

CLASSIFICATION REPORT

Fire resistance classification according to EN 13501-2:2023

Delivered on July 9th, 2026 by EFFECTIS France/Notified body n° 1812.

Report no. CR - EFR-26-001030 – Revision 1

Issued by EFFECTIS France
Espace Technologique Bâtiment Explorer
Route de l'Orme des Merisiers
91190 SAINT-AUBIN | FRANCE

Notified organism 1812

Regarding Concerning a glazed partition wall with aluminium frame.

Frame: ADS 90 FR 120 (SCHÜCO)
Glazing: Pyrobel 54 (AGC)

Sponsor AGC GLASS EUROPE
4, Avenue Jean Monnet
1348 LOUVAIN-LA-NEUVE
BELGIUM

BE 0413.638.187

**This Classification Report supersedes the Classification Report
CR - EFR-26-001030.**

SUIVI DU DOCUMENT

Version	Modification	Comment	Date		
0	Document creation		01/07/2026	Editor	V. Goulon
				Approver	A. Viard
1	Add of the paragraph 5 : Extended application results		09/07/2026	Editor	V. Goulon
				Approver	A. Viard

1. SCOPE

This fire resistance classification report defines the classification assigned to a glazed partition wall made of a aluminium framework from the serie ADS 90 FR 120 (SCHÜCO) glazed with Pyrobel 54 (AGC) glazing, according to the paragraph 7.5.2 of the standard EN 13501-2:2023.
The element is classified for the first time.

2. CLASSIFIED PRODUCT DETAILS

Its function is to resist fire according to the characteristic fire performance of clause 5 of standard EN 13501-2: 2023 from the inside to outside. The classification is made for fire onto the glazing beads only.

The element is described below in test reports and in the extend field of application report mentioned in the paragraph 3. to prove the classification as well as in the appendix containing the drawings.

3. TEST REPORTS / EXTENDED FIELD OF APPLICATION REPORT

3.1. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Laboratory	Sponsor	Reference of the document	Standard
EFFECTIS (FR)	AGC GLASS EUROPE	EFR-25-004951 DOC-EFR-26-001103	EN 1364-1: 2015

3.2. RESULTS

The tests mentioned below have been realized in accordance with the current standard EN 1364-1: 2015.
Note: all test reports are mentioned in detail in extended field of application report EFR-25-004951 EXAP.

Reference of test report	Laboratory	Sponsor	Standard
EFR-25-004951 DOC-EFR-26-001103	Efectis France Notified body: 1812	AGC GLASS EUROPE	EN 1364-1 : 2015
	Supporting construction	Concrete according to EN 1364-1	
	Fire direction	On beads	
	Fire resistance criteria		Duration
	E – Flaming		129 minutes
	E – Gap gauge		129 minutes
	E – Cotton wool pad		129 minutes
	I – Maximal temperature		134 minutes
	W – Maximal radiation (15 kW/m²)		129 minutes

Product	glazed partition wall		
Reference of extend field of application report	Notified body	Sponsor	Standard
EFR-26-001030 EXAP	Efectis France Notified body: 1812	AGC GLASS EUROPE	EN 15254-4: 2018

4. CLASSIFICATION AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

4.1. CLASSIFICATION REFERENCE

This classification has been carried out in accordance with paragraph 7.5.2. of standard EN 13501-2: 2023.

4.2. CLASSIFICATION

The element is classified according to the following combinations of performance parameters and classes:

R	E	I	W		t	-	M	C	S	G	K
	E	I		(i->o)	120 min						
	E		W	(i->o)	120 min						
	E			(i->o)	120 min						

4.3. FIELD OF APPLICATION

The variations of the product are defined as follows according to the field of direct application of the test results for the classification stated in paragraph 4.2.

The field of direct application below is mentioned for reference tests described in paragraph 3.1 and the additional variants and end-use details are given in extended field of application report.

The design parameters specified therein are not limited by the following field of application.

Standard of reference EN 1364-1: 2015	Permitted changes to element tested	Comments allowed scope
A.4.1	General The test results are directly applicable to similar constructions where one or more of the changes in this A.4 are made and the construction continues to comply with the appropriate design code for its stiffness and stability. Other changes are not permitted. The result of a test on a specimen with mixtures of different types of construction (e.g. different types of glass or different types of framing, etc.) is only applicable to that tested.	
A.4.2	Field of direct application rules not requiring overrun time	
A.4.2.1	Glazed element	
A.4.2.1.1	Installation angle Test results on vertical glazed elements cover glazed elements sloped to a maximum angle of $\pm 10^\circ$ from the vertical plane, provided the height of the glazed element is not larger than the maximum height tested.	

A.4.2.1.2	Height of the glazed element Test results cover rectangular glazed elements with a height increase of 10 % subject to a maximum increase of 0,3 m, above the height tested, provided that: a. the maximum deflection (see Figure 14 EN 1364-1: 2015) of the test specimen did not exceed 100 mm; b. the allowances for thermal expansion of the construction are increased pro-rata. In case of elements intended to be classified for EW, the following additional provisions apply: the average temperature of the unexposed face of the glazed element as well as the average temperature of the unexposed face of the non-glazed area of the test specimen (see Figures 12 or 14) remained below 300 °C, or the heat radiation measured from the test specimen did not exceed 12,3 kW/m².	Height ≤ 3270 mm
A.4.2.1.3	Width of the glazed element Test results cover rectangular glazed elements of greater width by replication of the tested glazed element or parts thereof, provided: a. the framing system is identical to the one tested. b. the width of the specimen in the test was 2,8 m or greater with one vertical edge unrestrained. c. the mullions within and/or connection joints between glazed elements have been tested. In case of elements intended to be classified for EW, the following additional provisions apply: the average temperature of the unexposed face of the glazed element as well as the average temperature of the unexposed face of the non-glazed area of the test specimen (see Figures 12 or 14) remained below 300 °C, or the heat radiation measured from the complete and fully glazed test element with minimum size of 2,8 x 2,8 m did not exceed 12,3 kW/m².	Width = unlimited
A.4.2.2	Glazing system	
A.4.2.2.1	Linear dimensions The linear dimensions of panes may be decreased from the dimensions tested. Height and width may be considered independently.	

