UL 263

STANDARD FOR SAFETY

Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials

UL Standard for Safety for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, UL 263

Fourteenth Edition, Dated June 21, 2011

Summary of Topics

This revision to ANSI/UL 263 dated March 14, 2022 includes air-dry conditions for test assemblies with SFRM; 5.2A.9

Text that has been changed in any manner or impacted by UL's electronic publishing system is marked with a vertical line in the margin.

The revised requirements are substantially in accordance with Proposal(s) on this subject dated December 31, 2021.

No Text on This Page

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Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials

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This ANSI/UL Standard for Safety consists of the Fourteenth Edition including revisions through March 14, 2022.

The most recent designation of ANSI/UL 263 as an American National Standard (ANSI) occurred on March 14, 2022. ANSI approval for a standard does not include the Cover Page, Transmittal Pages, and Title Page.

Comments or proposals for revisions on any part of the Standard may be submitted to UL at any time. Proposals should be submitted via a Proposal Request in UL's On-Line Collaborative Standards Development System (CSDS) at https://csds.ul.com.

No Text on This Page

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

PERFORMANCE

INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1 These fire tests are applicable to assemblies of masonry units and to composite assemblies of structural materials for buildings, including bearing and other walls and partitions, columns, girders, beams, slabs, and composite slab and beam assemblies for floors and roofs. They are also applicable to other assemblies and structural units that constitute permanent integral parts of a finished building.

1.2 The classifications for building construction and materials are intended to register performance during the period of fire exposure and are not intended to be interpreted as having determined their acceptability for use after fire exposure.

1.3 These requirements are intended to evaluate the length of time that the types of assemblies specified in 1.1 will contain a fire or retain their structural integrity, or both, dependent upon the type of assembly involved, during a predetermined test exposure. The test evaluates the assembly's resistance to heat, and in some instances to a hose stream, while carrying an applied load, if the assembly is load bearing.

1.4 Under these requirements a specimen is subjected to a standard fire exposure controlled to achieve specified temperatures throughout a specified time period. In some instances, the fire exposure may be followed by the application of a specified standard fire hose stream. This exposure by itself may not be representative of all fire conditions; conditions may vary with changes in the amount, nature, and distribution of fire loading, ventilation, compartment size and configuration, and heat sink characteristics of the compartment. These requirements provide a relative measure of fire performance of comparable assemblies under these specified fire exposure conditions. Any variation from the construction or conditions that are tested such as size, method of assembly, and materials, may substantially change the performance characteristics of the assembly.

1.5 These requirements cover the following measurements and determinations during the test exposure:

a) Measurement of the transmission through the assembly of heat, and of gases sufficiently hot to ignite cotton waste in walls, partitions, floors, and roofs.

b) Measurement of the load carrying ability of load bearing elements in wall, partition, floor, and roof assemblies.

c) Measurement of the load carrying ability of individual load bearing assemblies, such as beams and columns, with consideration for the end support conditions, either restrained or not restrained.

1.6 These requirements do not cover:

a) Accumulation of data as to performance of assemblies constructed with components or lengths other than those tested.

b) Evaluation of the contribution of the assembly to generation of smoke, toxic gases, or other products of combustion.

c) Measurement of the degree of control or limitation of the passage of smoke or products of combustion through the assembly.

d) Simulation of the fire behavior of joints between building elements, such as floor-wall or wall-wall, and like connections.

e) Measurement of flame spread over the surface of the tested element.