
Preskusi požarne odpornosti vrat in zapornih elementov, oken, ki se odpirajo, in elementov gradbenega okovja - 2. del: Preskus požarne odpornosti elementov gradbenega okovja

Fire resistance and smoke control tests for door and shutter assemblies, openable windows and elements of building hardware - Part 2: Fire resistance characterisation test for elements of building hardware

Feuerwiderstands- und Rauchleckageprüfungen für Tür- und Abschlusseinrichtungen, Fenster sowie Beschläge - Teil 2: Charakterisierungsprüfungen zum Feuerwiderstand von Beschlägen

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Contents

Page

Foreword	6
Introduction	7
1 Scope.....	9
2 Normative references	9
3 Terms and definitions.....	10
4 Test conditions.....	11
4.1 Ambient conditions within laboratory	11
4.2 Heating conditions	11
4.3 Pressure conditions.....	12
4.3.1 General.....	12
4.3.2 Pressure conditions for testing single axis hinges on side hung doors or openable windows	12
4.3.3 Pressure conditions for testing securing devices	12
4.3.4 Pressure conditions for testing non-edge mounted items of building hardware	12
4.3.5 Pressure conditions for testing surface mounted overhead closing devices.....	13
4.3.6 Pressure conditions for the Ignitibility test.....	13
5 Test construction	13
5.1 General	13
5.2 Test construction for evaluating single axis hinges	13
5.3 Test construction for evaluating securing devices	13
5.4 Test construction for evaluating non-edge mounted items of building hardware	14
5.5 Test construction for evaluating ignition risk for items attached to the unexposed face of uninsulating steel or glazed doors	14
5.6 Test construction for evaluating surface mounted overhead controlled door closing devices for use on unlatched doorsets	14
6 Test specimen	15
6.1 Associated construction	15
6.2 Conditioning	15
6.3 Fixings.....	15
6.4 Test specimen for evaluating single axis hinges	15
6.4.1 Design of test specimen.....	15
6.4.2 Number of specimens.....	16
6.4.3 Gap sizes	16
6.4.4 Installation	16
6.5 Test specimen for evaluating securing devices	17
6.5.1 Design of test specimen.....	17
6.5.2 Number of test specimens	17
6.5.3 Gap sizes	17
6.5.4 Installation	17
6.6 Test specimen for the evaluation of non-edge mounted items of building hardware (including air transfer grilles)	18
6.6.1 Design of test specimen.....	18
6.6.2 Number of test specimens	18
6.6.3 Gap sizes	18
6.6.4 Installation	18
6.7 Test specimen for evaluation of ignition risk for surface mounted controlled overhead door closing devices	18
6.7.1 Design of test specimen.....	18

