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Secretariat:

**Smoke and heat control systems — Part 3: Specifications for powered smoke and heat exhaust ventilators**

*Systèmes de contrôle de fumée et de chaleur — Partie 3: Spécifications pour les ventilateurs mécaniques d'évacuation des fumées et de la chaleur*

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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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

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

For an explanation of 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 [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 21, *Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting*, Subcommittee SC 11, *Smoke and heat control systems and components*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 21927-3:2006), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- amendment of the test apparatus.

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Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

A list of all parts in the ISO 21927 series can be found on the ISO website.

## Introduction

Smoke and heat exhaust ventilation systems create a smoke-free layer above the floor by removing smoke and, thus, improve the conditions for the safe escape and/or rescue of people and animals and the protection of property and permit the fire to be fought while still in its early stages. They also exhaust hot gases released by a fire in the developing stage.

The use of smoke and heat exhaust ventilation systems to create smoke-free areas beneath a buoyant smoke layer has become widespread. Their value in assisting in the evacuation of people from construction works, reducing fire damage and financial loss by preventing smoke logging, facilitating firefighting, reducing roof temperatures and delaying the lateral spread of fire is firmly established. For these benefits to be obtained, it is essential that smoke and heat exhaust ventilation systems be a scheme of safety equipment intended to perform a positive role in a fire emergency.

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## Smoke and heat control systems — Part 3: Specification for powered smoke and heat exhaust ventilators

### 1 Scope

This document specifies the product characteristics of powered smoke and heat control ventilators (fans) intended to be used as part of a powered smoke and heat control ventilation system in construction works.

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It provides test and assessment methods of the characteristics and the conformance criteria of the test assessment results.

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This document applies to the following:

- a) fans for smoke and heat control ventilation;
- b) impulse/jet fans for smoke and heat control ventilation.

### 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.

ISO 281, *Rolling bearings — Dynamic load ratings and rating life*

ISO 834-1, *Fire-resistance tests — Elements of building construction — Part 1: General requirements*

ISO 5167 (all parts), *Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full*

ISO 5801, *Fans — Performance testing using standardized airways*

IEC 60034-1, *Rotating electrical machines — Part 1: Rating and performance*

IEC 60034-2-1, *Rotating electrical machines — Part 2-1: Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles)*

IEC 60085, *Electrical insulation — Thermal evaluation and designation*

IEC 60584-1, *Thermocouples — Part 1: EMF specifications and tolerances*

EN 1363-1, *Fire resistance tests — Part 1: General Requirements*

EN 13501-4, *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Part 4: Classification using data from fire resistance tests on components of smoke control systems*

### 3 Terms and definitions

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

## ISO 21927-3:2020(E)

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

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

### 3.1 powered smoke and heat control ventilator PSHC ventilator

smoke-ventilating fan that is suitable for handling smoke and hot gases for a specified time/temperature profile

### 3.2 smoke reservoir

region within a building, limited or bordered by smoke curtains or structural elements, which retains a thermally buoyant smoke layer in the event of a fire

### 3.3 powered roof ventilator

fan designed for mounting on a roof and with exterior weather protection

### 3.4 smoke reservoir ventilator

ventilator suitable for operation fully immersed in a *smoke reservoir* (3.2)

### 3.5 product family

physically similar fans using the same form of construction and materials throughout, with the same methods of impeller construction, motor mounting and construction, and electrical connection in which the following may vary across the range:

- overall dimensions of the fans; and/or
- the impeller diameter and width, hub size, blade length and number of blades of the impeller; and/or
- the motor details, as per 3.7

### 3.6 impulse/jet fans for smoke and heat control ventilation

fan used for producing a jet of air in a space and unconnected to any ducting

Note 1 to entry: The air jet may be used, for example, for adding momentum to the air within a duct, a tunnel or other space, or for intensifying the heat transfer in a determined zone.

