SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 12567-1:2010

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Nadomešča:
SIST EN ISO 12567-1:2001

Toplotne lastnosti oken in vrat - Ugotavljanje toplotne prehodnosti z metodo komorne naprave - 1. del: Celotna okna in vrata (ISO 12567-1:2010)

Thermal performance of windows and doors - Determination of thermal transmittance by the hot-box method - Part 1: Complete windows and doors (ISO 12567-1:2010)

Wärmetechnisches Verhalten von Fenstern und Türen - Bestimmung des Wärmedurchgangskoeffizienten mittels des Heizkastenverfahrens - Teil 1: Komplette Fenster und Türen (ISO 12567-1:2010)

Isolation thermique des fenêtres et portes - Détermination de la transmission thermique par la méthode à la boîte chaude - Partie 1: Fenêtres et portes complètes (ISO 12567-1:2010)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 12567-1:2010**

ICS:

91.060.50	Vrata in okna	Doors and windows
91.120.10	Toplotna izolacija stavb	Thermal insulation

SIST EN ISO 12567-1:2010 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 12567-1

July 2010

ICS 91.060.50; 91.120.10

Supersedes EN ISO 12567-1:2000

English Version

Thermal performance of windows and doors - Determination of thermal transmittance by the hot-box method - Part 1: Complete windows and doors (ISO 12567-1:2010)

Isolation thermique des fenêtres et portes - Détermination de la transmission thermique par la méthode à la boîte chaude - Partie 1: Fenêtres et portes complètes (ISO 12567-1:2010)

Wärmetechnisches Verhalten von Fenstern und Türen - Bestimmung des Wärmedurchgangskoeffizienten mittels des Heizkastenverfahrens - Teil 1: Komplette Fenster und Türen (ISO 12567-1:2010)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 June 2010.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 12567-1:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 163 "Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 89 “Thermal performance of buildings and building components” the secretariat of which is held by SIS.

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 January 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2011.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 12567-1:2000.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 12567-1:2010 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 12567-1:2010 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 12567-1

Second edition
2010-07-01

Thermal performance of windows and doors — Determination of thermal transmittance by the hot-box method —

Part 1: Complete windows and doors

Isolation thermique des fenêtres et portes — Détermination de la transmission thermique par la méthode à la boîte chaude —
Partie 1: Fenêtres et portes complètes

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 12567-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 163, *Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Test and measurement methods*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12567-1:2000), which has been technically revised.

ISO 12567 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Thermal performance of windows and doors — Determination of thermal transmittance by the hot-box method*:

— *Part 1: Complete windows and doors*

— *Part 2: Roof windows and other projecting windows*[1)]

1) It is intended that, upon revision, the main element of the title of Part 2 will be aligned with the main element of the title of Part 1.

Introduction

The method specified in this part of ISO 12567 is based on ISO 8990. It is designed to provide both standardized tests, which enable a fair comparison of different products to be made, and specific tests on products for practical application purposes. The former specifies standardized specimen sizes and applied test criteria.

The determination of the aggregate thermal transmittance is performed for conditions which are similar to the actual situation of the window and door in practice.

Thermal performance of windows and doors — Determination of thermal transmittance by the hot-box method —

Part 1: Complete windows and doors

1 Scope

This part of ISO 12567 specifies a method to measure the thermal transmittance of a door or window system. It is applicable to all effects of frames, sashes, shutters, blinds, screens, panels, door leaves and fittings.

It is not applicable to

— edge effects occurring outside the perimeter of the specimen,

— energy transfer due to solar radiation on the specimen,

— effects of air leakage through the specimen, and

— roof windows and projecting products, where the external face projects beyond the cold side roof surface.

NOTE For roof windows and projecting units, see the procedure given in ISO 12567-2.

Annex A gives methods for the calculation of environmental temperatures.

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.

ISO 7345, *Thermal insulation — Physical quantities and definitions*

ISO 8301, *Thermal insulation — Determination of steady-state thermal resistance and related properties — Heat flow meter apparatus*

ISO 8302, *Thermal insulation — Determination of steady-state thermal resistance and related properties — Guarded hot plate apparatus*

ISO 8990:1994, *Thermal insulation — Determination of steady-state thermal transmission properties — Calibrated and guarded hot box*

ISO 9288, *Thermal insulation — Heat transfer by radiation — Physical quantities and definitions*

ISO 10211, *Thermal bridges in building construction — Heat flows and surface temperatures — Detailed calculations*

EN 12898, *Glass in building — Determination of the emissivity*

IEC 60584-1, *Thermocouples — Part 1: Reference tables*

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 7345, ISO 8990 and ISO 9288 apply.

3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of this document, the physical quantities given in ISO 7345 and ISO 9288 apply, together with those given in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1 — Symbols and units

Symbol	Physical quantity	Unit
A	Area	m^2
d	Thickness (depth)	m
F	Fraction	—
f	View factor	—
h	Surface coefficient of heat transfer	$W/(m^2 \cdot K)$
H	Height	m
L	Perimeter length	m
q	Density of heat flow rate	W/m^2
R	Thermal resistance	$m^2 \cdot K/W$
T	Thermodynamic temperature	K
U	Thermal transmittance	$W/(m^2 \cdot K)$
v	Air speed	m/s
w	Width	m
α	Radiant factor	—
ΔT, $\Delta\theta$	Temperature difference	K
ε	Total hemispherical emissivity	—
θ	Temperature	°C
λ	Thermal conductivity	$W/(m \cdot K)$
σ	Stefan-Boltzmann constant	$W/(m^2 \cdot K^4)$
Φ	Heat flow rate	W
Ψ	Linear thermal transmittance	$W/(m \cdot K)$

Table 2 — Subscripts

Subscript	Significance
b	Baffle
c	Convection (air)
cal	Calibration
e	External, usually cold side
i	Internal, usually warm side
in	Input
m	Measured
me	Mean
n	Environmental (ambient)
ne	Environmental (ambient) external
ni	Environmental (ambient) internal
p	Reveal of surround panel
r	Radiation (mean)
s	Surface
se	Exterior surface, usually cold side
si	Interior surface, usually warm side
sp	Specimen
st	Standardized
sur	Surround panel
t	Total
W	Window
WS	Window with closed shutter or blind
D	Door

Table 3 — Symbols for uncertainty analysis for hot boxes

A_{sp}	Test specimen projected area	m^2
A_{sur}	Surround panel projected area	m^2
H_{sp}	Test specimen height	m
H_{sur}	Surround panel height	m
λ_{sur}	Surround panel thermal conductivity	W/m·K
d_{sp}	Test specimen thickness (depth)	m
d_{sur}	Surround panel thickness (depth)	m
P	Confidence level	%
Φ_{EXTR}	Extraneous heat transfer in the metering chamber	W
$\Phi_{FL,sp}$	Test specimen flanking heat transfer	W
Φ_{IN}	Total power input to the metering chamber	W
Φ_{sp}	Heat transfer through the test specimen	W
Φ_{sur}	Heat transfer through the surround panel	W
R	Dependent variable	
s_y	Sample standard deviation of measured values of variable	y
θ_n	Hot-box ambient air temperature	°C
θ_e	Cold side (climatic chamber) external air temperature	°C
θ_i	Warm side (metering room) internal air temperature	°C
$t_{v,P}$	t value of v's degree of freedom and P's confidence level	
U_{CTS}	Calibration transfer standard (CTS) thermal transmittance	$W/m^2·K$