



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST-TS CEN/TS 16459:2020

01-januar-2020

Nadomešča:

SIST-TS CEN/TS 16459:2014

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**Izpostavitve streh in strešnih kritin požaru z zunanje strani - Razširjena uporaba rezultatov preskusa po CEN/TS 1187**

External fire exposure of roofs and roof coverings - Extended application of test results from CEN/TS 1187

Beanspruchung von Bedachungen durch Feuer von außen / Erweiterter Anwendungsbereich der Prüfergebnisse aus CEN/TS 1187

Exposition des toitures et des couvertures à un feu extérieur - Application étendue des résultats d'essai de la CEN/TS 1187

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**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: CEN/TS 16459:2019**

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**ICS:**

13.220.50	Požarna odpornost gradbenih materialov in elementov	Fire-resistance of building materials and elements
91.060.20	Strehe	Roofs

**SIST-TS CEN/TS 16459:2020** en,fr,de

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION  
SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE  
TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATION

**CEN/TS 16459**

November 2019

ICS 13.220.50; 91.060.20

Supersedes CEN/TS 16459:2013

English Version

**External fire exposure of roofs and roof coverings -  
Extended application of test results from CEN/TS 1187**

Exposition des toitures et des couvertures à un feu  
extérieur - Application étendue des résultats d'essai de  
la CEN/TS 1187

Beanspruchung von Bedachungen durch Feuer von  
außen - Erweiterter Anwendungsbereich der  
Prüfergebnisse aus CEN/TS 1187

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 16 September 2019 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

CEN members are required to announce the existence of this CEN/TS in the same way as for an EN and to make the CEN/TS available promptly at national level in an appropriate form. It is permissible to keep conflicting national standards in force (in parallel to the CEN/TS) until the final decision about the possible conversion of the CEN/TS into an EN is reached.

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

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## European foreword

This document (CEN/TS 16459:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 127 “Fire safety in buildings”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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.

This document supersedes CEN/TS 16459:2013.

CEN/TS 16459:2019 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to CEN/TS 16459:2013:

- the Normative references have been updated;
- a new definition was added in 3.1 (term „layer“);
- the requirements to involve notified bodies in the preparation of EXAP rules was deleted from 5.4 and general;
- under clause 7, Table 5 was updated according to the insertion of new EXAP rules in different Annexes and sections thereof, i.e. (see next lines);
- 3.5 Roof lights and roof windows: set of specific rules was moved to Annex A;
- 3.11 Liquid applied roof waterproofing kits: set of specific rules was moved to Annex A;
- the rules for the parameter „Application on existing roofs (“renovation”)“ have been reconsidered for all Annexes and were amended and/or specified in more detail;
- Annex E „Data acceptance principles for the submission of change request to EXAP rules in Annex A to Annex D“ is completely new: This annex sets out to establish the principles upon which data presented to CEN TC127/WG 5 (External fire exposure of roofs and roof coverings) will be reviewed by the committee or its nominated *ad hoc* Sub Group for consideration.

This document has been prepared under a standardization request given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to announce this Technical Specification: 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, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

**CEN/TS 16459:2019 (E)****Introduction**

Fire tests on individual roofs/roof coverings are carried out in accordance with CEN/TS 1187. The results from these tests can then be classified in accordance with EN 13501-5.

In order to derive classifications for similar roofs/roof coverings based on the data determined from CEN/TS 1187, additional rules are needed.

These rules are direct application rules or extended application rules. Rules within the direct field of application of test results are given in EN 13501-5 (these rules correspond to CEN/TS 1187).

This document outlines a procedure to develop rules for extended application and lists application rules which have already been developed in Annex A to Annex D for test methods 1 to 4 from CEN/TS 1187, where Annex A is related to test method 1, Annex B relates to test method 2, and so forth.

Annex A to Annex D have been developed based upon the available information and the roof systems in the market. The objective of this document is to provide a methodology for optimizing the number of tests required to cover the maximum field of application.

Annex E describes a procedure in which data acceptance principles for the submission of change request to EXAP rules in Annex A to Annex D are set.

Whilst special attention has been focused on roofs typically comprising a support deck/substrate, vapour barrier, insulation layer(s), membranes/roof coverings, there will be occasions when other separating layers or intermediate layers will be needed to satisfy other roof characteristics. These layers should be included in the consideration of the roof/the roof covering being classified.

NOTE Tests 1, 3 and 4 are carried out on a roof construction, whereas test 2 is done on a roof covering with its substrate below, where the substrate may comprise various layers.

The decision route from the diagram below shows ways to determine which procedure to follow, when classifying a roof/roof covering.

The solid line is compulsory, whereas the dotted line is optional.



