Fire Testing

Dear Customer,

By September 12, 2025, connected products and related services fall under the EU Data Act.
Table 1 illustrates which NETZSCH fire testing instruments belong to the ´connected products´ category.

Table 1: Fire testing instruments – connected products by NETZSCH

Instrument Type/Device	Designation
Cone Calorimeter	TCC 918
Single Burning Item	SBI 915
Fire Testing System for Cables	KBT 916
Floor Radiant Panel	TBB 913
Device for Testing the Flammability of Plastics	UL 94 (Classic)
Oxygen Index Analyzer	LOI 901
Non-Combustibility Tester	TNB 912
Device for Tests on Cables, Insulated Wires, and Fiber Optic Cables in Fire Situations	TSK 906
Smoldering Test Device	TSP 905
Smoke Density Test Device with Light Measurement System	TRD 908 (TRDA/TRDL)

As long as the specific device is equipped with a software package, the software is a related service.

When one of the aforementioned NETZSCH instruments (partially incl. software) is purchased, the new owner gains complete control over the data generated with this device. The customer can decide how the data should be handled and with whom it should be shared.

A) TCC 918 Cone Calorimeter

The following data are recorded, calculated and stored:

Table 2: Cone Calorimeter data

Data	Primary Storage Location
Information entered by the user, such as file name, laboratory, test setting, apparatus information (C-factor, delay times, etc.), specimen information (name, dimensions, etc.), conditioning information, heat flux; Collected (measured) data such as heat release rate (HRR), oxygen consumption, CO / CO_2 levels, smoke optical density, time to ignition, mass loss over time, exhaust flow rate, event timestamps (ignition, extinguishment), temperatures; Calculated values such as total heat release (THR), smoke production rate (SPR), etc.;	Local SBC* (Windows), Folder: C:\Logger

* SBC = built-in Single Board Computer

Access to the data is possible via the user interface of the device, via USB export or (optionally) via a local network.

The available data formats are bin, csv and pdf (bin stands for binary file).
No log files are generated.

B) SBI 915 Single Burning Item

Fire testing system for determining the reaction of building products to fire when exposed to thermal attack by a single burning item.

The following SBI 915 data are collected and stored:

Table 3: SBI 915 data

Data	Storage Location
Information entered by the user, such as file name, laboratory, date, product information, apparatus specifications (flow profile factor, Kp, exhaust diameter, delay times), conditioning information; Collected (measured) data such as heat release rate (HRR), smoke production (SPR), flaming droplets / particles (Y/N), lateral flame spread, $THR_{60}s$ (total heat release in 60s), temperatures;	External PC (Windows), Folder: C:\Logger

The data can be accessed via the file system of the external PC. All data are stored locally in the above-mentioned folder.

Available data formats are bin, txt and pdf (bin stands for binary file).
No log files are generated.

C) KBT 916 Fire Testing System for Cables

This fire testing system measures the heat release and smoke production during flame spread tests on vertically mounted bunched cables and insulated wires.

The following data are collected and stored:

Table 4: KBT 916 data

Data	Storage Location
Information entered by the user, such as file name, laboratory, used standard, sample information, sample conditioning, apparatus specifications (flow profile factor, Kp, exhaust diameter, delay times); installation method; HRR burner; Collected (measured) data such as heat release rate (HRR), total heat release (THR), smoke production (SPR / TSP), cable flame spread (m), afterflame time, temperatures;	External PC (Windows), Folder: C:\Logger

The data can be accessed via the file system of the external PC. All data are stored locally in the above-mentioned folder.

Available data formats are bin, txt and pdf (bin stands for binary file).
No log files are generated.

D) TBB 913 Floor Radiant Panel

A system which determines the burning behavior of flooring using a radiant heat source.
During this operation, the following data are collected and stored:

Table 5: TBB 913 data

Data	Storage Location
Information entered by the user, such as test ID, sample description, material type, sample dimensions, sample mass, operator name, standard used; Collected (measured) data such as temperatures, flame spread distance, critical radiant flux (kW/m²), time to extinguishment, visual events, smoke density;	External PC (Windows), Folder: C:\Logger

The data can be accessed via the file system of the external PC. All data are stored locally in the above-mentioned folder.

Available data formats are bin, csv und pdf (bin stands for binary file).
No log files are generated.

E) UL 94 Device for Testing the Flammability of Plastics (Classic)

The name UL 94 refers to the standard developed by Underwriter Laboratories (UL) to assess and classify the flammability of polymeric materials.

The following data are collected and stored:

Table 6: UL 94 data

Data	Primary Storage Location
Information entered by the user, such as test ID, sample description, material name, thickness, orientation (vertical/horizontal), operator name, standard used; Collected (measured) data such as flame time (t1, t2), afterglow time, dripping (Y/N), ignition of cotton; Derived data: classification result (e.g., V-0, HB)	Local SBC* (Windows),

* SBC = built-in Single Board Computer

Access to the data is possible using a connected PC or (optionally) via a local network.
Pdf is available as data format.
No log files are generated.

F) LOI 901 Oxygen Index Analyzer

The following data are collected and stored:

Table 7: LOI 901 data

Data	Primary Storage Location
Information entered by the user: Flow settings Collected (measured) data such as minimum oxygen concentration (%O_2), combustion duration, flame behavior (e.g., extinguished, continuous burning);	Local SBC* (Windows),

* SBC = built-in Single Board Computer

Access to the data is possible using a connected PC or (optionally) via a local network.
No log files are generated.

G) TNB 912 Non-Combustibility Tester

For testing building products (homogeneous materials and substantial parts of non-homogeneous materials).

The following data are collected and stored:

Table 8: TNB 912 data

Data	Primary Storage Location
Information entered by the user such as test ID, sample description, material type, sample dimensions, sample mass, operator name, standard used; Collected (measured) data: maximum temperature	Lokaler SBC* (Windows),

* SBC = built-in Single Board Computer

Access to the data is possible using a connected PC or (optionally) via a local network.
No log files are generated.

H) TSK 906 Device for Tests on Cables, Insulated Wires, and Fiber Optic Cables in Fire Situations

This device is used to measure the heat release and smoke development during testing of vertically arranged single cables and insulated lines.

Collected (measured) data: Mass flow and temperature

Access to the data is possible using a connected PC or (optionally) via a local network.
No log files are generated.

I) TSP 905 Smoldering Test Device

This device determines the tendency of a building product to smolder.
TSP stands for Total Smoke Production.

The following data are collected and stored

Table 9: TSP 905 data

Data	Storage Location
Information entered by the user, such as test ID, sample description, material type, sample dimensions, sample mass, operator name, standard used; Collected (measured) data: temperatures	External PC (Windows), Folder: C:\Logger

The data can be accessed via the file system of the external PC. All data are stored locally in the above-mentioned folder.

Available data formats are bin, csv und pdf (bin stands for binary file).
No log files are generated.

K) Smoke Density TRD 908 (TRDA/TRDL) Test Device with Light Measurement

This device is used to test the smoke development of substances during thermal decomposition.
TRDA and TRDL are two different optical measurement methods used for this purpose.
TRDA works with a halogen lamp. The transmission of light is determined. This results in the smoke and fog density when the volume flow is known. In contrast, TRDL uses a helium neon laser as light source.

Collected (measured) data: light emission (in %), optical density
Optical density refers to a material´s ability to absorb or block light, while smoke density measures the concentration of smoke particles in the air.

Access to the data is possible using a connected PC or (optionally) via a local network.
No log files are generated.