



Reaction-to-fire test report

A reaction-to-fire test in accordance with AS 1530.1:1994 (R2016)

Test sponsor: Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation



Product: Mitsubishi ALPOLIC NC

Job number: RTF190153

Test date: 2 July 2019 Revision: R1.0



Amendment schedule

Version	Date	Information about the report		
R1.0	8 July 2019	Description	Initial issue	
			Prepared by	Reviewed and Authorised by
		Name	Emma Richardson	Anthony Rosamilia
		Signature		

Contact information

Warringtonfire Australia Pty Ltd – ABN 81 050 241 524

Melbourne – NATA registered laboratory

Unit 2, 409-411 Hammond Road
Dandenong South, VIC 3175
Australia

T: +61 3 9767 1000

Brisbane

Suite 6, Level 12
133 Mary Street
Brisbane, QLD 4000
Australia

T: +61 7 3238 1700

Perth

Unit 22, 22 Railway Road
Subiaco, WA 6008
Australia

T: +61 8 9382 3844

Sydney

Suite 802, Level 8
383 Kent Street
Sydney, NSW 2000
Australia

T: +61 2 9211 4333

Canberra

Unit 2, 11 Murray Crescent
Griffith, ACT 2603
Australia

T: +61 2 6260 8488

General conditions of use

The data, methodologies, calculations and results documented in this report specifically relate to the tested specimen/s and must not be used for any other purpose.

This report may only be reproduced in full. Extracts or abridgements must not be published without permission from Warringtonfire Australia.

All work and services carried out by Warringtonfire Australia are subject to, and conducted in accordance with our standard terms and conditions. These are available on request or at <https://www.element.com/terms/terms-and-conditions>.

Contents

Amendment schedule	2
Contents	4
1. Introduction	5
2. Product description	5
3. Test results	6
4. Criteria of combustibility	7
5. Observations	7
6. Comments	7
7. Application of test results	7

1. Introduction

This report documents the findings of the fire hazard properties of Mitsubishi ALPOLIC NC tested in accordance with AS 1530.1:1994 (R2016) and the supplementary standard of ISO 1182:2010 on 2 July 2019.

Warringtonfire Australia did the test at the request of Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation.

Table 1 Test sponsor details

Test sponsor	Address
Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation	1-1, Marouchi 1 - chome Chiyoda-Ku Tokyo 100-8251 Japan

2. Product description

Table 2 describes the sampled product.

Table 2 Product description

Product name	Description
Mitsubishi ALPOLIC NC	The material was comprised of Aluminium Tri-Hydroxide, Calcium Carbonate and a polymer binder as nominated by the test sponsor. The material is to be used as the core of Mitsubishi ALPOLIC NC Aluminium Composite Panels, which will be used on internal and external walls as lining and cladding, as nominated by the test sponsor. The material was firm, not brittle, was off white in colour and had a measured density of 1803 kg·m ⁻³ . Warringtonfire personnel were not involved with the selection of the material. Before conducting these tests, the test specimens were conditioned in a ventilated oven maintained at a temperature of 60±5° C for between 20 and 24 hours. Prior to conducting these tests, the samples were cooled to room temperature in a desiccator.



Figure 1 Photo of product

3. Test results

Table 3 shows the summary of observations and calculations of the material samples.

Table 3 Test calculations

Parameter	Symbol or expression	Unit	Results					Arithmetic mean = $\sum \text{results}/5$
			1	2	3	4	5	
Initial specimen mass	m_{si}	g	141.9	142.1	141.9	133.6	141.9	
Final specimen mass	m_{sf}	g	93.2	93.0	93.3	87.7	93.2	
Mass loss	$\delta m = (m_{si} - m_{sf})/m_{si}$	%	34.3	34.6	34.2	34.4	34.3	34.4
Total duration of sustained flaming	Cumulative total of duration of flaming (>5s)	s	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial furnace thermocouple temperature	T_{fi}	°C	747.8	745.8	745.6	745.0	745.1	
Maximum furnace thermocouple temperature	T_{fm}	°C	760.5	762.9	766.9	763.6	772.7	
Final thermocouple temperature	T_{ff}	°C	758.8	762.1	764.7	762.0	770.7	
Furnace thermocouple temperature rise	$\delta T_f = T_{fm} - T_{fi}$	°C	1.7	0.8	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.7
Maximum specimen centre thermocouple temperature	T_{cm}	°C	743.9	716.0	726.3	759.0	763.6	
Final specimen centre thermocouple temperature	T_{cf}	°C	736.9	715.7	726.1	744.0	743.6	
Specimen centre thermocouple temperature	$\delta T_c = T_{cm} - T_{cf}$	°C	7.0	0.3	0.2	15.0	20.0	8.5
Maximum specimen surface thermocouple temperature	T_{sm}	°C	803.3	799.2	803.9	799.2	789.7	
Final specimen thermocouple temperature	T_{sf}	°C	803.0	799.0	803.5	798.4	789.3	
Specimen surface thermocouple temperature rise	$\delta T_s = T_{sm} - T_{sf}$	°C	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4
Test duration		s	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	

Table 4 Summary of results

Characteristic	Result
Mean furnace temperature rise:	1.7 °C
Mean specimen centre thermocouple temperature rise:	8.5 °C
Mean specimen surface thermocouple temperature rise:	0.4 °C
Mean duration of sustained flaming:	0 seconds
Mean mass loss:	34.4 %

4. Criteria of combustibility

Clause 3.4 of AS 1530.1:1994 (R2016) defines a combustible material as one for which; the duration of sustained flaming – as determined by summing the individual durations of flaming of 5 seconds or longer for all the samples and dividing by five, is greater than zero, or the arithmetic mean of the temperature rise of the furnace thermocouple exceeds 50° C or the arithmetic mean of the specimen surface thermocouple temperature rise exceeds 50° C.

Decision rule

Any measurement resulting in a temperature rise of 50° C or more is taken to meet the temperature rise criteria for combustibility.

5. Observations

Table 5 Test observation

Observations
The top of each specimen charred. Charring started around the edge and spread to cover the top before gradually disappearing.
A light odour and 'crackling' sound were both detected.

Post-test observation

The specimens maintained their shape during testing but became powdery in texture and crumbled with very little force. The colour of the specimens had also changed. The specimens were bright white after having been tested.

6. Comments

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 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.

All five tests were ended after 3600 seconds as per Section 7.4.7 in ISO 1182:2010.

7. Application of test results

This test report does not provide an endorsement by Warringtonfire Australia Pty Ltd of the performance of the actual products supplied.

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