

SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Avtomatska vrata za prehod ljudi - Standard za proizvod, zahtevane lastnosti - Sestavi vrat za prehod ljudi, razen nihajnih vrat, najprej zasnovani za montažo s pogonom

Power operated pedestrian doorsets - Product standard, performance characteristics - Pedestrian doorsets, other than swing type, initially designed for installation with power operation

Kraftbetätigte Türen - Produktnorm, Leistungseigenschaften - Türsysteme, mit Ausnahme von Drehflügeltüren, (vorgesehen für den kraftbetätigten Betrieb)

Blocs-portes motorisés pour piétons - Norme de produit, caractéristiques de performance - Blocs-portes pour piétons, autres que de type battant, initialement conçus pour une installation avec un système de motorisation

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 16361

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performance characteristics - Pedestrian doorsets, other
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This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 33.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (prEN 16361:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 33 “Doors, windows, shutters, building hardware and curtain walling”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 16361:2013+A1:2016.

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 2014/30/EU and Regulation (EU) 305/2011.

For relationship with EU Directive 2014/30/EU and Regulation (EU) 305/2011, see informative Annexes ZA and ZB, which are an integral part of this document.

Compared with EN 16361:2013+A1:2016, the following changes have been made:

- relevant requirements and definitions from EN 16034 relevant to fire and smoke characteristics have been incorporated in this document and subclauses number has been consequently updated;
- title of Clause 4 has been changed to comply with the model standard;
- subclause 4.4 “Height” has been deleted;
- subclause 4.4 has been modified to align with Mandate M/101;
- subclause 4.16.3 (previous 4.14.3) Emergency opening (only applicable to doorsets in escape routes and emergency exits) has been updated;
- Clause 6 has been updated to CPR requirements;
- Annex ZA has been updated to CPR requirements;
- editorial changes in the text.

prEN 16361:2019 (E)**1 Scope**

This document specifies requirements and test/assessment/calculation methods for power operated pedestrian doorsets, other than swing type, initially designed for installation with power operation.

Such doorset constructions can be operated electro-mechanically, electro-hydraulically or pneumatically.

These doorsets include power operated pedestrian sliding doorsets, revolving doorsets, balanced (sliding/swing) doorsets and folding doorsets with one or more horizontally moving leaves.

This document applies to power operated pedestrian doorsets with flush or panelled leaves, complete with:

- integral fanlights, if any;

NOTE A fanlight is a panel over a door, which is part of the doorset.

- side panels that are contained within a single frame for inclusion in a single aperture, if any.

The intended uses of the products covered by this document are:

- doorsets with or without fire resistance and smoke control characteristics for external use in escape routes and other declared specific uses and/or uses subject to other specific requirements, in particular noise, energy and tightness in construction works;
- doorsets with or without fire resistance and smoke control characteristics for internal use in escape routes, communication and other declared specific uses and/or uses subject to other specific requirements, in particular noise in construction works;
- doorsets with or without fire resistance and smoke control characteristics for internal use in escape routes, communication and other declared specific uses and/or uses subject to other specific requirements, in particular noise and energy in construction works.

The products covered by this document are not assessed for structural applications of the building.

This document does not cover operation in environments where the electromagnetic disturbances are outside the range of those specified in EN 61000-6-2.

This document does not apply to:

- external pedestrian doorsets according to EN 14351-1;
- internal pedestrian doorsets according to EN 14351-2;
- lifts doorsets;
- vehicles doorsets;
- doorsets used in industrial processes;
- doorsets in partition walls;
- doorsets outside the reach of people (such as crane gantry fences);
- pedestrian entrance control equipment such as turnstiles, swing lanes and retractable lanes;
- platform doorsets.

This document does not cover special functions of doorsets (e.g. security).

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.

