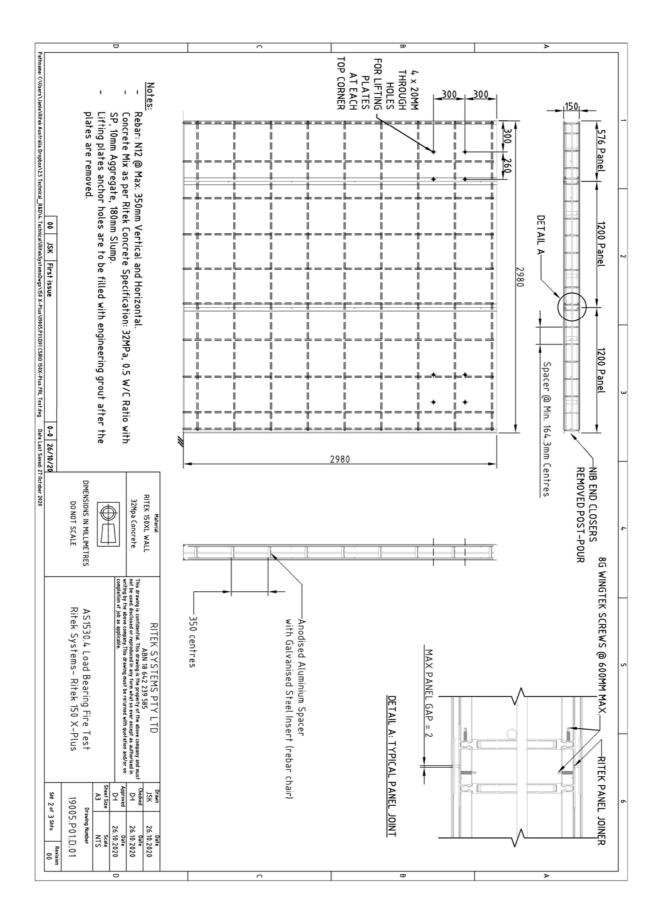


FIGURE 7 – SPECIMEN DEFLECTION

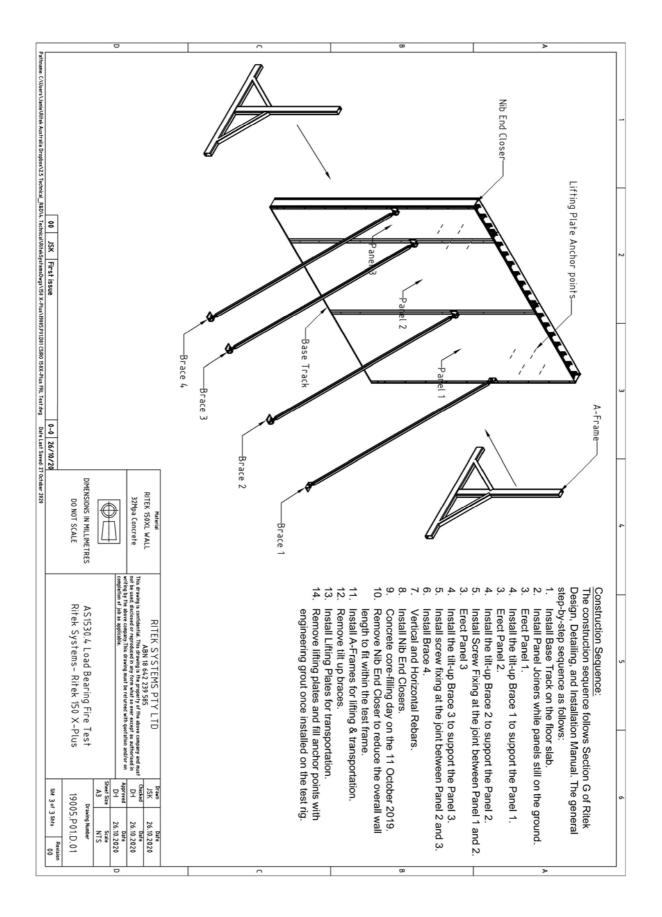
Appendix D – Specimen drawings



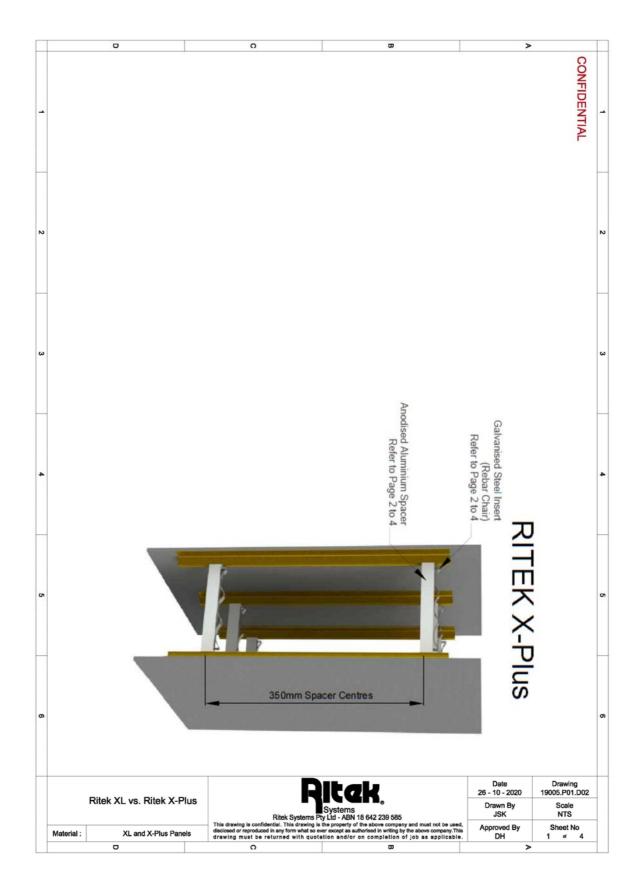
DRAWING NUMBERED 19005.P01.D.01, SHEET 1, DATED 26 OCTOBER 2020, BY RITEK SYSTEMS PTY LTD



