



Standard Practice for Application of Hose Stream¹

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INTRODUCTION

Several fire-test-response standards (such as ASTM E 119, E 814, E 2074, and E 1966) in order to assess the integrity of building elements after exposure to a specified test fire, require test specimens to be evaluated by exposure to a hose stream. It is important to standardize certain elements of the hose stream to promote uniformity in requirements. To attain this goal, this practice describes a standard apparatus for delivering a solid stream of water and prescribes a standard method of subjecting building elements to a hose stream after fire exposure.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice is applicable to building elements required to be subjected to the impact, erosion, and cooling effects of a hose stream as part of a fire-test-response standard. Building elements include, but are not limited to, wall and partition assemblies, fire-resistive joint systems, and doors.

1.2 This practice shall register performance of the building element under specific hose stream conditions. It shall not imply that, either after exposure or under other conditions, the structural capability of the building element is intact or that the building element is suitable for use.

1.3 The result derived from this practice is one factor in assessing the integrity of building elements after fire exposure. The practice prescribes a standard hose stream exposure for comparing performance of building elements after fire exposure and evaluates various materials and construction techniques under common conditions.

1.4 *Units*—The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.5 The text of this standard references notes which provide explanatory material. These notes shall not be considered as requirements of the standard.

1.6 This fire standard cannot be used to provide quantitative measures.

1.7 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the*

responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

E 119 Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials

E 176 Terminology of Fire Standards

E 631 Terminology of Building Constructions

E 814 Test Method for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Fire Stops

E 1966 Test Method for Fire-Resistive Joint Systems

E 2074 Test Method for Fire Tests of Door Assemblies, Including Positive Pressure Testing of Side-Hinged and Pivoted Swinging Door Assemblies³

2.2 UL Standard:

UL 385 Standard for Safety Play Pipes for Water Supply Testing in Fire-Protection Service⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this practice, refer to Terminologies E 176 and E 631.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *building element, n*—a component or assembly of materials using products manufactured as independent units

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Withdrawn.

⁴ Available from Underwriters Laboratories (UL), Corporate Progress, 333 Pfingsten Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062.

capable of being joined with or placed within other components or assemblies to create a structure.

3.2.2 *exposed area, n*—the total surface area of the test assembly that is subjected to the fire-resistance test including, when required, the supporting construction.

3.2.3 *fully developed stream, n*—a coherent, forceful projection of water similar in shape and intensity to the stream being applied to the exposed side of the test assembly from the nozzle.

3.2.4 *supporting construction, n*—construction required for the testing of some building elements into which the test specimen is assembled, for example, the wall into which a door is fitted.

3.2.5 *test assembly, n*—the building element or elements being tested and, if applicable, the supporting construction.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This practice is intended to standardize the apparatus used and the method or pattern of application of a standard hose stream to building elements as one part of the assessment and fire resistance classification of building elements.

4.2 This practice is intended to be used only after a test assembly has completed a prescribed standard fire-resistance test.

4.3 The practice exposes a test assembly to a standard hose stream under controlled laboratory conditions.

4.3.1 Water pressure and duration of exposure are not specified in this practice. Duration of exposure, water pressure, and pass/fail criteria are defined in the appropriate fire test method.

4.3.2 This exposure is not intended to replicate typical fire fighting operations or all applied or impact loads a system could be subjected to in field use and conditions.