A.4.2.2.2	Aspect ratio If both portrait and landscape aspect ratio rectangular panes have been tested, then the height of the landscape pane may be increased and/or the width of the portrait pane may be increased, subject to: - the area of the pane after increasing the linear dimensions shall be less or equal to the average area of the largest tested landscape and portrait panes, i.e $A \leq \frac{1}{2} * (A_{\text{portrait max}} + A_{\text{landscape max}})$ in which <table><tr><td>A</td><td>area of assessed glass pane;</td></tr><tr><td>$A_{\text{portrait, max}}$</td><td>maximum area of tested glass pane oriented in "portrait" format</td></tr><tr><td>$A_{\text{landscape, max}}$</td><td>maximum area of tested glass pane oriented in "landscape" format</td></tr></table> - all panes were tested in an identical framing and glazing system; - the largest tested width as well as the largest tested height is not exceeded.	A	area of assessed glass pane;	$A_{\text{portrait, max}}$	maximum area of tested glass pane oriented in "portrait" format	$A_{\text{landscape, max}}$	maximum area of tested glass pane oriented in "landscape" format	
A	area of assessed glass pane;							
$A_{\text{portrait, max}}$	maximum area of tested glass pane oriented in "portrait" format							
$A_{\text{landscape, max}}$	maximum area of tested glass pane oriented in "landscape" format							
A.4.2.2.3	Glazing beads Test results on 'clip-on' beads cover screwed-on glazing beads, applied with the same or smaller centre to centre distance. Test results on timber beads fixed by nails/pins cover screw fixing of at least the same length, applied with the same or smaller centre to centre distance. Test results for applications intended for EI classification on sloped or chamfered bead profiles also cover a flat bead of the same height (D in Figure 16), but not vice versa, and also cover a bead depth that is at least the same as tested (C in Figure 16). Test results for applications intended for E and/or EW classification on non-combustible bead profiles also cover a bead depth that is at least the same as tested (C in Figure 16) with the height remaining the same as tested (D in Figure 16).							
A.4.2.3	Framing system (see Figure 16) The distance between mullions and/or transoms may be decreased from that tested. The distance between fixing centres may be decreased from that tested. The cross-sectional dimensions of the frame profiles may be increased from the dimensions tested, under the following restrictions: For combustible framing intended to be used for E and/or EW classification, the depth of the frame profiles on the unexposed side is as tested. For framing systems intended to be used for EI classification, no increase in width is allowed in case no temperature measurements on the unexposed side of the profiles were made during the test.	See plate 1 and 2.						

A.4.2.4	Supporting construction	
A.4.2.4.1	General For specimens tested in the test frame without any supporting construction, the result is applicable to high density rigid supporting constructions with at least the same fire resistance as the test specimen.	High density construction: element fastened with screws FB-SK-T30 (SFS) Ø7,5 x 72 mm with a maximum spacing of 400 mm through steel anchor plate 225746 (SCHÜCO) Clearance between test frame and element was filled with SUPERWOOL PLUS (MORGAN) of mean theoretical density 90 kg/m³ See plate n°3
A.4.2.4.2	Standard supporting constructions Test results obtained with flexible standard supporting constructions may be applied to high density rigid supporting constructions (in accordance with EN 1363-1) with at least the same fire resistance classification and an overall thickness equal to or greater than that of the element used in the tests. Test results obtained with low density rigid standard supporting constructions may be applied to high density supporting constructions (in accordance with EN 1363-1) with at least the same fire resistance classification and an overall thickness equal to or greater than that of the element used in the tests. Test results obtained with flexible standard supporting constructions do not cover sandwich panel constructions and flexible supporting constructions where the lining does not cover the studs on both sides. Test results obtained with flexible standard supporting constructions cover alternative flexible constructions of the same fire resistance classification provided: 1. the construction is of a stud and board type construction, classified in accordance with EN 13501-2. 2. the construction has an overall thickness not less than the minimum thickness of the appropriate range given in EN 1363-1 for the standard flexible wall used in the test; 3. the number of board layers and the overall board layer thickness is equal or greater than that tested; 4. flexible wall constructions with timber studs are constructed with at least the same number of layers given in EN 1363-1 on the faces and at the interface between the glazed element and the supporting construction. If the specimen was tested with a flexible standard supporting construction fixed along the vertical and/or horizontal edge (see Figure 17), the permitted flexible supporting constructions can only be interfaced along its tested edge types (vertical and/or horizontal). The permitted rigid supporting constructions can be interfaced with all edge types of the glazed element.	
A.4.2.4.3	Non-standard supporting construction The result of a test of fire resistant glazing tested in non-standard supporting constructions is only applicable to that construction.	

A.4.3	Field of direct application rules requiring overrun time													
A.4.3.1	General For some rules to be applicable an overrun time in the fire test result compared to the intended classification period is required. The required overrun time is shown in Table A.1. Table A.1 - Overrun time <table> <tr> <th>Intended classification period (min)</th><th>Overrun time A (min)</th><th>Overrun time B (min)</th></tr> <tr> <td>≤ 20</td><td>not applicable</td><td>≥ 3</td></tr> <tr> <td>30, 45 and 60</td><td>≥ 3 and < 6</td><td>≥ 6</td></tr> <tr> <td>≥ 90</td><td>≥ 5% and < 10% of the intended classification period</td><td>≥ 10 % of the intended classification period</td></tr> </table> NOTE: The rules given in A.4.3 may be used in addition to the rules in A.4.2.	Intended classification period (min)	Overrun time A (min)	Overrun time B (min)	≤ 20	not applicable	≥ 3	30, 45 and 60	≥ 3 and < 6	≥ 6	≥ 90	≥ 5% and < 10% of the intended classification period	≥ 10 % of the intended classification period	
Intended classification period (min)	Overrun time A (min)	Overrun time B (min)												
≤ 20	not applicable	≥ 3												
30, 45 and 60	≥ 3 and < 6	≥ 6												
≥ 90	≥ 5% and < 10% of the intended classification period	≥ 10 % of the intended classification period												
A.4.3.2	Dimensions of the glazed element													
A.4.2.2.1	Height The test result of the glazed element covers the height up to a maximum of the tested height multiplied by a factor of 1,1 provided overrun time A is achieved. This is irrespective of the measured deflections. The test result of the glazed element covers the height up to a maximum of the tested height multiplied by a factor of 1,2 provided overrun time B is achieved. This is irrespective of the measured deflections. In case of elements intended to be classified for EW, the following additional provisions apply: the average temperature of the unexposed face of the glazed element as well as the average temperature of the unexposed face of the non-glazed area of the test specimen (Figure 12 or 14) remained below 300 °C, or the heat radiation measured from the complete and fully glazed element did not exceed 12,3 kW/m².	H = 3267 mm												
A.4.3.2.2	Width The replication of the glazed element is covered based on rules described in A.4.2.1.3. For glazed elements tested with a width smaller than 2,8 meter, the following rules apply. The test result of the glazed element covers the width up to a maximum of the tested width multiplied by a factor of 1,1 provided overrun time A is achieved. This is irrespective of the measured deflections. The test result of the glazed element covers the width up to a maximum of the tested width multiplied by a factor of 1,2 provided overrun time B is achieved. This is irrespective of the measured deflections. In case of elements intended to be classified for EW, the following additional provisions apply: the average temperature of the unexposed face of the glazed element as well as the average temperature of the unexposed face of the non-glazed area of the test specimen (Figure 12 or 14) remained below 300 °C, or the heat radiation measured from the complete and fully glazed element did not exceed 12,3 kW/m².													

