

**Tehnoseadmete tulepüsivuse katsed. Osa 10:
Suitsutõrjesiibrid**

Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 10:
Smoke control dampers

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

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English Version

Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 10: Smoke control dampers

Essais de résistance au feu des installations techniques -
Partie 10: Volets de désenfumage

Feuerwiderstandsprüfungen für Installationen - Teil 10:
Entrauchungsklappen

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Foreword

This document (EN 1366-10:2011) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2011.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

EN 1366 'Fire resistance tests for service installations' consists of the following

Part 1: Ducts

Part 2: Fire dampers

Part 3: Penetration seals

Part 4: Linear joint seals

Part 5: Service ducts and shafts

Part 6: Raised access and hollow core floors

Part 7: Conveyor systems and their closures

Part 8: Smoke extraction ducts

Part 9: Single compartment smoke extraction ducts

Part 10: Smoke control dampers

Part 11: Fire protective systems for cable systems and associated components (in course of preparation)

Part 12: Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 12: Non-mechanical fire dampers (in course of preparation)

Part 13: Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 13: 1-, -2, 3- sided ducts (in course of preparation)

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

When smoke and heat exhaust ventilation are being considered, it becomes apparent that a clear path needs to be made between the area where heat and smoke is being generated (the fire) and the outside of the building.

To create this path there need to be ducts and the smoke extract path needs to remain uninterrupted. This means that smoke control dampers at the fire and along the path have to be open and remain open. Smoke control dampers at branches, or on the surface of the duct, along the path need to be closed and remain closed. In fact, if the duct crosses a compartment boundary it becomes part of the fire compartment in which the fire started.

The purpose of this European Standard is to define test methods to evaluate the abilities of smoke control dampers to

- 1) be applicable to single compartment and/or multi compartment fire resisting applications;
- 2) be applicable to automatic systems or systems with manual intervention;
- 3) change state from closed to open at elevated temperatures, and vice versa;
- 4) once opened maintain a defined cross sectional area at elevated temperature;
- 5) maintain a satisfactory leakage performance when subjected to negative pressure at elevated temperatures.

The units need to be mounted for the tests in a manner representative of practice.

Temperature and integrity measurements need to be carried out on various parts of the test construction during the test. Leakage measurements required need to be measured by direct flow measurement at the prescribed pressure differentials. Ambient leakage of the units needs also to be recorded.

Performance of these tests need to allow products to comply with EN 12101-8 and be classified to EN 13501-4. The required temperatures, pressure differentials etc. are stated in EN 12101-8.

Completing the tests within this European Standard does not ensure full compliance with EN 12101-8, as other, additional, requirements are defined in EN 12101-8. Some of these may be required to meet the classification requirements of EN 13501-4 as well.

Caution

The attention of all persons concerned with managing and carrying out this furnace testing is drawn to the fact that fire testing can be hazardous and that there is a possibility that toxic and/or harmful smoke and gases can be evolved during the test. Mechanical and operational hazards can 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 need to be identified and provided. Written safety instructions need to be issued. Appropriate training needs to be given to relevant personnel. Laboratory personnel need to ensure that they follow written safety instructions at all times.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies test methods for smoke control dampers to assess their performance under elevated temperature or fire conditions.

It needs to be noted that the smoke control damper to be tested may require testing to EN 1366-2 and that this needs to be considered before carrying out these tests.

Smoke control damper tests are required to confirm that the furnace testing requirements of EN 12101-8 are met and EN 12101-8 needs to be considered before carrying out these tests.

Smoke control dampers tested to this European Standard should be classified using EN 13501-4 and this European Standard needs to be considered before carrying out these tests.

To this end this European Standard needs to be read in conjunction with EN 12101-8, EN 13501-4, EN 1366-2 and EN 1363-1, the latter giving further details for fire resistance testing.

For installation details the requirements for smoke extraction ducts need to be considered and these are defined in EN 1366-8 and EN 1366-9.

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.

EN 1363-1, *Fire resistance tests — Part 1: General requirements*

EN 1366-2, *Fire resistance tests for service installations — Part 2: Fire dampers*

EN 1366-8, *Fire resistance tests for service installations — Part 8: Smoke extraction ducts*

EN 1366-9, *Fire resistance tests for service installations — Part 9: Single compartment smoke extraction ducts*

EN 1507, *Ventilation for buildings — Sheet metal air ducts with rectangular section — Requirements for strength and leakage*

EN 1751, *Ventilation for buildings — Air terminal devices — Aerodynamic testing of damper and valves*

EN 13501-4, *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Part 4: Classification using data from fire resistance tests on components of smoke control systems*

EN ISO 5167-1, *Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full — Part 1: General principles and requirements (ISO 5167-1:2003)*

EN ISO 13943:2010, *Fire safety — Vocabulary (ISO 13943:2008)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 13943:2010 and the following apply.