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Fire resistance tests — Fire dampers for air distribution systems —

Part 2:
Intumescent dampers

ICS: 13.220.50

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Contents

This template allows you to work with default MS Word functions and styles. You can use these if you want to maintain the Table of Contents automatically and apply auto-numbering.

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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).

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

For an explanation on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee 92, *Fire Safety*, Subcommittee 2, *Fire Containment*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 21925 series can be found on the ISO website.

Fire resistance tests — Fire dampers for air distribution systems — Part 2: Intumescent dampers

SAFETY WARNING — For suitable health precautions to be taken, the attention is drawn to the possibility that toxic or harmful gases can be released while the test is being conducted.

1 Scope

This document specifies a test method for the determination of the resistance of fire dampers to heat, and for the evaluation of their ability to prevent fire and smoke spreading from one fire compartment to another through an air distribution system.

This part of ISO 21925 describes the test requirements related to intumescent fire dampers. It is intended for intumescent fire dampers that are expected to be classified as EI dampers. Without the addition of a mechanical damper, they are unable to achieve the “S” classification, which includes a leakage limit imposed at ambient temperature.

It is not intended to be used for dampers used only in smoke control systems, for testing fire protection devices which only deal with air transfer applications, or for dampers used in suspended ceilings, as the installation of the damper and duct can have an adverse effect on the performance of the suspended ceiling, requiring other methods of evaluation.

NOTE "Air transfer" is a low-pressure application through a fire separation door (or wall, floor) without any connection to an air duct.

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

ISO 5167-7, *Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices — Part 7: Orifice plates, nozzles and Venturi tubes inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full*

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 http://www.electropedia.org/

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

3.1
test construction
complete test assembly, consisting of the separating element, damper and duct sections and penetration seals (if any)

3.2
supporting construction
wall partition or floor into which the damper and duct section are installed for the test

3.3
separating element
wall, partition or floor into which the damper and duct are installed in the building

3.4
connecting duct
duct section between the damper or separating element and the measuring station

3.5
measuring station
equipment consisting of pipe system with an orifice plate or venturi and an air flow straightener (if any), installed between the connecting duct and the exhaust equipment to determine the volume flow rate of gases passing through the damper under test

3.6
exhaust equipment
equipment consisting of a fan and balancing or dilution dampers (if any), to apply and maintain the underpressure in the connecting duct

3.7
fire damper
mobile closure within a duct which is operated automatically or manually and is designed to prevent the spread of fire

3.8
intumescent
term describing the phenomenon of expansion in excess of normal thermal expansion under the action of heat normally generated by the fire

3.9
intumescent dampers
non-mechanical device, installed in a ducted system that intumesces when exposed to hot gases to prevent the spread of fire.

3.10
intumescent sheet
intumescent material manufactured in rigid or flexible thin sections, typically 1 mm to 4 mm thick, usually cut into strips for incorporation into the fire damper

3.11
covered intumescent
partly enclosed intumescent material to provide protection, modify the behaviour, improve the surface finish and/or enhance the aesthetics of the fire damper

3.12
skinned intumescent material
totally enclosed intumescent material on all faces and edges to provide protection, modify the behaviour and improve the surface finish and/or the aesthetics of the fire damper

4 Principles of the test

The damper with its fixing device is built into, or attached directly, or remotely via a section of ducting, to a fire-separating building element in a manner representative of good practice. Temperature and integrity measurements are carried out in various parts of the test construction during the test. The tightness of the damper system is measured by direct flow measurements whilst maintaining a constant pressure differential across the closed damper of 300 Pa. For special applications, higher underpressures may be employed.

5 Apparatus

The test apparatus specified in 5.1 to 5.8, including the instrumentation, shall be in accordance with ISO 834-1 except where specifically stated otherwise. Intumescent dampers give off some moisture, a suitable condensing device shall be installed before the flow-measuring device. This will be deemed to be effective if the gas temperature within the flow-measuring device does not exceed 40 °C at any time during the test. A suitable condensing device may be considered to be a water tank fed with water at ambient temperature with about 9 m of measuring duct immersed in the tank prior to reaching the measuring device.