6.7.2	Number of test specimens	19
6.7.3	Gap sizes	19
6.7.4	Installation	19
6.8	Test specimen for evaluating surface mounted overhead controlled door closing devices for their ability to retain an unlatched timber door closed.....	19
6.8.1	Design	19
6.8.2	Number of specimens.....	19
6.8.3	Gap sizes	19
6.8.4	Installation	19
7	Loading and restraint	20
7.1	General.....	20
7.2	Loading and restraint conditions for evaluating single axis hinges	20
7.2.1	Leaf mass.....	20
7.2.2	Applied point load to simulate distortion forces	20
7.3	Loading and restraint conditions for evaluating securing devices.....	20
7.3.1	Leaf mass.....	20
7.3.2	Applied point load to simulate distortion forces	20
8	Test equipment.....	22
8.1	Furnace	22
8.2	Measurement of ambient conditions	22
8.3	Measurement of furnace conditions	22
8.4	Loading equipment.....	22
8.4.1	Types of loading.....	22
8.4.2	Method of loading	22
8.5	Monitoring instrumentation	22
8.5.1	Measurement of unexposed surface temperature.....	22
8.5.2	Measurement of displacement	22
8.5.3	Measurement of force.....	23
9	Pre-test examination/characterization of the specimen	23
9.1	General.....	23
9.2	Characterization of the test specimen for evaluating a single axis hinge	23
9.2.1	Dimension of the components	23
9.2.2	Location of the hinges.....	23
9.2.3	Materials.....	23
9.2.4	Fixing of hinge to the associated construction	24
9.3	Characterization of the test specimen for evaluating securing devices.....	24
9.3.1	Dimensions of the components	24
9.3.2	Location of the securing device	24
9.3.3	Materials.....	24
9.3.4	Fixing of securing device.....	24
9.4	Characterisation of the test specimen for evaluating non-edge mounted items.....	24
9.5	Characterisation of the test specimen for evaluating the ignition risk of surface mounted overhead controlled door closing devices	24
9.6	Characterisation of the test specimen for evaluating surface mounted overhead controlled door closing devices.....	25
9.6.1	Dimensions of the components	25
9.6.2	Materials.....	25
9.6.3	Fixing of the surface mounted overhead controlled door closing device.....	25
10	Test procedure	25
10.1	Common procedures	25
10.1.1	General.....	25
10.1.2	Fixing of unexposed face thermocouples	25
10.1.3	Ambient air temperature.....	25
10.1.4	Application of loading	26
10.1.5	Force measurement	26
10.1.6	Displacement measurement	26
10.1.7	Establishment of datum values	26

10.2	Commencement of heating and control of heating conditions	26
10.3	Test protocols	26
10.3.1	Single axis hinges	26
10.3.2	Securing devices	26
10.3.3	Non edge mounted items	27
10.3.4	Face fixed controlled door closing devices	27
10.4	Monitoring of criteria	27
10.5	Termination of test	27
11	Performance criteria	27
11.1	General	27
11.2	Resistance to loading	28
11.3	Maintenance of closing force	28
11.4	Integrity (E)	28
11.5	Insulation (I)	28
11.6	Criteria relevant to each item under evaluation	28
11.6.1	Single axis hinges	28
11.6.2	Securing devices	28
11.6.3	Non-edge mounted items of building hardware	29
11.6.4	Surface mounted overhead controlled door closing devices	29
12	Expression of results	29
12.1	General	29
12.2	Single axis hinges and securing devices	29
12.3	Non-edge mounted items of building hardware	30
12.4	Evaluating the ignition risk from attaching surface mounted overhead controlled door closing devices to the unexposed face of uninsulating steel or glazed doors	30
12.5	Surface mounted overhead controlled door closing devices for use on unlatched door assemblies	30
13	Test report	30
14	Field of direct application	31
14.1	General	31
14.1.1	Introduction	31
14.1.2	Basis of the field of direct application	31
14.2	Single action hinges	32
14.2.1	General	32
14.2.2	Frame	32
14.2.3	Door leaf	32
14.2.4	Configuration of the assembly	33
14.2.5	Door lipping/leaf edge construction	33
14.2.6	Intumescent protection	34
14.2.7	Hinge blade clearance	34
14.2.8	Fixings	34
14.2.9	Gaps	34
14.3	Securing devices	34
14.3.1	General	34
14.3.2	Frames	35
14.3.3	Door leaves and openable windows	35
14.3.4	Configuration of the assembly	36
14.3.5	Door lipping/leaf or window edge construction	36
14.3.6	Intumescent protection	36
14.3.7	Fixings	37
14.3.8	Position of locking plate and forend	37
14.3.9	Gap	37
14.4	Surface mounted overhead controlled door closing devices	37
14.4.1	Maintenance of closing force for unlatched door assemblies	37
14.4.2	Power size	38
14.4.3	Closer cover	38
14.5	Non edge-mounted items of building hardware	38

