

Project Remediate

Industry Briefing

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Cladding Product Safety Panel Member

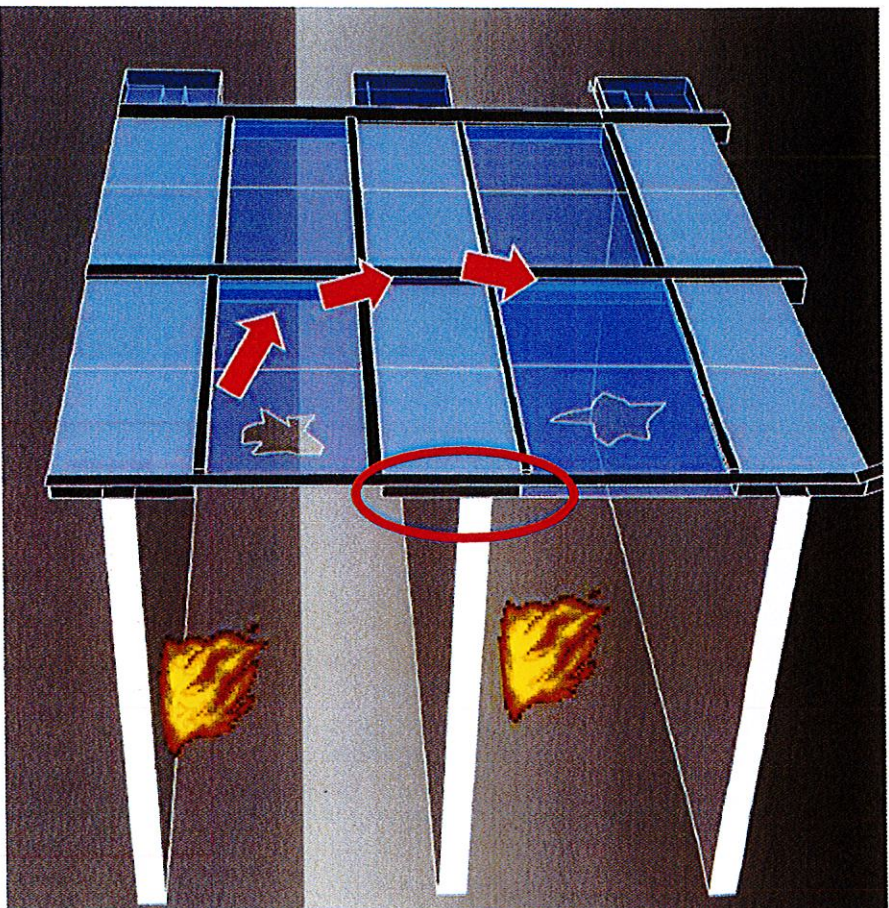
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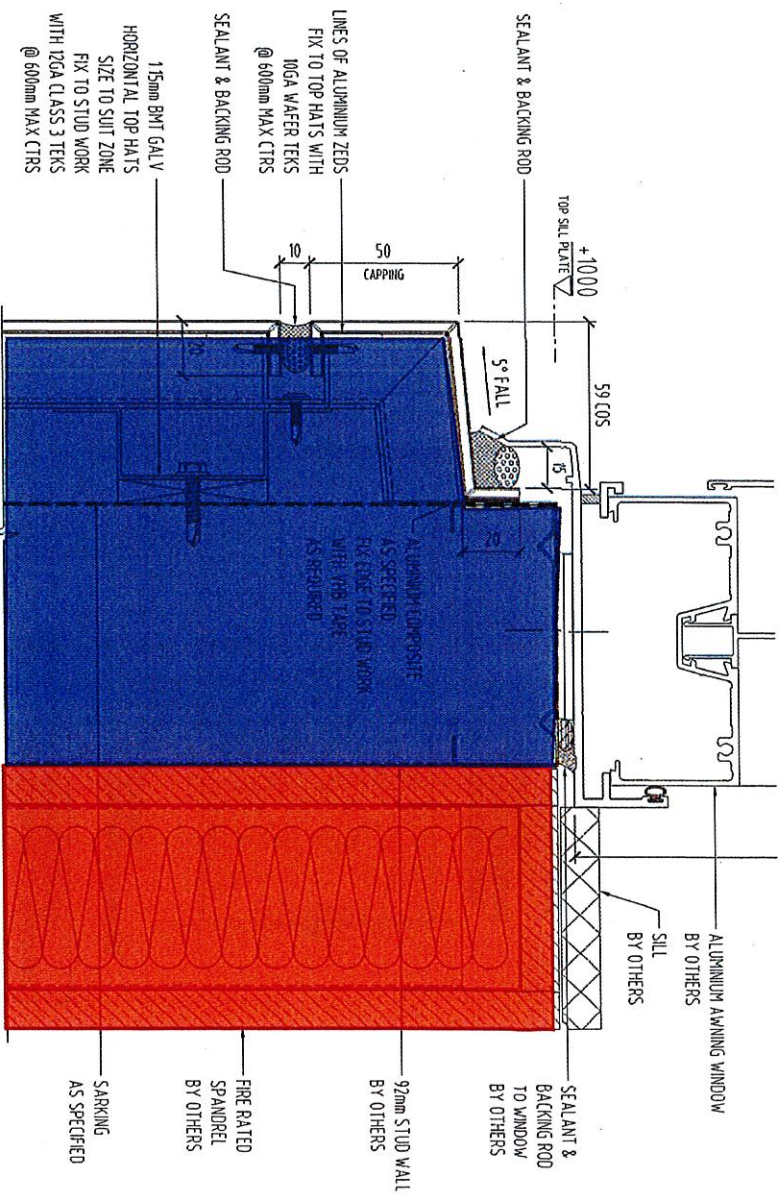
Design Fire Safety – Part 1

