



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 15269-5:2026

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Nadomešča:

SIST EN 15269-5:2014+A1:2017

Razširjena uporaba rezultatov preskusov požarne odpornosti in/ali dimotesnosti za vrata, zaporne elemente in okna, ki se odpirajo, vključno z njihovim okovjem - 5. del: Požarna odpornost zastekljenih vrat v kovinskih okvirjih in oken, ki se odpirajo

Extended application of test results for fire resistance and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable window assemblies, including their elements of building hardware - Part 5: Fire resistance of hinged and pivoted metal framed glazed doorsets and openable windows

Erweiterte Anwendung von Prüfergebnissen zur Feuerwiderstandsfähigkeit und/oder Rauchdichtigkeit von Türen, Toren und zu öffnenden Fenstern einschließlich ihrer Baubeschläge - Teil 5: Feuerwiderstandsfähigkeit von verglasten Drehflügeltüren und zu öffnenden Fenstern mit Metall(rohr)rahmen

Application étendue des résultats d'essais en matière de résistance au feu et/ou d'étanchéité à la fumée des blocs portes, blocs fermetures et ouvrants de fenêtre, y compris leurs éléments de quincaillerie intégrés - Partie 5 : Résistance au feu des blocs portes vitrés battants et pivotants, à ossature métallique, et des fenêtres vitrées à ossature métallique

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 15269-5:2026

ICS:

13.220.50	Požarna odpornost gradbenih materialov in elementov	Fire-resistance of building materials and elements
91.060.50	Vrata in okna	Doors and windows
91.190	Stavbna oprema	Building accessories

SIST EN 15269-5:2026

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 15269-5

August 2026

ICS 13.220.50

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English Version

Extended application of test results for fire resistance
and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable
window assemblies, including their elements of building
hardware - Part 5: Fire resistance of hinged and pivoted
metal framed glazed doorsets and openable windows

Application étendue des résultats d'essais en matière
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von Türen, Toren und zu öffnenden Fenstern
einschließlich ihrer Baubeschläge - Teil 5:
Feuerwiderstandsfähigkeit von verglasten
Drehflügeltüren und zu öffnenden Fenstern mit
Metall(rohr)rahmen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 July 2026.

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European foreword

This document (EN 15269-5:2026) has been prepared by 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 February 2027 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2027.

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.

This document supersedes EN 15269-5:2014+A1:2016.

This document has been prepared under a standardization request addressed to CEN by the European Commission. The Standing Committee of the EFTA States subsequently approves these requests for its Member States.

This document is part of the EN 15269 series, *Extended application of test results for fire resistance and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable window assemblies, including their elements of building hardware*.

A list of all parts in the EN 15269 series can be found on the CEN website: www.cencenelec.eu.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

EN 15269-5:2026 (E)**1 Scope**

This document covers hinged and pivoted steel (any kind) and aluminium based framed, glazed doorsets or openable windows. Throughout this document, the term “doorset” will be used to cover both doorsets and openable windows, unless otherwise stated. It specifies a method for extending the application of test results obtained from fire resistance test(s) conducted in accordance with EN 1634-1.

Subject to the completion of the appropriate test or tests selected from those identified in Clause 4, the extended application can cover all or some of the following examples:

- integrity (E), integrity & radiation (EW) or integrity & insulation (EI₁ or EI₂), self-closing (C) classification,
- door leaf and window leaf,
- glazing within the doorset (e.g. for door leaf, side, transom and overpanels),
- air transfer devices (e.g. ventilation louvers or air transfer grilles),
- side panels, transom panels, flush over panels,
- components (e.g. frame and/or suspension system) fixed to the supporting construction (e.g. wall and/or ceiling),
- items of building hardware,
- decorative and protective finishes,
- intumescent strips and intumescent or non-intumescent (e.g. smoke, draught or acoustic) seals,
- alternative supporting construction(s).

This document does not cover doorsets installed horizontally (e.g. in a ceiling).

The effect on the classification durability of self-closing for the doorsets following an extended application process is not addressed in this document. The effect on the Classification smoke control for the doorsets following an extended application process is not addressed in this document.

Annex A (normative) provides a thorough list about some of the possible construction parameter variations and the applicability of rules for the extended application of test results.

