Hygrothermal performance of buildings - Calculation

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FESTI STANDARDI FESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 15927-3:2009 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 15927-3:2009 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 31.07.2009 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 15.03.2009.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 15927-3:2009 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 15927-3:2009.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 31.07.2009 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

Date of Availability of the European standard text 15.03.2009.

The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 07.060, 91.120.10

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 15927-3

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 2009

91.120.10: 07.060

English Version

Hygrothermal performance of buildings - Calculation and presentation of climatic data - Part 3: Calculation of a driving rain index for vertical surfaces from hourly wind and rain data (ISO 15927-3:2009)

Performance hygrothermique des bâtiments - Calcul et présentation des données climatiques - Partie 3: Calcul d'un indice de pluie battante pour surfaces verticales à partir de données horaires de vent et de pluie (ISO 15927-3:2009)

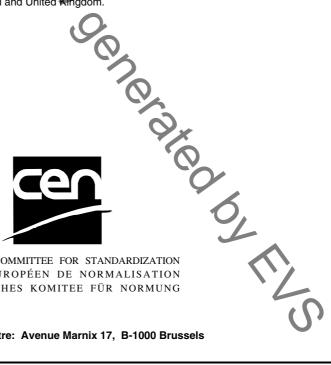
Wärme- und feuchteschutztechnisches Verhalten von Gebäuden - Berechnung und Darstellung von Klimadaten -Teil 3: Berechnung des Schlagregenindexes für senkrechte Oberflächen aus stündlichen Wind- und Regendaten (ISO 15927-3:2009)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 15927-3:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 163 "Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 89 "Thermal performance of buildings and building components", the secretariat of which is held by SIS.

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 September 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2009.

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Fra. Jands, 1. Singdom.

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Introduction

This part of ISO 15927 specifies two procedures for analysing data derived from hourly observations of wind and rainfall so as to provide an estimate in terms of both an annual average and short-term spells of the quantity of water likely to impact on a wall of any given orientation.

The first method, which uses hourly observations of wind and rainfall, is based closely on BS 8104 [1], which originated from a long series of measurements of driving rain on buildings in a wide range of locations within the UK. As such, the method applies to climates similar to those in the UK; in other regions, with very different climates, it is recommended that confirmation of its applicability be obtained by measurements of driving rain on representative buildings.

Where hourly observations of wind and rain are not available, the second procedure, based on the present weather code for rain and average wind speeds can be used.

In all cases, especially in mountainous areas, it is important that direct measurements of the rain impacting on building façades be made wherever possible.

Rain penetration around the edges of doors and windows or similar cracks in building façades depends on shorter periods of heavy rain and strong winds.

Jors and Winds.

Hygrothermal performance of buildings — Calculation and presentation of climatic data —

Part 3:

Calculation of a driving rain index for vertical surfaces from hourly wind and rain data

1 Scope

This part of ISO 15927 specifies two procedures for providing an estimate of the quantity of water likely to impact on a wall of any given orientation. It takes account of topography, local sheltering and the type of building and wall.

The first method, given in Clause 3 and based on coincident hourly rainfall and wind data, defines a means of calculating

- the annual average index, which influences the moisture content of an absorbent surface, such as masonry, and
- the spell index, which influences the likelihood of rain penetration through masonry and joints in other walling systems.

The second method, given in Clause 4 and based on average wind data and a qualitative recording of the presence and intensity of rain (the present weather code for rain), defines a means of calculating the spell length during which an absorbent material such as masonry is moistened, which has a 10 % probability of being exceeded in any year (commonly referred to as having a mean return period of 10 years).

A comparison between the two methods is given in informative Annex D.

Procedures are given to correct the results of both methods for topography, local sheltering and the type of building and wall.

The methods included in this part of ISO 15927 do not apply in

- a) mountainous areas with sheer cliffs or deep gorges,
- b) areas in which more than 25 % of the annual rainfall comes from severe convective storms,
- c) areas and periods when a significant proportion of precipitation is made up of snow or hail.

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