



Fire Behaviour of Steel and Composite Floor Systems

Review of Real Fires



Content of presentation



- **Cardington fire tests**
 - Beam test with burners
 - Frame test with burners
 - Corner tests with wood cribs
 - Demonstration tests with real office furniture
- **Evidence from accidental fire in real buildings**
 - Accidental fire



Cardington fire tests



- **Eight storey steel framed building**

Cardington fire tests

Evidence from accidental fire



Beam to beam joint



Beam to column joint



Cardington fire tests



- **Main parameters of the building**
 - Length: 45 m in 5 spans of 9 m
 - Width: 21 m in 3 spans of 6 m, 9 m and 6 m
 - Height of storey: 4.2 m
 - Steel members: UB for beams and UC for columns
 - Composite slab: lightweight concrete with a total depth of 130 mm and a trapezoidal steel deck
 - Steel mesh: 142 mm²
 - Steel joints: fin-plates for beam-beam joints and flexible end plates for beam-column joints
 - Applied load: sand bags (the load will depend on the test)

Cardington fire tests

Evidence from accidental fire



Cardington fire tests



- **Video of Frantisek Wald**
 - Too long, must be shortened and then will be sent

Cardington fire
tests

Evidence from
accidental fire



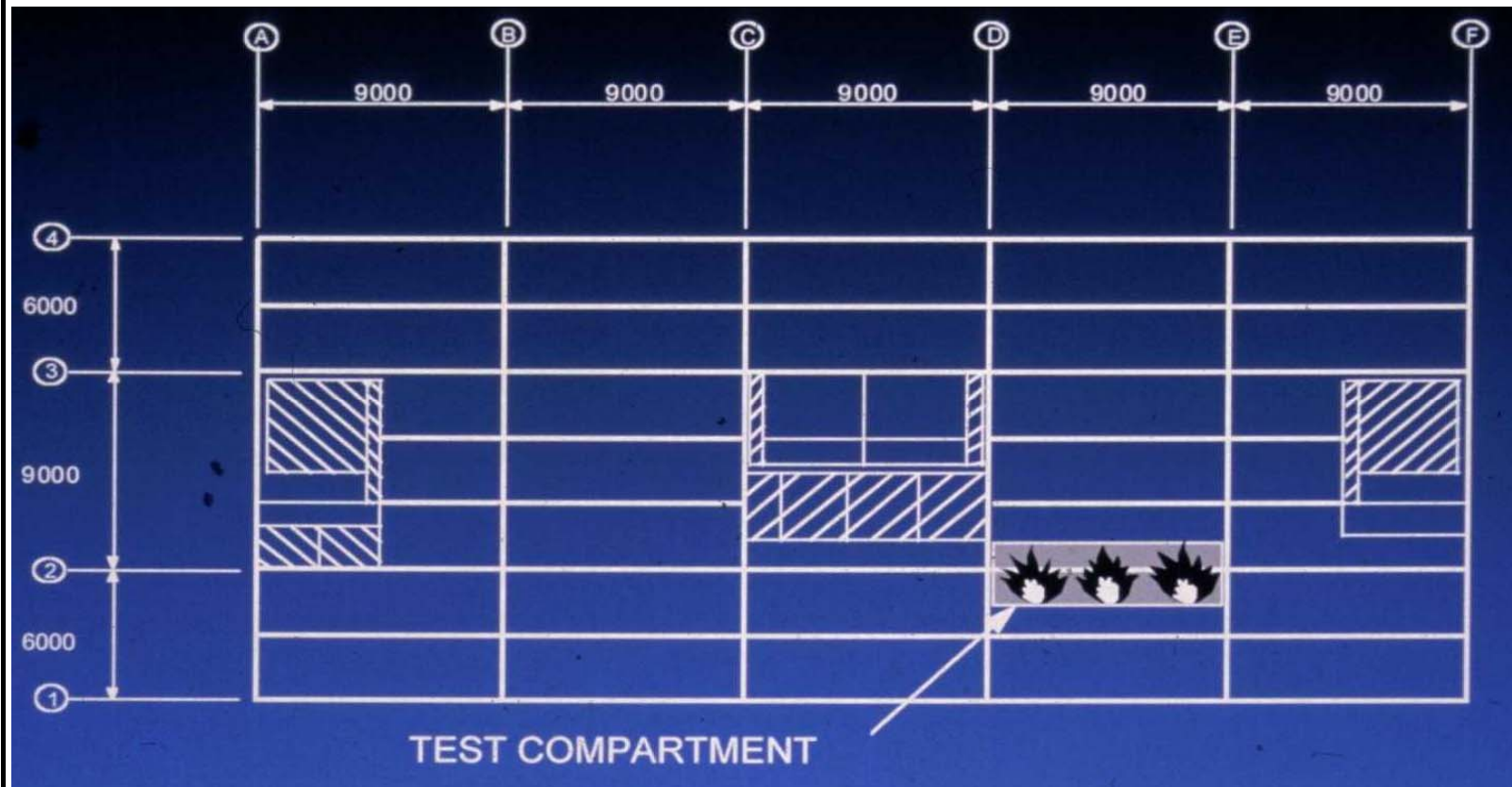
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- Restrained beam test : span = 9.0 m