Annex B (normative) shows different arrangements for doorsets incorporating side and/or over panels.

Annex C (normative) provides with its Figures (from Figure C.1 to C.6) further clarification concerning the suitability of applying EN 15269-5 (or other parts of EN 15269) depending on the type of doorset for which the extended application of results are intended.

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 179, *Building hardware - Emergency exit devices operated by a lever handle or push pad, for use on escape routes - Requirements and test methods*

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

EN 1125, *Building hardware - Panic exit devices operated by a horizontal bar, for use on escape routes - Requirements and test methods*

EN 1155, *Building hardware - Electrically powered hold-open devices for swing doors - Requirements and test methods*

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

EN 1364-1, *Fire resistance tests for non-loadbearing elements - Part 1: Walls*

EN 1634-1, *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 1634-2, *Fire resistance and smoke control tests for door, shutter and openable window assemblies and elements of building hardware - Part 2: Fire resistance characterisation test for elements of building hardware*

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

EN 12365-2, *Building hardware - Gasket and weatherstripping for doors, windows, shutters and curtain walling - Part 2: Linear compression force test methods*

EN 12519, *Windows and pedestrian doors. Terminology*

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

EN 13501-2, *Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 2: Classification using data from fire resistance and/or smoke control tests, excluding ventilation services*

EN 15254-4:2018, *Extended application of results from fire resistance tests - Non-loadbearing walls - Part 4: Glazed constructions*

EN 15269-1, *Extended application of test results for fire resistance and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable window assemblies, including their elements of building hardware - Part 1: General requirements*

EN 15269-2, *Extended application of test results for fire resistance and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable window assemblies, including their elements of building hardware - Part 2: Fire resistance of hinged and pivoted steel doorsets*

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

EN ISO 13943, *Fire safety - Vocabulary (ISO 13943)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 1363-1, EN 1634-1, EN 1634-2, EN 12519, EN 15269-1, EN 15725 and EN ISO 13943 and the following apply.

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 <http://www.electropedia.org/>

EN 15269-5:2026 (E)**3.1****full scale test**

test of a full scale doorset

Note 1 to entry: The method of reference for determining the fire resistance of the products in the scope of this standard shall be EN 1634-1.

3.2**small scale test**

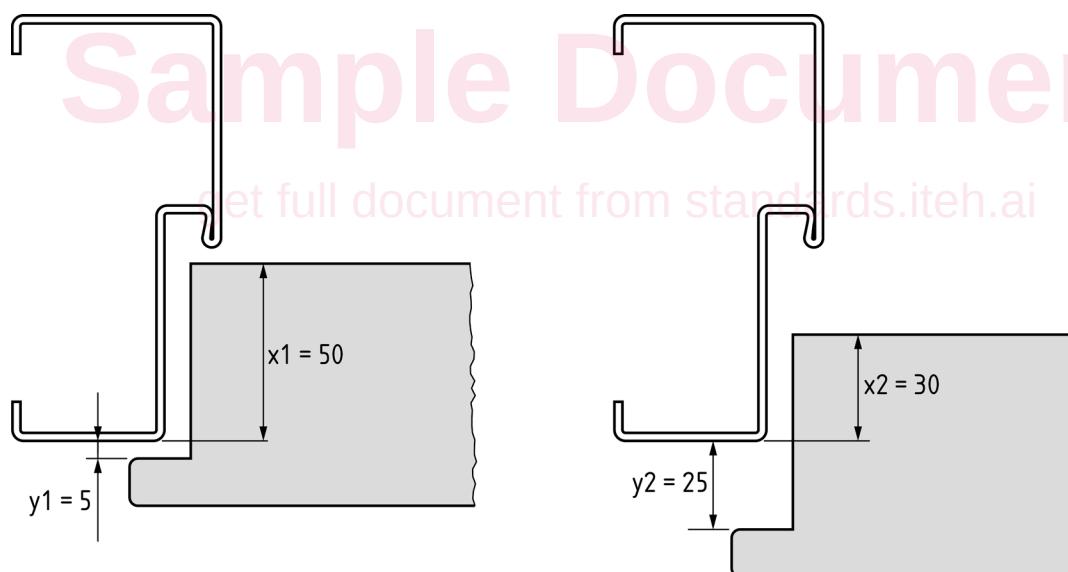
test on items of building hardware

Note 1 to entry: The method of reference for characterizing the influence on fire performance of items of building hardware for incorporation into the products in the scope of this standard shall be EN 1634-2. EN 1634-2 also defines the decision process that permits its use.

