
Preskusi požarne odpornosti servisnih inštalacij - 1. del: Kanali

Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 1: Ducts

Feuerwiderstandsprüfungen für Installationen - Teil 1: Leitungen

Essais de résistance au feu des installations techniques - Partie 1: Conduits

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Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 1: Ducts

Essais de résistance au feu des installations techniques -
Partie 1: Conduits

Feuerwiderstandsprüfungen für Installationen - Teil 1:
Leitungen

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 127.

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Contents

Page

Foreword	4
Introduction	5
1 Scope.....	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Definitions.....	7
4 Test equipment.....	7
4.1 General	7
4.2 Furnace	7
4.3 Fan A	8
4.4 Fan B	8
4.5 Volume flow measuring station.....	8
4.6 Condensing unit.....	8
4.7 Damper.....	8
4.8 Velocity measuring station	8
4.9 Equipment for measuring gas pressure	8
4.10 Thermal movement measuring device.....	8
5 Test conditions.....	9
6 Test specimen	9
6.1 Size	9
6.1.1 General.....	9
6.1.2 Length	9
6.1.3 Cross-section	9
6.2 Number.....	10
6.3 Design	10
6.3.1 General.....	10
6.3.2 Minimum separation	10
6.3.3 Configuration of duct A (horizontal only).....	10
6.3.4 Openings in duct B	10
6.3.5 Access panel	11
6.3.6 Joints in horizontal ducts.....	11
6.3.7 Joints in vertical ducts	11
6.3.8 Support for vertical ducts	11
6.3.9 Compensators	11
6.3.10 Steel ducts	11
7 Installation of test specimen.....	12
7.1 General.....	12
7.2 Standard supporting construction.....	12
7.3 Non-standard supporting constructions	13
7.4 Fire stopping	13
7.5 Unsupported vertical ducts	13
8 Conditioning.....	13
8.1 General.....	13
8.2 Water-based sealing materials	13
9 Application of instrumentation.....	14
9.1 Thermocouples	14
9.1.1 Furnace thermocouples (plate thermometers)	14
9.1.2 Unexposed surface thermocouples	14

9.2	Pressure	14
10	Test procedure	15
10.1	General	15
10.2	Control of conditions to permit assessment of integrity	15
10.2.1	Duct A	15
10.2.2	Duct B	15
10.3	Test measurements and observations	15
10.3.1	Integrity	15
10.3.2	Insulation	17
10.3.3	Additional observations	17
10.4	Termination of the test	17
11	Performance criteria	17
11.1	Integrity	17
11.2	Insulation	17
11.2.1	General	17
11.2.2	Duct with combustible lining	17
11.3	Smoke Leakage	18
12	Test report	18
13	Field of direct application of test results	18
13.1	General	18
13.2	Vertical and horizontal ducts	18
13.3	Sizes of ducts	19
13.4	Pressure difference	19
13.5	Height of vertical ducts	19
13.5.1	Ducts supported at each storey	19
13.5.2	Self load-bearing ducts	19
13.5.3	Limitations on buckling	20
13.6	Suspension devices for horizontal ducts	20
13.7	Supporting construction	21
13.8	Steel ducts	21
13.9	Ducts with boards	21
13.10	Fire stopping	21
Annex A	(informative) General guidance	22
A.1	General	22
A.2	Notes on apparatus	22
A.2.1	Volume flow measuring station	22
A.2.2	Extraction fan	22
A.3	Notes on test specimens	22
A.3.1	Design	22
A.3.2	Thermal elongation and shortening	23
A.4	Notes on test conditions	23
A.4.1	Temperature-time development	23
A.4.2	Anticipated pressure ranges	23
A.5	Notes on procedure	24
A.5.1	Air velocity in duct B	24
A.5.2	Evaluation of duct in overpressure conditions	24
A.5.3	Insulation and integrity	24
A.6	Notes on performance criteria	24

Foreword

This document (prEN 1366-1:2008) 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 CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 1366-1:1999.

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 89/106/EEC and of the Construction Product Directive.

