

# Fire-resistance test on fire collars protecting a concrete floor slab penetrated by services

## Test Report

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**Report number:** FSP 1875

**Date:** 19 March 2018

**Client:** Combat Collars Pty Ltd

Commercial-in-confidence




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19 <sup>th</sup> March 2018	19 <sup>th</sup> March 2018	19 <sup>th</sup> March 2018

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# Fire-resistance test on fire collars protecting a concrete floor slab penetrated by services

## Sponsored Investigation No. FSP 1875

### 1 Introduction

#### 1.1 Identification of specimen

The sponsor identified the specimen as five (5) cast-in Fire Collars protecting a 120-mm thick concrete floor slab penetrated by four (4) HDPE pipes and one (1) PVC pipe.

#### 1.2 Sponsor

Combat Collars Pty Ltd  
17 Glenn Street,  
Dean Park NSW 2761

#### 1.3 Manufacturer

Combat Collars Pty Ltd  
17 Glenn Street,  
Dean Park NSW 2761

#### 1.4 Test standard

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

#### 1.5 Reference standard

Australian Standard 4072, Components for the protection of openings in fire-resistant separating elements, Part 1 - 2005, Service penetrations and control joints.

#### 1.6 Test number

CSIRO Reference test number: FS 4716/4172

## 1.7 Test date

The fire-resistance test was conducted on 23 October 2017.

# 2 Description of specimen

## 2.1 General

The specimen comprised an 1150-mm x 1150-mm x 120-mm thick reinforced concrete slab penetrated by five (5) stack pipes protected by cast-in Combat Collars fire collars.

The pipes used in the test are stated to be manufactured in accordance with:

- AS/NZS 1260 - PVC-U pipes and fittings for drain, waste and vent application
- AS/NZS 5065:2005 'Polyethylene and polypropylene pipes and fittings for drainage and sewerage applications'
- AS/NZS 4401 Plastics piping systems for soil and waste discharge (low and high temperature) inside buildings – Polyethylene (PE)
- EN 1519

For the purpose of the test, the specimens were referenced as Penetrations 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Documents containing a complete description of each specimen were supplied by the sponsor and are retained on file.

### Penetration 1 – Combat Clean 40 (CC-40) cast-in collar protecting a nominal 40-mm Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) stack pipe incorporating a coupling inside the collar

The Combat Clean 40 collar comprised a plastic casing with a 43-mm inner diameter, a 151-mm external diameter base flange, and 0.75-mm thick steel base plate. The 79-mm high collar casing incorporated a layer of 265-mm x 38-mm x 8-mm thick intumescent material, as shown in drawing titled Combat Clean 40 CC-40 provided by Combat Collars Pty Ltd.

The penetrating service comprised a 43-mm outer diameter PVC pipe with a wall thickness of 2-mm fitted through the collar with a coupling located in the collar's sleeve, for a total wall thickness of 4-mm through the collar's sleeve. The pipe projected vertically, 2000-mm away from the unexposed face of the wall and approximately 500-mm into the furnace chamber. The pipe was supported at nominally 500-mm and 1500-mm from the unexposed face of the concrete slab by two support clamps spaced apart at nominally 1000-mm. The pipe was open at the unexposed end and capped on the exposed end with an 40-mm PVC pipe cap.

### Penetration 2 – Combat Clean 50 (CC-50) cast-in collar protecting a 56-mm High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) stack pipe

The Combat Clean 50 collar comprised a plastic casing with a 56-mm inner diameter, a 151-mm external diameter base flange and 0.75-mm thick steel base plate. The 79-mm high collar casing incorporated a layer of 265-mm x 38-mm x 8-mm thick intumescent material, as shown in drawing titled Combat Clean 50 CC-50 by Combat Collars Pty Ltd.

The penetrating service comprised a 56-mm outer diameter HDPE pipe with a wall thickness of 3.1-mm fitted through the collar. The pipe projected vertically, 2000-mm away from the unexposed face of the wall and approximately 500-mm into the furnace chamber. The pipe was supported at nominally 500-mm and 1500-mm from the unexposed face of the concrete slab by two support clamps spaced apart at nominally 1000-mm. The pipe was open at the unexposed end and capped on the exposed end with an 56-mm PVC pipe cap.

### Penetration 3 – Combat Clean 50 (CC-50) cast-in collar protecting a 50-mm High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) stack pipe

The Combat Clean 50 collar comprised a plastic casing with a 56-mm inner diameter, a 151-mm external diameter base flange, and 0.75-mm thick steel base plate. The 79-mm high collar casing incorporated a layer of 265-mm x 38-mm x 8-mm thick intumescent material, as shown in drawing titled Combat Clean 50 CC-50 by Combat Collars Pty Ltd.

The penetrating service comprised a 50-mm diameter HDPE pipe with a wall thickness of 3.5-mm fitted through the collars sleeve. The pipe projected vertically, 2000-mm away from the unexposed face of the concrete slab and approximately 500-mm into the furnace chamber. The pipe was supported at nominally 500-mm and 1500-mm from the unexposed face of the concrete slab by two support clamps spaced apart at nominally 1000-mm. The pipe was open at the unexposed end and capped on the exposed end with a Superwool plug.

### Penetration 4 – Combat Clean 100 (CC-100) cast-in collar protecting a 110-mm High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) stack pipe

The Combat Clean 100 collar comprised a plastic casing with a 110-mm inner diameter, a 210-mm external diameter base flange, and 0.75-mm thick steel base plate. The 80-mm high collar casing incorporated a layer of 443-mm x 48-mm x 12-mm thick intumescent material, as shown in drawing titled Combat Clean 100 CC-100 provided by Combat Collars Pty Ltd.

The penetrating service comprised a 110-mm diameter HDPE pipe with a wall thickness of 5-mm fitted through the collar. The pipe projected vertically, 2000-mm away from the unexposed face of the concrete slab and approximately 500-mm into the furnace chamber. The pipe was supported at nominally 500-mm and 1500-mm from the unexposed face of the concrete slab by two support clamps spaced apart at nominally 1000-mm. The pipe was open at the unexposed end and capped on the exposed end with a Superwool Plug.

### Penetration 5 – Combat Clean 40 (CC-40) cast-in collar protecting a 40-mm High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) stack pipe

The Combat Clean 40 collar comprised a plastic casing with a 43-mm inner diameter, a 151-mm external diameter base flange, and 0.75-mm thick steel base plate. The 79-mm high collar casing incorporated a layer of 265-mm x 38-mm x 8-mm thick intumescent material, as shown in drawing titled Combat Clean 40 CC-40 provided by Combat Collars Pty Ltd.

The penetrating service comprised a 40-mm diameter HDPE pipe with a wall thickness of 3.5-mm fitted through the collar. The pipe projected vertically, 2000-mm away from the unexposed face of the concrete slab and approximately 500-mm into the furnace chamber. The pipe was supported at nominally 500-mm and 1500-mm from the unexposed face of the concrete slab by two support clamps spaced apart at nominally 1000-mm. The pipe was open at the unexposed end and capped on the exposed end with a Superwool plug.

## 2.2 Dimensions

The overall dimension of the concrete slab was 1150-mm wide x 1150-mm long x 120-mm thick, to suit the opening in the specimen containing frame.

## 2.3 Orientation

The reinforced concrete slab was placed horizontally on top of the furnace chamber, and subjected to fire exposure from the underside.

## 2.4 Conditioning

The concrete slab was left to cure for a period longer than 30 days.

# 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:

Drawing titled Combat Clean 40 CC-40, undated, provided by Combat Collars Pty Ltd.

Drawing titled Combat Clean 50 CC-50, undated, provided by Combat Collars Pty Ltd.

Drawing titled Combat Clean 100 CC-100, undated, provided by Combat Collars Pty Ltd.

Drawing numbered Penetration # 1 – 40mm PVC Pipe – Stack – Combat Clean 40, dated 14 December 2017, provided by Combat Collars Pty Ltd.

Drawing numbered Penetration # 2 – 56mm (act.) HDPE Pipe – Stack – Combat Clean 50, dated 14 December 2017, provided by Combat Collars Pty Ltd.

Drawing numbered Penetration # 3 – 50mm (act.) HDPE Pipe – Stack – Combat Clean 50, dated 14 December 2017, provided by Combat Collars Pty Ltd.

Drawing numbered Penetration # 4 – 110mm (act.) HDPE Pipe – Stack – Combat Clean 100, dated 14 December 2017, provided by Combat Collars Pty Ltd.

Drawing numbered Penetration # 5 – 40mm (act.) HDPE Pipe – Stack – Combat Clean 40, dated 14 December 2017, provided by Combat Collars Pty Ltd.

# 4 Equipment

## 4.1 Furnace

The furnace had a nominal opening of 1000-mm x 1000-mm for attachment of vertical or horizontal 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 four 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.

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



### 4.3 Measurement system

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

## 5 Ambient temperature

The temperature of the test area was 21°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 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:

<b>Time</b>	<b>Observation</b>
2 minutes -	Smoke is being emitted from end of Penetration 1, 2, and 3.
4 minutes -	Fluing has ceased from Penetration 2 and 3.
5 minutes -	Base of Penetration 1 is starting to distort.
7 minutes -	Base of penetration 2 is starting to distort.
9 minutes -	Base of penetration 4 is starting to distort.
10 minutes -	Light smoke is being emitted from base of Penetration 5.
15 minutes -	Light smoke is being emitted from the ends of Penetration 1 and 4.
30 minutes -	Very light smoke is being emitted from Penetration 4. No smoke is noted on Penetration 1, 2, 3 and 5.
60 minutes -	No visible change.
120 minutes -	No apparent change to the specimen.
180 minutes -	No apparent change to the specimen.
187 minutes -	Maximum temperature rise failure on Slab – Penetration 3.
209 minutes -	Maximum temperature rise failure on Slab – Penetration 4.
210 minutes -	Maximum temperature rise failure on Slab – Penetration 5.
222 minutes -	Maximum temperature rise failure on Slab – Penetration 1.
225 minutes -	Base of Penetration 5 is melting and bubbling.
238 minutes -	Maximum temperature rise failure on Slab – Penetration 2.
241 minutes -	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 Specimen temperature

Figure 3 shows the curve of maximum temperature versus time associated with Penetration 1.

Figure 4 shows the curve of maximum temperature versus time associated with Penetration 2.

Figure 5 shows the curve of maximum temperature versus time associated with Penetration 3.

Figure 6 shows the curve of maximum temperature versus time associated with Penetration 4.

Figure 7 shows the curve of maximum temperature versus time associated with Penetration 5.

## 8.5 Performance

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

Penetration 1 – Combat Clean 40 (CC-40) cast-in collar protecting a nominal 40-mm Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) stack pipe incorporating a coupling inside the collar

Structural adequacy	-	not applicable
Integrity	-	No failure at 241 minutes
Insulation	-	222 minutes

Penetration 2 – Combat Clean 50 (CC-50) cast-in collar protecting a 56-mm High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) stack pipe

Structural adequacy	-	not applicable
Integrity	-	No failure at 241 minutes
Insulation	-	238 minutes

Penetration 3 – Combat Clean 50 (CC-50) cast-in collar protecting a 50-mm High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) stack pipe

Structural adequacy	-	not applicable
Integrity	-	No failure at 241 minutes
Insulation	-	187 minutes

Penetration 4 – Combat Clean 100 (CC-100) cast-in collar protecting a 110-mm High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) stack pipe

Structural adequacy	-	not applicable
Integrity	-	No failure at 241 minutes
Insulation	-	209 minutes

Penetration 5 – Combat Clean 40 (CC-40) cast-in collar protecting a 40-mm High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) stack pipe

Structural adequacy	-	not applicable
Integrity	-	No failure at 241 minutes
Insulation	-	210 minutes

This report details methods of construction, the test conditions and the results obtained when the 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's of the test specimens were as follows:

Penetration 1 -	-/240/180	Penetration 4 -	-/240/180
Penetration 2 -	-/240/180	Penetration 5 -	-/240/180
Penetration 3 -	-/240/180		

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 10.11 of AS 1530.4-2014, have been made provided no individual component is removed or reduced.

