1. Replace the definition of 3.3.3 Limited-Combustible Material as follows:

3.3.3 Limited-Combustible Material. (See 4.1.6) Refers to a building construction material not complying with the definition of noncombustible that, in the form in which it is used, has a potential heat value not exceeding 8141 kJ/kg (3500 Btu/lb), where tested in accordance with NFPA 259 and includes either (1) materials having a structural base of noncombustible material, with a surfacing not exceeding a thickness of 3.2 mm (1/8 in.) that has a flame spread index not greater than 50, or (2) materials, in the form and thickness used having neither a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion, and of such composition that surfaces that would be exposed by cutting through the material on any plane would have neither a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion, when tested in accordance with ANSI/UL 723 or ASTM E 84.

2. Revise the definition of Noncombustible Material of 3.3.4 as follows:

3.3.4 Noncombustible Material. (See 4.1.5) A material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite, burn, support combustion, or release flammable vapors when subjected to fire or heat. Materials that are reported as passing ASTM E 136 are considered noncombustible materials.

3. Revise 4.1.5 as follows:

4.1.5 Noncombustible.

4.1.5.1 A material that is reported as passing ASTM E 136, Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750 Degrees C, shall be considered a noncombustible material.

4.1.5.2 A material that is reported as complying with the pass/fail criteria of ASTM E 136 when tested in accordance with the test method and procedure in ASTM E 2652, Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Tube Furnace with a Cone-shaped Airflow Stabilizer, at 750 Degrees C, shall be considered a noncombustible material.

4.1.5.3 Where the term limited-combustible is used in this Code, it shall also include noncombustible.

4.1.5 Noncombustible Material.

4.1.5.1* A material that complies with any of the following shall be considered a noncombustible material:

(1)* A material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite, burn, support combustion, or release flammable vapors, when subjected to fire or heat

(2) A material that is reported as passing ASTM E 136, Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750 Degrees C

(3) A material that is reported as complying with the pass/fail criteria of ASTM E 136 when tested in accordance with the test method and procedure in ASTM E 2652, Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Tube Furnace with a Cone-shaped Airflow Stabilizer, at 750 Degrees C. [5000:7.1.4.1.1]

4.1.5.2 Where the term limited-combustible is used in this Code, it shall also include the term noncombustible. [5000:7.1.4.1.2]

A.4.1.5.1 The provisions of 4.1.5.1 do not require inherently noncombustible materials to be tested in order to be classified as noncombustible materials. [5000:A.7.1.4.1]

A.4.1.5.1(1) Examples of such materials include steel, concrete, masonry and glass. [5000:A.7.1.4.1.1(1)]
4. Add new text for 4.1.6 from NFPA 5000 as follows:

4.1.6* Limited-Combustible Material. A material shall be considered a limited combustible material where all the conditions of 4.1.6.1 and 4.1.6.2, and the conditions of either 4.1.6.3 or 4.1.6.4 are met. [5000:7.1.4.2]

4.1.6.1 The material does not comply with the requirements for a noncombustible material, in accordance with 4.1.5. [5000:7.1.4.2.1]

4.1.6.2 The material, in the form in which it is used, exhibits a potential heat value not exceeding 3500 Btu/lb (8141 kJ/kg), when tested in accordance with NFPA 259, Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials. [5000:7.1.4.2.2]

4.1.6.3 The material has a structural base of a noncombustible material with a surfacing not exceeding a thickness of 1/8 in. (3.2 mm) where the surfacing exhibits a flame spread index not greater than 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84, Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials or ANSI/UL 723, Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials. [5000:7.1.4.2.3]

4.1.6.4 The material is composed of materials which, in the form and thickness used, neither exhibit a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723, and are of such composition that all surfaces that would be exposed by cutting through the material on any plane would neither exhibit a flame spread index greater than 25 nor exhibit evidence of continued progressive combustion when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723. [5000:7.1.4.2.4]

4.1.6.5 Where the term limited-combustible is used in this Code, it shall also include the term noncombustible. [5000:7.1.4.2.5]

Submitter’s Substantiation: NFPA 220 is an extract document of NFPA 5000, The Building Construction and Safety Code. During the ROC stage, NFPA 5000 revised and relocated the language for Noncombustible Materials and Limited-Combustible Materials. The TCC further revised the language. NFPA 220 was not updated to contain the new sections. This TIA is contingent on the final actions taken on NFPA 5000-35 and 5000-38 during the Technical Association Meeting.


Anyone may submit a comment by the closing date indicated above. To submit a comment (on company letterhead), please identify the number of the TIA and forward to the Secretary, Standards Council, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.