
External exposure of roofs to fire —
Part 2:
Classification of roofs

Exposition des toitures à un feu extérieur —
Partie 2: Classification des toitures



This document is a preview generated by EBS



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2013

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Classification	1
5 Test results	1
6 Field of application	2
6.1 Pitch.....	2
6.2 Nature of the deck.....	2
6.3 Level of fire exposure.....	4
6.4 Extension of the field of application.....	5
7 Classification report	5

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 92, *Fire Safety*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Fire containment*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the previous edition (ISO 12468-2:2005), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

ISO 12468 consists of the following parts, under the general title *External exposure of roofs to fire*:

- *Part 1: Test method*
- *Part 2: Classification of roofs*

The following parts are under preparation:

- *Part 3: Commentary*

Introduction

This part of ISO 12468 establishes a classification for roofs tested in accordance with ISO 12468-1. The classifications described in this part of ISO 12468 consider the three levels of fire exposure as defined in ISO 12468-1.

- Level A: A large burning brand coming from an adjacent building and falling onto the roof. Level A considers the effects of wind and additional radiant heat.
- Level B: A medium burning brand coming from a fire in a neighbourhood and falling onto the roof. Level B considers the effect of wind but without additional radiant heat.
- Level C: A small burning brand transported by the wind from a remote fire and falling onto the roof. Level C considers the effect of wind but without additional radiant heat.

External exposure of roofs to fire —

Part 2: Classification of roofs

1 Scope

This part of ISO 12468 establishes the classification of roofs tested in accordance with ISO 12468-1. Performance criteria are established with respect to the following:

- fire penetration or openings;
- external fire spread;
- falling of flaming droplets or debris.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 12468-1, *External exposure of roofs to fire — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 13943:2008, *Fire safety — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 12468-1 and ISO 13943:2008 apply.

4 Classification

4.1 The classification scheme in [Table 1](#) is based on the results of testing a roof in accordance with ISO 12468-1. (Fire exposures: Level A test conditions include a large burning brand with radiation and wind; Level B test conditions include a medium brand with wind; Level C test conditions include a small brand with wind.)

4.2 Six classes are established in the rank order: A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, and C2 with A1 being the highest performance. (Level A exposures result in A1 or A2 classes, Level B exposures result in B1 or B2 classes, and Level C exposures result in C1 or C2 classes.)

5 Test results

[Table 1](#) gives the test results.