Kandetarindite tulepüsivuse katsed. Osa 2: Vahelaed ja katused

Fire resistance tests for loadbearing elements - Part 2: Floors and roofs

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1365-2:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1365-2:1999 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 16.06.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1365-2:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1365-2:1999. This document is endorsed on 16.06.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: Selles EVS-EN 1365 osas sätestatakse vahelagede ja katuste tulepüsivuse katsetamise kord nende mõjutamisel standardtulekahjuga allpoolt. Standardit kasutatakse koos standardiga EVS-EN 1363-1.	**Scope:**

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Võtmesõnad: building, classifications, fire resistance, fire tests, interior, leaktightness, mechanical shock, testing conditions, thermal insulation, wall

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Fire resistance tests for loadbearing elements

Part 2: Floors and roofs

Essais de résistance au feu des éléments porteurs – Partie 2: Planchers et toitures

Feuerwiderstandsprüfungen für tragende Bauteile – Teil 2: Decken und Dächer

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

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CEN

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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 June 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 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.

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

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 operation 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 for determining the fire resistance of:

- floor constructions, without cavities or with unventilated cavities;

- roof constructions, with or without cavities (ventilated or unventilated);

- floor and roof constructions incorporating a glazed element;

with fire exposure from the underside.

This 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 are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these 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
prEN ISO 13943 Fire safety - Vocabulary (ISO/DIS 13943:1998)

3 Definitions, symbols and designations

3.1 Definitions

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

3.1.1 floor: A horizontal separating element of building construction which is loadbearing.

3.1.2 roof: A horizontal or sloped separating element of building construction which is loadbearing.

3.1.3 ceiling: A lining plus any supporting framework, including hangers, fixings and any insulation material.

The ceiling may be attached directly to the structural building member or be suspended from it or be self supporting. (See figure 1).

3.1.4 ceiling system: The full ceiling assembly submitted for test, including hangers and fixings, e.g lighting and ventilation ductings and access points.

3.1.5 cavity: The space between the upper surface of the ceiling and the underside of any floor, roof or its supporting construction.