- Spandrel Panel
- Designed to limit fire spread from floor to floor



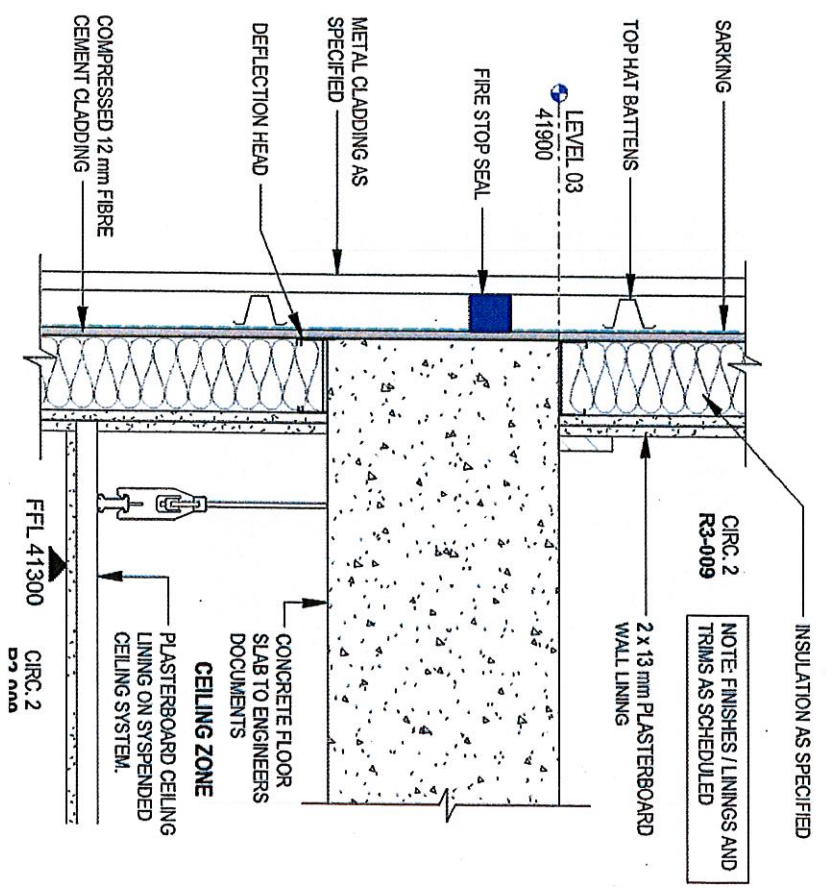
Design Fire Safety – Part 1

- **DTS Provisions**
- Non - Combustible Cladding
- Non - Combustible Insulation
- Spandrel panels (CI C2.6)