A.4.3.3	Dimensions and area of individual rectangular glass panes The test result of a pane covers dimensions up to a maximum of the tested dimensions multiplied by a factor 1,1 in width and/or height, provided overrun time A is achieved and the maximum tested area multiplied by a factor 1,1 is not exceeded. The test result of a pane covers dimensions up to a maximum of the tested dimensions multiplied by a factor 1,2 in width and/or height, provided overrun time B is achieved and the maximum tested area multiplied by a factor 1,21 is not exceeded. In case of elements intended to be classified for EW, the following additional provisions apply: the average temperature of the unexposed face of the glazed element as well as the average temperature of the unexposed face of the non-glazed area of the test specimen (see Figure 12 or 14) remained below 300 °C, or the heat radiation measured from the complete and fully glazed element did not exceed 12,3 kW/m². In order to accommodate the increase in glass dimensions, it is permitted to increase the distance between mullions and/or transoms.	$W \leq 1650 \text{ mm} / H \leq 3181,2 \text{ mm}; A \leq 4,7 \text{ m}^2$
A.4.3.4	Aspect ratio The calculation of permitted aspect ratio as defined in A.4.2.2.2 shall be conducted after any increase in glass dimensions based on overrun time has been established; - i.e. $A \leq \frac{1}{2} * (A_{\text{portrait, extended}} + A_{\text{landscape}})$ in which: A-area of assessed glass pane; $A_{\text{portrait, extended}}$-extended area of glass pane oriented in "portrait" format $A_{\text{landscape, extended}}$-extended area of glass pane oriented in "landscape" format	
A.4.3.5	Area of individual circular, triangular and four side non-rectangular glass panes The test result from individual circular, triangular and four sided non-rectangular glass panes covers the area up to a maximum of the tested area multiplied by a factor 1,1 provided overrun time A is achieved. The test result from individual circular, triangular and four sided non-rectangular glass panes covers the area up to a maximum of the tested area multiplied by a factor 1,2 provided overrun time B is achieved. The pane shall be of the same orientation and shape (including maintaining internal angles) as the tested pane. In order to accommodate the increase in glass area, it is permitted to increase the distance between mullions and/or transoms.	

5. APPLICATION RESULTS (VARIATIONS CONSIDERED IN THE EXTENDED APPLICATION STANDARDS FROM EN 15524-4 (PRIMARY EVIDENCE))

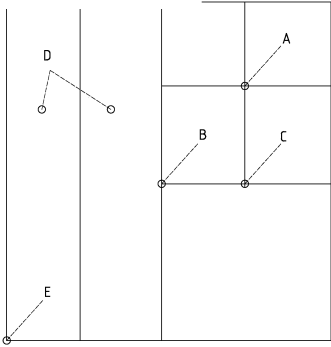
Reference of the standard EN 15254-4	Description	Justification	Comments
5.1	Exchange of the fire-resistant glass		
5.1.1	General The exchange of the tested fire-resistant glass, for another is allowed without additional test, provided that - both glass types are within the same glass product range, and - the replacing fire resistant glass has at least the same resistance to fire classification according to EN 13501-2 as the tested glass, and - the dimensions (width x height) of the replacing glass are within the maximum dimensions given by the field of direct application of the tested glass. There are three major types of fire-resistant glass: - fire resistant glass consisting only of the glass component that provides the fire resistance (i.e. a monolithic or a laminated glass) indicated in Figure 2, type A. - an insulating glass unit (IGU) consisting of the component that provides the fire resistance, a monolithic counter pane with or without additional coatings on either side of the counter pane and an optional middle pane with or without coatings indicated in Figure 2, type B. - an IGU consisting of the component that provides the fire resistance, a laminated counter pane with or without additional coatings on either side of the counter pane and an optional middle pane with or without coatings, indicated in Figure 2, type C. NOTE: An IGU can consist of a glass component that provides the fire resistance and one or more cavities and counter panes. For classification E, EW and EI the following rules apply: - The overall glass thickness may be increased provided that no fire protection interlayer and no individual glass component will be decreased. Specific rules are given in 5.1.2, 5.1.3 and 5.1.4. The thickness of individual non-fire protection components (e.g. polyvinyl butyral PVB, ethyl vinyl acetate EVA, polyurethane PU, polycarbonate PC) shall not be increased. It may be decreased which results in a decrease of the overall glass thickness. Specific rules are given in 5.1.2, 5.1.3 and 5.1.4. For IGUs, the width of each cavity may be reduced. The width of each cavity may be increased by not more than a factor of 2. Specific rules are given in 5.1.2, 5.1.3 and 5.1.4.		

5.1.2	Classification EI with the component that provides the fire resistance tested on the exposed face The following exchanges are allowed without additional test evidence: a. Test results of type A are equally applicable to type B and C but not vice versa. b. Test results of type B are equally applicable to type C and vice versa. c. Test results of type B without additional coatings are equally applicable to type B with additional coatings but not vice versa. d. Test results of type C without additional coatings are equally applicable to type C with additional coatings but not vice versa. e. Test results of type C without additional coatings are equally applicable to type B with additional coatings but not vice versa. f. Test results of type B without additional coatings are equally applicable to type C with additional coatings but not vice versa. g. Test results of IGUs obtained with one cavity are equally applicable for IGUs with 2 cavities. The total width of both cavities may not be increased by more than a factor of 2 based on the tested cavity width. h. Additional non-fire-resistant glass panes may be added to the tested glass using non-fire protection interlayers with a thickness < 1mm.	Test [1]: “Pyrobel 54”; type A.	“Pyrobel 54” is allowed for a indifferent side. “Pyrobel 54” DGU is allowed for a fire onto the “Pyrobel 54” (opposed to the counterpane) only.
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5.1.3	Classification EI with the component that provides the fire resistance tested on the unexposed face The following exchanges are allowed without additional test evidence: a) Test results of type C are equally applicable to type B but not vice versa. b) Test results of type B without additional coatings are equally applicable to type B with additional coatings and vice versa. c) Test results of type C without additional coatings are equally applicable to type C with additional coatings and vice versa. d) Test results of type C with additional coatings are equally applicable to type B without additional coatings but not vice versa. e) Test results of type C without additional coatings are equally applicable to type B with additional coatings but not vice versa. f) Test results of IGUs obtained with two cavities are equally applicable for IGUs with 1 cavity provided the cavity width is not increased from the total width of both cavities tested. g) g. Additional non fire resistant glass panes may be added to the tested glass using non-fire protection interlayers with a thickness < 1 mm.		
5.1.4	Classification E, EW No rules beyond those details in 5.1.1 are applicable.		
5.2	Glass shapes Circular, triangular or 4 sided non-rectangular shapes may be cut from within the extended rectangular pane size defined by the field of direct application. All other non-rectangular shapes may only be cut from the tested rectangular pane size and shall not be extended further.		

