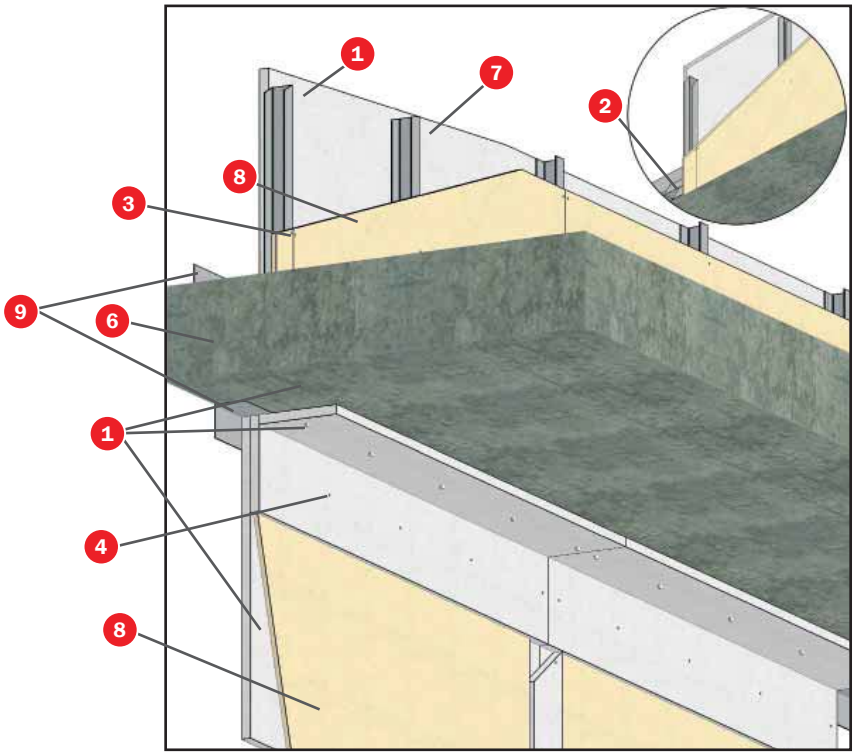
7 - Curtain walls

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.

7.3 TECBOR® B 20 - EI-120 CURTAIN WALL



TEST

Standard: UNE EN 1364-1
Laboratory: CIDEMCO
Test Nº: 12_02712

SOLUTION

1. **Tecbor® B** 20 mm boards
2. 48x30x0,5 mm metal runner
3. 3,5x35 mm
4. 3,5 x 45 mm self-tapping screw
5. 10x60 mm metal plug
6. Slabs
7. 46x36x0,6 mm metal stud
8. 13 mm plasterboard panel
9. 70 x 70 x 1 mm angle

DESCRIPTION OF ASSEMBLY

This is a curtain wall solution without assymetrical crossing slab. The upper side, is a partition without wool.

It consists in a 13 mm laminated plaster partition fixed on the inner side to a 46 mm metal stud by means of 3.5 x 35 mm dry partition hardware. On the opposite side, it has a 20 mm **Tecbor® B** board fixed to the 46 metal stud by means of 3.5 x 35 mm dry partition hardware.

On the slab lower part, **Tecbor®** boards were installed with 70 x 70 x 1 mm angle and 3.5 x 45 mm screw.