EN 1366 “Fire resistance tests for service installations” consists of the following:

Part 1: Ducts

Part 2: Fire dampers

Part 3: Penetration seals

Part 4: Linear joint seals (in course of preparation)

Part 5: Service ducts and shafts (in course of preparation)

Part 6: Raised floors (in course of preparation)

Part 7: Closures for conveyors and trackbound transportation systems (in course of preparation)

Part 8: Smoke extraction ducts

Part 9: Single compartment smoke extraction ducts (in course of preparation)

Part 10: Smoke control dampers (in course of preparation)

Introduction

The purpose of this test is to measure the ability of a representative duct section or duct assembly that is part of an air distribution system to resist the spread of fire from one fire compartment to another with fire attack from inside or outside the duct. It is applicable to vertical and horizontal ducts, with or without branches, taking into account joints and exhaust openings, as well as suspension devices and penetration points.

The test measures the length of time for which ducts, of specified dimensions, suspended as they would be in practice, satisfy defined criteria when exposed to fire from (separately) both inside and outside the duct.

All ducts are fully restrained in all directions where they are inside the furnace. Outside the furnace, ducts exposed to fire from the outside are tested unrestrained, while ducts exposed to fire from the inside (horizontal only) are tested restrained.

The test takes into account the effect of fire exposure from the outside where a 300 Pa under pressure is maintained in the duct as well as the effect of fire entering the ducts in conditions where forced air movement may or may not be present by maintaining a velocity of 3m/s.

Ducts exposed to fire from the inside are supplied with air in a manner, which is indicative of the "fan off", and "fan on" situations, which could arise in practice.

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 operational 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.

prEN 1366-1:2008 (E)**1 Scope**

This Part of EN 1366 is describing a method for determining the evaluation of fire resistance of vertical and horizontal ventilation ducts including those access panels, which are integral part of the tested ducts/duct walls. The test examines the behaviour of ducts exposed to fire from the outside (duct A) and fire inside the duct (duct B). This Standard is used in conjunction with EN 1363-1.

Annex A provides general guidance and gives background information.

This European Standard is not applicable to:

- a) ducts whose fire resistance depends on the fire resistance performance of a ceiling;
- b) ducts containing fire dampers at points where they pass through fire separations;
- c) access panels, which are evaluated independent from the tested ducts/duct walls;
- d) two or three sided ducts;
- e) fixing of suspension devices to floors or walls.

For evaluation of fire dampers see EN 1366-2.

For evaluation of smoke extraction ducts see EN 1366-8.

For evaluation of service ducts and shafts see prEN 1366-5.

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2 Normative references

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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 520, *Gypsum plasterboards — Specification — Test method (ISO 6308:1980 modified)*

EN 12237, *Ventilation for buildings — Ductwork — Strength and leakage of circular sheet metal ducts*

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

EN 1366-2, *Fire resistance tests for service installations — Part 2: Dampers*

prEN 1366-5, *Fire resistance tests for service installations — Part 5: Service ducts and shafts*

EN 1366-8, *Fire resistance tests for service installations — Part 8: Smoke extraction ducts*

EN 1507, *Ventilation for buildings — Ductwork — Rectangular sheet metal air ducts — Strength and leakage — Requirements and testing*

prEN ISO 13943, *Fire safety — Vocabulary (ISO/DIS 13943:1998)*

EN 20898-1, *Mechanical Properties of fasteners — Part 1: Bolts, screws and studs (ISO 898:1980)*

EN ISO 5167-1, *Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices — Part 1: Orifice plates, nozzles and venturi tubes inserted in circular cross-section conduits (ISO 5167-1:1991)*

ISO 5221, *Air distribution and air diffusion — Rules to methods of measuring air flow rate in an air-handling duct*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this Part of EN 1366, the definitions given in EN 1363-1 and prEN ISO 13943, together with the following, apply:

3.1

fire-resistant duct section

a duct used for the distribution or extraction of air and designed to provide a degree of fire resistance

3.2

combustible lining

a lining on the inner surface of the duct with a maximum thickness of 0,5 mm

3.3

self-supporting duct

a duct constructed e.g. from fire-protective boards without using a steel duct

3.4

suspension devices

the components used for suspending and fixing a duct from a floor or supporting a duct from a wall

