



Reaction-to-fire test report

Test standard: AS 1530.1:1994 (R2016)

Test sponsor: HVG Facades Pty Ltd

Product: 3 mm MondoClad




Job number: 56715500a

Test date: 14, 15 and 16 August 2018 Revision: R3.0

Warringtonfire: accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 – Testing



Quality management

Revision	Date	Information about the report			
R1.0	29 August 2018	Description	Initial issue.		
R2.0	4 September 2018	Description	Amendment to product description.		
R3.0	14 October 2020	Description	Name change of test sponsor and the results table, and rebranding		
			Prepared by	Reviewed by	Authorised by
		Name	Anthony Rosamilia	Tanmay Bhat	Tanmay Bhat
	Signature				

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1. Introduction

This report documents the findings of the reaction-to-fire properties of 3 mm MondoClad tested in accordance with AS 1530.1:1994 (R2016). The testing was undertaken on 14, 15 and 16 August 2018.

Warringtonfire did the test at the request of HVG Facades Pty Ltd.

Table 1 Test sponsor details

Test sponsor	Address
HVG Facades Pty Ltd	25 West Park Drive Derrimut Victoria 3030 Australia

2. Test specimen

The description of the specimen in Table 2 has been prepared from the information provided by the test sponsor, unless otherwise specified.

Warringtonfire was not involved in sampling or selecting the specimens.

All measurements – unless indicated – were measured by Warringtonfire.

Table 2 Product description

Item	Detail
Product	3 mm MondoClad
General description	Grade 5052 aluminium alloy with a H32 temper
As received density	2610 kg/m ³
Colour	Grey
Photograph of specimen	

3. Test procedure

Table 3 details the test procedure for this reaction-to-fire test.

Table 3 Test procedure

Item	Detail
Statement of compliance	The test was performed in accordance with the requirements of AS 1530.1:1994(R2016).
Variations	A suitable alternative insulating material was used to fill the annular space between the furnace tubes, as specified in clause 4.2 of ISO 1182:2010. During the tests, the thermocouples did not reach equilibrium. The tests were ended after 3600 seconds as described in section 7.4.7 of ISO 1182:2010.
Pre-test conditioning	The specimens were conditioned inside a ventilated oven maintained at a temperature of 60 ± 5 °C for between 20 and 24 hours. The samples were then cooled to room temperature in a desiccator until immediately prior to testing.
Specimen preparation and mounting	Prior to testing, the discs were stacked and tied together using two fine nickel-chromium wires.
Number of tests	Five
End of test	None of the specimens reached thermal equilibrium during the test. Hence the tests were ended after 3600 seconds – as described in section 7.4.7 of ISO 1182:2010.
Test operator	Anthony Rosamilia

4. Test measurements and results

Table 4 shows the summary of observations and calculations of the material samples.

Table 4 Test calculations

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Results					Arithmetic mean = $\sum \text{results}/5$
			1	2	3	4	5	
Cumulative total of duration of flaming (> 5 s)		s	0	0	0	0	0	0
Test duration		s	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600
Specimen mass								
Initial	m_{si}	g	203.3	206	203	203.8	203	
Final	m_{sf}	g	203.3	201	203	198.5	203	
Mass loss	$\Delta m = [(m_{si} - m_{sf})/m_{si}] \times 100$	%	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.0
Furnace thermocouple temperatures								
Initial	T_{fi}	°C	748.3	746	747.2	746.3	745	
Maximum	T_{fm}	°C	753.2	762.9	750.9	750.6	749.6	
Final	T_{ff}	°C	753.2	757.1	750.9	750.6	749.6	
Temperature rise	$\Delta T_f = T_{fm} - T_{ff}$	°C	735.6	755.7	726.5	722.4	732.4	17.8
Specimen centre thermocouple temperatures								
Maximum	T_{cm}	°C	N/A – Please refer to Section 4.1					
Final	T_{cf}	°C						
Temperature rise	$\Delta T_c = T_{cm} - T_{cf}$	°C						
Specimen surface thermocouple temperatures								
Maximum	T_{sm}	°C	N/A – Please refer to Section 4.1					
Final	T_{sf}	°C						
Temperature rise	$\Delta T_s = T_{sm} - T_{sf}$	°C						

4.1 Test observations

- During the tests the aluminium had melted.
- No flaming was observed.
- The specimens were no longer in contact with the specimen surface and centre thermocouples specimens by tests' end.
- As the specimen centre and specimen surface thermocouples were no longer in contact with the specimen, the data from these thermocouples are unreliable.

4.2 Combustibility

The material is not deemed combustible according to the test criteria for combustibility specified in clause 3.4 of AS 1530.1:1994 (R2016).

A comparison between the failure criteria and the corresponding results determined from testing is presented in Table 5.

Table 5 Test results

Combustibility Performance Criteria	Measured value	Unit	Result
Mean duration of sustained flaming > 0 s	0	s	Pass
Mean furnace thermocouple temperature rise $\Delta T_f > 50$ °C	17.8	°C	Pass
Mean specimen surface thermocouple temperature rise $\Delta T_s > 50$ °C	N/A	°C	N/A

5. Application of test results

5.1 Test limitations

These test results relate only to the behaviour of the test specimens of the material under the particular conditions of the test and they are not intended to be the sole criterion for assessing the potential fire hazard of the material in use.

Any significant variation with respect to size, construction details, loads, stresses, edge or end conditions is not addressed by this report. Any differences in composition or thickness of the product may significantly affect the performance and will therefore invalidate the test results. It is recommended that any proposed variation to the tested configuration should be referred to the test sponsor. The test sponsor should then obtain appropriate documentary evidence of compliance from Warringtonfire or another accredited testing authority.

The supplier of the product is responsible for ensuring that the product which is supplied for use is identical to the specimens that were tested.

5.2 Uncertainty of measurements

Because of the nature of reaction-to-fire testing and the consequent difficulty in quantifying the uncertainty of measurements obtained from a reaction-to-fire test, it is not possible to provide a stated degree of accuracy of the result.

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