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Evidence from accidental fire

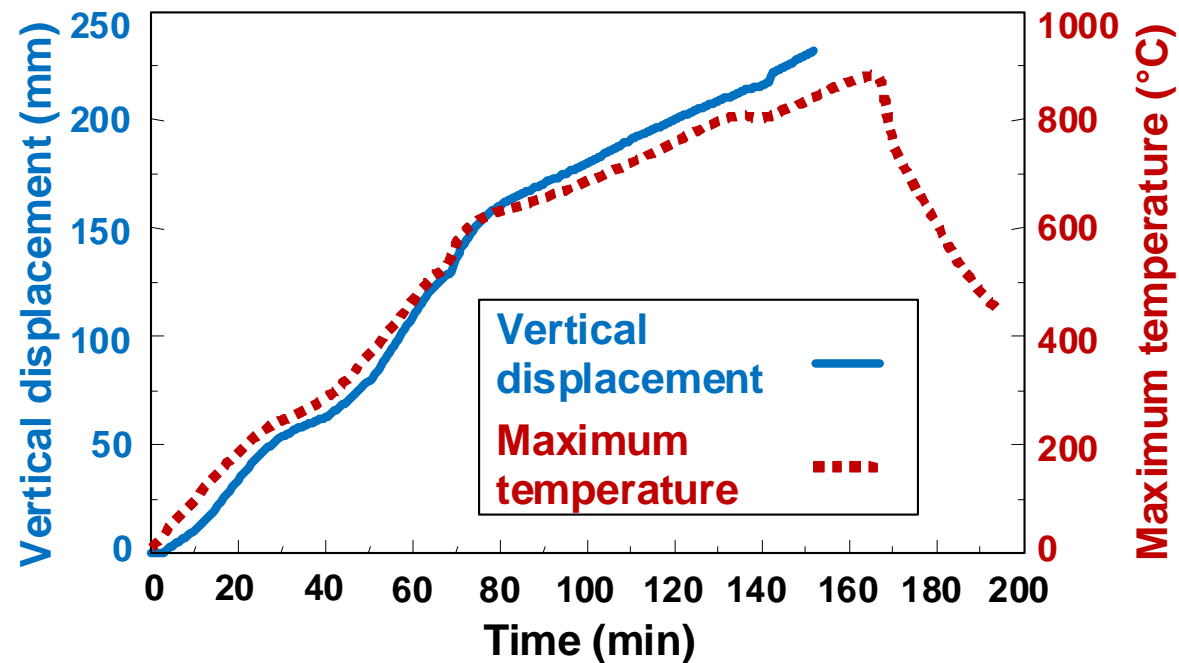




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- **Restrained beam test : experimental results**



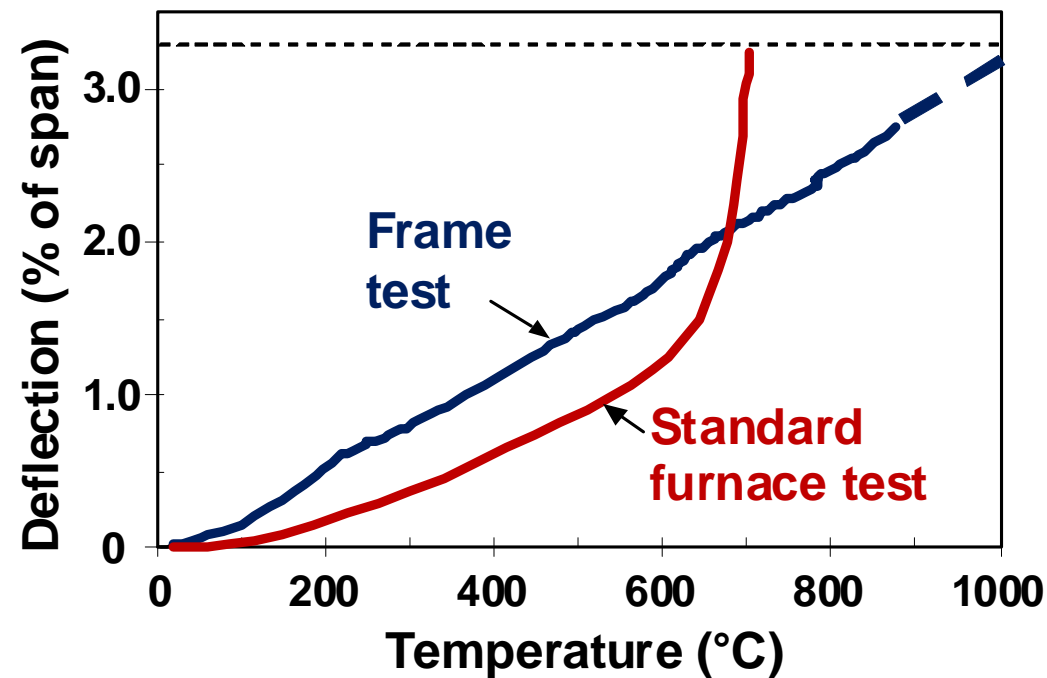
- **Observation**
 - Maximum heating $\approx 900\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Deflection of the beam: $< 250\text{ mm}$



