



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 1873:2014

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Nadomešča:
SIST EN 1873:2006

Predizdelani dodatki za ostrešja - Plastični svetlobniki - Specifikacija izdelka in preskusne metode

Prefabricated accessories for roofing - Individual rooflights of plastics - Product specification and test methods

Vorgefertigte Zubehörteile für Dacheindeckungen - Lichtkuppeln aus Kunststoff - Produktfestlegungen und Prüfverfahren

Accessoires préfabriqués pour couverture - Lanterneaux ponctuels en matière plastique - Spécifications des produits et méthodes d'essais

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 1873:2014**

ICS:

91.060.20 Strehe Roofs

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Accessoires préfabriqués pour couverture - Lanterneaux ponctuels en matière plastique - Spécifications des produits et méthodes d'essais

Vorgefertigte Zubehörteile für Dacheindeckungen - Lichtkuppeln aus Kunststoff - Produktfestlegungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 February 2014.

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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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EN 1873:2014 (E)**Foreword**

This document (EN 1873:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 128 "Roof covering products for discontinuous laying and products for wall cladding", the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2014.

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 1873:2005.

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 EU Directive(s).

For relationship with the EU Regulation concerning the CPR, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

In comparison to the previous edition, the following clauses have been changed: Clause 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Annex C, Annex D, Annex E and Annex ZA.

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements for rooflights made of plastic materials (e.g. GF-UP, PC, PMMA, PVC) and rooflights with upstands made of e.g. GF-UP, PVC, steel, aluminium or wood for installation in roofs. These rooflights serve the purpose of introducing daylight.

This European Standard applies to rooflights with a rectangular or circular ground plan (see Figures 1 and 2), with an opening span (width) or diameter not larger than 2,5 m and an opening length not larger than 3,0 m in roof pitches up to 25°. This document does not cover rooflights which contribute to the load-bearing or stiffness of the roof itself.

This European Standard applies to rooflights and rooflights with upstand, where a single manufacturer provides all components of the rooflight with upstand, which are bought in a single purchase.

This European Standard applies to rooflights with one or several translucent parts.

Rooflights may be opened by means of opening devices in one or more parts for ventilation.

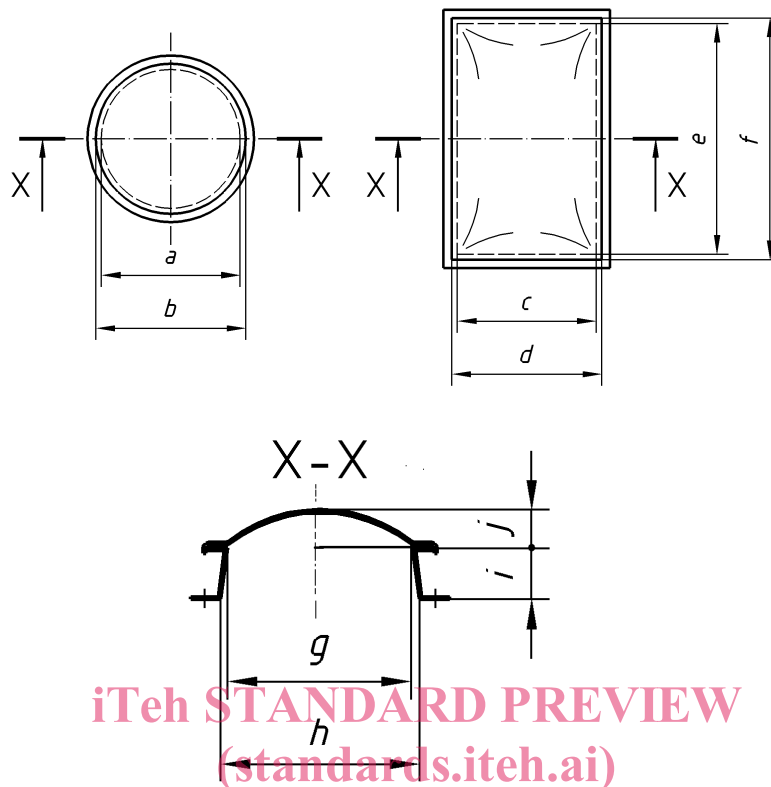
The possible additional functions of day to day ventilation, smoke and heat ventilation e.g. in case of fire in accordance with EN 12101-2, roof access, and/ or slinging point e.g. in accordance with EN 795 are outside the scope of this document.

This European Standard does not include calculations with regard to construction, design requirements and installation techniques.