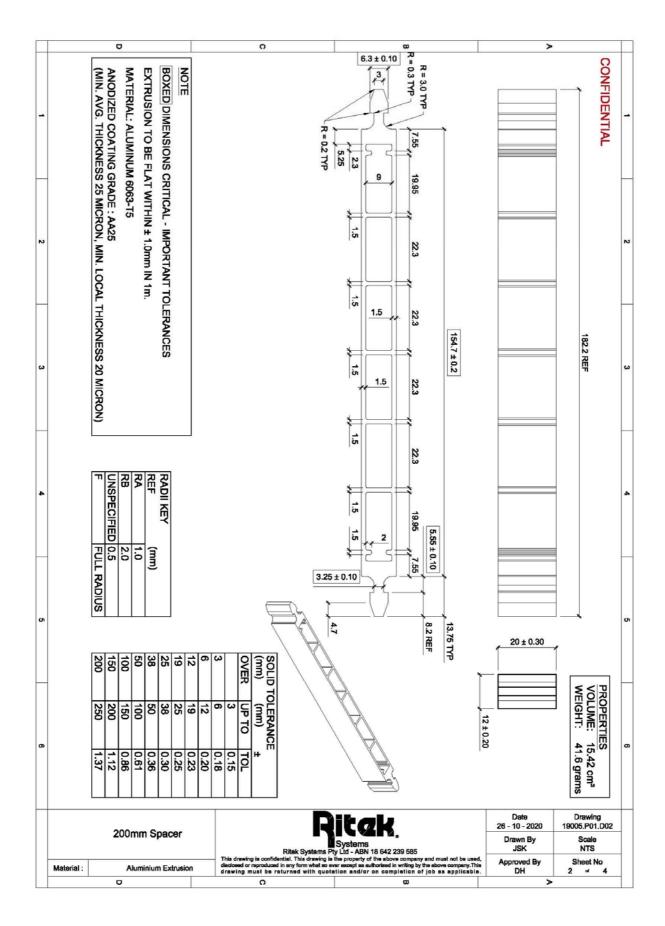
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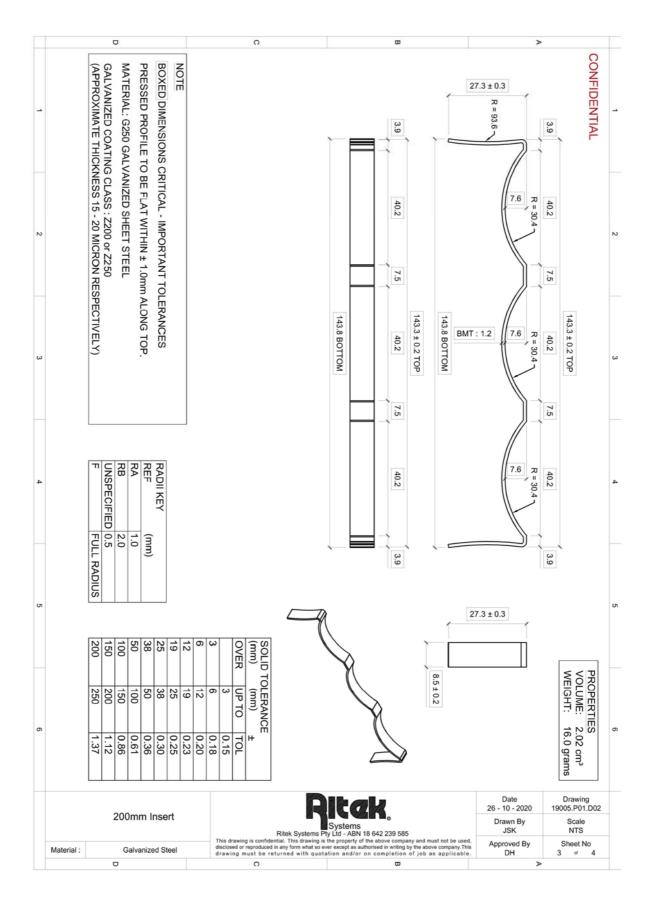
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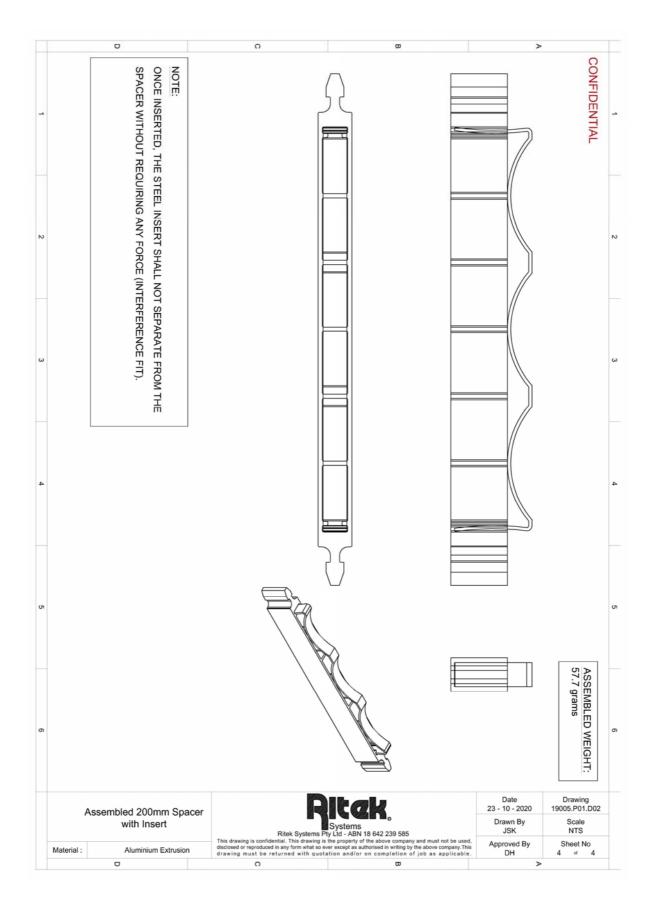
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Appendix E – Certificate(s) of Test

INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNOLOGIES

www.csiro.au

14 Julius Avenue, North Ryde NSW 2113
PO Box 52, North Ryde NSW 1670, Australia
T (02) 9490 5444 • ABN 41 687 119 230



Certificate of Test

No. 3360 Revision B

This is to certify that the element of construction described below was tested by CSIRO Infrastructure Technologies in accordance with Australian Standard 1530, Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures, Part 4 Fire-resistance tests of elements of construction, 2014 (Section 3: Walls – Vertical Separating Elements), on behalf of:

Ritek Systems Pty Ltd 19 Lowermill Road COOROY QLD

A full description of the test specimen and the complete test results are detailed in the Division's report numbered FSV 2075 Revision B.

