
**Požarna klasifikacija gradbenih proizvodov in elementov stavb - 3. del:
Klasifikacija na podlagi podatkov iz preskusov požarne odpornosti proizvodov in
elementov servisnih inštalacij v stavbah: požarno odporni kanali in požarne lopute
in/ali napajalni, krmilni in komunikacijski kabli**

Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 3: Classification using data from fire resistance tests on products and elements used in building service installations: fire resistant ventilation ducts and fire dampers and or power, control and communication cables

STANDARD PREVIEW

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Klassifizierung von Bauprodukten und Bauteilen zu ihrem Brandverhalten - Teil 3: Klassifizierung mit den Ergebnissen aus den Feuerwiderstandsprüfungen an Bauprodukten und Bauteilen von haustechnischen Anlagen: feuerwiderstandsfähige Lüftungsleitungen und Brandschutzklappen und/oder Starkstromkabel und leitungen, Steuer- und Kommunikationskabel

Classement au feu des produits et éléments de construction - Partie 3 : Classement utilisant des données d'essais de résistance au feu de produits et éléments utilisés dans des installations de service : conduits de ventilation et clapets résistants au feu, et/ou câbles de puissance, de commande et de communication

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 13501-3

ICS:

13.220.50	Požarna odpornost gradbenih materialov in elementov	Fire-resistance of building materials and elements
91.060.40	Dimniki, jaški, kanali	Chimneys, shafts, ducts

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prEN 13501-3

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English Version

Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 3: Classification using data from fire resistance tests on products and elements used in building service installations: fire resistant ventilation ducts and fire dampers and or power, control and communication cables

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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 127.

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If this draft becomes a European Standard, 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.

This draft European Standard was established by CEN 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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prEN 13501-3:2021 (E)**European foreword**

This document (prEN 13501-3:2021) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 127 “Fire safety in buildings”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 13501-3:2005+A1:2009.

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

EN 13501 consists of the following parts:

- *Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests;*
- *Part 2: Classification using data from fire resistance tests, excluding ventilation services;*
- *Part 3: Classification using data from fire resistance tests on products and elements used in building service installations: fire resistant ventilation ducts and fire dampers and power, control and communication cables;*
- *Part 4: Classification using data from fire resistance tests on components of smoke control systems;*
- *Part 5: Classification using data from external fire exposure to roofs tests;*
- *Part 6: Classification using data from, reaction to fire tests on power, control and communication cables.*

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Introduction

The aim of this document is to define a harmonized procedure for the classification for resistance to fire of construction products and elements. This classification is based on the test procedures listed in Clause 2 and the relevant field of application procedures.

This document is prepared in support of the second essential requirement in the EC Construction Products Regulation (305/2011), which is detailed in the Interpretative Document number 2 (ID2): Safety in case of fire (OJ C62 Vol 37). It reflects the Commission Decision (EU) 2000/367/EC of 03/05/2000 amended by 2003/629/EC of 27/08/2003 and 2011/232/EC of 11/04/as regards the classification of the resistance to fire performance of construction products, construction works and parts thereof. DD MM 20XX specify performance and classes regarding fire resistance. These classes are identified by designation letters, each of which refers to an important characteristic of fire resistance behaviour.

This document provides for a common understanding for these requirements. It interprets the functional requirements for the different groups of building products and elements and explains the method for deriving their classification on the basis of test results and/or extended application results for individual products or elements.

NOTE Test reports constitute the basis for extended application reports as explained in EN 15725.

CEN, CENELEC and EOTA committees preparing technical specifications which contain performance requirements against fire resistance tests should make reference to the fire resistance classification given in this document and not refer directly to any specific fire test method.

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prEN 13501-3:2021 (E)**1 Scope**

This document specifies the procedure for classification of the resistance to fire performance of construction products and building elements used as components of building service installations, using data from fire resistance tests which are within the direct field of application of the relevant test method. Classification on the basis of extended application of test results is also included in the scope of this document.

Products/elements for use in ventilation systems include (excluding smoke and heat exhaust ventilation):

- fire resisting ducts;
- fire dampers.

Products /elements for use in/as cables systems:

- intrinsic fire resistant cables/unprotected cables;
- fire protective systems for cable systems;
- supporting /suspension devices;
- associated components (connectors, glands, junctions, etc.)

Relevant test methods which have been prepared for these products/elements are listed in Clause 2.

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 1366-1, *Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 1: Ventilation ducts*

EN 1366-2:2015, *Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 2: Fire dampers*

EN 15725, *Extended application reports on the fire performance of construction products and building elements*

EN 50200, *Method of test for resistance to fire of unprotected small cables for use in emergency circuits*

EN 50289-4-16, *Communication cables - Specifications for test methods - Part 4-16: Environmental test methods - Circuit integrity under fire conditions*

EN 50577, *Electric cables - Fire resistance test for unprotected electric cables (P classification)*

EN 50582, *Procedure to assess the circuit integrity of optical fibres in a cable under resistance to fire testing*

CLC/FprTR 50658, *Cable management systems (CMS) providing support for cables with intrinsic fire resistance*

3 Terms and definitions

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

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

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

direct field of application

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

3.2

extended field of application

outcome of a process (involving the application of defined rules that may 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

3.3

test specimen

element (or part) of building construction provided for the purpose of determining either its fire resistance or its contribution to the fire resistance of another building element

Note 1 to entry: For the purposes of this document, this definition refers to a specific component of a service installation.