**CEN/TS 16459:2019 (E)****1 Scope**

This document gives guidance on the process and development of extended fields of application using test results obtained from CEN/TS 1187, tests 1 to 4, and included in test reports, and other relevant information in order to evaluate and classify the performance of roofs/roof coverings. This document provides a methodology to consider the possible effect(s) on classification to EN 13501-5 from single or multiple changes to the individual product and end-use application parameters of the roof/roof covering.

Specific application guidance is given in Annex A, Annex B, Annex C and Annex D for CEN/TS 1187, tests 1 to 4 respectively.

**2 Normative references**

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

CEN/TS 1187:2012, *Test methods for external fire exposure to roofs*

EN 490, *Concrete roofing tiles and fittings for roof covering and wall cladding — Product specifications*

EN 492, *Fibre-cement slates and fittings — Product specification and test methods*

EN 494, *Fibre-cement profiled sheets and fittings — Product specification and test methods*

EN 506, *Roofing products of metal sheet — Specification for self-supporting products of copper or zinc sheet*

EN 508 (all parts), *Roofing products from metal sheet — Specification for self-supporting products of steel, aluminium or stainless steel sheet*

EN 534, *Corrugated bitumen sheets — Product specification and test methods*

EN 544, *Bitumen shingles with mineral and/or synthetic reinforcements — Product specification and test methods*

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

EN 1304, *Clay roofing tiles and fittings — Product definitions and specifications*

EN 1849-2, *Flexible sheets for waterproofing — Determination of thickness and mass per unit area - Part 2: Plastic and rubber sheets*

EN 12326-1, *Slate and stone for discontinuous roofing and external cladding — art 1: Specifications for slate and carbonate slate*

EN 13162, *Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made mineral wool (MW) products — Specification*

EN 13163, *Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made expanded polystyrene (EPS) products — Specification*



EN 13164, *Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made extruded polystyrene foam (XPS) products — Specification*

EN 13165, *Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made rigid polyurethane foam (PU) products — Specification*

EN 13166, *Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made phenolic foam (PF) products — Specification*

EN 13167, *Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made cellular glass (CG) products — Specification*

EN 13169, *Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made expanded perlite board (EPB) products — Specification*

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 roofs tests*

EN 13707, *Flexible sheets for waterproofing — Reinforced bitumen sheets for roof waterproofing — Definitions and characteristics*

EN 13956, *Flexible sheets for waterproofing — Plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing — Definitions and characteristics*

EN 14351-1, *Windows and doors — Product standard, performance characteristics — Part 1: Windows and external pedestrian doorsets*

EN 14509, *Self-supporting double skin metal faced insulating panels — Factory made products - Specifications*

EN 14782, *Self-supporting metal sheet for roofing, external cladding and internal lining — Product specification and requirements*

EN 14783, *Fully supported metal sheet and strip for roofing, external cladding and internal lining — Product specification and requirements*

EN 14963, *Roof coverings — Continuous rooflights of plastics with or without upstands — Classification, requirements and test methods*

ENV 1187:2002, *Test methods for external fire exposure to roofs*

## CEN/TS 16459:2019 (E)

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in CEN/TS 1187:2012, EN 13501-5 and the following apply.

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 <https://www.iso.org/obp>

#### 3.1 adhesive

organic or inorganic material, e.g. polyurethane-based, bitumen-based, dispersion adhesive, glue which is used to attach the surfaces of two or more products/components

Note 1 to entry: Adhesives or glues of the kind mentioned above could be applied separately and will thus form a separate layer within the roof build-up, while factory pre-applied adhesives or glues are part of the specific product/component forming a layer.

#### 3.2 'as tested'

term applicable for when rule does not exist for a specific parameter

#### 3.3 binder content

amount of binding material (by % weight or % volume) within the product

Note 1 to entry: The binder could be inorganic or organic in nature. In the case of the latter, it will add a fire load to the product containing the binder, and will be considered within the classification of products or product groups. Within the substructure of products like mineral wool insulation products, particular felt layers, some tiling products, and some multi-layer weather-proofing surface products the binder will typically be cured.

Note 2 to entry: The definition of this term does not apply to compound waterproofing sheets.

#### 3.4 direct field of application of test results

outcome of a process (involving the application of defined rules) whereby a test result is deemed to be equally valid for variations in one or more of the product properties and/or intended end use applications

#### 3.5 end-use application parameter

aspect of the mounting and fixing arrangement of a product reflecting/simulating its end-use application, which can affect the fire performance

Example: type of substrate, fixing method, type and position of joints

#### 3.6 extended field of application of test results

outcome of a process (involving the application of defined rules that can incorporate calculation procedures) that predicts, for a variation of a product property and/or its intended end use application(s), a test result on the basis of one or more test results to the same test standard

**3.7****product group**

range of roof products within defined limits of variability (defined by the manufacturer or a standard) of the product parameters and, if relevant, end-use parameters, for which the reaction of the roof in end use application to external fire exposure remains unchanged (does not get worse)

Note 1 to entry: As far as Clause 7 is concerned, product groups also include components for Annex A.