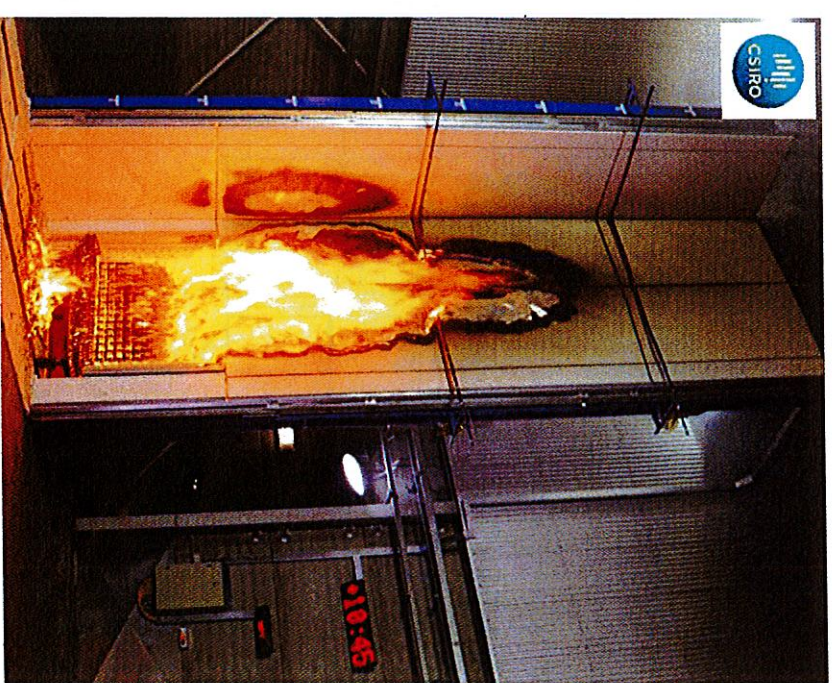
Design Fire Safety – Part 1

- **Performance Solution**
- CV3 is not mandatory
- CV3 requires:
 - Sprinklers
 - Cavity Barrier
- AS 5113 Compliance