## 11 Tested by

Russell Collins  
Testing Officer

# Appendices

## Appendix A – Measurement location

Measurement Location		Data Logger Channel Information
Group location	T/C Position	T/C designation
Penetration 1 – (Iplex) PVC pipe 43-mm OD	On the slab – 25-mm from the pipe	S1
	On the slab – 25-mm from the pipe	S2
	On the pipe - 25-mm from the slab	S3
	On the pipe - 25-mm from the slab	S4
Penetration 2 – (Wavin) HDPE 56-mm OD	On the slab – 25-mm from the pipe	S5
	On the slab – 25-mm from the pipe	S6
	On the pipe - 25-mm from the slab	S7
	On the pipe - 25-mm from the slab	S8
Penetration 3 – (Valsir Onorm) HDPE pipe, 50-mm OD	On the slab – 25-mm from the pipe	S9
	On the slab – 25-mm from the pipe	S10
	On the pipe - 25-mm from the slab	S11
	On the pipe - 25-mm from the slab	S12
Penetration 4 – (Mueller Pipelines) HDPE pipe 110-mm OD	On the slab – 25-mm from the pipe	S13
	On the slab – 25-mm from the pipe	S14
	On the pipe - 25-mm from the slab	S15
	On the pipe - 25-mm from the slab	S16
Penetration 5 –Geberit HDPE pipe, 40-mm OD	On the slab – 25-mm from the pipe	S17
	On the slab – 25-mm from the pipe	S18
	On the pipe - 25-mm from the slab	S19
	On the pipe - 25-mm from the slab	S20

