
**Glass in building — Fire-resistant glazed
assemblies containing transparent or
translucent glass, for use in building**

*Verre dans la construction — Ensembles vitrés résistant au feu, comportant
du verre transparent ou translucide, pour utilisation dans le bâtiment*



PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

This document is a preview generated by EVS

© ISO 2001

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing 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.ch
Web www.iso.ch

Printed in Switzerland

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 9051 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 160, *Glass in building*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Use considerations*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9051:1990) of which it constitutes a minor revision.

This document is a preview generated by EVS

Glass in building — Fire-resistant glazed assemblies containing transparent or translucent glass, for use in building

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the classification and marking of transparent and translucent glass products, which will be described in future International Standards on basic or processed glass products, in assemblies for use in building and intended to provide some degree of fire-resistance.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 834-1:1999, *Fire-resistance tests — Elements of building construction — Part 1: General requirements*

ISO 3009, *Fire resistance tests — Elements of building construction — Glazed elements*

3 Fire-resistance characteristics of glazed assemblies

Glass is a non-combustible material and therefore will not contribute to or propagate fire.

If affected by heat, glass may fracture by thermal shock or may soften and then not be held by the frame. Only certain types of glazed assemblies are, therefore, recognized as fire-resisting. The ability of glazed assemblies to resist fire depends on the type of glass product, glazing method, frame type, pane size, fixing method and the type of construction surrounding the glazed area.

Some transparent and translucent glazed assemblies can meet requirements for stability and integrity (RE), and in some cases insulation (REI, where R is for resistance, E for integrity and I for insulation).

Not only is the possibility of direct propagation of fire and smoke through openings caused by glass breakage to be considered for fire protection precautions, it may also be necessary to take into account the heat transmitted through the glazed assembly, which may still be intact, as such heat may cause ignition of combustible materials.