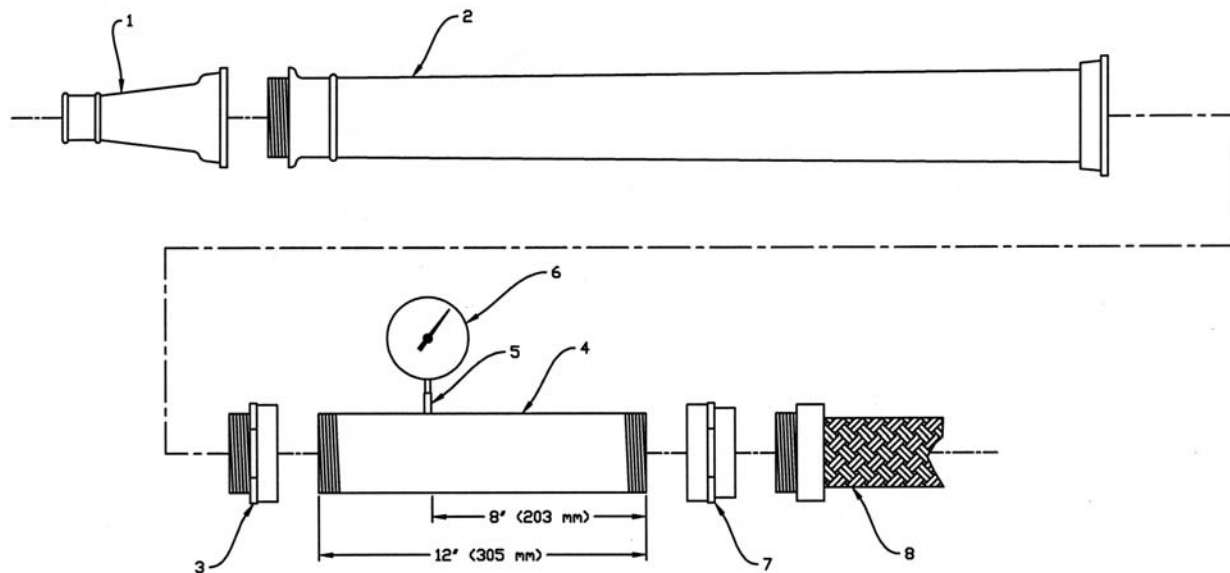
4.4 Any variation from tested conditions has the potential of substantially changing the performance characteristics determined by this practice.

5. Apparatus

5.1 The apparatus used to apply the hose stream is shown in Fig. 1 and shall be capable of delivering a solid stream of water at the pressure specified in the fire-resistance test method.

5.1.1 The water stream shall be delivered through a 2-1/2 in. (64 mm) hose discharging through a National Standard Playpipe of corresponding size equipped with a 1-1/8 in. (29 mm) discharge tip of standard taper, smooth-bore pattern without a shoulder at the orifice. Refer to UL 385.

5.1.2 The water pressure at the base of the nozzle shall be measured by providing a 12 in. (305 mm) length of a straight run 2-1/2 in. (64 mm) pipe between the hose and the playpipe. Eight inches downstream from one end, the pipe shall have an 1/8 in. (3.2 mm) diameter pressure tap drilled through the pipe sidewall with a pipe coupling welded or brazed concentrically over the hole. The pressure tap shall be flush with and



LEGEND

1. 1-1/8" [29 mm] discharge tip
2. 2-1/2" [64 mm] National Standard Playpipe
3. Adapter: 2-1/2" [64 mm] hose thread (male) to 2-1/2" [64 mm] NPT (female)
4. 2-1/2" [64 mm] standard schedule steel pipe nipple
5. Pipe coupling welded or brazed to the nipple, centered over a 1/8" [3.2 mm] hole in nipple
6. Pressure gauge
7. Adapter: 2-1/2" [64 mm] NPT (female) to 2-1/2" [64 mm] hose thread (female)
8. 2-1/2" [64 mm] standard fire hose

FIG. 1 Hose Stream Apparatus

perpendicular ($\pm 5^\circ$) to the inner wall of the pipe. Burrs or other irregularities shall be removed or corrected.

5.1.3 A pressure gauge calibrated in 1 psi (5 kPa) increments shall be fitted on the end of the coupling. The pressure gauge shall be capable of reading a maximum pressure of at least 59 psi (406 kPa) and shall have a full scale reading no greater than 300 psi (2070 kPa).

5.2 The hose stream apparatus shall be connected to a source of water capable of maintaining the required minimum pressure, as specified in the fire-resistance test method, at the nozzle under flow conditions throughout the hose stream test.

