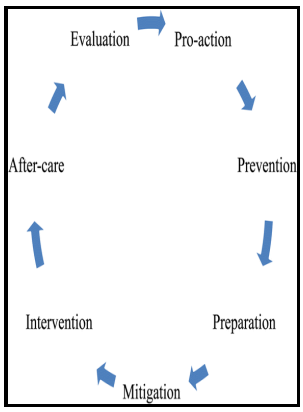
Designing buildings for fire safety - a compilation of articles from Fire journal and Fire technology.

National Fire Protection Association - Fire prevention and control



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Grant C, Hamins A, Bryner N, Jones A, Koepke G 2015 Research roadmap for smart fire fighting.

Fire Safety Design and Security

The active fire protection systems such as sprinklers require constant maintenance and water resources as well, both of which may not be feasible in developing countries with limited water resources. Accessed 15 Oct 2019 We thank the NFRL staff including Ramesh Selvarajah, Brian Story, Laurean DeLauter, Anthony Chakalis, Philip Deardorff, Marco Fernandez and Artur Chernovsky for their significant contributions to design, construction and execution of this test program.

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In recent years, new construction materials are being developed to achieve high performance in terms of strength, stiffness, ductility and cost. The study indicates that by proper design and control, the time-temperature curve for the standard fire testing may be approximated in a real compartment.

Design of an ASTM E119 Fire Environment in a Large Compartment

For passive fire protection systems, fire resistance of desired structural member or assembly is assessed under standard fire exposure at service load levels, simplified end restrains, and simplified failure criterion. After flashover, the fire temperatures can reach as high as 1,000°C and the resulting thermal expansion and degradation in material properties pose a serious threat to structural safety. Inappropriate or incomplete performance evaluations can mislead fire safety design solutions, which may in turn result in unacceptable loss of life or building damage from fire.

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