**3.8****product parameter**

aspect of a product which may vary and which can have an influence on the product's fire performance

Examples: thickness, composition, density

**3.9****roof pitch**

inclination of the roof surface to the horizontal

Note 1 to entry: In the case of a tiled roof, the roof pitch is the rafter pitch since the tile pitch will be a few degrees lower due to the overlaps.

**3.10****separating layer**

functional layer within a roof construction that is typically used to separate layers that do not match for reason of chemical incompatibility, or it is needed as underlay, where applicable

Note 1 to entry: Separating layers are products such as fire protective layers (e.g. glass fleece); under-slating (e.g. polymeric sheet; polymeric sheet reinforced by polymeric fibres; bituminised reinforced sheets); and others such as bituminous kraft paper; aluminium sheet with covering (organic); and similar.

**3.11****surfacing**

surface finish applied either during construction or prefabricated as part of the surfacing layer

Note 1 to entry: Surfacing can include materials such as lacquer, UV-protective coating, slate chips, ceramic-based granules, products for factory-made lamination with glass-fleece or bituminous roofing felt, or similar.

**3.12****test result**

outcome of a testing process and its associated procedures detailed within a specific test standard (which can include some processing of the results from the testing of a number of specimens)

Note 1 to entry: A test result is expressed in terms of one or more fire performance parameter(s).

**3.13****type of product**

products belonging to a subset of a product family (as defined in Guidance Paper G), grouping together products having a similar nature and behaviour

Note 1 to entry: Examples of products having a similar nature include polymer modified bituminous roofing felts, single-ply PVC membranes, cement based fibre boards, profiled metal roof sheets.

Note 2 to entry: Examples of products having a similar behaviour include products that melt or shrink under flame attack, or decompose.

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## 3.14

**factory pre-applied adhesive**  
**factory applied adhesive**

layer of organic or inorganic material e.g. polyurethane-based, bitumen-based, that is factory-applied to products, such as to assist the installation, e.g. self-adhesion

## 3.15

**layer**

factory made product or assembly of products placed on the market

**4 Product and end-use application parameters for roof coverings/roof systems**

Table 1 is the list of product parameters and end-use application parameters that shall be taken into account in Annex A to Annex D in making application rules. If other parameters are found to be relevant for a given product, then these too should be considered in accordance with the principles of Clause 5 and Clause 6.

Annex A to Annex D list general rules and specific rules. The general rules are always valid, unless specific rules exclude them explicitly for particular product groups and components. The general rules are specified in A.1, A.2, B.1, B.2, C.1, C.2, D.1, and D.2.

The specific rules (A3, A4 – B3 – C3 – and D3) allow always additional extrapolations for particular product groups and components, unless explicitly mentioned as a restriction to the general rules.

Relevant information may be contained in other documents, such as standards. This information may be needed to define the end-use application parameters for the particular product (or product group) that could influence the classification results in the external fire exposure tests to CEN/TS 1187, methods 1 to 4.

**Table 1 — List of product parameters and end-use applications parameters**

<b>PRODUCT PARAMETERS FOR ROOF COVERINGS/ROOF SYSTEMS</b>
Type of product
Product composition
Reaction-to-fire classification according to EN 13501-1
Colour (consider also pigments)
Binder content
Thickness
Mass per unit area
Density
Geometry (structure, shape and constitutive layers of multi-layer product)
Air gaps (perpendicular to surface)
Joints
Surfacing on lower side (backing)
Surfacing on upper side (facing)
Factory (pre-)applied adhesive
Reinforcement: mass per unit area, type of material; position within layer etc.

END-USE APPLICATION PARAMETERS FOR ROOF COVERINGS/ROOF SYSTEMS
<i>End-use parameters-general</i>
Number of layers (details see for each product)
Order of layer in the roofing system
Orientation of each layer
<i>End-use parameters-support</i>
Roof pitch
Substrate or under-laying construction details
Application on existing roofs ("renovation")
Spacing of frame elements (non-standard-support)
<i>End-use parameters-mounting and fixing</i>
Mounting method
Fixing method (e.g. adhesive)
Distribution, Spacing and type of mechanical fixing (fasteners)
Joints
Air gaps

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## 5 Extended application

SIST-TS CEN/TS 16459:2020

### 5.1 General principles for extended application for roof coverings/roof systems

http://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist-ts-cen-ts-16459-2020/320e939c68ac/sist-ts-cen-ts-16459-2020

There are three options to establish rules for extended application. These are:

- by use of additional test results which, together with the initial test result, enables consideration of a larger range of one or several product parameters and end-use application parameters;
- by use of tests results in combination with application of calculations methods (compare with 5.3) relating the product and end-use application parameters to the fire performance;
- by use of historical data, see 5.4, and other relevant information e.g. data from previous tests.