14.5.1	Duration of performance	38
14.5.2	Door leaf or window construction	38
14.5.3	Leaf thickness	39
14.5.4	Fixings	39
14.5.5	Intumescent protection	39
14.5.6	Removal of constructional material	39
14.5.7	Size of air transfer grilles	39
14.5.8	Ignition of closer damping fluid	39
Annex A	(normative) Decision Trees	48
Annex B	(informative) Guidance with respect to the test conditions	55
B.1	Pressure conditions used when testing single axis hinges	55
B.2	Application of load and measurement of displacement	55
Annex C	(informative) The role and criteria for building hardware in fire	56
C.1	Single axis hinges	56
C.2	Securing devices	56
C.3	Surface mounted overhead controlled door closing devices	56
C.4	Non-edge mounted items of building hardware	57
Annex D	(normative) Guidance on the suitability of reduced size furnaces	58
Annex E	(informative) Guidance with respect to the test construction	59
E.1	External independent pivot	59
E.2	Selection of the associated construction	59
Annex F	(informative) Route to classification	60
Bibliography	61

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Foreword

This document (prEN 1634-2:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 127 “Fire safety in buildings”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This document is currently submitted to the Formal Vote.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EC Directive(s).

If this draft becomes a European Standard, 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.

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Introduction

This European Standard permits an evaluation of the contribution that a selected item of building hardware is able to make (either positive or negative) to the fire resistance of a hinged or pivoted doorset or an openable window assembly without requiring a full size test.

An item of building hardware does not have a fire resistance capability in itself because fire resistance is a term which can only be applied to an element of structure and is quantified by means of the fire resistance test. An item of building hardware does, however, form part of a fire barrier (fire resisting doors and openable windows) and therefore is required to have demonstrated suitability for that purpose. See Annex F for the relationship of this Test Standard with door related product Standards, test methods and classification

This European Standard describes a procedure for determining the influence of building hardware with respect to fire resistance in terms of integrity and insulation when incorporated in a fire resisting door or openable window assembly used for personnel access, maintenance, and in some countries, as a means of escape. Such test assemblies use reduced size specimens of the proposed construction in place of the full size assembly. More than one specimen may be tested together in a standard furnace test providing the separation of the elements required by EN 1363-1 is maintained. The test is designed to characterize the influence that the selected item of building hardware has on the fire resistance of a full size assembly in a manner that solely addresses the factors attributed to that item.

There are five individual methods for characterizing the fire behaviour of the following items of building hardware. The scope of each method is given in the following:

Method for testing single axis hinges and pivots for side hung door assemblies and openable windows: <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/02f855a9-b003-4b79-a7d8-a497f769b0a2/sist-en-1634-2-2009>

- single axis hinges ¹⁾;
- single action pivots¹⁾;
- spring hinges (for evaluating the influence on integrity) - uncontrolled door closing devices;
- double action pivots.

Method for testing edge mounted securing devices, including those for use on sliding doors:

- mortice latches and mortice locks and mortice deadlocks, including electric locks and multi-point locks with locking plates ²⁾;
- rim latches and locks¹⁾;
- cylinders (for latches and locks);
- door and window bolts;

1) Dependent upon decision 'tree' indicating that the method is applicable.

2) If changed separately from the lock.

prEN 1634-2:2008 (E)

— exit devices.

Method for testing non-edge mounted items of building hardware:

- letter plates;
- air transfer grilles;
- push plates and pull handles;
- door furniture (such as lever handles and knobs);
- door viewers;
- fixings/fixing techniques.

Method for evaluating ignition for items attached to the unexposed face of uninsulated steel or glazed doors:

- overhead face fixed controlled door closing devices;

Method for testing controlled door closing devices for use on unlatched fire resisting door assemblies:

- overhead face fixed controlled door closing devices 1);
- spring hinges (for evaluating the ability to retain door closed) - uncontrolled door closing device.

This method is not suitable for evaluating concealed and/or floor mounted door closing devices.