Cardington fire tests



- Comparison with standard furnace fire test



- Conclusion
 - No sign of failure in global composite floor system
 - Collapse at $\theta \approx 650^\circ\text{C}$ if simply supported



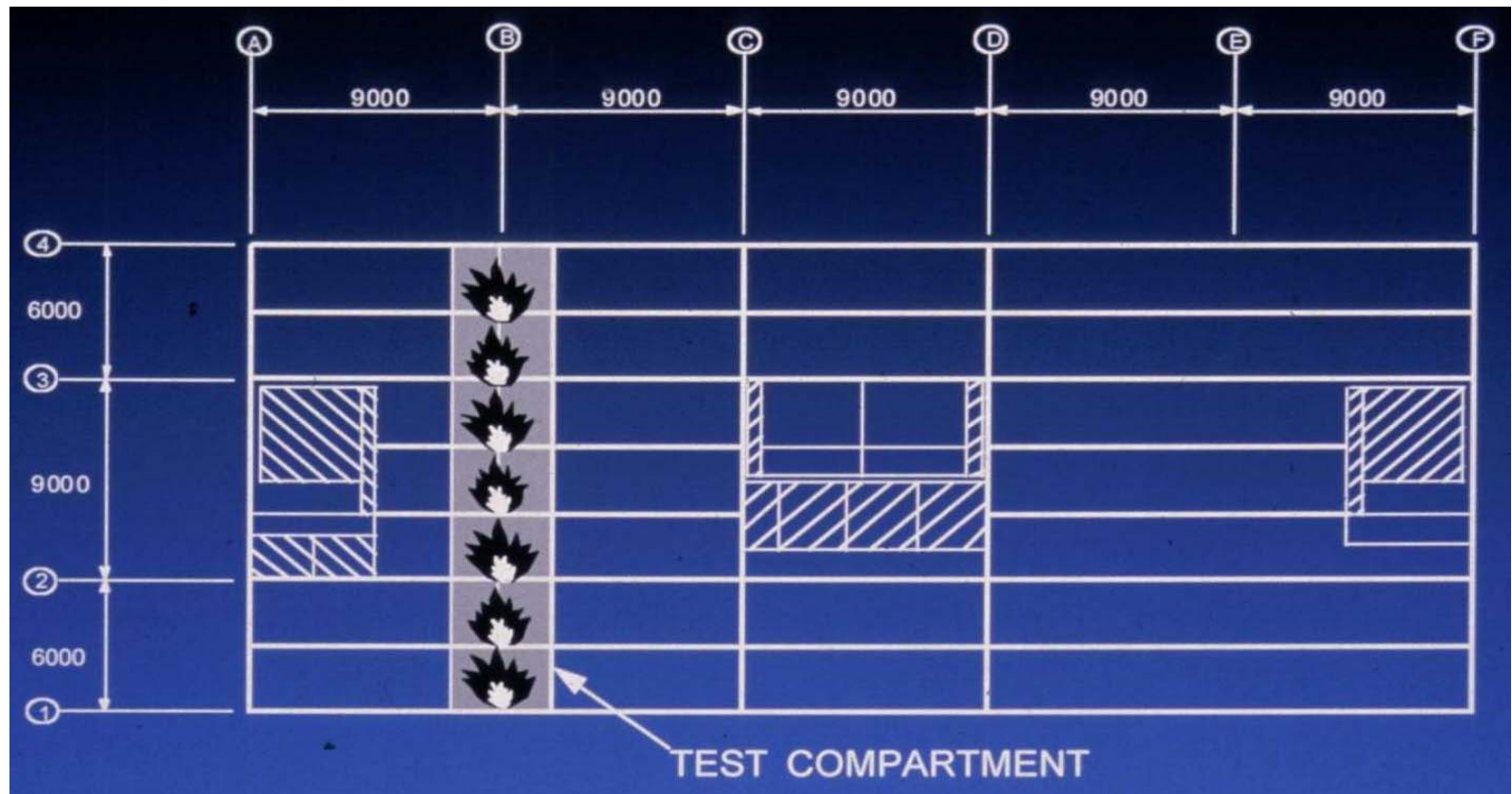
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- Plane frame beam test