An example of a test arrangement is shown in Figure 1.

5.1 Furnace, capable of achieving the heating and pressure conditions specified in ISO 834-1.

5.2 Damper under test, attached to the connecting duct in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

5.3 Connecting duct, of all welded construction fabricated from (1,5 ± 0,1) mm thick steel with a width and height appropriate to the size of the damper under test. The duct shall have a length of 2× the diagonal dimension of the damper, up to a maximum of 2 m. The connecting duct shall be provided with a gas-tight observation port.

5.4 Measuring station, consisting of an orifice plate, venturi, or other suitable device, an air flow straightener (if required) and straight lengths of pipe sized in accordance with ISO 5167-1 installed between the connecting duct and the exhaust fan to determine the volume flow rate of gases passing through the damper under test. When testing dampers installed in floors, it is still possible to use the measuring station horizontally. A suitable mounting detail is shown in Figure 2.

5.5 Exhaust fan system, capable of controlling flow rates and maintaining a pressure difference between the connecting duct and the furnace, as required, when the damper is closed.

Regardless of what test pressure is chosen, the fan should be capable of achieving a 200 Pa pressure difference higher than the test pressure difference chosen for the test.

Regulation of the 300 Pa (or higher pressure differential) may be by means of a dilution damper installed just before the fan inlet. The pressure shall be controlled to within ±5 % of the required pressure. A balancing damper shall be fitted at the outlet of the fan to adjust the pressure range of the systems to suit the damper under test. A variable speed fan may be used instead of the dilution damper.

5.6 Instrumentation for measuring and recording the furnace temperature, in accordance with ISO 834-1. Locations of the furnace thermocouples for a number of different test arrangements are shown in Figures 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

The gas temperature adjacent to the flow measuring device shall be measured by a 0,25 mm bare wire thermocouple enclosed in a 6 mm diameter porcelain twin wall tube with its measuring junction located at the centreline of the measuring duct and at a distance equal to twice the diameter of the measuring duct downstream from the flow measuring device. A similar thermocouple shall be located at the exit from the connecting duct plenum (see Figures 1 and 2). Alternative thermocouples may be used provided it can be shown that they have equivalent response time.

5.7 Instrumentation for measuring and recording surface temperature, in accordance with ISO 834-1.

It shall be located, depending on the method of mounting the damper selected, in the positions shown in Figures 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8.

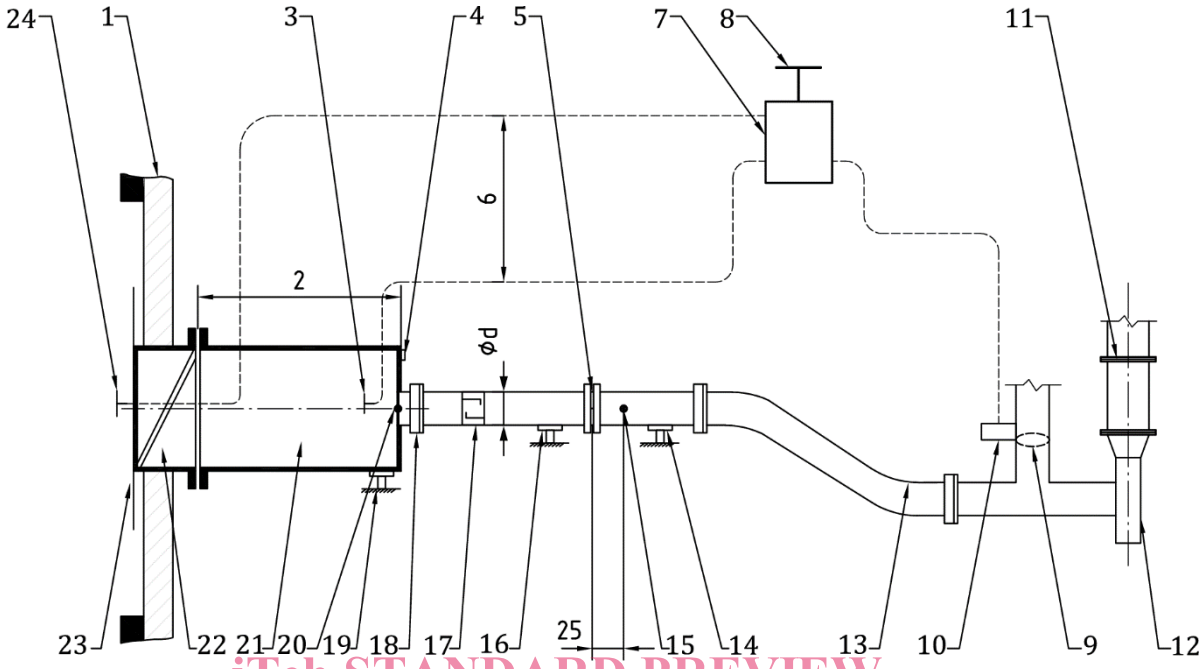
5.8 Instrumentation for measuring pressure differential between the furnace and the connecting duct.