EN 572-9, *Glass in building — Basic soda lime silicate glass products — Part 9: Evaluation of conformity/Product standard*

EN 1026:2016, *Windows and doors — Air permeability — Test method*

EN 1027:2016, *Windows and doors — Water tightness — Test method*

EN 1096-4, *Glass in building — Coated glass — Part 4: Product standard*

EN 1279-5, *Glass in building — Insulating glass units — Part 5: Product standard*

EN 1627, *Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters — Burglar resistance — Requirements and classification*

EN 1634-1:2014+A1:2018, *Fire resistance and smoke control tests for door and shutter assemblies, openable windows and elements of building hardware — Part 1: Fire resistance test for door and shutter assemblies and openable windows*

EN 1634-3:2004, *Fire resistance and smoke control tests for door and shutter assemblies, openable windows and elements of building hardware — Part 3: Smoke control test for door and shutter assemblies*

EN 1748-1-2, *Glass in building — Special basic products — Borosilicate glasses — Part 1-2: Evaluation of conformity/Product standard*

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EN 1748-2-2, *Glass in building — Special basic products — Glass ceramics — Part 2-2: Evaluation of conformity/Product standard*

EN 1863-2, *Glass in building — Heat strengthened soda lime silicate glass — Part 2: Evaluation of conformity/Product standard*

EN 12150-2, *Glass in building — Thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass — Part 2: Evaluation of conformity/Product standard*

EN 12207:2016, *Windows and doors — Air permeability — Classification*

EN 12208:1999, *Windows and doors — Watertightness — Classification*

EN 12210:2016, *Windows and doors — Resistance to wind load — Classification*

EN 12211:2016, *Windows and doors — Resistance to wind load — Test method*

EN 12337-2, *Glass in building — Chemically strengthened soda lime silicate glass — Part 2: Evaluation of conformity/Product standard*

EN 12519:2018, *Windows and pedestrian doors — Terminology*

EN 13024-2, *Glass in building — Thermally toughened borosilicate safety glass — Part 2: Evaluation of conformity/Product standard*

EN 13049, *Windows — Soft and heavy body impact — Test method, safety requirements and classification*

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EN 14178-2, *Glass in building — Basic alkaline earth silicate glass products — Part 2: Evaluation of conformity/Product standard*

EN 14179-2, *Glass in building — Heat soaked thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass — Part 2: Evaluation of conformity/Product standard*

EN 14321-2, *Glass in building — Thermally toughened alkaline earth silicate safety glass — Part 2: Evaluation of conformity/Product standard*

EN 14351-1:2006+A2:2016, *Windows and doors — Product standard, performance characteristics — Part 1: Windows and external pedestrian doorsets*

EN 16005:2012, *Power operated pedestrian doorsets — Safety in use — Requirements and test methods*

EN 61000-6-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 6-2: Generic standards — Immunity for industrial environments (IEC 61000-6-2)*

EN 61000-6-3, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 6-3: Generic standards — Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments (IEC 61000-6-3)*

EN ISO 717-1, *Acoustics — Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Part 1: Airborne sound insulation (ISO 717-1)*

EN ISO 10077-1:2017, *Thermal performance of windows, doors and shutters — Calculation of thermal transmittance — Part 1: General (ISO 10077-1:2017)*

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

EN ISO 12543-2, *Glass in building — Laminated glass and laminated safety glass — Part 2: Laminated safety glass (ISO 12543-2)*

EN ISO 12567-1, *Thermal performance of windows and doors — Determination of thermal transmittance by the hot-box method — Part 1: Complete windows and doors (ISO 12567-1)*

EN ISO 13849-1, *Safety of machinery - Safety-related parts of control systems - Part 1: General principles for design (ISO 13849-1)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 16005:2012, EN 12519:2018, EN 14351-1:2006+A2:2016 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 <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

power operated pedestrian doorset

doorset for pedestrian passage only with one or more leaves that is moved, at least in one direction, by an external energy supply (e.g. electrically) instead of manual or stored mechanical energy; including drive, leaves, side panel(s), vision panel(s), flush over panel(s), transom panel(s) and/or glazing, building hardware, seals, protective devices and any components needed for its safe operation

[SOURCE: EN 16005 modified]

3.2

night shield

additional element to close the entrance of a revolving doorset

3.3

self-closing

ability of an open doorset to fully close, without human intervention, into its frame and engage any fitted latching device

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3.4

ability to release

release of the hold-open device of a doorset to ensure reliable closing of the doorset

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3.5

friable material

material which could crumble, slump, drop or shake down during the normal life of a doorset

EXAMPLES Loose infill mineral fibre, loose materials filled in or blown in the door leaf and gypsum boards.