3.3**effective rebate depth**

dimension of the door leaf thickness of overlapping adjacent edges of door leaf relative to the door frame, transom or side panel or flush overpanel as well as at door leaf meeting edges (on double leaf doorsets)

Note 1 to entry: At the meeting edges and for rebated leaves, this dimension will be the rebate where the intumescent seal is fitted or, if no seal is fitted, the depth of the largest rebate (see Figure 1).

**Key**

x1 example of effective rebate depth in doorset to be tested

x2 example of resulting effective rebate depth during testing after movement of 20 mm

Figure 1 — Effective rebate depth**3.4****opening outwards**

opening the door leaf away from the fireside

3.5**opening inwards**

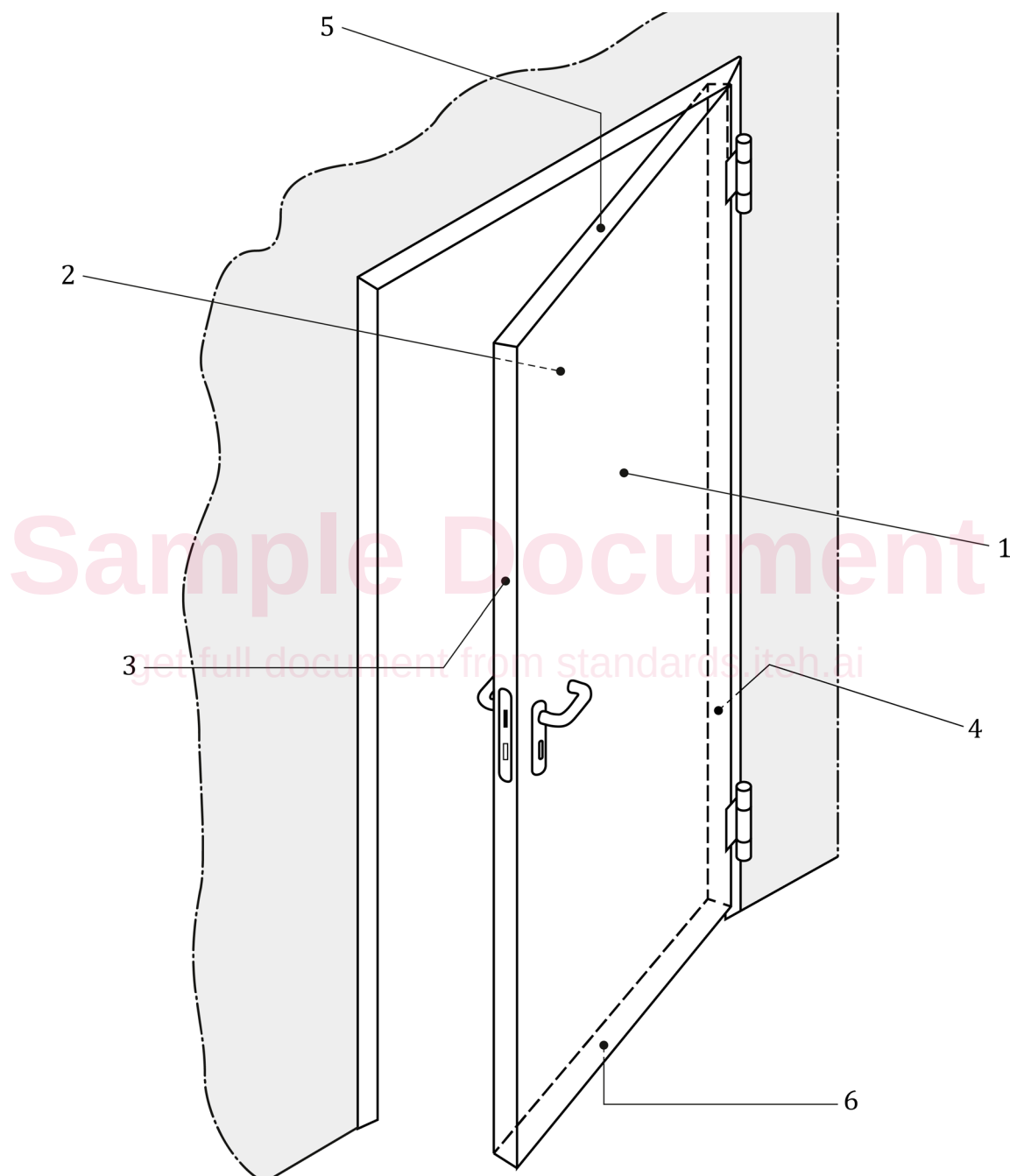
opening the door leaf towards the fireside