A pressure tapping shall be located on the centreline of one vertical side wall of the connecting duct. Instrumentation shall have a 300 Pa measurement capacity higher than the test pressure chosen for the test. Instrumentation shall also be provided for measuring the pressure difference between inside and outside (ambient) of the furnace.

5.9 Timing device, capable of running throughout the test period.

5.10 Gap gauges and cotton pad, according to ISO 834-1, to judge the integrity of the joints between the damper and its connecting duct and the damper assembly and the supporting construction of the test arrangement.

Dimensions in millimetres

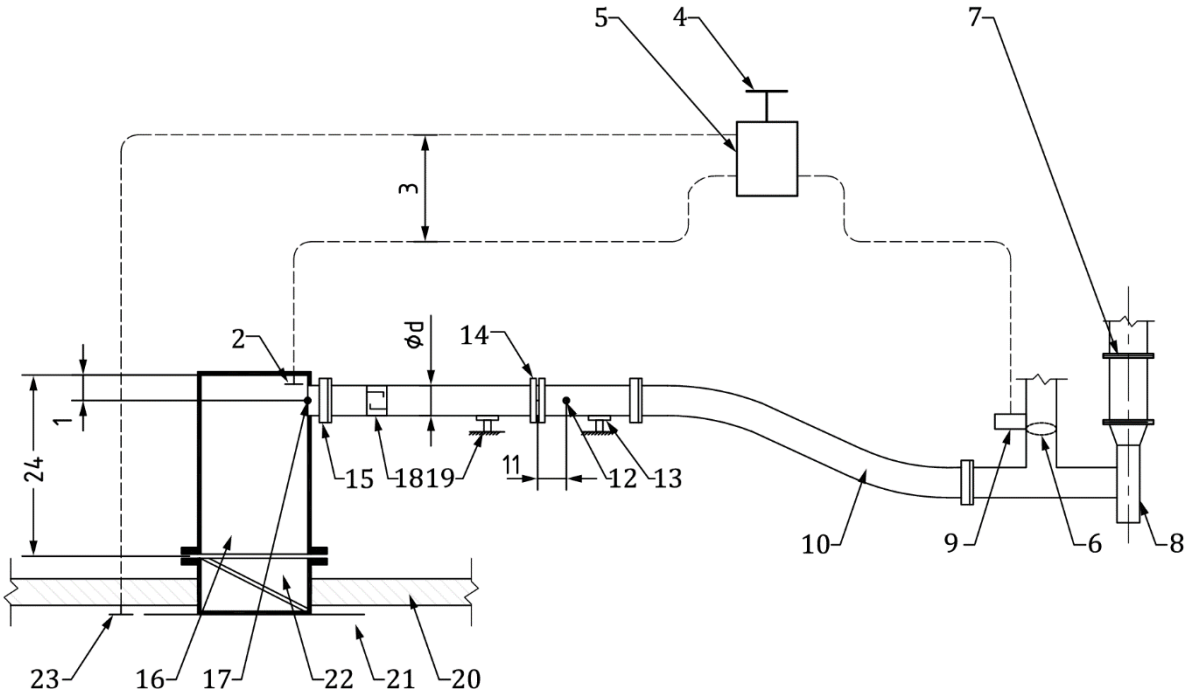


Key

1 supporting construction (wall)
2 2× diagonal (to a maximum of 2 m)
3 pressure sensor (on centreline)
4 observation port
5 orifice plate or venturi
6 pressure differential (300 Pa)
7 pressure differential control box
8 pressure sensor in laboratory
9 pressure control dilution damper
10 pneumatic actuator or manual control
11 balancing damper
12 fan
13 flexible connecting duct
14 support
15 thermocouple
16 support
17 flow straightener
18 flange
19 support
20 thermocouple at exit from plenum
21 connecting duct
22 test damper
23 furnace chamber
24 pressure sensor (on centreline of damper)
25 distance: thermocouple to orifice plate = 2 d

