

## Fire safety - Vocabulary

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 13943:2010 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 13943:2010 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 31.10.2010 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.</p> <p>Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 29.09.2010.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 13943:2010 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 13943:2010.</p> <p>This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 31.10.2010 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>Date of Availability of the European standard text 29.09.2010.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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English Version

**Fire safety - Vocabulary (ISO 13943:2008)**

Sécurité au feu - Vocabulaire (ISO 13943:2008)

Brandschutz - Vokabular (ISO 13943:2008)

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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## Foreword

The text of ISO 13943:2008 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92 "Fire safety" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 13943:2010 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 127 "Fire safety in buildings" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2011.

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### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 13943:2008 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 13943:2010 without any modification.

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## Introduction

Over the last two decades, there has been significant growth in the subject field of fire safety. There has been a considerable development of fire safety engineering design, especially as it relates to construction projects, as well as the development of concepts related to performance-based design. With this continuing evolution, there is an increasing need for agreement on a common language in the large domain of fire safety, beyond what traditionally has been limited to the subject field of fire hazard testing.

The first edition of ISO 13943 contained definitions of about 180 terms. However, the area of technology that is related to fire safety has continued to evolve rapidly and this second edition contains many new terms as well as new definitions of some of the terms that were in the first edition.

This International Standard defines general terms to establish a vocabulary applicable to fire safety, including fire safety in buildings and civil engineering works and other elements within the built environment. It will be updated as terms and definitions for further concepts in the subject field of fire safety are agreed upon and developed.

It is important to note that when used in legislation, some general fire safety terms have a narrower interpretation and hence the definition given in this International Standard does not apply.

The terms in this International Standard are

- fundamental concepts, which may be the starting point for other, more specific, definitions,
- more specific concepts, used in several areas of fire safety such as fire testing and fire safety engineering used in ISO and IEC fire standards, and
- related concept fields, designated by borrowed terms used in building and civil engineering.

The layout is in accordance with ISO 10241, unless otherwise specified. Thus, the elements of an entry appear in the following order:

- a) entry number;
- b) preferred term(s);
- c) admitted term(s);
- d) deprecated term(s);
- e) definition;
- f) example(s);
- g) note(s).

The terms are presented in English alphabetical order and are in bold type except for accepted but non-preferred terms and deprecated terms, which are in normal type.

In a definition, example or note, reference to another entry in bold face is followed by the entry number in brackets, when it is first mentioned.

Entry number, preferred term and definition are the mandatory elements of each entry. Other elements appear only when appropriate.

Where a given term designates more than one concept, the concepts are listed in separate consecutive entries and the terms individually numbered.

If the term has a general meaning but is being used in a specific subject field, that subject field is indicated in angled brackets, ⟨ ⟩, at the beginning of the definition.

Word class, e.g. “noun”, “adj.”, “verb”, is indicated if there is a risk of misunderstanding.

Where the term describes a physical quantity, a note is given to indicate the typical units that are used (except in cases where the unit is a single dimension such as mass, time or length).

Where a national variant in English is preferred or another equivalent exists, this has been given in bold face following the preferred term and annotated by the respective country code. Where no other country code or other equivalent is given in bold, this signifies that the preferred term is the accepted term in English-speaking countries.

A term following the preferred term not given in boldface type is a non-preferred synonym.

To facilitate the location of any term given in this International Standard, irrespective of preference or country of origin, the alphabetical index lists all preferred and non-preferred synonyms, without the respective country code being indicated. There is also a systematic index and an index of deprecated terms.

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# Fire safety — Vocabulary

## 1 Scope

This International Standard defines terminology relating to fire safety as used in International Standards and other documents of the International Standardization Organization and the International Electrotechnical Committee.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 6707-1:2004, *Building and civil engineering — Vocabulary — Part 1: General terms*

ISO 10241:1992, *International terminology standards — Preparation and layout*

## 3 Definition of the term “item”

For the purposes of this International Standard, the English term “item” is used in a general meaning to represent any single object or assembly of objects, and may cover, for example, material, product, assembly, structure or building, as required in the context of any individual definition.

If the “item” under consideration is a test specimen then the term “test specimen” is used.

## 4 Terms and definitions

### 4.1

#### **abnormal heat**

⟨electrotechnical⟩ heat that is additional to that resulting from use under normal conditions, up to and including that which causes a **fire** (4.96)

### 4.2

#### **acceptance criteria**

criteria that form the basis for assessing the acceptability of the safety of a design of a **built environment** (4.26)

NOTE The criteria can be qualitative, quantitative or a combination of both.

### 4.3

#### **activation time**

time interval from response by a sensing device until the **suppression system** (4.314), smoke control system, alarm system or other fire safety system is fully operational