3.6

faces and sides of a hinged door leaf

all of the surfaces, faces and sides of a door panel that swing open and closed

Note 1 to entry: An example is shown in Figure 2.



Key

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | opening face | 4 | hinge side |
| 2 | closing face | 5 | top side |
| 3 | lock side | 6 | bottom side |

Figure 2 — Example of faces and sides of a hinged door leaf

EN 15269-5:2026 (E)**3.7****representative**

doorset design having ‘fundamentally the same’ or ‘similar’ construction as another doorset leaf design for the purpose of evaluating parameter variations, providing the relevant aspects of tested performance are considered

Note 1 to entry: See EN 15269-1 for further guidance on evaluation of ‘similar’/‘fundamentally the same’.

3.8**intumescent seal**

intumescent strips and seals with intumescent characteristics

3.9**dog bolt / movement restrictor**

additional part (e.g. a bolt) on the hinge side of the doorset which can bear forces such as those caused by levering for burglary or by deflection in case of fire

3.10**load bearing item of building hardware**

item of building hardware which transmits or may transmit forces and/or torques between door leaf and door frame either under normal conditions or under fire conditions

EXAMPLES Hinges, latches, locks and dog bolts.

4 Determination of the field of extended application**4.1 General**

4.1.1 Before there can be any consideration for extended application, two representative specimens of the doorset, one with the exposure of the opening face and one with the exposure of the closing face, shall have been tested in accordance with EN 1634-1 to achieve a test result which could generate a fire resistance classification in accordance with EN 13501-2 at least equal to the fire resistance classification required from extended application considerations. These tests are referred to in this document as basic tests.

NOTE If a doorset is classified from one side only (e.g. just opening face), the extended application rules cannot lead to a classification of the opposite side or of both sides.

4.1.2 A review of the doorset construction parameters can indicate that one or more characteristics may be improved by a particular construction parameter variation. All evaluations shall be made on the basis of retaining the classifications obtainable from testing to EN 1634-1, including those lower than the test duration. However, this shall never lead to an increased classification for any specific construction parameter beyond that achieved during any one fire resistance test unless specifically identified in Table A.1.

4.1.3 If, when following the extended application procedure, any component of the classified product cannot be covered by the extended application rules, a representative specimen incorporating the particular construction parameter variation shall be tested on both sides or on one side, if the required classification is from one side only. Otherwise, that part shall be omitted from the subsequent extended application report and classification report.

4.1.4 A hardware performance sheet (HPS), according to EN 16035 may be part of the documentation for the assessment and determination of the extended application.

4.1.5 If the extension of the design parameter variations of Annex A, Table A.1 does not prevent the doorset from reaching the fully closed position, the rules may be used for a 'C' classification, provided that all test evidence used as a basis has resulted in a 'C' classification."

4.2 How to use extended application rules in Annex A, Table A.1

4.2.1 Identify the variations from the original fire resistance test specimen(s) which are required to be covered by an extended application report.

4.2.2 Locate the variations in the appropriate parameter variation by reference to columns (1) and (2) of Annex A, Table A.1.

4.2.3 Establish from the contents of column (3) of Annex A, Table A.1 whether any extended application is available beyond the direct application rules (DIAP) in EN 1634-1 without the need for further testing

4.2.4 Where this is deemed to be possible this can be recorded in the extended application report together with any appropriate restrictions and the stated rules from column (3) of Annex A, Table A.1.