3.5

supporting construction

the wall, partition or floor which the duct passes through in the test

3.6

compensator

a device that is used to prevent damage from the forces generated by expansion

3.7

access panel

a closure of an inspection opening within the duct

3.8

fire protected steel duct

steel duct with an external insulation to provide insulation in case of fire

4 Test equipment

4.1 General

In addition to the test equipment specified in EN 1363-1, and if applicable EN 1363-2, the following is required:

4.2 Furnace

This shall be capable of subjecting ventilation ducts to the standard heating and pressure conditions specified in EN 1363-1 and be suitable for testing ducts in the vertical (see Figure 1) or horizontal (see Figure 2) orientation.

prEN 1366-1:2008 (E)**4.3 Fan A**

This shall be able to produce at the start and throughout the test an under pressure of (300 ± 15) Pa within duct A (see Figure 3) and shall be connected either directly, or by a suitable length of flexible ducting, to the measuring station described in 4.5.

NOTE If used as a smoke duct, the duct shall be tested in accordance with EN 1366-8.

4.4 Fan B

This shall be able to produce an air velocity when extracting gas from duct B (see Figure 5), of at least 3 m/s measured at ambient temperature in the duct before the test. It shall be connected either directly, or by a suitable length of flexible ducting, to the velocity measuring station described in 4.8. The fan shall be provided with a by-pass vent that can be opened prior to the damper described in 4.7 being shut.

4.5 Volume flow measuring station

This shall consist of a venturi, orifice plate, or other suitable device and (where necessary) an airflow straightener, installed in straight lengths of pipe, all sized to EN ISO 5167-1 and ISO 5221. It shall be connected to the end of duct A outside the furnace to determine the volume flow rate of gas passing through duct A during the test. The measuring device shall be capable of measuring to an accuracy of $\pm 5\%$. Regardless of whether vertical or horizontal ducts are being tested, the volume flow measuring station shall always be used in a horizontal orientation.

4.6 Condensing unit

This shall be installed between the end of duct A and the flow-measuring device and shall allow for drainage. The gas temperature adjacent to the flow-measuring device shall be measured by a 2 mm sheathed thermocouple with an insulated hot junction, arranged pointing downwards to allow for draining moisture. Its measuring junction shall be located at the centre line of the measuring duct and at a distance equal to twice the diameter of the measuring duct downstream from the flow-measuring device. The temperature measured by this thermocouple shall not exceed 40 °C.

4.7 Damper

This shall be installed between the fan and the velocity measuring station to shut off the airflow in duct B during evaluation of integrity in the "fan-off" condition.

4.8 Velocity measuring station

This shall determine air velocity in duct B and shall consist of one or two inlet nozzle(s), or other suitable device, installed in a straight length of pipe sized to EN ISO 5167-1 and ISO 5221, connected to the end of both the vertical and horizontal duct B outside the furnace.

4.9 Equipment for measuring gas pressure

This shall be provided in the furnace and inside duct A.

4.10 Thermal movement measuring device

This shall be provided for measuring expansion/contraction of duct A and shall have an accuracy of ± 1 mm.

NOTE Measurements at penetration point (knowing that elongation outside the furnace will not be taken into account).

5 Test conditions

The heating conditions and the furnace atmosphere shall conform to those given in EN 1363-1.

The furnace pressure shall be controlled to (15 ± 3) Pa throughout the test at the mid-height position of the horizontal ducts. For vertical ducts the furnace pressure shall be controlled to (20 ± 3) Pa 100 mm below the ceiling.

For horizontal ducts, duct A and B superposed. The furnace pressure shall be controlled to (15 ± 3) Pa at the mid-height position of duct B (lower duct).

Details of test conditions within the ducts during the test are given in clause 10.

6 Test specimen

6.1 Size

6.1.1 General

Ducts of sizes other than those given in Tables 1 and 2 have restricted the direct field of application (see clause 13).

6.1.2 Length

The minimum lengths of the parts of the test specimen inside and outside the furnace shall be as given in Table 1. (see also Figures 1 and 2).