Appendix B – Photographs

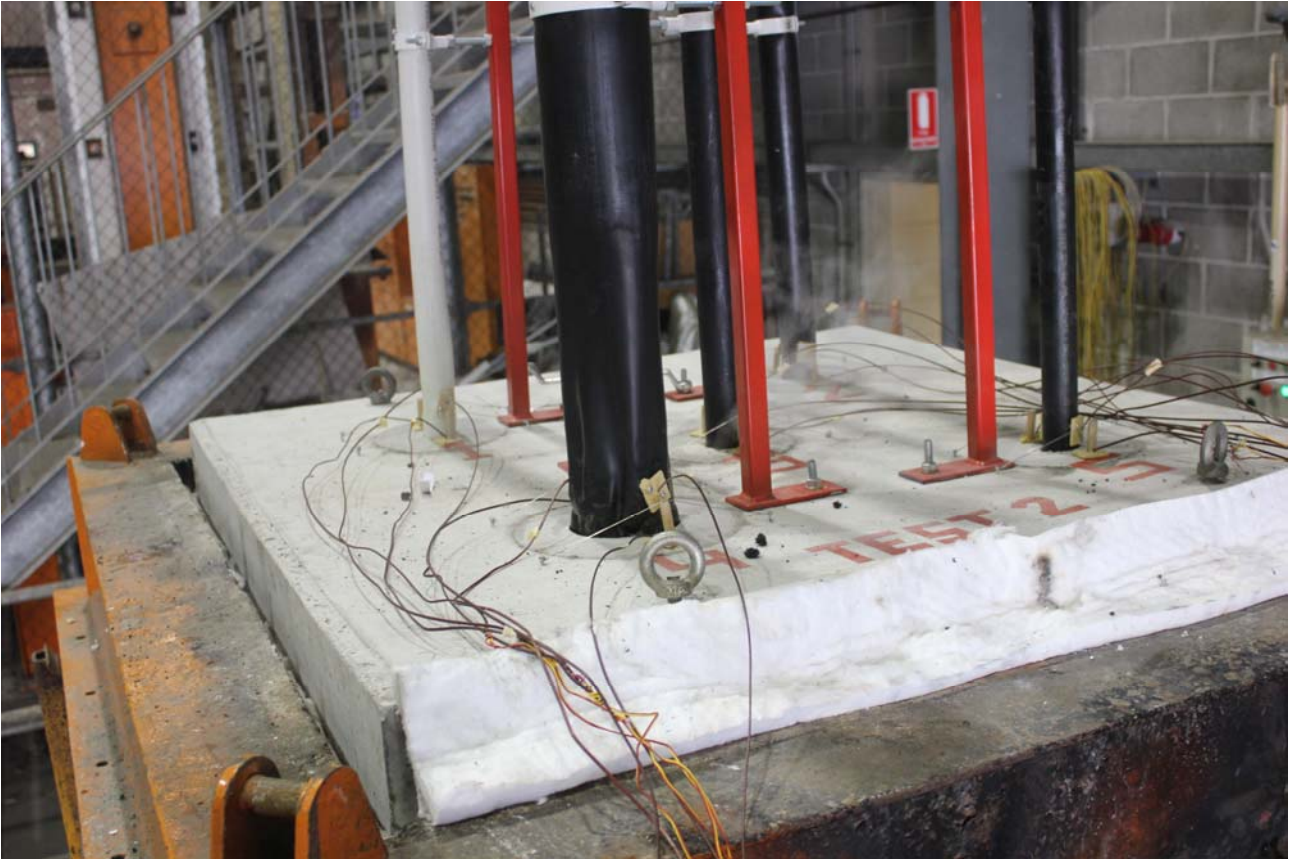


**PHOTOGRAPH 1 – EXPOSED FACE OF SPECIMENS PRIOR TO TESTING**

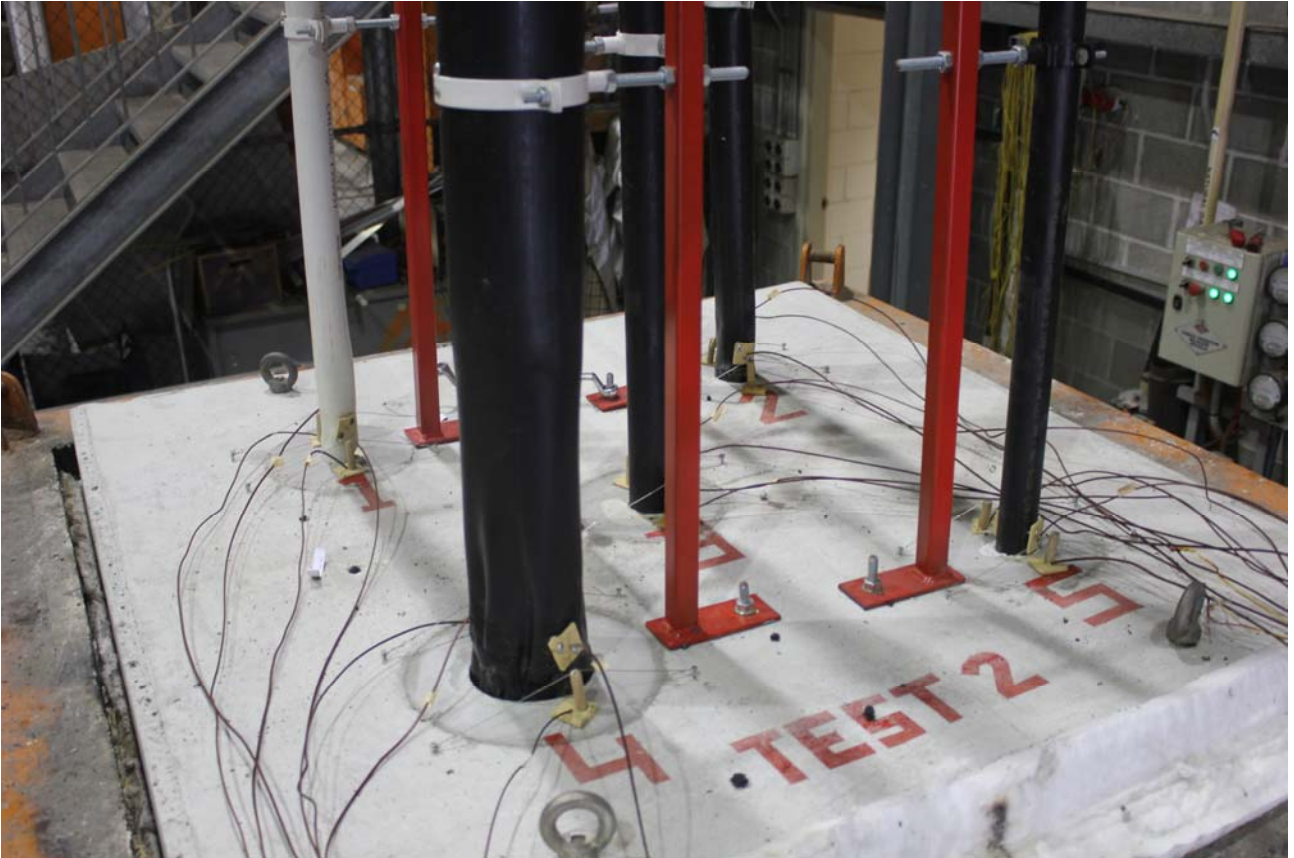


**PHOTOGRAPH 2 – UNEXPOSED FACE OF SPECIMENS PRIOR TO TESTING**



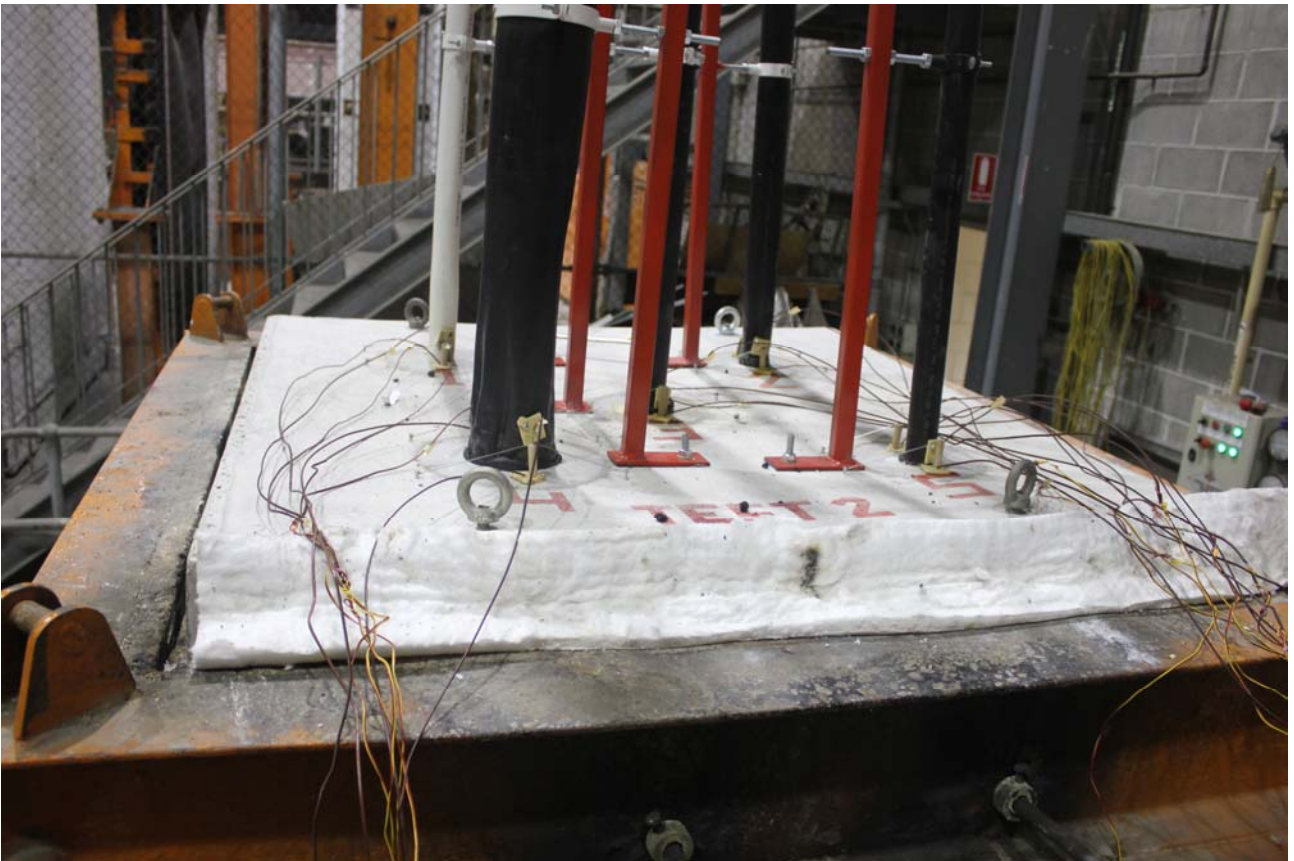


**PHOTOGRAPH 3 – SPECIMENS AFTER 60 MINUTES OF TESTING**



**PHOTOGRAPH 4 – SPECIMENS AFTER 120 MINUTES OF TESTING**



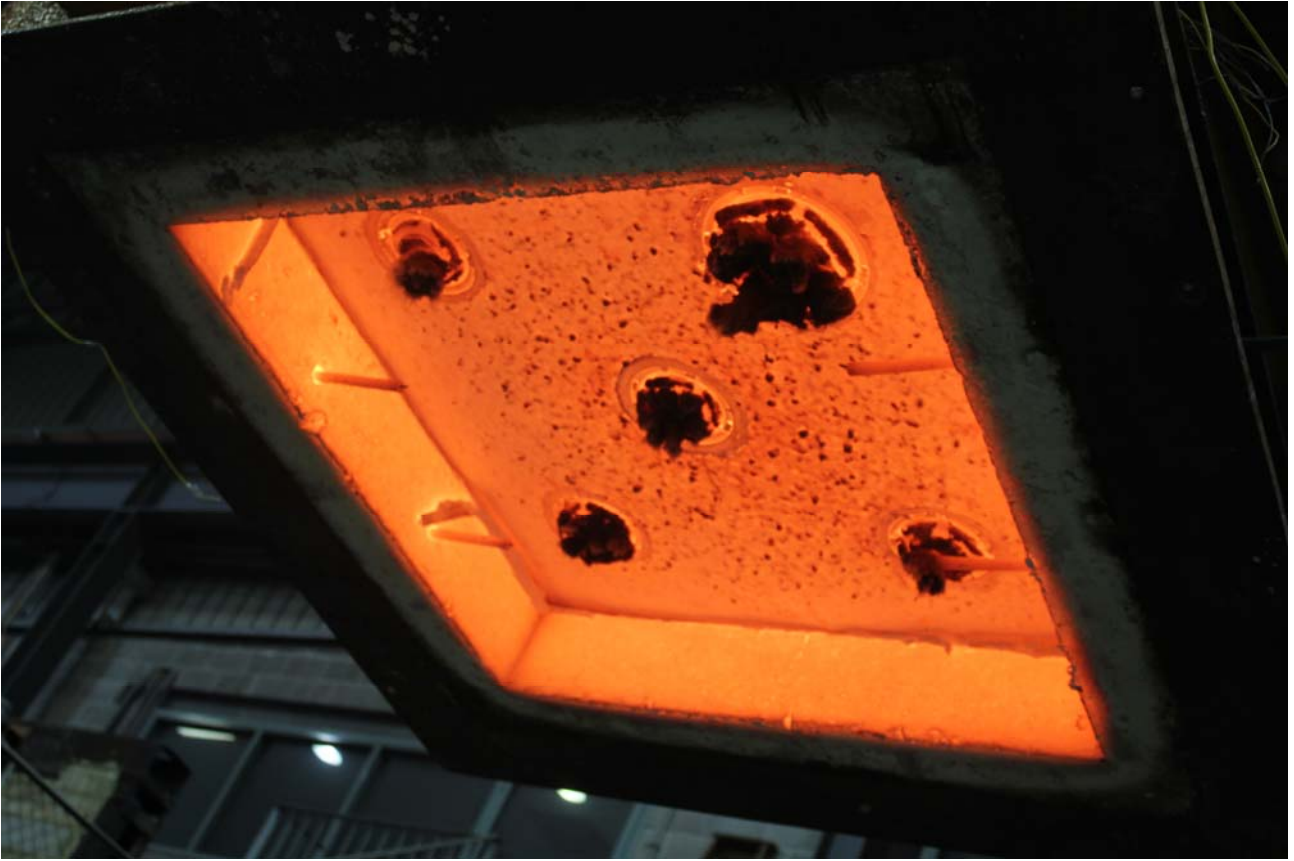