Figure 1 — Example of general test arrangement

Dimensions in millimetres

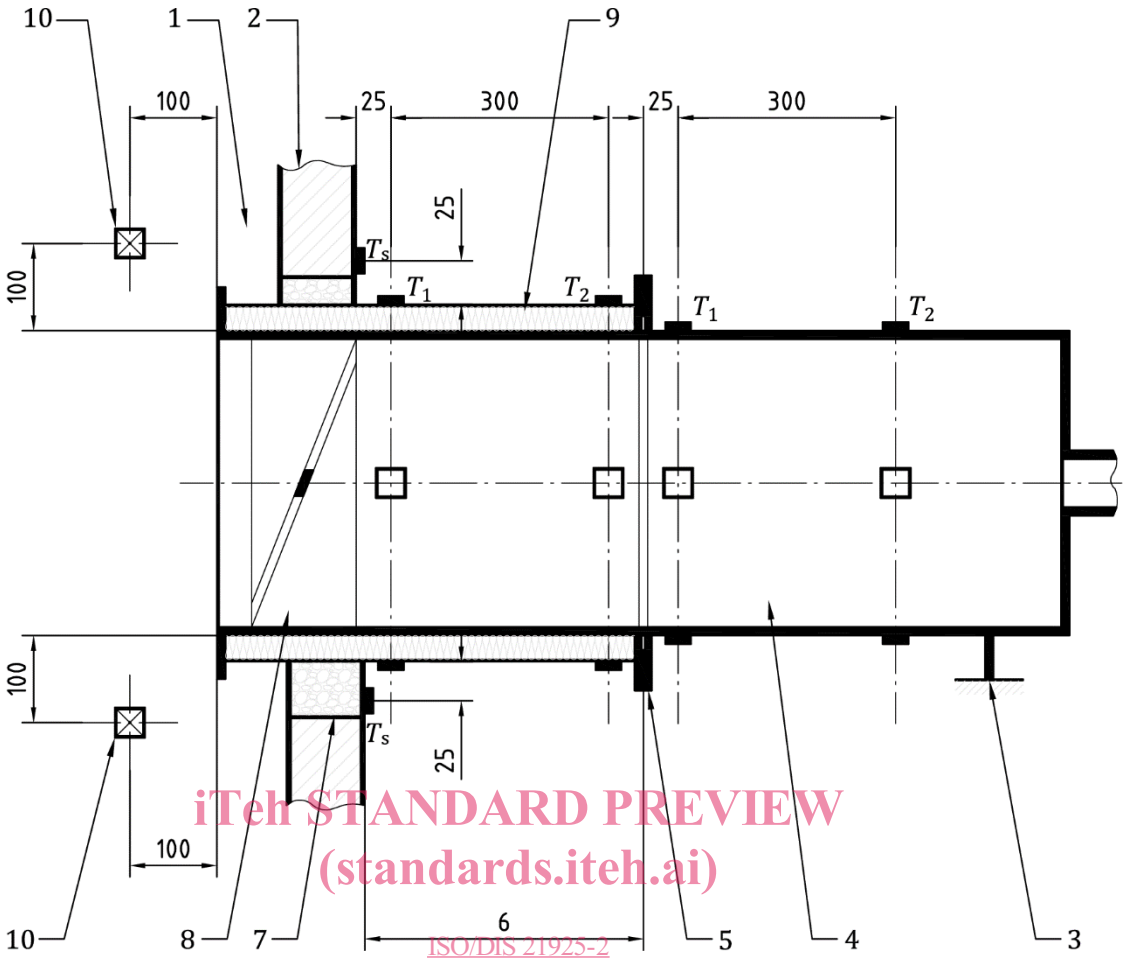


Key

1 dimension equal to the diameter of the measuring station
2 pressure sensor
3 pressure differential (300 Pa)
4 pressure sensor in laboratory
5 pressure differential control box
6 pressure control dilution damper
7 balancing damper
8 fan
9 pneumatic actuator or manual control
10 flexible connecting duct
11 distance: thermocouple to orifice plate = 2 d
12 thermocouple
13 support
14 orifice plate or venturi
15 flange
16 connecting duct
17 thermocouple at exit from plenum
18 flow straightener
19 support
20 supporting construction {floor)
21 furnace chamber
22 test damper
23 pressure sensor
24 2× diagonal (to a maximum of 2 m)

Figure 2 — Example of an alternative arrangement when testing dampers in floors

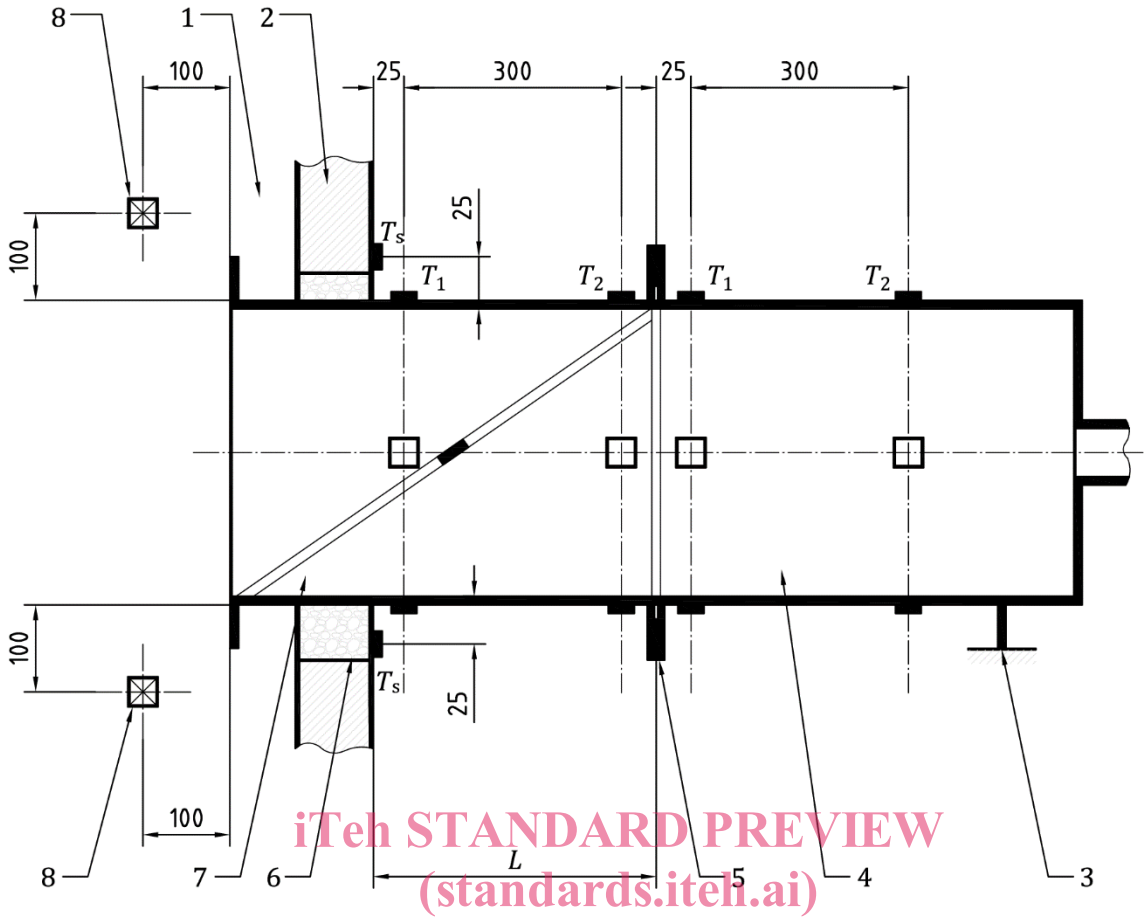
Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1	furnace
2	supporting construction
3	support
4	connecting duct
5	connecting angle
6	length "L" to be specified by damper manufacturer
7	infill material, provided it is necessary
8	damper
9	insulated ductwork
10	furnace thermocouples, 4 places
T_s, T_1, T_2	unexposed surface thermocouples (minimum of one each side)