6. Test Specimen and Conditioning

6.1 Prior to conducting the hose stream test, the test specimen shall be conditioned and fire tested as specified in the applicable fire-resistance test method.

7. Nozzle Location

7.1 The nozzle tip shall be located so that its axis is 90° to the center of the test assembly as shown in Fig. 2. However, if the axis is other than 90° , refer to 7.2.1.

7.2 The distance between the center of the test assembly and the nozzle tip shall be 20 ± 1 ft (6.1 ± 0.3 m) as shown in Fig. 2.

7.2.1 The distance specified in 7.2 shall be decreased by 1 ft (305 mm) for each 10° deviation from the normal as shown in Fig. 3. The maximum deviation from the normal shall not exceed 30° .

8. Procedure

8.1 Prior to the fire test, the laboratory shall ensure that the discharge pressure specified in the fire-resistance test method is capable of being attained.

8.2 Condition and fire test the test specimen in accordance with the requirements of the fire-resistance test method.

8.3 Unless otherwise specified, immediately, but not longer than 10 min after the termination of the fire test, perform all of the following prior to the application of the hose stream:

8.3.1 Remove the test assembly and frame from the furnace, when applicable.

8.3.2 Position the test assembly in such a manner as to be able to apply the hose stream to the entire surface of the test assembly that had been exposed to the fire.

8.3.3 Position the tip of the nozzle at the specified distance from the center of the test assembly.

8.3.4 Adjust the nozzle hose stream to the specified pressure. During adjustment, the hose stream shall not contact the test assembly.

8.3.5 Videotape or photograph both the exposed and unexposed sides of the test assembly.

8.3.6 Position personnel to obtain an unobstructed view of both the exposed and unexposed sides of the test assembly during the hose stream test.