**PHOTOGRAPH 5 – SPECIMENS AFTER 180 MINUTES OF TESTING**



**PHOTOGRAPH 6 – UNEXPOSED FACED OF SPECIMEN AT CONCLUSION OF TESTING**





**PHOTOGRAPH 7 – EXPOSED FACE OF SPECIMENS AT CONCLUSION OF TESTING**

## Appendix C – Furnace Temperature

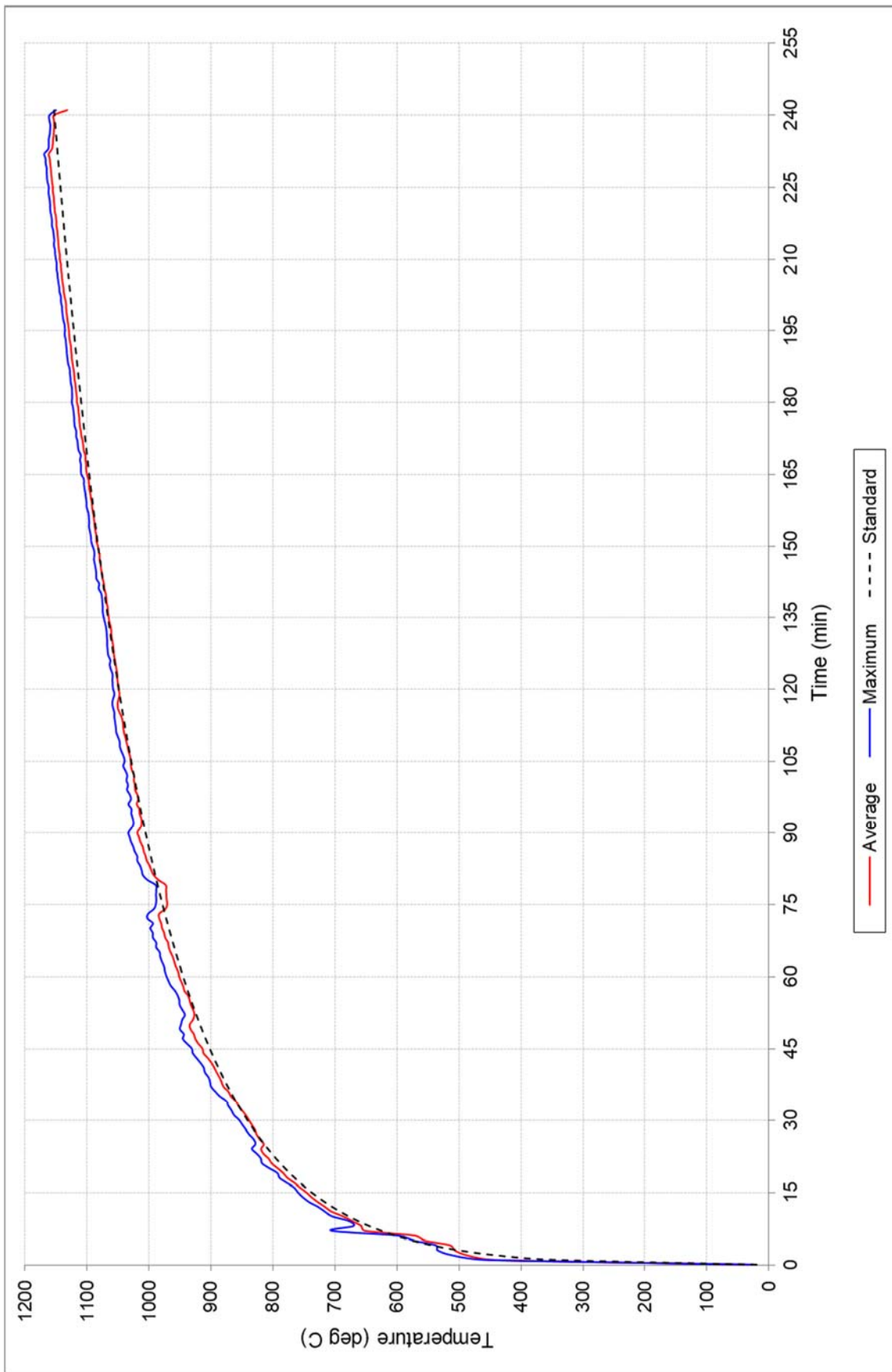


FIGURE 1 – FURNACE TEMPERATURE

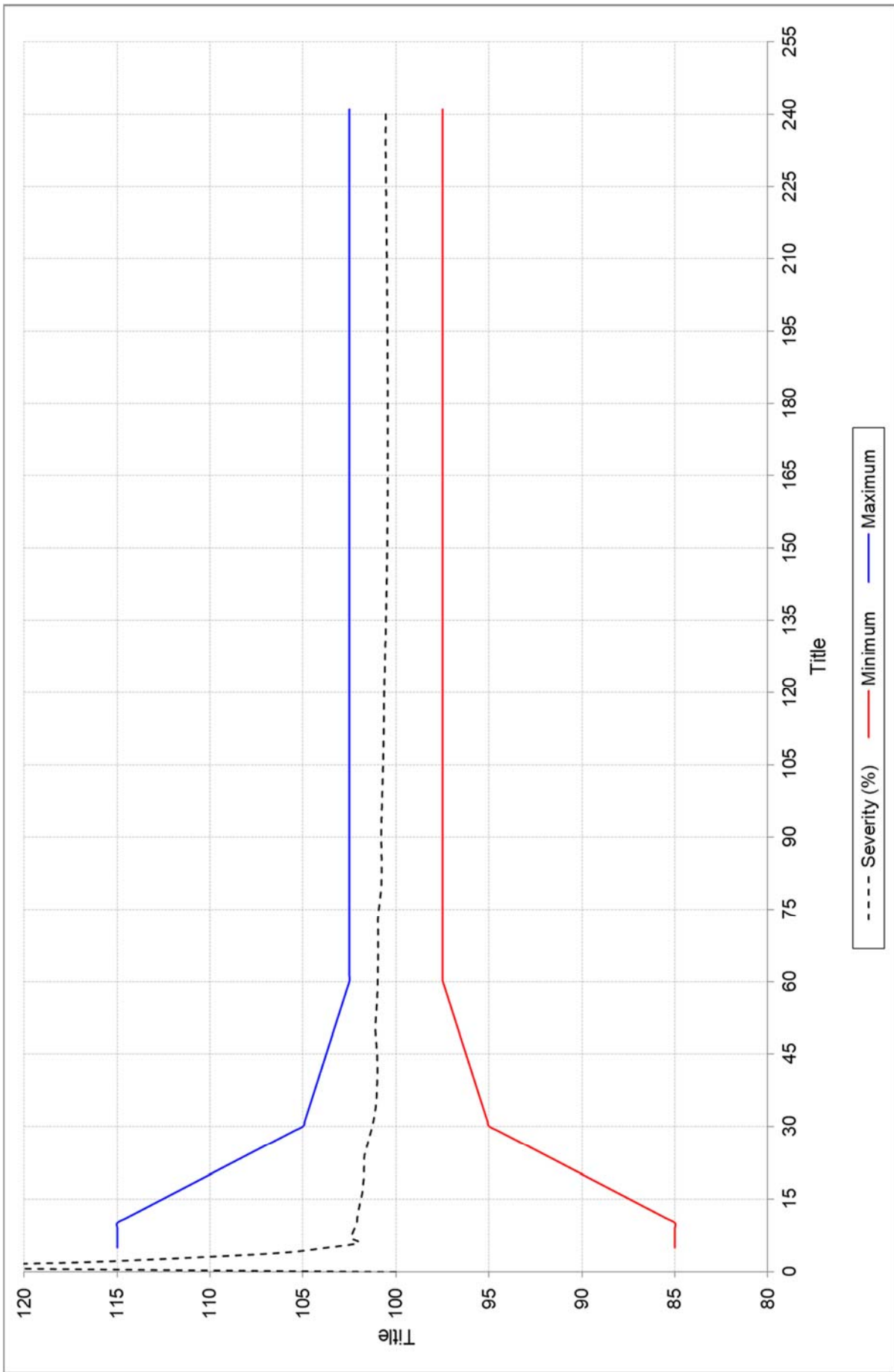


FIGURE 2 – FURNACE SEVERITY

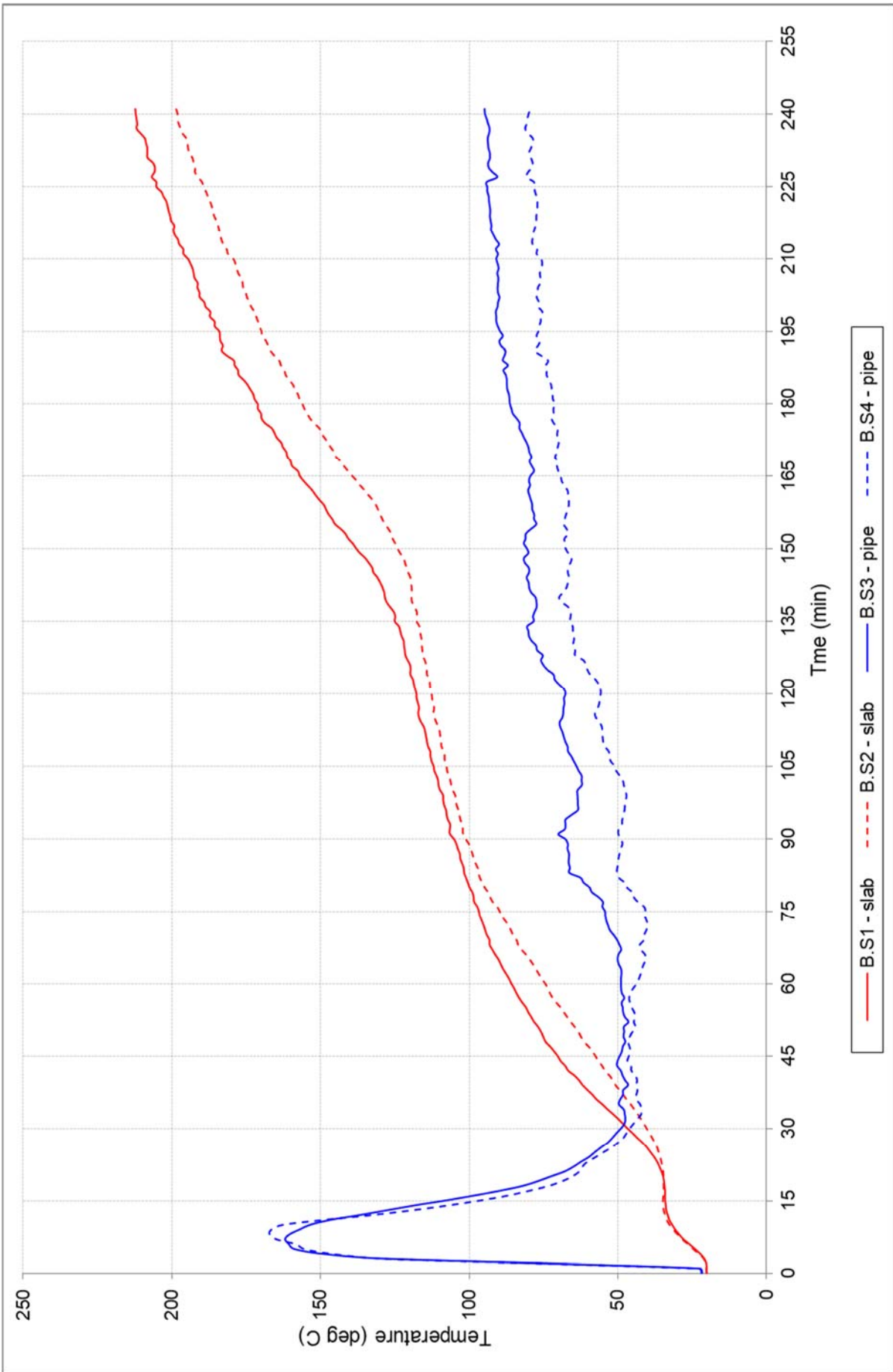