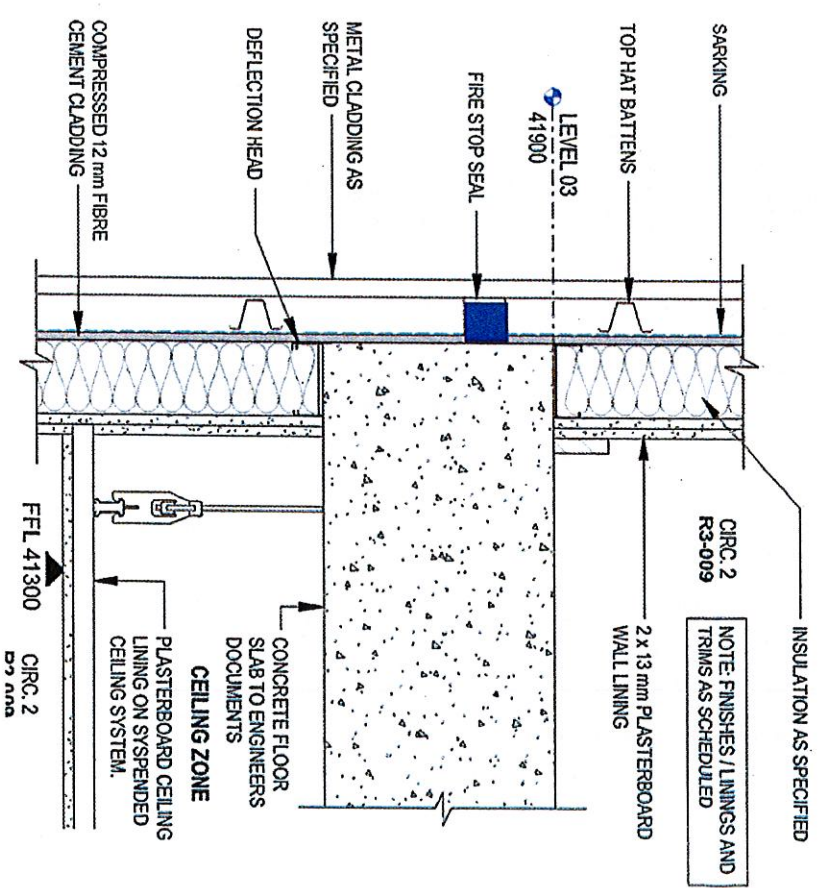
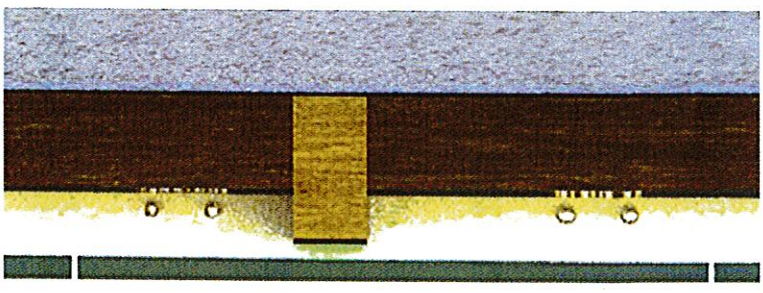
Design Fire Safety – Part 1

- **AS 5113**
- Standard Test
- Provides an indication of wall system contribution to fire spread
- Compares ‘apples with apples’
- Does not address window openings
- It is not the complete answer for a PS, hence, CV3 requires sprinklers and cavity barriers.