NOTE Guidelines for safety, application, use and maintenance of individual rooflights are presented in Annex A.

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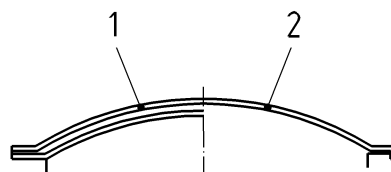


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Key

a	daylight diameter	f	roof opening length
b	roof opening diameter	g	daylight size
c	daylight width	h	roof opening size
d	roof opening width	i	upstand height
e	daylight length	j	rooflight height

Figure 1 — Typical individual rooflights



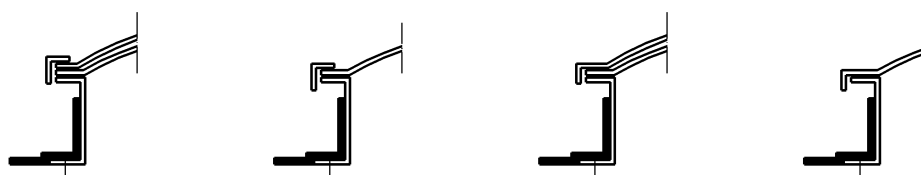
2a) Individual rooflight



2b) Individual rooflight with upstand



2c) Individual rooflight with upstand and edge profile



with edge profile

without edge profile

2d) Vertical upstands

Key

- 1 multi skin
- 2 single skin
- 3 edge profile
- 4 insulated upstand
- 5 non insulated upstand
- 6 splayed upstand
- 7 roof finish

Figure 2 — Cross sections of typical individual rooflights and upstands

EN 1873:2014 (E)**2 Normative references**

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 410:2011, *Glass in building - Determination of luminous and solar characteristics of glazing*

EN 596, *Timber structures - Test methods - Soft body impact test of timber framed walls*

EN 673, *Glass in building - Determination of thermal transmittance (U value) - Calculation method*

EN 674, *Glass in building - Determination of thermal transmittance (U value) - Guarded hot plate method*

EN 675, *Glass in building - Determination of thermal transmittance (U value) - Heat flow meter method*

EN 1013, *Light transmitting single skin profiled plastics sheets for internal and external roofs, walls and ceilings - Requirements and test methods*

CEN/TS 1187, *Test methods for external fire exposure to roofs*

EN 12412-2, *Thermal performance of windows, doors and shutters - Determination of thermal transmittance by hot box method - Part 2: Frames*

EN 13501-1, *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests*

EN 13501-5, *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Part 5: Classification using data from external fire exposure to roof tests*

EN 14351-1, *Windows and doors — Product standard, performance characteristics — Part 1: Windows and external pedestrian doorsets without resistance to fire and/or smoke leakage characteristics*

EN 13823, *Reaction to fire tests for building products - Building products excluding floorings exposed to the thermal attack by a single burning item*

EN 16153, *Light transmitting flat multiwall polycarbonate (PC) sheets for internal and external use in roofs, walls and ceilings - Requirements and test methods*

EN ISO 178, *Plastics - Determination of flexural properties (ISO 178)*

EN ISO 527-1, *Plastics - Determination of tensile properties - Part 1: General principles (ISO 527-1)*

EN ISO 527-2, *Plastics - Determination of tensile properties - Part 2: Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics (ISO 527-2)*

EN ISO 4892-1, *Plastics - Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources - Part 1: General guidance (ISO 4892-1)*

EN ISO 4892-2, *Plastics - Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources - Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps (ISO 4892-2)*

EN ISO 6946, *Building components and building elements - Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance - Calculation method (ISO 6946)*

EN ISO 10077-2, *Thermal performance of windows, doors and shutters - Calculation of thermal transmittance - Part 2: Numerical method for frames (ISO 10077-2)*

EN ISO 10140-1, *Acoustics - Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements - Part 1: Application rules for specific products (ISO 10140-1)*

EN ISO 10140-2, *Acoustics - Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements - Part 2: Measurement of airborne sound insulation (ISO 10140-2)*

EN ISO 10140-4, *Acoustics - Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements - Part 4: Measurement procedures and requirements (ISO 10140-4)*

EN ISO 10140-5, *Acoustics - Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements - Part 5: Requirements for test facilities and equipment (ISO 10140-5)*

EN ISO 10211, *Thermal bridges in building construction - Heat flows and surface temperatures - Detailed calculations (ISO 10211)*