FIGURE 3 – SPECIMEN TEMPERATURE – ASSOCIATED WITH PENETRATION # 1

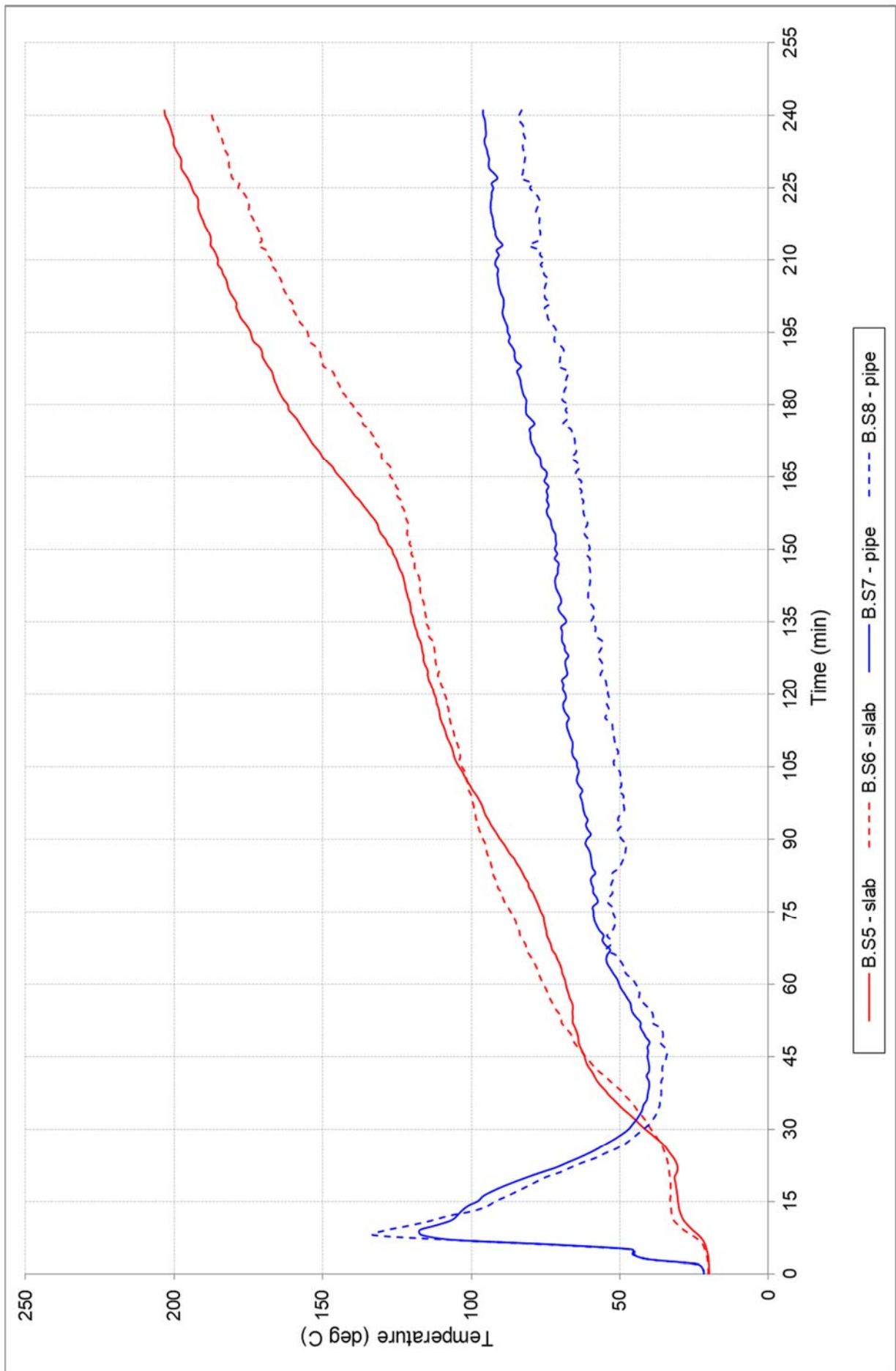


FIGURE 4 – SPECIMEN TEMPERATURE – ASSOCIATED WITH PENETRATION # 2

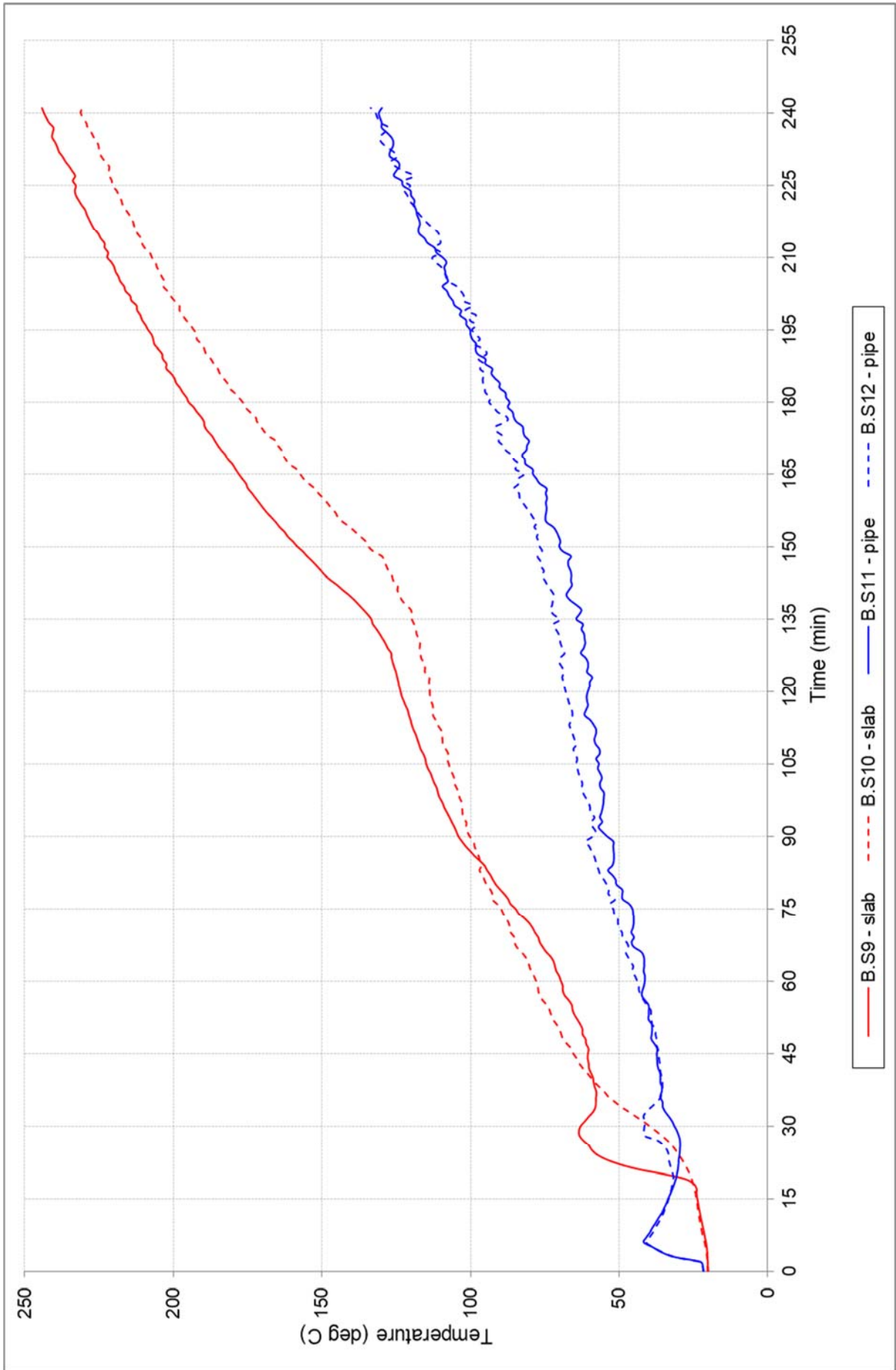


FIGURE 5 – SPECIMEN TEMPERATURE – ASSOCIATED WITH PENETRATION # 3



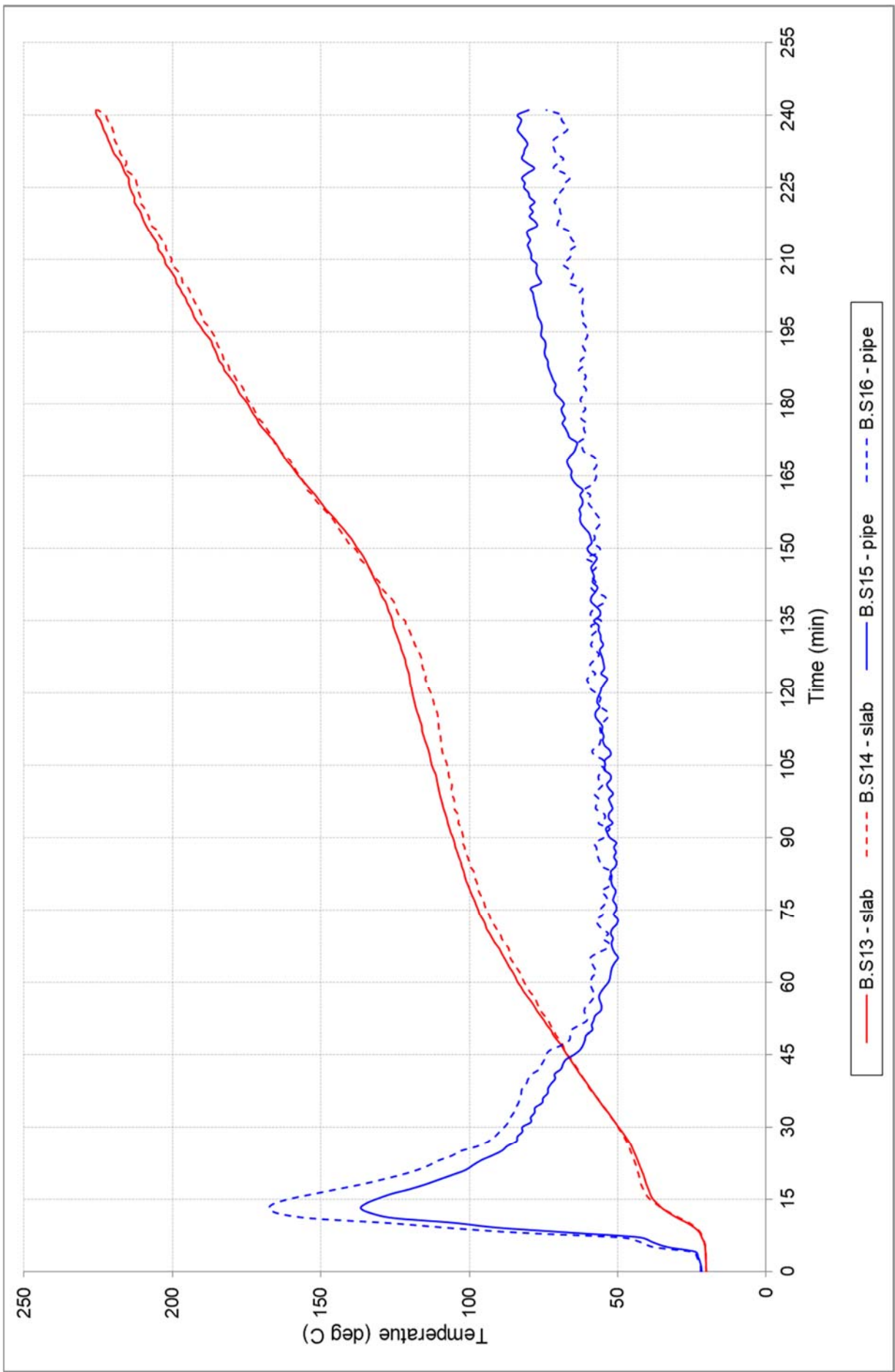


FIGURE 6 – SPECIMEN TEMPERATURE – ASSOCIATED WITH PENETRATION # 4

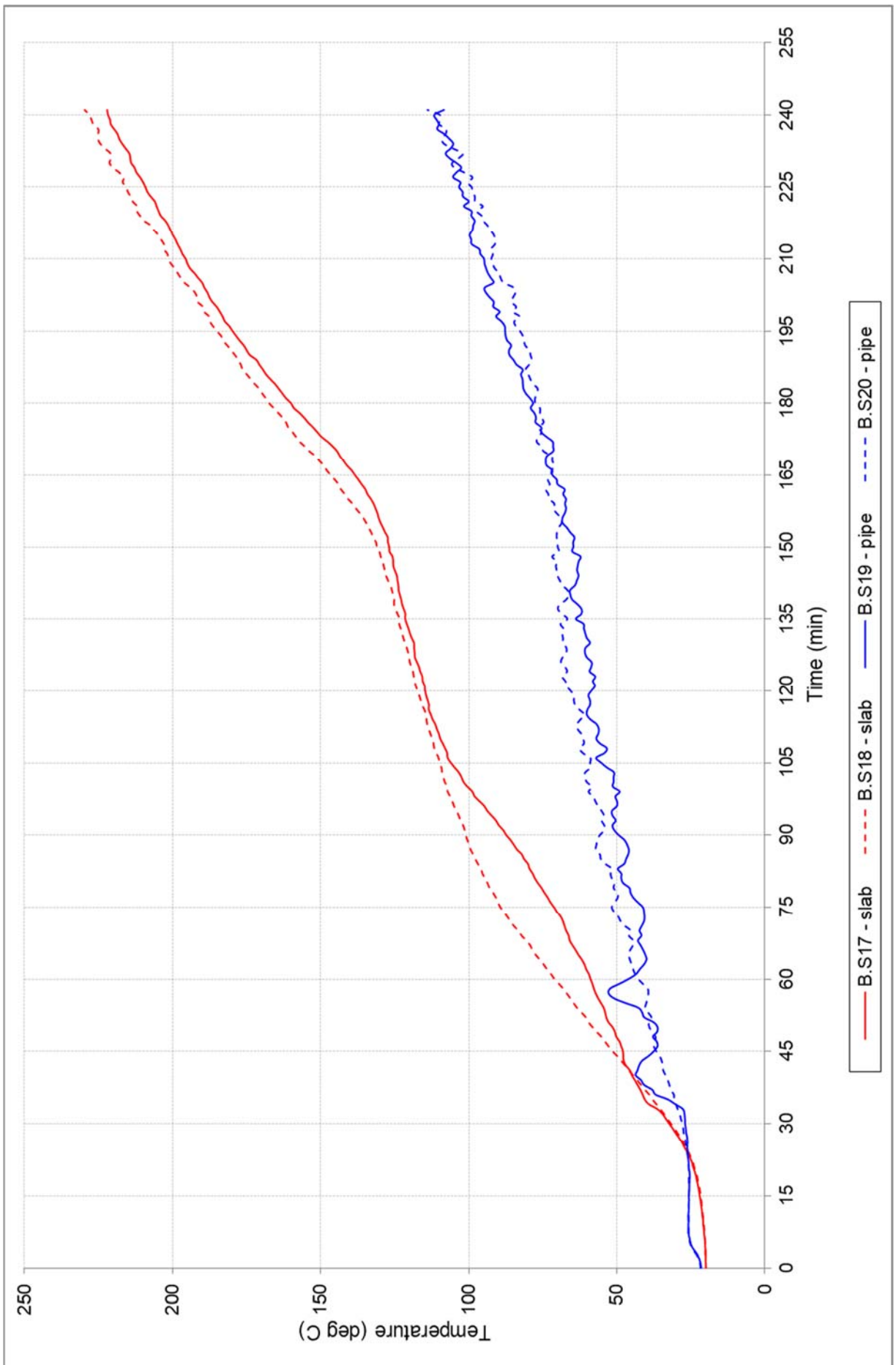
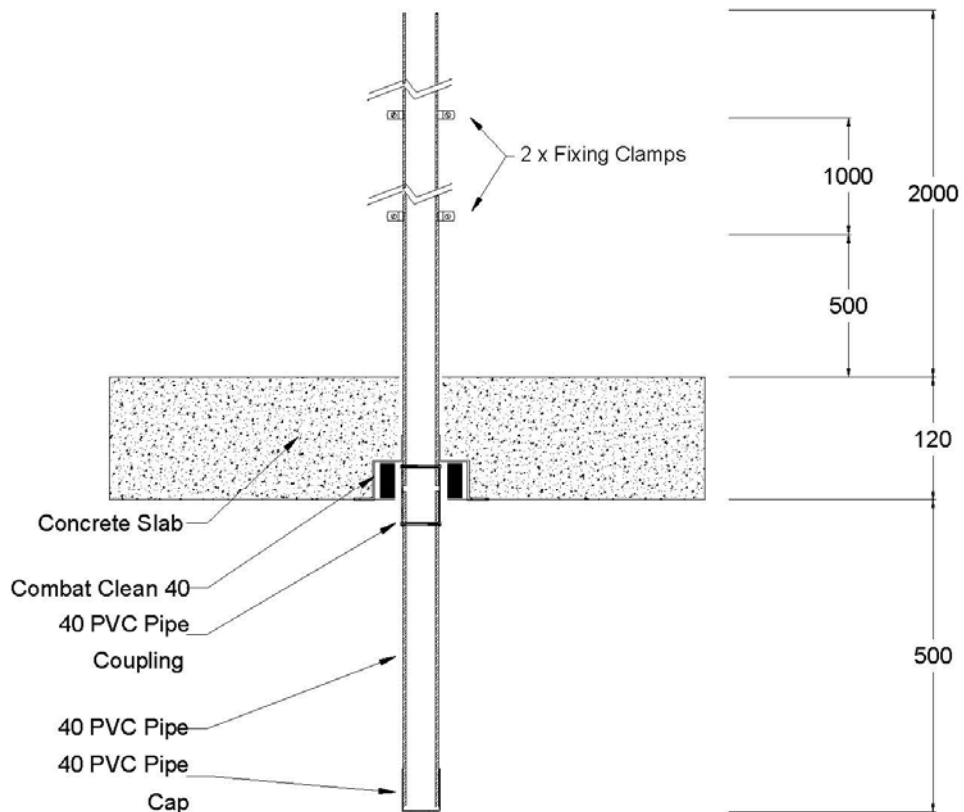


