

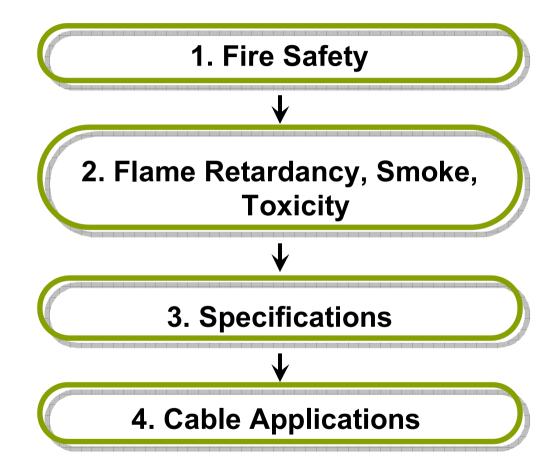
KOELNMESSE, COLOGNE, GERMANY

Meeting smoke, toxicity and flame retardancy requirements for railway cable applications

Siobhan Ahern
Market Manager LSFOH

Maryline Desseix
Product Manager LSFOH

PolyOne





⇒ Rail vehicles are highly vulnerable:

- Tunnels and elevated tracks make evacuation difficult and dangerous
- ⇒ High proportion of occupied space in a confined environment which is characteristic of rail transport







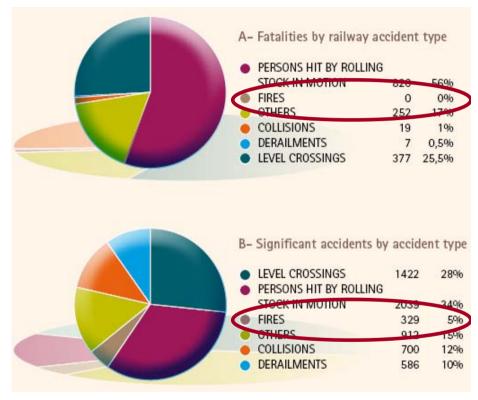
⇒ Fire consequences:

- Passenger/staff killed or seriously injured
 - In most cases of fire, asphyxiation from smoke and toxic fumes is the leading cause of death, not flames.
- Damage to railway interiors; equipment & furnishings to be replaced
- Damage to railway infrastructure





- 2008 Biennial report from the European Railway Agency
 - No fatalities
 - 329 significant accidents due to fires



Courtesy of European Railways Agency:

http://www.era.europa.eu





Railway interiors:

- ⇒ Range of applications (seats, floors, walls, ceilings, cables)
- Different fire safe materials
 - In case of fire: synergistic or cascading effect?



Material supplier role is important

- ⇒ Work together with OEMs, designers & manufacturers to understand the requirements of the end application
- Good understanding of fire standards: flame, smoke and toxicity of materials
- Offer optimum choice of materials
- Bring new solutions for safer rail vehicle development:
 - Fire safe and environmentally friendly material solutions.





Flame Retardancy

> Flame retardant

⇒ A substance added to a material or inherent in the material type, which suppress or delay the appearance of a flame and/or reduce its propagation rate.



⇒ Flame retardant uses

- Provide fire safety by preventing the fire or retarding its spread.
- Make it possible to meet strict fire protection requirements
- Protect lives and property





Polymer Flame Retardant Technologies

Halogen	Halogen-Free	LSFOH	
Flame Retardant	Flame Retardant	Flame Retardant	To prevent a fire, or limit its development
	Halogen-free	Halogen-free	No corrosive halogen acid gas emission
		Low Smoke	In a fire, people are able to see their way to escape
		Low Toxicity	In a fire, people are not overcome by fumes during their escape

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Increasing Safety: Flame Retardant

- Flame retardant materials can help increase the flash over time and escape time
- ⇒ Flash over:
 - ⇒ The temperature point at which the heat in an area is high enough to spontaneously ignite all flammable materials.

