ALPOLIC™

FIRE PROTECTION WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

MITSUBISHI
CHEMICAL
GROUP

SAFELY HIGH UP – WITH ALPOLIC™

The trend is towards denser building, especially in cities and conurbations. High-rise construction in particular continues to expand. As building heights increase, so do the requirements for safety and structural fire protection. Especially in recent years, this has repeatedly come to the fore of discussions due to numerous tragic fire incidents. As a result, high-rise buildings in many European countries have been reassessed in terms of their fire risk and building regulations have been updated and tightened. Particular attention is paid to façade cladding – because, as an essential component of the building envelope, this is repeatedly identified as a potential "fire accelerant".

Fire protection in line with requirements has top priority

Since architects and planners bear a significant responsibility in the planning and execution of fire protection measures required by law and building regulations, the choice of a suitable façade material is of paramount importance. Not least in high-rise and high-risk buildings. These are buildings where the effects of a fire can be devastating – for example, schools, hospitals, hotels or retirement homes. Only non-combustible building materials may be used here.

Future building use

Future building use must also be taken into account: A building that is not considered a high-risk building today could become one in a few years as a result of a change in use – for example, from an office complex to a retirement home. From a fire protection point of view it is therefore advisable to consider the safety of a building and its occupants over its entire service life. The use of non-combustible building materials is the only way to minimise the hazard potential of current and future high-risk buildings.

Trendsetting façade solutions for the rear ventilated façade

And that is where ALPOLIC™ comes in: as a leading supplier of high-quality aluminium composite panels (ACM) for use on ventilated façades, we have been developing forward-looking solutions for many years that meet all fire protection requirements, increase the safety of buildings and thus enable the protection of health and human life.

Fire protection without compromise – that's ALPOLIC™.

Content overview

BE.SAFE.

SAFETY IS OUR MISSION

Innovations for future-oriented construction

Mitsubishi Chemical is a global market leader known for its superior product quality and performance. The entire process of corporate activity is carried out in accordance with the KAITEKI principle. It serves as a guideline and combines ecological, economic and social sustainability with the pursuit of safety, health and a better quality of life.

ALPOLIC™ – a brand of Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation – has been producing high-quality aluminium composite panels (ACM) for the complete range of building architecture in new and existing buildings for more than 50 years. With numerous innovations, we have significantly influenced the trends in the market and set new standards. For example, ALPOLIC™ was the first supplier of composite panels with decorative surfaces, natural metals and genuine anodising using the coil coating process.

World market leader for aluminium composite panels

With a global production volume of 10 – 12 million m^2, we are the world market leader in our industry and have state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities in Japan, the USA, and also in Germany. In our plant in Wiesbaden (production capacity 1.5 million m^2), our aluminium composite panels are quality-manufactured under the strictest safety and environmental requirements.

Pioneer in fire protection

BE.SAFE: This is our claim and motivation to do everything we can to offer our customers the safest and best products. We are pioneers and consistently invest in research and development, especially in fire protection. Not least because of our headquarters in Japan. This is because buildings and high-rise tower blocks there in particular have to meet the highest safety and fire protection requirements due to the very densely populated inner cities.

The panel core determines the fire safety

ALPOLIC™ aluminium composite panels have been produced exclusively without the use of polyethylene (PE) or polyurethane (PU) since 1998. These materials in the core material are combustible or have poor fire behaviour, which makes them particularly dangerous. Instead, we rely exclusively on a mineral core with a low calorific value. Our products are offered in FR (flame retardant), A2 (non-combustible) or A1 (non-combustible) grades as standard.

Tested in large fire tests

Particularly in view of tragic fire disasters in recent years, we have carried out intensive research and had the fire behaviour of our aluminium composite panels investigated in extensive large-scale fire tests by independent institutes or in our own tests. Thus, we have comprehensive know-how and up-to-date data that are not available to this extent for other façade materials.

MITSUBISHI CHEMICAL GROUP

Some milestones of our innovative strength

1971
Start of pilot production of ALPOLIC™ in Japan

1998
Introduction of ALPOLIC™/fr (flame retardant)

2010
Introduction of ALPOLIC™ A2 (non-combustible)

2020
Introduction of ALPOLIC™ A1 (non-combustible); World's first composite material classified according to fire protection class "Euroclass A"

FIREPROOF VENTILATED FAÇADE: IT‘S THE OVERALL SYSTEM THAT COUNTS.

The construction principle of the rear-ventilated façade has proven itself for many years and offers many advantages in terms of building physics and appearance. It is considered safe in terms of fire protection – provided that it is planned and executed properly. However, the current legal fire protection regulations must be taken into account when selecting materials and combining façade components. The individual components of the rear-ventilated façade are described in the German DIN 18516-1.