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Evidence from
accidental fire

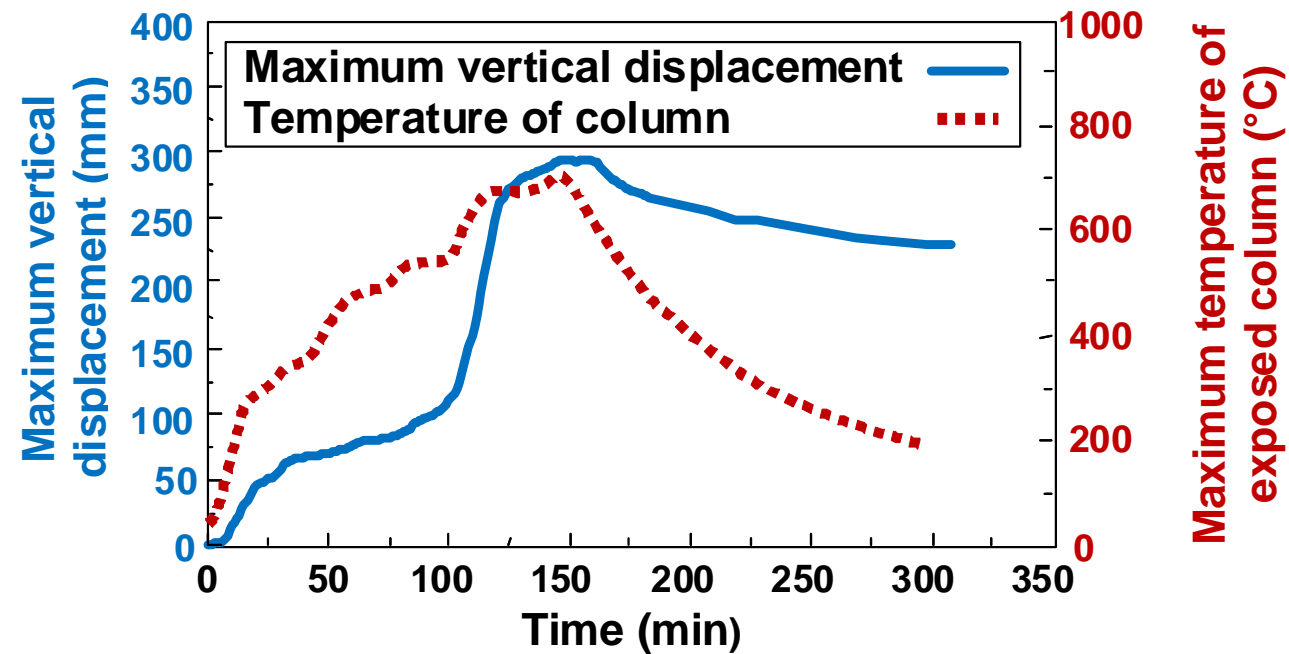




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- **Plane frame test : experimental results**



- **Observation**
 - Maximum heating $\approx 750\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Deflection of the beam $\approx 300\text{ mm}$



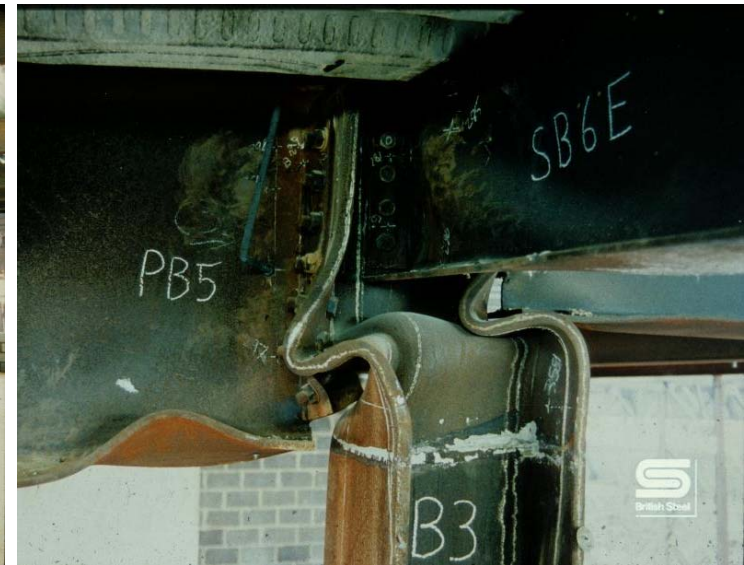
Cardington fire tests



- Deformed state of heated part of the floor

Cardington fire tests

Evidence from accidental fire



- Conclusion
 - Squashing of unprotected part of column
 - No further collapse despite above local failure