Design Fire Safety – Part 2 – Cavity Barriers

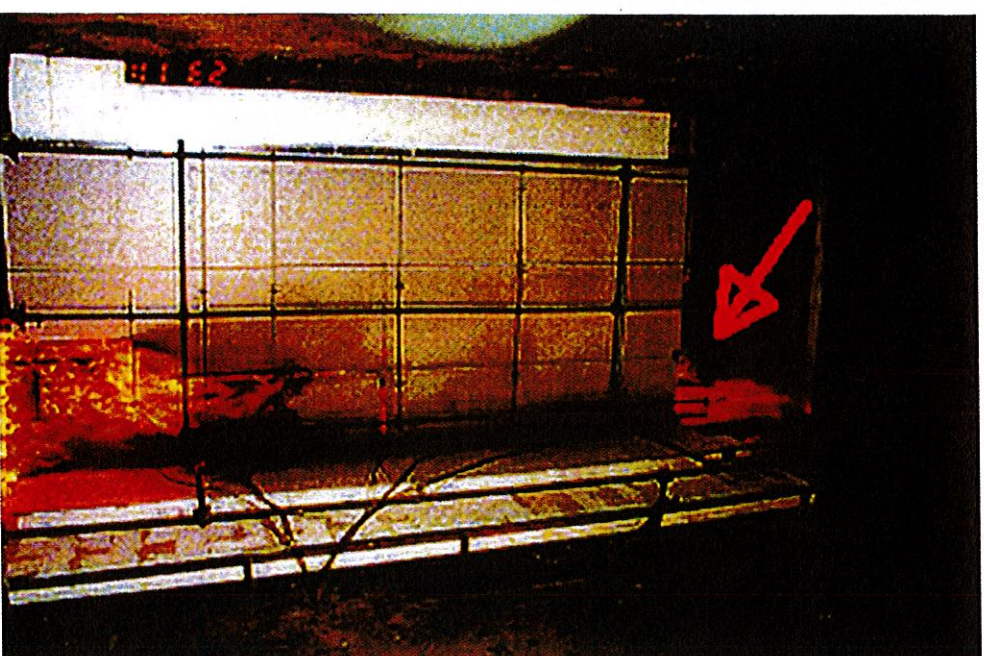
- Not required by the DTS BCA



Design

Fire Safety – Part 2 – Cavity Barriers

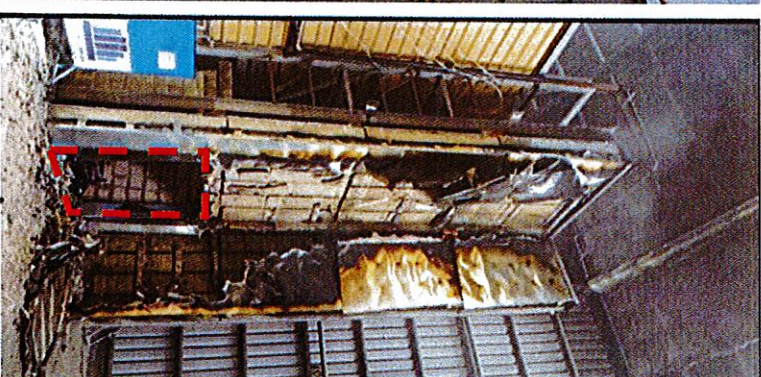
- Façade fire test with no cavity barriers
- Fibre cement panelling



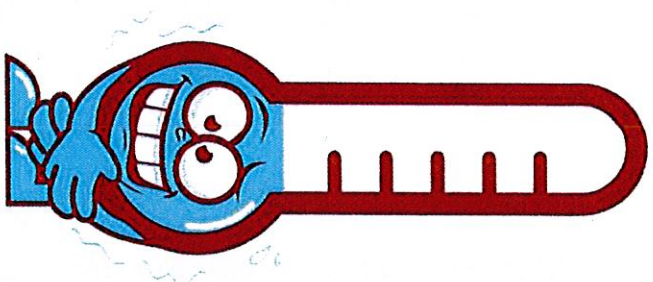
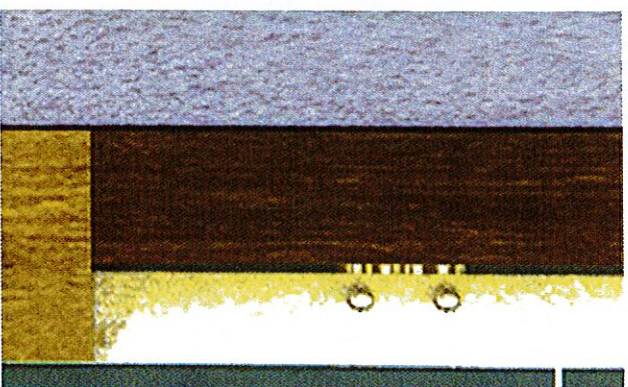
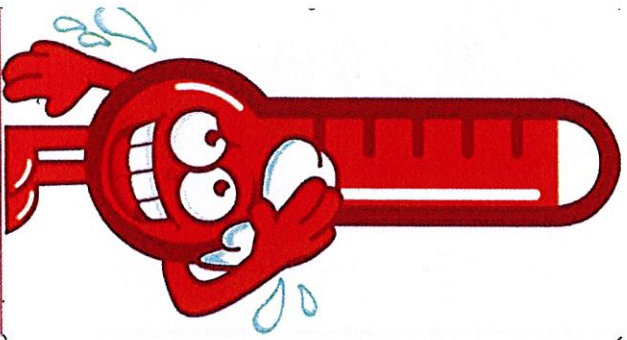
Design

Fire Safety – Part 2 – Cavity Barriers

- Solid aluminium with cavity barriers – left
- Solid aluminium with no cavity barriers
 - right
- Window frame locations shown dashed in red

