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Fire-resistance tests - Guidance on the application and extension of results from tests conducted on fire containment assemblies and products

Part 2: Non-loadbearing elements

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National foreword

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Part 2: Non-loadbearing elements

Essais de résistance au feu — Recommandations pour l'application et l'extrapolation des résultats d'essais réalisés sur les produits et assemblages d'endiguement du feu —

Partie 2: Éléments non porteurs



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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).

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).

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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 ISO/TC 92, *Fire safety*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Fire containment*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/TR 12470 series can be found on the ISO website.

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Introduction

Fire resistance tests on building components are necessary to establish their behaviour against pre-determined criteria when exposed to a representative fully developed fire and to provide information that may be used in determining the fire safety of buildings. For several decades, people have accepted, by means of test results only, the possibility of grading the components. Now, due to the enhancement of our knowledge and the complexity of buildings, it is necessary to be able to give a more accurate assessment of the components used in buildings, particularly with the growth of the use of functional approaches to designing fire safe structures.

The need to understand how the element will perform at a different size, with different levels of restraint, etc., is vital when applying the results of the fire tests in a life safety situation, especially those where the fire safe solution has been generated using fire safety engineering techniques rather than code compliant solutions. This does not negate the need to predict any changes that may result from changes to the test construction when complying with building code solutions, but these codes may themselves provide solutions that take into account the influence or impact of changes, and indeed, the guidance given in this document may be used by the code writers to produce such guidance.

Even with the knowledge available to assess the behaviour of a given constructional element, whatever its design or its size, we will still be some distance away from establishing the complete behaviour of a building in a real fire.

The philosophy of only grading elements into different fire resistance categories may not give any indication about how the element actually behaves when heated. By studying and assessing the data from fire resistance tests, it will be possible, using the guidance within this document, to obtain a basic understanding of the influence of the main parameters on the element performance during fire resistance tests.

In practice, tests give much useful information which can be used for interpolation and extrapolation of the results.

The original version of ISO/TR 12470 was published by ISO/TC 92 in 1998. This Technical Report provided a methodology in identifying how the results of fire resistance tests carried out in the standard furnaces could be modified to apply to the elements as they may be used in practice. In some cases, the results of the test may need to be reduced to reflect any increases in the degree of difficulty that the final application represents, or alternatively, modifications/enhancements may need to be made to the construction in order to maintain the performance level(s).

In the intervening years since the original Technical Report was prepared, a greater understanding has developed as to what the changes are likely to be and how they may be quantified. Some of the work in CEN (Committee European Normalisation) has aided this process and in particular, the principles given in Annex A remained unpublished by CEN but were developed in one of the technical Work Groups of CEN/TC 127. This revision represents the current state-of-art with respect to the objectives of the original 1998 version of ISO/TR 12470.

In this document, all the assessments of extended application are based, on the one hand, on the standard time/temperature conditions and, on the other hand, on isolated elements with no interaction with the adjacent elements.

Ageing and weathering are not covered here.

This document is divided into two parts.

The first part provides the methodology for defining the field of application for loadbearing members, both separating and non-separating. It also includes a review of the state-of-the-art and possible improvement in the methods of testing which would make it easier to establish the field of application for an element.

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Guidance on direct and extended application of test results for specific non-loadbearing elements used in buildings, and the major parameters, which would be assessed by calculation or by expert judgements based upon the principles and discipline given in Annex A, are discussed

This document suggests expert systems which could take into account the interaction of various factors in an assessment of the fire resistance of doors, glazing, services, service penetrations and linear gap seals

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TECHNICAL REPORT **ISO/TR 12470-2:2017(E)**

Fire-resistance tests — Guidance on the application and extension of results from tests conducted on fire containment assemblies and products —

Part 2: Non-loadbearing elements

1 Scope

This document explains a methodology to determine the applicability of the results of fire resistance tests to actual applications.

It is applicable to those non-loadbearing elements for which there is an ISO standard test procedure based upon the ISO 834 series for determining the fire resistance of a representative sample of the construction proposed for use in a specific building or just for general use. These elements are:

— fire resisting door assemblies (excluding lift landing doorsets):

  — timber;

  — steel;

— fire resisting vertical glazing – metal framed:

  NOTE The rheology of glass is such that gravity has a disproportional influence on fire glass when it is heated to high temperatures and as a consequence, it is not possible to provide generic guidance on the extended application of horizontal glazed elements.

  — timber framed;

— linear gap sealing;

— service penetration sealing.

Fire resistance testing furnaces have fairly restricted size limitations and as a consequence, there is little confidence that the result obtained on an element of construction tested in accordance with the standard methods will behave in a similar manner when installed in the final building.

Direct and extended applications of test results are the two possible ways to ensure that an element that is not identical to the tested construction will have an acceptable probability of obtaining the same fire rating as that of the original tested specimen. In both cases, these applications generally refer only to the fire rating that the building element can expect to reach if it, or a representative sample of it, were to be tested in a furnace according to the standard fire test conditions used in the reference test.

The criteria and methodology used in evaluating ductwork and dampers is significantly different from those used to evaluate conventional separating elements and for this reason, these forms of construction are not included in the scope of this document. It is planned that a subsequent part of this document may include guidance on these elements.

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