FIGURE 7 – SPECIMEN TEMPERATURE – ASSOCIATED WITH PENETRATION # 5



# Appendix D – Installation drawings

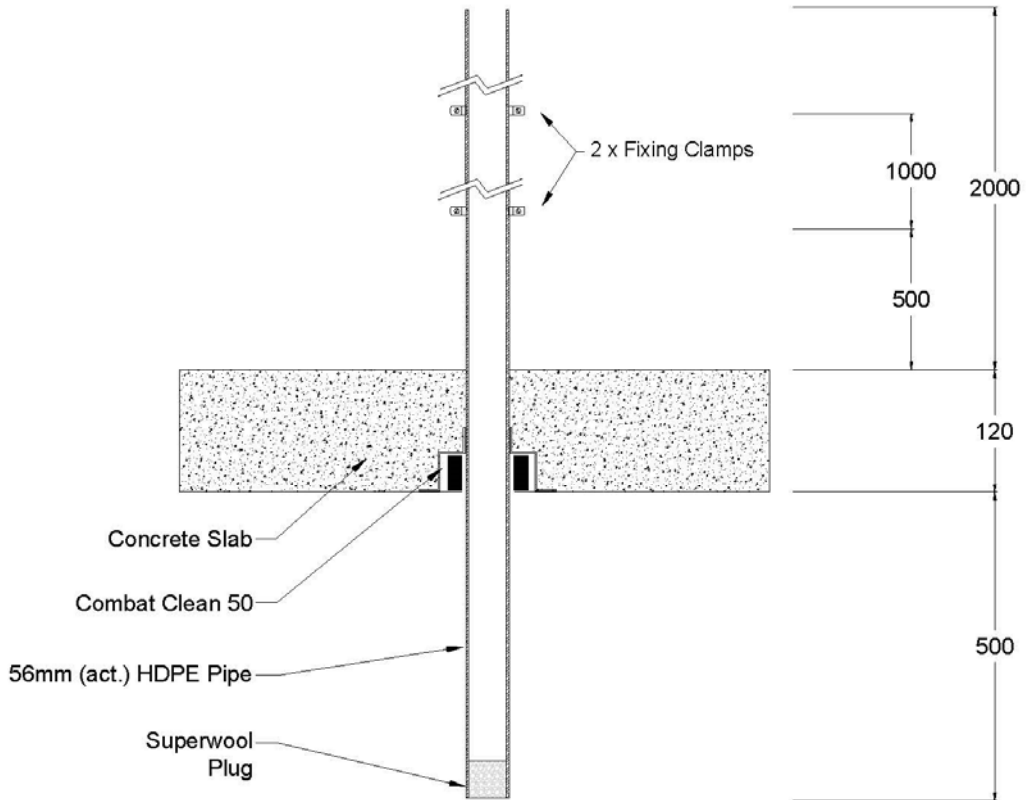
Penetration # 1  
40 PVC Pipe - Stack - Combat Clean 40  
Date: 14 Dec 2017



12/13/2017 9:33:33 PM

**DRAWING NUMBERED PENETRATION # 1 – 40MM PVC PIPE – STACK – COMBAT CLEAN 40, DATED 14 DECEMBER 2017, PROVIDED BY COMBAT COLLARS PTY LTD.**

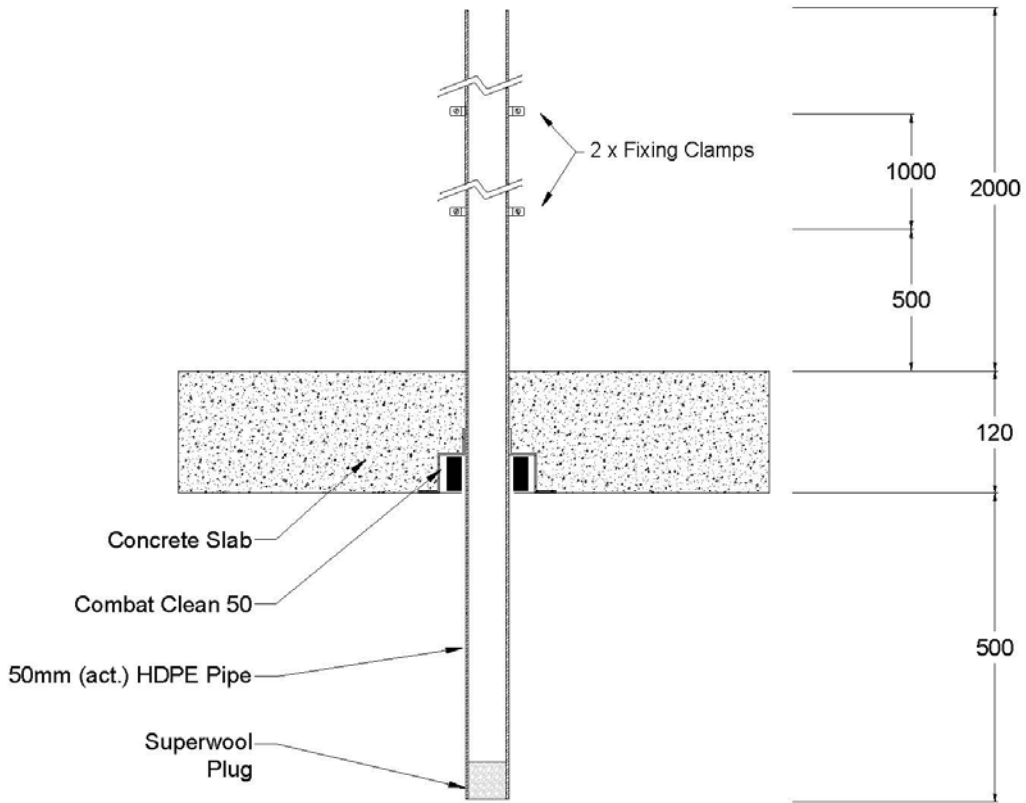
Penetration # 2  
56mm (act.) HDPE Pipe - Stack - Combat Clean 50  
Date: 14 Dec 2017



12/19/2017 9:33:35 PM

**DRAWING NUMBERED PENETRATION # 2 – 56MM (ACT.) HDPE PIPE – STACK – COMBAT CLEAN 50,  
DATED 14 DECEMBER 2017, PROVIDED BY COMBAT COLLARS PTY LTD.**

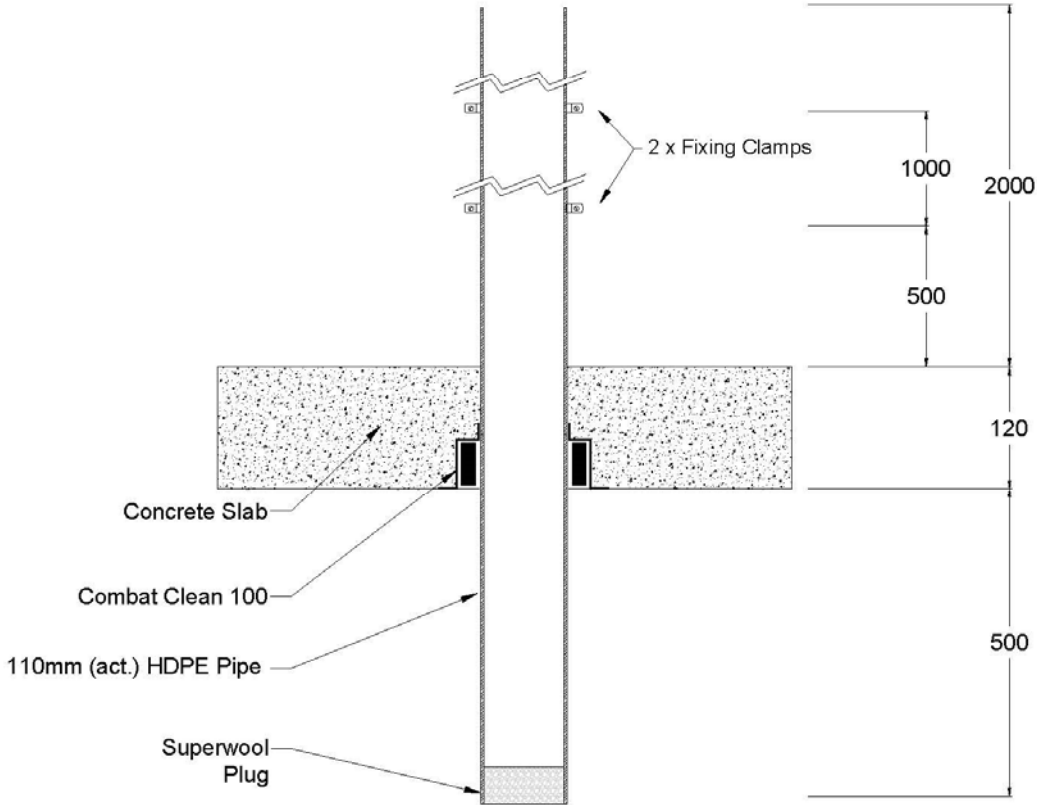
Penetration # 3  
50mm (act.) HDPE Pipe - Stack - Combat Clean 50  
Date: 14 Dec 2017



12/19/2017 9:33:36 PM

**DRAWING NUMBERED PENETRATION # 3 – 50MM (ACT.) HDPE PIPE – STACK – COMBAT CLEAN 50,  
DATED 14 DECEMBER 2017, PROVIDED BY COMBAT COLLARS PTY LTD.**

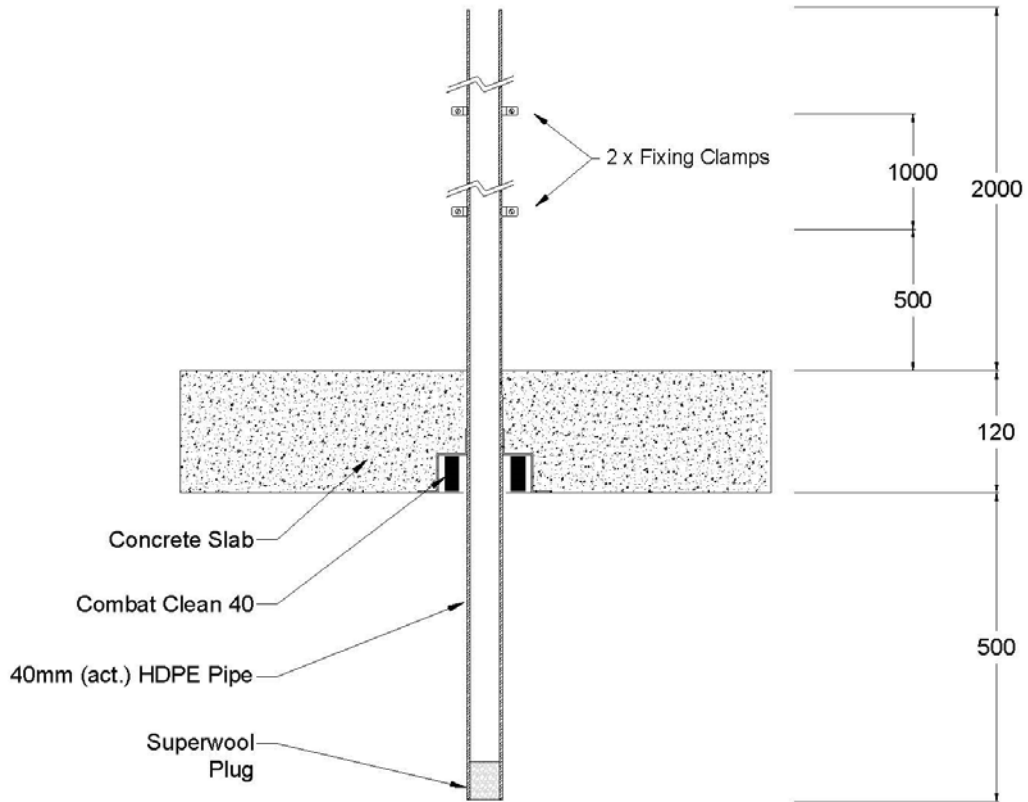
Penetration # 4  
110mm (act.) HDPE Pipe - Stack - Combat Clean 100  
Date: 14 Dec 2017