### 3.7 motor rating

maximum power that a motor delivers continuously without exceeding the allowable temperature rise

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## 4 Requirements

### 4.1 Response delay (response time)

#### 4.1.1 Opening under wind load within a given time

If the fan is designed to be installed at the atmospheric termination of a smoke control system (e.g. powered roof ventilator) and is fitted with a fan shutter flaps or louvers which project above the wind deflectors (cowl or wind shield), the shutter, flaps or louvers shall open in less than 30 s when tested in accordance with 5.2.1.

#### 4.1.2 Opening under snow load within a given time

If the fan is designed to be installed at the atmospheric termination of a smoke control system (e.g. powered roof ventilator) and is fitted with a fan shutter flaps or louvers which project above the wind deflectors (cowl or wind shield), the shutter, flaps or louvers shall open in less than 30 s when tested in accordance with 5.2.2.

### 4.2 Operational reliability

#### 4.2.1 General

Operational reliability of a PSHC ventilator (fan) shall be demonstrated by verification against application categories and by verification of motor ratings.

#### 4.2.2 Application categories

To demonstrate its operational reliability, a PSHC ventilator (fan) shall be verified against categories.

Table 1 shows the relevant method to allocate the results in the corresponding category.

**Table 1 — Application categories**

Clause of the test method	Application category	Compliance criteria
5.3.1	Thermally insulated	When tested in accordance with Annex C: — the outer surface temperature of a thermal insulated fan shall not increase by more than 180 K for any individual value; — the cooling air expelled from the unit shall not exhibit an increase of temperature of more than 180 K from the initial room temperature.
5.3.1	Thermally uninsulated	—
C.3.3	Installation inside the smoke reservoir	—
C.3.3	Installation outside the smoke reservoir	—
A.1 i)	Horizontal direction of motor shaft	—
A.1 i)	Vertical direction of motor shaft	—
A.1 n)	Converter feed (driven by frequency converter)	—

Clause of the test method	Application category	Compliance criteria
A.1 n)	Direct feed (no speed variation)	—
C.4.2.1	Dual purpose use	—
C.4.2.1, C.4.2.2	Emergency only use	—
C.3.3	Ducted cooling air required	—

#### 4.2.3 Motor rating

Since the PSHC ventilator (fan) can be operated at different temperatures (current or emergency), motors shall be selected for operation at the power required for normal ambient temperature and not just for operation at high temperature.

Selection of the motors shall comply with the following requirements.

- Motors shall comply with the requirements of IEC 60034-1.
- Motor ratings shall be limited by the temperature rise for one class lower than the insulation class of the motor, as defined in IEC 60085.
- The fan tested in accordance with 5.3.2 shall comply with the stability requirement in C.4.2.2.

#### 4.3 Effectiveness of smoke/hot gas extraction

##### 4.3.1 General

The effectiveness of smoke/hot gas extraction of the fan is the ability to continue to extract the required volume flow at high temperature.

##### 4.3.2 Gas flow and pressure maintenance during smoke and heat extraction test

The effectiveness of smoke/hot gas extraction is demonstrated by conformance with the performance requirements in C.5, when tested according to 5.4.

##### 4.4 Resistance to fire

The fan is shown to be functioning satisfactorily by its continued ability to provide the initial volume or pressure within the defined limits in C.5, when tested according to 5.5.

The test result shall be classified in accordance with EN 13501-4.

##### 4.5 Ability to open under environmental conditions

###### 4.5.1 Opening under wind load within a given time

When the fan is fitted with shutter, louvers or dampers, their ability to open under environmental conditions shall be demonstrated by fulfilling the requirements in E.5 when tested in accordance with 5.6.

###### 4.5.2 Opening under snow load within a given time

When the fan is fitted with shutter, louvers or dampers, their ability to open under environmental conditions shall be demonstrated by fulfilling the requirements in E.5 when tested in accordance with 5.6.

#### 4.6 Durability of operational reliability

Durability of operational reliability is demonstrated by motor rating according to 4.2.3 when tested according to 5.7.

