



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 13943:2011

01-januar-2011

Nadomešča:
SIST EN ISO 13943:2002

Požarna varnost - Slovar (ISO 13943:2008)

Fire safety - Vocabulary (ISO 13943:2008)

Brandschutz - Vokabular (ISO 13943:2008)

Sécurité au feu - Vocabulaire (ISO 13943:2008)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 13943:2010

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ICS:

01.040.13	Varstvo okolja in zdravja. Varnost (Slovarji)	Environment and health protection. Safety (Vocabularies)
13.220.01	Varstvo pred požarom na splošno	Protection against fire in general

SIST EN ISO 13943:2011

en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 13943

September 2010

ICS 01.040.13; 13.220.01

Supersedes EN ISO 13943:2000

English Version

Fire safety - Vocabulary (ISO 13943:2008)

Sécurité au feu - Vocabulaire (ISO 13943:2008)

Brandschutz - Vokabular (ISO 13943:2008)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 September 2010.

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This European Standard exists 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 CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Foreword

The text of ISO 13943:2008 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92 "Fire safety" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 13943:2010 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2011.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 13943:2000.

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.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
13943

Second edition
2008-10-15

Fire safety — Vocabulary

Sécurité au feu — Vocabulaire

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Reference number
ISO 13943:2008(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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ISO 13943:2008(E)**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 13943 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92, *Fire safety*, in cooperation with Technical Committee IEC/TC 89, *Fire hazard testing*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13943:2000), which has been technically revised.

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Introduction

Over the last two decades, there has been significant growth in the subject field of fire safety. There has been a considerable development of fire safety engineering design, especially as it relates to construction projects, as well as the development of concepts related to performance-based design. With this continuing evolution, there is an increasing need for agreement on a common language in the large domain of fire safety, beyond what traditionally has been limited to the subject field of fire hazard testing.

The first edition of ISO 13943 contained definitions of about 180 terms. However, the area of technology that is related to fire safety has continued to evolve rapidly and this second edition contains many new terms as well as new definitions of some of the terms that were in the first edition.

This International Standard defines general terms to establish a vocabulary applicable to fire safety, including fire safety in buildings and civil engineering works and other elements within the built environment. It will be updated as terms and definitions for further concepts in the subject field of fire safety are agreed upon and developed.

It is important to note that when used in legislation, some general fire safety terms have a narrower interpretation and hence the definition given in this International Standard does not apply.

The terms in this International Standard are

- fundamental concepts, which may be the starting point for other, more specific, definitions,
- more specific concepts, used in several areas of fire safety such as fire testing and fire safety engineering used in ISO and IEC fire standards, and
- related concept fields, designated by borrowed terms used in building and civil engineering.

The layout is in accordance with ISO 10241, unless otherwise specified. Thus, the elements of an entry appear in the following order:

- SIST EN ISO 13943:2011
- a) entry number; <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e351b358-2691-4900-9485-37eac6d298a0/sist-en-iso-13943-2011>
 - b) preferred term(s);
 - c) admitted term(s);
 - d) deprecated term(s);
 - e) definition;
 - f) example(s);
 - g) note(s).

The terms are presented in English alphabetical order and are in bold type except for accepted but non-preferred terms and deprecated terms, which are in normal type.

In a definition, example or note, reference to another entry in bold face is followed by the entry number in brackets, when it is first mentioned.

Entry number, preferred term and definition are the mandatory elements of each entry. Other elements appear only when appropriate.

Where a given term designates more than one concept, the concepts are listed in separate consecutive entries and the terms individually numbered.

If the term has a general meaning but is being used in a specific subject field, that subject field is indicated in angled brackets, ⟨ ⟩, at the beginning of the definition.

Word class, e.g. “noun”, “adj.”, “verb”, is indicated if there is a risk of misunderstanding.

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Where the term describes a physical quantity, a note is given to indicate the typical units that are used (except in cases where the unit is a single dimension such as mass, time or length).

Where a national variant in English is preferred or another equivalent exists, this has been given in bold face following the preferred term and annotated by the respective country code. Where no other country code or other equivalent is given in bold, this signifies that the preferred term is the accepted term in English-speaking countries.

A term following the preferred term not given in boldface type is a non-preferred synonym.

To facilitate the location of any term given in this International Standard, irrespective of preference or country of origin, the alphabetical index lists all preferred and non-preferred synonyms, without the respective country code being indicated. There is also a systematic index and an index of deprecated terms.

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Fire safety — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This International Standard defines terminology relating to fire safety as used in International Standards and other documents of the International Standardization Organization and the International Electrotechnical Committee.