5.3	Increase of glass dimensions For individual panes where the E or EI classification is relevant, no extension to those defined by the field of direct application is allowed. For an individual pane where the EW classification is relevant, the individual pane size of a fire resistant glass may be increased according to the field of direct application rules given in EN 1364-1:2015, A.4.3.3, 1st and 2nd paragraph, under the precondition that the dimensions (width and height) of the total glazed test element are not increased and the radiation does not exceed 15 kW/m². The value W_{ext} of an individual rectangular or circular glass shall be calculated according to Formulae B.1 and B.4 given in Annex B. The increased glass dimension can also be used in combination with the rules given in 7.1. NOTE: This requirement deviates from EN 1364-1:2015, A.4.3.3, where the extension of the individual glass pane is based on an unjustifiable request of a specific radiation limit.	Test [1]: "Pyrobel 54", 54 mm, Dimensions: 1500 x 2892 mm (w x h) The possible use of type A fire-resistant glasses from the glass product range "Pyrobel 54" for indifferent fire side. The possible use of Type B and Type C fire-resistant glasses from the glass product range "Pyrobel 54" for a fire onto the "Pyrobel 54" (opposed to the counterpane) only results from rules 5.1 to 5.3 and reference tests. Following dimensions can be derived by considering point A.4.3.3 and A.4.3.4 of direct field of application of EN 1364-1: 2015 provided that the dimensions are covered by the declaration of performance of the glass manufacturer. Glass family "Pyrobel 54" for indifferent fire side and "Pyrobel 54" DGU for fire onto the fire glass (opposed to the counterpane) only give dimensions: $W \leq 1650 \text{ mm} / H \leq 3181,2 \text{ mm} / A \leq 4,7 \text{ m}^2$	Glass family "Pyrobel 54" for indifferent fire side and "Pyrobel 54" DGU for fire onto the fire glass (opposed to the counterpane) only give dimensions: $W \leq 1650 \text{ mm} / H \leq 3181,2 \text{ mm} / A \leq 4,7 \text{ m}^2$
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5.5	Exchange of metal glazing beads It is not allowed to exchange the type of material used for the glazing beads (e.g. mild steel to aluminium or mild steel to stainless steel). However, the exchange of stainless steel to mild steel is allowed. Changes in bead shape are only allowed if it is demonstrated by pre-existing test data that it does not have a detrimental effect on the fire performance. Pre-existing test data are allowed. Bead width maybe increased (see Figure 5, item 7). Reductions in bead width (see Figure 5, item 7) are only allowed based on existing test data. The bead depth (see Figure 5, item 6) may be increased provided that the mechanical edge cover (see Figure 5, item 5) does not change, or it is shown by the reference test and/or by pre-existing test data that the increase in the mechanical edge cover does not have a detrimental effect on the fire performance.		
5.6	Exchange of glazing system materials Except for glazing beads, exchange of a glazing material, e.g. gaskets, is only allowed if it is demonstrated in a reference test and/or pre-existing test data that the exchange does not have a detrimental effect on the fire performance within a comparable glazing system of the same glass product range.		The glazing gaskets are covered by the tests.
5.7	Bead surface coverings Decorative surface coverings of the glazing beads may be exchanged, or added where one does not exist, provided it is demonstrated that the covering material achieves at least Class A2 when tested according to EN 13501-1. In addition, it shall be shown that they do not adversely affect the fire resistance performance of the fire-resistant glazed element, e.g. in the case of replacement coverings that provide a contribution to insulation. If the surface covering is not Class A2 then it has to be proven in reference test data and/or pre-existing test data that it does not negatively affect the fire performance. Any coverings on glazed elements classified EI shall be secured using only fixing method(s) proven in the reference test and/or by pre-existing test data	The covering beads surface is not provided in the system.	

6.	Specific changes to the framing system		
6.1	Exchanges of frames		
6.1.1	General It is not allowed to exchange the type of material used to construct the frame (e.g. steel for timber or aluminium for steel). However, the exchange of stainless steel to mild steel is allowed. Frames may be manufactured using some or all of the junction types detailed below.  But all the junction types considered in the extended application have to be covered in the reference test or pre-existing test data provided the glass is part of the same glass product range. Some possible junction types are shown in Figure 6. The mechanical edge cover shall remain within the limits determined by fire test evidence unless supported by pre-existing test data.	Test [1]: Junction type A, B, C and E	No D junction
6.1.2	Timber frames No rules beyond those detailed in 5.4 and 6.1.1 are applicable. Split timber frames (bolted, glued or nailed) shall be tested unless scaled drawings and representative frame sections show that there is sufficient timber in the section such that the char line in the required period does not reach the bead fixings.		

6.1.3	Metal frames In addition to the general rules given in 6.1.1, the following additional rules apply for steel and aluminium frames. Exchange of steel for steel frames, or aluminium for aluminium frames is allowed provided that: a) Substitute frame has the same material specification as in the reference test. This shall be as demonstrated by the appropriate characteristics of the frame (e.g. thermal expansion, thermal conductivity, melting point, strength). The specifications of the two framing systems shall be included in the extended application report for comparison. b) Substitute frame has the same fire performance as the frame in the reference test. This shall be demonstrated by reference to fire test data at the same classification time. Pre-existing test data may be used. c) Deflection of the frame that is being considered in the extended application shall be no more than the measured deflection in the reference test. The deflection of this frame shall be known from pre-existing test data. If data is not available or it is not possible to accurately calculate the deflection, then exchange is not allowed. d) Alternative frame has successful test evidence, which demonstrates that all the necessary design features (e.g. junctions, fixings) of the fire-resistant glazed element under consideration can be constructed with the alternative frame without impairing the required fire performance in a test of the fire-resistant glazed element. Pre-existing test data may be used. e) In particular, the test report shall include information on expansion joints of the construction if these are to be covered by the extended application. f) Frame section may be changed provided that it is demonstrated that: the inertia of the profiles is not reduced in the cold state; frame section width is not reduced (see Figure 5, item 8); wall thickness and number of chambers in the frame are not reduced.	Test [1]: Only aluminium frame authorized	
6.2	Frame surface coverings Decorative surface coverings of the framing members may be exchanged, or added where one does not exist, provided it is demonstrated that the covering material achieves at least Class A2 when classified according to EN 13501-1. If the surface covering is not Class A2 then the rules laid down in the EN 15269-2, EN 15269-3 and EN 15269-5 apply.	The covering and surface covering are not provided in the system.	

6. LIMITATIONS

This classification document does not represent type approval or certification of the product.

These conclusions relate only to the fire resistance performance of the element covered by this classification report. They do not prejudice, in any case, other performances related to its incorporation in a work.