Results of tests described in this European Standard are expressed in terms of performance rating which, when used in conjunction with the associated field of direct application clause, will define a range of applications for which the selected item of building hardware is suitable. This can be used when establishing the field of application of the door or openable window assembly by ensuring that only building hardware which has a positive influence is used. Whilst the instrumentation recommended is the minimum required, the use of additional thermocouples is recommended since this will assist in making further extrapolation or interpolation of the results.

Attention is drawn to the need to ensure that the test described in this European Standard is performed under suitable conditions which afford adequate protection to personnel against the risk of fire and/or inhalation of smoke and/or toxic products of combustion.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for characterizing the influence on fire performance of items of building hardware for incorporation into hinged or pivoted vertically installed fire door assemblies (having either one or two leaves) or vertically installed openable window assemblies, of known fire resistance of up to and including 240 minutes integrity (and where relevant insulation) in accordance with EN 1634-1. It applies to the testing of building hardware for use on hinged and pivoted doors and openable windows which include framed glazed doors and windows but not glass doors. It does not include a test for durability or other performance characteristics, which should be evaluated according to the product standard for the item of building hardware or as given in EN 14600.

The method is suitable for characterizing building hardware for use on non-metallic door or window assemblies consisting of cellulosic materials or mineral boards faced with cellulosic materials, hung in either cellulosic, mineral cored or metal frames: or conventional steel doors made from sheet steel, not more than 1,5 mm thick, hung in steel frames (steel doors include doors filled with mineral board or mineral fibre cores but not steel clad timber/cellulosic doors.) The size of these assemblies can be up to that given in the field of direct application for the door leaf construction concerned.

This method is not directly appropriate for evaluating building hardware for use on glass or glazed doors with decorative perimeter framing. The appropriateness of this method of test can be established by reference to the flow chart given in Annex A.

This European Standard does not constitute a fire resistance test for a leaf, window, frame, intumescent seal, or anything other than the selected item of building hardware. The use of any resulting field of direct application is restricted to leaf and frame constructions which have been successfully tested to EN 1634-1. The method has been developed primarily to permit the evaluation of building hardware for hinged or pivoted door assemblies and openable windows, but the method is also suitable for evaluating some items of building hardware, which are non-edge mounted, for use with sliding doors and openable windows.

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 1154:1996, *Building hardware — Controlled door closing devices — Requirements and test methods*

EN 1363-1: 1999, *Fire resistance tests — Part 1: General requirements*

EN 1634-1:2000, *Fire resistance and smoke control tests for door, shutter and openable window assemblies and elements of building hardware — Part 1: Fire resistance tests for doors, shutters and openable windows*

EN 1935:2002, *Building hardware — Single-axis hinges — Requirements and test methods*

EN 12209³⁾, *Building hardware — Locks and latches — Mechanically operated locks, latches and locking plates — Requirements and test methods*

EN 12519:2004, *Windows and pedestrian doors — Terminology*

3) Only selected locks, deadlocks and latches from EN 12209 are subjected to the requirements of this European Standard, prEN 1634-2.

EN 14600:2005, *Doorsets and openable windows with fire resisting and/or smoke control characteristics - Requirements and classification*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in EN 1634-1:2000, EN 12519:2004, EN 14600:2005 and the following apply:

3.1

associated construction

section of door leaf, window and/or frame if appropriate, into or onto which the item of building hardware is fitted, including any special protection, e.g. intumescent strips, that may be used to obtain the required result (Figure 1)

3.2

door frame/door lining

sub-structure installed in an aperture in a wall from which a door leaf is hung or pivoted

3.3

element of building construction

defined construction component e.g. wall, partition, floor, doorset, roof, beam or column

3.4

air transfer grille (louvre)

non-ducted grille installed in a door, to allow air to transfer naturally from one room or zone to another without connection to a mechanical ventilation system which may operate by various methods

NOTE This test identifies the integrity and insulation criteria of a door panel incorporating the air transfer grille.

