SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 13943:2017

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Nadomešča:
SIST EN ISO 13943:2011

Požarna varnost - Slovar (ISO 13943:2017)

Fire safety - Vocabulary (ISO 13943:2017)

Brandschutz - Vokabular (ISO 13943:2017)

Sécurité au feu - Vocabulaire (ISO 13943:2017)

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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English Version

Fire safety - Vocabulary (ISO 13943:2017)

Sécurité au feu - Vocabulaire (ISO 13943:2017)

Brandschutz - Vokabular (ISO 13943:2017)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 July 2017.

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

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 13943:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92 “Fire safety” in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2018.

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

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 13943:2017 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 13943:2017 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Fire safety — Vocabulary

Sécurité au feu — Vocabulaire

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92, *Fire safety.*

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 13943:2008), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

Over the last two decades, there has been a significant growth in the 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 broad and expanding area of fire safety, beyond what traditionally has been limited to the field of fire testing.

The first edition of this vocabulary, ISO 13943:2000, contained definitions of about 180 terms. However, the areas of technology that are related to fire safety have continued to evolve rapidly and this edition contains many new terms and their definitions, as well as revised definitions of some of the terms that were in earlier editions.

This document 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 field of fire safety are agreed upon and developed.

It is important to note that, it is possible that, when used for regulation, some fire safety terms may have a somewhat different interpretation than the one used in this document and, in that case, the definition given in this document may not apply.

The terms in this document are

— fundamental concepts,

— more specific concepts, such as those used specifically in fire testing or in fire safety engineering and may be used in ISO or IEC fire standards, and

— related concepts, as exemplified by terms used in building and civil engineering.

Annex A provides an index of deprecated terms.

The layout is designed according to ISO 10241-1, unless otherwise specified. The terms are presented in English alphabetical order and are in **bold type** except for deprecated terms, which are in normal type.

Use of the term “item”

For the purposes of this document, in the English version, the term “item” (and in French “objet”) 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.

The German version uses terminology such as material, product, kit, assembly and/or building to clarify the meaning of each definition.

Fire safety — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines terminology relating to fire safety as used in ISO and IEC fire standards.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
abnormal heat
<electrotechnical> heat that is additional to that resulting from use under normal conditions, up to and including that which causes a *fire* (3.114)

3.2
absorptivity
ratio of the absorbed *radiant heat flux* (3.319) to the incident *radiative heat flux* (3.321)

Note 1 to entry: The absorptivity is dimensionless.

3.3
acceptance criteria
criteria that form the basis for assessing the acceptability of the safety of a design of a *built environment* (3.32)

Note 1 to entry: The criteria can be qualitative, quantitative or a combination of both.

3.4
accuracy
closeness of the agreement between the result of a measurement and the true value of the measurand

[SOURCE: ASTM E176:2015]

3.5
activation time
time interval from response by a sensing device until the *suppression system* (3.375), *smoke* (3.347) control system, alarm system or other fire safety system is fully operational

3.6
active fire protection
method(s) used to reduce or prevent the spread and effects of *fire* (3.114), heat or *smoke* (3.347) by virtue of detection and/or suppression of the fire and which require a certain amount of motion and/or response to be activated

EXAMPLE The application of agents (e.g. halon gas or water spray) to the fire or the control of ventilation and/or smoke.

Note 1 to entry: Compare with the terms *passive fire protection* (3.293) and *suppression systems* (3.375).

3.7
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* (3.52) array

Note 1 to entry: ADD is typically determined relative to a specific *heat release rate* (3.206) of a *fire* (3.114).

Note 2 to entry: ADD can be measured according to ISO 6182-7.

Note 3 to entry: The typical unit is $mm \cdot min^{-1}$.

3.8
acute toxicity
toxicity (3.405) that causes rapidly occurring *toxic* (3.399) effects

Note 1 to entry: Compare with the term *toxic potency* (3.402).

3.9
aerosol
suspension of *droplets* (3.84) and/or solid particles in a gas phase which are generated by *fire* (3.114)

Note 1 to entry: The size of the droplets or particles typically ranges from under 10 nm to over 10 µm.

Note 2 to entry: Compare with the term **droplets**.

3.10
aerosol particle
individual piece of solid material that is part of the dispersed phase in an *aerosol* (3.9)

Note 1 to entry: There are two categories of fire aerosol particles: unburned or partially burned particles containing a high proportion of carbon (i.e. "soot"), and relatively completely combusted, small particle sized "ashes". *Soot* (3.354) particles of small diameter, (i.e. about 1 µm), typically consist of small elementary spheres of between 10 nm and 50 nm in diameter. Formation of soot particles is dependent on many parameters including nucleation, agglomeration and surface growth. *Oxidation* (3.289) of soot particles, i.e. further *combustion* (3.55), is also possible.

3.11
afterflame
flame (3.159) that persists after the *ignition source* (3.219) has been removed

3.12
afterflame time
length of time for which an *afterflame* (3.11) persists under specified conditions

Note 1 to entry: Compare with the term *duration of flaming* (3.85).

3.13
afterglow
persistence of *glowing combustion* (3.197) after both removal of the *ignition source* (3.219) and the cessation of any *flaming combustion* (3.175)

3.14
afterglow time
length of time for which an *afterglow* (3.13) persists under specified conditions

3.15
agent outlet
orifice of a piping system by means of which an extinguishing fluid can be applied towards the source of a *fire* (3.114)

3.16
alarm time
time interval between *ignition* (3.217) of a *fire* (3.114) and activation of an alarm

Note 1 to entry: The time of ignition may be known, e.g. in the case of a *fire model* (3.136) or a *fire test* (3.157), 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.

3.17
alight, adj.
lit, adj. CA, US
lighted, adj.
undergoing *combustion* (3.55)

3.18
analyte
substance that is identified or quantified in a specimen during an analysis

3.19
arc resistance
<electrotechnical> ability of an electrically insulating material to resist the influence of an electric arc, under specified conditions

Note 1 to entry: 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* (3.384).

3.20
area burning rate
DEPRECATED: burning rate
DEPRECATED: rate of burning
area of material *burned* (3.34) per unit time under specified conditions

Note 1 to entry: The typical unit is $m^2 \cdot s^{-1}$.

3.21
arson
crime of setting a *fire* (3.114), usually with intent to cause damage

3.22
ash
ashes
mineral residue resulting from *complete combustion* (3.59)

3.23
asphyxiant
toxicant (3.404) that causes hypoxia, which can result in central nervous system depression or cardiovascular effects

Note 1 to entry: Loss of consciousness and ultimately, death may occur.

3.24
auto-ignition
spontaneous ignition
self-ignition
unpiloted ignition
DEPRECATED: spontaneous combustion
ignition (3.217) caused by an internal exothermic reaction

Note 1 to entry: The ignition may be caused either by *self-heating* (3.341) or, in the case of **unpiloted ignition**, by heating from an external source, as long as the external source does not include an open flame