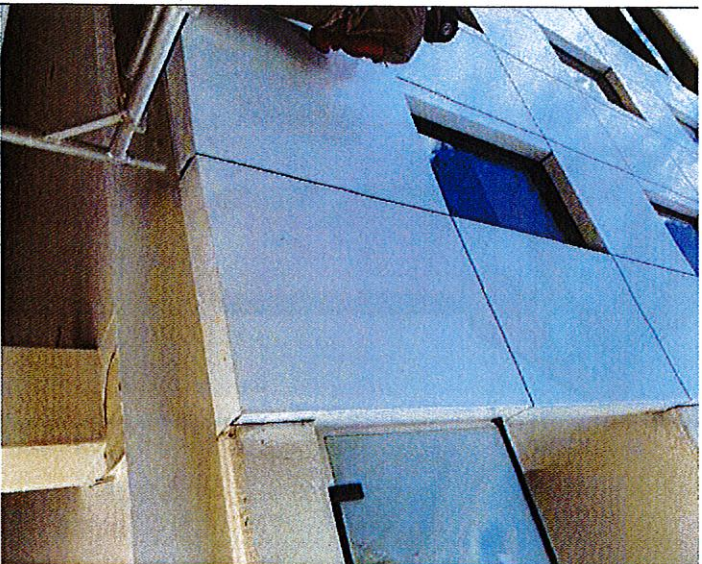


Design Condensation

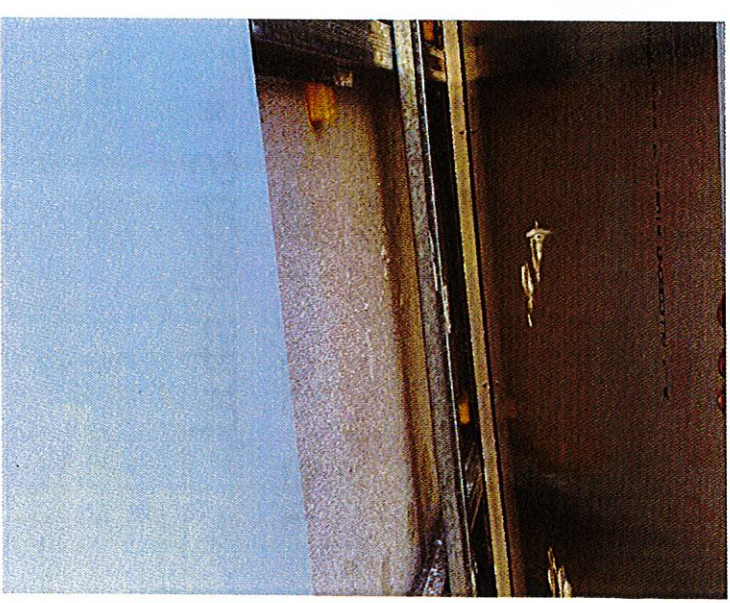


- Steel stud, insulation, air gap, inside heated
- PE ACP > 6°C
- Solid Al > 13°C

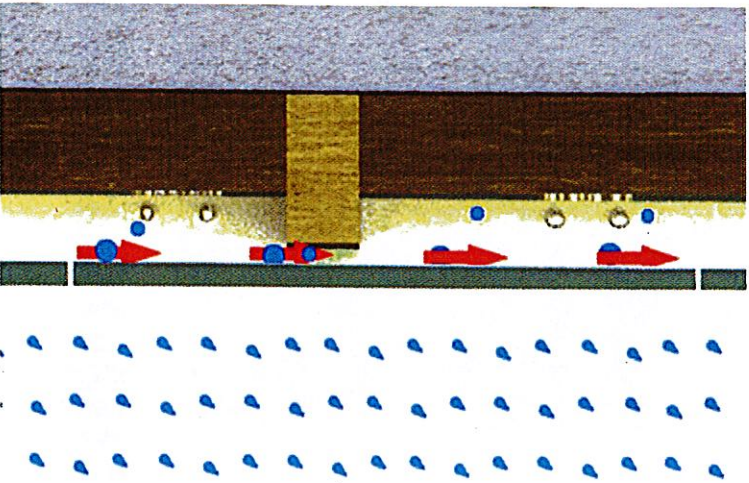
Design Condensation – Case Study



- No cavity drainage
- No cavity ventilation
- No sarking (aerated concrete)
- Combustible packers



Design Weatherproofing



Design Weatherproofing