8.3.7 Commence the application of the hose stream as described in 8.4.

8.4 Commence the hose stream test by directing the hose stream to one corner of the test assembly first. Continue to

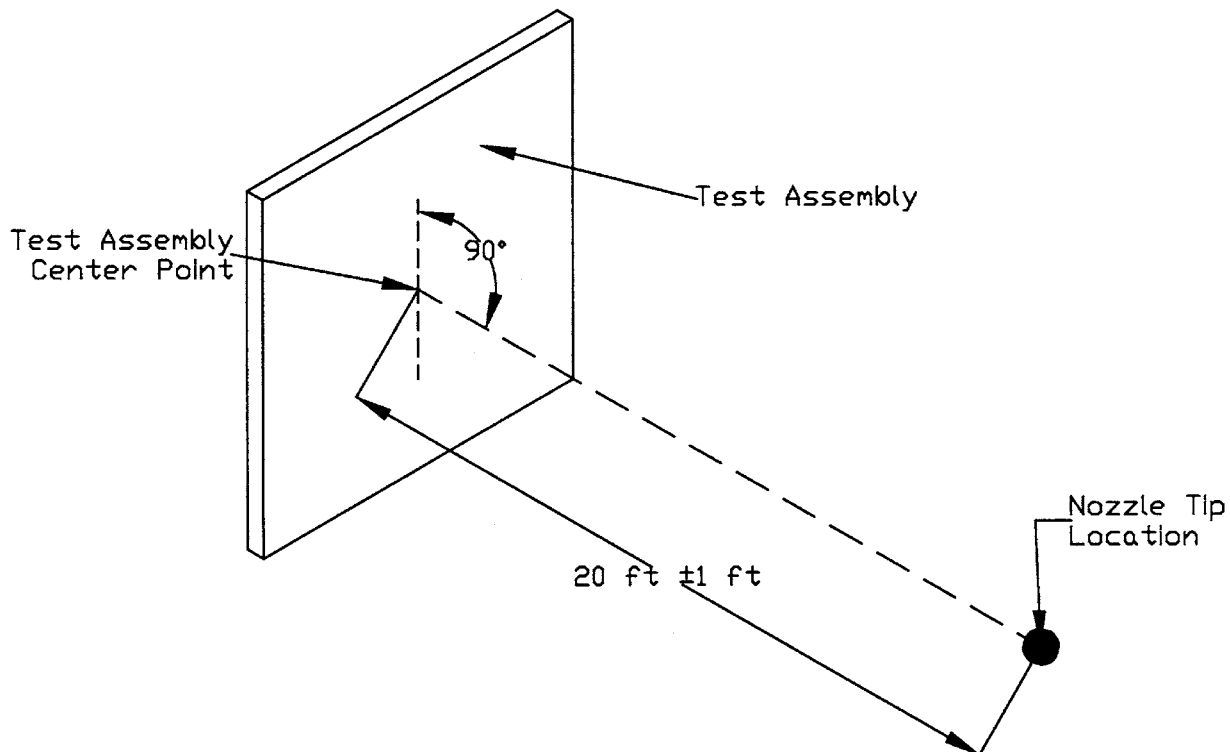


FIG. 2 Nozzle Tip Position Relative to Exposure Face of Test Specimen

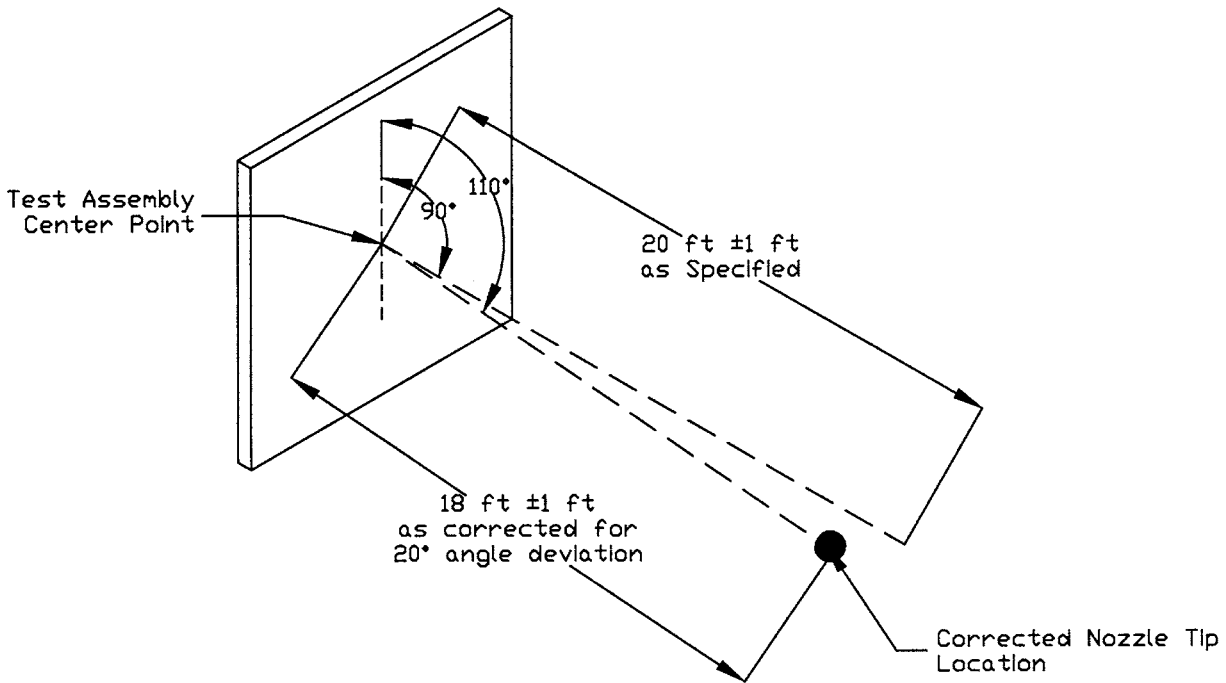


FIG. 3 Nozzle Tip Position Correction for Deviation from 90°

direct the stream to the entire exposed face of the test assembly in accordance with the following:

8.4.1 Pass the hose stream across the test assembly at a rate of 3 to 6 feet per second (0.9 to 1.8 metres per second). Movement from one side of the test assembly to the other constitutes one pass.

