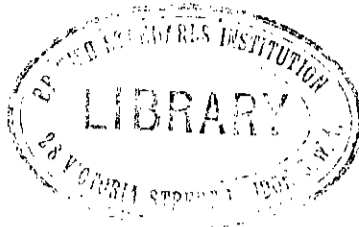


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[BS/ARP 47. August, 1940.]

BRITISH STANDARD
METHOD
(A.R.P. SERIES)
FOR
TESTING INCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL TO PROVIDE
A MINIMUM STANDARD OF PROTECTION AGAINST
INCENDIARY BOMBS.

This Specification forms one of a series of Standards prepared by the B.S.I. at the request of the Ministry of Home Security. It is based on the test which has been carried out by the Fire Offices' Committee in conjunction with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Building Research Station) at the Fire Offices' Committee Testing Station at Elstree.

Manufacturers may, if they so desire, have their material tested at Elstree, and particulars may be obtained on application direct to the Fire Offices' Committee, Testing Station, Boreham Wood, Elstree, Herts.

FOREWORD.

The present Specification is issued in response to a demand for materials and treatments of lower cost which would afford a useful degree of protection against incendiary bombs, though not as high as that given by materials conforming to the requirements of BS/ARP 27 Testing Incombustible Material Resistant to Incendiary Bombs.

If therefore a standard of protection is required higher than that herein specified, greater thicknesses of material, up to those indicated by BS/ARP 27 should be used.

STANDARD METHOD.

1. **Scope.** The test laid down in this Specification is intended for the examination of coherent materials in the form of sheets, boards or slabs, either precast or formed in situ which are intended for use on timber floors and similar structures to retard or prevent the outbreak of fire due to an incendiary bomb.

A previous British Standard (BS/ARP 27) describes a method of testing materials resistant to incendiary bombs. The standard of protection provided by materials conforming to that specification is such that if a bomb burns to extinction on the surface of the protective material only a negligible amount of charring of any timber beneath it will occur. The attainment of this standard involves the use of thick layers of material, of the order of 1 inch in favourable cases. By the use of thinner layers of material it is possible to effect a valuable retardation of fire, but beyond a certain limit of thinness the protection afforded is not dependable. The present specification fixes a standard of protection such that materials conforming therewith will:—

- (a) markedly reduce the lateral spread of fire on protected surfaces.
- (b) markedly retard or even prevent entirely the outbreak of a destructive fire.
- (c) markedly reduce the damage to protected timber floors usually confining it to the slow burning and charring of a square foot or so of boarding.

Published by the British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

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