Figure 3 — Position of surface thermocouples when damper is installed in an insulated duct

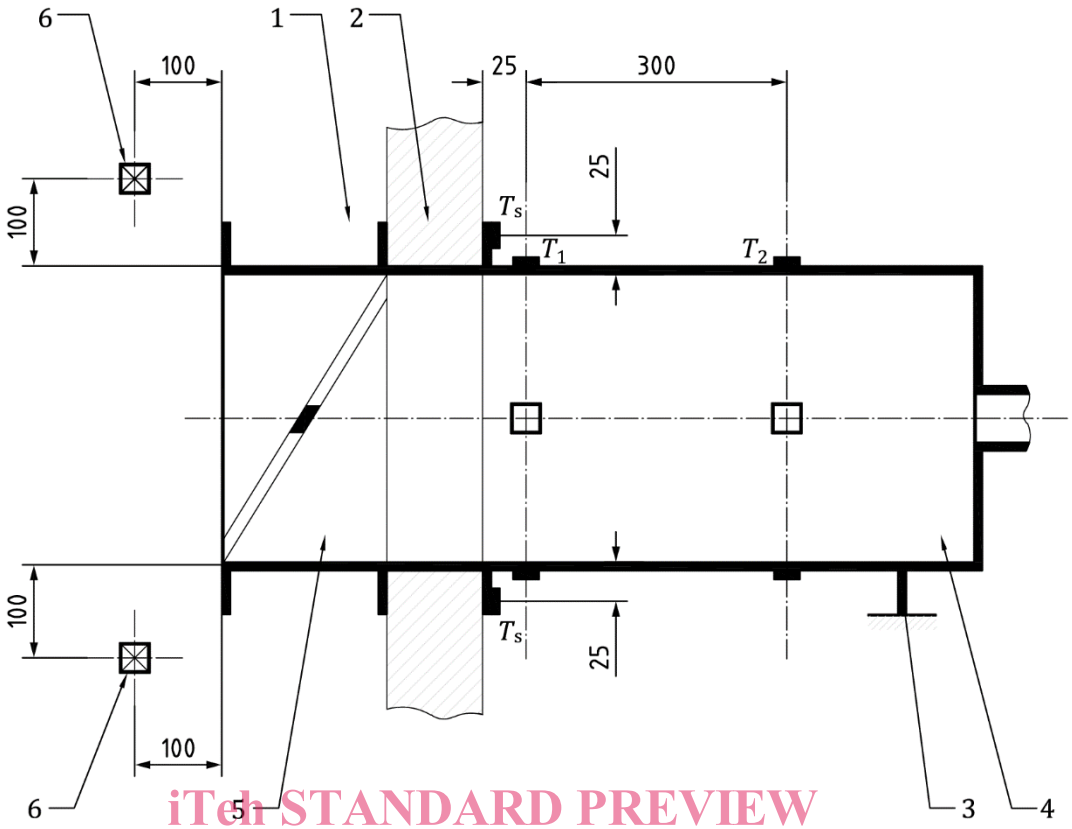


Key

1	furnace
2	supporting construction
3	support
4	connecting duct
5	connecting angle
6	infill material, provided it is necessary
7	damper
8	furnace thermocouples, 4 places
L	length to be specified by damper manufacturer
T_s, T_1, T_2	unexposed surface thermocouples (minimum of one each side)