Cladding material – a wide range of possibilities:

- Aluminium composite panels (ACM)
- Ceramics
- Glass
- Natural stone
- Wood
- Fibre cement
- HPL panels (High Pressure Laminate)
- Metal
- Stone wool

The advantages of the rear-ventilated façade at a glance

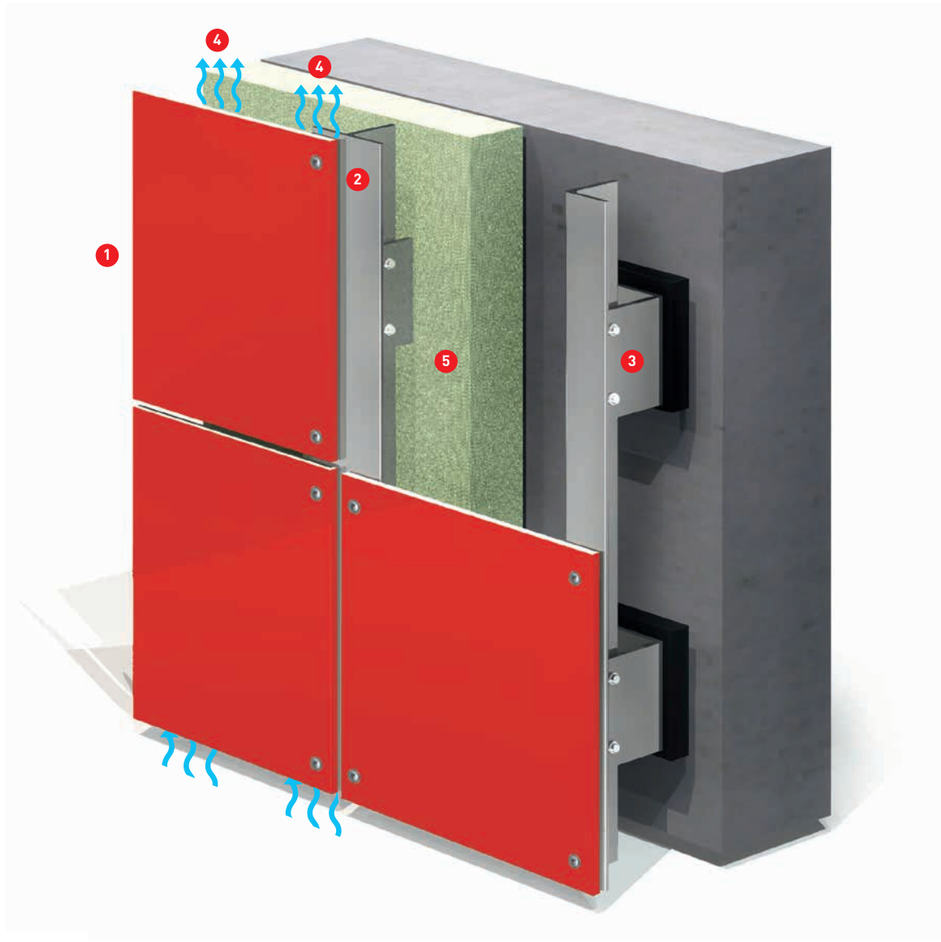
- Protection against condensation and mould (“rear ventilation”)
- Healthy and pleasant indoor climate
- Cold protection in winter
- Heat protection in summer (“heat shield”)
- Soundproofing effect
- Protection of the load-bearing wall against impacts and weather influences
- Humidity protection due to permanent air flow
- Easy dismantling and recycling due to separability of components
- Easy access for maintenance or renovation work

What is a fire barrier?

A fire barrier impedes fire spread in the rear-ventilation space for a sufficiently long time. Its function is characterised by an interruption or partial reduction of the free cross-section in the rear ventilation space of the rear-ventilated façade. Where proof is required, the fire barrier must remain sufficiently dimensionally stable for a period of 30 minutes.

The components of the rear-ventilated façade at a glance.

1. **Façade cladding**
   This is crucial for the longevity of the façade – so the materials used must meet criteria such as durability, UV, weather and frost resistance.
2. **Substructure**
   This forms the static link between the load-bearing exterior wall and the façade cladding. For example, it consists of supporting and, if necessary, wall profiles made of metal or wooden slats.
3. **Anchoring, connecting and fastening elements**
   These connect the various components and ensure a firm hold of the construction.
4. **Ventilation space**
   This air space regulates the moisture balance in the building structure. Building and occupancy moisture is reliably removed by the air flow.
5. **Insulation**
   The use of mineral insulating materials is common here.



Detailed requirements and information for the planning of safe fire protection for rear-ventilated façades can be found on the website of the German “Fachverband Baustoffe und Bauteile für vorgehängte hinterlüftete Fassaden e.V. (FVHF)” at www.fvhf.de

THE EUROCLASSES: STANDARDISED FIRE PROTECTION IN EUROPE

Classification for better comparability

With the DIN EN 13501-1 series of standards, a uniform European classification system for the fire behaviour of building materials was adopted in 2001 to enable cross-national comparability of the fire protection properties of building products. In addition to the fire behaviour, the smoke behaviour is also considered. The possible formation of burning droplets is also taken into account. Ultimately, the respective fire protection class ("Euroclass") is decisive for assessing the suitability of a material for a building project.

