



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 1366-4:2006+A1:2010**  
**01-junij-2010**

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**Preskusi požarne odpornosti servisnih inštalacij - 4. del: Tesnilna sredstva za ravne stike**

Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 4: Linear joint seals

Feuerwiderstandsprüfungen für Installationen - Teil 4: Abdichtungssysteme für Bauteilfugen

Essai de résistance au feu des installations de service - Partie 4: Calfeutremements de joints linéaires

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**ICS:**

13.220.50	Požarna odpornost gradbenih materialov in elementov	Fire-resistance of building materials and elements
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## Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 4: Linear joint seals

Essai de résistance au feu des installations de service -  
Partie 4: Calfeutrements de joints linéaires

Feuerwiderstandsprüfungen für Installationen - Teil 4:  
Abdichtungssysteme für Bauteilfugen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 April 2006 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 4 March 2010.

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 CEN Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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**EN 1366-4:2006+A1:2010 (E)****Foreword**

This European Standard (EN 1366-4:2006+A1:2010) has been prepared 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2010.

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 1336-4:2006.

This document includes Amendment 1, approved by CEN on 2010-03-04.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags **A1** and **A1**.

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of the Construction Products Directive.

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EN 1366 'Fire resistance tests for service installations' consists of the following Parts:

- Part 1: Ducts
- Part 2: Fire dampers <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/5aa39938-676e-44cb-948e-8eaa59fce1f6/sist-en-1366-4-2006a1-2010>
- Part 3: Penetration seals
- Part 4: Linear joint seals
- Part 5: Service ducts and shafts
- Part 6: Raised access and hollow core floors
- Part 7: Conveyor systems and their closures
- Part 8: Smoke extraction ducts
- Part 9: Single compartment smoke extraction ducts
- Part 10: Smoke control dampers
- Part 11: Fire protection system for essential services (in course of preparation)<sup>1)</sup>

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<sup>1)</sup> To be published.

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 United Kingdom.

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**EN 1366-4:2006+A1:2010 (E)****Introduction**

Linear joint seals are positioned in joints, voids, gaps or other discontinuities within one or between two or more construction elements.

Normally such openings are denoted as linear because their length is greater than their width - defined by a typical ratio of at least 10:1 in practice.

Joints are present in buildings due to the following:

- a) acceptable dimensional tolerances between two or more building elements, e.g. between non-load bearing walls and floors;
- b) by design to accommodate various movements induced by thermal differentials, seismicity and movement induced by wind loads;
- c) as a result of inadequate design, inaccurate assembly, repairs or damage to the building.

The purpose of the tests in this European Standard is to assess:

- d) the effect of a linear joint seal on the integrity and insulation of the construction;
- e) the integrity and insulation performance of the linear joint seal;
- f) the effect of movement within the supporting construction on the fire performance of linear joint seals (see Annex B).

The results of these tests are one factor in assessing the fire performance of joint seals.

Annex A describes the principles of standard conditions for linear joint seals where no mechanically induced relative movement occurs between the joint faces.

Annex B provides standard conditions for joints with mechanically induced movement of opposing joint faces during the fire resistance test.

**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, during their testing and during the disposal of test residues.

An assessment of all potential hazards and risks to health should be made and safety precautions should be identified and provided. Written safety instructions should be issued. Appropriate training should be given to relevant personnel. Laboratory personnel should ensure that they follow written safety instructions at all times.



## 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the fire resistance of linear joint seals based on their intended end use. This European Standard is used in conjunction with EN 1363-1.

The following tests are included in this European Standard:

- no mechanically induced movement;
- mechanically induced movement, either prior to or during fire exposure.

This European Standard does not provide quantitative information on the rate of leakage of smoke and/or hot gases, or on the transmission or generation of fumes.

The load-bearing capacity of a linear joint seal is not addressed in this European Standard.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this European Standard. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

EN 1363-2, *Fire resistance tests — Part 2: Alternative and additional procedures*

EN ISO 13943:2000, *Fire safety — Vocabulary (ISO 13943:2000)*

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## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in EN 1363-1:1999 and EN ISO13943:2000 and the following apply.

### 3.1

#### **linear joint**

linear void having a length to width ratio of at least 10:1 within one or between two or more juxtaposed construction elements

NOTE Typical locations of linear joints include floors, the perimeter of floors, walls, ceilings and roofs.

### 3.2

#### **linear joint seal**

system designed to maintain the fire separating function and, if relevant, to accommodate a specified degree of movement within the linear joint

### 3.3

#### **movement capability**

maximum amount of movement the joint seal is able to tolerate as stated by the manufacturer or the sponsor, expressed as a percentage of the nominal width

NOTE The movement capability is usually the same over the entire range of the nominal widths.

### 3.4

#### **nominal joint width**

specified width of a joint seal, to be selected by the manufacturer or test sponsor

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splice**

connection or junction between or within the length of a linear joint seal

**3.6  
supporting construction**

construction that may be required for the testing of some separating elements into which the test specimen is assembled, e.g. the wall into which a linear joint seal is fitted

**3.7  
test construction**

complete assembly of the test specimen(s) together with its supporting construction

**3.8  
test specimen**

linear joint seal of a specific material, design and dimensions provided for the purpose of determining either its fire resistance or its contribution to the fire resistance of another separating element

**4 Test equipment**

In addition to the test equipment specified in EN 1363-1, and if applicable EN 1363-2, the internal dimensions of the test furnace shall be such that a distance of at least 200 mm exists between the long edge of a linear joint and the wall of the furnace,  $\square_{A1}$  subject to a minimum internal size of 1 m x 1 m x 0,75 m.  $\square_{A1}$  Where the nominal width of the linear joint seal is greater than 300 mm,  $\square_{A1}$  the internal size of the furnace shall be at least 3 m x 3 m x 0,75 m (see 6.2).  $\square_{A1}$  Where the nominal width of the linear joint seal in the test specimen is greater than 100 mm and less than or equal to 300 mm, the size of the furnace shall at least be able to heat a length of 10 times the nominal width of the linear joint.

