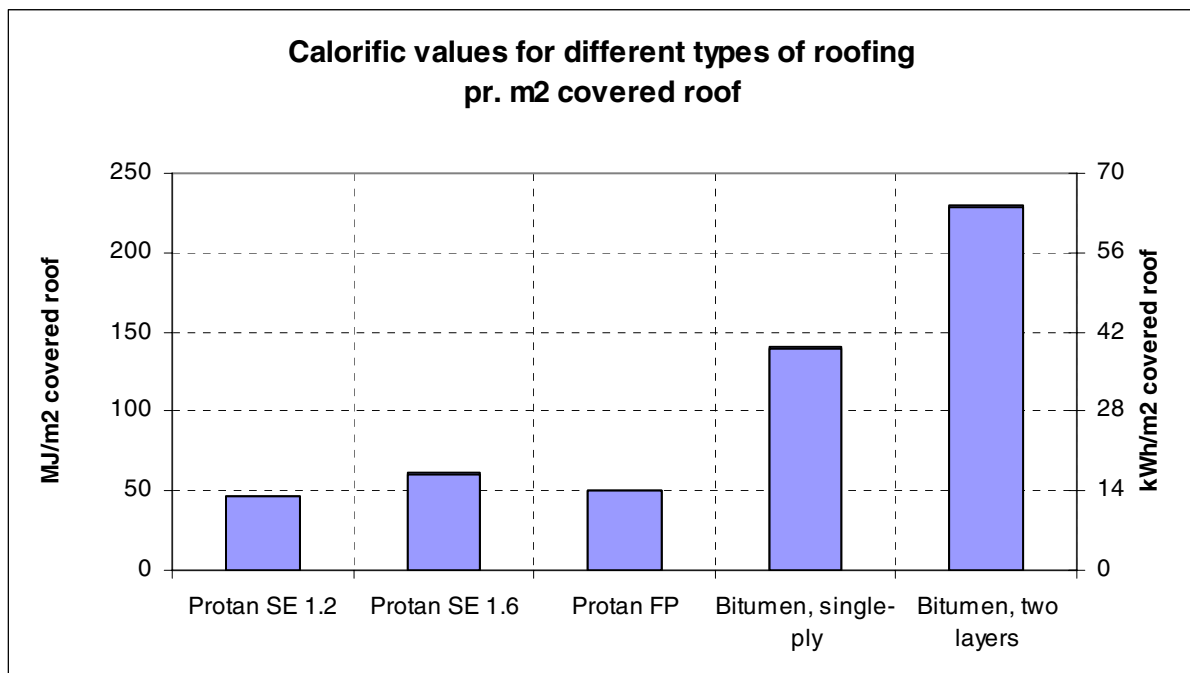


Calorific values for roofing

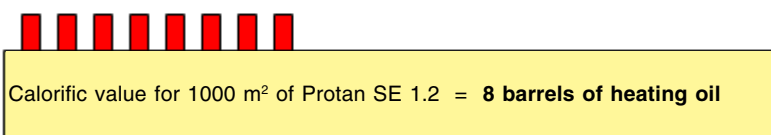
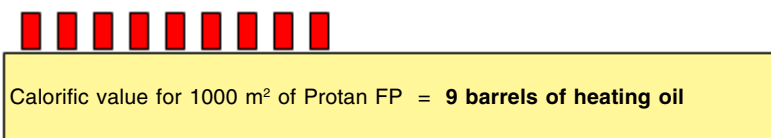
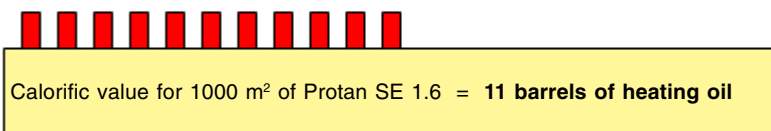
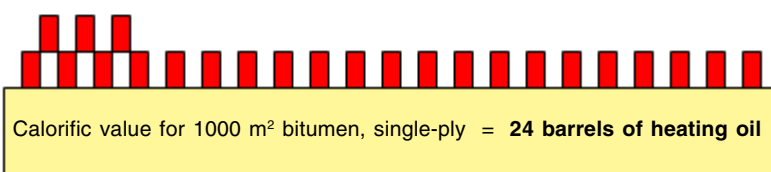
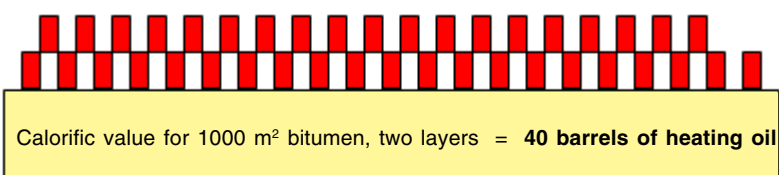
Updated: 26.10.2005

Roofing is made of organic materials. These are combustible, even though they hold fire classifications. The calorific value is a measurement of the amount of energy that will be released from a material in a fire. This energy can be measured in MJ or kWh pr. kg. or litre. As far as roofing is concerned, it is most expedient to specify calorific values in MJ or kWh pr. m² of the covered roof surface.

Fire classification of roofing in the Nordic countries is undertaken using a method (ENV 1187 part 2) that measures the roofing's contribution to flame propagation (EN 13501-5). Classification based on flame propagation is probably most relevant to what occurs during the initial stages of a fire. During a fully developed fire (cf. the picture shown below) the calorific value of the materials is probably more significant in respect of the extent of the fire. The calorific values for different types of roofing are shown at the bottom of this page.



The figures shown below are examples of where a 1000 m² roof has been covered with different types of roofing. The calorific values for the different types of roofing have been converted to the number of barrels of heating oil that give the same calorific values. One barrel of heating oil contains 159 litres.



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