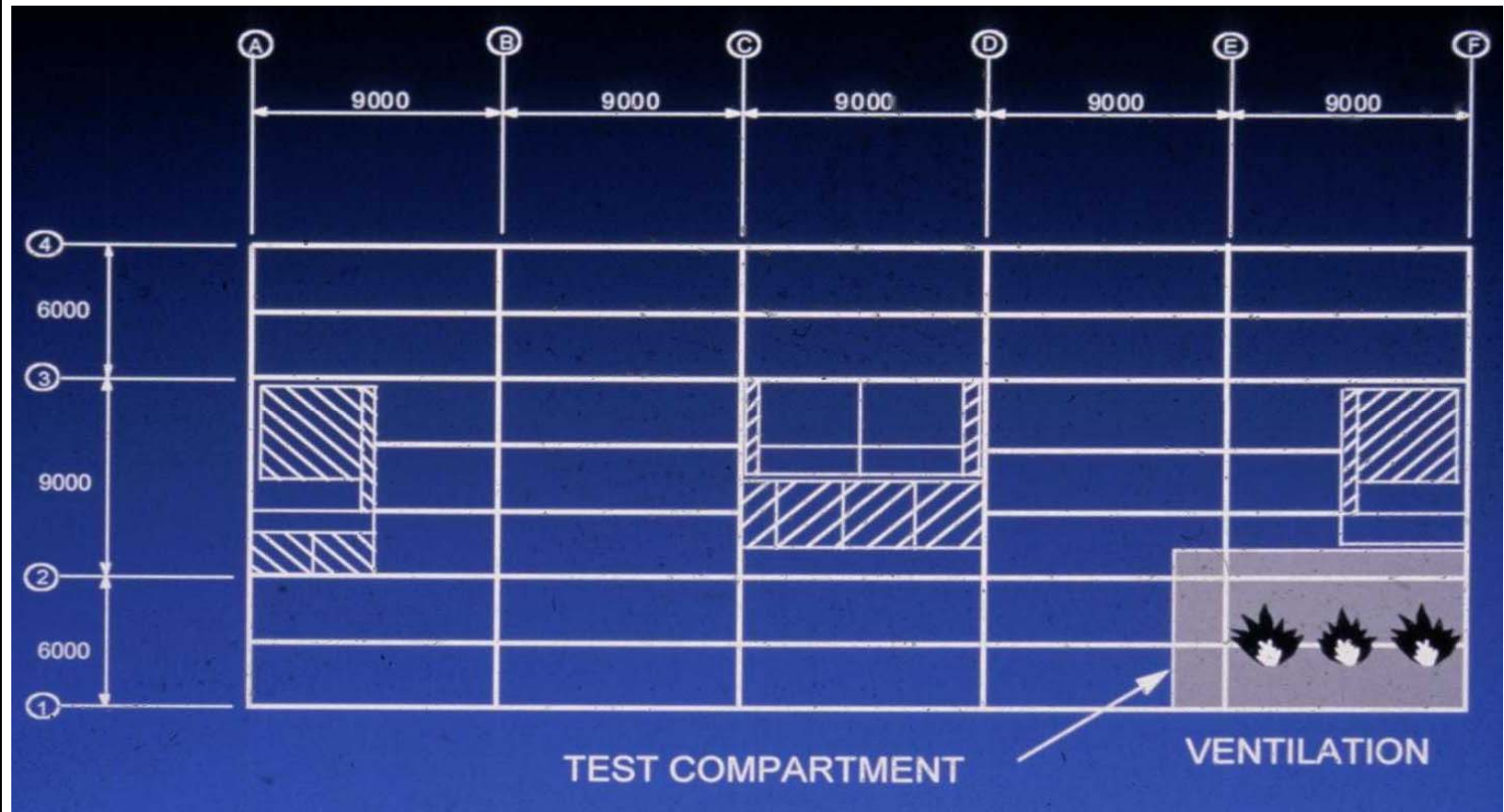
Cardington fire tests



- **Corner compartment test**

Cardington fire tests

Evidence from accidental fire





Cardington fire tests



- **Corner compartment test : set-up**

Cardington fire tests

Evidence from accidental fire



Walls of the compartment with hollow breeze-blocks

Fire load with wood cribs equals to 45 kg/m²





Cardington fire tests



- **Corner compartment test : experimental results**

Cardington fire tests

Evidence from accidental fire



Fire during the test

Deformed floor after the test

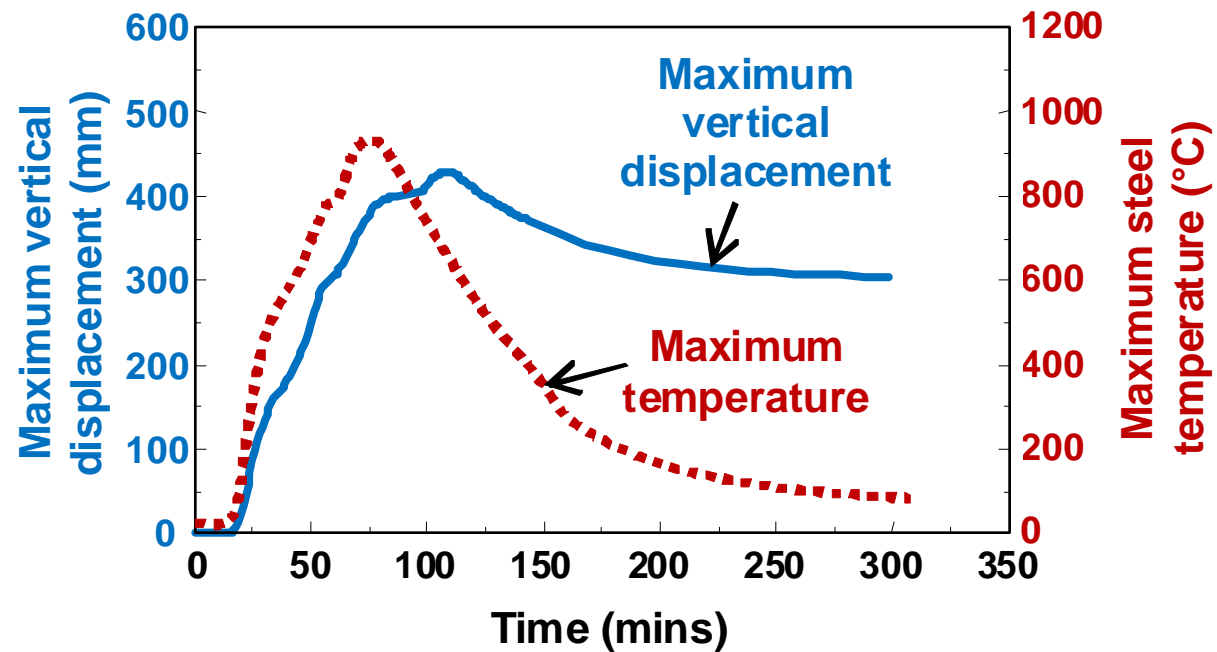




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- **Corner compartment test : experimental results**



- **Observation**
 - Maximum heating of steel $\approx 1014\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Maximum deflection of the floor $\approx 428\text{ mm}$



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- **Corner compartment test : structure after test**

Cardington fire tests

Evidence from accidental fire



Deformed state of the heated part of the composite floor



Deformed state of steel members around protected steel column

- **Conclusion**
 - No sign of global failure of the floor as well as limited deflection of the floor despite important heating of steel



