



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 2:1995
01-december-1995

Klasifikacija požarov

Classification of fires

Brandklassen

Classes de feux

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 2:1992

[SIST EN 2:1995](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bed45cc7-c292-407c-8174-286c66dece96/sist-en-2-1995)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bed45cc7-c292-407c-8174-286c66dece96/sist-en-2-1995>

ICS:

13.220.01	Varstvo pred požarom na splošno	Protection against fire in general
-----------	---------------------------------	------------------------------------

SIST EN 2:1995

en

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN 2:1995

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bed45cc7-c292-407c-8174-286c66dece96/sist-en-2-1995>

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 2:1992

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

October 1992

UDC 614.814.41

Replaces EN 2:1972

Descriptors: Classification, fires, fire-fighting, vocabulary

English version

Classification of fires**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**
(standards.iteh.ai)

Classes de feux

Brandklassen

SIST EN 2:1995<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bed45cc7-c292-407c-8174-286c66dece96/sist-en-2-1995>

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1992-10-21. 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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Page 2
EN 2:1992

Foreword

This classification of fires was first established by CEN in 1968 in the Unification Document CENTRI 2/U1. It was subsequently submitted to ballot in November 1971 with a view to its translation into a European Standard, and adopted by CEN on 21 June 1972. On 19 March 1984 CEN adopted an amendment to EN 2 consisting of an addition of an introduction which has been extracted in whole from ISO 3941 (1977). This amendment was considered useful and was requested by CEN/TC 70 at its meeting on 25/26 March 1982 in Milan, as certain countries use or have used a specific class of fire to designate fires in live electrical installations.

At its meeting held in Paris on 29/30 January 1992, CEN/TC 70 has reconfirmed EN 2 without modifications.

This version supersedes EN 2:1972.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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 April 1993, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 1993.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bed45cc7-c292-407c-8174-286c66dece96/sist-en-2-1995>

0 Introduction

This standard defines classes of fires according to the material undergoing combustion.

In consequence it does not define a particular class of fire involving an electrical risk.

1 Scope

The present document classifies in four categories the different kinds of fires which can be defined in terms of the nature of the fuel. Such a classification is particularly useful in the context of fire fighting by means of an extinguisher.

2 Definition and designation of classes of fires

The following designations are for the purpose of classifying fires of different natures and of simplifying spoken and written reference to them:

Class A: Fires involving solid materials, usually of an organic nature, in which combustion normally takes place with the formation of glowing embers.

Class B: Fires involving liquids or liquefiable solids.

Class C: Fires involving gases.

Class D: Fires involving metals.