3.5

glass door

door where the leaf consists entirely of glass and onto which the building hardware is directly attached

3.6

glazed door

door which incorporates at least one glass panel which is supported in the leaf construction to which the building hardware is directly attached

3.7

high temperature sealing material

material used to seal gaps in the associated and the supporting construction and between the two constructions (except where there is anticipated movement and/or expansion) which is able to maintain the integrity of the test construction for the required duration

3.8

hinged supporting construction

panel constructed for the greater part from re-usable non-combustible material such as refractory board or aerated concrete slab (supporting construction) and onto which is mounted the associated door or window section (associated construction), and is designed to simulate the movement and mass of the full size assembly (see Figure 1)

3.9

intumescent seal

seal which is used to impede the flow of heat or furnace gases which only becomes active when subjected to elevated temperature

3.10

non-combustible material

material which is either euroclass A1 or A2, when classified according to EN 13501-1

3.11

non-pressure forming intumescent seal

seal as in 3.9 which when activated will not influence the application of forces or restrict the displacement of the leaf

NOTE These are normally based upon mono- or poly-ammonium phosphate compounds.

3.12

notional floor level

level from which the height of the item of building hardware is measured when incorporated in a door assembly

3.13

pressure forming intumescent seal

seal as in 3.9 which when activated may influence the application of forces or restrict the displacement of a leaf

NOTE These are normally based upon compounds of sodium silicate or inter-collated graphite

3.14

securing device

item of building hardware used for retaining a leaf or window in the closed position, both in normal use and also in the event of a fire, which is normally automatic in operation, such as a latch, but may not always be so, such as a deadlock or an edge bolt in one leaf of a double leaf doorset

3.15

supporting construction

inert construction, able to withstand exposure to the prescribed heating conditions without undue damage and capable of transmitting the prescribed loads, consisting of a non-combustible peripheral frame and where appropriate a re-usable part on the hinged supporting construction, to which the associated construction is fixed and supported as shown in Figure 1

3.16

test construction

assembly which includes a test specimen and the supporting construction

3.17

test specimen

item of building hardware, its fixings and the associated leaf/frame construction applicable to the door or window to which the field of direct application of the test result is related

4 Test conditions

4.1 Ambient conditions within laboratory

The ambient conditions within the laboratory shall be as specified in EN 1363-1.

4.2 Heating conditions

The specimen shall be exposed to the furnace conditions specified in EN 1363-1.

4.3 Pressure conditions

4.3.1 General

The specified pressure conditions shall be established within the furnace as quickly as possible and as no later than 5 minutes into the test. The mean pressure shall be maintained for the duration of the test and shall be within ± 2 Pa of the specified pressure. There is no requirement to establish a pressure gradient within the furnace.

The mean pressure shall relate to the item under test and shall be equivalent to the pressure which would be experienced by the item when included in a full size assembly tested to EN 1634-1. The pressure shall be governed by the vertical position of the item relative to the neutral pressure axis and further details shall be as specified in 4.3.2 to 4.3.5. The mean pressure at the centre of the item is given by:

$$P = 8,5a - 4,25 \text{ Pa rounded to the nearest Pascal}$$

Where a = the height of the centre of the item above notional floor level in metres. See Figure 3.

When the height is not known, e.g. as in the case of letter plates, the pressure shall be that which represents the maximum pressure differential that it may experience. Some standards may define limits in the position of products e.g. EN 13724 for Letter Plates.

4.3.2 Pressure conditions for testing single axis hinges on side hung doors or openable windows

Hinges which are fixed in the positive and negative pressure zones, for use in conjunction with a side hung cellulosic door leaf edge, or openable window casement, and associated frames, the hinge shall be tested at both positive furnace pressure and negative furnace pressure (see Annex B.1).