What distinguishes the seven Euroclasses?

The building materials are classified in terms of their combustibility and flammability in the seven **Euroclasses A1, A2, B, C, D, E and F** – in ascending order from F to A1. With each class, the requirements and the scope of the tests increase. In the lowest class F there are no tests. In Class E, the test is carried out with a small flame over a relatively short period of time. The SBI test ("**Single Burning Item**", see next page) is the guideline for the determination of Euroclasses B to D. From Euroclass D onwards more, more detailed tests are already carried out and smoke development (s) and burning dripping (d) are also taken into account.

Euroclass A1 and **A2** building materials are defined as non-combustible. This means that they do not represent a fire hazard or fire load, but are passively involved in the event of a fire. In Euroclass A2, in addition to all the tests for the classification levels below, the calorific value test is also included. Class A1 only tests the calorific value – the lower, the better.

What is the difference between DIN EN 13501 and the national DIN 4102?

The classifications according to DIN 4102 and DIN EN 13501 are not directly transferable to each other. However, according to the Building Rules List A of DIN 4102 (Annex 0.2.2), both European and national designations can be assigned to the building authority designations (non-combustible, flame-retardant, normally flammable and readily flammable).

What do the additions s1, s2 and s3 mean?

Smoke production is tested in the SBI test and refers to the amount of smoke produced by the product during a fire. The indication is given with the letter "s" (smoke) – divided into three levels:

- "**s1**": low smoke production,
- "**s2**": moderate smoke production,
- "**s3**": strong smoke production, or a test that has not been carried out.

Exclusively for A1-classified building materials, **no smoke** is certified.

What do the additions d0, d1 and d2 mean?

The addition with the letter "d" (= droplets) defines the flaming droplets/particles within the first ten minutes of the fire:

- "**d0**": no droplets/particles off
- "**d1**": limited droplets/particles off
- "**d2**": heavy droplets/particles off

An overview of all relevant German regulations for testing of the reaction to fire of building products can be found at: www.baunetzwissen.de/brandschutz/fachwissen/baustoffe-bauteile/brandverhalten-baustoffe-nach-deutscher-klassifizierung-3112695

SAFE IS SAFE: FIRE TEST METHODS AT A GLANCE

The fire behaviour of building materials is determined according to specified parameters within the framework of various tests and classified according to DIN EN 13501-1. The following main properties are investigated: flammability, smoke production, flaming droplets. The classification provides information on the contribution a material can make to fire initiation and development. This, in turn, is an important criterion in the selection of materials and evaluation of the fire safety of a façade. The limit values of the Euroclasses are essentially based on SBI tests (test of a single burning object) or the more extensive **"room-corner tests" (ISO 9705)**. Based on the results, the tested building materials are classified into the corresponding Euroclasses. The boundaries between the individual classes are defined in each case by the time span until the "flashover".

SBI-Test ("Single Burning Item")

The SBI test is used **to assess the fire behaviour of a building material** and simulates the onset of a fire. The classification (Euroclass) is based on the various parameters tested – for example, flame spread, flammability, amount of heat, smoke and toxic gases. In addition, whether a product melts, drips or chars is also taken into account.

Flammability test (EN ISO 11925-2)

This very simple test setup uses a small flame to determine whether a product can ignite easily and whether the fire expands quickly. This method is used for the classification of classes B, C, D and E.

Non-combustibility test (EN ISO 1182)

This test is used to identify A1- and A2-classified products – i.e. those that **do not contribute or do not contribute significantly to a fire**. In the process, a material sample is placed in an oven heated to approx. 750 °C for a maximum of 60 minutes. Depending on the temperature change, mass loss and duration of sustained ignition, the classification is made.

Calorific potential test (EN ISO 1716)

This **specific calorific potential test** determines the potential maximum total heat release of a product during complete combustion. In the process, a powdered test specimen is ignited under pressurised oxygen in a closed steel cylinder surrounded by water. To determine the calorific value potential (PCS), the temperature rise of the water is measured. If the value remains below max. 2 MJ/kg, the material is classified as A1.

Comparison of the building authority designations of building materials to the European classifications according to DIN EN 13501-1 and the classifications of the German DIN 4102-1.

