

Kandetarindite tulepüsivuse katsed. Osa 1: Seinad

Fire resistance tests for loadbearing elements - Part
1: Walls

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1365-1:2001 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1365-1:1999 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 18.06.2001 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1365-1:2001 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1365-1:1999.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 18.06.2001 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala:</p> <p>Selles EVS-EN 1365 osas sätestatakse kandeseinte tulepüsivuse katsetamise kord. See on nii välis- kui ka siseseinte jaoks. Välisseinte tulepüsivus võib olla määratav tema mõjutamisel standardtulekahjuga kas seina õue- või ruumipoolsest küljelt.</p>	<p>Scope:</p>
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ICS 13.220.50

Võtmesõnad: buildings, classifications, fire resistance, fire tests, interior, leaktightness, testing conditions, thermal insulation, walls

English version

Fire resistance tests for loadbearing elements

Part 1: Walls

Essais de résistance au feu des éléments porteurs – Partie 1: Murs

Feuerwiderstandsprüfungen für tragende Bauteile – Teil 1: Wände

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1999-02-18.

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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

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Comité Européen de Normalisation
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Contents	Page
Foreword	3
Introduction	4
1 Scope	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Definitions	5
4 Test equipment	6
5 Test conditions	6
6 Test specimen	7
7 Installation of test specimen	8
8 Conditioning	8
9 Application of instrumentation	8
10 Test procedure	10
11 Performance criteria	10
12 Test report	11
13 Field of direct application of test results	11

Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared 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 February 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2000.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of the Construction Products Directive.

EN 1365 'Fire resistance tests for loadbearing elements' consists of the following

Part 1: Walls

Part 2: Floors and roofs

Part 3: Beams

Part 4: Columns

Part 5: Balconies (in course of preparation)

Part 6: Stairs and walkways (in course of preparation)

Introduction

The purpose of this test is to measure the ability of a representative specimen of a loadbearing wall to resist the spread of fire from one side to another and to maintain its loadbearing capacity. It is applicable to internal and external walls.

Caution

The attention of all persons concerned with managing and carrying out this fire resistance test is drawn to the fact that fire testing may be hazardous and that there is a possibility that toxic and/or harmful smoke and gases may be evolved during the test. Mechanical and operational hazards may also arise during the construction of the test elements or structures, their testing and disposal of test residues.

An assessment of all potential hazards and risks to health shall be made and safety precautions shall be identified and provided. Written safety instructions shall be issued. Appropriate training shall be given to relevant personnel. Laboratory personnel shall ensure that they follow written safety instructions at all times.

1 Scope

This Part of EN 1365 specifies a method of testing the fire resistance of load bearing walls. It is applicable to both internal and external walls. The fire resistance of external walls can be determined under internal or external exposure conditions.

The fire resistance performance of load bearing walls is normally evaluated without perforations such as glazing. If it can be demonstrated that the design of the opening is such that load is not transmitted to the perforation, then the perforation need not be tested in the loaded condition.

If perforations are to be included the effects of these will need to be separately established. The performance of fire resistant glazing is addressed in EN 1364-1.

This test method is not applicable to:

- i) curtain walls (non-loadbearing external walls suspended in front of the floor slab) which are considered specifically in prEN 1364-3.
- ii) walls containing door assemblies which shall be tested to EN 1634-1.
- iii) non-separating load bearing walls which, in short widths, can be tested as columns to EN 1365-4.

This European Standard is used in conjunction with EN 1363-1.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 1363-1 Fire resistance tests Part 1 General requirements
EN 1363-2 Fire resistance tests Part 2 Alternative and additional procedures
EN 1364-1 Fire resistance tests for non-loadbearing elements Part 1 Walls
prEN 1364-3 Fire resistance tests for non-loadbearing elements Part 3 Curtain walls - full configuration
EN 1365-4 Fire resistance tests for loadbearing elements Part 4 Columns
EN 1634-1 Fire resistance tests for door and shutter assemblies Part 1 Fire doors and shutters
prEN ISO 13943 Fire safety - Vocabulary (ISO/DIS 13943:1998)

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this Part of EN 1365 the definitions given in EN 1363-1 and prEN ISO 13943, together with the following, apply: