



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 12207:2000**

**01-maj-2000**

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**Okna in vrata - Prepustnost zraka na pripirah - Klasifikacija**

Windows and doors - Air permeability - Classification

Fenster und Türen - Luftdurchlässigkeit - Klassifizierung

Fenêtres et portes - Perméabilité à l'air - Classification

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 12207:1999**

[SIST EN 12207:2000](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4901209c-74ac-4aab-9b19-5250586bdd1c/sist-en-12207-2000)

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**ICS:**

91.060.50      Vrata in okna                      Doors and windows

**SIST EN 12207:2000**                      **en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN 12207**

November 1999

ICS 91.060.50

English version

## Windows and doors - Air permeability - Classification

Fenêtres et portes - Perméabilité à l'air - Classification

Fenster und Türen - Luftdurchlässigkeit - Klassifizierung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 20 September 1999.

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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

## Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 33 "Doors, windows, shutters and building hardware", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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 May 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 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, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

This Standard is one of a series of standards for windows and doors.

## 1 Scope

This standard defines the classification of test results for completely assembled windows and doors of any materials after testing in accordance with prEN 1026.

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## 2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

prEN 12519 Doors and windows - Terminology

prEN 1026 Windows and doors - Air permeability - Test method

## 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this Standard the definitions given in prEN 12519 and prEN 1026 apply.

## 4 Classification

The classification is based on a comparison of the air permeability of the test specimen related to overall area and on the air permeability related to the length of opening joint.

### 4.1 Classification based on the air permeability of the overall area

The total air permeability through the test specimen, measured in accordance with prEN 1026 is divided by its overall area and the result recorded in  $m^3/h.m$ .

A range of classes is defined for air permeability related to the overall area.

#### 4.2 Classification based on the air permeability of the opening joints

The total air permeability through the test specimen, measured in accordance with prEN 1026 is divided by the length of the opening joints and the result recorded in  $m^3/(h.m)$ .

A range of classes is defined for air permeability related to the total length of opening joints.

#### 4.3 Definition of the classes (see figures 1)

The reference air permeabilities for overall area and joint length are defined at a reference test pressure of 100 Pa. For other pressure steps, the following equation is used :

$$Q = Q_{100} \left( \frac{P}{100} \right)^{2/3}$$

Where:

$Q_{100}$  is the reference air permeability at a test pressure of 100 Pa

$Q$  is air permeability at a test pressure  $P$

The lines defining the upper limits of each class are derived from the reference air permeabilities at 100 Pa related to overall area (length of opening joint), see 4.4 and 4.5.

A specimen belongs to a specified class if the measured air permeability does not exceed the upper limit at any test pressure step in that class.

#### 4.4 Classification based on the overall area

**Table 1 : Reference air permeabilities at 100 Pa and maximum test pressures, related to overall area, for classes 1 to 4**

Class	Reference air permeability at 100 Pa $m^3/h.m^2$	Maximum test pressure Pa
0	Not tested	
1	50	150
2	27	300
3	9	600
4	3	600

#### 4.5 Classification based on joint length

**Table 2 : Reference air permeabilities at 100 Pa and maximum test pressures, related to joints length, for classes 1 to 4**

Class	Reference air permeability at 100 Pa m <sup>3</sup> /h.m	Maximum test pressure Pa
0	Not tested	
1	12,50	150
2	6,75	300
3	2,25	600
4	0,75	600

#### 4.6 Relation between the classifications based on the overall area and the length of the opening joint

If a specimen is classified according to the overall area and the length of the opening joint, which give :

- the same class. The specimen shall be classified in one and the same class ;
- two adjacent classes. The specimen shall be classified in the most favourable class (with lower rate) ;
- a difference of two classes. The specimen shall be classified in the mean class ;
- a difference of more than two classes. The specimen shall not be classified.

#### 5 Classification report

In addition to the information given in the test report, the following shall be recorded :

- the classification of the specimen according to :
  - the overall area ;
  - the length of opening joints ;
  - the final classification of the specimen.

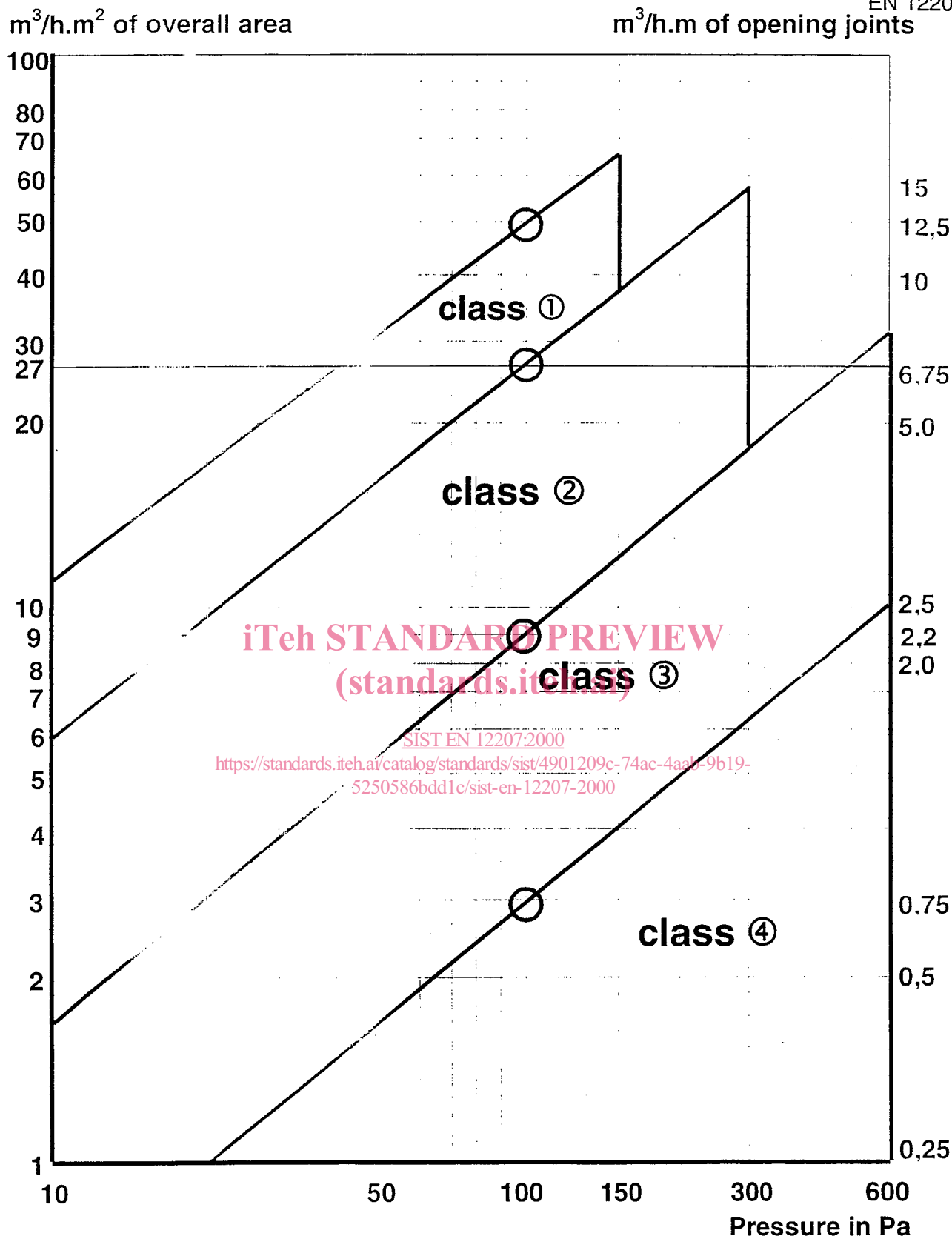


Figure 1: Classification