



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 13943:2024

01-marec-2024

Nadomešča:  
SIST EN ISO 13943:2017

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## Požarna varnost - Slovar (ISO 13943:2023)

Fire safety - Vocabulary (ISO 13943:2023)

Brandschutz - Vokabular (ISO 13943:2023)

Sécurité au feu - Vocabulaire (ISO 13943:2023)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 13943:2023**

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**ICS:** <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bc1ca165-8189-4361-8738-a91eb562f4eb/sist-en-iso-13943-2024>

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**SIST EN ISO 13943:2024**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 13943

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

September 2023

ICS 01.040.13; 13.220.01

Supersedes EN ISO 13943:2017

English Version

## Fire safety - Vocabulary (ISO 13943:2023)

Sécurité au feu - Vocabulaire (ISO 13943:2023)

Brandschutz - Vokabular (ISO 13943:2023)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 15 March 2023.

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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

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## European foreword

This document (EN ISO 13943:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92 "Fire safety" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 127 "Fire safety in buildings" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2024.

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.

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**13943**

Fourth edition  
2023-09

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## Fire safety — Vocabulary

*Sécurité au feu — Vocabulaire*

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## ISO 13943:2023(E)

### 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)).

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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 92, *Fire safety*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 127, *Fire safety in buildings*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 13943:2017), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- a total of 86 terms have been added or have had their definitions revised.

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).

# Introduction

## 0.1 General

Over the last two decades, there has been a significant growth in the field of fire safety. There has been a considerable development of fire safety engineering design, especially as it relates to construction projects, as well as the development of concepts related to performance-based design. With this continuing evolution, there is an increasing need for agreement on a common language in the broad and expanding area of fire safety, beyond what has traditionally been limited to the field of fire testing.

The first edition of this document, ISO 13943:2000, contained definitions of about 180 terms. However, the areas of technology that are related to fire safety have continued to evolve rapidly and this edition contains many new terms and their definitions, as well as revised definitions of some of the terms that were in earlier editions.

This document defines general terms in order to establish a vocabulary applicable to fire safety, including fire safety in buildings and civil engineering works and other elements within the built environment. It will be updated as terms and definitions for further concepts in the field of fire safety are agreed upon and developed.

It is important to note that some fire safety terms can have a somewhat different interpretation than the one used in this document when used for regulations. In that case, the definition given in this document may not apply.

The terms in this document concern:

- fundamental concepts;
- more specific concepts, such as those used specifically in fire testing or in fire safety engineering and potentially in ISO or IEC International Standards relating to fire; and
- related concepts, such as terms used in building and civil engineering.

The layout is designed according to ISO 10241-1:2011. The terms are presented in English alphabetical order and preferred terms are written in **bold type** with admitted and deprecated terms listed below in normal type.

## 0.2 Use of the term “item”

For the purposes of this document, the term “item” (in French “*objet*”) is used to represent any single object or assembly of objects. It may cover, for example, material, product, assembly, structure or building, as required in the context of any individual definition.

If the “item” under consideration is a test specimen, then the term “test specimen” is used.



# Fire safety — Vocabulary

## 1 Scope

This document defines terminology relating to fire safety as used in ISO and IEC International Standards.

## 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

## 3 Terms and definitions

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

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

### 3.1

#### **abnormal heat**

<electrotechnical> heat that is additional to that resulting from use under normal conditions, up to and including that which causes a *fire* ([3.138](#))

### 3.2

#### **absorptivity**

ratio of the absorbed *radiant heat flux* ([3.358](#)) to the incident *radiative heat flux* ([3.361](#))

Note 1 to entry: The absorptivity is dimensionless.

### 3.3

#### **acceptance criteria**

criteria that form the basis for assessing the acceptability of the safety of a design of a *built environment* ([3.36](#))

Note 1 to entry: The criteria can be qualitative, quantitative or a combination of both.

### 3.4

#### **accuracy**

closeness of the agreement between the result of a measurement and the true value of the *measurand* ([3.298](#))

[SOURCE: ASTM E176:2021]

### 3.5

#### **activation time**

time interval from response by a sensing device until the *suppression system* ([3.418](#)), *smoke* ([3.389](#)) control system, alarm system or other fire safety system is fully operational

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### 3.6

#### active fire protection

method(s) used to reduce or prevent the spread and effects of *fire* (3.138), heat or *smoke* (3.389) by virtue of detection and/or suppression of the fire and which require a certain amount of motion and/or response to be activated

EXAMPLE The application of agents (e.g. halon gas or water spray) to the fire or the control of ventilation and/or smoke.

Note 1 to entry: Compare with the terms *passive fire protection* (3.328) and *suppression system* (3.418).

### 3.7

#### actual delivered density

ADD

volumetric flow rate of water per unit area that is delivered onto the top horizontal surface of a simulated burning *combustible* (3.59) array

Note 1 to entry: ADD is typically determined relative to a specific *heat release rate* (3.230) of a *fire* (3.138).

Note 2 to entry: ADD can be measured according to ISO 6182-7:2020.<sup>1)</sup>

Note 3 to entry: The typical unit is mm·min<sup>-1</sup>.

### 3.8

#### acute effect

sharp or severe effect

Note 1 to entry: Compare with the term *chronic effect* (3.57).

Note 2 to entry: Generally used in reference to human health effects.

### 3.9

#### acute toxicity

*toxicity* (3.450) that causes rapidly occurring *toxic* (3.444) effects

Note 1 to entry: Compare with the term *toxic potency* (3.447).

### 3.10

#### aerosol

suspension of *droplets* (3.94) and/or solid particles in a gas phase which are generated by *fire* (3.138)

Note 1 to entry: The size of the droplets or particles typically ranges from under 10 nm to over 10 µm.

Note 2 to entry: Compare with the term droplets.

### 3.11

#### aerosol particle

individual piece of solid material that is part of the dispersed phase in an *aerosol* (3.10)

Note 1 to entry: There are two categories of *fire* (3.138) aerosol particles: unburned or partially burned particles containing a high proportion of carbon (i.e. "*soot*"; 3.397), and relatively completely combusted, small particle sized "*ashes*" (3.24). Soot particles of small diameter (i.e. about 1 µm) typically consist of small elementary spheres of between 10 nm and 50 nm in diameter. Formation of soot particles is dependent on many parameters including nucleation, agglomeration and surface growth. *Oxidation* (3.324) of soot particles, i.e. further *combustion* (3.62), is also possible.

### 3.12

#### afterflame

*flame* (3.184) that persists after the *ignition source* (3.244) has been removed

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1) Withdrawn.