4.2.5 Where the variations required can only be achieved from additional testing, the additional test should be made on a representative test specimen, i.e. a doorset of the same or more onerous configuration. Alternatively, column (4) of Annex A, Table A.1 identifies an option for alternative testing and relevant test parameters.

The most onerous configuration shall be the one with the lowest relevant performance in terms of mode of failure and/or highest distortion but shall also be evaluated taking the intended construction parameter variation(s) into account.

For example, if the construction parameter variation involves a change to glazing or side panel and over panel configurations then the previous result where these have been tested would need to be used to make the evaluation of most onerous.

4.2.6 When an additional test according to column (4) of Annex A, Table A.1 is performed and the result of this additional test meets the provisions given in column (3), the possible extensions in column (3) can be applied based on this additional test.

4.3 Procedure for maximum field of extended application

4.3.1 It is possible to provide an extended field of application from a single test. However, where a manufacturer intends to produce a range of doorsets incorporating single leaf doorsets and also double leaf doorsets with or without side, transom or flush over panels, with or without glazing, with or without air transfer devices, e.g. ventilation grilles or louvers, with alternative items of building hardware, etc., it is recommended that careful consideration is given to the complete range of doorset designs and options in order to minimize the testing required before testing commences.

4.3.2 Establish all the construction parameter variations which are required to be part of the product range.

4.3.3 Determine which are the most important design and configuration requirements and incorporate as many as possible into the specimen(s) for the first tests in the series.

4.3.4 Conduct the first fire resistance test or a series of tests and then establish which of the original desired construction parameter variations have not been covered by the fire resistance tests, including direct application possibilities.

4.3.5 Identify these construction parameter variations in Annex A, Table A.1 and establish if any extended application is possible without further testing.

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4.3.6 Record this for the extended application report together with any restrictions and rules given in column (3) in Annex A, Table A.1.

4.3.7 Evaluate which, if any, of the desired construction parameter variations have not been covered by the field of direct application or the initial field of extended application derived from 4.3.5.

4.3.8 Determine if the product range is to include only single leaf doorsets, only double leaf doorsets or both. Where only single leaf doorsets are to be part of the product range, the outstanding construction parameter variations shall only be incorporated into specimens for the single leaf doorset. Where only double leaf doorsets are to be part of the product range, the outstanding construction parameter variations shall only be incorporated into specimens for double leaf doorsets. Where single leaf and double leaf doorsets are to be included in the product range, the outstanding construction parameter variations for the extended application of single leaf doorsets may be incorporated into either repeated single leaf doorset fire resistance tests or in the most onerous configuration, as defined in column (4) of Annex A, Table A.1, double leaf doorset configurations. See also Annex B.

4.3.9 Select the required outstanding construction parameter variations from column (1) and column (2) of Annex A, Table A.1 and observe from column (4) of Annex A, Table A.1 which are the most onerous specimen configurations for further testing.

4.3.10 If the complete selection of required construction parameter variations has not been covered by the tests completed in accordance with 4.3.8 and 4.3.9 above, then an appropriate fire resistance test or tests may be repeated with the additional product variations incorporated.

4.4 Analysis of fire resistance test results

4.4.1 In order to maximize the extended field of application, it is important that the test reports shall record details of any premature integrity and/or insulation and/or radiation failure, also record details of any significant distortion to evaluate low, medium and high distortion (see Annex A, Table A.1).

4.4.2 Where a series of fire resistance tests have been conducted, the field of extended application shall be based on the lowest performance achieved from the complete series of fire resistance tests unless premature failure has been attributed to one or more specific construction parameter variation.

4.4.3 Where it has been possible to clearly identify failures that can be unambiguously assigned to a specific construction parameter variation, the extended application for all other construction parameter variations can be based on the performance achieved after isolating the premature failure(s), provided the requirements of 4.1.1 are met. Where the specific construction parameter variation requires category B performance (see EN 1634-1 for the corresponding overrun times) and where failures can be identified as having no relevance to this aspect of the construction, they can be disregarded, and the failure time and associated category revised accordingly. In any case, the failed construction parameters have to be excluded from the classification and EXAP reports.