Figure 4 — Position of surface thermocouples when damper is installed in a non-insulated duct

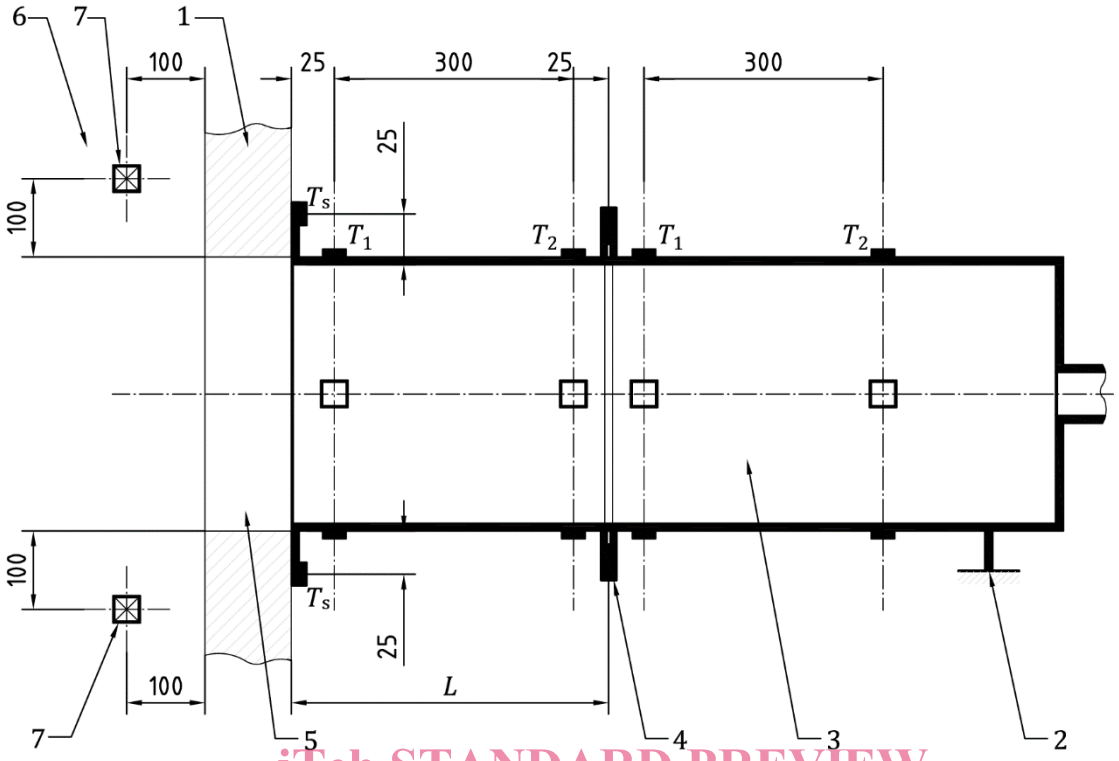
Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1	furnace
2	supporting construction
3	support
4	connecting duct
5	damper
6	furnace thermocouples, 4 places
T_s, T_1, T_2	unexposed surface thermocouples (minimum of one each side)

Figure 5 — Damper mounted onto face of supporting construction within the furnace



Key

1	supporting construction
2	support
3	connecting duct
4	damper
5	connecting angle
6	furnace
7	furnace thermocouples, 4 places
L	length to be specified by damper manufacturer
T_s, T_1, T_2	unexposed surface thermocouples (minimum of one each side)

Figure 6 — Damper mounted onto face of supporting construction outside the furnace