Note 1 to entry: Gypsum plasterboards, mineral fibre boards with adhesive binder and silicate fibre boards are not considered to be friable.

4 Products characteristics

4.1 General

The performance characteristics for power operated pedestrian doorsets, other than swing type, initially designed for installation with power operation shall be determined and expressed in accordance with 4.2 to 4.16.

NOTE 1 The order in which the performance characteristics are identified does not imply an order of priority or a test sequence.

The performance characteristics of 4.2, 4.4, 4.6 to 4.9 and the burglar resistance of 4.16.4 shall be determined with closed and locked doorsets; for revolving doorsets with night shield this shall be closed.

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NOTE 2 Without night shield most of the following requirements are not applicable to revolving doorsets due to requirements of safety in use (e.g. safety distances).

For revolving doorsets the external side is the part of the doorset which is exposed to the weather.

4.2 Impact resistance (only for glazed doors with injury risks)

Impact resistance is the ability of a doorset to keep in place the glazing without creating hazards in case of impact with a body.

This test is applicable to all the intended uses of the products covered by this document.

Doorsets fitted with glass or other fragmental material and doorsets with unframed glass leaves shall be tested and the results shall be expressed in accordance with EN 13049. Where relevant, the test shall be carried out from both sides.

4.3 Direct airborne sound insulation index (only for uses where acoustic performance is declared)

The direct airborne sound insulation index is the ability of a doorset to protect an ambient from the noise coming from another one.

This test is applicable to all the intended uses of the products covered by this document when the acoustic performance is declared.

The direct airborne sound insulation index, when declared, shall be determined in accordance with EN ISO 10140-2 (reference method).

The test results shall be evaluated and expressed in accordance with EN ISO 717-1.

4.4 Operating forces (safety in use) (only for automatic devices)

This test is applicable to all intended uses of the products covered by this document.

It shall be possible to open or close the doorset leaf or leaves by means of a force ≤ 220 N. The influence of wind or other environmental factors shall not be taken into account.

The force shall be measured as described in 5.5 and classified as "complied".

4.5 Water tightness (only for external doors)

Water tightness is the ability of a closed doorset to reduce penetration of water in the environment where the doorset is installed.

This test is only applicable to doorsets for external use.

The test shall be carried out in accordance with EN 1027:2016 with the following additions and modifications:

- Clause 1: Addition: revolving doorsets need not be fully assembled but shall include the relevant parts of the doorset for the test, e.g. night shield;
- Subclause 6.1: Addition: the test sample needs not be fully functional but shall include the relevant parts of the doorset for the test (e.g. night shield for revolving doorset) and to open and close it after the test;
- Subclause 7.1: Modification: the minimum test pressure of 500 Pa is not required.

The results shall be expressed in accordance with EN 12208:1999 with the following additions and modifications:

- Clause 4: Addition: water penetration through the gap between floor level and the door leaf shall not be considered for classification of the doorset;

- Clause 4, Table 1: Modification: classes are limited to 1 to 5A, 1 to 5B and Exxx for $P_{\max} > 200$ Pa.

The test for water tightness of side panels shall be carried out on the side panel or on its individual parts. In the latter case, the classification of the side panel shall be determined by the part(s) with the most unfavourable performance.

NOTE Installation of a weather shield or similar can reduce the need for water tightness of the doorset.

4.6 Resistance to wind load (only for external doors)

Resistance to wind load is the ability of a closed doorset to withstand the load of the wind in the environment where the doorset is installed.

This test is only applicable to doorsets for external use.

Tests shall be carried out in accordance with EN 12211:2016 with the following modifications:

- Subclause 6.1: the test sample needs not be fully functional but shall include the relevant parts of the doorset for the test (e.g. night shield for revolving doorset) and to open and close it after the test;
- Subclause 7.1: the air permeability test according to EN 1026 (P1 and P2) shall not be performed;
- Subclause 7.3: the number of cycles shall be 20 and the air permeability test according to EN 1026 shall not be repeated.

The deflection of frame elements (e.g. transoms and mullions) shall be determined by calculation or by test (reference method).