Building inspection requirement	European building material class according to DIN EN 13501-1	German building material class according to DIN 4102-1	Additional requirements	
			Smoke development (s = smoke)	Burning Dripping (d = droplets)
Non combustible	A1	A1	none	none
	A2-s1, d0	A2	low	none
Flame retardant	B-s1, d0 or C-s1, d0	B1	low	none
	A2-s2, d0 or A2-s3, d0		moderate/ strong	none
	B-s2, d0 or B-s3, d0		moderate/ strong	none
	C-s2, d0 or C-s3, d0		moderate/ strong	none
	A2-s1, d1 or A2-s1, d2		low	strong
	B-s1, d1 or B-s1, d2		low	strong
	C-s1, d1 or C-s1, d2		low	strong
	A2-s3, d2		strong	strong
	B-s3, d2		strong	strong
	C-s3, d2		strong	strong
Normal flammability	D-s1, d0 or D-s2, d0	B2	low/ moderate	none
	D-s3, d0 or E		strong	none
	D-s1, d1 or D-s1, d1		low	confined
	D-s3, d1 or D-s1, d2		strong/ low	confined/ strong
	D-s2, d2 or D-s3, d2		moderate/ strong	strong
	E-d2			strong
inflammable	F	B3		

Fire classifications:

A: Non-combustible, no contribution to fire

B: Flame retardant, very limited contribution to fire

C: Flame resistant, limited contribution to fire

D: Normal flammability, acceptable contribution to fire

E: Normal flammability, acceptable fire behaviour

F: Highly flammable, no performance determined.

ON THE SAFE SIDE
COUNTRY-SPECIFIC LARGE-SCALE FIRE TEST

In order to evaluate the fire behaviour of façade constructions under real fire loads, individual standards for large-scale façade fire tests have been defined in different countries. Large-scale fire test simulate the behaviour of façade constructions under fire exposure. However, these tests have their limitations, as they only simulate a simplification of the real façade structure and the results also strongly depend on the design structure.

The large-scale fire tests are subject to country-specific regulations and differ in terms of test set-up, fire loads and evaluation criteria. EU harmonisation is expected in the next few years. Here is an overview of the best-known international test methods for façade systems:

Country	Assessment method
Austria	ÖNORM B 3800-5
Czech Republic	ČSN ISO 13785-1
Denmark, Sweden, Norway	SP Fire 105
Finland	SP Fire 105 BS 8414
France	LEPIR 2
Germany	DIN 4102-20 Complementary reaction-to-fire test for claddings of exterior walls, Technical regulation A 2.2.1.5
Hungary	MSZ 14800-6:2009 Fire resistance tests. Part 6: Fire propagation test for building facades
Ireland	BS 8414 (BR 135)
Poland	PN-B-02867:2013
Slovenia	ISO 13785-2
Switzerland, Liechtenstein	DIN 4102-20 ÖNORM B 3800-5 Test specification for external wall cladding systems
UK	BS 8414-1:2015 and BS 8414-2:2015

FIRE PROTECTION REGULATIONS IN **GERMANY**: OVERVIEW OF COUNTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATIONS

Depending on the federal state and market, specific and sometimes very different fire protection regulations must be taken into account in the planning process for high-rise structures and other buidlings.

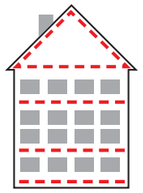
BUILDING MATERIAL CLASS B2 | normal flammability according to DIN 4102

BUILDING CLASS 1
Free-standing buildings (height* up to 7 m, no more than two units of use of max. 400 m² in total)

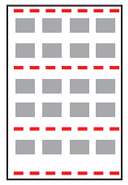
BUILDING CLASS 2
Non-free-standing buildings (height* up to 7 m, no more than two units of use of max. 400 m² in total)

BUILDING CLASS 3
Other non-detached buildings (Height* up to 7 m)

BUILDING MATERIAL CLASS B1 | flame retardant according to DIN 4102

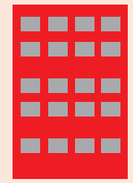


BUILDING CLASS 4
Non-free-standing buildings with a height* of up to 13 m and units of no more than 400 m² each



BUILDING CLASS 5
Other buildings (height* up to 22 m including underground buildings)

BUILDING MATERIAL CLASS A not combustible according to DIN 4102



BUILDING CLASS 6
Other buildings (Height* over 22 m including underground buildings)

Building classes (GK) according to the Model Building Ordinance (MBO)

Recommended fire barriers Mandatory fire barriers

* The upper edge of the ground to the finished floor of the top storey applies in this case.

All relevant information download possibility of the building codes of the respective German federal states as well as the model guideline on the construction and operation of high-rise buildings can be found at www.bauordnungen.de