⇒ In an enclosed space a small fire can quickly reach it's flash point



Courtesy of Fireflash: www.fireflash.nl

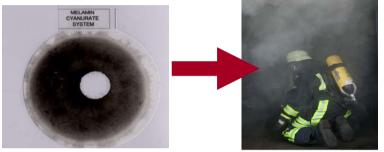




Increasing Safety: Low Smoke

⇒ Reduce smoke generation by reducing particle





May not see exitsBreathing may be difficult



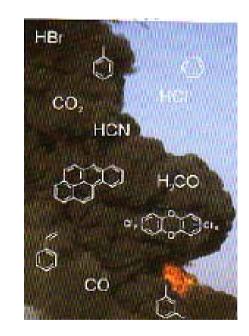
People find escape
 Fire fighters quickly find source of fire





Increasing Safety: Low Toxicity

- Reduce toxicity & corrosivity of gases evolved during the combustion
- Combustion gases:
 - ⇒ Poisonous: CO, CO₂ (all materials),
 HCN (some HFFR)
 - ⇒ Irritants: NO_x, SO₂ (all materials)
 - ⇒ Irritants and corrosive : HCl, HBr, HF (Halogen)
- Depends on both polymer and flame retardant technology used.





Reduced emissions of toxic fumes & corrosive gases



Flame Retardants Comparison

⇒ Balance between fire safety & mechanical properties

	Halogen	Halog	en-Free	LSFOH
Technology	Bromine, chloride, fluorine	Phosphorus	Melamine Cyanurate	ECCOH™ LSFOH
Flame test				
Processing	☺	(3)	(2)	(2)
Mechanical Properties	©	©	③	<u> </u>
Density	©	③	③	8
Dripping	(2)	(3)	8	©
Smoke	8	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	©
Toxicity	8	(3)	(3)	©
Corrosivity	8	<u> </u>	(a)	☺





Material Fire Specifications

Main requirements for railway are:

	Flame Propagation	Toxicity	Smoke Generation
Country Specific	The ability of a material to withstand ignition, and to limit propagation of the flame.	Evaluated by referencing the specified emissions limit for toxic fumes	Measure of the opacity of smoke generated.
France	NF T 51-071 & NF C 20-455	NF16 101	NF16 101
U.K.	EN ISO 4589-3	BS 6853 Annex B.	BS 6853 Annex D
Germany	DIN 53438 Parts 1 to 3 & E DIN 54 837	DIN E 150 5659-2	
US	ASTM E 162	SMP 800C	ASTM E 662

⇒ European regulation: EN 45545

⇒ Harmonize the requirements for fire safety of passengers and staff on railway vehicles that operate within Europe.

FIRST

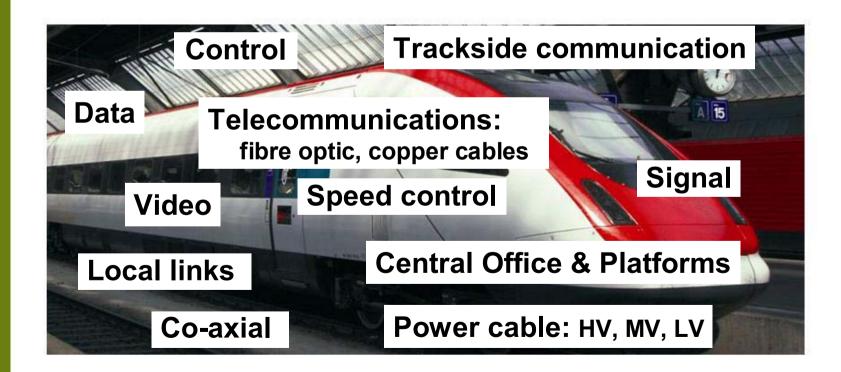
⇒ Flame spread–Ignitability–Rate of heat release–Smoke-Toxicity





Railway Cables

Used in variety of infrastructure and rolling stock applications:





Rolling Stock Cable

⇒ High performance cable:

- ⇒ Increasing need to reduce both size and weight of cable.
- ⇒ Led to the development of both miniaturized cables and hightemperature cables with enhanced performance.
- Viewed as a critical cable application due to positioning along the railcar and length





Rolling Stock Cable: PolyOne Solution

⇒ Main Requirements:

- ⇒ Fire safe: flame retardant, low smoke & low toxicity properties
- ⇒ Mineral oil resistance (IRM 903, IRM902: 7days 70 & 100°C)
- ⇒ Operating temperature from -40°C up to 120°C, even 125°C





Rolling Stock Cable: PolyOne Solution

⇒ PolyOne Solution:

- ⇒ EN 50264:
 - Insulation & sheathing ECCOH™ 5806 crosslinked
- ⇒ EN 50306:
 - Sheathing ECCOH™ 5806 crosslinked
 - Insulation ECCOH™ 5806 crosslinked (under evaluation)
- ⇒ GB/T12528.2008, TB/T1484.2001:
 - Insulation & sheathing ECCOH™ 5806 crosslinked (under evaluation)
- * Crosslinking can be achieved with OnCap™ Dry Silane or E-beam technologies





Infrastructure Cable: PolyOne Solution

⇒ Rail vehicles are in close proximity to infrastructure

 Infrastructure cables are also submitted to stringent specifications

Main Requirements:

- ⇒ Flame retardancy & low smoke
- Low toxicity & corrosivity
- ⇒ Operating temperature from -40°C to 90-120°C
- Good weatherability





Infrastructure Cable: PolyOne Solution

⇒ PolyOne Solution:

- ⇒ Insulation: ECCOH™ 6000
- ⇒ Sheathing, oil plus: ECCOH™ 5803 or ECCOH™ 5806 thermoplastic
- ⇒ Sheathing according to NYCT: ECCOH™ 5806 crosslinked





Fire Alarm Cable: PolyOne Solution

⇒ Fire alarm systems are also key to improve safety on board.

1) Fire sensor cabling system:

⇒ To ensure early detection of a fire

Main Requirements:

- Low melting temperature
- Halogen-free flame retardant
- Low smoke & toxicity

⇒ PolyOne Solution:

- ⇒ ECCOHTM 5260, melting at 60°C
- ⇒ ECCOH™ 5280, melting at 80°C







Fire Alarm Cable: PolyOne Solution

2) Fire survival cabling system:

 ⇒ To ensure essential circuits continue to operate during fire

Main Requirements:

- Very high flame retardancy with high char formation
- ⇒ Halogen-free flame retardant
- ⇒ Low smoke & toxicity

⇒ PolyOne Solution:

⇒ ECCOH[™] 5549/1





Conduit, Panels, Clamps: PolyOne Solution

- During a fire, the fire rating of each material and application is key.
 - ⇒ Need to consider flame retardancy, smoke and toxic gas emissions of the entity.
- ⇒ ECCOH™ PF: LSFOH with enhanced stiffness
 - ⇒ Rigid electrical conduit: ECCOH™ PF 2037, ECCOH™ PF4142
 - ⇒ Corrugated conduit: ECCOH™ PF4142
 - ⇒ Wall panels: ECCOH™ PF 4130
 - ⇒ Clamps, accessories: ECCOH™ PF 1045, ECCOH™ PF4130



PolyOne LSFOH Offering

Environmentally friendly flame-retardant solutions (LSFOH)

⇒ While it is important that materials be <u>flame retardant</u>, its equally important that the materials emit very low <u>levels of smoke</u>, and that the <u>smoke contains little that could harm</u> passengers attempting to escape.

Extensive market knowledge & expertise

- ⇒ Market leaders in Europe with ECCOH™ brand
- Long term partnerships with customers & suppliers

⇒ Technology leader

- ⇒ Wide range of high performance solutions
- ⇒ Global product range





PolyOne Offering

- Complete solution provider due to synergies with other PolyOne products:
 - Color & additive concentrates
 - Specialty engineered material compounds

Halogen Halogen-Free LSFOH

- Material supplier should guide material choice:
 - Understand which specifications need to be met both now and in the future
 - Optimum material choice: balance fire performance and mechanical properties



THANK YOU!



PolyOne Sustainable Solutions

For further information contact:

PolyOne Belgium SA

Rue Melville Wilson 2 - 5330 Assesse

BELGIUM

Tel.: +32 (0) 83 660 211

Email: eccoh@polyone.com