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 6707-1:2004, *Building and civil engineering — Vocabulary — Part 1: General terms*

ISO 10241:1992, *International terminology standards — Preparation and layout*

3 Definition of the term “item”

For the purposes of this International Standard, the English term “item” is used in a general meaning to represent any single object or assembly of objects, and may cover, for example, material, product, assembly, structure or building, as required in the context of any individual definition.

If the “item” under consideration is a test specimen then the term “test specimen” is used.

4 Terms and definitions

4.1

abnormal heat

⟨electrotechnical⟩ heat that is additional to that resulting from use under normal conditions, up to and including that which causes a **fire** (4.96)

4.2

acceptance criteria

criteria that form the basis for assessing the acceptability of the safety of a design of a **built environment** (4.26)

NOTE The criteria can be qualitative, quantitative or a combination of both.

4.3

activation time

time interval from response by a sensing device until the **suppression system** (4.314), smoke control system, alarm system or other fire safety system is fully operational

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4.4**actual delivered density****ADD**

volumetric flow rate of water per unit area that is delivered onto the top horizontal surface of a simulated burning **combustible** (4.43) array

NOTE 1 It is typically determined relative to a specific **heat release rate** (4.177) of a **fire** (4.98).

NOTE 2 ADD can be measured as described in ISO 6182-7.

NOTE 3 The typical units are millimetres per minute ($\text{mm}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$).

4.5**acute toxicity**

toxicity (4.341) that causes rapidly occurring **toxic** (4.335) effects

cf. **toxic potency** (4.338)

4.6**afterflame**

flame (4.133) that persists after the **ignition source** (4.189) has been removed

4.7**afterflame time**

length of time for which an **afterflame** (4.6) persists under specified conditions

cf. **duration of flaming** (4.71)

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4.8**afterglow**

persistence of **glowing combustion** (4.169) after both removal of the **ignition source** (4.189) and the cessation of any **flaming combustion** (4.148) [SIST EN ISO 13943:2011](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e351b358-2691-4900-9485-37eac6d298a0/sist-en-iso-13943-2011)

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4.9**afterglow time**

length of time during which an **afterglow** (4.8) persists under specified conditions

4.10**agent outlet**

orifice of a piping system by means of which an extinguishing fluid can be applied towards the source of a **fire** (4.98)

4.11**alarm time**

time interval between **ignition** (4.187) of a **fire** (4.98) and activation of an alarm

NOTE The time of **ignition** can be known, e.g. in the case of a **fire model** (4.116) or a **fire test** (4.132), or it may be assumed, e.g. it may be based upon an estimate working back from the time of detection. The basis on which the time of ignition is determined is always stated when the alarm time is specified.

4.12

alight, adj.

lit, adj. CA, US

lighted, adj.

undergoing **combustion** (4.46)

4.13**arc resistance**

(electrotechnical) ability of an electrically insulating material to resist the influence of an electric arc, under specified conditions

NOTE The arc resistance is identified by the length of the arc, the absence or presence of a conducting path and the burning or damage of the **test specimen** (4.321).

4.14**area burning rate**

burning rate (deprecated)

rate of burning (deprecated)

area of material **burned** (4.28) per unit time under specified conditions

NOTE The typical units are square metres per second ($\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$).

4.15**arson**

crime of setting a **fire** (4.98), usually with intent to cause damage

4.16**ash****ashes**

mineral residue resulting from **complete combustion** (4.50)

4.17**asphyxiant**

toxicant (4.340) that causes hypoxia, which can result in central nervous system depression or cardiovascular effects

NOTE Loss of consciousness and ultimately death can occur.

4.18**auto-ignition****spontaneous ignition**

self-ignition CA, US

unpiloted ignition CA, US

spontaneous combustion (deprecated)

ignition (4.187) resulting from a rise of temperature without a separate **ignition source** (4.189)

NOTE 1 The **ignition** can be caused either by **self-heating** (4.287, 4.288) or by heating from an external source.

NOTE 2 In North America, "spontaneous ignition" is the preferred term used to designate ignition caused by self-heating.

4.19**auto-ignition temperature****spontaneous ignition temperature**

minimum temperature at which **auto-ignition** (4.18) is obtained in a **fire test** (4.132)

NOTE The typical units are degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$).

4.20**available safe escape time****ASET**

time available for escape

for an individual occupant, the calculated time interval between the time of **ignition** (4.187) and the time at which conditions become such that the occupant is estimated to be incapacitated, i.e. unable to take effective action to **escape** (4.82) to a **safe refuge** (4.280) or **place of safety** (4.253)