FIRE PROTECTION REGULATIONS IN **FRANCE**: COUNTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATIONS AT A GLANCE

		Regulation	Height	Reaction to fire	Airflow fire barrier	Rule of C+D
Residential buildings	1st family	Decree of 31/01/86 modified by the order of 07/08/2019	h ⩽ 7m R+1	D-s3, d0 or wood	No requirement	No requirement
	2nd family		h ⩽ 13 m R+2 à R+3	D-s3, d0		
	3rd family		13 m < h ⩽ 28 m R+4 à R+9	A2-s3, d0 with laboratory of aboratory LEPIR 2 for aluminium composites (possibility of validate a lower class)	According to laboratory assessment/LEPIR 2 **or** According to IT 249 with visible fire barrier (steel plate) Aluminium composites must have an APL	**3rd family A** if C+D⩾0,6 m, M⩽80MJ/m² if C+D⩾1 m, 80<M⩽130MJ/m² if C+D⩾1,3 m, M>130MJ/m²
						3rd family B if C+D⩾0,8 m, M⩽80MJ/m² if C+D⩾1 m, 80<M⩽130MJ/m² if C+D⩾1,3 m, M>130MJ/m²
	4th family (IMH)		IMH 28 m < h ⩽ 50 m R+10 à R+16	A2-s3, d0 with laboratory assessment LEPIR 2 for aluminium composites		**4th family** if C+D⩾0,8 m, M⩽80MJ/m² if C+D⩾1 m, 80<M⩽130MJ/m² if C+D⩾1,3 m, M>130MJ/m²
ERP	h ⩽ 50 m	IT 249, decree of 24/05/2010	if C+D not applied	C-s3, d0	Glass façade with horizontal cassette: Flame-resistant 1 hour Rainscreen façade: firestop every 2 floors	No requirement
			if C+D applied	D-s3,d0 or wood		**ERP ⩽ 50 m** if C+D⩾1 m, M⩽130MJ/m² if C+D⩾1,3 m, M>130MJ/m²
IGH/ITGH	h > 50m	Decree of 30/12/2011	IGH > 50 m	A2-s3, d0 with laboratory assessment LEPIR 2 for aluminium composites	Obtaining a "façade approval". Case by case study, based on the results of the LEPIR 2 and APL tests.	**Glass façades > 50 m** if C+D⩾1,2 m, M⩽80MJ/m² if C+D⩾1,5 m, M>130MJ/m² or EI60 Unglazed façades > 50 m: EI60
			ITGH > 200 m			
Industrial buildings		Labour Code, article R. 235-4		No requirement	No requirement	No requirement

FIRE PROTECTION REGULATIONS IN **GREAT BRITAIN**: COUNTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATIONS AT A GLANCE

Building categories

Fire protection design requirements are determined by the use in relation to the building type. At the beginning of a construction project and in the planning phase the designer determines the operational and building services class that the building must meet.

- Residential: Approved Document B (fire safety) volume 1: Dwellings, 2019 edition
- Other buildings: Approved Document B (fire safety) volume 2: Buildings other than dwellings, 2019 edition

Table 12.1 Reaction to fire performance of external surface of walls

Building type	Building height	Less than 1,000 mm from the relevant boundary	1,000 mm or more from the relevant boundary
'Relevant buildings' as defined in regulation 7(4) (see paragraph 12.11)		Class A2-s1, d0[1] or better	Class A2-s1, d0[1] or better
Assembly and recreation	More than 18 m	Class B-s3, d2[2] or better	From ground level to 18 m: class C-s3, d2[3] or better From 18 m in height and above: class B-s3, d2[2] or better
	18 m or less	Class B-s3, d2[2] or better	Up to 10 m above ground level: class C-s3, d2[3] or better Up to 10 m above a roof or any part of the building to which the public have access: class C-s3, d2[3] or better[4] From 10 m in height and above: no minimum performance
Any other building	More than 18 m	Class B-s3, d2[2] or better	From ground level to 18 m: class C-s3, d2[3] or better From 18 m in height and above: class B-s3, d2[2] or better
	18 m or less	Class B-s3, d2[2] or better	No provisions

NOTES:

In addition to the requirements within this table, buildings with a top occupied storey above 18 m should also meet the provisions of paragraph 12.6.

In all cases, the advice in paragraph 12.4 should be followed.

1. The restrictions for these buildings apply to all the materials used in the external wall and specified attachments (see paragraphs 12.10 to 12.13 for further guidance).
2. Profiles or flat steel at least 0.5 mm thick with an organic coating of no more than 0.2 mm thickness is also acceptable.
3. Timber cladding at least 9mm thick is also acceptable
4. 10 m is measured from the top surface of the roof.

Note: fire classes according to BS EN 13501-1.

