სსტ ენ 13823:2020/2021

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

სსკ: 13.220.50; 91.060.01; 91.100.01

სამშენებლო პროდუქტებისათვის სახანძრო ცდების რეაქცია - სამშენებლო პროდუქტები, ნაფენების გამოკლებით, ერთადერთ წერტილში თბური დამუშავების დროს

სსტ ენ 13823:2020/2021

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

1 **მიღებულია და დაშვებულია სამოქმედოდ:** სსიპ-საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს გენერალური დირექტორის 24/05/2021 წლის № 31 განკარგულებით

2 **მიღებულია „თავფურცლის“ თარგმნის მეთოდით:** სტანდარტიზაციის ევროპული კომიტეტის სტანდარტი ენ 13823:2020 ,, სამშენებლო პროდუქტებისათვის სახანძრო ცდების რეაქცია - სამშენებლო პროდუქტები, ნაფენების გამოკლებით, ერთადერთ წერტილში თბური დამუშავების დროს”

3 **პირველად**

4 **რეგისტრირებულია:** სსიპ-საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 24/05/2021 წლის №268-1.3-020142

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Supersedes EN 13823:2010+A1:2014

English Version

Reaction to fire tests for building products - Building products excluding floorings exposed to the thermal attack by a single burning item

Essais de réaction au feu des produits de construction - Produits de construction à l'exclusion des revêtements de sol exposés à une sollicitation thermique provoquée par un objet isolé en feu

Prüfungen zum Brandverhalten von Bauprodukten - Thermische Beanspruchung durch einen einzelnen brennenden Gegenstand für Bauprodukte mit Ausnahme von Bodenbelägen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 February 2020.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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European foreword

This document (EN 13823:2020) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2020.

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 13823:2010+A1:2014.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

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Introduction

The classification of the reaction to fire performance of construction products established by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/364 defines the reaction to fire classes for building products excluding floorings. The relevant test methods for determining the reaction to fire are being prepared by CEN/TC 127.

Safety warning

The attention of all persons concerned with managing and carrying out the tests described in this document is drawn to the fact that fire testing can be hazardous and that toxic and/or harmful smoke and gases can be produced during the test.

An assessment of all potential hazards and risks to health should be made and safety precautions should be identified and provided. Smoke and gases should be removed from the workplace. 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.

Special precautions are required for the propane gas supply system.

— The equipment, for example tubes, couplings, flow meters, should be approved for propane.

— The burner should be equipped with a remote-controlled ignition device, for example a pilot flame or a glow wire. There should be a warning system for leaking gas and a valve for immediate and automatic cut-off of the gas supply in case of extinction of the ignition flame. The pilot flames can be ignited directly by an operator in the test room, however, no one should be present in the test room during ignition of a burner.

— It should be possible to operate the switch between auxiliary and main (primary) burner and the preceding main valve (to open or stop the propane supply) from outside the test room.

Special precautions are required for the extinction of burning specimens.

When the extinction is carried out because of intensive combustion of the specimens, it is recommended that a second operator is ready to intervene. Means for extinguishing should be available (e.g. since the heat output during intensive combustion can damage the apparatus).