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AS 1530.5—1989

Australian Standard®

Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures

Part 5: Test for piloted ignitability

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The following interests are represented on Committee BD/18:

Australian British Chamber of Commerce

Australian Fire Protection Association

Australian Institute of Building

Australian Uniform Building Regulations Co–ordinating Council

Board of Fire Commissioners, New South Wales

Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia

Cement and Concrete Association

Commonwealth Fire Board

Confederation of Australian Industry

CSIRO—Division of Building Construction and Engineering

Forestry Commission, N.S.W.

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, Melbourne

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by Standards Australia's Committee on Fire Tests on Building Materials, Components and Structures to complement the fire tests detailed in Parts 1 to 4 of this series of Standards.

This Standard is technically identical with ISO 5657, *Fire tests—Reaction to fire—Ignitability of building products.*

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FOREWORD

Fire is a complex phenomenon: its behaviour and its effects depend upon a number of interrelated factors. The behaviour of materials and products depends upon the characteristics of the fire, the method of use of the materials and the environment in which they are exposed.

A test such as is specified in this Standard deals only with a simple representation of a particular aspect of the potential fire typified by a radiant heat source and a flame; it cannot alone provide any direct guidance on behaviour or safety in fire. A test of this type may, however, be used for comparative purposes or to ensure the existence of a certain quality of performance (in this case ignitability) considered to have a bearing on fire performance generally. It would be wrong to attach any other meaning to performance in this test.

The term 'ignitability' is defined in ISO 3261 as the ease with which the material can be ignited under specified test conditions. It is one of the first fire properties to be manifest and should almost always be taken into account in any assessment of fire hazard. It may not, however, be the main characteristic of the material which affects the subsequent development of fire in a building.

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