

Subject 10 (10B, 10C)

March 13, 2017

SUMMARY OF TOPICS

The following topics were discussed at the meeting of the Standards Technical Panel for Fire Doors, STP 10:

1. Webinar by UL LLC on Narrow Fire Door Study

A virtual meeting of the Standards Technical Panel of UL for Fire Doors, STP 10, was held on March 13, 2017. The purpose of the meeting was for UL LLC to provide the members with a presentation on the results from the UL Narrow Fire Door Study.

The purpose of the STP meeting report is to briefly summarize discussions held during the meeting, and to document any resulting outcomes, including planned future action.

CALL TO ORDER, ANNOUNCEMENTS, INTRODUCTION OF MEMBERS, GUESTS, AND OBSERVERS

STP Chair, Diane Haithcock, called the meeting to order at 2:00 PM EST. The meeting was held online, using Go-To-Meeting service. Diane summarized the protocol for the meetings, and the rules and regulations governing Standards Technical Panels, including UL's patent policy. STP Project Manager, Mary Huras, took a roll call of the individuals in attendance via Go-To-Meeting.

The current balance of the STP was discussed at the meeting and is shown in the following table:

Interest Category	Number of Members	Interest Category	Number of Members
Producers	12 (31%)	Government	0
Testing & Standards Organizations	4 (10%)	Consumer	0
Supply Chain	3 (8%)	General Interest	11 (28%)
AHJs	5 (13%)	Commercial/Industrial User	3 (8%)
International Delegate	1 (3%)		

UL's goal is to have no interest category comprise more than one-third of the STP membership. As such, UL is currently looking for participants in all interest categories except Producer. If you have potential candidates, please contact the STP Project Manager, Mary.Huras@ul.com. A definition of the interest categories is available on the Standards STP Internet site, located at <http://ulstandards.ul.com/develop-standards/participation/interest-categories/>.

DISCUSSION OF PRESENTATION ON UL NARROW FIRE DOOR STUDY

For your convenience in review, proposed additions to existing requirements are shown underlined and proposed deletions are shown ~~lined-out~~.

1. Webinar by UL LLC on Narrow Fire Door Study

DISCUSSION

Presentation provided by: Luke Woods, UL LLC

UL LLC shared information regarding a two-phased fire performance study to determine whether narrow doors perform differently than wider doors. The results of the study were shared with the STP and the industry.

UL became aware of potential noncompliance of UL certified fire doors of a narrower dimension than typically specified for the North American market. Test results motivated UL to take a closer look at narrower door performance.

UL worked with industry associations to develop the test plan and was provided with test samples.

During Phase 1, UL conducted 3 tests totaling 10 door samples and followed requirements of UL 10C (e.g. NPP, clearances etc.). UL evaluated various types of constructions and ratings.. Results indicate narrow doors perform differently than the wider counterparts.

During Phase 2, UL modified assembly based on observations and data from Phase 1. The objective was to determine at what door width does the performance equal the widest door tested (i.e. minimum threshold) by studying a greater spectrum of door types and widths. Establishing a large body of data will help to identify trends and provide adequate test results to the STP for consideration in changes to the standard.

Eight additional tests (28 door samples) were proposed and 27 were actually tested. Door sizes were selected with industry, research, and engineering input with time and cost in mind. UL also looked at non-UL certified fire doors.

In summary, UL conducted 11 tests totaling 37 door samples (6 non-UL) and limited the variability between each door construction.

UL evaluated:

- Non-Temperature Rise and Temperature Rise (250 °F & 450 °F) fire doors
- Single and pair of swinging doors. All 18 ga. steel face sheets.
- Various types of door cores and constructions.

The results were as follows:

37 Samples Tested, 28 Non-compliances (75% non-compliance).

6 non-UL samples, 5 non-compliant.

Some assemblies exhibited multiple non-compliance modes. Results confirm narrower fire doors behave differently than wider counterparts.