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**5 Test conditions** <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/5aa39938-676e-44cb-948e-8eaa59fce1f6/sist-en-1366-4-2006a1-2010>**5.1 Heating conditions**

The heating and furnace atmosphere shall conform to those given in EN 1363-1 or, if applicable, EN 1363-2.

**5.2 Pressure conditions**

A vertical furnace shall be operated so that a minimum pressure of 15 Pa exists in the centre of the test specimen mounted in the lowest position.

A horizontal furnace shall be operated so that  $\square_{A1}$  a pressure of  $(20 \pm 3)$  Pa  $\square_{A1}$  is established at a position  $(100 \pm 10)$  mm below the lowest point of the test construction.

**6 Test specimen****6.1 General**

The test specimen consists of a linear joint seal. One test specimen shall be prepared for each type of supporting construction and type of movement, if relevant, for which the sponsor seeks classification (see Annexes A and B).

## 6.2 Size

A linear joint seal shall be of uniform design cross-sectional area and of the maximum length that can be accommodated in the separating element selected for test. For non-movement joints a shorter length may be used subject to a minimum of 900 mm. In order to avoid boundary effects, the distance between the long edge of the linear joint seal and the outer perimeter of the heated part of the separating element shall be not less than 200 mm at any point.

A typical minimum length to width ratio for a linear joint seal is 10:1. In order to maintain this ratio a test furnace of appropriate dimensions shall be used.

## 6.3 Number of test specimens

In the case of vertical elements two tests shall be carried out, one from each direction of exposure. If in practice the fire risk can be identified as coming from one side only, or where the linear joint seal is fully symmetrical, then only one specimen may be tested with the appropriate face exposed to the heating regime.

Where it can be established clearly in a non-symmetrical construction that there is a weaker direction of exposure only one specimen may be tested. In such a case, a full justification for the procedure adopted shall be included in the report.

In the case of horizontal elements the test specimen shall be exposed to heating from the underside.

Where a linear joint seal is intended for use in both horizontal and vertical separating elements, each orientation shall be tested.

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## 7 Installation of test specimen

### 7.1 General

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All materials used in the construction, fabrication and installation process of the test specimen shall be representative of the design, materials and workmanship of those to be used in practice.

Where voids exist within a linear joint seal (e.g. when it is in the form of a tube), the ends shall be hermetically sealed in order to prevent airflow through the test specimen.

The standard conditions are given in Annexes A and B.

### 7.2 Supporting construction

#### 7.2.1 General

The supporting construction shall be of known fire resistance and representative of that used in practice. The supporting construction for test purposes shall be as shown in Figures 1 and 2. The supporting construction may be either one of the standard constructions listed in 7.2.2 or a specific construction. In the latter case, however, the field of direct application is limited (see 13.2).

#### 7.2.2 Standard supporting construction

##### 7.2.2.1 Concrete and masonry elements

###### a) Wall constructions

Density:  $(650 \pm 200)$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Material: Autoclaved aerated concrete

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or  $(2\,400 \pm 200)$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> Material: Normal density concrete

b) Floor constructions

Density:  $(650 \pm 200)$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> Material: Autoclaved aerated concrete

or  $(2\,400 \pm 200)$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> Material: Normal density concrete

**7.2.2.2 Timber elements**

Timber used for test constructions shall have a nominal density of  $(500 \pm 50)$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> as measured at 12 % moisture content.

**7.2.2.3 Steel elements**

Any steel joint face may be simulated by the following test construction. The face of a concrete supporting construction is covered by 10 mm mineral fibre insulation of a density of at least 35 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and by an 8 mm thick steel angle. The side of the test construction where the steel angle is visible shall be at the non-exposed side of the test construction (see Figure 14).

**7.3 Test construction**

For the purpose of tests, joints may be formed in monolithic slabs or by adjacent discrete members (see Figure 1).

The linear joint seal shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The linear joint seal shall have a minimum heated length of 900 mm. The installation procedures shall be described in the test report.

A test construction may incorporate several discrete linear joint seals, evaluating the performance of different systems or the effect of different joint face substrates (see Figures 2 and 3) provided that the following conditions are met:

- a) The minimum distance on the exposed side between adjacent seals shall be not less than the thickness of the supporting construction  $T$ , but not less than 200 mm. On the unexposed side the minimum distance between adjacent seals shall not be less than 200 mm (see Figure 4). Where a monolithic slab is used for non-movement joints the minimum distance between all edges of the joint and the edge of the supporting construction shall be minimum 200 mm.
- b) The test construction can either be inserted in the furnace opening or put onto the furnace walls. The minimum width of the supporting elements adjacent to the edges of the furnace opening shall be such that a distance of at least 200 mm exists between the longitudinal edge of the linear joint seal and the interior furnace face (see Figure 4).

The minimum distance between a joint edge and an adjacent blackout edge shall be at least 200 mm (see Figure 4).

**7.4 Splice locations**

Where splices (see 3.5) or consecutive lengths of pre-formed components require to be jointed in practice, a typical joint shall be included in a location with a minimum pressure of 15 Pa. If two methods of joining consecutive lengths of component(s) are to be incorporated in the same specimen of linear joint seal, then each method shall be separated by at least 200 mm and shall be subject to a minimum furnace pressure of 15 Pa.