[SOURCE: EN 1363-1:2020, modified]

3.4

fire resisting ventilation duct

duct used for the distribution or extraction of air and designed to provide a degree of fire resistance

Note 1 to entry: Fire resisting ducts may be subject to an additional classification S: smoke leakage.

[SOURCE: EN 1366-1:2014+A1:2020, modified]

3.5

fire damper

device for use in heating ventilation and air-conditioning (HAVC) system at fire boundaries to maintain compartmentation and protect means of escape in case of fire

Note 1 to entry: It may have reduced smoke leakage characteristics.

[SOURCE: EN 1366-2:2015]

3.6

extended application result

predicted result for performance parameter obtained following the process of extended field of application

prEN 13501-3:2021 (E)**3.7****extended application report**

document reporting extended application results, including all details of the process leading to those results

Note 1 to entry: Extended application reports are prepared in accordance with EN 15725.

3.8**fire protective system for cables/cable systems**

heat insulating assembly of flexible or rigid materials inside which cables or cable systems are arranged

Note 1 to entry: The protective system may be ducts, shafts, conduits, trunkings, jacket enclosures or similar systems.

3.9**electrical cables**

power, control and communication cables, including optical fibre cables and hybrid cables which are a combination of two or more of these cable types

3.10**small electrical cables**

power, control and communication cables, including optical fibre cables and hybrid cables with an overall diameter not exceeding 20 mm and with conductor size up to and including 2,5 mm²

Note 1 to entry: For optical cables only the 20 mm diameter limit applies.

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3.11**cable management system****CMS**

assembly providing support for cables with intrinsic fire resistance including different system components intended for the accommodation of insulated conductors, cables and possibly other electrical equipment in electrical and/or communication systems

Note 1 to entry: Examples of cable management systems (CMS) providing support for cables with intrinsic fire resistance tested according to CLC/FprTR 50658 are cable tray systems, mesh cable tray systems, cable ladder systems, cable trunking systems, conduit systems, cable ducting systems, cable cleats, etc.

4 Fire scenarios**4.1 General**

Fire resistance shall be assessed using the thermal attack given in 4.2 or 4.3 as appropriate. The levels of thermal action given in 4.2 and 4.3 reflect different fire scenarios and the standards which prescribe their translation into practical tests give tolerances for their application.

NOTE Other heating curves can exist:

— 'smouldering' fire test is only used if the fire resistance performance of the product/element is expected to be reduced by exposure to temperatures associated with the growth stage of a fire. It is, therefore, particularly relevant to products/elements whose performance could be dependent upon high heating rates below approximately 500 °C (as provided during the 'standard temperature/time' curve) for achievement of their classifications (i.e. mainly reactive or intumescent products). Further details relating to the practical application of this curve, and other test parameters, e.g. tolerances, are given in EN 1363-2;

— hydrocarbon curve is another example;

— also for extreme fire scenarios (e.g. traffic tunnels and nuclear plants), more severe conventional curves can be specified. These are not, however, used for the classification of elements according to this document.

4.2 The standard temperature/time curve (post flashover fire)

When applied as a basis for testing, the standard temperature/time relationship shall be applied for the full duration of the test. The relationship, which is a model of a fully developed fire in a compartment, is given by the following relationship:

$$T = 345 \log_{10}(8t + 1) + 20 \quad (1)$$

where

t is the time from the start of the test in minutes, and

T is the mean furnace temperature in °C.

Further details relating to the practical application of this curve, and other test parameters, e.g. tolerances, are given in EN 1363-1.

4.3 Constant temperature attack at 842 °C

In addition to the heating regime given in 4.2, the evaluation of small diameter unprotected electrical cables made using a notional constant temperature attack is carried out by means of flame single burner attack instead of furnace testing. The specified temperature and the rate at which the temperature is reached, is specified in the relevant test method.

5 Resistance to fire performance characteristics

5.1 Performance characteristics

5.1.1 Introduction

5.1.2 to 5.1.6 describe which performance characteristics apply to which products/elements.

5.1.2 E – Integrity

Integrity E is the ability of a component of a service installation to prevent the transmission of fire as a result of the passage of significant quantities of flames or hot gases from the fire to the unexposed side, thereby causing ignition either of the non-fire exposed surface or of any material adjacent to that surface.

The assessment of integrity is made on the basis of one or more of the following aspects simultaneously:

- cracks or openings in excess of given dimensions;
- ignition of a cotton pad;
- sustained flaming on the unexposed side;
- leakage in excess of given values.

The integrity shall be determined by all methods during the test. The cotton pad procedure shall be applied until the pad ignites and, once it has ignited, it shall be withdrawn and the test continued until all aspects have been exceeded (the sponsor has the option, however, of stopping the test once the desired level has been reached). The times of each mode of integrity failure shall be recorded.