FIRE BEHAVIOUR OF FAÇADE PANELS: THE CALORIFIC VALUE IS DECISIVE

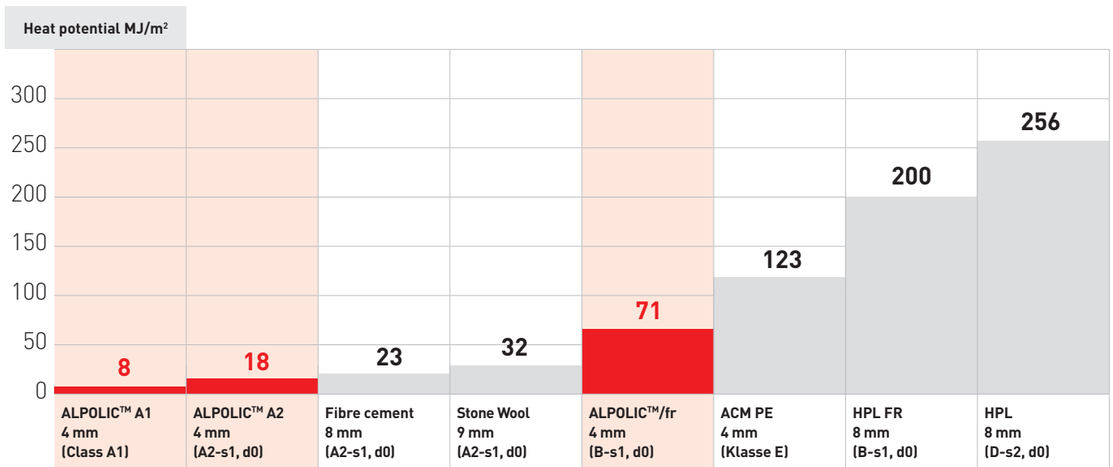
What actually is the calorific value?
As an important indicator, the calorific value describes the amount of energy that is generated during the complete combustion of a material – for example, a façade panel. The calorific value is indicated by the PCS value ("Pouvoir Calorifique Supérieur").

The rule is: the lower the PCS value, the lower the contribution to a fire. Non-combustible façade materials (A1 and A2 classified) have a very low calorific value and thus contribute very little to a fire.

The overall system determines the fire behaviour
The fire behaviour of the façade refers not only to the cladding, but to the entire façade system, including the insulation.

Example:
Using ALPOLIC™ A1 in combination with stone wool insulation results in a total calorific value of 15 MJ/m² (8 MJ/m² for the board and 7 MJ/m² for the stone wool insulation). This is currently one of the best calorific values on the market, with a lower percentage of fire residues at the same time.

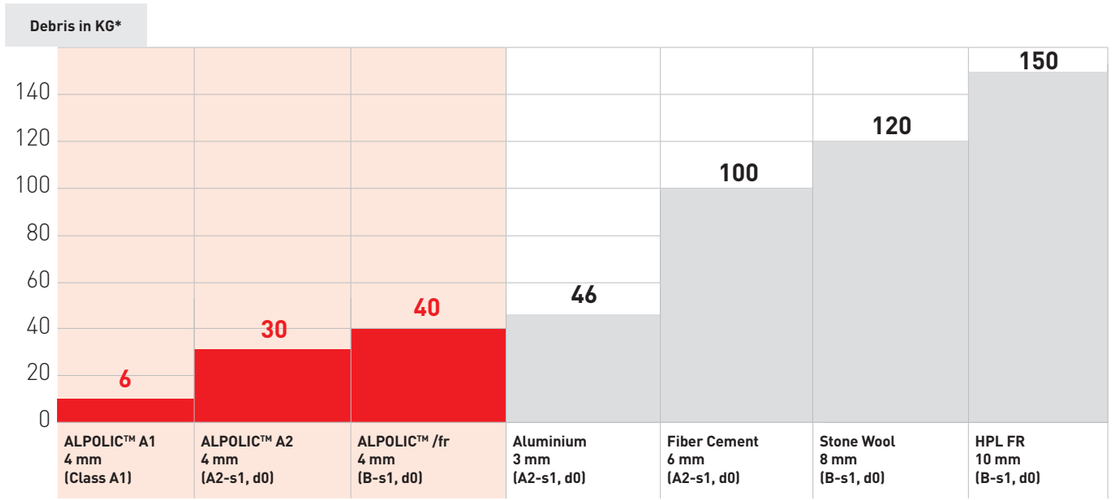
Comparison of PCS values of different façade claddings
The overview shows the calorific values of different façade materials, all measured with identical test methods. And you can see immediately that ALPOLIC™ A1 has by far the lowest calorific value.



DEBRIS: A RISK THAT SHOULD NOT BE UNDERESTIMATED

If a fire breaks out in a building despite all precautionary measures, the fire residues of the material used are also a fundamental factor. Specifically, this involves the question of the extent to which burning falling parts affect the evacuation of people present in the building. In particular, the weight of the falling material plays a decisive role for safety.

Every gram counts here. Against this background, the ALPOLIC™ composite material was compared with 3 mm solid aluminium in extensive and certified tests. The result clearly shows that the debris with composite material is considerably lower and also much lighter than with comparable façade cladding made of solid metal. A factor that can protect human lives.

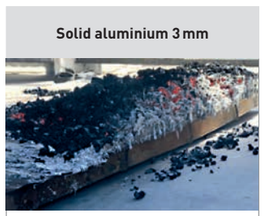


*Comparison of debris quantity in KG during BS8414 large s cale f ire tests with different cladding materials.