Saint-Aubin, July 9th, 2026

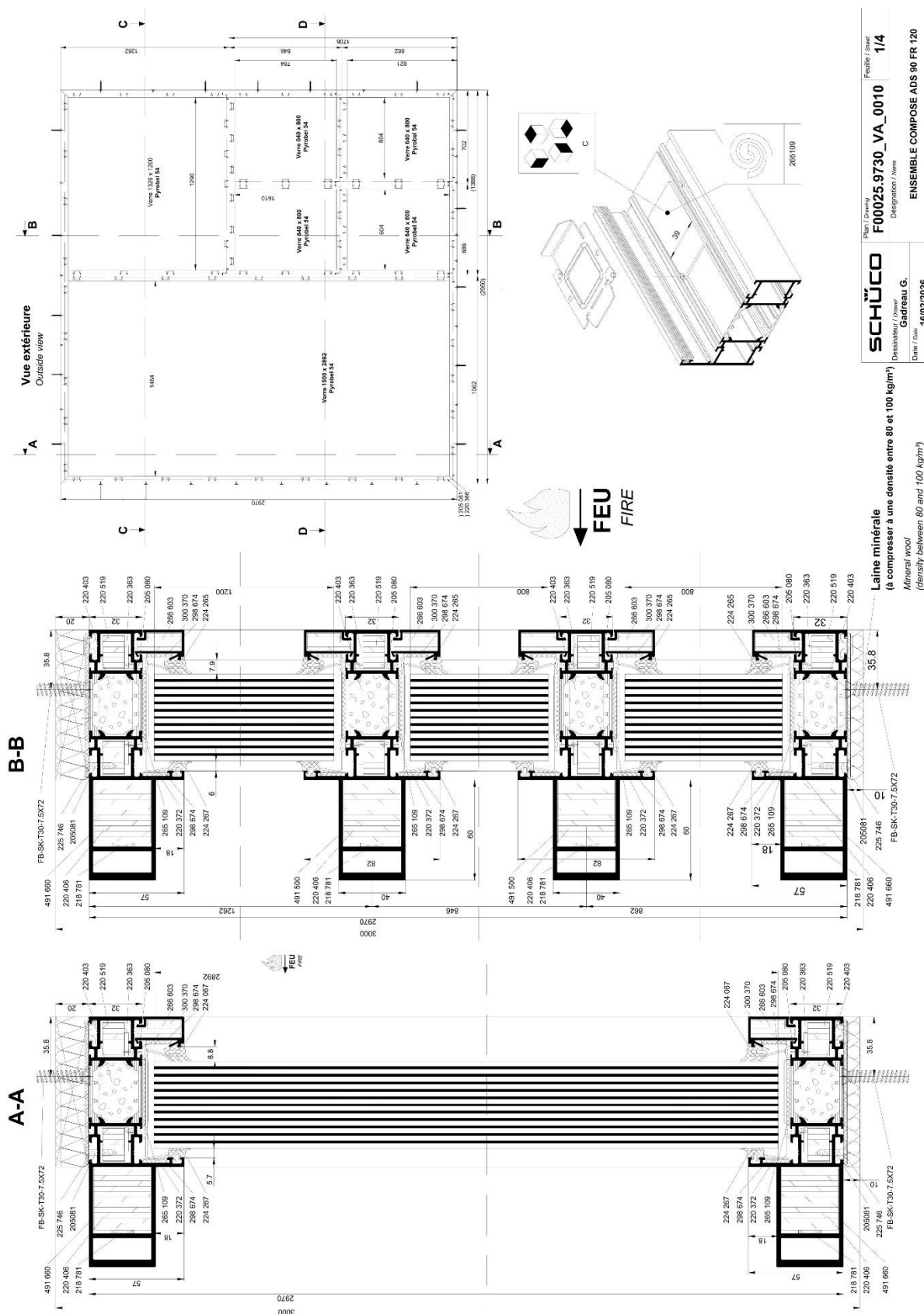
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Chargé d'Affaires
Signé par : Virginie GOULON

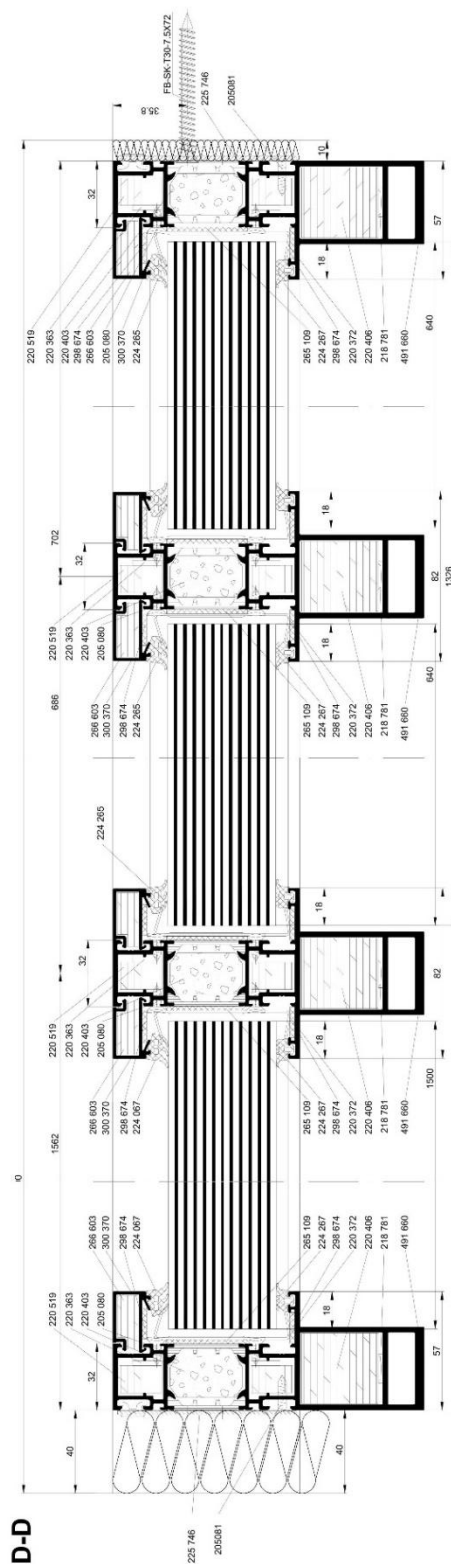
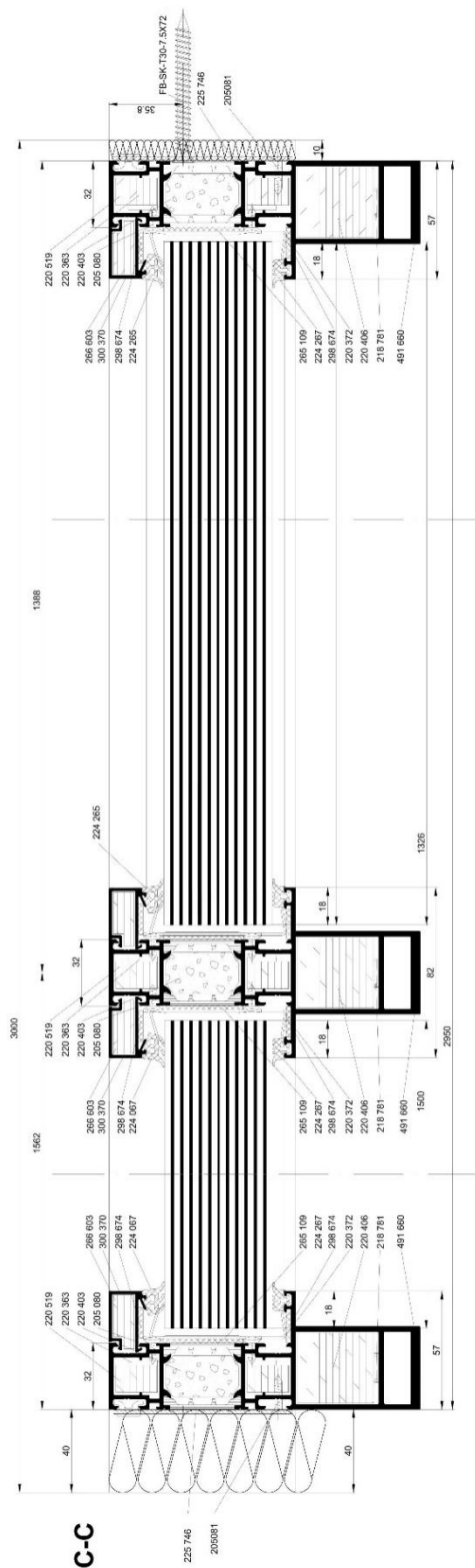
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Superviseur
Signé par : Andréa VIARD

