



Tentative Interim Amendment

# NFPA 909

## Code for the Protection of Cultural Resource Properties — Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship

2010 Edition

**Reference:** 9.12.19 and 9.12.26.1

**TIA 10-1**

(SC 09-8-28/TIA Log #962)

**Note:** Text of the TIA issued and incorporated into the text of 9.12.19 and 9.12.26.1 therefore no separate publication is necessary.

1. Revise 9.12.19, as published in proposed draft in the Fall 2008 Report on Proposals, as follows:

**9.12.19 Interior Finishes.** Interior finish materials shall comply with the requirements of the applicable building code, except that the use of textile materials on walls and ceilings shall comply with 9.12.19.1, 9.12.19.2, or 9.12.19.3.

~~**9.12.19.1** Interior finishes that prevent flames from spreading rapidly or generating dangerous amounts of smoke and toxic products of combustion shall be selected.~~

~~**9.12.19.2** Interior finish materials shall comply with the requirements of the applicable building code.~~

**9.12.19.1** Textile materials tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723, having a flame spread index of 0-25 and a smoke developed index of 0-450, shall be permitted where one of the following conditions is met:

(1) Rooms or areas are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

(2) Partitions do not exceed three-quarters of the floor-to-ceiling height or do not exceed 8 ft (2330 mm) in height, whichever is less.

(3) Textile materials extend not more than 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor on ceiling-height walls and ceiling-height partitions.

**9.12.19.2** Textile materials tested using method B of the test protocol of NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls*, shall be permitted where all of the following conditions are met:

(1) Flame shall not spread to the ceiling during the 40-kW exposure.

(2) During the 150-kW exposure, the following criteria shall be met:

(a) Flame shall not spread to the outer extremities of the sample on the 8-ft × 12-ft (2440-mm × 3660-mm) wall.

(b) Flashover shall not occur.

**9.12.19.3** Textile materials tested in accordance with NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*, shall be permitted where all the following conditions are met:

**(1)** Flames shall not spread to the ceiling during the 40-kW exposure.

**(2)** During the 160-kW exposure, the following criteria shall be met:

(a) Flame shall not spread to the outer extremities of the sample on the 8-ft × 12-ft (2440-mm × 3660-mm) wall.

(b) Flashover shall not occur.

**(3)** The peak heat release rate throughout the test shall not exceed 800 kW.

**(4)** For new installations, the total smoke released throughout the test shall not exceed 10,760 ft<sup>2</sup> (1000 m<sup>2</sup>).

2. Delete 9.12.26.1 and its Annex A note, as published in Comment 909-8 (Log #6) in the Fall 2008 Report on Comments, without replacement, as follows:

**9.12.26.1\*** ~~Carpeting on vertical surfaces shall comply with the requirements of the applicable building code and one of the following:~~

~~1. NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls*~~

~~2. NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*~~

~~**A.9.12.26.1** NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls*, and NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*, both known as room-corner tests, were developed for assessing the fire and smoke obscuration performance of textile wall coverings and interior wall and ceiling finish materials, respectively. As long as an interior wall or ceiling finish material is tested by NFPA 265 or NFPA 286, as appropriate, using a mounting system, substrate, and adhesive (if appropriate) that are representative of actual use, the room-corner test provides an adequate evaluation of a product's flammability and smoke obscuration behavior.~~

~~Manufacturers, installers, and specifiers should be encouraged to use NFPA 265 or NFPA 286, as appropriate—but not both—because each of these standard fire tests has the ability to characterize actual product behavior.~~

**Issue Date:** August 6, 2009

**Effective Date:** August 26, 2009

(Note: For further information on NFPA Codes and Standards, please see [www.nfpa.org/codelist](http://www.nfpa.org/codelist))