



Fire Resistance Levels (FRL's) are specified in the Building Code of Australia and the Masonry Code (AS3700). Note that the FRL's are now quoted in minutes. The FRL of a wall depends not only on the thickness of the wall but also on its height, length and how the top, bottom and ends of the wall are connected to the other building elements. For this reason it is impossible to give an FRL for a particular brick – it is always dependent on the details of the wall and the particular brick used. A typical FRL for a wall would be 'FRL 60/60/60', that is 60 minutes each for each of the three FRL components.

**Structural Adequacy:** The ability of a wall to continue to perform its structural function.

**Integrity:** The ability of a wall to continue to prevent the passage of flames and hot gasses.

**Insulation:** The ability of a wall to provide sufficient insulation such that the side of the wall away from the fire does not exceed a predefined rise in temperature.

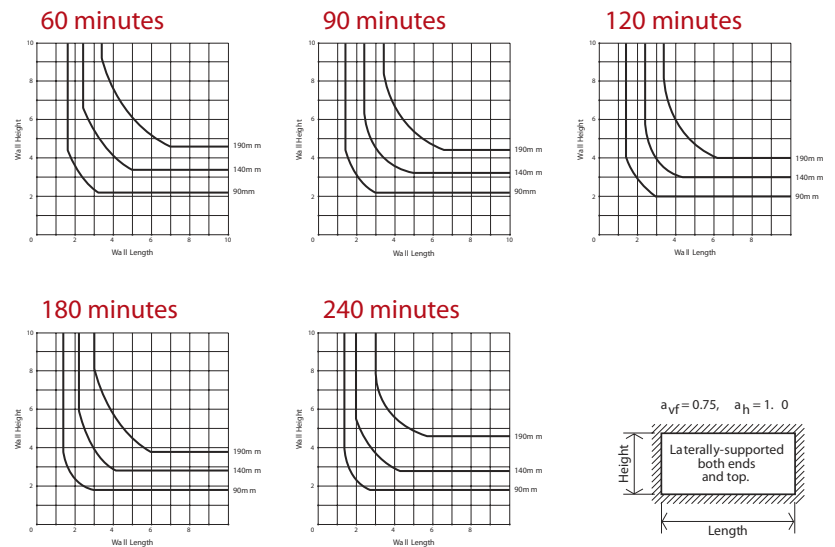


## FIRE RESISTANCE

### INSULATION

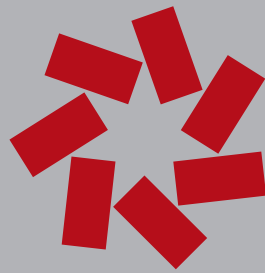
STYLE NUMBER	MINIMUM MATERIAL THICKNESS	60 MINS	90 MINS	120 MINS	180 MINS	240 MINS
10.01	90mm	█				
10.31	90mm	█	█			
10.31 (rendered both sides)	102mm	█	█	█		
15.01	80mm	█	█			
15.42 (fully grouted)	140mm	█	█	█	█	
15.705 (rendered both sides)	122mm	█	█	█	█	
20.01	80mm	█	█			
20.01 (fully grouted)	190mm	█	█	█	█	█

### STRUCTURAL ADEQUACY



These tables are provided as a guide only. A qualified Structural Engineer should be consulted prior to any work commencing.

Note: It is the designer's responsibility to allow for the effects of control joints, chases, openings, strength and stiffness of ties and supports, in addition to normal considerations of loads and masonry properties. Further information is available in Standards Australia (AS3700).



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