DRAWINGS APPENDIX: PLATE N° 1



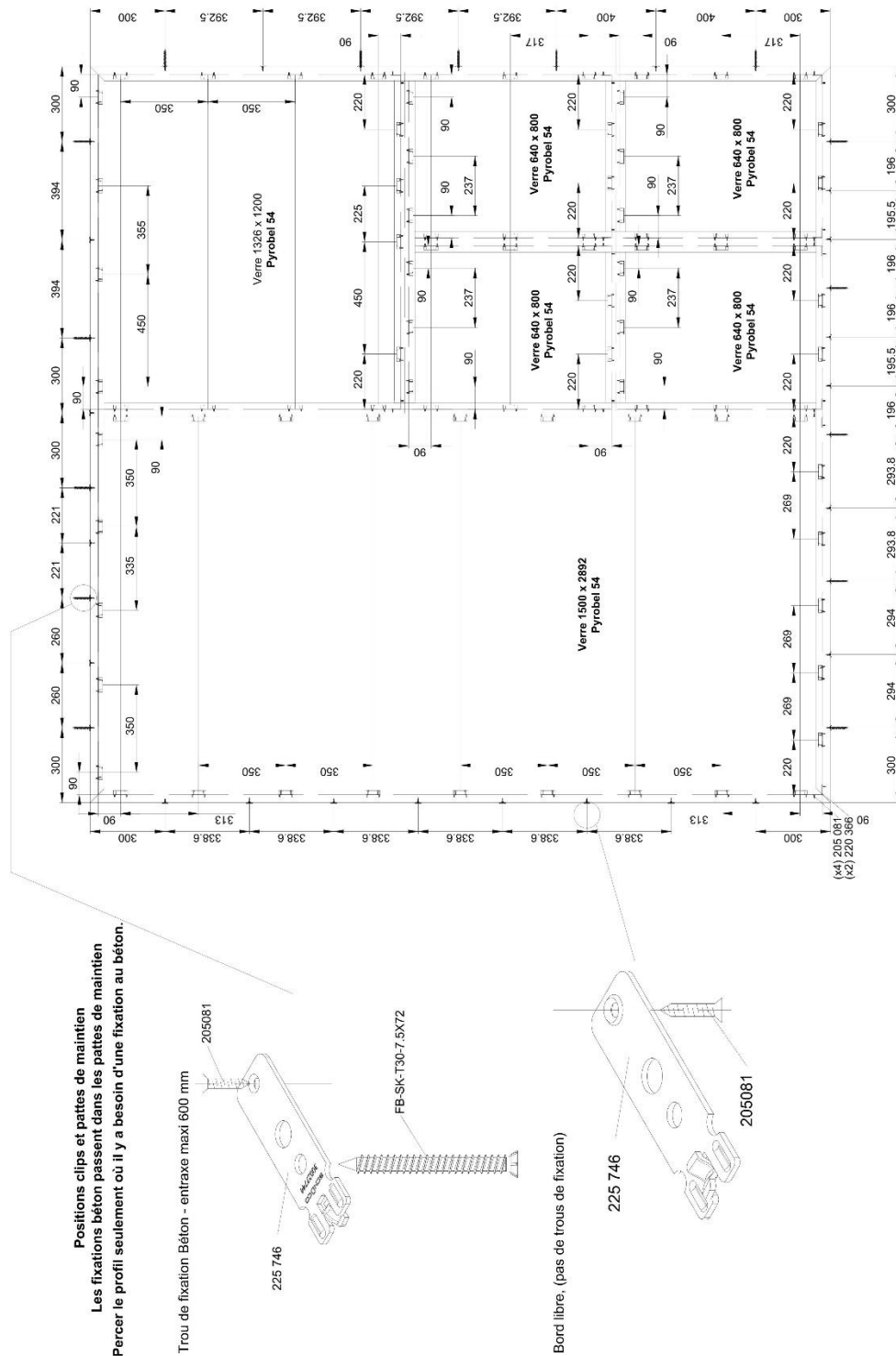
DRAWINGS APPENDIX: PLATE N° 2



FEU
FIRE

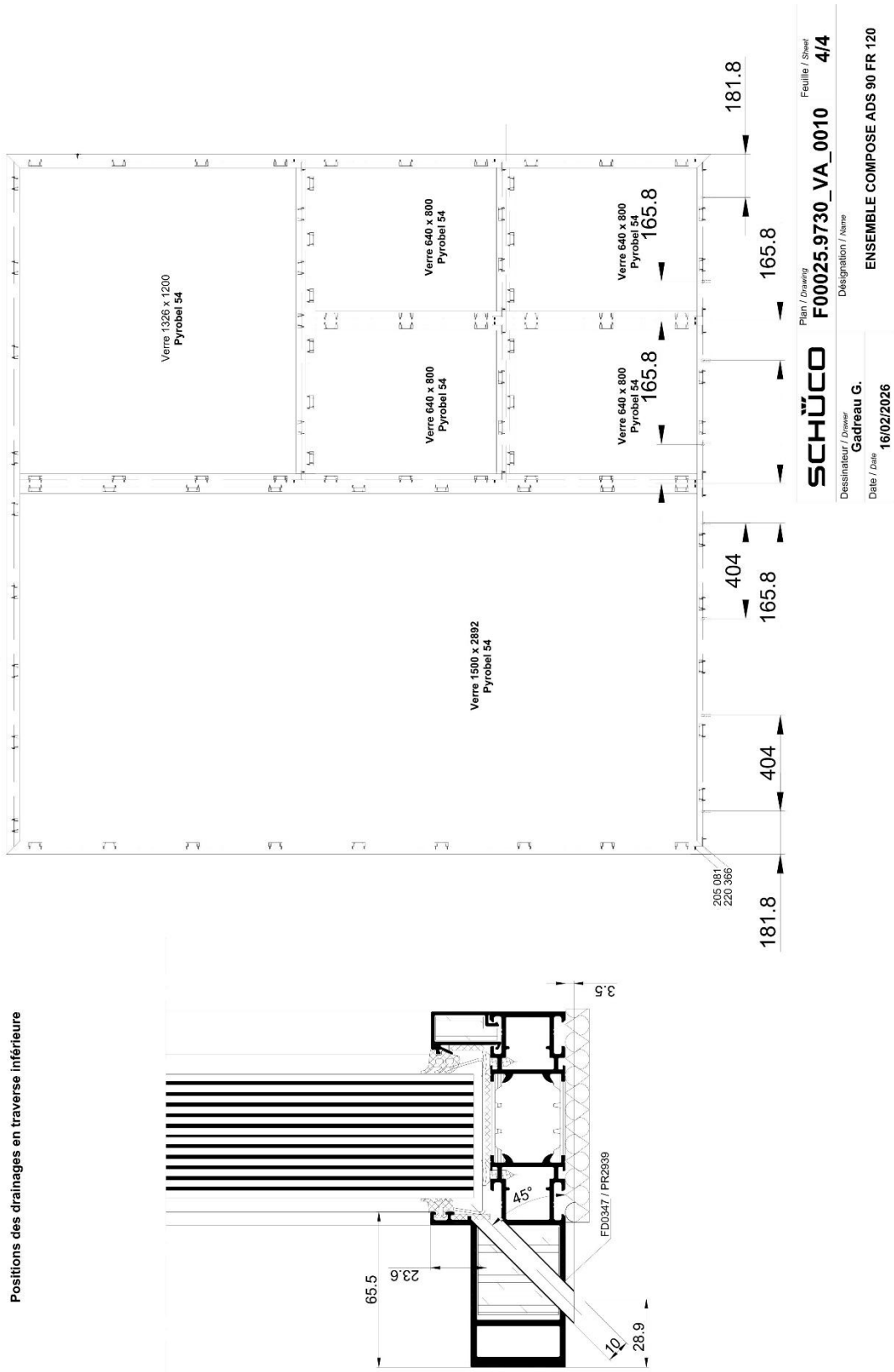
SCHÜCO	Plan / Drawing	Facile / Start
Désignateur / Designer	F00025.9730_VA_0010	2/4
Date / row	Désignation / Name	
