

7 - Curtain walls

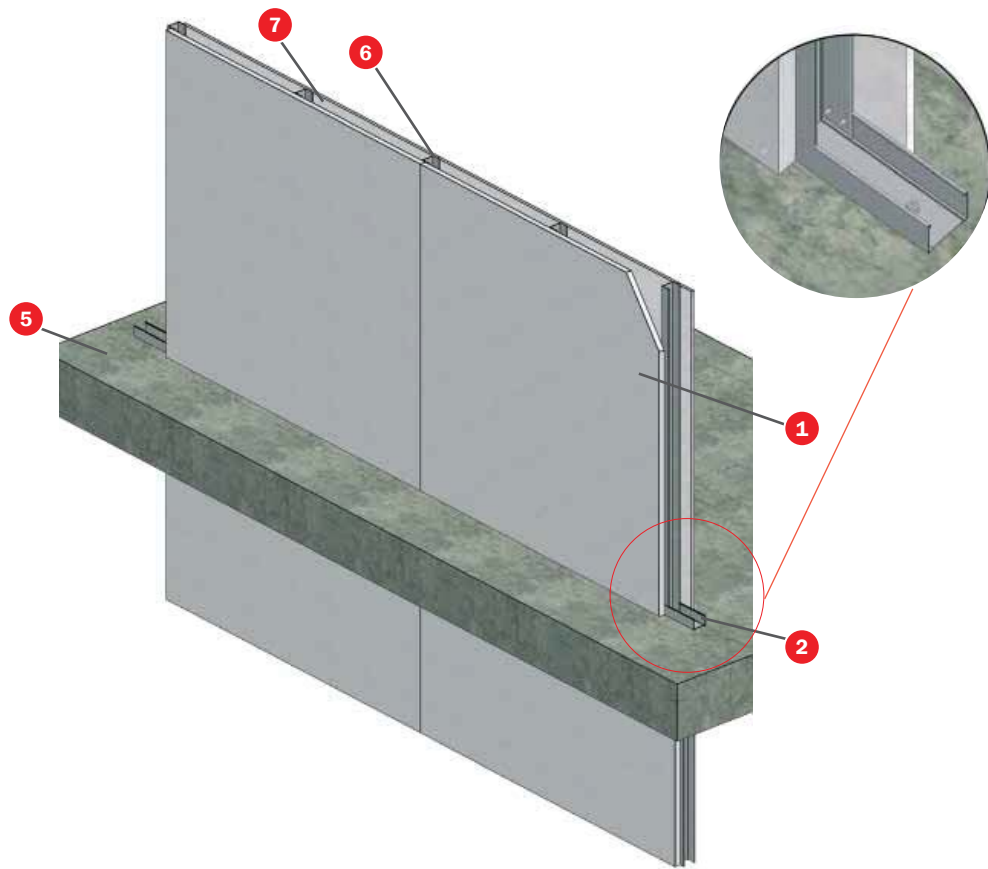
The DBSI in its section concerning external propagation, indicates that in order to limitate the risk of vertical propagation through the façade between two fire sectors, between a particularly high risk area and other higher zones in the building, or towards a protected staircase or protected corridor, 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.



7.2 TECBOR® B 20 - EI 90 CURTAIN WALL WITHOUT CROSSING SLAB



TEST

Standard: UNE EN 1364-1

Laboratory: CIDEMCO

Test N°: 18598-1/-2 M1

SOLUTION

- 1 Tecbor® B 20 mm boards
- 2 48x30x0,5 mm metal runner
- 3 3,5x35 mm self-tapping screw
- 4 10x60 mm metal plug
- 5 Slabs
- 6 46x36x0,6 mm metal stud
- 7 13 mm plasterboard panel

DESCRIPTION OF ASSEMBLY

Attach a 48x30x0.5 mm metal runner to the slab using a 10x60 mm metal plug. Then place the 46x36x0.6 mm studs at a distance of 610 mm between axes. Fix the Tecbor® B 20 mm boards to the structure with 3.5x35 mm screws.

Apply Tecbor® joint paste to screw heads and between boards.

Finally, a 13 mm plasterboard panel is fixed inside using 3.5x35 mm self-tapping screws.

Two configurations of this solution have been tested: upper and lower curtain wall to meet works requirements as appropriate.