12/19/2017 9:33:37 PM

**DRAWING NUMBERED PENETRATION # 4 – 110MM (ACT.) HDPE PIPE – STACK – COMBAT CLEAN 100, DATED 14 DECEMBER 2017, PROVIDED BY COMBAT COLLARS PTY LTD.**

Penetration # 5  
40mm (act.) HDPE Pipe - Stack - Combat Clean 40  
Date: 14 Dec 2017

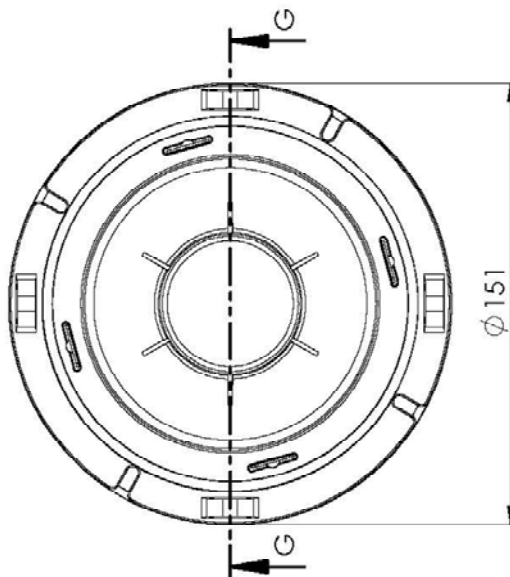
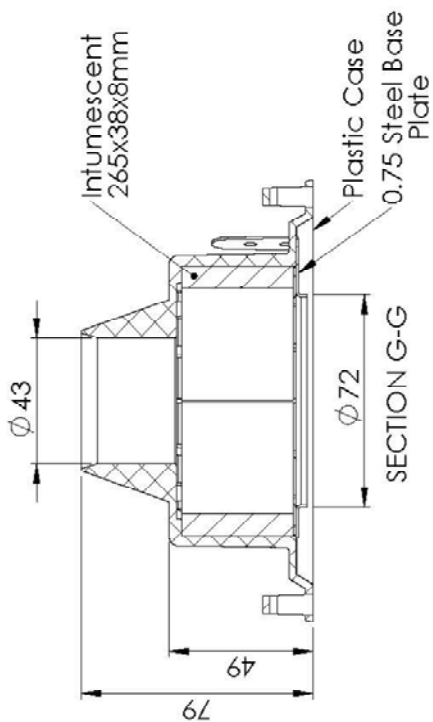
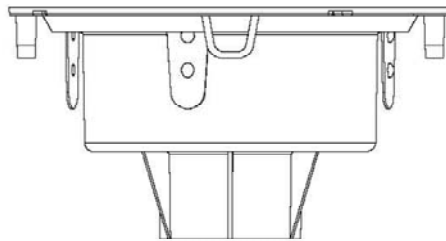
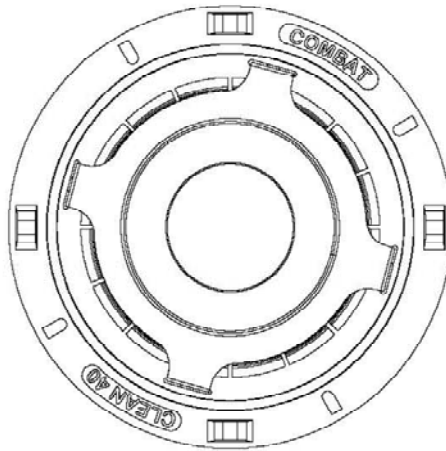
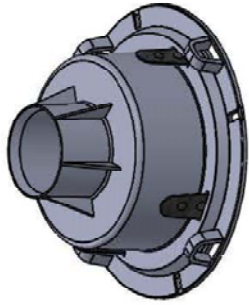


12/19/2017 9:33:38 PM

**DRAWING NUMBERED PENETRATION # 5 – 40MM (ACT.) HDPE PIPE – STACK – COMBAT CLEAN 40,  
DATED 14 DECEMBER 2017, PROVIDED BY COMBAT COLLARS PTY LTD.**

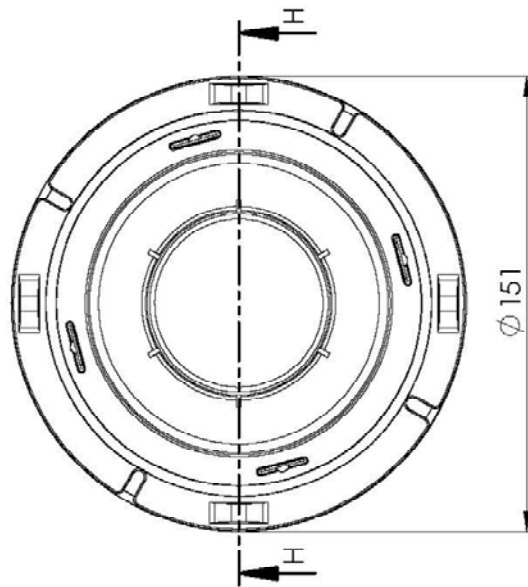
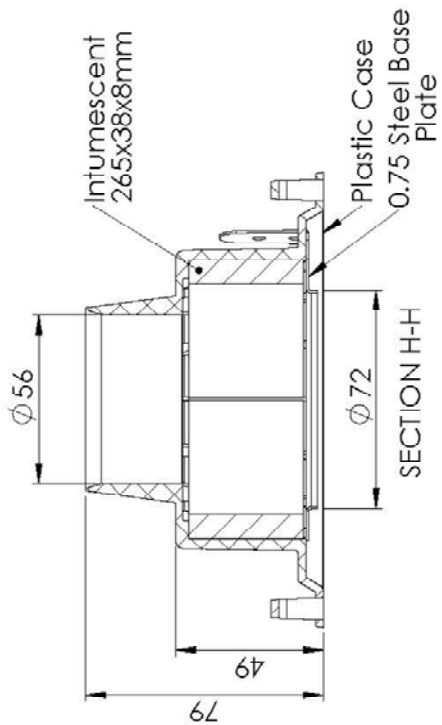
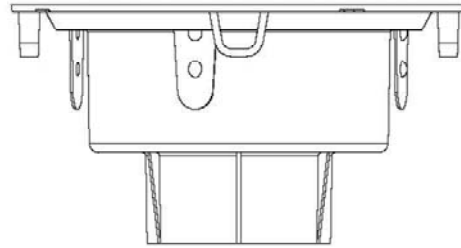
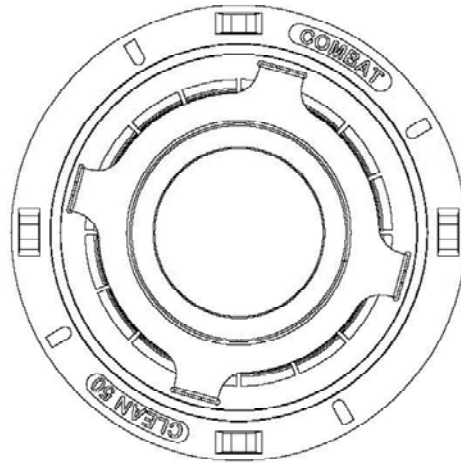
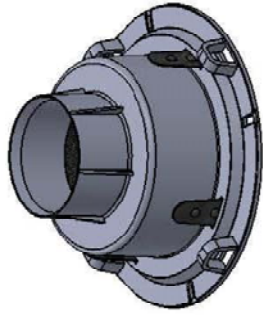
## Appendix E – Specimen Drawings

# COMBAT COLLAR CLEAN 40 CC40



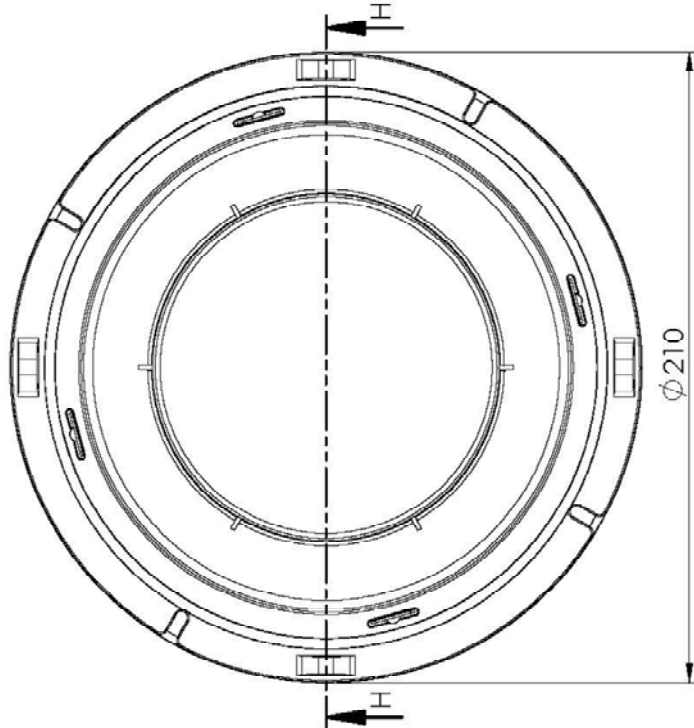
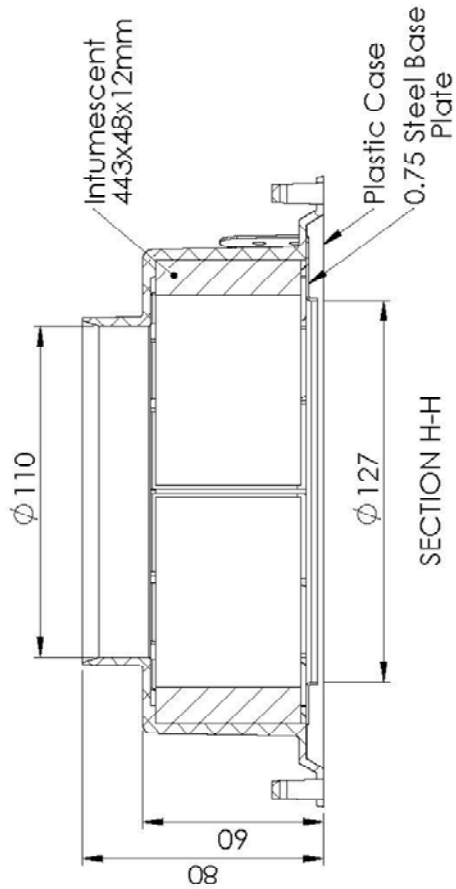
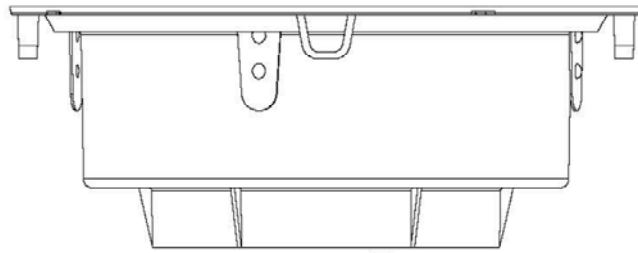
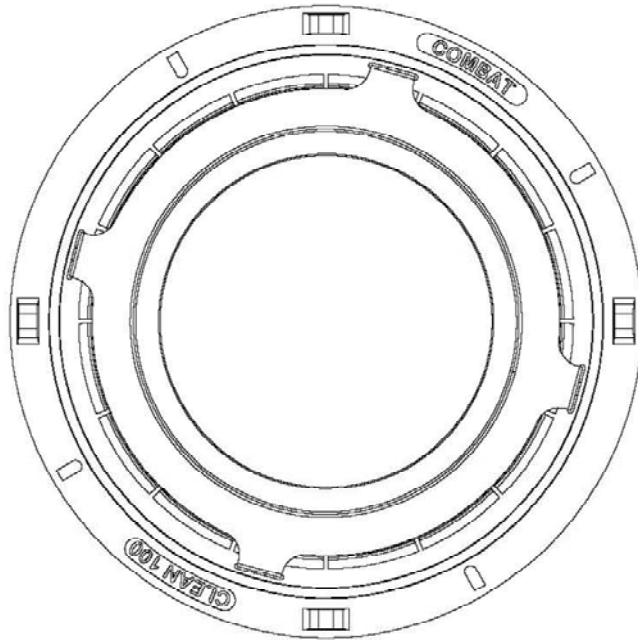
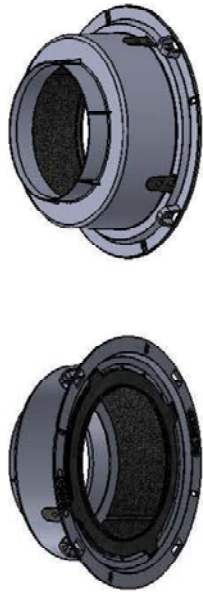
DRAWING TITLED COMBAT CLEAN 40 CC-40, UNDATED, PROVIDED BY COMBAT COLLARS PTY LTD.

