



Standard Practice for Measuring the Uniformity of Furnace Exposure on Test Specimens¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2749; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This standard provides general principles for measuring the uniformity of the furnace exposure on specimens tested in accordance with Test Methods [E119](#), [E814](#), [E1529](#), [E1725](#), [E1966](#), and [E2336](#).

1.2 This practice specifies the materials and the construction requirements for a standardized test specimen used to provide a mounting surface for the instrumentation that measures furnace exposure.

1.3 The instrumentation records temperatures, pressure differentials, and oxygen content near the exposed surface of the test specimen.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The units given in parentheses are for information only.

1.5 *This standard is used to measure and describe the response of materials, products, or assemblies to heat and flame under controlled conditions, but does not by itself incorporate all factors required for fire hazard or fire risk assessment of the materials, products, or assemblies under actual fire conditions.*

1.6 *Fire testing is inherently hazardous. Adequate safeguards for personnel and property shall be employed in conducting these tests.*

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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.8 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recom-*

mendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[C1396/C1396M](#) Specification for Gypsum Board

[E119](#) Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials

[E176](#) Terminology of Fire Standards

[E814](#) Test Method for Fire Tests of Penetration Firestop Systems

[E1529](#) Test Methods for Determining Effects of Large Hydrocarbon Pool Fires on Structural Members and Assemblies

[E1725](#) Test Methods for Fire Tests of Fire-Resistive Barrier Systems for Electrical System Components

[E1966](#) Test Method for Fire-Resistive Joint Systems

[E2336](#) Test Methods for Fire Resistive Grease Duct Enclosure Systems

2.2 *ISO Standard:*³

[ISO 834-2](#) Fire resistance tests – Elements of building construction – Part 2: Guide on measuring uniformity of furnace exposure on test samples

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this practice, refer to Terminology [E176](#).

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *effective area of the furnace opening, n*—furnace opening within the boundaries of the monitoring instrumentation.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 This practice consists of preparing a standardized test specimen to represent test specimens described in Test Methods [E119](#), [E814](#), [E1529](#), [E1725](#), [E1966](#), and [E2336](#). The

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [E05](#) on Fire Standards and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [E05.11](#) on Fire Resistance.

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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 Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISO Central Secretariat, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, <https://www.iso.org>.

standardized test specimen provides a low cost, easily constructed supporting construction for the mounting of instrumentation that measures the exposure imposed by the furnace onto test specimens.

4.2 The standardized test specimen consists of two layers of 15.9 mm (5/8 in.) thick Type X gypsum board on the surface facing the furnace chamber attached to steel channels and a single layer of structural panels (plywood or oriented strand board) attached to the steel channels on the surface away from the furnace chamber. The gypsum board provides a fire-resistive surface for the mounting of the instrumentation. The structural panels provide stability for the steel support channels.

4.3 Instrumentation to measure the thermal impact due to exposure to the furnace upon the standardized test specimen is installed at various locations on the exposed surface of the standardized test specimen. Probes used to gather air samples within the furnace chamber are also installed.

4.4 The standardized test specimen is exposed to the time-temperature curve specified in referenced ASTM fire test standards for a time period of 45 min during which time data are recorded by the instrumentation mounted on the standardized test specimen.

4.5 The data provide a record of the conditions and uniformity of the furnace exposure upon standardized test specimens. The area bounded by the instrumentation installed on the standardized test specimen is designated as the effective area of the furnace opening.

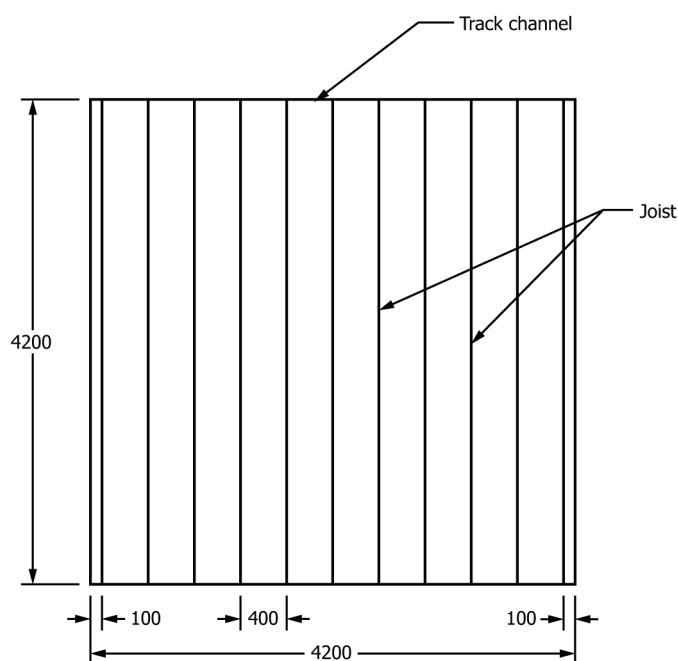
5. Significance and Use

5.1 This practice describes a procedure to gather data intended to measure the uniformity of exposure conditions upon test specimens for the fire test methods described in Test Methods E119, E814, E1529, E1725, E1966, and E2336. The collected data from furnaces are intended to form a basis for performance requirements for the furnaces described in the referenced standards.

5.2 This practice does not include requirements for furnace performance.

5.3 In this procedure, the standardized test specimen is subjected to one or more specific sets of laboratory test conditions. If different test conditions are substituted or the end-use conditions are changed, it is not always possible by or from this procedure to predict changes in the fire-test-response characteristics measured. Therefore, the results are valid only for the fire-test-exposure conditions described in this procedure.

5.4 The attention of all persons connected with the conduct of this practice is drawn to the fact that fire testing is hazardous and that there is a possibility that harmful smoke and gases are developed during the test. There is also a possibility that mechanical and operational hazards develop during the construction of the test specimen and the disposal of the test residues. An assessment of all potential hazards and risks to health shall be made and safety precautions shall be identified and provided. Written safety instructions shall be issued.



Dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 1 Horizontal Standardized Test Specimen, Location of Joists and Track Channels

Appropriate training shall be provided to relevant personnel. Laboratory personnel shall ensure that they follow written safety instructions at all times.

6. Apparatus

6.1 The furnace(s) and restraining frame(s) used to conduct tests in accordance with Test Methods E119, E814, E1529, E1725, E1966, and E2336 shall be used.

6.2 Standardized Test Specimen:

6.2.1 *Materials*—The materials used to construct the standardized test specimen shall consist of the following: gypsum board, structural panels, cold-formed steel supports and fasteners.

6.2.1.1 The gypsum board shall be minimum 15.9 mm (5/8 in.) thick complying with the requirements of Type X as defined in Specification C1396/C1396M.

6.2.1.2 The structural panels shall be minimum 18 mm (nominal 3/4 in.) thick. Typical materials include plywood and oriented strand boards.

6.2.1.3 The cold-formed steel joists for horizontal specimens shall be fabricated from minimum 1.4 mm thick (0.055 in.) steel. The cold formed steel joists shall be “C” shaped having a minimum depth of 240 mm (9 1/2 in.), a minimum flange width of 40 mm (1 5/8 in.) and a minimum lip length of 12 mm (1/2 in.).

6.2.1.4 The cold-formed steel wall studs for vertical specimens shall be fabricated from minimum 0.9 mm thick (0.035 in.) steel. The cold-formed steel wall studs shall be “C” shaped having a minimum depth of 90 mm (3 1/2 in.), a minimum flange width of 30 mm (1 1/4 in.) and a minimum folded back return flange legs of 5 mm (1/4 in.).