

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

ცეცხლგამბლეთის გამოცდა არამზიდი ელემენტებისათვის - ნაწილი 5:
საჭაერო გადაცემის ცხაურები

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის
ეროვნული სააგენტო
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1 დამტკიცებულია და შემოღებულია სამოქმედოდ საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2018 წლის 11 მაისის № 54 და 2018 წლის 7 მარტის № 14 განკარგულებებით

2 მიღებულია თავფურცლის თარგმნის მეთოდით სტანდარტიზაციის ევროპული კომიტეტის სტანდარტი ენ 1364-5:2017 „ ცეცხლგამძლეობის გამოცდა არამზიდი ელემენტებისათვის - ნაწილი 5: საჰაერო გადაცემის ცხაურები”

3 პირველად

4 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2018 წლის 11 მაისი №268-1.3-013348

აკრძალულია ამ სტანდარტის გადაცემა მესამე პირებისათვის ან/და მისი სხვა ფორმით გავრცელება

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

English Version

Fire resistance tests for non-loadbearing elements - Part 5:
Air transfer grilles

Essais de résistance au feu des éléments non porteurs -
Partie 5 : Grilles de transfert

Feuerwiderstandsprüfungen für nichttragende
Bauteile - Teil 5: Lüftungsbausteine

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 10 April 2017.

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საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

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European foreword

This document (EN 1364-5:2017) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2017.

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EN 1364 ‘Fire resistance tests for non-loadbearing elements’ consists of the following parts:

- *Part 1: Walls*
- *Part 2: Ceilings*
- *Part 3: Curtain walling - Full configuration (complete assembly)*
- *Part 4: Curtain walling - Part configuration*
- *Part 5: Air transfer grilles*
- *Part 6: Cavity Barriers*

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Introduction

The purpose of this test is to measure the ability of a representative specimen of an air transfer grille to resist the spread of fire from one side to another.

A representative sample of the air transfer grille is exposed to a specified regime of heating and the performance of the test specimen is monitored on the basis of criteria given in this standard. Fire resistance of the test specimen is expressed as the time for which the appropriate criteria have been satisfied. The times so obtained are a measure of the adequacy of the construction in a fire but have no direct relationship with the duration of a real fire.

CAUTION - The attention of all persons concerned with managing and carrying out this furnace testing is drawn to the fact that fire testing can be hazardous and that there is a possibility that toxic and/or harmful smoke and gases can be evolved during the test. Mechanical and operational hazards can also arise during the construction of the test elements or structures, their testing and disposal of test residues.

An assessment of all potential hazards and risks to health should be made and safety precautions should be identified and provided. Written safety instructions should be issued. Appropriate training should be given to relevant personnel. Laboratory personnel should ensure that they follow written safety instructions at all times.