### 5 Testing, assessment and sampling methods

#### 5.1 General

PSHC ventilator (fan), tests shall be carried out in accordance with Annexes A, B, C and E.

For each test, a test report shall be prepared in accordance with Annex C.

A fan can be tested completely assembled with ancillaries, for example:

- flexible connection elements;
- anchors (fastenings for mounting to external structure);
- airflow operated dampers or external powered dampers;
- shock absorber (anti-vibration mount);
- sound absorber (silencer or acoustic attenuator);
- support construction (e.g. for powered roof or partition fans);
- thermal protection (e.g. PTC thermistor, Thermocouple, Pt100, etc.);
- ON-OFF switch and other electrical ancillaries (e.g. electrical safety box) which are directly mounted on the fan;
- guide vanes;
- flow deflectors;
- a jet fan shall be tested completely assembled and suspended from a supporting construction in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instruction.

For testing of motors alone, tests shall be carried out and test reports prepared in accordance with Annex D.

#### 5.2 Test of response delay (response time) opening under wind, snow load within a given time

##### 5.2.1 Wind load

The fan shutter, flaps or louvers shall open in less than 30 s against a horizontally applied load of 200 Pa, simulated by means of an additional fan blowing on the flap at a suitable velocity, or by any suitable mechanical means when the fan is tested in accordance with Annex E and/or Annex C.

WARNING — For fans which use the air pressure from the fan to open flaps or louvers:

**Due to the temperature rise, the density of air decreases resulting in a corresponding decrease in the pressure developed. This pressure is needed to open the termination system (flaps or louvers).**

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In this case, the laboratory shall perform the wind load test also during the high temperature test.

If fans selected according to Annex A and tested according to Annex C are intended for use with external, air-pressure operated shutters, the combination shall also be tested with a wind load according to Annex E.

The operating position can be considered as reached if the volume flow exhausted by the fan working under wind loads did not decrease by more than 10 % of that exhausted by the fan working without these loads.

If a fan intended for mounting on an external wall is fitted with external shutters, flaps or louvers and/or is not protected from wind force acting against it by a deflector or cowl, it shall be tested in accordance with this clause. Otherwise, the manufacture shall include a statement in his instructions that suitable wind guarding shall be fitted by the installer.

#### 5.2.2 Snow load

The fan shutter, flaps or louvers shall open in less than 30 s against a vertically applied load shown in Table 2, simulated by any suitable mechanical means, when the fan is tested in accordance with Annex E, at ambient temperature only.

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Table 2 — Snow load classes

Class	Load Pa
SL 0	0
SL 125	125
SL 250	250
SL 500	500
SL 1 000	1 000
SL A	A

The operating position can be considered as reached if the volume flow exhausted by the fan working under snow loads did not decrease by more than 10 % of that exhausted by the fan working without these loads.

Where the minimum angle of installation recommended by the supplier exceeds 45° from the horizontal, the fan takes the classification SL 1 000 without a test; except where snow is prevented from slipping from the fan, for example by wind deflectors. In this case, the fan shall be tested for a snow load classification which shall not be less than  $SL = 2\,000 \cdot d$ , where  $d$  is the depth of snow, in metres, which can be contained with the confines of the deflectors.

### 5.3 Operational reliability

#### 5.3.1 Application categories

The relevant test methods are those indicated in Table 1 in 4.2.2.

#### 5.3.2 Motor rating

The test method to be applied is in C.4.2.

### 5.4 Effectiveness of smoke/hot gas extraction: gas flow and pressure maintenance during smoke and heat extraction test

The test method is given in Annex C.

### 5.5 Resistance to fire

The test method is given in Annex C.

### 5.6 Ability to open under environmental conditions: opening under wind or snow load within a given time

The test method is given in Annex E.

### 5.7 Durability of operational reliability

Durability of operational reliability is demonstrated by the test method given in 5.3.2.

## 6 Marking, labelling and packaging

The PSHC ventilator (fan) shall be marked with the following:

- the manufacturer's name or trademark;
- the resistance to fire classification;