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Table 1 — Minimum length of test specimen

Orientation	Minimum length (m)	
	Inside furnace	Outside furnace
Horizontal	4,0	2,5
Vertical	2,0	2,0

6.1.3 Cross-section

The standard sizes of ducts given in Table 2 shall be tested unless only smaller cross-sections are used:

Table 2 — Cross-section of test specimen (dimension of the open cross-section)

Duct	Rectangular		Circular
	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Diameter (mm)
A	1000 ± 10	500 ± 10	800 ± 10
B	1000 ± 10	250 ± 10	630 ± 10

6.2 Number

One test specimen shall be tested for each type of installation to be evaluated.

6.3 Design

6.3.1 General

The test shall be made on a test specimen representative of the complete duct assembly on which information is required. The edge conditions and the method of fixing or support inside and outside the furnace shall be representative of that used in practice.

Ducts shall be arranged as shown in Figures 1, 2, 3, 3.1 and 3.2.

6.3.2 Minimum separation

There is no limit to the number of ducts that may be tested simultaneously in the same furnace, provided that there is sufficient space to do so, in accordance with the dimensions shown in Figures 1 and 2 and 3.

There shall be a separation of (500 ± 50) mm between the top of a horizontal duct and the ceiling. A minimum separation of (500 ± 50) mm shall be provided between the underside of a horizontal duct and the floor. Similarly, there shall be a minimum separation of at least (500 ± 50) mm between the sides of ducts and furnace walls.

6.3.3 Configuration of duct A (horizontal only)

The horizontal duct A shall include one bend, a T-piece and a 500 mm long length of duct to form a short branch duct having a cross-section of 250 mm × 250 mm (Ø 250 mm), and shall be arranged as shown in Figure 2, 3.1 and 3.2. All specimens including this branch shall be mounted with the suspension or fixing devices as used in practice.

6.3.4 Openings in duct B

Two openings as in practice shall be provided, one on each vertical side of the duct inside the furnace. For horizontal ducts the openings shall be positioned (500 ± 25) mm from the furnace wall. For vertical ducts the openings shall be positioned (200 ± 10) mm below the furnace roof (see Figures 3 and 4).

In both vertical and horizontal ducts, clear openings area shall be 50 % ± 10 % of the cross sectional area of the duct.

6.3.5 Access panel

If a door for an inspection opening is to be tested in a horizontal duct it shall be mounted in the 1. straight duct piece after the T-piece resp. after the wall penetration (see Figures 1 to 3).

6.3.6 Joints in horizontal ducts

The test configuration shall include at least one joint inside the furnace and at least one joint outside it.

There shall be at least one joint in every layer of fire protection material, both inside and outside the furnace and in any steel duct.

Outside the furnace, the joint in the outer layer of the fire protection material shall be no further than 700 mm from the supporting construction and no nearer than 100 mm to thermocouples T_2 . Inside the furnace, the joint in the outer layer of fire protection material shall be located at approximately mid-span.

The distance between joints and suspension devices shall not be less than that used in practice. If the minimum distance has not been specified, suspension devices shall be arranged so that the joint at mid-span lies midway between them. Centres of the suspension devices shall be specified by the manufacturer and shall be representative of practice.

6.3.7 Joints in vertical ducts

The test configuration shall include at least one joint inside and one joint outside it (see Figure 1).

There shall be at least one joint for every layer of fire protection material, both inside and outside the furnace and in any steel duct.

Outside the furnace, the joint in the outer layer of the fire protection material shall be no further than 700 mm from the supporting construction and no nearer than 100 mm to thermocouples T_2 . Inside the furnace, the joint in the outer layer of fire protection material shall be located at approximately mid-span.

6.3.8 Support for vertical ducts

These shall be supported on the furnace floor and penetrate through the furnace roof slab/supporting construction (see Figure 1); the ducts shall be fixed at the furnace roof level as they would be fixed in practice when penetrating a floor. This shall be as specified by the sponsor.

6.3.9 Compensators

Only where compensators are used in practice shall they be incorporated in the test specimen. Where a compensator is to be tested it shall be located within the furnace for duct A, and for duct B outside the furnace approximately 500 mm from the wall or floor.

6.3.10 Steel ducts

Where steel ducts are used, these shall have class A leakage in accordance with prEN 1507.

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