



Professional Testing Laboratory Inc.

The test report attached verifies the fire performance for Armstrong Sheet Flooring. The product tested is representative of, but may not be identical to the product you are purchasing. Changes in product formulation that occur for a variety of reasons may cause fluctuations in results. The above referenced data is representative of the current formulation of these products. Specifications and interpretation of fire test methods are subject to ongoing development. To assure that the information continues to be current, it is suggested that you request product certification for a specific project. The certification will reference the current applicable independent laboratory test reports.

TEST REPORT

DATE: 01/18/2005

TEST NUMBER: 093360

Burke Industries/Mercer Products

ASTM E648-03 Standard Test Method for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using A Radiant Heat Energy Source, also referenced as NFPA 253 and FIM Standard 372

2774-84V Burke Mercer Vinyl Wall Base
Vinyl

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This procedure is designed to measure the critical radiant flux of flame out of horizontally mounted floor covering systems exposed to a flaming ignition in a test chamber which provides a graded radiant heat energy environment. The imposed radiant flux simulates the thermal radiation levels likely to impinge on the floors of a building whose upper surfaces are heated by flames from a fully developed fire in an adjacent room or compartment. The test result is an average critical radiant flux (watts/square cm) which indicates the level of radiant heat energy required to sustain flame propagation in the flooring system once it has been ignited. A minimum of three test specimens are tested and the results are averaged. Theoretically, if a room fire does not impose a radiant flux that exceeds this critical level on a corridor floor covering system, flame spread will not occur.

The NFPA Life Safety Code 101 specifies as Class 1 Critical Radiant Flux of .45 watts/sq cm or higher and Class 2 Critical Radiant Flux as .22 - .44 watts/sq cm.

Table with 2 columns: Material/Adhesive and Conditions. Includes 'Mineral-Fiber/Cement Board Advanced Adhesive - 675' and 'Direct Glue Down Minimum of 96 hours at 70 ± 5° F and 50 ± 5% relative humidity'.

Table with 4 columns: Specimen, Dimensions, Time, and Result. Shows results for Specimen 1 (7 cm, 6 minutes, 0.98 watts/square cm), Specimen 2 (4 cm, 6 minutes, 1.14 watts/square cm), and Specimen 3 (4 cm, 6 minutes, 1.02 watts/square cm).

Summary table showing average results: 1.05 Watts/Square Cm, 0.98 Watts/Square Cm, and 8 %.

APPROVED BY: [Signature]

This facility is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for the specific scope of accreditation under Lab Code 100297. This accreditation does not constitute an endorsement, certification, or approval by NIST or any agency of the United States Government for the products tested. This report is provided for the exclusive use of the client to whom it is addressed. It may not be used in its entirety to gain product acceptance from other organizations. This report applies only to those samples tested and is not necessarily indicative of any other identical or similar products. This report or the name of Professional Testing Laboratory, Inc., shall not be used under any circumstances in advertising to the general public.





Professional Testing Laboratory Inc.

TEST REPORT

TEST NUMBER: 093360

DATE: 01/18/2005

Burke Industries/Mercer Products

ASTM E662-03 Smoke Density (Flaming) Standard Test Method for Specific Optical Density of Smoke Generated by Solid Materials also referenced as NFPA 258

2774-84V Burke Mercer Vinyl Wall Base
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Vinyl
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GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This procedure is designed to measure the specific optical density of smoke generated by the test specimen within a closed chamber. Each specimen is exposed to an electrically heated radiant-energy source positioned to provide a constant irradiance level of 2.5 watts/square cm on the specimen surface. Measurements are recorded through a photometric system employing a vertical beam of light and a photo detector positioned to detect the attenuation of light transmittance caused by smoke accumulation within the chamber. The light transmittance measurements are used to calculate specific optical density, a quantitative value which can be factored to estimate the smoke potential of materials. Two burning conditions can be simulated by the test apparatus. The radiant heating in the absence of ignition is referred to as the Non-Flaming Mode. A flaming combustion in the presence of supporting radiation constitutes the Flaming Mode.

24 Hours at 140° F	
24 Hours at 70° F and 50% Relative Humidity	
120 V	2.5 watts/sq cm
95° F	3" H <sub>2</sub> O
Flaming	

		238	
		222	
Maximum Density (Dm)	259.0	259.0	280.0
Time to Dm (minutes)	7.0	7.0	6.5
Clear Beam (Dc)	29.0	28.0	27.0
Contr. Max Density (Dmc)	230.0	231.0	258.0
Density at 1.5 minutes	132.0	84.0	113.0
Density at 4.0 minutes	237.0	191.0	237.0
Time to 70% Dm (minutes)	3.5	4.5	4.5
Specimen Weight (grams)	29.1	28.8	28.9

APPROVED BY: Larry C. Berry

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