		ENSEMBLE COMPOSE ADS 00 FR 120

DRAWINGS APPENDIX: PLATE N° 3



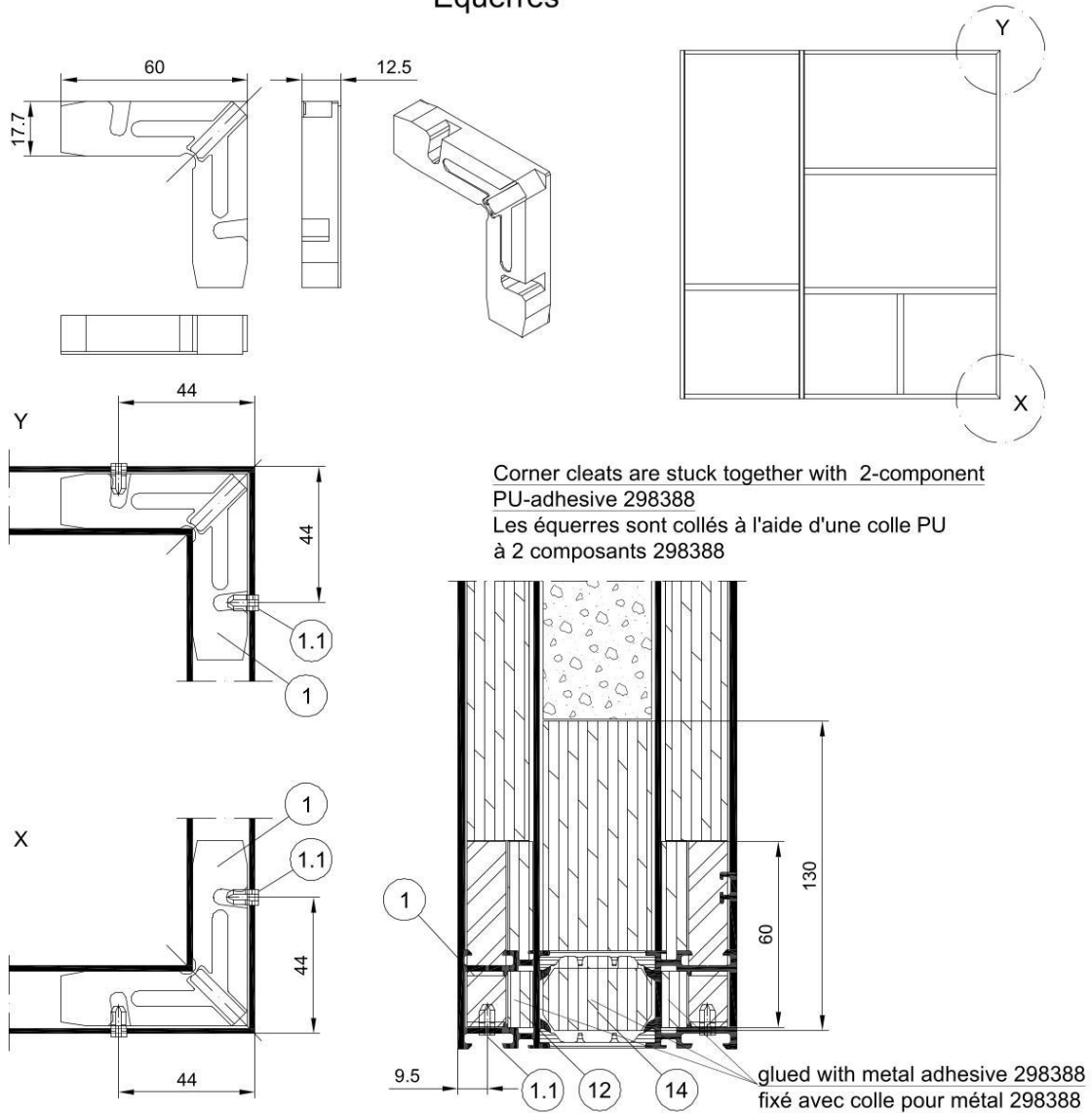
SCHÜCO	Plan / Drawing	F00025.9730_VA_0010	Feuille / Sheet	314
	Dessinateur / Drawer	Gadreau G.		
Date / Date	16/02/2026			
ENSEMBLE COMPOSE ADS 90 FR 120				

