



National Standards Authority of Ireland

IRISH STANDARD

I.S. EN 1366-2:2000

ICS 13.220.50

**FIRE RESISTANCE TESTS FOR SERVICE
INSTALLATIONS - PART 2: FIRE DAMPERS**

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*This Irish Standard was
published under the
authority of the National
Standards Authority of
Ireland
and comes into effect on
March 17, 2000*

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Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 1366-2

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

August 1999

ICS 13.220.50

English version

Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 2 : Fire dampers

Essais de résistance au feu des installations techniques -
Partie 2 : Clapets résistant au feu

Feuerwiderstandsprüfungen für Installationen - Teil 2:
Brandschutzklappen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 18 February 1999.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPAISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This European Standard 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2000.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of the Construction Products Directive.

EN 1366 'Fire resistance tests for service installations' consists of the following

Part 1: Ducts

Part 2: Fire dampers

Part 3: Penetration seals (in course of preparation)

Part 4: Linear joint seals (in course of preparation)

Part 5: Service ducts and shafts (in course of preparation)

Part 6: Raised floors (in course of preparation)

Part 7: Closures for conveyors and trackbound transportation systems (in course of preparation)

Part 8: Smoke extraction ducts (in course of preparation)

Part 9: Single compartment smoke extraction ducts (in course of preparation)

Part 10: Smoke control dampers (in course of preparation)

Introduction

The purpose of the test is to evaluate the ability of a fire damper to prevent fire and smoke spreading from one fire compartment to another through the air ductwork system which may penetrate fire separating walls and floors.

The fire damper is attached (directly or remotely via a section of ducting), to a fire separating element in a manner representative of practice. Tests are performed starting with the fire damper in the open position to expose the thermal release mechanism of the fire damper to furnace conditions.

Temperature and integrity measurements are carried out in various parts of the test construction during the test. The impermeability of the fire damper system is measured by direct flow measurements whilst maintaining a constant pressure differential across the closed fire damper of 300 Pa. The tightness of the fire damper in the closed position is also be measured at ambient temperature.

Caution

The attention of all persons concerned with managing and carrying out this fire resistance test is drawn to the fact that fire testing may be hazardous and that there is a possibility that toxic and/or harmful smoke and gases may be evolved during the test. Mechanical and operational hazards may 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 shall be made and safety precautions shall be identified and provided. Written safety instructions shall be issued. Appropriate training shall be given to relevant personnel. Laboratory personnel shall ensure that they follow written safety instructions at all times.

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