NOTE Extended application rules are used to develop worst case 'build ups'. Standard 'build ups' are identified in the relevant product standards taking into account worst case 'build ups', e.g. where no specific test information is available, indicative testing is used to establish the worst case scenario.

### 5.2 Extended application by additional tests

#### 5.2.1 Additional tests on one product/end-use application parameter

It is assumed that only one product/end-use application parameter changes and the other parameters remain constant and that there is an initial test result on one value of the product/end-use application parameter.

If the relationship between the fire performance and the product/end-use application parameter is unknown, the tests will be carried out on several variants of the parameter to assess the complete range

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of the product/end-use application parameter on which the extended application is required and to know this relationship.

From this relationship it will be possible to predict the different levels of fire performance as a function of the levels of the product/end-use application parameter and therefore the level of classification.

If there is an established rule about the relationship between the product/end-use parameter and the fire performance (direct application) of a product or product group, it will be possible to optimize the additional tests, as a function of the classification result which is expected, as follows:

- If the fire performance of the roof is known to be affected by the change of a product/end-use application parameter(s) in a known direction, the test can be carried out on the parameter, the variation of which is known to give the lowest performance in this instance for this product and/or its end use- application, without changing the classification level.
- If it is known that the fire performance changes with a change of the product/end-use application parameter but the relationship is not known, the number of additional tests shall be sufficient to define the relationship (sufficient means that the relationship is adequately defined over the intended range of parameter variation). For most relationships, this will require at least two additional test results.

When a relationship has been established between the fire performance and a product/end-use parameter, it shall be used to determine the classification of any product or product group covered by this relationship.

### 5.2.2 Additional tests on several product/end-use application parameters

When more than one roof covering product parameter or end-use application parameter is to change at the same time, and if the types of relationship are not known, it will be necessary to assess the tests needed according to an experimental plan or an empirical approach. Then a more detailed series of tests shall be performed to determine the relationship between these parameters, the external fire exposure performance, and the resultant classification.

The study of this relationship shall be carried out from direct tests according to CEN/TS 1187, methods 1, 2, 3 or 4 and Classification to EN 13501-5.

If the types of relationship between the fire performance and the product/end use application parameter are not known, a series of tests will be necessary. The test series can be split into parts to get firstly a result on the type of the relationship (qualitative result) and secondly information on the quantitative relationship, if required.

In all cases the limits of field of application shall be complied with. When a limited approach is used, it has to be kept in mind that the resulting relationships are only valid for the particular limits of the other parameters that were kept constant in the test.

**NOTE** Results from other test methods can be used to determine which product parameter needs to be tested in European Standard methods. Reports on extended application are given in accordance with EN 15725.

### 5.3 Extended application by calculation

For extended application by calculation, it is necessary to have (an) established calculation method(s) shown to be valid for the intended range of parameter(s). This requires the calculation method to be validated in accordance with 5.2.1 or 5.2.2.

**NOTE** So far, there are no verified and validated published calculation methods that have been established and agreed for use.

## 5.4 Guidance on the use of historical test data

When undertaking extended application (EXAP) a good understanding of the product performance in fire is required. Some of this information will be known from the EN tests according to CEN/TS 1187, however for some products there shall exist a record of test results against previous standards.

NOTE Under certain circumstances this information can be used as part of the EXAP procedure. This will help to reduce the number of new tests which are required.

In applying these principles, the following conditions shall be met:

- Primary data shall be obtained from the relevant CEN/TS 1187, test 1 to 4.

## 6 Influence of product parameters and end-use application parameters on external exposure to fire test performance

In Clause 4 of this document, Table 1 shows the list of product and end-use application parameters that can influence the results from external fire exposure tests to roofs.

The following is an analysis of how each of these parameters can influence the test result for each of the four different CEN/TS 1187 test methods, assuming that all other parameters are kept unchanged.

The fire testing in different European countries has historically been based on different exposure to burning brands, to radiant exposure and to wind, as shown in Table 2.

Individual European countries will require fire test 1, 2, 3 or 4 depending on these national regulatory requirements. There is no ranking in the order of test methods.

Table 2 — Exposure conditions for CEN/TS 1187, tests 1 to 4

Use CEN/TS 1187, test 1, 2, 3 or 4			
Burning brands	Burning brands and wind	Burning brands and wind and radiant heat	Burning brands and wind and radiant heat, in two stages
test 1	test 2	test 3	test 4

One of the most important end-use application parameters for the fire performance is the roof pitch. Past traditions in different Member States have caused roofs to be tested at different angles of pitch, as illustrated in Table 3 below.