5 Classification report

The classification report shall be determined from the results of the extended application report and presented in accordance with EN 13501-2.

Annex A (normative)

Construction parameter variations

Table A.1 is designed to be used in the field of fire resistance testing of hinged and pivoted metal framed glazed doorsets and openable windows.

The table shall only be used to evaluate a field of extended application when at least one fire resistance test to EN 1634-1 can generate a fire resistance classification according to EN 13501-2. Only results from fire resistance tests in accordance with European Standards can be used as basis for extended application.

The first two columns identify possible variations to the construction details of the specimen tested. In the column “Variations”, it could be referenced, in brackets () and in *italics*, the number of the rule as previously indicated in EN 15269-5:2014+A1:2016. For example, Table A.1 references (*C.1.49*) in rule C.14.1: this means that that rule C.14.1 was referenced as rule C.1.49 in the old version of the standard.

For some construction parameters, it is necessary to evaluate whether the specimen displayed a high, medium or low level of distortion during the fire resistance test. Where this is the case, the following levels shall be used to establish high, medium and low distortion doorsets as measured using the maximum relative movement at any position between the edge of the door leaf and door frame or between the meeting edges of door leaves or the relative movement of the framing members for panelled systems. The measurements shall be taken from the start of the test at any time during the complete required classification period. The deflections shall be measured at the positions given in EN 1634-1:

- Low: < 40 % of effective rebate depth;
- Medium: ≥ 40 % and ≤ 85 % of effective rebate depth;
- High: > 85 % of effective rebate depth.

Evaluations of the influence of a construction parameter variation on performance characteristics (E/EW/EI) lead to the judgement of the possibility of the extension of the field of application, the results of which are given in column (3). In certain cases in column (3), it is a requirement to achieve Category B; the requirements for this are given in EN 1634-1.

Where additional fire resistance tests are deemed to be necessary, the test scenario approved for incorporation of the construction parameter variation is defined in column (4). Where it is possible to use information from fire resistance tests performed on one configuration for evidence on a different configuration, this allowance has been made in order to reduce the overall number of fire resistance tests required for extended application evaluation, e.g. from single action doorsets to double action doorsets.

Where an additional test is required in column (4), the test is a full scale test on the most onerous side (e.g. opening inwards/outwards and/or with glazing beads on fire side) unless it is otherwise specified.

The following test scenarios are defined and referred to in column (4):

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Test scenario A: | Additional test single or double leaf doorset. |
| Test scenario B: | Additional test single leaf doorset. |
| Test scenario C: | Additional test double leaf doorset. |
| Test scenario D: | Additional test single leaf or double leaf doorset for single leaf doorsets, double leaf doorsets for double leaf doorset. |

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Test scenario E:	Additional test single leaf doorset for single leaf doorsets, double leaf doorset for double leaf doorsets.
Test scenario F:	Additional test single or double leaf doorset or small scale test according to EN 1634-2.
Test scenario G:	Additional test single or double leaf doorset or small scale test according to EN 1634-2 opening inwards or opening outwards, not size-dependent.
Test scenario H:	Additional test single or double leaf doorset opening inwards or opening outwards, not size-dependent

In order to maximize the possible field of extended application from a minimum number of tests the parameter changes have been spread over a series of test specimens. The recommended tests for each parameter depend on the classification required and the preferred direction of testing indicated in column (4).

Where more than a single parameter variation is required, the influence on other variations shall also be taken into account.

Where an additional test is required in column 4 of the following tables, the fire resistance test shall be a full-scale test according to EN 1634-1 at least with the size of the initial test described in 4.1.1 or the details changed are limited to the tested size unless it is otherwise specified. Where column 4 specifies that the additional evidence required is “not size-dependent”, the specimen may be tested at any size as long as the test is in accordance with EN 1634-1.

Interpolations between minimum and maximum size tested of any measure is possible if not otherwise specified in Table A.1. All the rules in Table A.1 with exception are applicable to doorsets and openable windows. However, in the text only the word “doorset” is used. The word “doorset” can be replaced by “openable windows” in every rule.

The rules in Table A.1 influencing the glass dimensions shall respect the rules given in Table A.1, part F.