DRAWINGS APPENDIX: PLATE N° 4



DRAWINGS APPENDIX: PLATE N° 5

Corner cleats Equerres

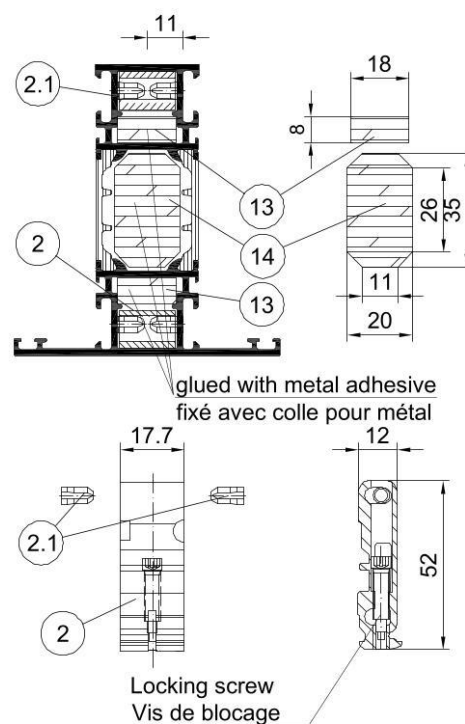
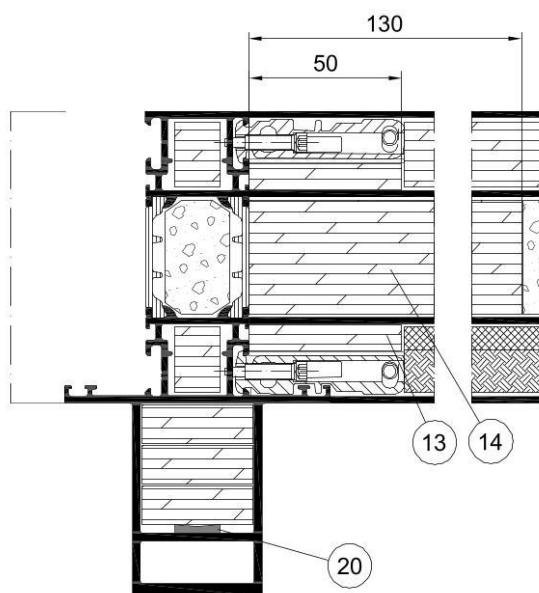
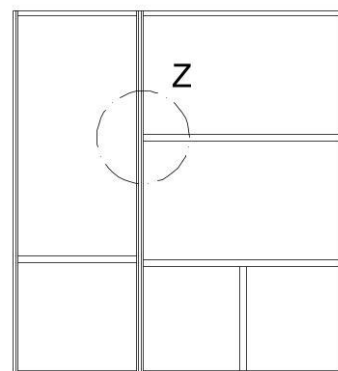
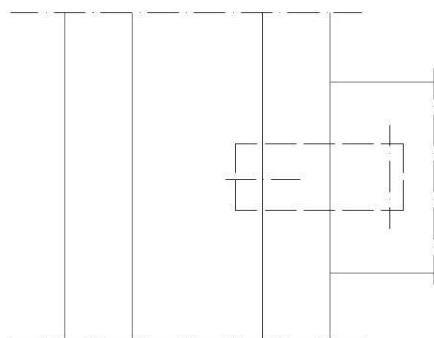


Pos.	Nom	Name	Art. No.
1	Equerre	Corner cleat	235213
1.1	Goupille Ø5 x 13.5	Nail Ø5 x 13.5	218157
12	Isolateur feu 8x18x60 mm	Fireboard 8x18x60 mm	220408
14	Isolateur feu 20x35x130 mm	Fireboard 20x35x130 mm	220413

DRAWINGS APPENDIX: PLATE N° 6

T - cleats Raccord T

Z



T-cleats are stuck together with Al-Profiles
2-component PU-adhesive 298388
Les raccords T sont collés à l'aide d'une
colle PU 2 composants 298388

Pos.	Nom	Name	Art. No.
2	T-Verbinder	T-cleat	235265
2.1	Goupille Ø5 x 10	Nail Ø5 x 10	218156
14	Isolateur feu 20x35x130 mm	Fireboard 20x35x130 mm	220413
13	Isolateur feu 8x18x50 mm	Fireboard 8x18x50 mm	220410
20	Ressort blocage (Acier)	Clamping spring (steel)	218781

DRAWINGS APPENDIX: NOMENCLATURE

Art. No.	Nom	Name
491500	Traverse renforcée 32/82	Structural transom 32/82
491660	Montant renforcé 32/57	Structural mullion 32/57
300370	Parclose 18/25	Glazing bead 18/25
235213	Equerre	Corner cleat
218157	Goupille Ø5 x 13.5	Nail Ø5 x 13.5
235265	Raccord T	T-cleat
218156	Goupille Ø5 x 10	Nail Ø5 x 10
265109	Joint intumescent 39 x 2.2 mm	Intumescent strip 39 x 2.2 mm
224265	Joint de vitrage intérieur EPDM	EPDM glazing gasket inside
224267	Joint d'appui de vitrage EPDM	EPDM glazing rebate gasket
298674	Joint intumescent 15 x 2.4 mm	Intumescent strip 15 x 2.4 mm
220519	Isolateur feu 20 x 13 x 1000 mm	Fire Board 20 x 13 x 1000 mm
220403	Isolateur feu 35 x 20 x 1000 mm	Fire Board 35 x 20 x 1000 mm
220406	Isolateur feu 34 x 37 x 1000 mm	Fire Board 34 x 37 x 1000 mm
220408	Isolateur feu 18 x 8 x 60 mm	Fire Board 18 x 8 x 60 mm
220410	Isolateur feu 18 x 8 x 50 mm	Fire Board 18 x 8 x 50 mm
220413	Isolateur feu 35 x 20 x 130 mm	Fire Board 35 x 20 x 130 mm
266603	Isolateur feu parclose	Fire Board parclose
220372	Clip maintien vitrage	Glazing clip
220366	Renfort d'angle	Reinforcing bracket
298718-298720	Cale de vitrage Flammi 12	Flammi 12
220363	Ressort de blocage acier	Steel clamping spring
218781	Ressort de blocage acier	Steel clamping spring
225746	Plaque de fixation	Steel anchor plate
205080	Vis 3,9x13	Screw 3,9x13
205081	Vis 3,9x16	Screw 3,9x16
205865	Vis	Screw
FB-SK-T30-7.5X72	Vis FB-SK-T30-7.5X72	Screw FB-SK-T30-7.5X72
PR2939	Pièce de drainage	Drainage part
	Laine Minérale	Mineral wool
	Laine Rockwool	Rockwool wool