INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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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



Reference number ISO 9051:2001(E)

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Foreword

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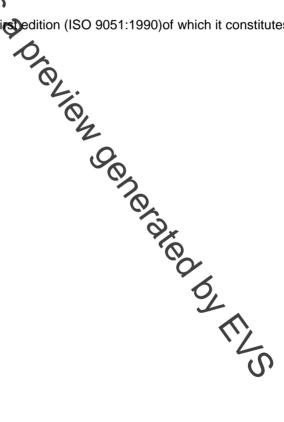
International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards appreciately 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 figure dition (ISO 9051:1990)of which it constitutes a minor revision.



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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 oture 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 Standard.

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.