8.4.2 When changing directions to make the return pass, change direction slowly and off of the test assembly without

halting the directional movement of the application of the hose stream. Moving the nozzle from side to side, apply the hose stream to cover the entire exposed face of the fire test assembly. After completing the side-to-side application of the hose stream, immediately change direction and apply the hose stream over the exposed face of the assembly by moving the nozzle at right angles to the side-to-side application. Fig. 4 is one example of the pattern that shall be used.

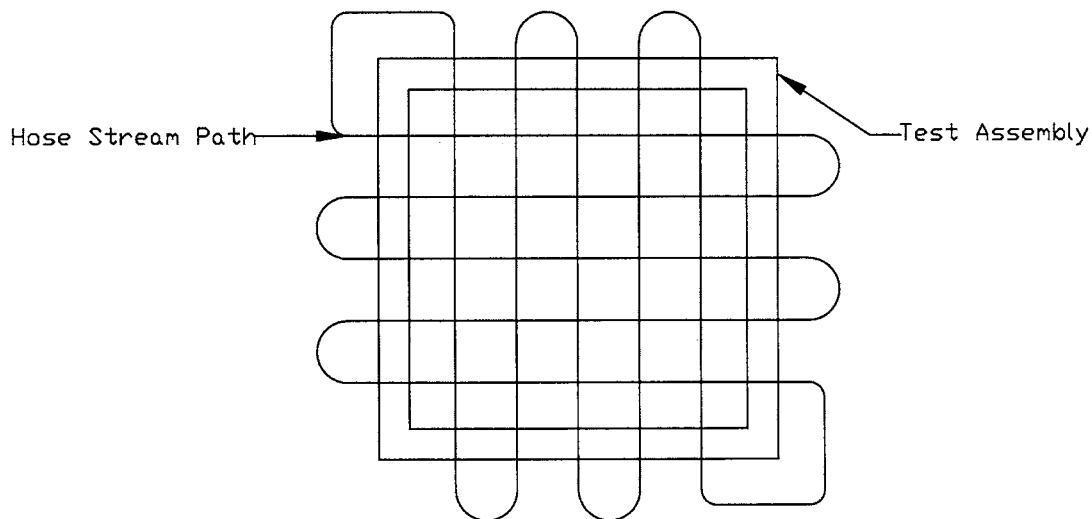


FIG. 4 Typical Hose Stream Pattern

NOTE 1—Ideally, the difference between the number of hose stream passes in the horizontal direction compared to the vertical direction does not exceed 10 % of the total.

8.4.3 As defined in the fire-test-response standard, terminate the application of the hose stream upon completion of the required duration of exposure or when failure occurs, whichever occurs first.

8.4.4 After terminating the test, photograph both the exposed and unexposed sides of the test assembly.

9. Observations During the Hose Stream

9.1 Observe the unexposed surface of the test assembly during the application of the hose stream for the development of any hole, crack, or other penetration that allows the passage of water from the hose stream.

9.2 Observe any fully developed stream, wetting of the unexposed surface, water rolling down the unexposed surface, or water projected beyond the unexposed surface.

10. Report

10.1 Report test conditions and observations as part of the fire resistance test report and as specified in the fire-resistance test method.

10.1.1 Report observations from the unexposed side of the test assembly including the development of any hole, crack, or other penetration that allows the passage of water from the hose stream.

10.1.2 Report any fully developed stream, wetting of the unexposed surface, water rolling down the unexposed surface, or water projected beyond the unexposed surface.

10.1.3 Report observations of water projecting between the device or construction and the supporting construction or the test frame.

11. Keywords

11.1 building element; composite assembly; curtain wall; door; fire barrier; fire-resistive joint system; fire stop; floor; hose stream; impact force; masonry unit assembly; nozzle; thermal shock; wall; window

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