The results shall be expressed in accordance with EN 12210:2016 with the following modifications:

- Clause 4: Table 1 is modified as follows:

Table 1 — Classification of wind load for external doorsets (EN 12210:2016, Table 1)

Class	P1 (Pa)	P2 ^a (Pa)	P3 (Pa)
PPD0,value	value ^b	0,5 value	1,5 value
PPD1	200	100	300
PPD2	300	150	450
PPD(xxx)	xxx ^c	0,5 xxx	1,5 xxx

^a This pressure is repeated 20 times.

^b "value" is the actual test pressure P1 lower than 200 Pa (e.g. 150, etc.).

^c xxx is the actual test pressure P1 higher than 300 Pa (e.g. 350, etc.).

- Subclause 6.2: the air permeability requirement (after the P1 and P2 tests) is not applicable.

4.7 Thermal transmittance (only for external doors and for internal doors where the thermal insulation is declared)

Thermal transmittance is the ability of a doorset to avoid the temperature of an ambient is influenced by the temperature of another ambient next to it.

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The test is only applicable to doorsets for external use and to doorsets for internal use where thermal insulation is declared and shall be determined:

a) by calculation using:

- 1) EN ISO 10077-1; or
- 2) EN ISO 10077-1 and EN ISO 10077-2.

Calculation previously performed in accordance with EN ISO 10077-1 and tabulated values in accordance with EN ISO 10077-1:2017, Table H.1 may be taken into account.

or

b) by hot box method using EN ISO 12567-1.

The collective symbols for thermal transmittance is U_D , i.e. the symbol U_{St} used in EN ISO 12567-1 is equivalent to U_D .

4.8 Air permeability (only for external doors and for internal doors where thermal insulation is declared)

Air permeability is the ability of a doorset to reduce unwanted air exchange between two ambients at different temperature.

The test is only applicable to doorsets for external use and to doorsets for internal use where thermal insulation is declared.

Two air permeability tests shall be carried out in accordance with EN 1026 (reference method), one with positive test pressures and one with negative test pressures.

EN 1026:2016 is applicable with the following modification:

— Subclause 7.3.2: the minimum test pressure of 500 Pa is not required.

The tests for air permeability of side panels shall be carried out on the side panel or on its individual parts including joints between the individual parts. In the latter case the air permeability of the side panel shall be calculated as the sum of the air permeability of the individual parts and the joints.

The test result, defined as the numerical average of the two air permeability values (m^3/h) at each pressure step, shall be expressed in accordance with EN 12207:2016, 4.5 and 4.6 which are applicable with the following modifications:

Table 2 — Reference air permeability at 100 Pa and maximum test pressures, related to overall area, for classes 1 to 4 (EN 12207:2016, Table 1)

Class	Reference air permeability $100 \text{ Pa } \frac{m^3}{h \times m^2}$	Maximum test pressure Pa
PPD0,value	–	< 150
PPD1	50	150
PPD2	27	300
PPD(xxx)	–	> 300

Table 3 — Reference air permeability related to overall area (for internal doors)

Class	Reference air permeability at	Maximum test pressure
	100 Pa $\text{m}^3/\text{h}\cdot\text{m}^2$	
A	50	100
B	27	100
C	9	150
D	3	150

Table 4 — Reference air permeabilities at 100 Pa and maximum test pressures, related to joints length, for classes 1 to 4 (EN 12207:2016, Table 3)

Class	Reference air permeability	Maximum test pressure
	100 Pa $\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{h}\times\text{m}}$	
PPD0,value	–	< 150
PPD 1	12,5	150
PPD 2	6,75	300
PPD(xxx)		> 300

Table 5 — Reference air permeability related to joints length (for internal doors)

Class	Reference air permeability at	Maximum test pressure
	100 Pa $\text{m}^3/\text{h}\cdot\text{m}$	
A	12,50	100
B	6,75	100
C	2,25	150
D	0,75	150

The value PPD0, value shall be calculated as described hereafter by measuring the air permeability up to 150 Pa.

The worst performance of the unit in the measurement range relating to the overall area and the length of joints (EN 12207:2016, Figure 1, Y1 and Y2) shall be referred to 100 Pa reference pressure, using the following formula:

$$Q_{Y1,Y2} = Q_{100} \left(\frac{p}{100} \right)^{2/3}$$

or

$$Q_{100,Y1,Y2} = \frac{Q_{Y1,Y2}}{\left(\frac{p}{100} \right)^{2/3}}$$