For the positive pressure test the mean pressure at the centre of the upper hinge shall be $14 \text{ Pa} \pm 2 \text{ Pa}$ unless ' a_1 ' is >2 m. For door leaves >2 m high, the pressure shall be increased on a linear basis up to a maximum of 20 Pa when a_1 is 3 m. For the negative pressure test, the mean pressure at the centre of the lower hinge (a_2) shall be $-2 \text{ Pa} \pm 1 \text{ Pa}$ (see Figure 2).

An easily operated bolt & keep (see Figure 2) is to be fitted to prevent the furnace pressures from moving the simulated door leaf.

In the case of hinges for use with metal doors, or metal openable windows mounted on an associated construction consisting of a metal leaf and metal frame, exposure to a test performed at positive pressure on a hinge mounted in a position to replicate the top hinge position is adequate to cover use in all pressures and positions.

4.3.3 Pressure conditions for testing securing devices

The furnace pressure shall be established and maintained in accordance with 4.3.1. The mean overpressure at the centre of the device shall be 4 Pa unless ' a ' is >1 m in which case the overpressure shall be 10 Pa, for a latch or deadlock or 18 Pa for an edge bolt. See Figure 3.

4.3.4 Pressure conditions for testing non-edge mounted items of building hardware

The furnace pressure shall be established and maintained in accordance with 4.3.1.

Where multiple items are to be tested simultaneously, the size of the associated leaf construction may be increased, in order to achieve the required furnace overpressure at each item, i.e. P_1 and P_2 etc. The pressure levels P_1 and P_2 shall be established by considering the range of possible locations for

the building hardware over the height of a full sized door assembly. P_1 and P_2 shall be calculated from the following formulae:

$$P_1 = ((8,5a_1) - 4,25) \text{ Pa}$$

$$P_2 = ((8,5 a_2) - 4,25) \text{ Pa}$$

where:

a_1 and a_2 are the heights of the centres of the particular items above the notional floor level.

Where the required pressure gradient cannot be achieved by the furnace while maintaining the minimum edge distance limitations imposed by the manufacturer or supplier and indicated by c_1 and c_2 in Figure 4, the distances may be reduced providing the pressure conditions do not fall below the minimum requirements given in 4.3.1 for the items being evaluated. Each item shall either be tested against the minimum required pressure differential or if this is not possible, then separate tests shall be undertaken, one with a furnace pressure of P_1 and one with a furnace pressure of P_2 .

4.3.5 Pressure conditions for testing surface mounted overhead closing devices

The furnace pressure shall be established and maintained in accordance with 4.3.1. The mean overpressure at the centre of the closing device shall be $12 \text{ Pa} \pm 2 \text{ Pa}$ unless the height of the centre of the item 'a' is $>2 \text{ m}$ in which case the overpressure shall be $18 \text{ Pa} \pm 2 \text{ Pa}$ (see Figure 5).

4.3.6 Pressure conditions for the Ignitibility test

The pressure conditions for the ignitibility test (Figure 6) shall be $18 \text{ Pa} \pm 2 \text{ Pa}$ at the top of the assembly.

5 Test construction

5.1 General

The test construction shall consist of either a fixed panel, or moving parts hung either on the test specimen or independently as given below.

5.2 Test construction for evaluating single axis hinges

The test construction shall be as shown in Figure 2. It consists of a fixed outer supporting construction incorporating an associated frame construction to which are fixed the hinges to be evaluated and from which is hung a section of leaf or window. The construction shall be designed to allow the panel to swing freely on the hinges. The gaps between the hinged supporting construction and the fixed supporting construction, as given in Clause 6.4.3, shall be as small as possible commensurate with the gaps at the side and bottom being large enough to permit sufficient in-plane movement of the panel to detect a loss of fixity in the hinge fixings. For convenience the frame member shall be the full height of the moving panel.

5.3 Test construction for evaluating securing devices

The test construction for securing single leaf doors is shown in Figure 3, and for double leaf doors in Figure 1b.

It consists of a fixed, outer supporting construction incorporating either a section of frame or a section of leaf in the case of securing devices designed for use with double leaf doors (see Figure 1b).