Comparison of aluminium composite panels to 3 mm solid aluminium

Result after a large-scale fire test (BS8414-2)

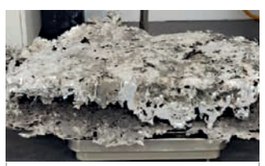
Total residual material: **6 kg**



Total residual material: **46 kg**

Largest parts: **100 g**

Debris of A1



Largest parts: **19,5 kg**

Debris of solid aluminium

ALPOLIC™: SAFE FAÇADE SOLUTIONS FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT

Excellent product quality – that is what you can expect from ALPOLIC™ aluminium composite panels. Our range offers a fire-safe solution for every façade requirement in new constructions and renovations. All our products have been extensively tested in large-scale fire tests by independent institutes as well as in our own tests. For maximum safety in your planning.

Highest quality due to special manufacturing process

The high quality of ALPOLIC™ aluminium composite panels results from a special manufacturing process. The sheets consist of two 0.5 mm thick aluminium cover sheets. Depending on the product, these are applied to a flame-retardant or non-combustible mineral core in a fusing process. The composite panels are manufactured using a coil coating process with the latest coil coating technology.

High-quality surface coating for brilliant colors

The front side of the aluminium composite panels is colour-coated with LUMIFLON™. This is considered one of the world's highest quality coatings and is based on a transparent fluoropolymer resin (FEVE). The durable protective coating ensures high colour fastness as well as high resistance to weathering, UV radiation, corrosion and acids. In addition, the surface has integrated anti-graffiti protection. The back of the composite panels is coated with a primer coating to protect against corrosion. ALPOLIC™ gives a guarantee of up to 20 years on the LUMIFLON™ coating.

ALPOLIC™ Composite panels: Core material calorific values in comparison

	ALPOLIC™/fr	ALPOLIC™ A2	ALPOLIC™ A1
Proportion of combustible ingredients in the core material	⩽ 30 %	⩽10 %	⩽ 5 %
			
Thermal potential of the core material	⩽ 15 MJ/kg	⩽ 3 MJ/kg	⩽ 1 MJ/kg

ALPOLIC™ – PRODUCT VARIANTS IN DETAIL

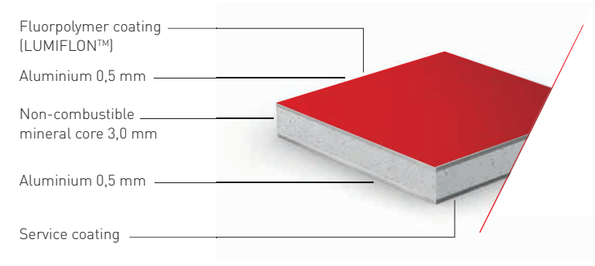
ALPOLIC™ A1

ALPOLIC™ A1 composite panel is the world's first aluminium composite material classified for **Euroclass A1** according to DIN EN 13501-1.

This means:
As a non-combustible aluminium composite panel with A1 classification according to EN 13501-1, ALPOLIC™ A1 is particularly suitable for areas where very high fire protection or the use of non-combustible façade materials is required – for example, high-rise buildings, high-risk buildings, stairwells and the like.

Maximum fire protection

Non-combustible and also no smoke development in case of fire.



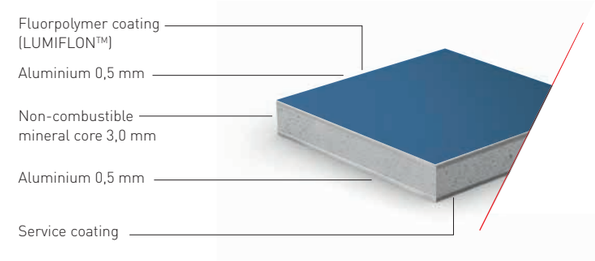
ALPOLIC™ A2

The ALPOLIC™ A2 composite panel meets the very high fire protection requirements of EN 13501-1, class **A2-s1, d0**.

This means:
ALPOLIC™ A2 aluminium composite panels are the ideal material for cladding high-rise and high-risk buildings, where the use of non-combustible Euroclass A2 façade materials is mandatory.

The non-combustible alternative

Non-combustible and low smoke emission in case of fire.



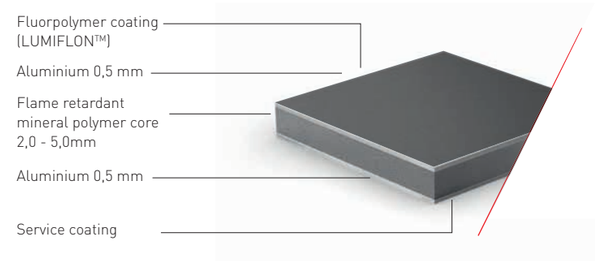
ALPOLIC™/fr

The ALPOLIC™/fr aluminium composite panel meets the fire protection requirements of EN 13501-1 of fire class **B-s1, d0.**

This means:
ALPOLIC™/fr aluminium composite panels are ideally suited for the sophisticated design of rear-ventilated building façades, cladding of façades and roof structures and for interior applications. Both in existing and new buildings.

The flame retardant standard

Flame retardant and medium smoke emission in case of fire.



