TULEKAHJUDE KLASSIFIKATSIOON

Classification of fires





EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See	Eesti	standard	l EVS-EN	2:19	99+A1:20	04
sisal	dab l	Euroopa	standardi	EN	2:1992	ja
muudatuse A1:2004 ingliskeelset teksti.						

Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.

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Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN 2:1999+A1:2004 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 2:1992 and amendment A1:2004.

This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Date of Availability of the European standard is 26.10.1992, for amendment A1 6.10.2004.

The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 2:1992

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

October 1992

UDC 614.814.41

Replaces EN 2:1972

Descriptors:

Classification, fires, fire-fighting, vocabulary

English version

Classification of fires

Classes de feux

Brandklassen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1992-10-21. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart,36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

This classification of fires was first established by CEN in 1968 in the Unification Document CENTRI 2/U1. It was subsequently submitted to ballot in November 1971 with a view to its translation into a European Standard, and adopted by CEN on 21 June 1972. On 19 March 1984 CEN adopted an amendment to EN 2 consisting of an addition of an introduction which has been extracted in whole from ISO 3941 (1977). This amendment was considered useful and was requested by CEN/TC 70 at its meeting on 25/26 March 1982 in Milan, as certain countries use or have used a specific class of fire to designate fires in live electrical installations.

At its meeting held in Paris on 29/30 January 1992, CEN/TC 70 has reconfirmed EN 2 without modifications.

This version supersedes EN 2:1972.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 1993, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 1993.



0 Introduction

This standard defines classes of fires according to the material undergoing combustion.

In consequence it does not define a particular class of fire involving an electrical risk.

1 Scope

The present document classifies in four categories the different kinds of fires which can be defined in terms of the nature of the fuel. Such a classification is particularly useful in the context of fire fighting by means of an extinguisher.

2 Definition and designation of classes of fires

The following designations are for the purpose of classifying fires of different natures and of simplifying spoken and written reference to them:

Class A: Fires involving solid materials, usually of an organic nature, in which combustion normally takes place with the formation of glowing embers.

Class B: Fires involving liquids or liquefiable solids.

Class C: Fires involving gases.

Class D: Fires involving metals.

