

## 7 - Curtain walls

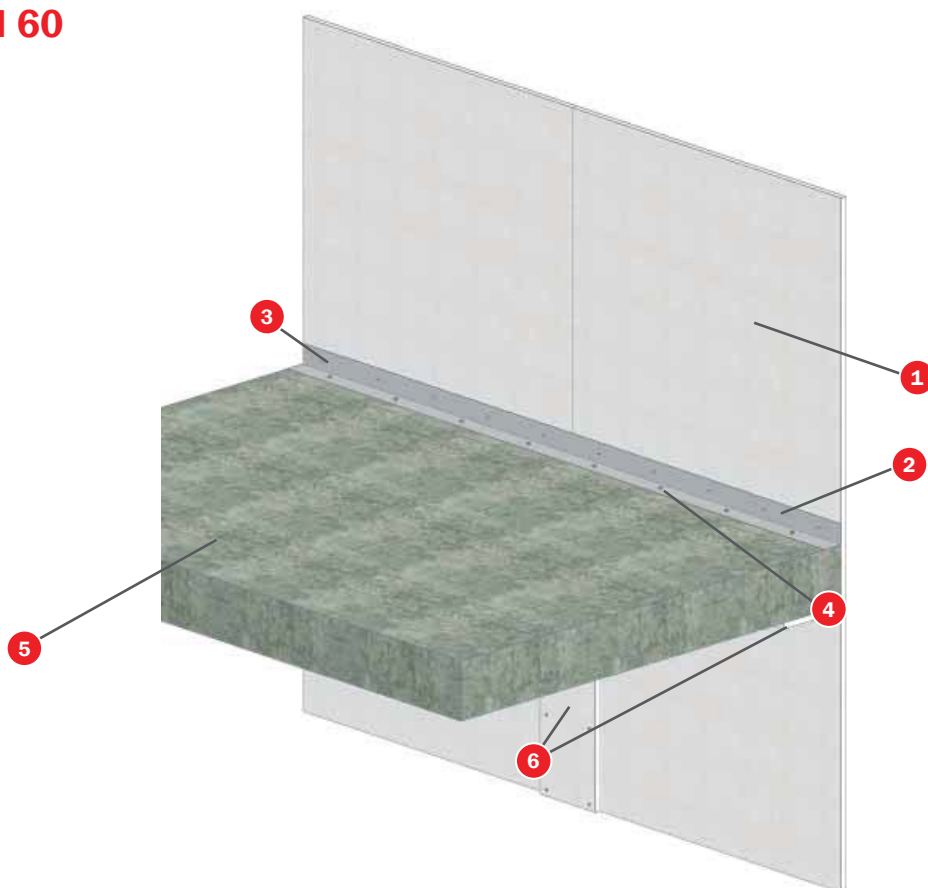
The DBSI in its section concerning external propagation, indicates that in order to limitate the risk of vertical propagation through the façade between two fire sectors, between a particularly high risk area and other higher zones in the building, or towards a protected staircase or protected corridor, this façade shall be at least EI-60 in a belt with height of not less than 1 metre.

Catastrophes affecting high-rises have shown the importance of protecting and anchoring joints between both slabs and facades. Otherwise, existing holes between curtain walls and light facades can work as true chimneys in case of fire causing flames and smoke to get out of control propagating into higher areas in the building, and thus hampering an orderly evacuation procedure.

The manifold and various configurations of facades make it difficult to decide on the most appropriate protection. Therefore, do not hesitate to contact our Sales Department for assistance.



## 7.1 TECBOR® B 20 - EI 60 INDEPENDENT CURTAIN WALL. EI 60



### TEST

**Standard:** UNE EN 13501-2

**Laboratory:** CIDEMCO

**Test N°:** 22100-1/2-M1

### SOLUTION

- 1 Tecbor® B 20 mm boards
- 2 70x70x1 mm metal angle
- 3 3,5x45 mm self-tapping screw
- 4 10x100 mm metal plug
- 5 Slabs
- 6 Tecbor® B 20 mm plate to cover joints

### DESCRIPTION OF ASSEMBLY

Fix the 70x70x1 mm supporting angle lengthways to the Tecbor® B 20 mm board using 3.5x45mm self-tapping screws every 250- 300 mm approximately. Place the angle right next to the slab edge using a 10x100 mm plug every 250-300 mm approximately. Then place **Tecbor® B** 20 mm plates 200-250 mm wide on the lower end of the slabs using a 10x100 plug. **Tecbor® B** 20 mm plates 200 a 250 mm wide are fixed on top of the lower end of the curtain wall using 3.5x45 mm self-tapping screws.

Then **Tecbor® joint paste** is applied to all screw heads and between boards.