# COMBAT COLLAR CLEAN 50 CC50



DRAWING TITLED COMBAT CLEAN 50 CC-50, UNDATED, PROVIDED BY COMBAT COLLARS PTY LTD.

# COMBAT COLLAR CLEAN 100 CC100



DRAWING TITLED COMBAT CLEAN 100 CC-100, UNDATED, PROVIDED BY COMBAT COLLARS PTY LTD.



# Appendix F – Certificate(s)

<b>INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNOLOGIES</b> <a href="http://www.csiro.au">www.csiro.au</a>		
14 Julius Avenue, North Ryde NSW 2113 PO Box 52, North Ryde NSW 1670, Australia T (02) 9490 5444 • ABN 41 687 119 230		
<h2>Certificate of Test</h2>		No. 3079
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 on behalf of:		
Combat Collars Pty Ltd 17 Glenn Street, Dean Park NSW 2761		
A full description of the test specimen and the complete test results are detailed in the Division's Sponsored Investigation report numbered FSP 1875.		
Product Name: Penetration 1 – Combat Clean 40 (CC-40) cast-in collar protecting a nominal 40-mm Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) stack pipe incorporating a coupling inside the collar		
Description: The Combat Clean 40 collar comprised a plastic casing with a 43-mm inner diameter, a 151-mm external diameter base flange, and 0.75-mm thick steel base plate. The 79-mm high collar casing incorporated a layer of 265-mm x 38-mm x 8-mm thick intumescent material, as shown in drawing titled Combat Clean 40 CC-40 provided by Combat Collars Pty Ltd. The penetrating service comprised a 43-mm outer diameter PVC pipe with a wall thickness of 2-mm fitted through the collar with a coupling located in the collar's sleeve, for a total wall thickness of 4-mm through the collar's sleeve. The pipe projected vertically, 2000-mm away from the unexposed face of the wall and approximately 500-mm into the furnace chamber. The pipe was supported at nominally 500-mm and 1500-mm from the unexposed face of the concrete slab by two support clamps spaced apart at nominally 1000-mm. The pipe was open at the unexposed end and capped on the exposed end with a 40-mm PVC pipe cap.		
Structural Adequacy	Integrity	Insulation
not applicable	no failure at 241 minutes	222 minutes
and therefore for the purpose of Building Regulations in Australia, achieved a fire-resistance level (FRL) of -/240/180.		
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 recognized 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:	Russell Collins	Date of Test: 23 October 2017
Issued on the 8 <sup>th</sup> day of March 2018 without alterations or additions.		
		
Brett Roddy Manager, Fire Testing and Assessments		
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	This document is issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements. Accreditation No. 165 – Corporate Site No. 3625 Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing	

**COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF TEST – NO. 3079**



## Certificate of Test

No. 3080

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 on behalf of:

Combat Collars Pty Ltd  
17 Glenn Street,  
Dean Park NSW 2761

A full description of the test specimen and the complete test results are detailed in the Division's Sponsored Investigation report numbered FSP 1875.

Product Name: Penetration 2 – Combat Clean 50 (CC-50) cast-in collar protecting a 56-mm High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) stack pipe

Description: The Combat Clean 50 collar comprised a plastic casing with a 56 mm inner diameter, a 151 mm external diameter base flange and 0.75 mm thick steel base plate. The 79-mm high collar casing incorporated a layer of 265 mm x 38 mm x 8-mm thick intumescent material, as shown in drawing titled Combat Clean 50 CC-50 by Combat Collars Pty Ltd. The penetrating service comprised a 56-mm outer diameter HDPE pipe with a wall thickness of 3.1 mm fitted through the collar. The pipe projected vertically, 2000-mm away from the unexposed face of the wall and approximately 500 mm into the furnace chamber. The pipe was supported at nominally 500-mm and 1500 mm from the unexposed face of the concrete slab by two support clamps spaced apart at nominally 1000-mm. The pipe was open at the unexposed end and capped on the exposed end with an 56-mm PVC pipe cap.

Structural Adequacy	not applicable
Integrity	no failure at 241 minutes
Insulation	238 minutes

and therefore for the purpose of Building Regulations in Australia, achieved a fire-resistance level (FRL) of -/240/180.

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 recognized 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: Russell Collins

Date of Test: 23 October 2017

Issued on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of March 2018 without alterations or additions.

Brett Roddy  
Manager, Fire Testing and Assessments

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**COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF TEST – NO. 3080**



## Certificate of Test

No. 3081

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 on behalf of:

Combat Collars Pty Ltd  
17 Glenn Street,  
Dean Park NSW 2761

A full description of the test specimen and the complete test results are detailed in the Division's Sponsored Investigation report numbered FSP 1875.

Product Name: Penetration 3 – Combat Clean 50 (CC-50) cast-in collar protecting a 50-mm High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) stack pipe

Description: The Combat Clean 50 collar comprised a plastic casing with a 56 mm inner diameter, a 151 mm external diameter base flange, and 0.75 mm thick steel base plate. The 79-mm high collar casing incorporated a layer of 265 mm x 38 mm x 8-mm thick intumescent material, as shown in drawing titled Combat Clean 50 CC-50 by Combat Collars Pty Ltd. The penetrating service comprised a 50-mm diameter HDPE pipe with a wall thickness of 3.5 mm fitted through the collars sleeve. The pipe projected vertically, 2000-mm away from the unexposed face of the concrete slab and approximately 500 mm into the furnace chamber. The pipe was supported at nominally 500-mm and 1500 mm from the unexposed face of the concrete slab by two support clamps spaced apart at nominally 1000-mm. The pipe was open at the unexposed end and capped on the exposed end with a Superwool plug.

Structural Adequacy	not applicable
Integrity	no failure at 241 minutes
Insulation	187 minutes

and therefore for the purpose of Building Regulations in Australia, achieved a fire-resistance level (FRL) of -/240/180.

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 recognized 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: Russell Collins Date of Test: 23 October 2017

Issued on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of March 2018 without alterations or additions.

Brett Roddy  
Manager, Fire Testing and Assessments

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## Certificate of Test

No. 3082

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 on behalf of:

Combat Collars Pty Ltd  
 17 Glenn Street,  
 Dean Park NSW 2761

A full description of the test specimen and the complete test results are detailed in the Division's Sponsored Investigation report numbered FSP 1875.

Product Name: Penetration 4 – Combat Clean 100 (CC-100) cast-in collar protecting a 110-mm High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) stack pipe

Description: The Combat Clean 100 collar comprised a plastic casing with a 110 mm inner diameter, a 210 mm external diameter base flange, and 0.75 mm thick steel base plate. The 80-mm high collar casing incorporated a layer of 443 mm x 48 mm x 12-mm thick intumescent material, as shown in drawing titled Combat Clean 100 CC-100 provided by Combat Collars Pty Ltd. The penetrating service comprised a 110-mm diameter HDPE pipe with a wall thickness of 5 mm fitted through the collar. The pipe projected vertically, 2000-mm away from the unexposed face of the concrete slab and approximately 500 mm into the furnace chamber. The pipe was supported at nominally 500-mm and 1500 mm from the unexposed face of the concrete slab by two support clamps spaced apart at nominally 1000-mm. The pipe was open at the unexposed end and capped on the exposed end with a Superwool Plug.

Structural Adequacy	not applicable
Integrity	no failure at 241 minutes
Insulation	209 minutes

and therefore for the purpose of Building Regulations in Australia, achieved a fire-resistance level (FRL) of -/240/180.

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 recognized 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: Russell Collins Date of Test: 23 October 2017

Issued on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of March 2018 without alterations or additions.

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## Certificate of Test

No. 3083

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 on behalf of:

Combat Collars Pty Ltd  
17 Glenn Street,  
Dean Park NSW 2761

A full description of the test specimen and the complete test results are detailed in the Division's Sponsored Investigation report numbered FSP 1875.

Product Name: Penetration 5 – Combat Clean 40 (CC-40) cast-in collar protecting a 40-mm High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) stack pipe

Description: The Combat Clean 40 collar comprised a plastic casing with a 43 mm inner diameter, a 151 mm external diameter base flange, and 0.75 mm thick steel base plate. The 79-mm high collar casing incorporated a layer of 265 mm x 38 mm x 8-mm thick intumescent material, as shown in drawing titled Combat Clean 40 CC-40 provided by Combat Collars Pty Ltd. The penetrating service comprised a 40-mm diameter HDPE pipe with a wall thickness of 3.5 mm fitted through the collar. The pipe projected vertically, 2000-mm away from the unexposed face of the concrete slab and approximately 500 mm into the furnace chamber. The pipe was supported at nominally 500-mm and 1500 mm from the unexposed face of the concrete slab by two support clamps spaced apart at nominally 1000-mm. The pipe was open at the unexposed end and capped on the exposed end with a Superwool plug.

Structural Adequacy	not applicable
Integrity	no failure at 241 minutes
Insulation	210 minutes

and therefore for the purpose of Building Regulations in Australia, achieved a fire-resistance level (FRL) of -/240/180.

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 recognized 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: Russell Collins Date of Test: 23 October 2017

Issued on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of March 2018 without alterations or additions.

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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.
- AS 4072.1-2005      Components for the protection of openings in fire-resistant separating elements. Part 1: Service penetrations and control joints.

-----end of report-----

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#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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