Product Name: Load-bearing, concrete core filled Ritek 150X-Plus wall system

Description:

The specimen comprised a reinforced concrete filled wall system measuring 2980-mm high x 2980 mm wide x 150 mm thick. The specimen wall comprised three Ritek 150X-Plus pre-fabricated permanent formwork panels, screw fixed together and filled with concrete after panel assembly. The 1200-mm wide Ritek 150X-Plus pre-fabricated permanent formwork panels comprised two 6 mm thick fibre cement sheets bonded using industrial strength adhesive to anodised aluminium extrusions separated with aluminium joiners at nominally 350-mm vertical centres, to form a stud assembly. The studs were equally spaced over the width of the panel at nominally 164-mm centres. The aluminium joiners incorporated galvanised steel inserts (rebar chairs) for provision of horizontal reinforcing bars, as shown in drawing numbered 19005.P01.D02, Sheet 1, dated 26 October 2020, by Ritek Systems Pty Ltd. The pre-fabricated wall panels were installed vertically and fastened together using 8g x 25-mm long CSK screws at nominally 600-mm vertical centres. The screws were fixed into a 1.2-m thick x 40-mm wide aluminium strip located on the inside of the panel fibre cement sheeting. A maximum vertical joint width of 2-mm was maintained between wall panel facings. The wall assembly was reinforced using N12 reinforcing bars at 350-mm centres, both horizontally and vertically prior to being filled with 32 MPa concrete. The concrete was pumped in through the top openings in 1500-mm high layers and trowelled off level when completely filled. The concrete mix comprised 10-mm coarse aggregate with a 180-mm slump measured at the time of core filling. The wall specimen was of symmetrical construction. A total load of 800 kN was applied to the specimen for the duration of the test. The load determined by the client, was applied uniformly by a steel platen acting along the top of the wall.

Performance observed in respect of the following AS 1530.4-2014 criteria:

Structural Adequacy - no failure at 241 minutes
Integrity - no failure at 241 minutes
Insulation - no failure at 241 minutes
no failure at 241 minutes

and therefore for the purpose of Building Regulations in Australia, achieved a fire-resistance level (FRL) of 240/240.

The fire-resistance level of the wall system is applicable when the system is exposed to fire from either direction. For the purposes of AS 1530.4-2014 the results of these fire tests may be used to directly assess fire hazard, but it should be noted that a single test method will not provide a full assessment of fire hazard under all fire conditions. This certificate is provided for general information only and does not comply with regulatory requirements for evidence of compliance.

Testing Officer: Chris Wojcik Date of Test: 20 January 2020

Issued on the 24th day of March 2021. This Certificate supersedes Certificate 3360 issued 7 February 2020 due to a change in ownership of the Intellectual Property associated with manufacturer and trade name of the product/system described in the Certificate. The sponsor has confirmed there has been no change to the design and material specifications of the product/system referenced in this Certificate.

B. Rong

Brett Roddy

Manager, Fire Testing and Assessments

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References

The following informative documents are referred to in this Report:

AS 1530.4-2014 Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures - Part 4: Fire-resistance tests of elements of building construction.

CONTACT US

- t 1300 363 400 +61 3 9545 2176
- e enquiries@csiro.au
- w www.csiro.au

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Infrastructure Technologies

Chris Wojcik

Manager Fire Resistance Testing

- t +61 2 9490 5508
- e chris.wojcik@csiro.au

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Infrastructure Technologies

Brett Roddy

Team Leader, Fire Testing and Assessments

- t +61 2 9490 5449
- e brett.roddy@csiro.au

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