CAN/ULC 106:2015 (R2025)

Standard Method for Fire Tests of Window and Glass Block Assemblies

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The intended primary application of this standard is stated in its scope. It is important to note that it remains the responsibility of the user of the standard to judge its suitability for the particular application.

Copies of this National Standard of Canada may be ordered from ULC Standards.

CETTE NORME NATIONALE DU CANADA EST DISPONIBLE EN VERSIONS FRANÇAISE ET ANGLAISE

Standard Method for Fire Tests of Window and Glass Block Assemblies, CAN/ULC 106

Third Edition, Dated August 1, 2015

Summary of Topics

This reaffirmation of CAN/ULC 106 dated August 15, 2025 is being issued to update the title page to reflect the reaffirmation of this Third Edition National Standard of Canada. No changes in requirements are involved.

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

The requirements are substantially in accordance with Proposal(s) on this subject dated May 22, 2025.

PLEASE NOTE THAT CERTAIN CODES MAY REFER TO A SUPERSEDED VERSION OF THIS STANDARD. IN THOSE INSTANCES, THE RELEVANT VERSIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE.

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CAN/ULC 106:2015 (R2025)

Standard Method for Fire Tests of Window and Glass Block Assemblies

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This list represents the membership at the time the Committee balloted on the final text of this edition. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred.

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PREFACE

This is the Third Edition of the Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Window And Glass Block Assemblies, CAN/ULC 106.

This Edition of the Standard has been formally approved by the ULC Standards Committee on Fire Tests.

This Standard has been developed in compliance with the requirements of SCC for Accreditation of a Standards Development Organization.

Only metric SI units of measurement are used in this Standard. If a value for measurement is followed by a value in other units in parentheses, the second value may be approximate. The first stated value is the requirement.

Appendix A, identified as Informative, is for information purposes only.

In Canada, there are two official languages, English and French. All safety warnings must be in French and English. Attention is drawn to the possibility that some Canadian authorities may require additional markings and/or installation instructions to be in both official languages.

This Third Edition National Standard of Canada is based on, and now supersedes, the Second Edition.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this Canadian standard may be the subject of patent rights. ULC Standards shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Requests for interpretation of this Standard should be sent to ULC Standards. The requests should be worded in such a manner as to permit a “yes” or “no” answer based on the literal text of the requirement concerned.

This CAN/ULC 106 Standard is under continuous maintenance, whereby each revision is approved in compliance with the requirements of SCC for accreditation of a Standards Development Organization. In the event that no revisions are issued for a period of four years from the date of publication, action to revise, reaffirm, or withdraw the standard shall be initiated.

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

This Standard is intended to be used for conformity assessment.

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1 SCOPE

1.1 This fire test method is applicable to window and glass block assemblies and other light transmitting assemblies, for use as closures in openings in walls and partitions that are fire separations in accordance to the National Building Code of Canada.

1.2 It is the intent that the tests made in conformity with this Standard will develop data to enable regulatory bodies to determine the suitability of window, glass block and other light transmitting assemblies for use in locations where fire protection of a specified duration is required. However, such tests shall not be construed as determining suitability of these assemblies for use after exposure to fire.

1.3 Glazing materials and assemblies evaluated for fire resistance shall be in accordance to the requirements in CAN/ULC-S101, Standard Method of Fire Endurance Tests of Building Construction and Materials.

2 REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

2.1 The documents shown below are referenced in the text of this Standard. Unless otherwise stated elsewhere in this Standard such reference shall be considered to indicate the edition and/or revisions of the document available at the date on which the Committee approved this ULC Standard.

Document Published by the National Research Council Canada (NRCC)
1200 Montreal Road, Bldg. M-58, Ottawa, ON K1A 0R6 Canada
Telephone: (613) 993-9101 or 1-877-672-2672
www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca

• National Building Code of Canada, 2010

Documents Published by ULC Standards (prior to May, 2010, identified as Underwriters Laboratories of Canada)
171 Nepean Street, Suite 400, Ottawa, ON K2P 0B4 Canada
Telephone: (416) 757-3611, ext. 61744; Fax (613) 231-5977, “ATTN: Publications”
E-mail: publications@ulc.ca
www.ulc.ca

• CAN/ULC-S101-14, Standard Method of Fire Endurance Tests of Building Construction and Materials

• CAN/ULC-S104-15, Standard Method for Fire Tests of Door Assemblies

3 CONTROL OF FIRE TESTS

3.1 TIME-TEMPERATURE CURVE

3.1.1 The fire exposure of window assemblies shall be controlled to conform to the standard time-temperature curve shown in FIGURE 1. The points on the curve that determine its character are given in TABLE A1.

NOTE: A typical furnace assembly for testing products covered by this standard is illustrated in FIGURE A1.

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