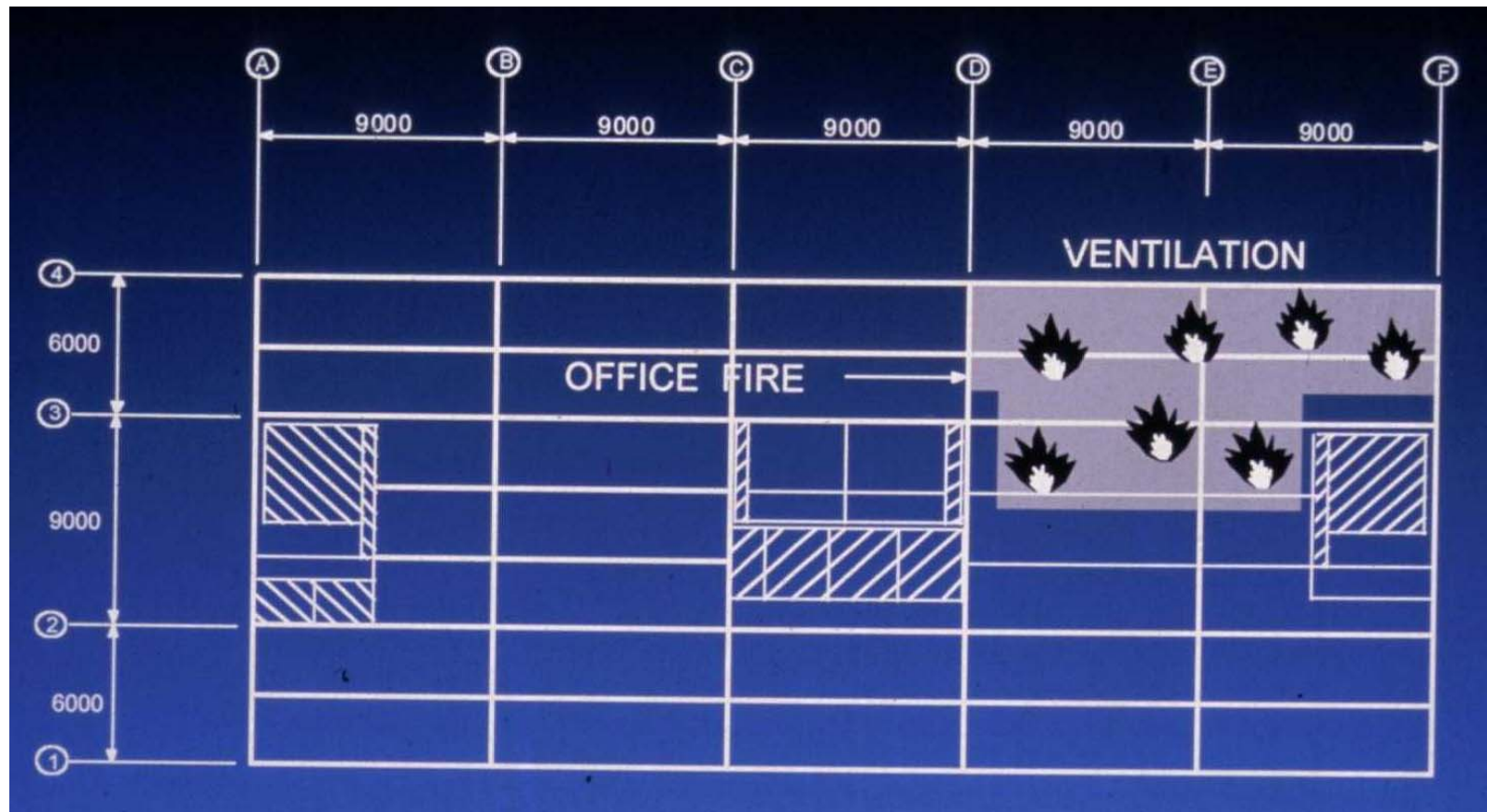
Cardington fire tests



- **Demonstration test (an area of more than 130 m²)**

Cardington fire tests

Evidence from accidental fire





Cardington fire tests



- **Demonstration test : set-up**

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Evidence from
accidental fire



**Fire load with real
office furniture**

**Openings with normal
glazed windows**





Cardington fire tests



- **Demonstration test : experimental results**

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Evidence from accidental fire



Early stage of fire

Fully developed fire

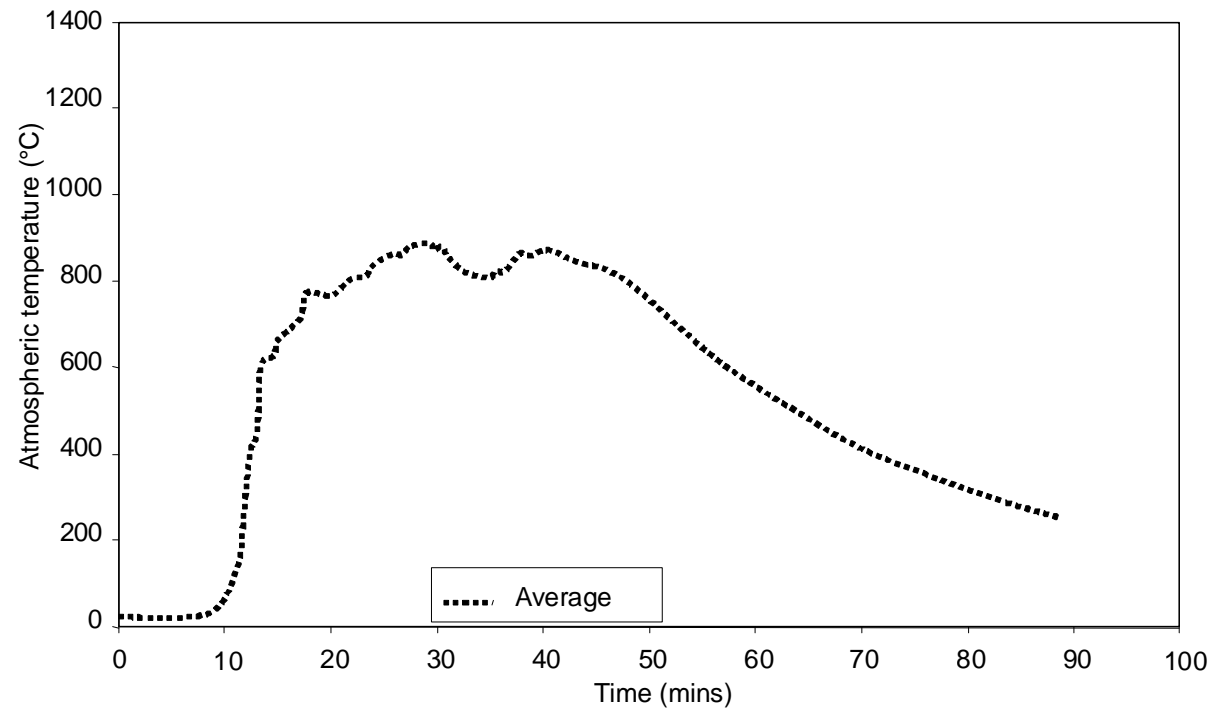




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- **Demonstration test : experimental results**