ALPOLIC™ A1

Country	Examination according to ...	Result & Classification	Comment
EU	EN 13501-1 (Subsequent tests as required)	Class A1	
	EN ISO 1182	Passed	Core test
	EN ISO 1716	Passed	Heat potential value
	EN 13823	Passed	Plate test
Australia	AS 1530.1	Classified as non-combustible	Core test
	AS 1530.3	Flammability index 0, Flame spread index 0, Heat development index 0, Smoke emission index 0	Plate test
Singapore	BS 476 part 4	Passed	Core test

ALPOLIC™ A2

Country	Examination according to ...	Result & Classification
EU (applicable in Europe, Switzerland and Turkey)	EN 13823, EN ISO 1716, EN 13501-1	Class A2-s1, d0
Switzerland	VKF	RF 1
France	–	M 0
UK	BS 476 Part 6 & 7, BS 8414-1, BS 8414-2	BR 135
Russia	GOST 30244-94 method II, SNIP 21-01-97, TsNIISK Natural Fire Test	Class G1 "Flame retardant materials, which do not burn without a fire source"
USA	NFPA 285 (ISMA Test)	Passed

ALPOLIC™ /fr

Country	Examination according to ...	Result & Classification
EU (applicable in Europe, Switzerland and Turkey)	EN 13823, EN ISO 11925-2, EN 13501-1	Class B-s1, d0
Germany	DIN 4102-1	B 1
Switzerland	VKF	RF 2
France	–	M 1
UK	BS 476 Part 6 & 7, BS 8414-1, BS 8414-2	BR 135
Poland	PN/B-02867	–
Czech Republic	CSN 73 0862, CSN 73 0863	Class C1
Hungary	MSZ 14800-6:2009	Passed
Austria	OENORM B 3800-5	Passed
Russia	GOST 30244-94 method II, SNIP 21-01-97, TsNIISK Natural Fire Test	Class G1 "Hardly Inflammable Materials"
USA	NFPA 259-93 (British Thermal Unit)	Passed
	ASTM D1781-76 (Climbing Drum Peel Test)	Passed
	ASTM E-84 (Steiner Tunnel Test)	Class A/Class 1
	ASTM E-108 Modified	Passed
	UBC 26-9 & NFPA 285 (ISMA Test)	Passed
	ASTM E108 (Fire Test for Roof Covering)	Class A
	ASTM E119 (1 hr and 2 hrs Fire Rating)	Passed
	UBC 26-3 (Interior Room Corner Test)	Passed
	Burn Toxicity Test New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	Passed

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS BEFORE CHOOSING THE FAÇADE MATERIALS FOR YOUR PROJECT:

1. For all types of materials

Always request the complete Euroclass certificates and ask for the scope of application. Then check the following points:

- Is the substructure (wood or metal) and the fixing system part of the scope of application?
- Does the specification of the insulation material meet the project requirements? Regarding the nature of material (PIR, stone wool, glass wool, etc.), fire classification, thickness and density.
- Does the joint between the panels meet the project requirements?
- Does the rear ventilation space between the insulation and rear of the panel comply with the project requirements?
- Does the thickness of the paint system comply with the project requirements?

2. For BS8414 test results

Always request the full classification report in accordance with BR135 of the cladding product used, as it gives important information about its field of application and also the duration of the test. Some test reports state a test duration of 10 minutes but do not communicate what happens after that: fire spread and debris. The system must be tested for the full duration (exposure 15 minutes/observation 30 minutes) and meet the requirements.

3. About Aluminium composite material (ACM)

It is important to know that the aluminium composite material (ACM) is the only cladding panel that is regularly tested for its fire load (PCS value) through certifications, audits and external monitoring. The goal is to be sure that the composite material installed on your project has a stable and correct fire load. Is the core produced by the manufacturers themselves or is it prefabricated externally?

Fire performance of the façade includes not only the panel but the complete system including the insulation.

Evaluation of the different fire loads on well-known fire accidents

The Grenfell Tower Block, London, 2017: The building was covered with an ACM PE cladding in combination with PIR foam, adding the PCS values of the 2 materials, we get a huge total of 123 + 216 = 339 MJ/m^2.

The Adoma Residential Building for immigrants, Dijon/France, 2010: The wall cladding was ETICS/EWI based on polystyrene foam. Fire load value of more than 111 MJ/m^2.

A student hall of residence, Bolton/USA, 2019: This building was covered with HPL cladding made of PIR foam achieved the enormous PCS value of 256 + 216 = 472 MJ/m^2.

Using ALPOLIC™ A1 in combination with stone wool insulation will generate a fire load of only 15 MJ/m^2 (8 MJ/m^2 for the panel + 7 MJ/m^2 for the stone wool insulation) which is one of the best fire performances on the market and with a lower level of debris.

BE.SAFE: Use ALPOLIC™ on your project!

READY FOR FIRE-SAFE AND FUTURE-PROOF FAÇADES?

Contact us!
We will be happy to advise you – including face-to-face!

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Certifications