EN ISO 11664-1, *Colorimetry - Part 1: CIE standard colorimetric observers (ISO 11664-1)*

EN ISO 11664-2, *Colorimetry - Part 2: CIE standard illuminants (ISO 11664-2)*

EN ISO 12017:1996, *Plastics - Poly(methyl methacrylate) double- and triple-skin sheets - Test methods (ISO 12017)*

EN ISO 12567-2, *Thermal performance of windows and doors - Determination of thermal transmittance by hot box method - Part 2: Roof windows and other projecting windows (ISO 12567-2)*

EN ISO 13468-1, *Plastics - Determination of total luminous transmittance of transparent materials - Part 1: Single-beam instrument (ISO 13468-1)*

EN ISO 13468-2, *Plastics - Determination of the total luminous transmittance of transparent materials - Part 2: Double-beam instrument (ISO 13468-2)*

EN ISO 14125, *Fibre-reinforced plastic composites - Determination of flexural properties (ISO 14125)*

EN ISO 11925-2:2010, *Reaction to fire tests - Ignitability of products subjected to direct impingement of flame - Part 2: Single-flame source test (ISO 11925-2:2010)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

rooflight

building component used to introduce daylight which consists of a translucent part and associated edge profiles, if applicable

3.2

translucent part

consists of at least an outside plastic skin and several additional translucent skins below optionally

Note 1 to entry: The additional skins can follow or be integrated with the outer skin or be an additional flat skin.

Note 2 to entry: Additional flat skin may not be in plastic.

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3.3 upstand
 element which is single- or multi-walled or composite with vertical and/or pitched walls; with or without thermal insulation and having the two-fold purpose of providing an area for the fixture of plastic rooflights and for connection to the substructure, the roof covering or the roof sealing

Note 1 to entry: The upstand transmits the loads acting upon the plastic rooflight into the substructure.

Note 2 to entry: Upstands may include ventilation devices.

3.4 accessories
 connections, opening and locking devices and seals for the assembly of the elements (rooflight, translucent part, upstand and edge profile)

3.5 rooflight with upstand
 building element which consists of at least the separate elements in accordance with rooflight, translucent part, upstand and accessories

3.6 batch
 quantity of material made in a single operation, or in the case of continuous production for a defined quantity which shall be demonstrated by the producer to have a uniform composition

3.7 edge profile
 any frame and/or profile necessary to fix and/or open the translucent part of the rooflight

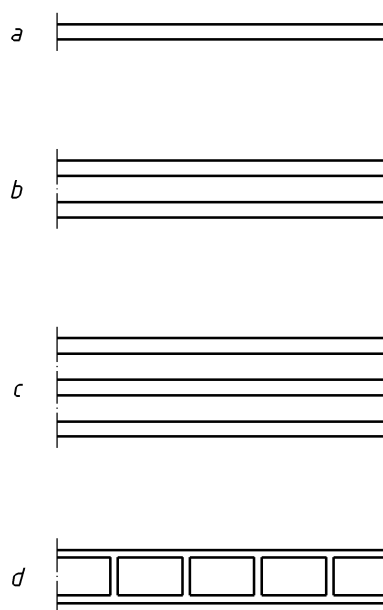
Note 1 to entry: edge profiles can be made out of plastic materials

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3.8 junction part
 any additional element (e.g. frame and/or profile) used with the edge profile to assemble the rooflight, when made with more than one translucent part

Note 1 to entry: Junction part can be made out of plastic materials.

3.9 starting point of calculation
 horizontal surface or point where adiabatic conditions are to be taken into account for calculation

**Key**

- a single skin, solid sheet
 b double skin, solid sheet
 c triple skin, solid sheet
 d multiwalled sheet

Note 1 to entry: In case of more than one skin, thicknesses of the sheets can be different.

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Figure 3 — Cross sections of typical plastic sheets

4 Symbols and abbreviations

ΔYI	Change in the yellowness index
H_c	Energy applied during ageing procedure
L_s	Light transmission of a test piece
L_{sn}	Light transmission of the n th test piece
τ_{D65}	Total luminous transmittance for the CIE-standard illuminant D_{65} in %
M_s	Average (see B.5.1) of R_1 and R_3
M_v	Light transmission of the sample
R	Thermal resistance in $m^2 \cdot K/W$
R_1 and R_3	Reading of galvanometer without any test piece
R_2	Reading of galvanometer with the test piece
R_w	Airborne sound index in dB
U	Heat transmittance in $W/(m^2 \cdot K)$
YI	Value of the yellowness index of aged test piece