- **Observation**
 - Maximum gas temperature $\approx 1200^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Maximum heating of steel $\approx 1150^{\circ}\text{C}$

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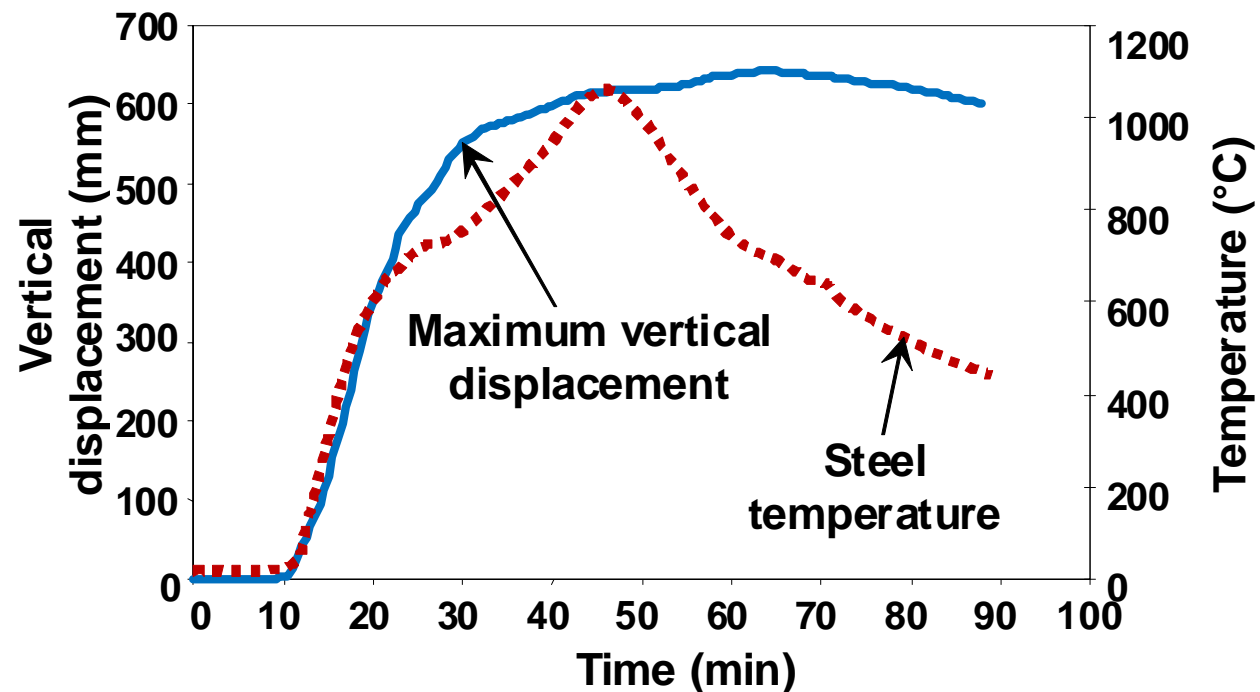
Evidence from accidental fire



Cardington fire tests



- **Demonstration test : experimental results**



- **Observation**
 - Important deflection of the floor ≈ 640 mm
 - No collapse of the floor



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- **Demonstration test : structure after test**

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Evidence from accidental fire



Deformed state of the heated part of the composite floor



Deformed state of steel members around protected steel column

- **Conclusion**
 - **No sign of global failure of the floor despite important heating of steel and deflection of the floor**



Cardington fire tests



Cardington fire
tests

Evidence from
accidental fire

- **Other fire tests**
 - **Second corner test**
 - **Large compartment test**
 - **New corner test**



Cardington fire tests



Cardington fire
tests

Evidence from
accidental fire

- **General remarks**
 - Large number of severe fire tests performed in this steel framed building without collapse of the global structure
 - **Much better fire performance observed with respect to ordinary standard fire tests with isolated steel members**
 - **Excellent global behaviour of composite floor even if steel beams were heated up to more than 1000 °C**
 - **Obvious enhancement of fire resistance of the composite floor owing to induced membrane effect under large deflection**
 - **Good structural robustness of the composite floor system in case of important concrete cracking**



Accidental fires and other fire tests



- **Broadgate fire**
 - 14 storey-office building with composite floor system
 - Fire temperature more than 1000 °C
 - Important deflection of the floor (more than 600 mm) but no collapse

Cardington fire tests

Evidence from accidental fire

