





# FIRE RESISTANT standard



DENSITY UNI EN ISO 845	kg/m <sup>3</sup> ± 5%		27	30	30	40
COMPRESSION LOAD DEFLECTION UNI EN ISO 2439	kpa ± 15%	40%	3,7	4,1	3,7	4,8
IDENTATION LOAD DEFLECTION UNI EN ISO 2439	Newton ± 15%	25%	110	120	110	140
		65%	280	325	300	370
ELONGATION AT BREAK UNI EN ISO 1798	% min		130	120	118	120
LOAD AT BREAK (TRACTION) UNI EN ISO 1798	kpa min		89	90	90	101
TEAR RESISTANCE UNI EN ISO 8067	N/m		249	280	300	275
RESILIENCE UNI EN ISO 8307	% (± 10%)		36	32	32	28
DYNAMIC FATIGUE UNI EN ISO 3385	% max		36	32	32	28
COMPRESSION SET UNI EN ISO 1856/A	% max	50%	3	3	3	4
		70%	6	5	5	7
FIRE TESTS			AC E G I M	A C E M	C E G I	A C E F M
COLOR						
BLOCKS WIDTH IN CM			215	215	215	215



SITAB P.E. fire-resistant products have specially predetermined fire reaction characteristics, according to national or international standards, to meet specific use requirements. Each certification of reaction to fire relevant to any product can be downloaded directly from the appropriate section of our website.



## Legend of fire resistance certifications

- A – Technical Bulletin 117 – 2013 Section 3 (Californian Test)
- C – The furniture and Furnishings Regulations 1988, S.I. No. 1324, Schedule 1 Part 1
- D – FAR 25.853 (Federal Aviation Regulations)
- E – UNI 9175 (CSE RF 4/83 CLASSE 1 IM) con tessuti idonei
- F – Classement M4
- G – MVSS 302
- H – ABD 0031 – Airbus Industrie (ATS 1000.01 Airbus Test Specification)
- I – UL 94 HF-1 (Horizontal Burning Foamed Material Test)
- L – UNI 10707: 2003 NF F 16-101 (NF X 70-100: 2006)
- M – IMO 2010 – FTP code

## Warnings

The data reported in the “technical features/technical data sheets” refer to samples obtained in the perpendicular plane to the growth direction of the product during the reaction phase and not near the external surfaces. High resilience materials such as HR and AT must be previously subjected to mechanical treatments to generate cell breakage (mangling).

We recommend to obtain the desired details so that during the final use phase they are stressed in a parallel direction to the direction of growth.

Data and information contained in this document and in the each technical sheets are based on the knowledge available on the issue's date or subsequent revisions. SITAB PE reserves the right to modify the data herein reported at any time.

SITAB PE does not guarantee the sufficiency of the recommendations/warnings contained in this document and in each technical data sheets. Furthermore it's not excluded that further measures may be required in particular or exceptional circumstances.

In case of compressed materials it will be necessary a waiting time of at least 24 hours from the material decompression. The material must be kept compressed for the shortest possible time, ideally just for the time necessary for transport. In the 24 hours following decompression (or at least for a few hours) it is necessary that the blocks/plates are not subjected to pressure from any direction, such as load compression, blocks / plates stacked on one another or pressed against the wall. For viscoelastic materials it is necessary to consider their thermo sensitivity: the ideal temperatures should be higher than 15 degrees. It is also necessary that the support base is sufficiently smooth to allow the material to “slip”, thus facilitating the return.

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